

1 ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui nomme des commissaires pour procéder à la liquidation des dettes de la succession du sieur Dupleix, & prescrit la forme dans laquelle se fera cette liquidation. Du 10 Août 1776. (Drop-head title.) (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1776. - (Followed by:) ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), Qui accorde aux créanciers & prétendants droits sur la succession du sieur Dupleix, un dernier délai de trois mois pour la production de leurs titres. Du 7 Novembre 1778. (Drop-head title) (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie royale, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.; 3, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

First work: Wroth & Annan 1870.

Settlement, or rather further settlement, of the estate of Dupleix.

Second work: not in Wroth & Annan.

Joseph François Dupleix (1697-1763), French colonial administrator. Dupleix revolutionized the policy of the European powers during the critical period of their expansion in to India and the Far East. Taking advantage of temporary French superiority of sea power in Indian waters he was able by means of skilful diplomatic intervention among the Indian princes to make himself the leading European influence in India. He changed the hitherto merely commercial interests of the French and British East India companies into a rivalry for territorial and political control. His ambition developed from the conviction that he could extend French influence beyond the coastal trading ports into the interior and erect there a political hegemony which would not only pay its own way but also vastly expand trading opportunities and produce for France and the French East India Company a revenu 'fixe, constant et abondant'. His ambitious policy failed in the end and he had to return to France where he was received with honour until he submitted 'ses créances', which were considered disappointing. The ensuing trial ruined Dupleix who died in 1763, poor. 'Dupleix avait offert à la France l'Empire des Indes; on se refusa à cueillir ce beau fruit. Cet homme exceptionnel périt victime de politiciens à courtes vues et de marchands pour lesquels tout gain est immédiat.'

The first work deals with the settlement of the estate of Dupleix: The Compagnie des Indes owed him a substantial sum of money, but then there were apparently many creditors of Dupleix. This Arrest sets up the commissions that will have to deal with the liquidation of the debts from the estate of Dupleix. The second piece is extending the period in which creditors can prove the validity of their claims with three months.

2 BASTIAT, F. Small collection of 8 works: Incompatibilités Parlementaires (1849); La Loi (1850); Spoliation et Loi (1850); L'État. Maudit Argent ! (1849); Baccalauréat et Socialisme (1850); Propriété et Spoliation (1850); Gratuité du Crédit. Discussion entre M. Fr. Bastiat et M. Proudhon (1850); Ce qu'on voit et ce qu'on ne voit pas ou L'économie politique en une leçon (1850). Paris, Librairie de Guillaumin et Cie., 1849-1850. Eight volumes. 72 pp.; 80 pp.; 61, (3) pp.; 64 pp.; 93, (3) pp.; 64 pp.; (4), 292 pp.; 79, (1) pp. 12mo. All bound in the original yellow printed covers, some loss of paper to a few spines, some light discolouring.

€ 1250

Einaudi 319 (5th work), 322 (8th work), 327 (2nd edition of 1st work); Goldsmiths 37199 (5th work), 37200 (6th work) 36578.1 (1st work); Mattioli 215 (the later collected edition of Bastiat's writings published in 1851 in 2 volumes).

All first editions of these smaller tracts Bastiat produced in an enormous pace in the last years of his life (he died in 1850).

Claude Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850), French economist and publicist. He 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. Schumpeter also calls Bastiat "the most brilliant economic journalist who ever lived" and Edgeworth praised Bastiat's genius for popularizing, in the best sense of the term, the economic discoveries of his predecessors. - Seven of these eight works are kept in a cloth folder, with gilt lettering to the spine.

3 BOISSET, (J.-A.) Au nom du peuple français. Boisset, représentant du peuple, envoyé dans les départemens de l'Ain et Saône et Loire, pour le triomphe de la République et l'affermissement du gouvernement révolutionnaire, investi de pouvoirs illimités, par le décret du 9 Fructidor. (Drop-head title). No place, (1794). 1 leaf (verso blank). Folio. Folded and mounted in a 4to modern half morocco binding, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 150

Not in Martin & Walter.

Dated Bourg, 10 brumaire year III (31 october 1794).

Announcing the measures to be taken against priests, monks and nuns. - Rare poster printed on grey paper, text in two columns, divided by two vertical lines between which the phrygian cap is printed

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

€ 400

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

All published.

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

Paschal Jean François Grousset started as a doctor but became soon involved in politics and journalism opposing the Second Empire. He became director of *La Marseillaise* in which he launched a campaign against the prince Pierre Bonaparte. He was an active member of the Paris

commune, was arrested and deported to Nouvelle-Calédonie from which he managed to escape with Jourde, Rochefort and 4 others: the only successful escape in the history of the deportations!

5 BRUINS, CORNELIS DE (OR BRUYN, OR BRUIJN.) Reizen over Moskovie, door Persie en Indie: Verrykt met Driehondert kunstplaten, Vertoonende de beroemste lantschappen en steden, ook de byzondere dragten, beesten, gewassen en planten, die daer gevonden worden: Voor al derzelver oudheden, En wel voornamentlyk heel uitvoerig, die van het heerlyke en van oudts de geheele werrelt door defaemde Hof van Persepolis, By den Persianen Tchilminar genaemt. Alles door den Auteur zelf met groote naeuwkeurigheid na't leven afgetekent, en noit voor dezen in 't ligt gebragt. 't Amsterdam, Gedrukt voor den Auteur, Door Willem en David Goeree, 1711. Title printed in red and black, with frontispiece by Picart, engraved portrait of de Bruin by G. Kneller, 2 folding maps, 260 numbered engraved plates (many of which are folding), and 37 text engravings, not numbered, including views and portraits. [6], 472, [12] pp. Folio (33,6 x 22,2 cm). Contemporary blind stamped vellum, spine with six raised bands.

€ 11.000

Tiele 209; Catalogue Russica B.2184; Catalogus Nederlandsch Historisch Scheepvaart Museum, p. 257; Chadenat 5085 (the 1718 edition).

First edition of one of the most richly illustrated voyages through Russia, Persia (today's Iran) and adjacent countries and territories by the Dutch artist and traveller Cornelis de Bruijn.

De Bruin left Amsterdam and sailed along the coast of Norway to Archangel above the polar circle, travelled by river and over land southwards through Russia (where he stayed for over a year in Moscow and where he engaged in conversations with Peter the Great, in Dutch), on to the Caspian Sea, from there over land by way of Asia Minor (Turkey) to Persia where he spend a year in Isfahan after which he headed for Persepolis, destroyed by Alexander the Great and which had his special interest. He spend three months there carefully drawing the ruins of the palace, the remaining reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions. His drawings of these ruins are the first reliable pictures of this palace made accessible to Western scholars. From Persia he travelled to India, Ceylon and the East Indies and returned by much the same route, this time visiting the ruins of Pasaragdes in Persia.

This is an extensive and very important work in both naval and travel history. It contains many beautiful and large panoramic views of places such as Archangel, Moscow and Isfahan, Persepolis, Astrakhan and others, some of very considerable size when unfolded, portraits of Samoyeds, many illustrations of local flora and fauna, costumes, natives, birds, plants and fish and early depictions of an Australian aborigine and a Kangaroo. The last pages contain the list of the 260 plates and where they had to be placed in the book, as well as errata. The plates are in good and strong impression. Page 414 with a small damage touching some letters, a very good copy.

6 CAFFE, IL, ossia brevi e varii Discorsi distribuiti in Fogli Periodici [Semestre primo-quarto dal giugno 1764 a maggio 1766]. Milano, presso Giovanni Silvestri, 1804. Two volumes, each in two parts, with consecutive pagination. 288 pp.; 287, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, gilt-lettered spine label, discreet repairs to joints, corners lightly bent.

€ 2500

Kress B.4775; Melzi, p. 160; not found in NUC, RLIN and OCLC, where only facsimile reprints are listed.

Third collected edition of this highly important Italian enlightenment journal, founded by the Verri brothers, Beccaria and others, and one of the most important documents of Italian eighteenth century thought. 'Il Caffè was a brilliant and lively reflection of a general programme for reform, which was critical not only of the economy, the law and the institutions, but also the arts, literature and language' (Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason*, 1685-1789, p. 265.)

The periodical was short-lived and reached just 74 numbers in the course of two years, before it was discontinued in 1766. Influenced by the great English examples, but also by the great French *Encyclopédie*, *Il Caffè* differed greatly from its predecessors. It came out of the intellectual circle of the *Accademia dei Pugni* (Academy of Fists) and was published in Brescia to avoid censorship. The periodical concentrated on law, economics, agriculture, medicine and the natural sciences. It epitomized the spirit of reform and was encyclopaedic in its range. In it, many of the subjects dealt with by Verri and Beccaria found a broader forum and link with the public. Verri's contributions (on luxury, trade, etc.) anticipate the arguments which were to lead to his *Meditazioni sull'economia politica*. Beccaria contributed numerous articles, particularly noteworthy are his introduction on the nature of periodicals, *De' fogli Periodici*, but also his contributions to social statistics, such as his remarkable *Tentativo analitico sui contrabanddi* (An Attempt at an Analysis of Smuggling): this work is also Beccaria's 'second contribution to mathematical economics and deals with the specific problem of the connection between tariffs and smuggling. At the beginning of this essay, Beccaria says that algebra, being a precise and quick method of reasoning about quantities, can be applied to everything which can increase or decrease and consequently it can be applied to political sciences but only up to a point, for political principles depend on a variety of factors which cannot be precisely determined. His attempt is simply intended to give 'a slight idea about how economic science can be analytically considered.' When the government fixes a customs duty, it legislates that goods smuggled will be confiscated. (.....) The problem which Beccaria sets is this: Let us assume that a portion of the goods which a merchant attempts to smuggle is seized while the rest passes through. How large should this latter portion be, so that the merchant should cover exactly his losses from the first portion?' (Theocharis, *Early Developments in Mathematical Economics*, pp. 21 ff.) Theocharis also discusses the contributions by Pietro Verri and Paolo Frisi (who also collaborated) on price determination and in fact Verri commented on an aspect of Frisi's on 'Human Influences' in 'Il Caffé'.

An index lists all the articles, and a key is given to the individual contributors, among whom Alessandro and Pietro Verri, Cesare Beccaria, Sebastiano Franci, Giuseppe Visconti, Luigi Lambertenghi, Giuseppe Colpani, Alfonso Longhi, Pietro Secchi and Paolo Frisi. - Bookplate of 'Biblioteca del Mottarello' on front paste-downs, and a modern bookplate on verso of front blanks, small stamp in blank lower margin of title-pages, and a shelf indication (?) in outer blank margin. A few signatures with spotting and foxing due to paper quality.

7 (CAMBON, J. & D.V. RAMEL DE NOGARET.) *Rapports de la Commission des finances, et lois sur la dette publique, sur sa consolidation, sur l'imprunt volontaire et sur l'emprunt forcé, suivie de l'instruction sur l'emploi forcé*. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, 1793. With folding tables. (2), 2-130, (8), (139)-189, (190-192), 193-230 (last misnumbered 130) pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress B.2517; Goldsmiths 15699 (4to edition); Stourm 222.
First edition.

Official publication including Cambon's report and the law of 24 August, as well as Nogaret's report. 'Célèbre rapport sur le grand Livre de la dette publique. Le Grand Livre de la dette publique sera le titre unique et fondamental de tous les créanciers de l'état' (Stourm). The whole idea behind the 'Grand Livre' was to do something about the two main causes of the confusion which prevailed concerning the finances of the state. These two causes were: the excessive amount of assignats in circulation and their consequent depreciation, and the ignorance prevailing as to the actual debt of the country. Cambon proposed to draw up the 'Grand Livre' of the national debt. It was this great measure upon which his fame as financier rests (see: Palgrave 206-7; see also at length: *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*).

Cambon, once occupied with the finances of France, wrote three important reports which are all necessary reading for anyone who wants to appreciate the financial condition of France when foreign war added to the complications of the revolution. His work was of high quality and great importance. 'Cambon was without doubt the greatest financier of the French revolution; he shared Mirabeau's abhorrence of national bankruptcy; he strove to draw his country from the financial embarrassment caused by the depreciation of the assignats; he managed the treasury skilfully and with absolute honesty, and he possessed Montesquieu's power of making financial statements lucid and even interesting' (Palgrave, pp. 206-207; see also: Stourm, *Les finances de l'Ancien Régime et de la Révolution*, and *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, 1789-1799).

Dominique-Vincent Ramel de Nogaret, representative of the Third Estate, was mainly interested in financial questions, voted in favor of the assignats. 'Mais le nom de Ramel-Nogaret demeure surtout attaché au ministère des Finances du Directoire qu'il exerça de janvier 1796 à juillet 1799. C'était une tâche difficile, c'est le moins qu'on puisse dire. L'opinion rentière lui reprocha la débâcle des assignats et la banqueroute des 2/3, alors qu'il fut un excellent ministre: allègement de la dette, refus des expédients, refonte du système fiscal (après lui il demeura en l'état pendant tout le XIXe siècle), début de la construction de l'administration des Finances qu'achèvera Gaudin' (Soboul, A. *Dictionnaire historique de la Révolution française*, p. 882). - A bit browned, second work with a small stain in the lower outer blank margin.

8 (CARLI, G.R.) L'Uomo Libero ossia Ragionamenti sulla Libertà naturale e civile dell'Uomo. Edizione Seconda Riscontrata, corretta, ed accresciuta sull'Originale dell'Autore. In Milano, Nell' Imperial Monistero di S. Ambrogio Magg. Per Antonio Agnelli, 1779. Engraved title vignette, title-page laid down. 196 pp. 12mo. Contemporary full vellum, labels with gilt lettering, foot of spine chipped.

€ 1600

Feltrinelli, 99.

Second enlarged edition of this quite rare work directed against the principles championed by Hobbes and Rousseau concerning human liberty. It was considered of exceptional importance to the Italian Enlightenment.

Carli, one of the main figures of the Italian Enlightenment, was together with Beccaria and Verri the leading intellectual of the 'École de Milan.'

In this stringent criticism of Rousseau's *Contract Social* he formulates his picture of an anti-egalitarian society in strict opposition to Rousseau. 'Men are condemned by nature to a state of permanent inequality, physical, moral and economic. It is not an accident that society is divided into two classes, rich and poor. Unlike Verri, for whom economic development had in itself the power to improve the conditions of the poorer classes by allowing them to participate in consumption, and unlike Beccaria who continued to see inequality as the chief problem to be solved, Carli was convinced that development would increase not only inequality but also class conflict. The only remedy was the power of the sovereign, of a monarch who could guard

against despotism but at the same time defend civil society against anarchy' (Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason, 1685-1789*, p. 270). Carli exposes the myth of a power, which by limiting ownership and liberty, ensured -through strong centralization - the safety and happiness of his subjects and he remained convinced that politics consisted of adjustments and cautious provisions rather than of radical reform. - With contemporary ownership inscription to front free endpaper, earlier inscription crossed out. A very nice copy.

9 CASTEL DE SAINT PIERRE, C.I. *Annales politiques*. Londres (Paris), 1758. 2 volumes. 402 pp.; 402 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 300

INED 981 (first edition); Higgs 1862; Einaudi 930 (first edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths. Second edition, first published in 1757.

One of the author's lesser known works, published after the *Ouvrages politiques* and hence not included therein. It forms a contemporary public history of the period 1658-1739, and is full of impartial judgement and good sense. An ardent humanist and great fighter for universal peace, he published a world-peace plan, based on a proto-type of the E.E.C. In 1731 cardinal Fleury had forbidden him to publish anything on politics. Most of his works were published at his own account in Holland or under a bogus imprint. Published after the author's death by his family because of the vehement critical comments on Louis XIV. Grimm considered this work as better and more reliable than Voltaire's *Siècle de Louis XIV*. - From the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek Schloss Eferding, with stamp on free front blank and half-title, a very nice copy.

10 CASTILLE, H. Louis Blanc. Avec portrait et autographe. Paris, Ferdinand Sartorius, 1856. With facsimile of a letter and portrait of Louis Blanc. 63, (1) pp. 12mo. Original green printed cover, stamp on front cover, a bit browned and spotted, spine damaged at foot.

€ 75

Not in Stammhammer (listing another title by Castille published in this series)

Published in the series "Portraits Politiques au Dix-neuvième Siècle."

Charles Hippolyte Castille (1820-1886) founded with Molinart *Le Travail Intellectuel*, and later with Bastiat *La République Française*. He was editor of *La Révolution Démocratique et Sociale* and of the *Tribune des Peuples*. He was also a member of several Parisian socialist groups. Two small stamps verso title-page, a bit stained and spotted, uncut.

11 CHABAUD-(LATOUR, A.G.F. DE.) *Tableau de l'organisation sociale de la République Française*. (Paris), Baudouin, (1799). Large plano poster on white paper (77 x 54 cm), folded and bound in a folio volume. Modern half morocco.

€ 500

Martin & Walter, 6528; not in Monglond

Only edition, very rare.

The author was 'membre de la section de constitution de la Commission du Conseil des Cinq-Cents.'

He had a long and distinguished career during the Revolution, among others leading an army of volunteers in the Savoie during the campaign with Montesquiou, was involved in the 18 Brumaire, and member of the legislative commission which had to prepare a consular constitution.

The text gives the articles defining functions and legal and political positions for the Senat conservateur (12), Tribunat (13), Corps Législatif (11), Premier Consul (23), Second Consul (8), Troisième Consul (7), Conseil d'État (8), État politique des Citoyens (7), Division du Territoire (3), etc., etc. - Tiny hole neatly repaired.

12 (CHASTELLUX, F.J. DE.) *De la félicité publique, ou considérations sur le sort des hommes dans les différentes époques de l'histoire. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de notes inédites de Voltaire.* A Paris, Chez A.A. Renouard, 1822. 2 volumes. (4), 350 pp.; (4), 332 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, paper covered boards, corners.

€ 450

Not in Kress (cf.: 7197); not in INED (cf.: 1075); Goldsmiths 23385; Einaudi 1038.

'Chastellux's analysis of American society was both more searching and influential. A member of the French Academy, one of the founders of the social sciences, and major general on Rochambeau's staff, he was easily the foremost intellectual in the French forces in America. In *De la Félicité*, he had sought to determine whether "society is susceptible, if not of perfection, at least amelioration," that is, of an increase in human felicity. (.....) The only possible answer was in social reform. The function of government, he posited, was to achieve "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Man must create through the free and enlightened use of his reason a liberal government midway between the extremes of pure democracy and pure absolutism, based upon a true understanding of economic principles (Physiocracy), which would guarantee a high standard of living, adequate leisure, and the right to private property. In this work Chastellux had cited America as an example of man's ability to progress through liberty, reason, equality and agriculturism" (See at length: D. Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 110-14). - Somewhat paperspotted, handwritten ownership's entry "Ges. Gobin jeune" on verso front free flyleaf.

13 (CHAUDON, L.M.) *Dictionnaire anti-philosophique, Pour servir de Commentaire & de Correctif au Dictionnaire Philosophique, & autres Livres qui ont paru de nos jours contre le Christianisme: Ouvrage Dans lequel on donne en abrégé les preuves de la Religion, & la Réponse aux objections de ses Adversaires; Avec La notice des principaux Auteurs qui l'ont attaqué, & l'apologie des Grands Hommes qui l'ont défendu.* Nouvelle Édition considérablement augmentée. Par Monsieur ***. A Avignon, Chez La Veuve Girard & François Seguin, Antoine Aubanel, 1769. Two volumes. xxxii, 288 pp.; 256 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind grey wrappers, spine with very small loss.

€ 450

Cioranescu 18828 (first edition of one volume only); INED 1082.

Second and largely augmented edition: the first edition was published in 1767 in one volume. One of the more interesting works against Voltaire's *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, a book which provoked many refutations, and the *Encyclopédistes*. The author, Louis-Mayeul Chaudon, was a representative of what is called 'le rationalisme pieux'. - Entirely uncut, some quires browned, quire G & H in volume 2 interchanged, title printed within a nice printed border.

14 CICERO, TULLIUS. *Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium. Textum ad fidem codicis Vaticani castigavit et potiore lection. varietate subnotata in usum scholarum* edidit Gregorius Gottlieb Wernsdorf. Groningae, apud J. Römelingh, 1826. xii, 271, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum with gilt fillet on sides, and with a gilt Minerva with owl in the centre of both sides, the arms of The Hague (the Stork) represented in Minerva's shield, underneath "Hagae Comitiss", a very nice The Hague Prize binding.

€ 150

Schoolprize dated 1845, of the Gymnasium Haganum for Johann Frederic van Vredenburgh. Prize certificate with signatures bound in at front. Copy from the library of Pavel Konstantinovitch Pouchtochkine (1886-1958), the last ambassador for the Russian Czar in the Netherlands, who decided not to return to Russia after the Revolution, with his bookplate.

15 CITIZEUR REPUBLICAIN, *Le, Recueil de Principes, de Liberté, ou Choix Principaux de Traités de Démocratie extraits de divers Écrits de Philosophie, ancienne et nouvelle. Nouveau Corps d'ouvrage Divisé par Livraisons.* Paris, Rouannet, 1834. viii, 324 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 350

Not in Hatin; not in *Catalogue Collectif des Périodiques*.

Complete collection consisting of all 8 parts.

This work compiles texts drawn from the works of such authors as Prudhomme, Jacques Roux, Mably, Hélietius, La Vicomterie, d'Holbach, Laménais and dealing with subjects such as the freedom of the press, the relation between government and citizen, the necessity of the republic for France, taxes, responsibility of the ministers, death penalty, the constitution, luxury, divorce, etc. etc. - A very good copy of this interesting work, some scattered and unobtrusive spotting, and with two original yellow covers (of the first and the seventh 'livraison') bound in, and complete with the 'Rapport des pièces de la publication du *Citateur Républicain*' and the tables which were supplied after the last number was published.

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

€ 300

Comte came under the influence of the writers with whom throughout the subsequent course of his life he was to retain some degree of intellectual affiliation during his years at the École Polytechnique. He was influenced by Bonald and de Maistre, from whom he borrowed the notion of an order governing the evolution of human society, by Condorcet, from whom he borrowed the idea that this evolution was attended by progress, and between 1818 and 1824 he was associated as secretary, disciple and friend with Saint-Simon, who stimulated his interest in economics. And it was during this period that Comte worked out his general conception of social science, to which he gave the name sociology. His influence can be seen in the French scientific movement of the last half of the nineteenth century, represented by Taine, Renan and Berthelot, and in the writings of such outstanding English figures as John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, in spite of the latter's repudiation of Comte's laws of evolution. Contemporary sociology not only owes to the creator of positivism its existence as an independent science but

possesses the seal of his authority upon three fundamental precepts in its methodology: the necessity of treating social facts like physical phenomena, of reducing them in the final analysis to social beliefs and of applying to them the method of experimental investigation (R ne Hubert in IESS). - All volumes weak in the original covers.

17 CONDORCET, (J.M.A.N. CARITAT DE.) Essai sur l'application de l'analyse   la probabilit  des d cisions Rendues   la pluralit  des voix. Par M. le Marquis de Condorcet, A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1785. (2), cxci, (1, blank), 304 pp. 4to. Late nineteenth century roan, spine with raised bands, gilt compartments with floral ornament, gilt lettering, a few small spots to the binding, spine and joints a bit discoloured.

  3750

Robinet, p. 378; Einaudi 1214; New Palgrave, i, p. 566; Todhunter p. 351-410; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

The very scarce first (and only) edition of this pioneering and large-scale attempt to apply mathematics to knowledge of human and social phenomena.

In the present work Condorcet "set out to discover by means of the calculus of probabilities under what conditions there will be an adequate guarantee that the majority decision of assembly or tribunal is true. In one of its applications he envisaged such an analysis as the means of solving a perennial problem of liberal thought, that of reconciling the claims of an elite to exercise special responsibilities in the process of decision making with the general principle of universal or majority consent. But the obscure mathematics of the essay and its inevitable reliance on unverifiable assumptions as to the probable truth or error of the opinions of individuals composing social bodies have left it largely ignored by those interested in Condorcet's political theory. More recently, social mathematicians interested in elucidating the relationship between individual and collective choice (whether political or economic) have been able to disengage from the probabilistic framework of this work a theoretical model of collective decision making that is remarkably modern in its implications and approach' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. 2, pp. 183-184.)

"Condorcet's most significant and fruitful endeavor was in a field entirely new at the time. The subject was one that departed from the natural sciences and mathematics but nevertheless showed the way toward a scientific comprehension of human phenomena, taking the empirical approach of natural science as its inspiration and employing mathematics as its tool. Condorcet called this new science "social mathematics". It was apparently intended to comprise,, a statistical description of society, a theory of political economy inspired by the Physiocrats, and a combinatorial theory of intellectual processes. The great work on the voting process, published in 1785, is related to the later. Condorcet there sought to construct a scheme for an electoral body the purpose of which would be to determine the truth about a given subject by the process of voting and in which each elector would have the same chance of voicing the truth. Such a scheme was presented exactly like what is today called a model. Its parameters were the number of voters, the majority required, and the probability that any particular vote voices a correct judgment. Condorcet's entire analysis consisted, then, of calculating different variable functions of these structural parameters. Such, for example, was the probability that a decision reached by majority vote might be correct. An interesting complication of the model is introduced by the assumption that individual votes are not mutually independent. For example, the influence of a leader might intervene; or several successive polls are taken, the electors' opinions may change during the voting process. On the other hand, the problem of estimating the various parameters on a statistical basis was brought out by Condorcet, whose

treatment foreshadowed very closely that employed by modern users of mathematical models in the social sciences. The mathematical apparatus may be reduced to simple theorems of addition and multiplication of probabilities, to binomial distribution, and to the Bayes-Laplace rule. Along the way he encountered a completely different problem, the decomposition and composition of electoral decisions in the form of elementary propositions on which voters pronounce either "Yes" or "No". He then anticipated, without being aware of it, the logical import of this problem, which was the theory of the sixteen binary sentence connectives among which he emphasized the conditional. He showed that a complex questionnaire could be reduced to a sequence of dichotomies and that constraints implicitly contained in the complex questionnaire are equivalent to rejection of certain combinations of "Yes" and "No" in the elementary propositions. This is literally the reduction into normal disjunctive forms as practiced by contemporary logicians. He therefore brought to light, more completely and more systematically than his predecessor Borda, the possible incoherence of collective judgment in the relative ordering of several candidates" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, vol. 3, pp. 86-7). In his analysis Condorcet described several now famous results, including Condorcet's jury theorem, his voting paradox, and the Condorcet election method.

"With many of his fellow *encyclopédistes* he shared the conviction that social sciences are amenable to mathematical rigour. His pioneer work on elections (the present work) is a major step in that direction. The aim of the *Essai* is to 'inquire by mere reasoning, what degree of confidence the judgment of assemblies deserves, whether large or small, subject to a high or low plurality, split into several bodies or gathered only in one, composed by men more or less wise' (*Discours Préliminaire* of the *Essai*). (.....) The opaqueness and technicality of the argument meant that a full recognition of its importance did not occur until more than 150 years later Since then Condorcet's findings have strongly influenced modern social choice theorists (e.g. Arrow, Gulbaud and Black), and still play a central role in many of its recent developments" (The New Palgrave, p. 566). - The quires n-u in the first part are mixed up but complete, outer margin of title a bit dust soiled, endpapers renewed, a **manuscript sheet with equations** has been inserted before the second part, a copy with generous margins.

18 CONTI, ARMAND DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE. Mémoires de Monseigneur le prince de Conty touchant la conduite de sa maison. A Paris, (Denis Thierry & Claude Barbin), 1669. 107, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

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

Dealing with the duties and obligations of a 'gouverneur de province' which makes this little work a true vade-mecum. - Running titles occasionally touched by the binder's knife, a few leaves repaired in the outer upper corner nowhere touching text, some scribbling to title-page.

19 COORNHERT, DIRCK VOLKERTSZOON - SENECA, LUCIUS ANNEUS. Lucius Anneus Seneca Van de Weldaden. Leerende den rechten aert van broederlijke liefde, getrouwe vriendschap en beleeftheyt. Voor allen staten seer nut om te lesen Uyt 't Latijn vertaelt Door Dirck Volckertsz Koornhart. 't Amsterdam, By Jan Fredericksz Stam, 1644. Title within nice engraved ornamental border. 153 unnumbered pages + 3 blanks. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 650

Muller 344 ("Fraai drukje van Matthys Perfect"); Scheepers ii, 365; De Vries 343.

Second edition of this Dutch translation of Seneca's *De Beneficiis*.

Important work by Seneca the Younger, born in Cordoba (Spain). *De Beneficiis* deals with themes of an ethical nature, within a context pertaining to concerns with regards to political leadership. As such, the work is concerned with the lives of aristocrats, and the nature of their relationships. This concern is of the form of and etiquette of bond-formation between persons by the giving and exchanging of gifts or services (favours), and is prescriptive of the way in which the aristocrats might behave, for the good of ancient Roman society. The translator, Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert (1522 - 29 October 1590), also known as Theodore Cornhert, was a Dutch writer, philosopher, translator, politician, theologian and artist. Coornhert is often considered the Father of Dutch Renaissance scholarship. - On the last leaf, colophon: Ter Goude, By Matthijs Perfect, 1644.

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

€ 600

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

The only complete critical edition.

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

D'Aubigne (1552-1630) was the son of a zealous Huguenot who instilled in him an abiding protestant sympathy and an almost reckless disregard for personal safety in the Protestant struggle. He was present at the siege of Orleans where his father was killed. He soon after went to Geneva to study under Beza. From there he attached himself to the Huguenot army under the command of the Prince of Conde. Eventually he joined the retinue of Henry of Navarre, and proved himself of great service to the future king, both as a soldier and a counselor. After Henry's elevation to the throne, the king found d'Aubigne's rough manner and caustic criticisms tiresome (in his literary works he freely exercised his gift of sarcasm with regard to the king and his family) and the rift between the two widened when the king converted to Catholicism. - Copy on heavy paper.

21 DANTON - DISTRICT DES CORDELIERS. Extrait des registres des délibérations du District des Cordeliers, du 17 Novembre 1789. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez N.H. Nyon, 1789. 1 leaf (verso blank). Folio. Folded and mounted in a 4to modern half morocco binding, gilt lettering on spine.

€ 250

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Tourneux.

Appeal to the district of the Cordeliers to have general and extraordinary meetings in which the representatives need to find 'les moyens d'amener la majorité des Districts à l'unité de principes, sur le point qui divise les Mandataires provisoires de la Commune & le District des

Cordeliers.' Printed at the end: 'Signé Danton, Président.' A contemporary manuscript note on verso says: 'Lu à l'assemblée générale du jeudi 19 novembre 1789'. - Extremely rare document.

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

€ 600

Not in Martin & Walter; Cioranescu 22856.

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

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

Jean Baptiste Claude Isoard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. - Title somewhat spotted, throughout a faint stain in the upper blank margin.

23 DESBOIS DE ROCHEFORT, E.M. Mémoire sur les calamités de l'hiver 1788-1789, lu dans une Assemblée tenue à l'Hôtel-de-Ville de Paris le 9 Janvier 1789, Par Eleonore-Marie Desbois de Rochefort, Curé de Saint André-des-Arcs. Se vend Douze sols Au profit des Pauvres. Au Presbytère de S. André-des-Arcs, (1789). 31 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Martin & Walter 10286; Tourneux, i, 1295.

Original edition.

Deals with the disastrous economic situation causing poverty and famine, the price of bread and inflation, all causes of extreme poverty culminating in the calamity of 1788-1789 when these problems seemed to reach a dangerous point of no return.

24 DICKSON, A. De l'agriculture des anciens. Traduit de l'anglois (par P.A. Paris). A Paris, Chez H.J. Jansen, an X (1802). With 2 frontispieces and 1 engraved plate. 2 volumes. (2), xiv, 470, (2) pp.; (2), iv, 478, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering.

€ 300

Kress B.4507; Musset-Pathay 23; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First French edition.

The Rev. Adam Dickson is best known for his *Husbandry of the Ancients* of which this is the first French translation, derived from the *Scriptores rei rusticae* and other writers, and compared with the modern system. Palgrave mentions that his practical knowledge enabled him to clear up many difficulties but 'his scholarship was imperfect.'

'A good classical scholar, and an excellent practical farmer' (McDonald, *Agricultural Writers*, p. 211.) Fussell, in his *More Old English Farming Books*, writes that none of Dickson's publications was so important as the present work.

25 (DINOUART, J.A.T.) Vie du vénérable Dom Jean de Palafox, Evêque d'Angélopis, et ensuite Evêque d'Osme, dédiée à Sa Majesté Catholique. A Cologne, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Nyon, 1772. With engraved frontispiece. xliv, 436 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed, some discolouring, marbled edges.

€ 200

Sabin 20201; Leclerc 453; Muller 975 (all listing the first edition).

Second edition, first published in 1767.

This work is largely based on a manuscript by P. Champion, Jesuit, who had started having a life of Palafox printed, but the impression was stopped. Dinouart says in his preface he was happy in being able to procure the entire manuscript of Champion which enabled him to complete the life of the celebrated bishop (Sabin).

Juan de Palafox y Mendoza (June 26, 1600 - October 1, 1659), a Spanish politician, administrator, and Catholic clergyman in 17th century Spain and viceregal Mexico. Palafox was the Bishop of Puebla (1640-1655), and the interim Archbishop of Mexico (1640-1642). He also held political office, from June 10, 1642 to November 23, 1642 as the Viceroy of New Spain. He lost a high-profile struggle with the Jesuits in New Spain, resulting in a recall to Spain, to the minor Diocese of Osma in Old Castile.

In 1639 Philip IV nominated him, and Pope Urban VIII appointed him, as Bishop of Puebla de los Ángeles in viceregal Mexico. Puebla de los Ángeles was the second largest city in the Viceroyalty of New Spain (viceregal México) then, and is the present day City of Puebla. He was consecrated at Madrid on December 27, 1639.

As bishop, Palafox arrived in Veracruz on June 24, 1640. He was in the company of the new Viceroy of New Spain, Diego López Pacheco, 7th Duke of Escalona, whom he had gotten to know during the voyage. That same ship brought an Irishman, William Lamport, known in New Spain as Don Guillén de Lombardo y Guzmán, who played a role in political turmoil during the 1640s. Palafox was also named Visitador (royal inspector, representative of the king), to investigate the two previous viceroys.

Palafox founded the Biblioteca Palafoxiana on September 5, 1646, stocking it with five thousand books of science and philosophy. He also founded the Dominican Convent of Santa Inés, the Colleges of San Pedro and San Pablo, and the girls school Purísima Concepción. He amended the by-laws of the seminary of San Juan, and worked diligently on completing the cathedral, which was dedicated April 18, 1649. As bishop, Palafox y Mendoza distinguished himself by his

efforts to protect the Native Americans, forbidding any methods of conversion other than persuasion. - Small stamp on page v: Toulouse 1777, and a scribbled name . A good copy.

26 DORIA, LUIGI ROMANO. *Elementi della Coltivazione de' Grani ad uso dell'Agro Romano, Dedicati alla Santità di Nostro Signore Papa Pio Sesto...* In Roma, pel Salomoni, 1777. With five engraved plates (three folding) at the end; title printed in black and blue. With portrait medallion of Pope Pius VI and a medallion showing an overflowing grain vat surrounded by the words 'spes publica'. xvi, 236 pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, label with gilt lettering, a bit spotted and stained on sides, tiny hole at foot of spine, marbled edges.

€ 950

Not in Kress, Goldsmiths or Einaudi, not found in NUC; see Re, *Dizionario ragionato di libri d'agricoltura*, p. 207, for 1798 edition only, commenting that he never saw the first edition.

Scarce first edition of this attractively illustrated reform proposal for Roman agriculture.

Doria begins with advice on the assessment of different types and qualities of soil and prospective harvests, which need to be taken into account when assessing the viability of estates and their leases. This is followed by detailed advice on the whole process of practical agriculture, such as how to organise and arrange the fields for maximum efficiency, how the fields are prepared, manure applied and ploughed under, then ploughing, sowing, hoeing, etc. up to the harvesting. He makes some useful suggestions for the more efficient use of existing fields and the incorporation of fallow ground.

Doria also supplies a detailed calendar of projects by month, and an interesting glossary of agricultural terms and procedures, with labour prices where appropriate. A final section gives an account of salaries paid in farming, and the average maintenance cost for various farm workers.

Particularly attractive are the emblematic plates, showing scenes of farming and agriculture, common wind directions, field divisions, and planting instructions.

"These were the years which saw a stepping up of specifically agronomic propaganda, in the manner of Giovanni Salvini's *Instructions to his land agent* (1775). Here too we can detect a Tuscan and also a Venetian influence and it is apparent that the proposed agrarian changes (introduction of Tarelli's method, etc.) would necessitate modifications in economic relationships and mentality Above all, one great hope: "We are ever on the point of achieving the impossible so that the structure of property will be transformed and the workers will no longer be poor." In 1777 Luigi Doria's *Principles of Cereal Growing for the use of the Agro Romano* was published (the present work). "A time of enlightenment like the eighteenth century", said the preface, "and a most cultured capital city like my own would take it amiss if I thought it necessary to convince them of the importance of that art which is the subject of the present instructions" (Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment, Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, pp. 245-246). A bit spotted but overall a good copy.

27 DU PONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) *Principes Constitutionnels, Relativement au Renvoi & à la nomination des Ministres. Discours prononcé à la Société des Amis de la Liberté & de la Constitution de 1789. Dans la Séance du 20 Octobre 1790. Par M. Du Pont, Député de Nemours à l'Assemblée Nationale.* A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, 1790. v, [6]-18 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled paper cover.

€ 450

Monglond, ii, 830; Schelle, *Dupont de Nemours*, p. 415; Martin & Walter, 12161.

Original edition.

Important speech on the topic of the choice of ministers: Dupont de Nemours defends the following theory: the moment the king is deprived of his right of dissolution of parlement (as in England) it is dangerous to refuse to the king the right to select his ministers from outside the assembly and to force him to obey to the wishes of the majority, whose wishes could well be in conflict with the wishes of the people. In England, the king can consult the people by dissolving the chambers and ordering elections. In France, the king has no such right. This thesis, eloquently put forward by Dupont, was accepted by the right in the Constituent Assembly and was accepted by a majority. It was a very important speech with serious consequences: it widened the already existing gap between government and assembly.

The "Société des Amis de la Liberté & de la Constitution de 1789" was founded by Dupont, Condorcet, and other moderate members of the Committee of the Constitution, to combat the growing radical influence of the Jacobins.

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

€ 300

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

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

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

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

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

€ 750

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

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

Fodere, trained as a physician, witnessed first-hand the deprivations suffered by the poor and the sick. Citing Malthus, Townsend, Gray and Robert Owen, he concludes that the blame for poverty lies with the administration, not with a biologically driven tendency towards overpopulation. The poor do not lack foresight; rather, their calculations are rendered worthless by failed social policy. The notion of moral restraint is nothing less than bizarre (p. 94). Social well-being instead depends on the vision of statesmen, legislators and medical men, on the development of industrial skills -agriculture alone is not enough- and on a broad range of

humanitarian reforms. The work was one of the few anti-Malthusian works in France upto the late 1820's against the current of a favorable reception of Malthus (see: Joseph Spengler, *French Population Theory since 1800*, in J.P.E. 44, 5 October 1936, 577-611).

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

30 GALARDI, (F.) DE. La Tyrannie heureuse ou Cromwel politique. Avec les artifices & intrigues dans tout le cours de sa conduite. Par le Sieur de Galardi. A Leyde, Chez Jean Pauwels, 1671. With sphere on title and a folding engraved frontispiece. - (Followed by:) ARANDA, E. DE. Diverses histoires morales et divertissantes. Du Sr. Emanuel d'Aranda. A Leyde, Chez Jean Pauwels, 1671. Sphere on title. Two volumes in one. (16), 108 pp.; (8), 127, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, handwritten title and date to spine.

€ 650

Willems, *Annexes*, 2065; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, G-86; Brunet v, col. 1751-2.

First edition, and according to Willems printed by Foppens in Brussels, one of two editions, this one without the errata and Pauwels spelled as Pauvvels.

Ferdinand de Galardi was a Spanish diplomat and was active at the French and English courts, where he spent most of his adult life. The present work is a methodical treatise against Cromwell and is favorable to the Stuarts and the catholics in the Netherlands. The author wrote a number of other books on English, Spanish and Portugese politics and on diplomacy and belongs to the theorists of diplomacy. He was also the one who claimed that Spanish diplomats were inferior to their French counterparts because their recruitment depended more on high birth and wealth than on merit and experience.

Second work: Willems, *Annexes*, 2059; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

Originally published as *Relation de la captivité et liberté du sieur Emanuel de Arande, mené esclave à Alger en l'an 1640* (Willems 1974), an account of the author's time in slavery between 1640 and 1642. A new edition was published in 1671, augmented to three parts. The present work is the separate publication of this third part, according to Willems destined for those who had already purchased earlier editions in two parts only. - Signature on title and front paste down: Johann S. Bans (?), ex-libris Bibl. Hammer of Stockholm, recto first blank, and ex-libris Froissart verso first front blank. Scribbling to front paste down, binding loosening

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

Important work 'sur les recettes publiques' which contains a financial history and a theory of tax. 'Cet imporant ouvrage sur les recettes publiques contient une histoire financière et une théorie de l'impôt. Ganilh passe rapidement sur la partie historique et traite de la science du revenu public en 4 livres: législation et administration, dépenses publiques, contributions,

comptabilité. En faveur de l'industrie et du bien-être, ainsi que pour une harmonie entre les consommations individuelles et sociales, mais contre le populationnisme agricole et l'impôt direct' (INED). Ganilh (1758-1836) 'was a mercantilist with considerable modifications, due no doubt largely to his extensive acquaintance with the economic literature of his own time' (Palgrave).

32 GENIE, LE, des mal-fortunez. No place, 1622. 32 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Lindsay & Neu, 4836; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 822; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; not in Bourgeois & André.

First edition.

Deals with De Luynes. - Lightly browned, faint small stain in outer blank margin.

33 (GERY, A.G. DE.) Discours prononcé par un de MM. les curés de la ville de Lyon, le dimanche 4 décembre 1768. A l'occasion de l'émeute populaire, arrivée dans cette ville, le dimanche précédent. A Lyon, De l'Imprimerie d' Aimé de la Roche, 1768. 30 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Charléty, i, 2665.

First and only edition.

The 'émeute populaire' about which is spoken, seems to have been provoked by the rumour that doctors were looking for children to dissect after killing them first. The sermon was preached the Sunday following the riots and the preacher rejects the notion that the hospital could indulge in such horrid practices and points to the fact that the poor, who were the rioters, are treated gratis by the hospital and the doctors.

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

€ 2200

Einaudi 2657; Mattioli 1479.

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

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

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

'Gossen, though perhaps not quite a genius, had a brilliant, original and precise mind. With his one book, he moved constrained optimization into the centre of the theory of value and allocation, where it has since remained. With respect to economic content, his was **probably the greatest single contribution to this theory in the 19th century**' (New Palgrave, ii, p. 550-554). Inner margin of paste-downs and free first blanks reinforced with white cloth tape, two discrete stamps on verso of the title-page "Universitätsbibliothek Konstanz", two passages in the book with side marking.

35 GRANIER DE STE.-CECILE, J.M. *Projet de Finance, adressé aux gouvernemens de toutes les nations policées; par Joseph-Modeste Granier de Ste-Cécile, Résident à Treffort, Département de l'Ain. Bourg (Ain), Chez Janinet, Imprimeur-Libraire du Roi, 1819. 64 pp. 8vo. Stab-sewn in original pale yellow covers, a bit frayed at edges.*

€ 800

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Louandre & Bourquelot, iv, p. 153 for other works by the author but not this one; Quérard, iii, p. 451, listing the third edition published in 1821.

First edition.

The author, inhabitant of Treffort in the department l'Ain, was a prolific philanthropist. In this curious work he exposes with much details a revolutionary financial project which he would like to see implemented in all civilized nations. The gist of the project is no less than the abolition of all taxes: they will be replaced by a voluntary contribution: "C'est sur l'orgueil, le luxe et l'amour-propre que je vais proposer d'établir un impôt." The method is simple and clear: no-one is allowed to decorate his horses, carriages, clothes, furniture, harness, etc. etc. unless a license has been bought. Granier's argument is based on human nature: if something is dear to someone, he will want it; if it distinguishes it is appreciated and desired, and the more it is wanted. Hence, many will pay to be able to obtain what they want and what will distinguish them from others. Granier also deals with possible objections to his project, gives calculations of income generated through his project, and exposes clearly the unjust and uneven division of taxes in existence: a day-worker pays 15 % taxes on his glass of wine, whereas those who can afford to purchase wine "en gros" pay only 5%!

Granier is the author of various other works: *Moyen d'améliorer l'état social en diminuant l'excès de la fréquentation des cafés, billards,, Moyen d'éteindre la mendicité, d'améliorer le sort des pauvres* and of *Moyen pour produire spontanément et à peu de frais un moteur capable de suppléer aux pompes de feu* A very nice copy, a bit spotted, uncut.

36 GUIZOT, F. *De la peine de mort en matière politique. Par F. Guizot. A Paris, Chez Bechet Ainé, Libraire, et à Rouen, Chez Bechet, 1822. xxii, (2, Table des Chapitres), 185, (3, Catalogue Bechet) pp. 8vo. Unbound, remains of paper spine.*

€ 200

First edition of this ardent plea against the death penalty in which Guizot discusses the effect of capital punishment as a deterrent and the government's right or obligation to use it. He decides that it is not effective, but that rather than abolishing it the government should distinguish political from other crimes, and use its right to pardon when advisable. Guizot's work is one of the first in the modern debate over capital punishment.

François Guizot was a famous historian, political philosopher and statesman in post-Revolutionary France. He was appointed professor of modern history in Paris, he favoured the reestablishment of the Bourbon monarchy in 1814, during the Hundred Days he accompanied Louis XVIII to Ghent and was afterwards rewarded by appointment as secretary-general of the Ministry of Justice and *maître des requêtes* of the Council of State. His efforts to reconcile the interests and ideology inherited from the *ancien régime* with the growing forces of democracy make him the most significant representative of the nineteenth century French bourgeoisie. Guizot entered into a long career that was to make him an outstanding figure in political, intellectual and religious circles. -Two quires loose, both have never been bound in.

37 (HAUTCHAMP, B. MARMOND DU.) Histoire du système des finances sous la minorité de Louis XV. Pendant les années 1719 & 1720. Précédée d'un abrégé de la vie du Duc Régent, & du Sr. Law. A La Haye, Chez Pierre de Hondt, 1739. Titles printed in red and black, with folding table on two sheets and 1 engraved plate. 6 volumes in 3. (2), 204 pp.; (2), 312 pp.; (2), 208 pp.; (2), 286 pp.; (14), 294 pp.; (18), 246 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, volume three with some loss of calf at outer margin of front cover.

€ 6000

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

The only edition of this important work.

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

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

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

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

€ 500

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

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

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

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

39 (HOLBACH, P.H.D.TH. D'.) *Système de la nature, ou des loix du monde physique et du monde moral*. Par M. Mirabaud. Nouvelle édition, augmentée par l'auteur, & à laquelle on a joint plusieurs pièces des meilleurs auteurs relatives aux mêmes objets. Londres, 1774. With engraved portrait as frontispiece. 2 volumes. (14), 397, (1) pp.; (4), 500, (4) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt lettering, marbled sides, top edge gilt.

€ 600

Vercruysse 1774-A5.

This is Holbach's most famous work (and in which he was very likely assisted by Diderot) 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 portrait is added, not mentioned by Vercruysse.

At the end of volume I has been bound: HELVETIUS, C.A. *Le vrai sens du système de la Nature*. Ouvrage posthume de M. Helvetius. Londres 1774. 84, (3) pp.

40 HUCHET DE LA BEDOYERE - MANUSCRIPT dealing with Charles-Angélique-François Huchet de la Bédoyère (1782-1815). (1815). 5, (3 blank) pp. 4to.

€ 175

The author of the text is unknown. The first 20 lines are in a different hand from the remaining, quite legible, manuscript.

Charles-Angélique-François Huchet de la Bédoyère (1782-1815), French general, condemned to death because of his support of Napoleon during the latter's hundred days. The text is in favour of the general and against Louis XVIII. - A small piece of the lower margin of pages 1/2 torn off with loss of a few letters.

41 JUGLAR, CLEMENT. *Des crises commerciales et de leur retour périodique en France, en Angleterre et aux États-Unis*. Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, 1862. [4], xvi, 258 pp. 8vo. Modern cloth with gilt lettering to spine, an unsophisticated preservation binding.

€ 1800

Einaudi 3094; not in Mattioli.

The very scarce first edition of this important and seminal work.

Juglar's fame rests on his researches of commercial crises, and their periodic occurrence. In 1862 he published the epoch-making *Des crises commerciales*, which was an "ouvrage couronné par l'Institut (Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques)."

Schumpeter says of Juglar that he 'must be ranked, as to talent and command of scientific method, among the greatest economists of all times'. Schumpeter bases his evaluation on three facts: 'To begin with, [Juglar (1819-1905)] was the first to use time-series material (mainly prices, interest rates, and central bank balances) systematically and with the clear purpose in mind of analyzing a definite phenomenon Second, having discovered the cycle of roughly ten years' duration that was most obvious in his material - it was he who discovered the continent; islands near it several writers had discovered before - he proceeded to develop a morphology of it in terms of "phases" Third, he went on to try his hand at explanation. The grand feature about this is the almost ideal way in which "facts" and "theory" are made to intertwine But all-important was his diagnosis of the nature of depression, which he expressed with epigrammatic force in the famous sentence: "the only cause of depression is prosperity". This means that depressions are nothing but adaptations of the economic system to the situations created by the preceding prosperities and that, in consequence, the basic problem of cycle analysis reduces to the question what is it that causes prosperities ... Economists were at first slow to follow up Juglar's lead. Later on, however, most of them, even those who were more inclined than he was to commit themselves to particular hypotheses concerning "causes," adopted his general approach' (J. Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, pp. 1123-4).

"If anyone can be singled out as first establishing the phenomenon of periodic business cycles as an indisputable fact of economic life it is Clément Juglar Moreover, he insisted that they were inherent in the capitalist system, an endogenous manifestation of the behaviour of economic agents, aggravated by, but fundamentally independent of, climatic and political events" (M. Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 104-105). -Verso half-title stamp of the British Museum, on title-page and on various other pages throughout the book the stamp of the Guildhall Library, verso title the repeated British Museum stamp with a second British Museum stamp: "Transferred 1889 - Duplicate." This stamp repeated on the last leaf, with the last Guildhall Library stamp. Apart from the stamps, a good & clean copy.

42 K(AMENEV, JU.) Sotsial'demokratičeskija izdanija. Ukazatel' sotsial'demokratičeskoi literatury na russkom jazyke 1883-1905 gg. Sostavlen pod redaktsiei Ju.K. Izdanie K. Vitenberga. (Index des Publications social-démocrates russes à l'étranger, 1883-1905). Parizh, 1913. 56, (2) pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, marbled boards, all edges gilt, original covers bound in (Russkaja Politicheskaja Literatura Zagranitsei. Bypusk I.)

€ 600

Not in Besterman; not in Winchell.

Extremely rare bibliography. One of a few copies (if not the only copy) printed on heavy paper. On page 13 a manuscript addition in the hand of Leonid Bernstein, and on the first pastedown an annotation in the hand of Michel Bernstein reading: 'Seul ex. tiré sur beau papier - pour mon père.'

43 KRUL, J.H. *Pampiere wereld Ofte Wereldsche Oeffeninge, Waer in begrepen zijn meest alle de Rijmen en Werken van I.H. Krul. Al te zamen door hem verbeterd, en met veel nieuwe Rijmen verrijckt, doorgaens met schoone kopere platen verciert, Afgezondert In Vier Deelen. Tot Amsteldam, (By de Weduwe van Jan Jacobsz Schipper), 1681. With engraved title preceding the printed title, and 92 half-page copperplate engravings after A. van de Venne in the text. Four parts in two volumes, bound in one. (14, including the engraved title), 320 pp.; 447, (5, last blank) pp. 4to. Contemporary blind tooled vellum with raised bands.*

€ 1200

Praz 390; Landwehr, *Emblem Books in the Low Countries*, 309.

Third and last edition (first published in 1644) of this collection of amorous, moralizing, and dramatic poetry.

The first print in this work, (on page 11), has been ascribed to Rembrandt for a long time, but consensus now attributes the print to Ferdinand Bol.

Not only of great artistic value because of the fine plates, but also of great literary interest. Some of the plates are by G. Donck after A. van de Venne. There are 43 copperplates of emblematical interest depicting everyday life in the seventeenth century.

Van de Venne began working as a book illustrator, print designer, political propagandist, and poet, collaborating with his brother Jan, a well-known publisher and art dealer. Holland's leading writers employed Van de Venne, whose illustrations contributed greatly to the popularity of Dutch emblem books, which combined pictures and prose to present a moral lesson. After moving to The Hague and joining the Guild of Saint Luke in 1625, Van de Venne was probably employed at court. In 1640 he became the guild's dean. He continued his book and printmaking projects and painted most of his well-known grisaille paintings, many depicting the destitute and maimed. A real master-piece of the Dutch Golden Age. - Quire I in last part slightly misbound.

44 LAGARDE, M.-A. *Nouvelle biographie pittoresque des Députés de la Chambre Septennale, publiée par M.-A. Lagarde. Paris, Chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1826. (2), ii, 155, (1) pp. 32mo. Modern blue boards, original covers preserved.*

€ 250

Drujon, p. 55

First edition.

'Destruction ordonnée par arrêt de la Cour royale de Paris en date du 28 octobre 1826' (Drujon).

45 LATOUR, J.P.B. *La prise de Chièvremont ou les Moeurs du dixième siècle; anecdote historique liégeoise. Par J.P.B. Latour. Liege, Imprimerie Philosophique, 1824. (2), viii, (7)-160 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, marbled boards (Duquesne, Gand).*

€ 200

First edition. A second edition, also dated 1824 but published in 1825, has only the initials of the author with the mention "ouvrage mis à l'index en France".

The work deals with the famous capture of Chèvremont in 987 by the bishop Notger.

During the entire 10th century Chèvremont had been the seat of continued resistance against the authorities: it successfully resisted various attempts at capture and refused to be subdued. In

time, the city also became the harbour of brigands and the like. With the arrival of Notger, the counsellor of emperor Otto II, who came in charge of all the possessions of the church in Liege, the matter became not only one of strategy but also one of daily peace: the fortress was a threat to his authority and as the home of brigands the fortress was a continued threat and menace to the countryside. How Notger took Chevreumont has never been convincingly established: the usual story is that he took the city by dressing his soldiers as monks, and once inside they massacred the garrison. Once the fortress was taken it was thoroughly demolished and according to an old tradition every bishop of Liege has to take the oath that the place will never be recreated. - Very lightly browned.

46 LEBER, (J.) M.C. De l'État réel de la presse et des pamphlets, depuis François 1er jusqu'à Louis XIV: Ou Revue anecdotique et critique des principaux actes de nos rois et de quelques documents curieux et peu connus sur la publication et la vente des livres dans le seizième siècle. Paris, Chez Techner, 1834. (4), 115, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 175

Original edition.

Nice copy, uncut, printed on heavy paper and with large margins, of this book dealing with printing and publishing in the 16th century.

47 (LECLUSE). Le déjeuné de la rapée, ou discours des Halles et des Ports. Nouvelle édition, Revuë & augmentée des Etrennes aux Riboteurs, & des Chansons. Avec Un Extrait de l'Inventaire des Meubles & Effets trouvés dans le magasin d'une des Harangeres de la Halle. Et une liste des plus rares Curiosités trouvées dans le même magasin. A la Grenouillere; Et se trouvent à Paris, Chez Duchesne, no date. 48 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Cioranescu 38382; Conlon 48:604.

Originally published in 1748 with the title 'Léclusade, ou déjeuné de la Rapée', 18 pages.

A niece piece, characteristic for the literature written in vulgar speech (litterature poissairde) of the 18th century. - A few leaves with a stain in the blank outer margin, one leaf with a small repair to blank upper margin.

48 LEMONTEY, P.E. Oeuvres. Édition revue et préparée par l'auteur. Paris, A. Sautelet, Brissot-Thivars & A. Mesnier, 1829. 5 volumes. - (*Bound with:*) LEMONTEY, P.E. Histoire de la Régence et de la minorité de Louis XV, jusqu'au ministère du Cardinal de Fleury. Paris, Paulin, 1832. 2 volumes - Together 7 volumes. xxiv, (2), 423 pp.; (4), 431 pp.; (4), 398 pp.; (4), 364 pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 464 pp.; (4), 486 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards with red labels.

€ 950

Goldsmiths 27717 (last 2 vols only); not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Complete set. The *Histoire de la Régence* was not included in the 'Oeuvres'. These 2 volumes contain interesting 'pièces justificatives' and form an essential source for the history of John

Law and his system, since they include texts by John Law of which the original documents were lost since.

The minority of Louis XV was one of the most scandalous and corrupt periods in French history. Among the ruinous errors of the regent's administration, discussed here at some length, was his adoption of the financial system of the banker John Law, whose bankruptcy led to a disastrous crisis in the public and private affairs of France. Also included are chapters on the slave trade and the plague in Marseilles and Provence in 1720-21.

Pierre-Edouard Lemontey was a man of letters and historian. He revealed his liberal opinions by defending in a 1787 essay the right of Protestants to full political rights, in the days immediately preceding the revolution, he helped draft the *cahier* of the Third Estate and served in the new municipal government of Lyon. He fled Lyon in the year 1792 during the course of the insurrection and went to Switzerland. In 1818 he published a history on the reign of Louis XIV which proved to be a great and controversial success and has been praised as one of the first good histories written during the nineteenth century. In it, he traced the origins of the Revolution back to the absolutism of Louis XIV and thereby opened a new path for the study of the French monarchy. Because Lemontey emphasized the continuity between the monarchy of the Old Regime and the institutions created by the revolution, his book stands as a worthy predecessor of de Tocqueville's *L'Ancien régime et la Révolution* (Robert Brown in: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 621 ff.) - Fine set.

49 LEROUX, P. Réfutation de l'eclectisme où se trouve exposée la vraie définition de la philosophie, et où l'on explique le sens, la suite et l'enchaînement des divers philosophes depuis Descartes. Nouvelle édition. Paris, Charles Gosselin, 1841. xviii, (2), 351 pp. 8vo. Modern half calf with raised bands, marbled boards, gilt lettering, uncut.

€ 225

Evans, *Le socialisme romantique*, p. 245; DBMOF, ii, pp. 501-503.
Second edition.

The name 'eclectic' was most appropriately given to the school of which the most distinguished members were Victor Cousin and Théodore Jouffroy. They had already been vehemently attacked in the *Revue Indépendante*, which journal was being used to attack the German official philosophy as well as the official French philosophical School, headed by Cousin. Leroux argued for a replacement of the christian religions by his 'déisme national'. See at length: Maitron and Evans.

Pierre Leroux (1797-1871), utopian socialist. Pierre Leroux was one of the most influential, prolific, and in some ways the most unusual of the utopian socialists who populated the literary and political worlds of the late Restoration and the July Monarchy. He combined several talents and vocations: philosopher, poet, inventor, journalist, and political activist. Leroux's influence extended from republican secret societies to the salons of literati habituated by such as Victor Hugo and George Sand. He put his stamp on the peculiarly French romantic socialism of the era. In 1824 Leroux founded his own newspaper, the *Globe*, in which he promoted the liberal ideas fashionable among opponents of the Restoration monarchy. During this period Leroux came under the influence of Saint-Simon and his ideas.

Leroux founded an experimental community in Broussac (Creuze) of eighty persons which drew the attention of a cluster of wandering romantic writers and musicians from France and Germany: even Franz Liszt took an interest. Leroux was politically very active: he took a seat in the Assembly in 1848 as a deputy from Paris, he sat in the Legislative Assembly in 1849 and identified himself with the Left, or the Mountain, but refused to associate himself with the Mountain's call for insurrection in June 1849. He joined Cabet and Louis Blanc on the island of

Jersey where they set up a community similar to the one in Boussac. Leroux died in 1871 during the Commune, the great civil war that he devoted his life to preventing (see Sanford Elwitt in: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 623 ff). - Very slightly browned in the margins.

50 LIT DE JUSTICE - EXTRAIT des registres du Parlement, du samedi 21 août 1756. No place, (1756). - (Followed by:) EXTRAIT des registres du Parlement, du vendredi 7 décembre 1770. Paris, P.G. Simon, 1771. - (Followed by:) PROCES -VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi au Château de Versailles, le samedi 13 avril 1771. Paris, P.G. Simon, 1771. - (Followed by:) PROCES -VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi à Paris, le samedi 12 novembre 1774. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1774. - (Followed by:) PROCES -VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé à la séance tenue par Monsieur, frère du Roi, au Grand Conseil, le samedi 12 novembre 1774. Paris, Impr. Ph. D. Pierres, 1774. - (Followed by:) PROCES -VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé à la séance, tenue en la Cour des Aides de Paris, en présence de Monseigneur le comte d'Artois, le samedi 12 novembre 1774. Paris, Knapen, 1774. - (Followed by:) EXTRAIT du procès-verbal du Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi au Château de Versailles, le vendredi 5 mai 1775. Paris, P.G. Simon, 1775. - (Followed by:) PROCES -VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi à Versailles, le mardi 12 mars 1776. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1776. - (Followed by:) EXTRAIT du procès-verbal de la séance tenue en la Chambre des Comptes par Monsieur, frère du Roi, le mardi 19 mars 1776. Paris, L. Cellot, 1776. - (Followed by:) PROCES -VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi à Versailles, le lundi 6 août 1787. Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1787. 10 pieces bound in 1 volume. 12 pp.; 12 pp.; 28 pp.; 90 pp.; 30 pp.; 38 pp.; 15 pp.; 95 pp.; 22 pp.; 60 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering

€ 500

The 'Lits de Justice' held between 1756 and 1776 were of great importance for developments leading to more democratic government. Many reforms were suggested and indeed introduced.

51 LOCKE, J. Ragionamenti sopra la Moneta l'interesse del Danaro le finanze et il commercio scritti e pubblicati in diverse occasioni Tradotti la prima volta dall'Inglese con varie annotazioni [vol. II: e con un discorso sopra il giusto pregio delle cose e della moneta e il commercio de' Romani]. Tomo Primo [- secondo]. In Firenze, Appresso Andrea Bonducci, 1751. Titles printed in red and black, large folding table, engraved vignette on title of first volume. Two volumes in one. xxxiii, (1, blank), 191 (misnumbered 189), (1, blank) pp.; xxiii, (1, blank), 316, (2), 116 pp. 4to. Contemporary Italian vellum boards, label with gilt lettering to spine, a very nice copy.

€ 6000

Einaudi 3476; Goldsmiths 8635; Higgs 115; Yolton 164 (only four copies); Attig 507; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, i, 275.

First Italian edition, rare.

A very good copy of this handsomely printed book translating John Locke's *Some Considerations of the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money* (1692) and *Further*

Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money (1695), the only early translation of Locke's papers on money, based on the folio *Works* of 1740, and is furnished with extensive footnotes by the translators Giovanni Pagnini and Angelo Tavanti. At the end of the second volume is a 116 pages essay by Pagnini on the correct price and value of money entitled *Essay on the just price of things, the correct value of money and on the trade of the Romans*. Pagnini was destined to become one of the major economic historians in the eighteenth century with the publication of his *History of the tithe* in 1765-66.

The year of publication of this translation, and the translation itself, represent an interesting moment in time: 1751 is also the year Galiani's famous and important *Della Moneta* was published. Galiani's roots were firmly planted in the southern culture which had been rekindled by the work of Locke and Newton. One of Galiani's first intellectual undertakings had been the translation of Locke's essay on financial problems, which he dropped when he heard that in Florence another version was being produced, edited by Pagnini and Tavanti (the present work) (Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason 1685-1789*, p. 250). - Front paste-down with a few wormtracks, an old bookplate verso of the front blank, a very fine large paper copy, printed on heavy paper.

52 (LOUIS XV.) Déclaration du Roy, concernant les Mendians & Vagabonds. Donnée à Chantilly le 18 Juillet 1724. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie royale, 1724. 12 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 150

Catalogue des Actes Royaux, v, 29197.

Within fifteen days after publication of this declaration, all mendians and vagabonds are expected to accept whatever work is offered to them so that they are able to earn a living. Those unable to accept work (disabled, too young to work, etc.) must register at the nearest hospital where they will be received and will be employed to the best of their abilities and at the benefit of the hospital.

53 (LOUIS XVI.) Déclaration du Roi, concernant la course sur les ennemis de l'état. Donnée à Versailles le vingt-quatre Juin 1778. A Paris, chez P.G. Simon, 1778. 15, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

Actes royaux, vi, 39879.

Declaration to encourage shipowners and to incite their emulation. The king, aware of their services rendered during the last war, decides to issue special honorary distinctions, financial remuneration, facilitate financial investment, etc. etc.

The declaration furthermore gives various instructions on arming the ships, bonuses to be earned upon capturing ennemi ships and its arms ("cent livres chaque canon du calibre de 4 & au-dessus jusqu'à 12 livres"), the right to acquire arms themselves if they can not be supplied in time and be reimbursed, etc. etc. In all, the declaration contains 62 articles.

54 MABLY, (G. BONNOT) DE. Doutes proposés aux Philosophes économistes sur l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques. Par Monsieur l'Abbé de Mably. A La Haye, Et se trouve à Paris Chez Nyon, veuve Durand 1768 viii, 316 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, spine ends a bit damaged, corners lightly bumped.

€ 450

Kress 6576; Einaudi 3555; INED 2991; Higgs 4271; Goldsmiths 10387; Weulersse, p. xxviii.
First edition.

Refutation of the Physiocratic doctrines, and more specifically Le Mercier de la Rivière's *l'Ordre Naturel et Essentiel des Sociétés Politiques*. Mably states that social equality among people is a prerequisite for human happiness and openly attacks private land and property. Mably was a partial adherent of Physiocracy, but disagreed on various important points with them. This severe criticism of Mercier de la Rivière's work is written in the form of letters addressed to the author of the *Ephemerides du Citoyen* and it embodies an attack on landed property. Mably believed it introduced idleness and would create vices of riches and poverty. Schumpeter wrote, in his *History of Economic Analysis*, p. 140: 'this work contains an elaborate attack not only on the physiocratic theory of private property but also upon private property itself, which is held to be an almost unmixed evil.'

Gabriel Bonnot de Mably (1709-1785), French historian, moralist and political philosopher. After he retired Mably began to produce a number of works, most of which were oriented about the purpose of ameliorating the contemporary evils of France but which carried him into widely ramified branches of social and political philosophy. His works plainly reveal his intimate acquaintance with the thought of Plato, Cicero, Locke, and his brother Condillac. Although he firmly believed that political and legal equality had no meaning without economic equality. Mably cannot, however, be classed as a communist, although he is frequently so regarded and although he actually inspired Babeuf. He believed communism to be the ideal system and posited the possibility that it had existed in the primitive state of man. But a quality of realism and an inclination toward the evolutionary standpoint prevented him from espousing any political system which failed to take full account of human nature and of the peculiar history and customs of the people concerned.

55 MABLY, (G. BONNOT DE.) Entretiens de Phocion, sur le rapport de la morale avec la politique, Traduits du Grec de Nicolès, avec des remarques. Nouvelle Édition. A Amsterdam, 1767. xxxvi, 248 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, very lightly rubbed, some discolouring.

€ 250

INED 2992; Goldsmiths 10372; Higgs 4248; Einaudi A.514 (1792 edition).

First published in 1763, with a second edition in that same year.

Probably written in 1761 and published in 1763, this was by far the best known and best received work by Mably. It was awarded the prize for the best work of the year by the *Société littéraire suisse* and it was translated into Italian, German, Swedish, English, Polish, Spanish and Greek and was twelve times reprinted before the revolution.

The dialogue purports to be the translation of a Greek manuscript recently discovered at Monte Cassino, whose author, a certain Nicocles, had been present at a series of didactic conversations between the doomed Athenian commander Phocion and a young fellow-citizen named Aristias. After a long exploration of the "relations between politics and morality," the dialogue ends on a sharply pessimistic note, befitting its somber historical context. Despite its classical costume, *Entretiens de Phocion* is certainly contemporary in its concerns: a reaction to the political and

intellectual upheavals of the decade of the 1750s. For an elaborate analysis of the work see: J.K. Wright, *A Classical Republican in Eighteenth-century France. The Political Thought of Mably*, pp. 80-93.

Gabriel Bonnot de Mably (1709-1785), French historian, moralist and political philosopher. After he retired Mably began to produce a number of works, most of which were oriented about the purpose of ameliorating the contemporary evils of France but which carried him into widely ramified branches of social and political philosophy. His works plainly reveal his intimate acquaintance with the thought of Plato, Cicero, Locke, and his brother Condillac. Although he firmly believed that political and legal equality had no meaning without economic equality, Mably cannot, however, be classed as a communist, although he is frequently so regarded and although he actually inspired Babeuf. He believed communism to be the ideal system and posited the possibility that it had existed in the primitive state of man. But a quality of realism and an inclination toward the evolutionary standpoint prevented him from espousing any political system which failed to take full account of human nature and of the peculiar history and customs of the people concerned. - Preliminaries xix-xx with two small spots obscuring a few letters.

56 MALTHUS, T.R. *Principes d'économie politique, considérés sous le rapport de leur application pratique*. Traduits de l'Anglais par M. F.S. Constancio. Tome Premier [-Tome Second.] Paris J.-P. Aillaud 1820 2 volumes. (4), xxxii, 501, (1) pp.; (4), 452 pp. 8vo. Contemporary green half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering and numbering, marbled boards.

€ 800

Kress C.576; Goldsmiths 22768; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First French edition, published in the same year as the first English edition.

"Although Malthus is best known for the views on population contained in his *Essay on Population* and although those views are of immeasurable practical consequence, there can be no doubt that his importance for economists today rests mainly on his *Principles of Political Economy*. It was because of this latter work that J.M. Keynes reinstated Malthus as a major figure in modern economic thought, at a time when the self-induced redundancy of the *Essay on Population* was about to reduce Malthus to the status of an historical monument. Malthus *Principles of Political Economy* was of course influenced by Ricardo's *On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*. Ricardo had devoted a whole chapter to a criticism of Malthus's views on rent, and Malthus would have been expected to reply publicly. Malthus acknowledged, with regret, that he had been obliged to refer critically to Ricardo in many passages, and that the book had thus taken on an unintended controversial tone. However, it would be a mistake to interpret Malthus *Principles* as only, or even mainly, a reply to Ricardo's. It would probably have been eventually written even if Ricardo's *Principles* had never appeared" (New Palgrave.)

The book was conceived as a series of tracts rather than a comprehensive and systematic treatise, though Malthus published it to establish his own position against that of Ricardo, with whom he had been having an ongoing debate about the nature of labour, demand and profit. "In his *Principles of Political Economy*, Malthus was proposing investment in public work and private luxury as a means of increasing effective demand, and hence as a palliative to economic distress. The nation, he thought, must balance the power to produce and the will to consume" (DSB). "The *Principles* had only a limited impact at the time, and was severely criticized by J. R. McCulloch and Ricardo; the latter prepared extensive critical notes. But more recently it has received greater recognition, largely as a result of the comments by J. M. Keynes in the 1930s. Keynes argued that Malthus's theory of effective demand provided a scientific explanation of unemployment, and that the hundred-year domination of Ricardo over Malthus had been a

disaster for the progress of economics. Keynes believed that if economics had followed Malthus instead of being constrained by Ricardo in an artificial groove, the world would be a much wiser and richer place" (ODNB).

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

€ 500

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

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

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

Adam Smith and Helvétius, even when they do not agree in full with Mandeville's egoistic analysis owe much to the acuteness with which he laid bare the ramifications of self-love" (ESS, vol. 10, pp 93-94.)

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

58 (MATHON DE LA COUR, C.J.) Collection de comptes-rendus, pièces authentiques, états et tableaux, concernant les finances de France depuis 1758 jusqu'en 1787. A Lausanne, et se trouve à Paris, chez Cuchet & Gattey, 1788. - (*Bound with:*) NECKER, (J.) Mémoire donné au roi en 1778. (Paris, 1778). - (*Bound with:*) NECKER, (J.) Compte rendu au Roi, Par M. Necker, Au mois de janvier 1781. Imprimé par ordre de Sa majesté. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie du Cabinet du Roi, 1781. With 1 large folding leaf, 2 coloured folding maps. - (*Bound with:*) (GRIMOARD, P.H. DE.) Lettre du marquis de Caraccioli à M. d'Alembert. (Paris, 1781). - (*Bound with:*) NECKER, (J.) Sur le compte rendu du roi en 1781. Nouveaux éclaircissements. A Paris, Hotel de Thou, 1788. - (*Bound with:*) (LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, E.C. DE.) Compte rendu au roi au mois de mars 1788 et publié par ses ordres. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1788. - (*Bound with:*) RESULTAT du Conseil d'État du roi tenu à Versailles le 27 décembre 1788. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1788). 7 works bound in 1 stout volume. xii, 231, (1) pp.; 27 pp.; (4), 116 pp.; 44 pp.; viii, 284 pp.; (2), xiv, (2), 183, (1) pp.; (2), 26 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, richly gilt spine with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, paper covered boards, front joint with short split.

€ 900

First work: Kress B.1446; Goldsmiths 13646; Einaudi 1179; Stourm 27.

First edition.

'Ouvrage indispensable à posséder' (Stourm). Highly important financial reports, which would certainly have remained unknown, if it was not for the unflagging courage of Mathon de la Cour, who collected all these reports and published them here thus providing a wealth of information. Contains the reports by Boullogne (1758), de Silhouette (1759), Terray (1770, 1772-1774), Turgot (1775), Cluny (1776), Necker (1781), etc.

Second work: Einaudi 4105; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Stourm; INED 3365.

One of three editions published in the same year.

Third work: Kress B.360; Goldsmiths 12183 & 12184; Einaudi 4094; not in INED.

First edition, the scarce edition printed at the Cabinet du Roi, intended for Royal use only and not put in the trade. There were two further printings in the same year at the Imprimerie Royale.

The publication had an astonishing success with the public and did much to establish Necker's reputation. It is of great importance for being the first public report of government economic policy in France.

Fourth work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Conlon 81:1200; Stourm 127; Barbier 642.

First edition.

Attributed to the Comte de Grimoard by Barbier, by Stourm and by Conlon. The text is in 8vo.

Fifth work: Kress B.1452; Goldsmiths 13648; INED 3373; Stourm 126; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Rather violent work criticizing the financial administration of Calonne.

Sixth work: Goldsmiths 13636; Stourm 143; Einaudi 2245; cf.: Kress S.5185; not in INED.

First edition.

The minister was Loménie de Brienne, the text was drawn up by Souffloy de Mercy. 'Le successeur de Calonne, Loménie de Brienne, fit imprimer en 1788 l'important compte rendu de la situation des finances, dans lequel on a coutume de rechercher les derniers chiffres des budgets de la monarchie. Ces chiffres n'en sont pas moins utiles à consulter, à défaut d'autres, surtout en raison des nombreux commentaires qui les accompagnent' (Stourm). These comments on the details were supplied by Souffloy de Mercy.

Seventh work: Goldsmiths 13733; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Stourm.

First edition.

On the composition of the forthcoming meeting of the États-Généraux.

- Copy from the library of Mr. Brossays Duperray, with his armorial bookplate.

59 MEMOIRE pour les prieurs du Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers de la ville de Marseille, Intimés en appel de Sentence rendue par les Lieutenans-Généraux de Police de ladite ville le 17 Septembre 1781, Défendeurs en Requête incidente du 2 Janvier 1782, & Demandeurs en Requête incidente du 23 Avril suivant. Contre Joseph Chabert, Maître Cordonnier, en qualité de Fermier des Impositions du Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers, & le sieur Bouche, sa caution, de la ville de Marseille, Appellans, Demandeurs, & Défendeurs. (Drop-head title). A Aix, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, Imprimeur du Roi, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE pour Joseph Chabert, Fermier de l'imposition établie par le Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers de la ville de Marseille, & Lazare Bouche sa caution, Appellans de Sentence rendue par les Lieutenans-Généraux de Police de la même Ville le 17 Septembre 1781, & Demandeurs en Requête incidente tendante en ampliation d'appel envers les deux Sentences rendues par les même Officiers le 25 dudit mois, Défendeurs en Requête incidente du 23 Avril, en appel in *quantum contra* de ladite Sentence. Contre Les Prieurs des Maîtres Cordonniers de ladite Ville, Intimé, Défendeurs & Demandeurs. (Drop-head title). A Aix, de l'Imprimerie de la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Pour les Prieurs des Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille. Sur la Réponse du sieur Chabert. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez André d'Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) BRIEVE Réponse au dernier Mémoire des Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille, intitulé: Observations. Pour le sieur Chabert. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Sur la Brieve Réponse de Chabert, Pour les Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez André Adibert, Imprimeur du Roi, vis-à-vis le College, 1782. Five works on one volume. 46 pp.; 46 pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; 9, (1) pp. Small folio. Modern boards.

€ 300

None of these items in Conlon.

Each work has a very nice engraved head-piece, and the place, name of printer and date are printed in these head-pieces. The head-piece of the fourth work depicts a castle and a house.

Deals with the right of tax collecting (tax-farming) by Chabert and the predicted amounts of money to be collected. Chabert won the right to collect the taxes among the members of the guild, and for which right he paid the guild of cobblers, but revenues fell far behind what was predicted/expected. At least one of the reasons was the emigration of vast numbers of "garçons" as a response to measures taken by the guild itself, another the departure of many cobblers after a large fleet had left Marseille. The question here is if Chabert is entitled to discounts or refunds of money he already paid to the guild and if he is to be held accountable for failing to collect the predicted/expected sums of money.

The first text is preceded by a handwritten summary of the entire matter of two pages, the second piece has handwritten annotations at the end stating the Chambre de Tournelle affirmed the verdict by arret of 16 July 1782: the second piece finds the guild (the *Maîtres Cordonniers*) guilty.

60 MESMER, (F.A.) *Aphorismes de M. Mesmer, Dictés à l'Assemblée de ses Eleves, & dans lesquels on trouve ses principes, sa théorie & les moyens de magnétiser; le tout formant un corps de Doctrine, développé en trois cens quarante-quatre paragraphes, pour faciliter l'application des Commentaires au Magnétisme Animal. Ouvrage mis au jour par M. Caillet de Veumorel, Médecin de la Maison de Monsieur. Troisième édition, revue, corrigée & considérablement augmentée, dans laquelle on trouve les moyens intéressans de magnétiser d'intention. A Paris, (at end: A Compiègne, de l'Imprimerie de Bertrand), 1785. With title vignette, engraved head- and tailpieces. 48, 240 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, richly gilt spine with red label and gilt lettering, slightly damaged at head and foot, marbled boards, green corners.*

€ 650

Caillet 7414; Crabtree 129; Conlon 85:1578.

Third and largely augmented edition, published in the same year as the first edition of 172 pages only.

"A compilation of "class notes" taken down from talks given by Mesmer to those he was training in the theory and practice of animal magnetism. Edited and published by Caillet de Vermorel, a disciple of D'Eslon, the book was rejected by Mesmer. It is nonetheless believed to faithfully reproduce Mesmer's teaching. The *Aphorismes* was a very popular book and went through many editions" (Crabtree). "... un des monuments les plus curieux de tout le magnétisme" (Caillet). The present work belongs to the small group of works that best explains the theory and practice of mesmerism (see R. Darnton, *Mesmerism and the End of the Enlightenment in France*, p. 10, note). The work contains 344 "aphorismes", followed by "Détails servant de Suite aux Aphorismes de M. Mesmer". - Leaf a8 with a tear, errata on verso of title-page.

61 (MEY, CL.) *Maximes du droit public françois. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. En France, 1772. Two volumes. vii, (1, errata), 541, (1) pp.; vi, 653, (1, errata) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, spines richly gilt, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, paper covered boards, small accident to top of spine of second volume.*

€ 750

Conlon 72:1049; Camus 950; Peignot p. 314; Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, ii, p.191; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 420; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 566.

Scarce first edition of this work, a sort of political encyclopedia dealing with the rights of the sovereign and the people.

Camus writes about the immense erudition of the author noting the importance of the book. It analyses the principles of government in general and that of France in particular. Mey states that the government is for the people and not the other way around, it claims that despotism is contrary to divine law, to natural law and even contrary to the goal of government, it claims that in a well-ordered and well governed society people have the right to property and personal liberty, that France is a monarchy and not a "état despotique", that there are laws that limit the

powers of the executive, and, the part considered most offensive, the author shows that the odious practice of the "lettres de cachet" is contrary to the right of liberty, to private liberty and to liberty of action and initiative, that it is unjust, contrary to what the goal of society and government is; he refutes the arguments on which this practise is based and concludes that one is not bound to obey. This is a very interesting legal and political treatise, and given its immense erudition and detailed reasoning, a sort of political and legal encyclopedia, on the rights of the sovereign and the rights of the people and disucsses the relation between both. Evidently, the book was banned and forbidden and the gouvernement very actively tried to suppress the book (see Peignot). - Apart from the small defect mentioned a very nice copy of a scare work.

62 MILLIET, P. Une famille de républicains fouriéristes. Les Milliet. Paris, Giard et Brière, 1915-1916. With numerous plain and coloured illustrations. 2 volumes. 404 pp.; 271 pp. 4to. Sewn, original printed covers, front cover of vol. 1 discoloured, spines very lightly damaged, uncut.

€ 450

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 95.

Original edition.

Sumptuous publications on the cultural and social life of a Fourierist family. The period covered is from shortly before the 1848 revolution upto 1880. The second volume deals extensively with the Paris Commune.

The author, Paul Milliet, was the son of a Fourierist poet, Félix Milliet, who went into exile in 1851 after the coup d'état and settled in Geneva with his son Paul. Paul Milliet was a painter and decorator, writer and acheologist. He decorated the ceiling of the Grand Théâtre in Geneva and also worked on the decorations of various official French buildings (among which work in the Hôtel de Ville of Paris). He was a Lieutenant during the Paris Commune, condemned in absence, amnesty in 1879. The present work is a family history depicting the life of his parents and others through the 19th century, the revolutions, republican movements, and the various utopian thinkers, of whom Fourier was an inspiration to his father.

63 (MOLEON, J.G.V. DE.) Du développement à donner à quelques parties principales et essentielles de notre industrie intérieure et de l'affermissement de nos rapports commerciaux avec les pays étrangers. Pour faire suite à l'ouvrage de M. le Comte Chaptal, intitulé: De l'Industrie française. Par M. de M*****, A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, mars 1819. (4), 58 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, spine gone, covers nearly detached.

€ 150

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

First edition.

'Ancien élève de l'école Polytechnique, ancien ingénieur en chef du cadastre, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 197).

64 MONTAIGNE, M. DE. Les Essais de Michel Seigneur de Montaigne. Edition nouvelle prise sur l'exemplaire trouvé apres le deceds de l'Autheur, reveu & augmenté d'un tiers oultre les precedentes impressions. A Paris, Chez Abel l'Angelier, 1604. With engraved title. (8), 1031, (1, privilège), 61, (1, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, somewhat worn and rubbed, two small damages to joints, ties gone.

€ 2200

Sayce & Maskell, nr. 13; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 95; *En Français dans le Texte*, 73; Tchermersine-Scheler, iv, p. 881.

The last of three 8vo editions published by Abel l'Angelier.

"Montaigne devised the essay form in which to express his personal convictions and private meditations, a form in which he can hardly be said to have been anticipated. (.....) The dominance of Aristotelian science had been weakened by the rediscovery of other ancient philosophers and this fostered a sceptical outlook towards the possibility of acquiring any knowledge of the fundamental nature of reality. Montaigne was the leading exponent of this school of thought and it is interesting to recall that his favorite expression in voicing his doubts, "Que sais-je?", is now the title of the French series of paperbacks corresponding the the English "Pelicans." The early seventeenth-century philosophers and scientists were primarily and expressly concerned with combating this point of view and it is possible to regard the *Discours* of Descartes as a counterblast to Montaigne" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). The 1588 edition of the *Essais* was the last published during the author's lifetime, and it included a third volume, and this became the definitive text on which all later editions are based. - Engraved title with small damage to blank inner margin, first 120 pages with a small stain in the outer margin, some occasional browning.

65 MONTELATICI, U. Ragionamento sopra i mezzi più necessari per far rifiorire l'Agricoltura Colla relazione dell'erba orobanche detta volgarmente succiamele del celebre Pier Antonio Micheli. Con un discorso di Antonio Genovesi sopra il vero fine delle Lettere e Scienze. Il tutto dedicato al Signor Bartolomeo Intieri. In Napoli, per Giovanni di Simone, 1753. cxi, (1), 104 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, a bit rubbed, front edges shaved.

€ 900

Einaudi 3992; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 293; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli; not in Higgs.

First published in 1752, this is the very rare and important second edition, which contains the first edition of the important *Discorso sopra il vero fine delle arti e delle scienze* by Antonio Genovesi.

"It is significant that the first work which Genovesi wrote in 1753, *Discorso sopra il vero fine delle arti e delle scienze*, was an introduction to Ubaldo Montelatici's *Ragionamento*, The latter had first appeared in 1752. Montelatici, after a long career as a teacher in the monasteries of his order, had returned to Florence in 1747 and enthusiastically devoted himself to agriculture. The *Ragionamento* was to be the inspiration for the *Accademia dei Georgofili* which was founded in 1753. (.....) Genovesi's introduction added a great deal to the Tuscan agronomist's proposal. It has indeed been seen as a manifesto of the southern Enlightenment and a work, making allowances for scale, comparable to d'Alembert's preface to the *Encyclopédie*, with which it had much in common - the references to Bacon, the criticism of abstract scholarship with the

exaltation of the technical and political value of culture and the constant appeal to reason and experience. His program for the general good of the State was one with his theoretical premises: the need to increase the active population, to prevent the clergy from living idle lives, to improve the standard of living and working conditions of those doing manual jobs, to develop among young people an awareness of economics and technology, to encourage the setting up of an agrarian academy whose branches would reach out to the provinces introducing and spreading new ideas and to improve customs through rational forms of education" (D. Carpanetto & G. Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason 1685-1789*, p. 254).

The dedication to Bartolomeo Intieri is also interesting: he was a Florentine intellectual who looked after the economic interests of the Corsini in the southern Kingdom and who was to be one of the major figures in the early southern Enlightenment providing a link between Naples and Florence.

66 (MORELLY.) Naufrage des isles flottantes; ou Basiliade du célèbre Pilpai. Poème heroique. Traduit de l'indien par Mr. M*****. A Messine (Paris), Par une Société de Libraires, 1753. Title printed in red and black, with engraved frontispiece, and a title-vignette. 2 volumes. Frontispiece, (2), xli, (1), 216 pp.; (4), 307, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, richly gilt spines, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, slightly rubbed.

€ 2000

Negley, *Utopian Literature*, 810; Hartig & Soboul, p. 54; Trousson, pp. 145-150; Versins, *Encyclopédie de l'Utopie et de la Science fiction*, pp. 602-603; Higgs 665; INED 3319; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, the head on the frontispiece turned to the right (to the title-page) which is claimed by Chinard as the first issue, first edition. Versins claims that copies with the head of the frontispiece facing away from the title-page are the first issues of the first editions.

'Oeuvre du fondateur du communisme. Epopée allégorique, sorte d'utopie qui propose une société meilleure. Les idées de Morelly seront plus solidement exposées dans le *Code de la nature* (1755). Diatribes violentes contre la propriété, mère de tous les crimes; souhait d'une postérité nombreuse; critique de l'indissolubilité du mariage (dans la société de Morelly, il n'y a d'ailleurs ni divorce, ni adultère, ni prostitution, ni grossesse honteuse); attaques portées contre le commerce capitaliste, qui ne fait vivre qu'un tiers des hommes, etc.' (INED). 'Sous une forme allégorique, l'auteur dépeint une société fondée sur des principes communistes, morcelée en petits groupes économiques indépendants, comptant chacun cent personnes. Les idées philosophiques et sociales de Morelly exposées dans cette 'épopée' ont été l'objet d'une critique acerbe de la part de ces contemporains' (Hartig & Soboul). Trousson points to the fact that Morelly's communism is of a negative sort: there is no marriage, no property, no police, no church, no privileges, etc. It is, in fact, an anarchist state, ruled only by the laws of nature, a society without any contract whatsoever and far from the *Contract Social*. Nothing is forbidden since one can not make any mistakes or do wrong if one follows the rules of nature (or better, nothing wrong can exist for those who live according to nature). The majority of the ideas which were later further elaborated in Morelly's *Code de la Nature* are already presented here. The work is considered to be one of the most important utopian works of the 18th century.

67 NAPOLEON - REY, J. Adresse à l'Empereur. Par Joseph Rey, de Grenoble, Président du Tribunal civil de Rumilly. (Drop-head title). No place, (1815). 8 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 125

Rochas, ii, pp. 343-345.

First edition (one of several issues; no priority stated).

Asking Napoléon to return 'aux principes impérissables de la justice et de la raison' and not to act like the Bourbons 'qui n'ont rien oublié ni rien appris.' The *Adresse* caused a sensation throughout France, Stendhal in his 'Mémoires d'un touriste' claimed that if Napoléon or his son would have listened to this voice of the people, they would still reign in France (see at length: G. Rudé, *Un socialiste utopique* in the 'Annales de l'Université de Grenoble', XX, 1944).

68 NECKER, (J.) Compte rendu au roi, par M. Necker, Directeur général des finances. Au mois de Janvier 1781. Imprimé par ordre de sa Majesté. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1781. With 1 folding table and 2 folding engraved and coloured maps. - (*Bound with:*) CALONNE, (C.A.) DE. Discours prononcé de l'ordre du roi et en sa présence par M. de Calonne, contrôleur général des finances, dans l'Assemblée des Notables, tenue à Versailles, le 22 février 1787. A Versailles, de l'imprimerie de Ph.-D. Pierres, Premier Imprimeur Ordinaire du Roi, 1787 - (*Bound with:*) DISCOURS prononcés à l'Assemblée de Notables du vendredi 25 Mai 1787. A Versailles, de l'imprimerie de Philippe-Denys Pierres, premier imprimeur ordinaire du Roi, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) RESULTAT du Conseil d'Etat du Roi, tenu à Versailles le 27 décembre 1788. (Drop-head title). No place, (1788). - (*Bound with:*) (NECKER, J.) Rapport fait au Roi dan son conseil par le Ministre de ses Finances. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Inprimerie royale, 1788.- (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Discours du roi. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Versailles, Imprimerie royale, 1788. (lacks titlepage) - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du roi pour la convocation des états-généraux à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789, et règlement y annexé. Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT, par ordre alphabétique, des bailliages royaux & des sénéchaussées royales des pays d'élections, qui députeront directement ou indirectement aux Etats-généraux; avec le nombre de leurs députations, chaque députation composée d'un député du clergé, d'un de la noblesse & de deux du tiers-état. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI).Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Paris. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles le 27 avril 1789. Corse. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI).Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Pays des Basques. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Alsace. (Drop-head title). Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Lorraine et Barrois. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Trois-évêchés & Clermontois. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-

généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Languedoc. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Lettre du Roi pour la convocation des Etats-généraux, à Versailles, le 27 avril 1789. Bourgogne. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (LOUIS XVI). Règlement fait par le Roi, pour l'exécution des Lettres de convocation aux Etats-généraux, dans sa province d'Auvergne, du 15 février 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) INSTRUCTION pour les baillis ou sénéchaux d'épée, ou lieutenans; & pour les lieutenans des bailliages & sénéchaussées secondaires. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) ORDONNANCE à rendre par les baillis & sénéchaux de la première classe, ou en leur absence, par leurs lieutenans généraux, lorsque des bailliages ou sénéchaussées de la seconde classe devront concourir avec eux à la convocation pour les Etats-généraux. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) MODELE de l'assignation à donner aux ecclésiastiques possédant bénéfices, & aux ducs, pairs, marquis, comtes, barons, châtelains & généralement à tous les nobles possédant fiefs. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) NECKER, J. Discours prononcé le 30 juillet 1789 à l'Assemblée des représentans des districts & à l'Assemblée générale des électeurs. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789.- (*Bound with:*) NECKER, J. Rapport lû à l'Assemblée Nationale le 27 août 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (NECKER, J.) Projet de décret présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale le 1er octobre 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) NECKER, (J.) Discours prononcé à l'Assemblée Nationale, le 24 septembre 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789.- (*Bound with:*) MEMOIRE des ministres du Roi, adressé à l'Assemblée Nationale, le 24 octobre 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (NECKER, J.) Mémoire lû à l'Assemblée Nationale, le 14 novembre 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1789. (Between pp. 32/33 two contemporary manuscript pages with financial details). - (*Bound with:*) MEMOIRE adressé par les ministres du Roi, à l'Assemblée Nationale, le 27 octobre 1789. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1790. In total 28 pieces in 1 volume. (4), 116 pp.; 34 pp.; 36 pp.; 2 pp.; 26 pp.; 21 pp.; 24 pp.; 16 pp.; 8 pp.; 16 pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 7 pp.; 7 pp.; 6 pp.; 4 pp.; 6 pp.; 18 pp.; 14 pp.; 8 pp.; 16 pp.; 15 pp.; 30 pp.; 11 pp.; 38 pp.; 4 pp.; 20 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, marbled boards.

€ 900

First work: Not in Kress (cf.: B.360 & B.361); not in INED; not in Einaudi; Goldsmiths 12183 & 12184.

At least three issues appeared in 1781: two from the Imprimerie Royale and 1 from the Imprimerie du Cabinet du Roi. The latter was intended for royal use only and was not put in the trade.

The *Compte rendu* was published in Monday, February 19 and fell on such fertile soil that even Necker must have been astonished at the eagerness with which the public seized upon the treatise, noting minutely every figure in the account, toting up the sums of revenue and expenditure, seeing how much the king spent on favors and pensions, and what the royal household cost, and exactly what tribute was levied upon the people. But there was much more than figures in the treatise. Necker surveyed for the king (and the public) everything he had accomplished during his ministry. He expressed his ideas on reform and summarized what

had been accomplished, and what he hoped to accomplish when the war (the American War of Independence) ended. The principles of moderate reform generated strong public support.

Second work: Goldsmiths 13421; Einaudi 798; cf. Kress B.1173; not in INED.

Third work: Discourses by Louis XVI, De Lamoignon, Loménie de Brienne, Dillon, d'Aligre, a.o.

5th text: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

9th-16th text: Each text is the separate convocation of each individual province of France and it is interesting to note the differences of textual wording for each part of France.

19th-20th texts: These are the formal texts with open spaces in the text where the names and dates were to be filled in.

21st text: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

22nd text: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

23rd text: Kress B.1618; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

24th text: Kress B.1617; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

25th text: Kress B.1612; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

26th text: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

27th text: Kress B.1615; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

28th text: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

- At end one leaf loose. A very interesting collection detailing the financial situation, the convocation of the Estats and ending with the various financial reports to the thus assembled representatives.

69 NIETZSCHE, F. *Götzen-Dämmerung oder Wie man mit dem Hammer philosophirt*. Von Friedrich Nietzsche. Leipzig, Verlag von C.G. Naumann, 1889. - (*Bound with:*) NIETZSCHE, F. *Der Fall Wagner. Ein Musikanten-Problem*. Von Friedrich Nietzsche. Zweite Auflage. Leipzig, Verlag von C.G. Naumann, (1888.) Two works in one volume. (8), 144 pp.; (8), 57, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half cloth, spine lettered gilt, marbled boards, corners.

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

First edition of the "Twilight of the Gods" and written during an incredibly productive six month period before Nietzsche's collapse in Turin. It was also the last book published during his lifetime. The title refers to an image in the preface: idols "are touched with a hammer and a tuning fork to determine whether they are hollow", which is of course a sarcastic allusion to Wagner, both personally and as a symbol of the German spirit.

Nietzsche had 1,000 copies of this work privately printed. Originally to be called "A Psychologist at Leisure," Nietzsche changed the title at the suggestion of his friend, Gast and the book was released a few weeks after Nietzsche collapsed in Turin. The "Idols" that Nietzsche singles out here are those of the philosophers and the moralists. The Preface clearly states that the work at hand is to be "the revaluation of all values". Socrates and Christianity are particular targets although modern Germany and other contemporary ideas are also taken to task in the normally acerbic style of the author. (This book also contains some of Nietzsche's most frequently quoted phrases beginning with Aphorism #8: "What does not kill me only makes me stronger".)

Second work: Schaberg 54.

First edition, second issue. The book was published on 22 September 1888. Five hundred copies were printed, but 500 additional copies were printed at this time and falsely marked as second edition by the addition of "Zweite Auflage" in the middle of the ornamental rule and the deletion of the publication date. The true second edition of a 1000 copies was printed in October of 1891.

The book is a critique of Richard Wagner and the announcement of Nietzsche's rupture with the German artist, who had involved himself too much, in Nietzsche's eyes, in the *Völkisch* movement and antisemitism. His music is no longer represented as a possible "philosophical affect," and Wagner is ironically compared to Georges Bizet. However, Wagner is presented by Nietzsche as only a particular symptom of a broader "disease" which is affecting Europe, that is nihilism. The book shows Nietzsche as a capable music-critic, and provides the setting for some of his further reflections on the nature of art and on its relationship to the future health of humanity.

This work is in sharp contrast with the second part of Nietzsche's *The Birth of Tragedy*, wherein he praised Wagner as fulfilling a need in music to go beyond the analytic and dispassionate understanding of music. Nietzsche also praised Wagner effusively in his essay 'Wagner at Bayreuth' (part of the *Untimely Meditations*), but his disillusion with Wagner the composer and the man was first seen in his 1878 work *Human, All Too Human*. One of the last works that Nietzsche wrote returned to the critical theme of *The Case of Wagner*. In *Nietzsche contra Wagner*, Nietzsche pulled together excerpts from his works to show that he consistently had the same thoughts about music, only that he had misapplied them to Wagner in the earliest works. - First and last leaves a bit foxed, some scattered annotations in blue pencil and lead pencil, from the library of A. Diepenbrock, with his signature on the first free endpaper (and date Jan. 1889) and second title-page (with the date Sept. 1888.) Alphons Diepenbrock was a Dutch composer, essayist and classicist. Although he showed musical ability he studied classics at the University of Amsterdam, gaining his doctorate cum laude in 1888 with a dissertation in Latin on the life of Seneca. The same year he became a teacher, a job which he held until 1894, when he retired from that position and decided to devote himself to music. As a composer, he had been completely self-taught from an early age. He created a musical idiom which, in a highly personal manner, combined 16th-century polyphony with Wagnerian chromaticism, to which in later years was added the impressionistic refinement that he encountered in Debussy's music. His predominantly vocal output is distinguished by the high quality of the texts used. Apart from the Ancient Greek dramatists and Latin liturgy, he was inspired by, among others, Goethe, Novalis, Vondel, Brentano, Hölderlin, Heine, Nietzsche, Baudelaire and Verlaine. As a conductor, he performed many contemporary works, including Gustav Mahler's Fourth Symphony (at the Concertgebouw) as well as works by Fauré and Debussy. Throughout his life, Diepenbrock continued his interests in the wider cultural sphere, remaining a classics tutor and publishing works on literature, painting, politics, philosophy and religion. Indeed during his lifetime his musical skills were often overlooked. Nonetheless, Diepenbrock was very much a respected figure within musical circles. He counted amongst his friends Mahler, Richard Strauss and Arnold Schoenberg.

70 NOUVEAU Tableau de Spa, Manuel indispensable à ceux qui fréquentent ce lieu funeste & à tout homme qui veut connoitre les moeurs de ce siecle. No place, 1784. (4), 107, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Conlon 82:652 for the first edition, published in 1782, of 62 pages.
Second, largely expanded edition.
Satirical piece dealing with the 'healing' qualities of the Spa water.

71 OLIMPIADE Politique et Militaire ou Mémoires et Observations Sur les affaires de la République de Hollande en particulier & sur celles de l'Europe en général. Pendant les quatre Années 1784, 1785, 1786 & 1787. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. No place, no printer, 1788. Two volumes bound in one. (4), 240, (4, Tables, Notes & Observations, Errata) pp.; (4), 256, (2, Errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, small spot in upper compartment of spine, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners a bit bumped.

€ 500

Conlon 88:1602.

First and only edition of this interesting work which discusses political and diplomatic events, manoeuvring and developments in Europe, with a special emphasis on the political developments and unrest in the Dutch Republic and the possible international consequences and repercussions thereof.

The book contains letters to and from a "M.I.B. de ***", various memoirs, observations, and the like, such as "Memoire Remis à Paris le 3 Novembre 1784, à M. l'Ambassadeur extraordinaire de Leurs Hautes Puissances", "Manifeste de la Porte Ottomane contre la Russie", "Declaration préliminaire de la cour de Russie, en réponse au Manifeste de la Porte", "Observations sur la guerre des Turcs. Du 14 novembre 1787", discusses diplomacy between Paris and Berlin, the Emperor Joseph II and his attempts at reforms in the Austrian Netherlands, tensions between France and England and the various attempts to gain some control over the Seven United Provinces (Netherlands) or at least avoiding that the country is drawn into one side or the other, discusses the Austrian Netherlands, and European politics in a broader sense.

It seems clear that the anonymous author was in sympathy with the Stadholder Party. The period dealt with is an important one in Dutch and European history: in 1784 the Fourth Dutch-Anglo war came to an end, the conflict between Orangists and Patriots became more tense and developed further in those years, and it ended, in 1787, with the Prussian intervention into the Netherlands, crushing the Patriots and restoring William V to power. In this conflict the French had favored the Patriots from the beginning and lent them a secret assistance which was willingly accepted. A Patriot victory in Dutch internal affairs might result in a more or less permanent Franco-Dutch alliance; and the combination of French and Dutch maritime and economic strength was a contingency that British policy must at all cost seek to avoid. And this is what Sir James Harris, who arrived as British minister at the Hague in December 1784, tried to avoid. In 1787, after a particularly embarrassing incident, involving the arrest of the Gouda militia of Princess Wilhelmina, William V felt forced to call in the help of his brother-in-law, the king of Prussia, to stem the tide. It was a mighty triumph for British diplomacy and secured a pro-British regime in the Netherlands. Many Patriots fled the country, many went into exile in France and returned only in 1795, in the wake of the French revolutionary army. The once mighty Dutch Republic was effectively put under foreign care and the Orange regime was guaranteed by Great Britain and Prussia. - Title-page a bit loosening but still attached to the cords.

72 (PASCAL, B.) Les Provinciales, ou Les Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte à un provincial de ses amis, & aux RR. PP. Jésuites: sur le sujet de la morale, & de la politique de ces Pères. A Cologne, Chez Pierre de Vallée (Amsterdam, L. & D. Elzevier), 1657. Two parts in one volume. (24), 398, (2) pp.; 111, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 1500

Willems 1218; *En Français dans le Texte* 96; PMM 140 (both for the original edition); Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, ii, 27.

First edition with continuous pagination, following the text of the original 4to edition.

The work includes the 18th letter and the refutation of the 12th letter.

“One of the great French literary masterpieces, the *Lettres Provinciales* mercilessly ridicules the casuistry of various Jesuit moralists for what Pascal considered their lax, inconsistent, and unchristian views and defends Jansenism against charges of heresy” (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

“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).

“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).

The second part contains the following: *Advis de Messieurs les curez Paris à Messieurs les curez des autres dioceses de France - Copie de la requeste présentée par Messieurs les curez de Rouen à Monseigneur leur Archevesque - Table des propositions - Lettre d’un curé de Rouen à un curé de la Campagne - Requeste des curez de Rouen présentée à Monsieur l’Official de Rouen - Remonstrance de Messieurs les curez de Paris à Nosseigneurs de l’Assemblée générale du clergé - Principes et suites de la probabilité - Table des propositions - La censure des livres de Caramouel - Extrait de quelques propositions d’un nouvel auteur Jésuite, nommé Mascarenhas - Lettre écrite par Messire Jacques Boonen, archevesque de Malines - Propositions qu’on ne doit point souffrir dans la pratique, & qui doivent estre condamnées par l’autorité des supérieurs - Jugement de la faculté de théologie de Louvain.*

73 (PATULLO, H.) *Essai sur l’amélioration des terres*. A Paris, Chez Durand, 1758. With 3 engraved plates. - (*Followed by:*) (DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, H.L.) *Ecole d’agriculture*. A Paris, Chez les frères Estienne, 1759. 2 works bound in 1 volume. xi, (1), 284, (2) pp.; 190 pp. (numbered 1-168, 159-180), (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, corners lightly bumped.

€ 600

First work: INED 3483; Higgs 1656; Kress 5745; Einaudi 4321; Mattioli 2759; Musset-Pathay 600; not in Goldsmiths; Weulersse, i, xxviii.

First edition

The dedication, 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 (Weulersse, *Le mouvement Physiocratique en France* , p. 52-53).

Second work: Goldsmiths 9452; Higgs 1926 (with erroneous collation); INED 1546 (82 pp. only); Musset-Pathay 536.

First edition.

‘*Sur les études et expériences agricoles à développer dans toute la France. Critique d’abus et d’erreurs, notamment de la durée trop courte des affermages, qui n’incite pas la fermier à*

donner toute sa mesure' (INED). He estimated that France could feed and sustain a population of about 28 million and estimated the population between 16 and 21 million souls.

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

€ 550

Kress B.219; INED 3517; Conlon 79:1453; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli. First (and only ?) edition.

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

75 PETITION à la Chambre des Députés, sur la nécessité d'un entrepot à Paris. No place (Paris), Imprimerie de Cosson, (1824) - (*Followed by:*) OBSERVATIONS de la Chambre de Commerce du Havre, contre la demande de l'établissement d'un entrepôt à Paris, adressées à S. Exc. le Ministre des Finance. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Au Havre, Imprimerie de Le Picquier, (1824). - (*Followed by:*) REFUTATION de plusieurs écrits sur la question d'un entrepot à Paris et sur les entrepôts intérieurs. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Au Havre, Imprimerie de Le Picquier, (ca 1824). 3 pieces. 20 pp.; 22, (2 blank) pp.; 12 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 250

None in Kress, nor in Goldsmiths.

First work: discussing the advantages and the necessity of an entrepot (or warehouse) in Paris. The 'petition' was made available at the office of the journal 'Le Pilote'.

Second work: The Chamber of Commerce of Le Havre, filled with great expectations for its commerce and trade upon the start of the reign of Charles X, now expresses its great disappointment, doubts and anguish upon learning about the plans to establish an entrepot in Paris.

Third work: discusses the loss of the French colonies since the French Revolution: Tabago, Sainte-Lucie, Isle-de-France, St. Domingue and the effects this has had on the position of France in comparison with England, discusses the different policy in England concerning import and export and the entrepot (both in finance and organization) and discusses the idea to establish an entrepot in Paris, something the author strongly rejects. The idea of an entrepot in Paris was one

of the many ideas intended to re-vitalize the commerce and trade of France after the devastating Napoleonic wars. - Few marginal stains in the second piece.

76 PHALANGE, LA. Journal de la science sociale découverte et constituée par Charles Fourier. Industrie, Politique, Sciences, Arts et Littérature. Troisième série. Paris, Au Bureau de la Phalange, 1840-1842. 6 volumes. First volume: 2 septembre-30 décembre 1840 (nrs 1-51); second volume: 1 janvier-30 avril 1841 (nos 1-52); third volume: 2 mai-29 août 1841 (nos 1-52); fourth volume: 1 septembre-31 décembre 1841 (nos 1-53); fifth volume: 2 janvier-29 juin 1842 (nos 1-77); sixth volume, first part, 1 juillet -30 décembre 1842 (nos 1-79). 4to. Contemporary green half calf, marbled boards, some damage to top of spine of volume 1, all spines lightly rubbed, marbled paper of volume 2 somewhat damaged.

€ 5500

Del Bo, p. 51.

Original edition, complete with the exception of volume VI, 2nd part, covering the period, 1 janvier-30 juillet 1843.

The extremely rare continuation of *Le Réforme Industrielle* (1832-1834) and of *La Phalange* (1836-1839) and of fundamental interest for the history of the Fourierist movement and its views on society. In the years 1840-1850, during which the movement waned and waxed, 41 Phalanges were formed. Director was V. Considérant, first with A. Paget and later with F. Cantagrel.

The journal dealt with questions of doctrine (Considerant's 'Exposition de élémentaire de l'économie sociale de Fourier', 'De la liberté de penser', 'La démocratie moderne et le gouvernement', Colin's 'La politique d'organisation', Laverdant's 'De la division des peuples et de la patrie', Paget's 'Sur le travail des enfants dans les manufactures'); with economical questions (Considerant's 'Sur la cause des coalitions', Toussenel's 'Féodalité industrielle', Paget's 'Étude critique sur l'organisation du travail', Cantagrel's 'Les mauvais conservateurs perdront la France', Pompéry's 'La plus folle des Utopies n'est pas le phalanstère mais la charte constitutionnelle', etc. etc.); with peace politics, it contained polemics against the church, the conservatives and the numerous other socialist schools (Cantagrel's 'Violence des journaux catholiques', Considérant's 'Corruption du Christianisme par les feuilles bigotes', 'Réponse au M. Proudhon') and also informed the reader about the progress of the school such as 'Progrès des principes sociétaires en Amérique': Brook Farm became a Fourierist Phalanx in 1844 and there was the Phalanx at Red Bank, New Jersey which lasted from 1843 till 1855.

Other collaborators were: A. Bureau, A. Brisbane, A. Colin, A. Paget, A. Toussenel, Baudet-Dulary, Charbonnier, Pellarin, Laverdant, Bourdon, Cantagrel, Renaud, Blanc, le Rousseau, Considérant, Tamisier, Vigoureux, Gagneur, Perreymond, Pompéry, etc. etc. - First few leaves of volume 2 partly loose at top and with a faint stain in the upper margin, very rare.

77 PRAGER, R.L. Zur sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. Katalog 213/14. Erster Teil eines Jubiläumskatalog aus Anlass des 50 jährigen Geschäftsbestehens herausgegeben von R.L. Prager. Berlin, Prager, 1922. (4), 167, (3) pp. 8vo. Brown half cloth, corners, marbled boards, paper label, original wrappers preserved.

€ 175

All published.

Contains 5612 priced items.

The firm of R.L. Prager was founded by Robert L. Prager (1843-1918) and continued by his son Werner. "Der alte Prager" soon became one of the first, and foremost, specialists in political science, both as a bookseller and publisher. He was one of Martin Breslauer's admired teachers and friends for whom Breslauer worked as a young man for a year in 1891 (see "Erinnerungen eines Antiquars", in Festschrift Zobeltitz, 1927, q.v.). This, today amazing, catalogue of almost 6000 items, has a historical introduction by K. Zielenziger. Catalogue inscribed by W. Prager to M. Breslauer.

78 PRECIS des Opérations relatives à la navigation intérieure de Bretagne, Contenant la Délibération des Etats des 29 & 30 janvier 1783; le Rapport de MM. les Commissaires; les Mémoires & Rapport de M. de Coulomb, Capitaine au Corps Royal du Génie, Conseil de la Commission, & de M. de Chezy, Inspecteur-Général des Ponts & Chaussées de France; les Mémoires, Plans & Dévis des Ingénieurs, pour la perfection de la Navigation de Rennes à Redon; la jonction de la Villaine à la Loire par la Mayenne, & de la Villaine à la Rance par les Rivieres de l'Isle & du Linon, ou les Rivieres du Meu & du Garun. Imprimé par Ordre des Etats. A Rennes, Chez Nicolas-Paul Vatar, 1785. Twelve separately numbered pieces of 8 pp.; 68 pp.; 10 pp.; 16 pp.; 6 pp.; 24 + 12 pp.; 23, (1) pp.; 40 pp. + one folding table, one table; 36 pp.; (2), 45, (1) pp.; 24 pp. + one table; 1 p, verso the contents leaf. Folio. Contemporary half vellum, corners, marbled boards

€ 600

Conlon 85:547.

The title is probably separately printed: various texts, but not all, have their own imprint and date.

Before the last piece, two more texts have been bound in in addition to the 12 texts the work contains:

TABLEAU de la communication intérieure du Royaume de France, entreprise sous le règne de Louis XIV, 4 pp. and

CANAL de Charolois. Emprunt de 8,000,000 en six années, Et remboursement de ladite somme, y compris les Intérêts, en douze années, one leaf, verso blank.

The various reports are by Chezy, Coulomb, Robinet & Coulomb, Frignet, De Brie, De Bremonter, Liard, and there is a piece entitled "Observations de M. le Comte de Piré, le fils, sur la navigation intérieure de Bretagne." Various texts discuss or calculate the various costs of all these projected canals to be constructed (how many bridges, etc.), indemnities to be paid, details of the work to be done, etc. of this apparently ambitious and large program of seriously improving and expanding the internal navigation in Bretagne. There are pieces dealing with the "Navigation de Redon à Rennes", "Navigation de Rennes à Vitré", "Navigation de Vitré à Laval", "Jonctioin de la Villaine à la Rance par le Meu", "Jonction de la Villaine à la Rance par l'Isle". Many pieces contain outlines of work to be done, calculations of cost, etc. - One page with a small tear affecting a few letters but not legibility, two texts with nicely large engraved headpiece.

79 PRINCIPES constitutio-monarchiques de la France. Erreurs dévoilées sur ce point important. Une foi, une loi, un roi. Seule & vraie constitution de la France, qui n'eut jamais besoin d'être écrite pour être sentie des peuples, moins encore d'être interprétée pour le bonheur des citoyens & la prospérité de l'Empire. Dédiés à Dieu, au Roi, à la Patrie. Par un auteur connu, resté toujours fidèle à son roi, et constamment attaché à sa patrie. Au Cap de Bonne Espérance, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les principaux Libraires, 1789. 2 parts in 1. (4), 84 pp.; 91 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 400

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 14393 (different edition without the first part); Monglond i, p. 126. Discusses the political situation from a catholic point of view. The second part is entitled: Suite des Principes Constitutio-Monarchiques de la France, Et des erreurs dévoilées sur ce point important. Dissertation sur les propriétés de l'Eglise de France, & sur les droits utiles & honoriques attachés aux fiefs de la Noblesse, dont l'origine des unes & des autres est absolument la même. (Drop-head title).

80 PROCEDURE CRIMINELLE, instruite au Chatelet de Paris, sur la Dénonciation des faits arrivés à Versailles dans la journée du 6 Octobre 1789. Imprimée par ordre de l'Assemblée nationale. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, 1790. Three volumes in one. (4), 270 pp.; (4), 221, (1) pp.; 79, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red label at foot of spine with the text 'Paris 1790' and above a red leather oval with a gilt tower stamped in it, marbled edges.

€ 2250

Martin & Walter 14427.

Rare in complete state with the 3rd part.

Forms the most important source for the history of the events of October 5-6, 1789. Those days belong to the most memorable events of the Revolution, best known for the women's march to Versailles and the transfer of the royal family to Paris. It was a crisis in which the outcome of the struggle between the crown and the National Assembly was decided by popular intervention.

Loosely inserted is a Table Alphabetique des Noms de toutes les Personnes of 7, (1) pp.

Provenance: this is an exceptional copy: it has on the front paste-down the engraved bookplate of the 'Société des Amis de la Constitution', the year 1792 in the center at foot of the plate, and in the center 'Vivre Libre ou Mourir'. This provenance is extremely rare.

The Jacobin club was the best-known and most influential of the political clubs of the French Revolution, which also lent its name to the political ideology of Jacobinism, particularly during the height of the Revolution in the Year II (1793-94). When the National Assembly was transferred to Paris in 1789, the club was established in the convent of the Jacobins (Dominicans of the rue Saint-Jacques) on the rue Saint-Honoré, from which derives the name most commonly given to this Society of the Friends of the Constitution. The club had among its members the duc d'Aiguillon, the duc de Noailles, the marquis de Lafayette, A. Du Port, A. Barnave, M. Robespierre, Brissot, and Billaud-Varenne, to name but a few. Shortly after the fall of Robespierre the club was closed and some time later the location was demolished and the site became what is now the Saint-Honoré market.

81 PROPAGATEUR, LE. (Drop-head title). Numbers 9-10, 23-24, 164-165, 168, with supplement, 169. (Paris), Imprimerie L. Quiber-Pallissaux, 1798. 8 numbers of 4 pp. each and a supplement of 4 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 1243; Union List of Serials, iv, 3459.

In all 748 numbers seem to have been published.

Local news and news from abroad (Turkey, Russia Germany), governmental news and market-reports.

- Top margin of 2 numbers short, touching the capitals of the title, but without loss of text.

82 PROVINCIALES, LES, modernes, ou Lettres par un Anonime de Province, A Mr. ** Premier Commis de *** A Paris. Sur l'état de la France depuis l'année 1698, contenant les veritables causes de la misere, dans laquelle le Royaume se trouve, avec des moyens seurs & faciles pour le rétablir dans sa première splendeur par les bonnes maximes que l'on y établit sur les finances, sur le commerce & sur la politique, à quoi on ajoute quelques réflexions sur les principales religions du monde & sur les matières du temps. A Amsterdam, Chez Nicolas Viollet, 1702. Title printed in red and black. 108 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to. Later half marbled calf, marbled boards, corners somewhat bumped, short split in front joint at foot, small damage at foot of spine.

€ 1600

Conlon, *Prélude*, 11055; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition, very rare, containing the letters 6 through 31.

After the title-page is an 'Avertissement', followed by a 'Sommaire des Lettres provinciales, depuis la première, jusqu'à la vingt-cinquième' of two leaves containing the summaries of the first 8 letters and a part of the ninth, lacking whatever was published further, followed by the 'Sixième Lettre du Marchand de Province, &c' upto the 'Trente-et-unième Lettre Provinciale'. From the summary we can see that the first letters were published in 1699, and the 31st letter is dated October 31, 1701. Apparently the first six letters were published as 'Lettre du marchand de Province,', with the 7th letter the title becomes 'Lettre Provinciale'. All letters have 4 leaves. They all deal with commerce and trade, finance and financial politics, religion and religious conflicts, and politics.

The piece is very rare: the BN (l'Arsenal) has a copy with the first six letters, but containing 22 letters only, the letters 23-31 being absent.

83 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."

84 RECUEIL de pièces curieuses et intéressantes, recouvrées. Imprimées à Paris, 1775. 90, (2) pp. 12mo. 19th century half calf, marbled boards, corners, slightly worn.

€ 350

Conlon 75:527.

First edition.

Collection of texts regarding the actions of the bishop of the diocese of Rennes and the expulsion of Jesuits from the diocese in the 1770s.

85 REGLEMENT de la Société de l'Afrique intérieure. (At end:) Marseille, Achard Fils et Compagnie, (1801). 14, (2 blank) pp. 4to. Sewn, uncut.

€ 175

Not in Gay; not in Kayser; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in James Ford Bell Library.

The "Règlement Adopté par la Société, dans sa troisième Séance générale du 16 Thermidor, an 9 (4 Août, 1801)" starts on page 5.

Articles deal with: Admissions des Membres de la Société (3 articles); Conditions et objet de la souscription (8); Direction des fonds (4); Officiers et Comité d'Administration (13); Impression des Ouvrages (5); Séances de la Société (8). The object of the society was also to create a library and to publish books.

At end: 'Azuni, president; Du Pas-Valnais, secrétaire-général.' - Brown spot in the lower inner corner of the titlepage.

86 RENAN, E. *Vie de Jésus*. Paris, Michel Levy frères, 1863. [4], lix, [1], 462 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, very lightly rubbed.

€ 450

En Français dans le Texte, 285; *Printing and the Mind of Men*, 352.

First edition.

This work had an immediate and resounding succes both at home and abroad. It was intended as part of a series on the "Origin of Christianity" but none of the volumes published for that purpose had the succes of the above work. Immediate succes was partly a "succès de scandale" but mostly it was a succes because of Renan's approach and his beautiful prose. Renan's theory of history was based on personalities, and in reconstructing it he endeavoured always to penetrate and to expound the psychology of the leading characters. The "Life of Jesus" was his masterpiece in which he tried to picture the historical Jesus, the son of man, but not the son of God.

"Renan's *Vie de Jésus*, which at once scandalized the orthodox and made its author an international literary figure, was written among the Syrian hills, to which he had repaired after a visit to Palestine. An imaginative portrait based on extensive scholarship, the *Vie de Jésus* rejected completely the supernatural elements in the traditional narrative and treated Jesus mainly as a merely human but exalted personality, whose innocent joy during His early ministry in Galilee was transformed as a result of the opposition of Jerusalem into somber vehemence" (Lewis F. Mott: in *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, vol. 13, p. 286).

87 REVOLUTIONS DU XIXe SIECLE, LES. Deuxième Série. 1835-1848. Collection of rare French revolutionary publications from the years 1835-1848. Paris, EDHIS 1979. 12 volumes, 11 in 4to, 1 in folio. Original publisher's leather.

€ 1200

Well-done reprint, all volumes with a table at the beginning and an index at the end, and since long out-of-print.

I-II: *Le Mouvement Ouvrier*, 1834-1848. - III-IV: *La Propagande socialiste*, 1834-1848. - V: *Cabet, le Communisme icarien de 1840 à 1847*. - VI-VIII: *Révolutionnaires et Néo-Babouvistes*, 1835-1847. - IX-XI: *Les procès des sociétés secrètes devant la Cour des Pairs: L'insurrection de Mai 1839 - L'attentat Darmès, 11 Mai 1840 - L'attentat Quénisset, 13 Septembre 1841*. - XII: *Feuilles populaires et documents divers*, 1835-1848.

Important collection offering a wealth of rare and very difficult to find material from the period and forming a wonderful source. Each volume with a table of contents and an index. A detailed list of contents per volume is available upon request.

88 REVOLUTIONS DU XIXe SIECLE, LES. 1848. *La Révolution démocratique et sociale*. Paris, EDHIS, 1984. 10 volumes, 6 in 8to, 3 in 4to, one in folio. Original publisher's leather.

€ 1200

Covers the period February 1848 - Coup d'Etat of 2 December 1851 and contains 193 titles of which 86 ephemeral publications. Well executed and since long out-of-print.

The first volume opens with a preface by Maurice Agulhon, a general index of authors and editors for all 10 volumes, an index of the reproduced periodicals. The texts are all put in

chronological order. Each volume opens with its own index. This is an impressive collection of texts, documents, pamphlets and periodicals of the period, most of them rare and difficult to find. List of contents per volume is available upon request.

89 REVOLUTIONS DU XIX^e SIECLE, LES. 1852-1872. Paris, EDHIS, 1988. 10 volumes, 8 in 8vo, 2 in 4to. Original publisher's leather.

€ 1200

Each volume has an index, the first volume has a preface by Michel Cordillot, a bibliography, an index of authors and editors and an index of the associations, societies, circles, committees, etc. Well executed and since long out-of-print.

I: Les Républicains sous le Second Empire. - II-IV: Les Sociétés ouvrières. - V: L'Association Internationale des Travailleurs en France. - VI: De la Révolution du 4 Septembre 1870 à l'insurrection du 18 mars 1871. - VII: La Commune de Paris. - VIII: Les Mouvements républicains et communalistes de Province. - IX: La Mutualité, Journal du Travail, 1865-1866. - X: Affiches, feuilles populaires et documents divers, 1852-1872. A detailed list of the contents of each volume is available upon request.

90 (RICHARD, C.L.) Lettre d'un ancien officier breton, à un gentilhomme de la même province, Sur les troubles dont elle est agitée. No place, no date (1766). 11, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 225

Conlon 66:1343; both Quérard and Michaud have an entry dedicated to the Dominican Richard and a listing of his numerous works, but neither knows of this work.

First edition of this very rare little pamphlet which criticizes the English theories concerning royal power and which defends the divine authority of the king.

Charles-Louis Richard devoted his great learning and his pen to the defense of religious principles and produced a large number of important and useful theological compilations. His opposition to the revolution forced him into exile in the Low Countries. When he was in Mons he was discovered and tried and despite his old age (83) he was executed. - Lightly and equally browned.

91 ROLLAND (D'ERCEVILLE, B.G.) Recherches sur les prérogatives des Dames ches les Gaulois, sur les cours d'amour, Ainsi que sur les privilèges qu'en France les meres nobles transmettoient autrefois à leurs descendans, quoique issus de pères roturiers, où l'on expose les vestiges qui restent de ces anciens usages; le tout précédé de quelques réflexions sur l'influence & la part que les femmes ont eues, non-seulement dans tous les Gouvernemens, mais même dans toutes les révolutions, ainsi que dans les Sciences & les Arts. Par M. le Président Rolland, de l'Académie d'Amiens. A Paris, Chez Nyon l'aîné, 1787. (4), xii, 212, (2, approbation, errata, blank) pp. 12mo. Nineteenth-century half red red morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt stamped floral ornaments in the compartments, gilt lettering, top edge gilt (bound by E. Thomas).

€ 750

Cioranescu 53906; Gay, iii, 939; Brunet 23212; INED 3889; Bibliothèque Aletta Jacobs, p. 15.

First and uncommon edition of an interesting work on the social and legal status of women in France up to the end of the eighteenth century. Rolland D'Erceville looks beyond the confines of his own country and also deals with women throughout Europe. Includes chapters on the troubadours, the influence of women on the government, women in science and the arts, chapters on the courts of love, etc. The work also contains a very interesting analysis of works dealing with the equality between the sexes and a bibliography concerning the education of princes.

Barthelemy Gabriel Rolland d'Erceville (1734-1794) was the first president of the Chambre de Requetes of the Parlement de Paris. He became an enemy of the Terror and was guillotined. 'Ouvrage contenant des détails curieux qui doivent le faire rechercher.....' (Michaud).

Small loss in margin of leaves F7-8, not affecting text, and leaf I, also not affecting text.

A very nice copy, provenance: the lyonnais bibliophile Joseph Renard, with his ex-libris on the front paste-down.

92 ROUSSEAU, J.J. Les Confessions de J.J. Rousseau. Première Partie [- Seconde Partie.] A Geneve, 1782. Two volumes. - (Followed by:) (ROUSSEAU, J.J.) Les Rêveries du Promeneur Solitaire. A Geneve, 1782. With a floral ornament on title-page. Three volumes bound in one. (4), 252 pp.; (4) 286 pp.; (4), 226 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, one corner bumped.

€ 2600

Not in Dufour or Tchmerzine-Scheler: apparently a very rare edition of the "Confessions" with a copy located at the BNF (FRBNF 31257286), not found in the RBG (Réseau des Bibliothèques Genevoises) and no copy found at Cambridge.

The running title is "oeuvres diverses." These two volumes contain the six "livres" of the confessions.

"The *Confessions*, like so much of Rousseau's writing, was highly innovative. Just as most modern educational theory stems from *Emile*, every modern autobiography stems ultimately from the *Confessions*. Not only did it set new standards of frankness and self-revelation: its subject was quite new, the formation and analysis of a mind and personality. Just as significantly, it emphasised for the first time the importance and interest of childhood. One tends to forget that the oft-quoted aphorism, "the child is the father of the man", was penned by one of Rousseau's early admirers" (R.A. Leigh in: *Unsolved problems in the bibliography of J.-J. Rousseau*, p. 133).

"Rousseau's *Confessions*, published posthumously in 1782, broke new ground in literature in many ways. The work is generally considered the first autobiography in French" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. iv, p. 480.) - Half-title of first part with small loss of paper in upper outer blank margin and the title-page cut short at outer margin but not touching text, and a bit browned and spotted in the beginning.

Second work: Dufour 351; Tchmerzine-Scheler, v, p. 562.

The very rare first separate edition of the 'Rêveries'. It was first published in the *Confessions de J.J. Rousseau*, also in 1782 (Dufour 340). 'Il en a été fait la même année une très rare édition séparée' (Tchmerzine-Scheler). The work was also the last one Rousseau wrote, he started composing it two years before his death.

This is Rousseau's last autobiographical work. 'It ends with a last entry written in 1778, the year he died. Here again he turns his attention inward, this time producing a book that is wholly delightful to read. The work is cast in the form of Ten Walks, during which the author explores his own soul in a spirit of resignation. (.....) Whereas the *Confessions* is about Rousseau's

experience of the world, the *Rêveries* is about Rousseau's contemplation of himself. Having found how difficult it is to achieve self-knowledge, he decides to concentrate on the search for that alone -discarding the aim of instructing or edifying the public or refuting the libels of his enemies' (M. Cranston, *The Solitary Self. Jean Jacques Rousseau in exile and adversity*, pp. 184-186). The work was begun in 1776 and Lester Crocker (*Jean Jacques Rousseau. The Prophetic Voice 1758-1778*) calls it 'one of his most beautiful works.' 'A poignant and beautiful work, it initiates the literature of contemplation and introspection, especially the experience and psychology of reverie. Rousseau's sensuous apprehension of the world and of his self, the ecstasy resulting from a kind of self-hypnosis, the gamut of moods, affective states, and emotional nuances, all are conveyed in a delicate but exact notation. (.....) Through the *Confessions* and the *Rêveries*, Rousseau led the way to the hypertrophy of the self that characterizes Romanticism and all its anarchic varieties in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries' (Lester Crocker, op. cit., p. 348). "Two years before his death, Rousseau began composing his *Rêveries d'un promeneur solitaire*. Although one senses that he was still trying to come to terms with his deep anxiety about misrepresentations of himself, this last work exudes an unmistakable peace of mind. Rousseau recorded the ecstasy he felt on rare occasions in his life and attempted to recapture the bliss of these privileged moments. (.....) this work suggests a return to nature as a lasting way to achieve personal happiness The *Rêveries d'un promeneur solitaire* reinforce the image of Rousseau as a contemplative admirer of nature" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol iii, p. 480). - Volume inscribed by the poet and famous antiquarian bookseller Lucien Scheler.

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

€ 400

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

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

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

94 SAINT-CHAMANS, A.L.P. DE. *Nouvel essai sur la Richesse des Nations*. Paris, Le Normant père, 1824. (4), 422, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind covers, somewhat worn, frontcover detached.

€ 300

Kress C.1331; Goldsmiths 24063; Einaudi 4935; not in Mattioli.
First edition.

In Palgrave's opinion, Saint-Chamans 'was the most distinguished of the upholders of the theory of the balance of trade', but holds that Saint-Chamans based his views on two erroneous views: the mercantile system and protection.

95 SAINT-SIMON, C.H. (DE.) *Oeuvres choisies de C.-H. de Saint-Simon précédées d'un Essai sur sa doctrine*. Bruxelles, F. van Meenen et Cie., 1859. With portrait and 1 folding plate. 3 volumes. (4), cxii, 264 pp.; 455, (1) pp.; 388 pp. 8vo. Original green cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 800

Walch 103; Einaudi 4952; Mazzone 5.

This is the second publication of the works of Saint-Simon, after the publication of the oeuvres by Rodriques in 1841.

Very good and important edition, edited by the able and dedicated saint-simonist Ch. Lemonnier, containing all the important texts by Saint-Simon, among which: *Lettres d'un Habitant de Genève a ses contemporains* - *Introduction aux travaux scientifiques du dix-neuvième siècle* - *Mémoire sur la science de l'Homme* - *De la réorganisation de la Société Européenne* - *Du système industriel* - *Catéchisme des Industriels* - *Opinions littéraires, philosophiques et industrielles*. *Nouveau Christianisme*, and other texts.

96 (SAINT-SIMON, C.H. DE. & A. COMTE.) *Catéchisme des Industriels. Premier Cahier* [- *Quatrième Cahier*]. No place, no date, (Paris, Imprimerie de Sétier, 1823-1824). Four volumes bound in one. (2), 186 pp.; (2), 8, 189, (3), (191)-236 pp. (Contents as follows: title, pages 1-66: *Premier Cahier*; pages 67-186: *Deuxième Cahier*; title, 8 pages of introduction, including title reading "Système de Politique Positive, par Auguste Comte, Ancien Elève de l'École Polytechnique, Elève de Henri Saint-Simon. Tome Premier. Première Partie. A Paris, Chez les Principaux Libraires, 1824", pages 1-189: *Troisième Cahier*, one blank page; title, pages 191-236: *Quatrième Cahier*). 8vo. Modern half calf, paper-covered boards, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 1800

En Français dans le Texte, 236; Mazzone, 105, 106, 107 and 108; Walch 99; Walch-Gerits 414; Einaudi 4959; Kress C.1144; Goldsmiths 24003.

The extremely rare original edition of this important work and complete with the four parts, and with the famous introduction to the third part.

This third "cahier" was entirely written by Saint-Simon's most brilliant pupil, Auguste Comte. Saint-Simon however was not very happy with certain opinions Comte expressed in this third "cahier" and wrote an introduction to this third "cahier" in which he distanced himself from these opinions of Comte. This in turn led almost immediately to the breach between the two men. After the conflict and breach with Saint-Simon, Comte published this text separately (Chez les Principaux Libraires) and suppressed two leaves: the half-title which carries the imprint *Catéchisme des Industriels, 3ième cahier*, and the above mentioned two pages of preface by Saint-

Simon. This is thus the *very first appearance of this important text with the Saint-Simon introduction*. It represents the first draft of Comte's main work which was re-composed and completed and finally published in the years 1851-4. Comte's intellectual debt to Saint-Simon, although always denied by Comte, is enormous and can hardly be over-estimated. It is in Comte's later work that some of Saint-Simon's fundamental conceptions were given more systematic and trenchant expression.

'Saint-Simon published Comte's *Système de Politique Positive* only with great hesitations as the third 'Cahier' of the *Catéchisme des Industriels* and then only with an introduction dissociating himself from its content. For the first time, Comte, in contrast to Saint-Simon, assigned a central role to the government' (Georg G. Iggers, *The cult of Authority. The Political Philosophy of the Saint-Simonians* (Second edition), p. 23).

"The influence exercised by St. Simon and his followers was incredible, it was a perfect fascination. Almost every one who is well known of the generation which dates from 1830 belonged more or less to the school of St. Simon. It is enough to mention here, besides the most illustrious of all, Auguste Comte, economists like Michel Chevalier, socialists like Leroux, engineers like Lesseps, financiers like E. Pereire, politicians like Hippolyte Carnot (the father of the late President of the French Republic), artists like the musician Félicien David, historians like Augustin Thierry, and many more" (Palgrave, vol. iii, p. 346). "An untidy, impatient, and inelegant expositor of his own ideas, he nonetheless understood the central issues of his time better than many of his contemporaries and exhibited a keener insight into the economic and technical realities that lie beneath the surface of political arrangements and change. Marx indisputably owed a significant debt to him, but Marx was only one among a host of nineteenth-century thinkers who profited in one way or another from Saint-Simon's perceptive and imaginative mind" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. vii, p. 277).

Saint-Simon "had a crucial role in the early nineteenth-century developments of industrial socialism, positivism, sociology, political economics, and the philosophy of history" (.....) "He was one of the first to grasp the revolutionary implications of "industrialization" (a word he himself coined) for traditional institutions and morality and to conceptualize the industrial system as a distinctive type" (IESS, vol. 13, p. 591).

The present work, together with the "Système Industriel", belongs to Saint-Simon's most important writings and date from his "industrial period": one of Saint-Simon's best claims to fame is the fact that he realized that future society would be *industrial* society. In fact, many individuals from the Saint-Simon and Saint-Simonian circles later became prominent in the founding of banks, railroads and industries in France.

Bound in after this important work: (SAINT-SIMON, C.H. De.) *Nouveau Christianisme. Lettres d'Eugène Rodrigues sur la religion et la politique. L'éducation du genre humain de Lessing, traduit, pour la première fois, de l'Allemand par E. Rodrigues. Paris, Bureau du Globe, 1832. 7, (1), 346, (2) pp.*

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

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

97 SALVANDY, N.A. DE. *Explication de la nouvelle loi sur les collèges électoraux et les jurys, adressée à tous les électeurs de France.* (Drop-head title). (Paris), (at end:) Le Normant Fils, imprimeur du Roi, (ab. 1827) 16 pp. 8vo. Sewn, disbound.

€ 175

At head of title: 'Les amis de la liberté de la presse.'

The *Société des Amis de la Liberté de la Presse* appeared briefly during the electoral campaign of 1827 when François-René Chateaubriand rallied Ultra and moderate royalists opposed to the Villèle government to protest censorship of the press and to elect deputies to the Chamber who would abolish censorship laws. Chateaubriand had become a dangerous opponent of the Villèle government in June 1824 when the celebrated writer had been unceremoniously dismissed from his post as minister of foreign affairs. The ordinances of 24 June 1827, which reimposed censorship on the periodical press, provided Chateaubriand with an opportunity for political revenge that he eagerly seized. Chateaubriand's society, probably never more than an informal grouping, formed early in June and included royalists, *doctrinaires*, and some members of the Center Left opposition that a common opposition, often personal, to the Villèle government, outrage at the reimposition of censorship, and admiration of Chateaubriand temporarily united in 1827. Meetings of the society brought together such figures as Prosper de Barante, the duc de Choiseul, the comte de Montalivet and the baron Hyde de Neuville, journalists like Alexis de Jussieu and Louis-François Bertin de Vaux and ambitious young intellectuals as de Salvandy and Villemain. Along with the more famous and influential society 'Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera', the 'Amis' had an impact on the electoral campaign of 1827. Indirect testimony to the government's fear of the society's effectiveness lies in the policies adopted by the postal service. Because it could not be relied upon to deliver political pamphlets to provincial cities and towns, trusted friends of the society had to carry many works personally (see: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*).

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

€ 400

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

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

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

99 (SAUGRAIN, C.M.) Code de la Librairie et Imprimerie de Paris, ou Conférence du Règlement arrêté au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, le 28 février 1723, et rendu commun pour tout le Royaume, par Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du 24 Mars 1744. Avec les Anciennes Ordonnances, Edits, Déclarations, Arrêts, Réglemens, & Jugemens rendus au sujet de la Librairie & de l'Imprimerie, depuis l'an 1332, jusqu'à présent. A Paris, Aux dépens de la Communauté, 1744. Title printed in red and black. xxiv, 496, (30) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, gilt fleurons in corners, all edges gilt, a bit rubbed and worn, two corners bumped.

€ 1200

Barbier I, 623; Conlon 44:1114.

First edition.

Essential work for the history of the book under the Ancien Régime. The regulations of 1723 were edited by the chancellor d'Aguesseau. This work contains all the regulations governing the profession until the Revolution of 1789. The 'table des matières', to be found at the end of the volume, is, according to the author, 'un dictionnaire des règles de droit bibliotypographique.'

The work sets out the detailed code of laws ruling the printing and publishing industry covering the administration and composition of the community, censorship procedures, policing of published works, rights of authors, the role of peddlers, auxiliary trades, the privileges and permits. It remained the fundamental source governing the book trade throughout the Ancien Regime.

100 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 monnayes 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. With nice head- and tailpieces. 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, red edges, joints, head and foot of spine and some corners repaired.

€ 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, by an elaborate, long (upto column 544) separate essay on the "État général du commerce de l'Europe" (and followed by other essays on the continents of Africa, Asia and the Americas). Ooii -Vviv in volume three with a wormtrack in the upper outer blank margin.

101 SAY, J.B. Cours complet d'économie politique pratique; ouvrage destiné a mettre sous les yeux des hommes d'état, des propriétaires fonciers et des capitalistes, des savans, des agriculteurs, des manufacturiers, des négocians, et en général de tous les citoyens, l'économie des sociétés. Paris, Chez Rapilly, 1828-1829. With one folding table and 1 engraved plate. 6 volumes. vi, 458 pp.; vii, (1), 479, (1) pp.; vii, (1), 472 pp., viii, 490 pp.; viii, 393, (1) pp.; vii, (1), 451, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, gilt decorated spines with gilt lettering, marbled boards, spines with some spots but a good copy.

€ 850

Teilhac 377; Kress 2175; Goldsmiths 25468; Einaudi 5112.

First edition.

In this work Say draws together and refines the principles of his *Traité*. It is based on his celebrated course of lectures at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* and the work was received with great acclaim. Say ranks with Sismondi and Cournot in originality concerning his contributions to economic theory and Schumpeter has called this work 'the most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras.' His teachings raised protest of the protectionists and appeared to be in contrast with the policy of the government. The *Table des Chapitres* of volume 6 have been bound after those of volume 3.

102 SAY, J.B. De l'Angleterre et des Anglois. Troisième édition, revue et augmentée. Paris, Arthus Bertrand; Londres, Bertoud et Wheatley, 1816. (4), 63 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

Teilhac, p. 376; Kress 6796; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Say was sent to England after the fall of the Napoleonic empire to examine the economic state there. He met many leading economists among which Bentham and Ricardo.

103 SAY, J.B. *Lettres à M. Malthus, sur différens sujets d'Économie Politique*, notamment sur les causes de la stagnation générale du commerce. A Paris, Chez Bossange, père et fils; A Londres, chez Martin Bossange, 1820. (8), 184 pp. 8vo. Contemporary paper covers, spine with small loss of paper, inner corner of front cover gone, small loss to upper outer corner of front cover, and front cover somewhat loosening, paper label to spine.

€ 800

Teilhac, p. 376; Kress C.617; Goldsmiths 22780; Einaudi 5115.

First edition.

A collection of five letters written by Say upon reading Malthus' *Principles of Political Economy* in defence of his own theories. Its success was considerable, an English translation was published a year later. Fundamental for the discussion between the classical approach and the opponents. Later Keynes would side with Malthus.

Schumpeter remarked judiciously: 'Say's work is the most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras.' Say opened up new paths, but later authors followed them with more success than he. This was the case with the members of the marginalist school -Carl Menger, Stanley Jevons, and especially Léon Walras- who were able to employ the notion of utility in a much more precise and scientifically valid manner than their common precursor (Walras tended to minimize his debt to Say, but it was nevertheless important). Say is seen primarily as the author of the law of the markets, one of the favorite butts of Keynesian and neo-Keynesian criticism, and this 'law', interpreted and misinterpreted as it has been, may remain his chief title to fame. But perhaps he will be remembered for his power to build on established intellectual traditions and to stimulate other thinkers: there lay his true merit, which only time will confirm (Gaston Leduc in IESS). - Some very light browning and occasional scattered spotting, small stamp on blank portion of title-page. Verso half-title old ownership's entry, verso half-title also the indication that the book was printed by 'Firmin Didot, père et fils'.

104 SCHOELCHER, V. *Histoire des crimes du 2 décembre*. Edition considérablement augmentée. Bruxelles, Chez tous les Libraires, (Imprimerie de A. Labroue et Cie.), 1852. 2 volumes in one. 501, (1) pp.; 480 pp. Small 12mo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 450

DBMOF, iii, p. 393; not in Stammhammer.

Second edition published in the same year as the original London edition, augmented, and published in pocket size for secret distribution in France.

Victor Schoelcher (1804-1893), republican and author of the degree abolishing slavery in 1848. He visited the USA in 1829 and it was during his trip there that he became convinced that it was necessary to abolish slavery. During the first ten years of the July monarchy he worked for several journals such as the *Revue Républicaine*, the *Revue indépendante*, *La Réforme*, and others. He went again on a long voyage and upon his return prepared the degree abolishing slavery in the French colonies. He served in the garde nationale during the siege of Paris in 1870-1871 and sided with the democrates and socialists.

The present work deals with the 'coup d'état' of 1851, and Schoelcher, together with Victor Hugo, Baudin and others attempted to rouse the old revolutionary district of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine against Louis Napoleon after the 'coup d'état'. The work was written during

Schoelcher's exile in London. - Annotations on the front blank leaves and an ownership's entry reading 'Lucien Rodanet, 1877', the letters L.R. stamped in gilt at the foot of the spine.

105 SEGUIN, A. Observations sur la nouvelle conception financière présentée à la Chambre des Députés, par M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres, Le 5 janvier 1825; ... Paris, Imprimerie d'Ant. Béraud, Janvier 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Observations sur le rapport fait au nom de la commission de la Chambre des Députés, charger d'examiner le projet de loi sur la dette publique et l'amortissement. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Février 1825 - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyen de parer aux principaux inconvéniens des projets ministériels, sur les indemnités et sur la dette publique, en conservant les avantages qu'on peut obtenir de ces projets. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Mars 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Memento, et Barème de la perspective de notre avenir financier, en cas de naufrage de port. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Mars 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Plan Extrait de l'ouvrage sur les finances, en 4 volumes in-8. (Drop-head title). No place, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Causes de la dernière erreur de M. le Président du Conseil des ministres. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de J. Tastu, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Résultats inévitables de l'adaption du projet sur la réduction des rentes. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de J. Tastu, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Balance entre l'avantage pécuniaire de la réduction des rentes, et le désavantage pécuniaire de l'augmentation de leur capital nominal. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. De la nécessité de prescrire une règle positive pour l'emploi des sommes affectées à l'amortissement, dans le cas d'adoption des projets ministériels sur la dette publique. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyens d'acquitter intégralement le milliard des indemnités, et d'atteindre le but politique au quel elles se rattachent; en parant aux principes inconvéniens des projets ministériels sur l'indemnité et sur la dette publique. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Chaigneau jeune, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Régulateur des rentiers, ou guide et résultat des combinaisons et des spéculations rentières qu'engendrera la loi sur la dette publique et l'amortissement; Et considérations sur les disposit que pourroient faire naître, et sur les emprunts que pourroient nécessiter dans l'avenir les besoins et les convenances de la nouvelle ère financière de la France; Neuvième édition. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de C.J. Trouvé, Juillet 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyens d'obtenir le bien que desirent le Roi, le Dauphin, et les Chambres; et d'éviter les maux qui dérivent des conceptions financières de M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres. Paris, Janvier 1826. -(*Bound with:*) (DELON.) Moyens d'exécution, applicables au système de credit public de la France, faisant suite au système fondé en 1816, sous le ministère de M. Corvello; et pouvant servir de réponse à la mesure de réduction de nos cinq pour cent en trois, proposée, par M. de Villèle. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de J.M. Eberhart, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) (VAYSSE DE VILLIERS, R.J.F.) Opinion impartiale d'un capitaliste sur le projet de la réduction des rentes, sur les moyens de remplacer d'une manière avantageuse autant qu'honorable l'économie qui devoit en résulter, et sur la nécessité de maintenir l'intérêt a 5 pour 100. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Le Normant fild, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) DERNIER CRI, dernières plaintes, derniers gémissemens des rentiers. Par G.D., Avocat sans Cause. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, Février 1825. 15 works bound in one

volume. (4), 120 (misnumbered 119) pp.; one dedication leaf, 38 pp.; 20 pp.; 28 pp.; 119, (1) pp.; (2) pp.; 4 pp.; 23, (1) pp.; 55, (1) pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; (2), xvi, 236, 96 (Appendice) pp. + 4 leaves with tables numbered 111-117; 8 pp.; 15, (1) pp.; 86 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, blue label to spine reading 'Chambres des Députés, session 1825. Objects DIV Tom II', and red label reading 'Réduction de la Rente par Armand Seguin', at foot of spine the number '12' gilt stamped.

€ 900

I: Kress C.1553; Goldsmiths 24599; not in Einaudi.

II: Kress C.1554; Goldsmiths 24600; not in Einaudi.

III: Kress C.1551; Goldsmiths 24598; not in Einaudi.

IV: Kress C.1550; Goldsmiths 24597; not in Einaudi.

V: Kress S.5636; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

VI: Kress C.1548; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

VII: Kress C.1557; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

VIII: Kress C.1547; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

IX: Kress C.1549; Goldsmiths 24596; not in Einaudi.

X: Kress C.1552; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XI: Kress C.1556; Goldsmiths 24602; not in Einaudi.

XII: Kress C.1788; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XIII: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XIV: Kress C.1583; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XV: Kress C.1407; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

All first or only editions with the exception of number 11.

Armand Séguin made a fortune by winning the contract to supply the French revolutionary armies with boot leather. Napoleon, who had no love for profiteers, tried to reduce his fortune through taxes and fines but failed. Séguin survived the Empire and the Restoration and lived thereafter the life of an eccentric, Balzacian *rentier*, devoting most of his intellectual energies after 1815 to the composition of pamphlets on government finance. He is best known for his memoirs on heat and respiration and as Lavoisier's assistant from 1789 to the latter's death in 1794. - Second work with a printed dedication leaf, the fifth work with a handwritten and signed dedication, the work by Delon (number 13) has a somewhat larger size and has been folded to fit into the volume.

106 (SERVAN, J.M.A.) *Réflexions sur la réformation des Etats provinciaux*. Par un ancien Magistrat du P ... de G ... (Parlement de Grenoble). No place, 1788. (2), 109 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 250

INED 4175 (1789 edition); Martin & Walter 31471 (1789 edition); Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, xiv; not in Kress, Goldsmiths and Einaudi.

First edition, very rare, both INED and Martin & Walter citing an 1789 edition. Important text in which the celebrated lawyer defends the rights of the third Estate in the provincial assemblies, argues for equality in taxes and argues that the only privilege of the Nobles and the Clergy in this matter is that they should pay more.

'Politique. Défense des droits du Tiers dans les États provinciaux. Sur l'égalité des trois ordres devant l'impôt; en cette matière, le seul privilège digne de la noblesse et du clergé serait de payer beaucoup plus: 'tandis que le peuple se plaint à peine quand l'impôt ne peut s'accorder avec ses subsistance, les deux autres ordres ne peuvent supporter l'impôt quand il se refuse à l'accroissement de leur luxe'' (INED). - Fine, large paper copy.

107 SIMONDE DE SISMONDI, J.-C.-L. *Nouveaux principes d'économie politique, ou de la richesse dans ses rapports avec la population*. Paris, Chez Delaunay, Treuttel et Wurtz, 1819. 2 volumes. (4), viii, 437, (1) pp.; (4), 442, (2, advertisement) pp. 8vo. Contemporary or near contemporary roan-backed marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, top of spines a bit bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 2250

Kress C.427; Goldsmiths 22333; Einaudi 5306; de Salis, ii, p. 62; Mattioli 3388; Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 228-229; Schumpeter, pp. 493-6.

The rare first edition.

'A number of concepts and theories that later became important in the history of economics first appeared in the writings of the Swiss economist J.C.L. Simonde de Sismondi Sismondi developed the first aggregate equilibrium income theory and the first algebraic growth model. Yet both concepts had to be rediscovered and redeveloped by others before they entered the mainstream of economics, long after Sismondi's time' (New Palgrave, iv, pp. 348 ff).

'An early work, *De la richesse commerciale*, was a perfectly traditional exposition of the doctrines of Adam Smith. His *Nouveaux principes.....*, which has not been translated into English to this day, marked his turn-around to a more critical attitude to free trade, laissez-faire and industrial capitalism. Convinced that the new industrial system was doomed to suffer recurrent depressions and a chronic tendency towards under-consumption, he was particularly struck by the labour-saving bias of technical progress to which he saw no answer except government intervention of a far-reaching kind, including a guaranteed minimum wage in and out of work, a ceiling on hours of work, a floor and ceiling on the age of work, and the introduction of profit-sharing schemes. Sismondi met Ricardo, Malthus and Say, was cited by Malthus, McCulloch, Torrens and John Stuart Mill, but only to be generally condemned by everyone except Malthus. As a matter of fact, it is evident that *Nouveaux principes* had a profound influence on Malthus's own *Principles of political economy* (1820). Indeed, the Keynesian flavour is even stronger in Sismondi than in Malthus, and it is he and not Malthus whom Keynes should have hailed as his forerunner' (Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*).

'In many ways Sismondi also anticipated Marx. Sismondi's emphasis on 'the proletarians', on an increasing concentration of capital, recurring business cycles, technological unemployment and economic dynamics in general all reappeared (without credit) in Marx's writings' (New Palgrave, iv, p. 350). - Some browning throughout.

108 (SPINOZA, B. DE). *Opera Posthuma. Quorum series post Praefationem exhibitur*. (Amsterdam, J. Rieuwertsz), 1677. With some illustrations and diagrams in the text, woodcut vignette on title. (40), 614, (32, index), (2), 112, (8) pp. 4to. Contemporary vellum, blind-stamped ornament in center of both sides, upper joint and endpapers expertly repaired, spine somewhat darkened.

€ 9000

PMM 153; Van der Linde 22; Kingma-Offenberg 24; Wolf Collection, 378; Knuttel 377.

First edition of Spinoza's posthumous works, including the first edition of the world-famous *Ethica*, which "have served, then and since, with the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, to immortalize his name" (PMM 153).

These posthumous works were published by Jan Rieuwertsz, an Amsterdam bookseller and friend of Spinoza, and edited by him together with the merchant Jarig Jelles, who probably wrote the preface. It contains the first publication of the *Ethics*. The remainder comprises the

Tractatus Politicus- his last, unfinished production, which develops a theory of law and government akin to that of Hobbes; the *Tractatus de Intellectus Emendatione*, also unfinished; a selection of letters- restricted, owing to the dangers of publishing correspondence on questions of politics and theology; and, after an index, a *Compendium Grammatices Linguae Hebraeae*, paginated separately.

Only one day before his death Spinoza arranged that his posthumous works should be sent to Jan Rieuwertsz in Amsterdam, who also published his *Principia* of Descartes and the *Tractatus-theologico-politicus*. In the book neither author, nor place nor editor are mentioned. This was no superfluous precaution, for in 1678, hardly one year after Spinoza's death, the work was already prohibited by the States of Holland as being 'prophaen, atheistisch ende blasphemend'. The *Opera Posthuma* do not amount to all the previously unpublished works of Spinoza: the *Treatise on the Rainbow* is missing- it was thought lost, and not published until 1687- as is the early *Tractatus de Deo et Homine Eiusque Felicitate*, which prefigures the *Ethics*. The most conspicuous idea of Spinoza's philosophy is that there is only one substance, the infinite divine substance which is identified with Nature; Deus sive Natura, God or Nature. And a striking feature of this philosophy as it is presented in the *Ethics* is the geometrical form of its presentation. This work is divided into five parts in which the following subjects are treated in turn: God, the nature and origin of the mind, the origin and nature of the emotions, the power of the intellect or human freedom' (Copleston, *A History of Philosophy*, iv, p. 206). 'While he was regarded by his earlier critics as an atheist and by the romantics as a pantheist, the tendency of a number of modern writers is to represent Spinoza as a speculative forerunner of a completely scientific view of the world. For he made a sustained attempt always to give a naturalistic explanation of events without having recourse to explanations in terms either of the supernatural and transcendent or of final causes' (op. cit., pp. 261-2.) - Name of author handwritten in upper blank margin of title, small blank corner at upper outer margin of title cut away.

109 STATUTS, ordonnances, arrests et reglemens des marchands chandeliers de la ville fauxbourgs et banlieue de Rouen, A eux accordés par Charles IX, Henry IV, Louis XIII & Louis XV. A Rouen, De l'Imprimerie de Laurent Dumesnil, rue aux Juifs, à la Justice triomphante, 1745. Title printed in red and black. (12, last blank), 176 pp. Small folio. Contemporary calf, rubbed and small damages, spine gilt with raised bands, some loss to head and foot of spine.

€ 300

Conlon 45:485; H. Blanc, *Bibliographie des Corporations Ouvrières*, 878; Frère, *Manuel du Bibliographie Normand*, ii, p. 544.

Original edition covering the period 1454 -1745 and detailing the rights of the Marchands Chandeliers (Candles). - Ex-Libris (Vita Sine Litteris Mors Est) on verso of front free endpaper.

110 STRASBOURG - WIR DER MEISTER und Rath samt unsern Freunden den beständigen Räten thus hiermit Jedermann kund und zu wissen, dass die Ammlungmacher hauptsächlichen angewiesen sind "zur Fabrization der Ammlung nur Kleyen, Gerstengrätze, Siebmehl und den Abfall von den Mehl, welches die Becker brauchen, anzuwenden" (First part of text, headed by coat of arms). (At end) Strassburg, den 2ten Novembris 1789. 1 page. Folio. Folded, disbound.

€ 75

Signed: Ex mandato, Trombert, Secret.

Regulating the ingredients and raw materials to be used in bakeries.

111 THORE, T. *La vérité sur la Parti Démocratique*, par T. Thoré. A Paris, Chez Desessart, Masgana, Rouanet, Ve. Barbe, A Bruxelles, Chez Géruzet, 1840. 47, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 300

Stammhammer, i, 247; DBMOF, iii, p. 451; Drujon, p. 391.

First edition.

Théophile Thoré (1807-1869) was founder of the *Vraie République*, was elected in the department of the Seine together with Raspail and the future Napoléon III in 1848. Politically he belonged to the group of Cabet and in general to the more anti-state socialists. He was also an art critic and his articles, which appeared under the pen name of Burger, show that he was a fairly talented one. Baudelaire regarded them very highly. The present work led to his prosecution while the pamphlet was immediately seized and destroyed, hence its great rarity. Thoré belonged to a new generation of radical journalists and was thrown into prison for this work "The Truth about the Democratic Party", which was that it must serve "the interests of the most numerous and deserving classes, of the working people" (James H. Billington, *Fire in the Minds of Men. Origins of the Revolutionary Faith*, p. 262.)

This particular copy has its original covers preserved, which gives the printing places, publishers and year of publication. The title-page does not mention any place, publisher or year. Copies exist with a cover stating 'deuxième édition': those copies are identical to the first edition, apart from the line 'deuxième édition' and the covers are pink whereas the covers of the present edition are blue. - Lightly spotted in places, with a tiny hole in lower blank inner margin of all pages including the covers.

112 TOMASI, TH. *Vita del Duca Valentino, detto il Tiranno di Roma*. Descritta da Tomaso Tomasi, Nuovamente ristampata con una aggiunta considerabile, e con un' ampia Tavola, per maggior commodità del Lettore. Tutto Raccolto Dalla diligenza, e cura Di G.L. Parte Prima [-Parte Seconda]. In Monte Chiaro, Appresso Gio. Batt. Lucio Vero (Amsterdam, J. Blaeu), 1670. Two parts in one volume. (48), 335, (1) pp.; (24), 359, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 1200

Vinciana 666 & 667 for the 1655 (first) edition and the 1671 edition; Melzi, iii, p. 233.

Second Italian edition and very rare: one usually finds the third edition printed by Blaeu in 1671.

An important and rare biography on the prince and *condottiero* Cesare Borgia, who was named Duke of Valentinois by the French King Louis XII, and this title along with his former position as Cardinal of Valencia explains the nickname "Valentino".

Cesare Borgia was greatly admired by Niccolò Machiavelli, who met the Duke on a diplomatic mission in his function as Secretary of the Florentine Chancellery. Machiavelli was at Borgia's court from October 7, 1502 through January 18, 1503. During this time he wrote regular dispatches to his superiors in Florence, many of which have survived and are published in Machiavelli's *Collected Works*. Machiavelli used many of Borgia's exploits and tactics as examples in *The Prince* and advised politicians to imitate Borgia. Two episodes were particularly impressive to Machiavelli: the method by which Borgia pacified the Romagna,

which Machiavelli describes in chapter VII of *The Prince*, and Borgia's assassination of his captains on New Year's Eve of 1503 in Senigallia.

Upon its first publication, in 1655, the book was almost immediately forbidden and circulated in manuscript versions.

The letters G.L. in the title refer to Gregori Leti and in fact Leti has been considered for some time to have been the author of the book.

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

€ 250

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

First edition.

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

114 TOUSSAINT, N.I.B. Essai sur la manière dont les sensations se transforment en idées, ou De la connexion nécessaire des idées et des signes. Pour servir de réponse à l'article de M. le comte Lanjuinas, inséré dans la 64e livraison de la Revue Encyclopédique, relativement à une petite brochure de seize page (sic) sur l'Idée, par le même. Paris, Delaunay & Ponthieu, 1824. 48 pp. 8vo. Sewn, disbound, no covers.

€ 150

On the nature and formation of ideas and its relation with signs or words. The text by Lanjuinais to which Toussaint replies is included in the text.

115 TROIS DECADES, LES, ou Le mois républicain. (Drop-head title). Numbers 3-10, 12, 32-35, 37-39. (Paris), (At end:) Imprimerie des Trois Décades, 1793. 16 numbers of 4 pp. each. Small 4to. As issued, uncut, margins a bit frayed.

€ 250

Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 1380; not in Union List of Serials.

Mainly French political information. - Most numbers slightly waterstained.

116 TYRAN, LE. Bruxelles, Impr. de Ve J. van Bruggenhoudt, 1862. 106 pp. 12mo. Modern half morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 175

Not in Barbier.

First edition, scarce.

Clearly due to French exiles who had taken refuge in Belgium. The preface suggests that this is the translation of a Latin manuscript found amidst a bundle of manuscripts bought at auction. In fact the work deals with despotism, its origin, nature, structure, development, decline and fall. The Latin and French text are both printed, French on the upper half of the page, Latin on the lower half. The work ends with a long citation taken from De La Boetie's *Traité sur la Servitude*.

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

€ 600

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

First French edition, printed in Rouen according to Weller.

Compilation from the Italian *Il Mercurio overo historia dei correnti tempi* by the Italian historian Vittorio Siri. Siri had made an analysis of the Franco-Italian relations under Richelieu and Mazarin, the ambitions of Richelieu, the French court life, etc. Siri lived in France in the years 1649-1650 and this work contains 'une foule de pièces, fournis principalement de Hugues de Lionne, instructions, dépêches, mémoires, etc' (Bourgeois & André). - First pages of volume one with tiny hole in lower blank margin. From the library of Bruno Monnier.

118 VAUVILLIERS, (J.F.) Examen historique et politique du gouvernement de Sparte; ou Lettre à un ami sur la législation de Lycurge, en réponse aux Doutes proposés par M. l'Abbé de Mably, contre l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques. Par M. Vauvilliers, Lecteur & Professeur Royal. A Paris, Chez Desaint, 1769. viii, 174, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

Kress S.4609; INED 4404; Weulersse, i, p. xxx; Higgs 4566; Conlon 69:1281; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, scarce.

Mably's *Doutes proposées aux philosophes économistes* ... was an attack on Le Mercier de la Rivière's *L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques*, which had been published in 1767 and which was hugely successful. Mably in this work opposed Mercier's ruthless materialism and the pursuit of property. Mably had argued that the institution of landed property was neither right nor necessary for the prosperity of society. To state his case he had given Sparte as the example claiming that landed property had been absent in the ancient Greek state of Sparte. Vauvilliers shows in this work that the prosperity of the Lacedaemonians was not as durable as Mably seemed to think, and that their success, based on injustice, violence and slavery, could not have been durable.

' pourtant en 1769 il publiera un *Examen du gouvernement de Sparte*, où la critique sociale se fera jour à côté de la critique historique et philologique, et il y jugera la constitution

lacedémonienne avec une sévérité bien faite pour réjouir des partisans de la propriété privée et des adversaires de Mably' (G. Weulersse, *Le Mouvement Physiocratique en France (de 1756 à 1770)*, volume i, p. 157-8).

Jean-François de Vauvilliers (1737-1801) was a famous hellenist who first worked at the Royal Library and who later became professor at the Collège de France. He became an adherent of the Physiocratic school (but never became a 'member') and became a collaborator of the *Ephémérides du Citoyen*.

119 VIEUX CORDELIER, LE. Journal rédigé par Camille Desmoulins. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Chez Desenne, (1793-1794). 7 numbers bound in 1 volume. 1-64, (57)-72, 65-172 pp. (actually therefore 188 pages). 8vo. 19th-century polished calf, spine with raised bands, discoloured

€ 1800

Hatin 147; Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 1402; Tourneux, ii, 10916.

All published, original edition.

The most eloquent journal of the Revolution. The pp. 165-172 contain the 'Copie de la lettre écrite par Camille Desmoulins à sa femme. Datée de la prison du Luxembourg' which letter ends with the moving words 'Je vais mourir!'

C'est l'oeuvre le plus éloquente qu'ait produit la Révolution, et à coup sûr, avant et depuis, le journalisme n'a rien donné qui puisse lui être comparé' (Hatin).

Under attack by the very radical Hébertists for poor attendance at the Convention and for socializing with the wealthy, Desmoulins published the journal as his defense. Perhaps the Terror also offended him because after blasting his assailants, he printed subtle but telling indictments of the Terror and called for clemency. It has also been suggested by many historians that Desmoulins acted to support Danton and his associates who were at the same time attacking the Hébertists and trying to limit the Terror. Thompson, in his two volume study on Robespierre even states that the aim of the journal was not to moderate the government, but to overthrow it. Whatever the truth may be, the Committee of Public Safety decided to eliminate its political opponents, which included Desmoulins. He was executed on 13 April 1794.

120 (VIVANT DE MEZAQUES.) Bilan général et raisonné de l'Angleterre, depuis 1600 jusqu'à la fin de 1761; ou Lettre à M.L.C.D. sur le produit des terres et du commerce de l'Angleterre. Par M.V.D.M. No place, 1762. (4), 260 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt, some slight rubbing.

€ 1800

INED 4468bis; Goldsmiths 9742; Higgs 2770; Conlon 62:1361; Einaudi 5931 (English translation); not in Kress; one copy in OCLC (University of Wisconsin).

Scarce first edition.

'Pamphlet économiste contre le luxe de la Grande-Bretagne. Importantes considérations sur le commerce, le revenu territorial, etc' (INED). The object of the *Bilan général* is to show that the wealth and trade of England were not greater than those of France. With this view the author examines into the balance of trade between England and other countries (including Ireland), the national income and debt, exchanges, imports and exports of bullion, war expenditure, etc. He concludes that England, after having been a gainer by her trade during the 17th century, was in 1761 a loser from the monetary point of view. He supports his argument by statistics from

official and the best private estimates, and carefully considers objections. Page 113 contains a reference to Cantillon and his *Essai sur la nature du commerce*. - Very lightly browned.

121 VOLTAIRE (PSEUD. OF F.M. AROUET.) Questions sur l'Encyclopédie, Par M. de V***. Tome Premier [-Tome Sixieme.] A Geneve, 1777. Six volumes. (4), 405, (1) pp.; (4), 403, (1) pp.; (4), 408 pp.; (4), 427, (1) pp.; (4), 431, (1) pp.; (4), 527, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, margled edges, a very nice copy.

€ 750

Bengesco 1410.

A very nice and well-executed edition of Voltaire's famous and unrecognized masterpiece.

"Voltaire was in fact a relentless reformer and experimenter with literary genres, innovative almost despite himself, particularly in the domain of prose. Although he never turned his back on verse drama and philosophical poetry, he experimented with different forms of historical writing and tried his hand at different styles of prose fiction. Above all, he seems to have discovered late in his career the satirical and polemical use of the fragment, notably in his alphabetic works, the *Dictionnaire philosophique portatif* (1764), and the *Questions sur l'Encyclopédie*. The latter work is a vast and challenging compendium of his thought and ranks among Voltaire's unrecognized masterpieces (Nicolas Cronk in: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. iv, p. 238.)

"Voltaire's wider object in publishing these works (*Dictionnaire philosophique portatif* and the *Questions sur l'Encyclopédie*) is evident, and he made his specific purpose clear beyond a peradventure in a lapidary remark on the great *Encyclopédie*: "Twenty folio volumes will never make a revolution. It is the little portable volumes of thirty *sous* that are to be feared. Had the gospel cost twelve hundred sesterces the Christian religion would never have been established" (Theodore Besterman, *Voltaire*, p. 434.)

122 VOLTAIRE, (F.M. AROUET.) Tancrede, Tragédie en vers croisés, et en cinq actes; représentée par les Comédiens Français ordinaires du Roi, le 3 Septembre 1760. A Paris, Chez Prault, 1761. With portrait of Voltaire as frontispiece and two engravings. - (Followed by:) VOLTAIRE (F.M. AROUET.) Zulime, Tragédie en cinq actes. Par M. de Voltaire. Représentée par les Comédiens Français ordinaires du Roi. A Geneve, 1761. Two works in one volume. (12), 80 pp.; (4), 71, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 400

First work: Bengesco 234.

First edition, disavowed by Voltaire.

Voltaire composed this tragedy in some 3 or 4 weeks, but he revised and rewrote with the most elaborate care, sent out manuscripts for criticism, gave trial performances at Tournay, and later subjected the tragedy to a minute and prolonged postmortem.

The tragedy was performed September 3, 1760, Voltaire wished to change again parts of the piece, but found that Prault had already printed the work. Voltaire gave his name to the edition published one year later: Geneva 1761.

Second work: Bengesco 126.

First edition, unauthorized and not acknowledged by Voltaire who published his own official version in 1763.

The play is set in a Muslim country and recounts a tragic love story. It was first performed in 1740 and re-staged in 1760.

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

€ 1750

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

First French translation of Young's works.

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

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

124 YOUNG, A. *Voyage en Irlande, contenant des observations sur l'étendue de ce pays, le sol, le climat, les productions, les différentes classes d'habitans, les moeurs, la religion, le commerce, les manufactures, la population, les revenus, les taxes, le gouvernement, etc., etc., etc.* Traduit de l'Anglais par C. Millon, et suivi de *Recherches sur l'Irlande*, par le traducteur. A Paris, Chez Moutardier, Cerioux, (an) 8 (1799-1800). With 2 engraved plates. 2 volumes. (2), 8, 368 pp.; (2), 356 (last page misnumbered 561) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, green and red labels with gilt lettering.

€ 950

Not in Musset-Pathay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 6099 (for the English edition).

First French edition.

Mainly devoted to agriculture, but also supplying useful information on population, commerce, industry. The first English edition appeared in 1780. The additional *Recherches* by the translator cover the pages 83-end of volume 2. For the period before 1790 the travel accounts as given by Young form an important part of the economic literature, owing to the absence of regular reporting by permanent agencies: see at length: Schumpeter, *History of economic analysis*. - With an engraved bookplate on the front paste-down of each volume. Copy from the library of Edmond Vallée, with his small owner's stamp on flyleaves.