

1 ALQUIE, F.S. D'. Les délices de la France, Avec une description des Provinces & des Villes du Royaume. Enrichis des Plans de principales villes de cet Estat. Par Francois Savinien d'Alquie. A Amsterdam, Chez Gasper Commelin, 1670. With engraved frontispiece, a folding map of France and 43 folding plates of French cities. (18), 631, (23) pp. 12mo. Later vellum, spine with title and floral decoration.

€ 500

Brunet, *Supplément*, vol. 1, col. 29: "Petit volume rare et assez curieux."

Descriptions of various regions and cities of France. The plates show the cities of Mets - Sedan - Reims - Amiens - Calais - Rouan - Dieppe - Le Havre - Caen - Paris - Fontainebleau - S. Germain - Le bois de Vincennes - S. Denis - Orléans - Blois - Tours - Anger - Saumur - Nantes - Rennes - S. Malo - La Rochelle - Poitiers - Bourges - Montauban - Limoges - Bourdeaux - Toulouse - Marseille - Aix - Toulon - Avignon - Orange - Le Pont St-Esprit - Grenoble - Genève - Lyon - Sens - Nevers - Brest - Richelieu - Pignerol.

Top margins a bit short, first 200 pages with a tiny wormhole in the text, followed by some 50 pages with a wormtrack affecting some letters/words. Apart from this a nice copy.

2 AMELOT DE HOUSSAYE, (A.N.) Preliminaires des Traitez Faits entre les Rois de France & tous les Princes de l'Europe depuis le regne de Charles VII. Par Amelot de Houssaye. Ausquelles on a joints les Actes Concernant les Negotiations de la Paix Concluë à Turin & de celle de Ryswick. Sur la Copie A Paris, Chez Frederic Leonard, 1697. - (*Followed by:*) CATALOGUE cronologique De tous les Traitez Contenus dans les quatre Volumes in 4to du Recueil de Frederic Leonard, Premier Imprimeur du Roy, & de Monsieur le Dauphin. No place, 1692. With sphere on title. - (*Followed by:*) ACTES et Negotiations de la Paix Concluë à Turin et de celle de Ryswick. No place, no date (Paris, 1697). With two folding plans. - (*Followed by:*) TRAITÉ de la paix Entre les Couronnes d'Espagne et de France, Concluë & Signée au Chateau de Rijswick dans la Province de Hollande, le 20. Septemb. 1697. A La Haye, Chez Adrian Moetjens, 1697. With title vignette. - (*Followed by:*) TRAITÉ de Paix entre l'Empereur et l'Empire D'une part, et la France D'autre, Conclu au Chateau Royal de Ryswick en Hollande, le 30. Octobre 1697. Traduit du Latin. A La Haye, Chez Adrian Moetjens, 1697. With title vignette. - (*Followed by:*) NOMS et Qualitez De leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, Plenipotentiaires, Ministres Publics Envoyez, &c. Qui se trouvent au Congrez de la Paix générale à Ryswick, au Chateau Royal, nommé La Maison de Neubourg, Et des autres qui sont actuellement à la Haye. Le tout rangé selon l'Ordre Alphabétique de chaque Royaume et État. A La Haye, Chez Adrian Moetjens, 1697. Six works bound in one volume. (18), 222, (2) pp.; 68 pp.; 88, 103, (1), 36 pp.; 94, 24 pp.; 68 pp.; 24 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, joints a bit rubbed.

€ 900

The Peace of Turin, concluded in 1696, lured the Duke of Savoy away from the Grand Alliance, which in its turn prompted the Austrians and Spanish to conclude a peace in Italy to protect their now dangerously exposed position there. William III was now also determined to bring an end to the war, and Louis XIV swallowed the bitter pill of recognizing William III as King of England. The necessary treaties then were signed in Ryswick.

The Treaty of Ryswick, or Ryswyck, was signed on 20 September 1697 and named after Ryswick (now Rijswijk) in the Dutch Republic. The treaty settled the War of the League of

Augsburg (Nine Years' War), which pitted France against the Grand Alliance of England, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire and the United Provinces. Under the terms of the treaty, France renounced some recent territorial gains, but did gain recognition for its control over Acadia and Saint-Domingue (to-be Haiti).

Negotiations started in May. The French representatives had their headquarters at The Hague, and the allies were based in Delft: the conference taking place in between the two towns in the Huis ter Nieuwburg, Ryswick.

For the first few weeks, no result was reached so in June the two protagonists in the struggle, William III of Orange and Louis XIV of France, each appointed one representative to meet together privately. The two chosen were William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and Marshal Boufflers, and they soon drew up the terms of an agreement to which, however, neither the Holy Roman Emperor, Leopold I, nor Charles II of Spain would assent. Soon, Spain gave way, and on 20 September a treaty of peace was signed between France and the three powers, England, Spain and the United Provinces. William then persuaded Leopold to make peace, and a treaty between France and the Holy Roman Empire was signed on the following 30 October.

At end a "Table des Pieces Suivant l'ordre & le tems qu'elles ont été delivrées" of 5 pages. - Name in lower blank portion of the first title-page.

3 ARNOULD, (A.M.) Histoire générale des Finances de la France, depuis le commencement de la Monarchie; pour servir d'introduction à la loi naturelle ou Budget de l'Empire français. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie ordinaire du corps législatif, et se vend chez Rondonneau, mars 1806. xii, 224, iv, 164, (4, advertisements) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, very lightly rubbed.

€ 900

Kress B.5003; Goldsmiths 19258; Einaudi 162; INED 94 (only the last iv, 164 pp.); Martin & Walter, 545.

First edition.

'Ambroise-Marie Arnould (1750-1812), a French economist, was director of the board of commerce under the Revolution. His works contain valuable information upon the theory of trade, the state of the balance of trade in Europe during the 18th century, French finances, etc. He advocated the division of France into departments according to their homogeneous economical nature; and appealed to all maritime nations to confederate against the menacing power of England' (Palgrave, i, p. 58). The last 164 pages contain the 'Notes et pièces justificatives', with tables throughout the text.

4 ATKINSON, G. La littérature géographique française de la Renaissance. Répertoire bibliographique. Description de 524 impressions d'ouvrages publiés en français avant 1610, et traitant des pays et des peuples non européens, que l'on trouve dans les principales bibliothèques de France et de l'Europe occidentale. Paris, Éditions Auguste Picard, 1927. - (With:) ATKINSON, G. Supplément au répertoire bibliographique se rapportant à la littérature géographique française de la Renaissance. Paris, Editions Auguste Picard, 1936. With 300 illustrations. 2 volumes. 565, (1) pp.; 88 pp. Large 4to. Original printed covers, frontcover of volume 1 with some stains, uncut, supplement uncut and unopened.

€ 350

Besterman, i, 1569.

First edition.

Important and indispensable reference work and bibliographical tool and very rare with the supplement. - One of 50 copies printed on 'papier pur fil lafuma'.

5 BARERE (DE VIEUZAC, B.) Premier rapport fait au nom du Comité de Salut Public. Sur les moyens d'extirper la mendicité dans les campagnes, et sur les secours que doit accorder la République aux citoyens indigens. Séance du 22 Floréal (11 Mai 1794). (Paris, 1794). 85, (1) pp. 12mo. 19th-century half vellum, corners.

€ 200

Martin & Walter 1653.

First edition.

The report reaffirmed the principles of the Ventôse decrees: the ownership of land would 'attach all citizens to property and the fatherland'. See at length: Gershoy, *Bertrand Barère, A Reluctant Terrorist*, pp. 228 ff.

'Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac, held legal office at Tarbes, prosperous, eloquent, ingratiating manners and literary taste, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1789, moved steadily to the left, gained influence in the Convention as a local orator. Member of the Committee of Public Safety. He was arrested after the riots of 12 Germinal (1 April 1795) when the new majority in the Convention decided to dispose of the alleged supporters of the riot: Collot d'Herbois, Billaud-Varenne and Barère. Barère survived and died a poor pensioner of Louis-Philippe. When David, in 1832, went to see the aged Barère, to discuss the plan of portraying the great men of the Revolution, the old revolutionary sat up and declared: 'Do not forget Robespierre!' He was a man of pure integrity, a true republican.' (Cobban, A., *A History of Modern France*, vol. I). In 1789 he brought out the first issue of his 'Point du Jour', one of the best and most nearly impartial of the newspapers of the day; it continued to appear until the end of the Constituent Assembly. Barère was a man of great charm, and he quickly made a place for himself in Parisian society. He was one of the circle surrounding the duke of Orléans. He joined, but rarely attended, the Jacobins, the more conservative 'Society de 1789', and the Abbé Fauchet's masonic 'Société des Amis de la Vérité'. He supported Robespierre's proposal that free Negro proprietors become citizens, as well as political rights for Jews and Protestants. It was due largely to Barère's efforts and those of Danton that the Committee of Public Safety was created, and he was the first to be elected to it. He later served the committee above all as its principal rapporteur. After a long discussion late at night, Barère could summarize a question rapidly and luminously, posing it so clearly that it could be easily resolved.

6 (BARNAUD, D.N.) Le Reveille-Matin des François et de leurs voisins. Composé par Eusèbe Philadelphie, cosmopolite, en forme de Dialogues. A Edimbourg, De l'Imprimerie de Jaques James, (Strasbourg, Bernard Jobin), 1574. - (Followed by:) (BARNAUD, D.N.) Dialogue second du Reveille-Matin des François, et de leurs voisins. Composé par Eusebe Philadelphie Cosmopolite, & mis de nouveau en lumiere. A Edimbourg, De l'Imprimerie de Jaques James (Strasbourg, Bernard Jobin), 1574. 2 volumes in 1. (38), (2 blank), 159, (1) pp.; 192 pp. Small 8vo. 18th century polished calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red and green labels with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, inside dentelles, all edges gilt, binding Belz. succ. Niedrée, small dampstain along upper margin of front cover.

€ 2500

Hauser 2150; Haag, *La France protestante*, i, pp. 251-256; Méaly, *Publicistes de la Réforme*, pp. 143-51; Pollard & Redgrave, *STC*, 1464; not in Adams; not in BMSTC (French).

The rare first French edition, first issue (see Pollard & Redgrave).

Famous pamphlet, published in exile, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The first dialogue between Alithie (the Truth), Philadelphe, the Historian (l'Historiographe), Politician (le Politique), the Church and Daniel is an account of the civil wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and ends with an appeal for tyrannicide and a plan for rebellion. The 2nd part shows the relation between the sieges of La Rochelle and Sancerre and the intervention of the Polish. It is to be found between two theoretical passages: one giving a theory of the 'contrat social' and the right of resistance as founded in the work of Th. de Bèze *Du droit des magistrats sur leurs sujets* and a second giving a description of tyranny, based on ideas of La Boetie as exposed in his *Contr'un*. This second part is not merely a historical account, but a real political treatise, in which the principle of the hereditary monarchy is condemned. It is written in an outspoken democratic vein. Sometimes also attributed to Th. de Bèze or Fr. Hotman (see: Elkan, *Die Publizistik der Bartholomäusnacht*).

'After St. Bartholomew's Day they (the political works) were directed against the king instead of using the fiction of the evil advisers. The right of the people to resist an evil ruler who harmed the true religion was openly expressed. Many of the authors, however, sought revenge, more on the queen mother than her son, as she was widely blamed for the massacre. Even the best of the Huguenot works expressed a desire for revenge, but they subordinated it to significant discussions of political theory. The anonymous *Reveille-Matin des François* may have been the collaborative work of several authors, as was true of many anonymous works of the religious wars. It presented more fully -if not more precisely- a thesis that had already appeared in some pre-1572 Huguenot writing. The people conferred power on the king but did not give over the whole of sovereign authority; some remained in the hands of the lesser magistrates who had the duty to resist an evil ruler. Their identity, however, was left vague. The *Reveille-matin* proposed that this authority was granted in the ancient constitution of France, which had been subverted by the recent kings. When a king injures his people as cruelly as Charles IX had, who was alleged to have fired at the Huguenots himself and was responsible for the death of 10.000 of his loyal subjects in Paris alone, he can and must be disposed' (Frederic J. Baumgartner, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 301). - Title-page and 1 leaf with a faint dampstain in the upper blank margin, page 23/24 in the second part with a small hole affecting two letters. A lovely copy of an important book.

7 BAUDEAU, N. *Éclaircissements demandés à M. N**, Sur ses Principes Économiques, & sur ses projets de législation; Au nom des Propriétaires fonciers & des Cultivateurs François. Par M. l'Abbé Baudeau. (Paris), 1775. - (Preceded by:) (NECKER, J.) Sur la législation et le commerce des grains. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez Pissot, 1775. Two volumes. Together three volumes bound in one. x, 306 pp.; (4), 236 pp.; 184, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine richly gilt, raised bands and label with gilt lettering.*

€ 2250

First work: Kress 7071; Goldsmiths 11256; Einaudi 344; Higgs 6259; INED 276.

First edition in bookform, first published in the *Nouvelles Ephémérides Économiques*, and published in a very limited number of copies.

Famous physiocratic polemic between Baudeau and Necker, here both present.

'Doctrinaire économiste, l'un des plus fervens sectateurs de cette école, et l'un de ceux qui en ont le mieux exposé les principes' (Blanqui, p. 420). The work was written following the publication of Necker's *Sur la législation et le commerce des grains* presenting, in magnificent style, the

arguments of the Physiocrats against Necker's theories. Baudeau criticizes Necker for his preference of industry over agriculture, for his Colbertism and his preferential attitude towards commerce in luxury goods. Baudeau advocates a return to the economics of Sully, protests against the protectionist laws of the new government and argues that free trade in corn will cause a price reduction rather than raise the price of bread.

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

First edition: although the title-page indicates that this is the second edition, it is in reality the first edition, with the errata-leaf at the end of volume two and the errata uncorrected.

Necker condemned the physiocratic doctrine of free trade and was in favour of government control.

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

€ 750

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

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

Refutation of the accusation raised by the British government in the *Mémoire Justificatif* written by E. Gibbon, 'this is a recital of French and US grievances against Great Britain and a justification of French policy' (Echeverria & Wilkie). This work by Beaumarchais deals with the French aid given to the American colonies in their struggle against Britain. Beaumarchais was a passionate defender of the liberty and independence of the American colonies and played a very important part in the French decision to support the American colonies. "Envoyé en Angleterre pour étudier la situation, il continua de plaider cette cause avec la chaleur et la ténacité qu'il apportait en toutes choses et enfin... il fit partager son enthousiasme au ministre (Vergennes) et au roi... Il fut convenu que l'affaire aurait, aux yeux des Américains eux-mêmes, l'aspect d'une entreprise individuelle sous la forme commerciale... En décembre 1776, il expédie aux Américains 200 canons, des mortiers, des bombes, 25000 fusils... D'autres envois suivirent et bientôt, il affréta des navires et monta ses opérations sur une échelle immense..." (Larousse). - **Inscribed ("De la part de l'auteur") by the author on title-page**, with bookplate "Ex-Libris du Cabinet d'un Vieux Bibliophile", that is, Jules Couet, librarian and archivist of the Comédie française and celebrated bibliophile, on front paste-down.

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

Apart from this, it is a copy with a handwritten ex-dono and from the library of the librarian and archivist of the Comédie française. Beaumarchais is the author of the *Marriage of Figaro* and

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

9 (BEAUMARCHAIS, P.A. CARON DE.) Le voeu de toutes les nations et l'intérêt de toutes les puissances, dans l'abaissement et l'humiliation de la Grande Bretagne. Seconde édition, corrigée par l'auteur. No place, 1778. 74 pp. 8vo. Sewn, old blind covers with stamp of the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek, Schloß Eferding.

€ 1000

Not in Cordier, *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Beaumarchais*; Sabin 4178; Fay 11 (listing the first edition only); Echeverria & Wilkie 778/7; Muller 1585; Howes B.290; Tchemerzine-Scheler, i, 511 (without collation); Echeverria, p. 68; not in JFBL; not in Leclerc.

Second issue of the first edition according to Echeverria & Wilkie.

One of the rarest anti-british publications of the period. The aim was to present Britain as having imperialistic plans and to support the independence of the Americans. Includes (pp. 3-6): *Envoi au très honorable M.M. Benjamin Franklin, ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique, à la Cour de France.*

10 BERNARD, (P.J.) Mémoire sur les engrais que la Provence peut fournir; qui a remporté le prix au jugement de l'Académie en l'année 1778. A Marseille, Chez Antoine Favet, 1778. With folding mineralogical map of the Provence, and a folding table. 199, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 325

Musset Pathay 1213 (listing a 1780 edition); Conlon 78:642.

First edition.

Title on page 3 reads: *Mémoire sur les Engrais que la Provence peut fournir, et sur la manière de les employer, suivant les diverses especes de Terreins.* The folding table gives an extensive survey of the various kinds of natural fertilizers used, with indication of utility on various sorts of soil. The title and text are all printed within a nicely printed border.

11 (BIGOT DE SAINTE CROIX.) Avis du Parlement de Dauphiné Sur la libre circulation des Grains et la réduction naturelle des prix dans les années de cherté. Adressé au Roi le 26 avril 1769. No place, 1769. With 1 folding table. 147, (1, Avis au relieur) pp. 8vo. Modern red half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 2250

Einaudi 2247; Higgs 4642; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal, contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique*, 290; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in INED.

First edition.

There are some copies of the first edition (and this is one of those copies), where the pages 122-124 contain a long note, not present in all copies of the first edition, which note refers to the session of the Parlement de Paris. In this note the author defends the Abbé Baudeau and his work *Avis aux honnêtes gens qui veulent bien faire*, a work which had become the subject of a request for its prohibition. Most copies of the first edition are without this printed note and in

these copies the pagination jumps from page 123 to 126. Why this note was apparently withdrawn and no longer printed in later produced copies is unknown.

During the discussion on free trade of grains several 'Parlements' gave their opinions. 'Celui de Dauphiné donnait solennellement, le 26 avril 1769, un *Avis* qui était une exposition magistrale de la doctrine physiocratique, d'une orthodoxie impeccable. 'Ouvrage excellent à tous égards, s'écrie Dupont en l'annonçant aux 'lecteurs patriotes' aux 'bons citoyens'; ouvrage que nos derniers neveux baigneront encore des larmes de leur reconnaissance, comme nous l'avons fait nous-même en le lisant.' l'*Avis* fut rendu public. L'impression produite pouvait être si forte que le Parlement de Paris s'arrangea pour faire disparaître la brochure: 'Cet ouvrage est devenu bientôt excessivement rare, écrit Bachaumont, parce que le système qu'on propose à Sa Majesté est totalement opposé à ce que les Parlements de Paris et de Rouen ont écrit sur cette matière, et que cette première Compagnie n'a pas trouvé bon qu'on répandit sous ses yeux un écrit si contraire à sa façon de penser.' Le manifeste du Parlement de Dauphiné n'en émut pas moins l'opinion, et son succès rejaillit sur le parti tout entier' (Weulersse, i, p. 200). 'Le Parlement du Dauphiné se fait défenseur de l'Edit de 1764, donc de la liberté du commerce des grains et de la concurrence. Il s'élève contre les entraves et les limitations qui lui sont apportées' (Leblanc, op.cit.) - Extremely rare.

12 (BOISGELIN DE CUCE, JEAN DE DIEU-RAYMOND.) Précis des Conférences des Commissaires du Clergé, avec les Commissaires du Conseil, Concernant la demande faite aux Bénéficiers, de la prestation des Foi & Hommages, Aveux & Dénombrements, pour les Fiefs, dépendants des Bénéfices dans la mouvance du Roi. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Guillaume Desprez, 1786. 186, (4, errata) pp. 4to. Contemporary blue paper over boards, slightly rubbed.

€ 600

Martin & Walter 3778; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, v, p. 440; *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*, ii, p. 942-943; Lemay, *Dictionnaire des Constituants*, p. 105.

First edition.

'Jean de Dieu-Raymond de Cucé de Boisgelin, cardinal, l'un des prélats de France les plus connus de la fin du XVIIIe siècle et l'un des principaux défenseurs de l'Eglise dans la crise révolutionnaire. On le voit figurer aux assemblées du clergé et à l'Assemblée des Notables' (*Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*).

Boisgelin was elected to represent the higher clergy of his province at the States-General, in 1789 by the sénéchaussée of Aix. His practical political wisdom and moderation appeared on many occasions; he voted, in the name of the clergy, for the union of the three orders, the abolition of feudal rights, and offered 400,000 livres to the public treasury; but he opposed the abolition of tithes and the confiscation of church property. His political sagacity and eloquence made him the recognized leader and spokesman of thirty bishops, his colleagues in the assembly. He spoke the language of liberty and that of religion with equal eloquence; he would have every citizen share in the establishment and maintenance of the government, with his political rights as indestructible as his natural and civic rights. He served as one of the earlier presidents of the National Assembly (23 November - 4 December 1789).

Bound before this text is the following: INSTRUCTION dressée par la Commission du Clergé, par la demande faite aux Bénéficiers, des Foi & Hommage, Aveux & Dénombrements. (Drop-head title). Paris, de l'Imprimerie de G. Desprez, 1785. 60 pp. 4to.

13 (BOISGUILBERT, P. LE PESANT DE.) Le détail de la France, sous le regne present. Augmentée en cette nouvelle Édition, de plusieurs Mémoires & Traitez, sur la même matiere. No place (Rouen?), Année 1707. 2 volumes in 1. (2), 294 pp.; (2), 300 (misnumbered 302, 277-278 omitted in numbering), 12 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, spine and joints damaged at head and foot, some damage to rear cover with some loss of calf at extremities.

€ 800

Kress 2542; Goldsmiths 4429 & 4430; Einaudi 581; Carpenter VIII (9); INED, *Pierre de Boisguilbert où la naissance de l'économie politique*, i, p. 495 ff; Gerits, A., *Le Détail de la France* in Quaerendo, vol 16/3 (1986), pp. 198-207.

One of at least 7 editions published in 1707. The 12 pages at the end of volume two are printed in a small character and contain the supplement, here written with one 'p' and which is only rarely found. Aiiii and Aiii in the supplement have been interchanged.

This is the edition normally found, but often without the rare supplement of 12 pages. The importance of this edition is that "Boisguilbert réunit dans cette édition, parue avant le 14 mars 1707, les plus importantes de ses oeuvres antérieures, manuscrites et imprimées, et y ajouta de nouveaux textes" (*Pierre de Boisguilbert où la naissance de l'économie politique*, vol. i, p. 495 ff). These new texts are the following: "Traité du mérite et des lumières de ceux qu'on appelle Gens habiles dans la Finance, ou Grands Financiers" (pp. 164-183, vol. 1); "Sentence du Châtelet de Paris, qui fixe le prix du pain. Du sixième May 1649. De par le Roy, et Monsieur le Prévost de Paris, ou son Lieutenant Civil" (pp. 192-195, vol. 11). The "Détail de la France ..." contains minor changes, additions and corrections, the "Traité de la Nature, Culture, Commerce, ..." (pp. 184-294, vol. i) is a new text and the principal text by Boisguilbert "sur les Bleds"; the "Memoire, qui fait voir en Abrégé, que plus les Bleds sont à vil Prix," (pp. 179-191, vol. ii) was published in 1704 "en deux feuilles" with a slightly different title; the "Causes de la Rareté de l'Argent, ..." (pp. 196-212, vol. ii) is published here for the first time; the "Dissertation de la Nature des Richesses, de l'Argent" (pp. 213-302, vol. ii) is published here for the first time. The "Supplément" was published separately in early 1707 and added in some, but not all, copies.

'In the second half of the seventeenth century the great advance in economic theory and method had been concentrated mainly in England. The appearance of the first writings of Pierre de Boisguilbert, notably his *Détail de la France* (first published in 1695), can be taken as a sign that eventually, in the course of the eighteenth century, pre-eminence in political economy would pass to France - before subsequently being assumed by Scotland. As regards France, the title of the definitive edition of Boisguilbert's writings (1966) is well justified: *Pierre de Boisguilbert: où la naissance de l'économie politique*, Boisguilbert regarded the economic situation of France as one of disastrous decline and widespread poverty, and he began to study, with mounting passion, the causes and policies in the preceding decades which had brought this about. The depression seemed to have been specially severe in agriculture, which had suffered from Colbert's policy of favouring industrial development. Whether or not his alarming assessment of France's economic decline was correct, Boisguilbert, in seeking to analyse and establish the causes of what had happened, made general, theoretical and conceptual contributions of fundamental importance, including, among others, such monetary, or macro-economic, concepts, clearly though precisely formulated as: the propensity to consume or save, the velocity of circulation, the state of confidence, the expectations of businessmen, multiplying or cumulative effects, and, especially, the fundamental notion of equilibrium (Hutchison, T., *Before Adam Smith. The Emergence of Political Economy 1662-1776*, pp. 107-115). Boisguilbert was 'chiefly preoccupied with the problem of French fiscal policy and nearly as fact-minded as was Vauban, he differed from the latter not only in the much wider scope of his interests but also in the fact that he was

theoretically articulate - perhaps more so than any other writer before Cantillon' (Schumpeter, p. 215 note). 'Boisguilbert is largely remembered as a precursor of the Physiocrats and as the economist whom Marx linked with Petty as marking the start of classical political economy. His influence was undoubtedly more extensive: much of Cantillon's circular flow analysis appears inspired by his work; while Roberts in his *Boisguilbert, Economist of the Reign of Louis XIV*, (1935) argues for considerable similarity between his fundamental economic ideas and some of Adam Smith's' (New Palgrave, i, p. 259).

14 (BOLINGBROKE, H.P.) *Lettres Sur l'Esprit de Patriotisme, sur l'Idée d'un roy patriote, et sur l'Etat des Partis, qui divisoient l'Angleterre, lors de l'Avènement de Georges I.* Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois (par de Bissy). A Londres, (Paris), 1750. (4), vii, (1), 255, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt, small damage to head of spine and to lower compartment.

€ 350

Conlon 50:376.

First French edition.

The original work was published in 1749. Bolingbroke, as a speaker, had never been equalled. Pitt is reported to have said that he would rather have recovered one of those speeches than the best compositions of antiquity. It has often been remarked that his writings are substantially orations. Their style has been greatly admired. Chesterfield calls the style 'infinitely superior to any one's' (DNB, xvii, 618 ff.) Henry Bolingbroke must certainly be considered one of the builders of the English party system. His philosophical method is to his detractors a rather barren kind of rationalism, to his admirers an appeal to earthy common sense against theology and metaphysics. At any rate the young Voltaire found in Bolingbroke's work -and conversation- an attack on revealed religion and a defense of a natural order obvious to philosophers if not to the unenlightened. - Part of half-title cut out, probably not taking away text, and on the title-page the word 'roy' in 'roy patriote' has been cut away. Apart from this an good copy with generous margins.

15 (BOSQUILLON, C.P.) *Code national, dédié aux Etats-Généraux.* Genève 1788. - (*Followed by:*) (CHAUVEAU-LAGARDE, C.F.) *Théorie des Etats-Généraux, ou La France régénérée.* Paris, chez les marchands de nouveautés, (1788). 2 works bound in 1 volume. vi, 233 pp.; 123 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, boards a bit rubbed.

€ 500

First work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli; Martin & Walter 4342; INED 664.

First edition.

Deals with political and financial subjects. 'Bosquillon revendique le droit pour les Français d'être consultés sur les affaires intéressantes' (INED).

Second work: Not in Martin & Walter; INED 1092.

First edition and very rare.

'Brochure tellement rare que l'auteur dans ses dernières années nous exprima plusieurs fois le regret de n'en avoir pas conservé un exemplaire' (Michaud). Exposition of 8 principles to be established in order to arrive at the best and most just representation of the French nation.

16 BOUCHE DE FER, LA. 1790-1791. Editors Cl. Fauchet & N. de Bonneville. Nrs 1-36 and Prospectus, 2nd series, nrs 1-104. With supplements Bulletin de la Bouche de Fer nrs 1-8 and 2nd series, nrs 1-3; and Annales de la confédération universelles des amis de la vérité. 2 nrs. Paris, EDHIS 1981. Bound together in 7 volumes. 8vo. Imitation leather.

€ 750

All published. Well executed reprint of this rare and important revolutionary journal. The organ of the 'Cercle Social', defenders of the 'tribuns' of the people. The primary function was to reprint the minutes of the Cercle Social meetings and discuss issues relevant to the club's concerns. Worthy of special mention are Fauchet's weekly commentaries on Rousseau's *Contrat Social*, many of Etta Palm's feminist writings, speeches by Condorcet on political matters, a debate over Voltaire's place among the Revolutionary patriarchs, and a letter by Madame Roland advocating inheritance law reform. During the spring of 1791, the journal reprinted many documents from the burgeoning democratic movement, including several Cordeliers Club petitions. Among the other authors published in this journal were Cloots and Thomas Paine (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, vol. 1, p. 112).

17 BOUCHER, J. Sermons de la simulée conversion, et nullité de la prétendue absolution de Henry de Bourbon, Prince de Bearn, à S. Denys en France, le Dimanche 25 Juillet, 1593. Iuxte la Copie Imprimée à Paris, chez G. Chaudiere, R. Niuelle, & R. Thierry, 1594. (12), 625, (23) pp. 8vo. 19th-century blue morocco, raised bands, gilt lettering on spine, gilt inside-dentelles, all edges gilt, binding signed: Duru 1849.

€ 1250

Hauser, *Les Sources de l'Histoire de France*, 3074; Labitte, *De la Démocratie chez les prédicateurs de la Ligue*, pp. 266 ff.; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, i, p. 382; Adams B-2574; not in Mortimer; not in BMSTC (French); Peignot, i, 44 ; Le Bucher bibliographique, 494.

Second edition, published in the same year as the first edition, of this work which contains nine seditious sermons delivered in Paris during the first nine days of August 1593 in which Jean Boucher exposes Henry IV's conversion to catholicism as false and pretended and summons the people to dismiss the pretended catholic king, thus stating the right of insurrection of the people.

'Fameux prédicateur de la Ligue, né à Paris vers 1548, mort à Tours en 1644. Après avoir été recteur à l'Université de Paris, prieur et docteur de Sorbonne, il était curé de Saint-Benoît, quand commencèrent les troubles de la Ligue. Il fut un des plus fanatiques partisans de l'Union, et jusqu'à la reddition de Paris, il ne cessa d'exhaler, soit dans ses sermons, soit dans ses écrits, la haine la plus furieuse contre Henri III et contre le Béarnais' (Lalanne, *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, i, pp. 338-339). Boucher became one of the most important leaders of the Paris rebellious movement from 1585 onwards. During one of the processions of the Ligue on May 12, 1593, Boucher propagated the total extinction of the House of Bourbon. After Henry IV changed his religion the Ligue started to fall apart: 'Le seul principe vital de la Ligue une fois accepté par l'adversaire de la Ligue, l'Union n'avait qu'à se dissoudre.' The clergy tried to keep resistance alive 'pour ne pas laisser pénétrer dans leur paroisses ses idées de modération et de trêve Jean Boucher montra l'exemple. Du 1er au 9 août 1593, il s'empara, en l'absence de Morenne, de la chaire de Saint-Méry, et, durant neuf jours, il récita neuf sermons auxquels il attachait la plus grande importance Les *Sermons de la simulée conversion*...., qui sont *fort recherchés par des bibliophiles*, donnent pour ainsi dire le dernier mot de la Ligue; ils en resument les idées et les opinions' (Labitte, op.cit.) The above described volume is very rare, since it was

immediately confiscated and burned. Brunet 1, 1151: "Edition originale, assez rare." - Very good copy in a very nice morocco binding, some pages cut short never, however, affecting the text.

18 (BOUHOURS, D.) *Lettre à un seigneur de la Cour, ou Réponse au libelle intitulé Récrimination des Jésuites*. Paris, veuve de S. Mabre-Cramoisy, 1690. Emblem on title. (14), 67, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

De Backer & Sommervogel, i, col. 1914, nr 32; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First published as *Lettre à un Seigneur de la Cour sur la requête présentée au Roi par les Ecclésiastiques qui ont été Port-Royal*.

The *Récrimination des Jésuites* was by A. Arnauld, published in 1690 (see: Willaert, *Bibliotheca Janseniana Belgica*, ii, 5129). Bouhours reasons that, since neither Arnauld nor the Jansenists have renounced their beliefs, and since they have not put forth new arguments, but maintain what they have always maintained (and Bouhours is not forgetting to state that these beliefs have been condemned on several occasions), he sees no point in writing a new or another refutation: reprinting the original *Lettre à un Seigneur* is the only thing needed. - Small brown spot on title.

19 BOULAINVILLIERS, (H.) DE. *Mémoires présentés à Monseigneur d'Orléans, régent de France, contenant les moyens de rendre ce Royaume très-puissant, & d'augmenter considérablement les revenus du Roy et du peuple*. Tome I [- Tome II.] A La Haye & A Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1727. Title of volume one printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (6), 158 pp.; (2), (1-4), 5-230, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary speckled calf, richly gilt spines, raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, front covers with a gilt stamped (castle ?) tower in the center.

€ 500

Kress 3678; INED 714; Goldsmiths 6532; not in Einaudi; Bourgeois & André 6557; Weulersse i, xix; Monod, *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France*, 4344; Conlon 27:349.

First edition.

Political and economical improvements are suggested. With great frankness the author lays bare the causes of the financial distress of France. His work was prohibited in France. The *mémoire* against the financiers and proposing a state-treasurer's office; the *mémoire* against arbitrary taxation; the *mémoire* against the excessive salt-tax and the *mémoire* against disorderly financial administration in general, are of special interest. In many ways the author anticipates the ideas of the Physiocrats, who held him in great esteem. Boulainvilliers's works were all published after his death, mostly in Holland or under Dutch imprint, and were forbidden in France.

Henri de Boulainvilliers (1658-1722) was an eclectic philosopher, a historian, an astrologer with scientific pretensions, and a freethinker in religion. The coherence of his works lay in a dramatic effort to reconcile the principles and culture of the nobility with the social, political and cultural tendencies of the modern world. In his early years, his encounter with Baruch de Spinoza's *Ethics* was decisive. After translating that text into French, he wrote an *Essai de Métaphysique* that was intended to lift the burden of "mathematical dryness" from Spinoza's thought. Boulainvilliers was one of the aristocratic fathers of the Enlightenment. The philosophes read Spinoza through the intermediary of the *Essai de Métaphysique* Voltaire used Boulainvillier's name to symbolize free thought in his *Dîner du Comte de Boulainvilliers*. His historical studies

influenced Montesquieu and were debated throughout the century (see: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, pp. 168-9). - A very nice copy.

20 (BOURDON DES PLANCES, L.J.) Au Roi. Lettre présentée à Sa Majesté le 9 Décembre 1788. Paris, Prault, 1789. (2), 115 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 225

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Stourm; INED 731; Martin & Walter 4731.

The caption title on the first page reads: Au Roi, sur les causes du déficit, sur la subsistance, & sur les impositions. Suggests a.o. to lower the prices for bread.

21 BOURGOIN, J. La chasse aux larrons, ou avant-coureur de l'histoire de la Chambre de Justice. Des livres du bien public, et autres oeuvres faits pour la recherche des financiers, & de leurs fauteurs. A Paris, 1618. With title-engraving depicting hanging speculators and usurers, the usurers also being chased while throwing away money. Title printed in red and black. (14), 96 pp. Small 4to. Later speckled calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spine gilt in compartments, green label with gilt lettering.

€ 1500

Goldsmiths 470; Lindsay & Neu 4039 (other issue); Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 609 (edition of (8), 85 pp); Bourgeois & André 2440; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; not in INED.

First edition. In the same year also an edition in 8vo was published, this 4to edition being very rare.

The author wrote several works of a vehement nature, against the financiers and provoked lively polemics. He demands the re-establishment of the Chambre de Justice which had been created under Henry IV. The Chambres de Justice were 'Commissions extraordinaires établies dans des circonstances spéciales pour juger de cas particuliers: notamment commissions destinées, après de temps de désordres et de malversations graves, à punir et à dépouiller les financiers enrichis par ces malversations' (Marion, *Dictionnaire des Institutions*). Three years earlier Jean de Beaufort had already insisted on investigations against financial malversations in his *Trésor des trésors*. The 'Dédicace au Roy' starts: 'Sire, De tous tems ceux qui manient les finances n'ont pas esté seulement soupconnez d'y mal verser, mais convancus de les voller ouvertement, artistement. Dont est venu ce vieil proverbe qui roule encor entre le vulgaire: l'Argent du Roy est sujet à la pince.' - Unobtrusive brown spot on title-page.

22 BREMOND, J.B. Les cinq chapitres de développement des observations au peuple françois, sur l'organisation sociale, la formation et les travaux des assemblées municipales, de districts, provinciales et nationales. A Paris, Chez Louis Jorry, Libraire-Imprimeur de Monseigneur le Dauphin & des Enfants de France, 1789. With 3 folding tables. 5 parts in 1 volume. 16 pp.; 20 pp.; 28 pp.; 32 pp.; 64 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 600

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; INED 770; Martin & Walter, i, 5067.

First edition of this elaborate project aiming at a new social organization for France.

'Projet de loi sur l'organisation sociale (Bremond prive les célibataires de certains droits), sur l'impôt, qui doit être proportionnel aux propriétés, sur la banque nationale, etc' (INED).

The preface is dated 20 Septembre 1789, and Bremond, after having declared that he presents here a project for a new social organization for France, states that this model for France is presented in a projet for a law "d'après les principes de l'Administration Municipale de la Province de Provence".

The plates are models: Modele du Cadastre d'une Centurie - Modele du Cadastre d'une Municipalité (with subdivisions: Nombre & Nature des bestiaux - Productions territoriales & valeur commerciale brut - Produit des travaux des Arts & Manufactures, & valeur des matieres premieres nationales & étrangères qui sont employées) - Modele du Cadastre d'un District, d'une Province & du Royaume. - Very rare in this complete state.

23 BRIANCOURT, M. Précis de l'organisation du travail. Extrait de "l'Organisation du Travail et l'Association." Par Math. Briancourt. Paris, A la Librairie Societaire, 1846. 63, (1) pp. 12mo. Original blue printed covers, side-stiched.

€ 175

Del Bo, p. 21; Goldsmiths' 36041; not in Einaudi & not in Kress.

The description is based on the title-page, the original blue covers give as publisher "La Librairie Phlansterienne", as date 1848, and states "2e Edition, 3e Tirage." Verso of the printed cover contains the "Table des Matieres" and the rear cover (recto & verso) is taken by the "Extrait du catalogue de la Librairie Phalansterienne."

Mathieu Briancourt, militant and propagandist of the ideas of Fourier, whose philosophy he expounded, explained and promoted in a number of publications, especially Fourier's ideas on the organisation of work. In this work, in the form of dialogues, Briancourt discusses Fourierist conceptions of work and the organisation of labour.

24 (BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, J.P.) Point de banqueroute, ou Lettres à un créancier de l'Etat, sur l'impossibilité de la banqueroute nationale, et sur les moyens de ramener le crédit et la paix. Londres, 1787. - (Followed by:) (BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, J.P.) Point de banqueroute, ou Lettre à un créancier de l'Etat, sur les conséquences de la révocation des deux impôts, relativement à la dette nationale. Seconde partie. Paris, Rue du Bacq, à côté de la Grille des Jacobins, 1787. 2 works in 1 volume. (2), 58 pp.; 111 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering, gilt stamped liberty cap on back.

€ 400

Kress B.1170; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 821; Martin & Walter 5205 (refers to three different edition without giving details.)

First edition. Later in the year these letters were published with the addition of two more letters, while earlier in the same year the first letter had been published separately.

'Eloquente condamnation de la banqueroute. Nécessité de réunir les Etats généraux. Point de banqueroute, pas d'impôts et la France est sauvée. Examen du mémoire de Calonne' (Stourm). Includes references to America. In 1787 three different editions were published: the first letter only; all 4 letters; and the present work, containing the first two letters.

Jacques-Pierre Brissot de Warville was an aspiring *philosophe* before the revolution who had published several books advocating various political and humanitarian reforms. During the revolution he rose to fame and influence. His rise from an impoverished and little-known writer to one of the most important politicians in Revolutionary France is remarkable. He deserves praise for his commitment to liberty and political equality, for his abolitionist and humanitarian causes, and for his political talents in leading the Girondins.

25 BROULLION. Missions de Chine. Mémoire sur l'État actuel de la mission du Kiang-Nan, 1842-1855, suivi de Lettres relatives à l'insurrection 1851-1855. Paris, Julien, Lanier et Cie., 1855. With one folding map. (4), 487, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, morocco label with gilt lettering, uncut

€ 175

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, p. 846.

First edition.

Deals with the mission in Nankin during the period 1842-1855. Contains documents concerning the revolt of the T'ai-p'ing. - Somewhat spotted, small unobtrusive library stamp on title-page, original covers preserved.

26 BRUIN, C. Kleefsche en Zuid-Hollandsche Arkadia, of Dag-Verhaal van twee reizen, in en omtrent die gewesten gedaan, in Dicht-Maat uitgebreid, door Claas Bruin, verrykt met aantekeningen van den Heere L. Smids M: Dr. Tweede druk Vermeerdert met Printverbeeldingen. T' Amsterdam, By Evert Visscher, 1730. With engraved title, one folding plate, and 34 engravings. (20), 208 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum.

€ 800

Nijhoff & van Hattum, 50.

Second edition, the first with the nice engraved plates.

The folding plate shows the grave of Prince Maurits, the views are, among others, of Wyk te Duurstede, Slot tot Wijk te Duurstede, Cleve, Emmerik, 's Heerenberg, Wageningen, Wassenaar, Rhynsburg, Buuren, Leerdam, Vlaardingen, Den Briel, Rheenen, Valkenburg, Hillegom, Vianen, Gorinchem, Schiedam, Loosduinen.

Interesting example of arcadian poetry and giving a nice picture of the Netherlands, its wealth and complacency in the first half of the 18th century. Claas Bruin was, in his days, a famous and greatly admired poet and author of various biblical plays.

27 (BUTEL DUMONT, G.M.) Recherches historiques et critiques sur l'administration publique et privée des terres chez les Romains: depuis le commencement de la République jusqu'au siècle de Jules-César. Dans lesquelles on traite incidemment de leur commerce par rapport aux productions de leur crû, & l'on prouve en même-temps le peu d'influence que l'agriculture a eue sur leurs moeurs. Par l'Auteur de la Théorie du Luxe. A Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1779. (4), xlv, 484, (12) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 450

Musset-Pathay 1648; Kress B.179; Goldsmiths 11796; INED 885; McCulloch, p. 34 (note); Mattioli 474; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Auteur très laborieux et très exact dans ces citations; il a traduit plusieurs ouvrages anglais sur le commerce Ouvrage extrêmement remarquable, le meilleur peut-être qui ait été écrit sur le même sujet. Il est très préférable à beaucoup d'autres très recherchés' (Coquelin & Guillaumin).

'.... author of a very learned and able treatise 'Sur l'administration des Terres chez les Romains' (McCulloch).

28 CABET, (E.) Voyage en Icarie, roman philosophique et social. Deuxième édition. Paris, J. Mallet et Cie., 1842. (4), vii, (4), 566, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, small damage to headband, gilt stamped name of Yovanne Boivin at foot of spine.

€ 300

Prudhommeaux 35; Trousson, p. 269.

The second edition and the first edition with the title under which it became famous.

The 1840 (actually 1839) edition, in 2 volumes, was published as *Voyage et aventures de Lord Carisdall en Icarie*. It was done in a very limited number of copies and distributed among friends of the author only, and hence never put in the trade. Also the author's name appears here for the first time on the titlepage. Etienne Cabet (1788-1856), French communist and social reformer. Cabet was educated as a lawyer, became a director of the *Carbonari* and devoted himself to democratic propaganda. Because of his inflammatory denunciations against the government Cabet was exiled; he lived in England for five years, where he came under the influence of Robert Owen, and returned to France a convert to communism. He expounded his theories in the famous *Voyage en Icarie*, a description of a utopia in which the government alone engages in commerce and supervises work and education. The only unit outside of the government is the family, which remains under the leadership of the head of the family. Ardent disciples rallied about Cabet and raised subscriptions to finance a vanguard which sailed for Texas in 1848 to establish an Icarian city after Cabet's model. The land which Cabet had bought, and of the location of which he had only a vague idea, was located in the middle of the wilderness, in Fanin, Texas. After suffering many perils and privations the explorers beat a retreat to New Orleans. Cabet joined his disciples the next year, bringing with him new converts, and the Icarian city was created at Nauvoo, an old Mormon town in Illinois. At first the colony prospered but disagreements developed and in 1856 the founder and two hundred of his followers abandoned the settlement. After Cabet's death the colony moved to Cheltenham, Iowa, and later to Corning, continuing to follow in large measure Cabet's ideas. As late as 1881 a Cabetian colony was founded at Cloverdale, California. 'It is in fact little realized today that if France is the 'classic land of socialism' the United States contests with Russia the claim to be considered the classic land of communism. The story of the communists in America, where they were then known as Primitive Christians, is perhaps one of the most incredible in the history of Utopias' (D. Owen Evans, *Social Romanticism in France, 1830-1848*, pp. 56-58). 'His (Cabet) importance lies in his attempt to institute, or at least to further the establishment of, a completely communistic society, in which the supreme control of all essential activities was to be in the hands of the State. The deepest influences on his social doctrine were those of Thomas More and of Robert Owen -the Owen of the years after 1832, when the leaders of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union were anticipating the immediate advent of the New Moral World, to be achieved, not by violent revolution, but by the refusal of the entire working class to continue labouring under the old conditions, and by the joining together of all trades to set on foot a new system of Co-operative production and distribution under their collective control. Cabet's Communism went a great deal further than Owenism towards complete community of living; he blended Owenite millennialism with communistic aspirations drawn from the record of primitive Christianity and of the social radicalism of the Middle Ages and the Catholic Renaissance' (G.D.H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought*, volume i, chapter VII).

29 CALONNE, (C.A.) Lettre adressée au Roi, le 9 Février 1789. Londres, Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, (1789). (2), 296 pp. 8vo. Boards.

€ 350

Kress B.1555; Goldsmiths 13867; Einaudi 799; Mattioli 532; Martin & Walter 5822; Monglond, i, 7; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, ii, p. 505.

One of several different editions published in 1789, without priority.

'Plustôt politique que financière' (Stourm). 'Calonne, après avoir rappelé les actes de son administration, s'attache surtout à critiquer ses successeurs; il trace au Roi un plan politique pour l'établissement des lois constitutionnelles, l'organisation du royaume aux points de vue judiciaire et civil, la reconstruction de la caisse d'escompte, etc., enfin pour l'extinction du déficit' (Stourm, p. 150, note 4). According to Martin & Walter (5822) the 4th edition of this work was the first edition, according to Einaudi, this is the first edition. However that may be, in 1789 there were a number of different editions issued, all with differing pagination.

30 CALONNE, (C.A.) *Observations sur les finances, à l'Assemblée*. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Chalon, Salmon, Denne et au Bureau des révolutions de France et de Brabant, 1790. With folding table "Caisse d'Amortissement Permanente." (2), 24 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 916; Martin & Walter 5833; Stourm, p. 186.

Very rare first edition.

Calonne offers here a project for a National Bank.

31 CARROUGE - SENTENCES passed by the Military Commission of Carrouge, covering the period 27 octobre 1793 - 12 pluviôse an II. Extracts from the minutes of the clerk of the court and certified by the secretary of the court. Collection of 12 manuscript pieces, forming 21 leaves. Bound in 1 volume. Folio. Modern boards.

€ 600

Severe condemnation of soldiers for theft and other mischief against civilians. The Carrouge division (suburb of Geneva) belonged to the Army of the Alps. The Army of the Alps was created on 3 October 1793 and was commanded first by Montesquiou and later by Kellerman. It consisted of 20,000 men. The army was united with the Italian forces in 1795.

32 (CATTENBAERT, J.) *Hollands op-komst, oft Bedenkingen, op de schaadelijke schriften, genaamt Graafelyke Regeeringe, en Interest van Holland, uitgegeven door V.D.H. (P. de la Court). Ten dienste van alle liefhebbers, die de waare interest des lands beminnen, vergadert door J.C. Tot Leyden, By Jan Princen, 1662. (16), 219, (5) pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, a bit warped, handwritten title to spine.*

€ 200

First edition.

A refutation of both these works (*Graafelyke Regeeringe & Interest van Holland*) by Pieter de la Court. An interesting refutation defending an monarchical element as part of the constitution, written by a moderate supporter of the Orangist party (see: Arthur Weststeijn, *Commercial Republicanism in the Dutch Golden Age. The Political Thought of Johan and Pieter de la Court*). - Small stamp on title, last 35 pages with a worm track in the outer margin, touching the occasional letter.

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

€ 350

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

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

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

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

34 CHOISEUL, (E.F. DE STAINVILLE.) *Mémoires de M. le duc de Choiseul, ancien ministre de la marine, de la guerre, & des affaires étrangères; écrits par lui-même, et imprimé sous ses yeux, dans son cabinet, à Chanteloup, en 1778.* A Chanteloup & se vend à Paris, Chez Buisson, 1790. 2 volumes in 1. 254 pp.; 251, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, flat spine with green label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, slightly rubbed and worn.

€ 450

Cioranescu 19559; INED 1110; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Nouveau plan de finance; réflexions sur la liberté d'exportation des grains' (INED). Served in many capacities the French Royal Family, concluded several treaties, among which the famous 'Pacte de Famille' with Spain, the Bourbons, Naples and Parma in order to maintain the French position at sea and in the colonies.

Choiseul, Comte de Stainville and later Duc de Choiseul, had served as ambassador in Rome and in Vienna when he was appointed Secretary for War in 1761 and two years later Secretary for Marine. He was therefore the statesman who directed France through the closing scenes of the Seven Years War. A man of energy and ability, he could not save his country from defeat, but at least he perceived the defects of her military and naval organisation, defects which he did much to remedy. It was mainly by his reforms that France proved such a formidable adversary in the War of the American Revolution. - Lightly browned, stamp on title-pages: M. Chevalier du Fau.

35 CLAVIERE, (E.) *Mémoire lu à la Convention nationale, le 5 octobre 1792, l'an premier.* Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1792. (2), 73, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 225

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Stourm, p. 219 (4to issue); Martin & Walter 7642.

Scarce original edition.

Etat des recouvrements de l'arrière des anciennes contributions. Etablissement et perception des contributions nouvelles. Assignats. Liquidation de la liste civile. Renseignements sur l'exécution des lois des contributions foncières et mobilières et des patentes. Désordre dans les régies des douanes, des salines, des forêts.

Etienne Clavière (1735-1793), financier and cabinet minister. He was active as a banker in Geneva and moved to Paris after having been expelled from Geneva. In Paris he continued his career in banking, using funds he had carried out of Geneva. Parisian bankers viewed him as something of a genius and learned much from him about the workings of the stock market; stock-jobbing and speculation on public funds had been practiced in Paris with little success or assurance before Clavière's tutelage. Two men, J.P. Brissot and H.G.R. Mirabeau, became closely associated with Clavière after he settled in Paris. He and Mirabeau formed a close alliance since Mirabeau needed a circumspect adviser, especially someone financially adroit. He welcomed Clavière as a collaborator on various projects, found him useful in attacking J. Necker, and paid homage to him in the National Assembly. Mirabeau was a useful front for Clavière's ideas, and one important result of their collaboration may have been the idea of the *assignats*. E. Dumont, Clavière's friend and fellow Genevan, in his *Souvenirs* assigns to Clavière the role of instigator of the *assignats* (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, i, pp. 192-4).

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

€ 1200

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

First edition.

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

Dedicated to the American Congress, this work is a systematical treatise on the mutual advantages the new American republic and France will gain from their commercial relations. It further contains an argument in favour of the American political system where there is anarchy nor slavery.

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

37 COMPAGNIE DES INDES - MEMOIRE pour le Sieur Duplex. Contre la Compagnie des Indes. Avec les pieces justificatives. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de P.A. Le Prieur, 1759. - (*Bound with:*) (NECKER, J.) Réponse au Mémoire de M. l'Abbé Morellet, sur la Compagnie des Indes, Imprimée en exécution de la Délibération de Mrs. les Actionnaires, prise dans l'Assemblée générale du 8 Août 1769. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1769. 2 volumes in 1. (4), 294, (2), 124 pp.; (2), 50 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, raised bands, green label with gilt lettering, worn and rubbed, spine damaged, joints split, but solid.

€ 1500

First work: Kress S.4166; Goldsmiths 9478A; Einaudi 1659; Higgs 2007; JFBL D341; not in INED; not in Sabin.

First edition.

Joseph François Duplex (1697-1763), French colonial administrator. Duplex revolutionized the policy of the European powers during the critical period of their expansion into 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 revenue '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 Duplex who died in 1763, poor. 'Duplex 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.' In 1763 appeared a work with the title: 'Mémoire pour la Compagnie des Indes. Contre le Sieur Duplex.'

The second leaf (after the title-page and preceding the text) contains the errata to the *Mémoire* and the *Pièces Justificatives*.

Second work: Kress 6665; INED 3370; Higgs 4701; Sabin 52216; JFBL N25; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in Einaudi; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

Morellet's *Mémoire sur la situation actuelle de la Compagnie des Indes* was an assault on the monopolistic privileges of the Compagnie des Indes which was published in June 1769. Necker replied with the present work in August 1769 and Morellet responded with his *Examen de la réponse de M. N*** au Mémoire de l'Abbé Morellet* in September 1769. Morellet's success with his campaign is shown by the suspension of that Company's charter from 1769 to 1785. - Internally a good and sound copy with wide margins.

38 CONDORCET, (J.M.A.N. DE CARITAT DE.) Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain; suivi de réflexions sur l'esclavage des nègres. A Paris, Chez Masson & Fils, 1822. viii, 440 pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, gilt outside dentelles, spine gilt with label and gilt lettering, corners lightly bumped, joints and spine slightly rubbed, small scratch to front cover, front cover with gilt stamp 'College de Valenciennes'.

€ 750

The *Réflexions sur l'esclavage des nègres* was first published in 1781 under the pseudonym of 'Docteur J. Schwartz' and is quite rare. 'Pour Condorcet, l'esclavage est un crime parce que c'est toujours le plus fort qui dépouille le plus faible. Il combat toutes les raisons invoquées pour le justifier' (Badinter & Badinter, *Condorcet. Un intellectuel en politique*, pp. 171 ff).

'A belief in the ultimate perfectibility of man lies at the root of all progressive thinking about the human condition. The *philosophes* and Godwin had familiarized the reading public with this notion; it was left to Condorcet to give it its finest and most durable expression. (...) But it is as the most fully developed exposition of the progress of man that Condorcet's work is now remembered, and it is this which has given it its lasting appeal' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

Considered to be Condorcet's most original and most important work. In it he divided history into ten epochs, the first nine dealing with history upto the time in which he himself lived, whereas the tenth is his prophetic view of the future. It is the most original part of the book in which Condorcet forecasts among others the future moral, intellectual and physical improvement of man. '..... it is with the *Sketch* itself that Condorcet's name and influence have been chiefly associated, and it is with that work -often regarded as the philosophical statement of the eighteenth century- that Condorcet bequeathed to the nineteenth century the fundamental idiom of its social thought, the idea of progress The *Sketch* not only demonstrated the power of the social art but also made clear that it could succeed only as a communal and democratic art. It is this emphasis upon the collective experience and achievements of mankind, this concern with the 'most obscure and neglected chapter of the history of the human race', namely the progress of the mass of the people in society, that links Condorcet's view of history with the conception of social science' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

39 CONSTITUTION FRANÇAISE, présentée au Roi par l'Assemblée Nationale, le 3 septembre 1791. Dijon, Impr. P. Causse, 1791. (4), 83 pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, gilt ornamental border on both sides, spine gilt in compartments, green label with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, copy with ample margins.

€ 650

Cf.: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 4106.

The Constitution of 1791 was the first written constitution in France and one of the earliest in the world. Drawn up by the national Assembly between 6 July 1789 and 3 September 1791 and accepted by Louis XVI on 13 September 1791. It defined the citizenry and its rights, organized the different branches of government, and imposed general limits on certain kinds of governmental action. (...) The Constitution of 1791 is an interpretation of the political past of France and a diagnosis of its misfortunes as well as a prescription. The constitution also preserves in many details the reflection of conditions and events during the period when it was being written. In both these ways it grew out of the political history of France. (P. Dawson in: *Historical Dictionary of the French revolution, 1789-1799*). - A very nice copy.

40 COURIER du Bas-Rhin. 3 Janvier 1787 - 31 Décembre 1788. 209 numbers bound in two volumes. Cleves, veuve Sitzmann, ou chez les Directeurs de la Gazette. 876 pp.; 882 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, one cover with a spot, some scratches and rubbing, top of one spine damaged.

€ 650

Hatin, p. 90; *Dictionnaire des Journaux, 1600-1789*, 286.

Hatin writes that he has never been able to find any bibliographical information about this journal. The *Dictionnaire des Journaux* devotes the pages 301-305 to this journal. It is apparently very rare, no complete sets are known although the journal seems to have run from July 1767 upto, at least, 1807 ! All collections or libraries mentioned and/or consulted by the *Dictionnaire des Journaux* about this journal only own short runs of the journal, very often only one or two years.

Courier du Bas-Rhin (or *Courrier du Bas Rhin*, lit. Courier of Lower Rhine) was one of the leading European papers of the late 18th century and the Enlightenment period. It was published in French in Kleve (Cleves) (then a Prussian exclave east of the Dutch Republic) from 1767.

In the 18th century, the Netherlands (United Provinces) were very tolerant in matters of freedom of the press and religious freedom. Unlike most contemporary countries, such as France, Great Britain or the Holy Roman Empire, there was little government interference there. Many Huguenots were exiled to the Netherlands during the reign of Louis XIV, and the numbers of French refugees increased with the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Several exiles begun publishing French-language (as it was both an international language and their own) newspapers in various European cities covering political news in France and Europe. Read by the European elites, in France these papers were called "Foreign gazettes".

The *Courier du Bas-Rhin* was heavily influenced by the Prussian authorities, and seen by some as a Prussian propaganda outlet. It was, nonetheless, much freer when it came to reporting events outside Prussia, for example, in France. It lost most of its remaining independence around 1806-1807, when the authorities took control of most German newspapers.

The *Courier du Bas Rhin* supported enlightened absolutism; supported British liberties - but doubted they were fully respected; supported the Dutch Stadholder, and was sympathetic to the French Revolution (although mostly, post-revolution). It was often in major opposition to another leading journal of its time, *Gazette de Leyde* (the papers were, for example, on opposite sides concerning the Dutch Revolution). The journal was on the side of the American revolutionaries, virulently opposed the Jesuits, opposed the "économistes" and the Physiocrats in France, favorable to the materialist philosophers, to a certain extent to Rousseau. About the editor, Jean Manzon, perhaps one of the first career journalists, and who also was the translator into French of Pilati de Tassulo's important work: *Projet d'une réforme à faire en Italie*, see *Dictionnaire des Journalistes, 1600-1789*, 545.

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

NOUVELLES RESTABLY, LE, ou Courrier arresté par la gazette. Paris, 1649. Together 20 numbers bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 1250

First work: Moreau 830; Hatin 13.

Complete set.

Second work: Moreau 833.

All published.

Third work: Moreau 827.

All published

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

Fourth work: Moreau 826.

All published.

Fifth work: Moreau 821.

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 832.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 718.

All published.

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

42 (COURT, P. DE LA.) Interest van Holland, ofte gronden van Hollands-Welvaren. Aangewezen door V.D.H. De laetste druck vermeerdert en verbeterd. t'Amsterdam, By Joan. Cyprianus van der Graft. 1662. (16) 267, (5) pp 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum,

€ 350

Katalog Wolfenbüttel (Spinoza) 1977, 5; *The Dictionary of 17th and 18th Dutch Philosophers* describes this "as the first unequivocal expression of republicanism in the Dutch Republic"; Kress 1092; Schumpeter 368; Palgrave i, 447; Wildenberg 1046; Carpenter III, (1); EHB 1205.

One of a number of editions printed in 1662, to be distinguished from each other through small typographical differences (see Wildenberg).

"Pieter de la Court (1618-1685), a textile manufacturer in Leiden, co-authored this work along with Jan de Witt. The section on politics and economics presents the basic principles of liberal Dutch commercial politics, which allow for freedom of opinion, as long as it does not interfere with commerce or industry."

"The only Dutch bestseller, this work is mainly an argument for industrial freedom plus moderate duties" (Carpenter). De la Court "would have to be ranked very high in a history of economic thought or policy" (Schumpeter). The work had been circulated in manuscript and was published, without de la Court's permission, by De Witt, who made alterations and added two important chapters. - Very small ink spot in outer blank margin of first 20 pages, faint stain on lower half of pages, contemporary handwritten ownership's entry on first flyleaf and last page: "Cornelis Albertz Cock van Vlielandt."

43 COYER, (G.F.) Bagatelles morales et dissertations, par Monsieur l'Abbé Coyer; avec le Testament littéraire de Mr. l'Abbé Desfontaines. Nouvelle édition, augmentée. A Londres, et se vend à Francfort, Chez Knoch & Eslinger, 1769. Title printed in red and black. (4), 303 (misnumbered 203) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine richly gilt in floral ornaments, red edges, a very nice copy.

€ 250

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

First published in 1754, this is an augmented edition.

Recueil de pièces diverses. Considérations sur le commerce ("nerf de l'État"), le luxe, le célibat, les impôts, la population, l'allaitement maternel, etc. Critiques assez vives de la société, et annonce de bouleversements sociaux, notamment dans *l'Année Merveilleuse* et dans *l'Astrologue du Jour*: 'Riches, faites usage du peu de temps qui vous reste à jouir de votre fortune, car elle va bientôt passer en d'autres mains' (INED). The two named pieces in this INED entry are extensively analysed in Lichtenberger's *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 47-49. Important critical survey of French society and predicting social revolutions.

44 (COYER, G.F.) La noblesse commerçante. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez Duchesne, 1756. With engraved frontispiece. - (*Bound with:*) (BILLARDON DE SAUVIGNY, L.E.) L'une et l'autre ou la noblesse commerçante et militaire. Avec des réflexions sur le commerce & les moyens de l'encourager. A Mahon (Paris), de l'Imprimerie Française, aux dépens de Williams Blakeney, 1756. - (*Bound with:*) (SAINTE-FOIX D'ARCQ, P.A. DE.) La noblesse militaire ou le patriote françois. (Paris), 1756. 3 works in 1 volume. 215, (1) pp.; (2), 134 pp.; v, (1), 210 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges, extremities a bit worn, corners lightly bumped, minor defect to head and foot of spine.

€ 650

First work: Kress 5504; Goldsmiths 9118; INED 1229; cf.: Einaudi 1387 & Higgs 1203.

First edition.

Coyer wrote his famous *La Noblesse Commerçante ...* in 1756. He outlined in this work the advantages for the nobility if they were to be engaged in commerce, and the advantages of a commercial active nobility for the State: development of commerce and trade, rise in population growth and consumption. The work generated a substantial polemic of which two important ones have been bound in with Coyer's work.

Second work: INED 504; Einaudi 502; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Billardon here points to the fact that many members of the nobility have in fact entered the commercial activities of France, notably in maritime commerce. He pleads for a ministry of commerce and commercial 'diplomacy' to be sent to the main commercial towns in the world, and the reorganisation and unification of customs.

Third work: Kress 5490; Goldsmiths 9138; Einaudi 149; Higgs 1209; INED 80.

First edition.

Refutation of Coyer's work with the argument that the important profession of the nobility is military in nature.

45 CRESTIN, J.F. Développement des bases de l'augmentation de l'impôt indirect à la charge des capitalistes, rentiers, compagnies, ou sociétés de banque ou de commerce, et marchands ayant comptes courans, augmentation qui détruiroit l'agiotage, et dont le produit pourroit permettre de diminuer d'autant l'imposition foncière pour 1793, et projet de décret à la suite; prononcée le 14 avril 1792. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, (1792). 31, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 200

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Stourm, p. 212; Martin & Walter, 8808; not in Monglond.

First edition.

'Jean-François Crestin, homme politique. Partisan des libertés municipales, il prit part aux délibérations des notables en 1783, à la rédaction des cahiers de doléances de 1789.' (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. ix, pp. 1228-9). He was elected into the Legislative Assembly, and spoke often on a wide range of subjects. He showed himself tolerant on the question of the religious orders and convents. As administrator of the his department (Haute-Saone) he proved to be an able administrator and sought to revive industry and commerce.

46 (CULANT DE CIRE, R.A. DE.) Lettres Intéressantes, Philosophiques et Critiques, Sur le petit nombre de connoissances que l'homme peut acquérir par le secours de sa raison, écrites à Madame de *** Par Mr. le Marquis de C..... de Ci.... A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier, 1753. (8), xv, (1), 180 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, all edges gilt, paste downs and endpapers of gilt and coloured "papier d'Augsbourg", gilt stamped arms on both sides of Madame du Barry.

€ 950

Conlon 53:586; Schosler, p. 59; Cioranescu 22079.

Very rare and only edition of this work. The *Catalogue collectif de France* lists only 7 copies, this copy with the preface xi-xiv "cartonnées" to allow the addition of a long note on page xii.

The work deals among others with Pyrrhonism, the existence of God, the origins of good and evil, atoms, the void, and mentions and/or discusses Huet, Malebranche, Locke ("Loke"), Spinoza, Bayle, Descartes and others.

For the arms, see: Olivier, Hermal & Roton, plate 657, number 1, with the motto "Boutez en Avant." Madame du Barry became the favorite of the French king Louis XV until his death, was exiled by his successor Louis XVI, accused of conspiring with the émigrés during the revolution and perished on the scaffold December 8, 1793. - The work contains a number of manual corrections, and given their nature, possibly done by the author or the editor. A very nice copy with lovely endpapers.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

48 (DANICAN, A.) *Le fléau des tyrans et des septembriseurs, ou Réflexions sur la Révolution française. Ouvrage dans lequel on traite de la souveraineté du peuple, de l'esclavage, de la liberté, de la royauté, de la république, des économistes, des Chevaliers du Temple, illuminés & franc-maçons, &c., &c., &c. Par un vrai patriote de 89. A Lausanne et se trouve à Paris, Chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1797. With engraved frontispiece. vii, (1), 211, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.*

€ 400

Martin & Walter, 9133; Monglond, iv, p. 3; Cohen-de Ricci, col. 272.

First edition.

Counter-revolutionary publication. Danican first commanded a republican brigade in the Vendée, later became commander of the royalist sections during the 13 vendémiaire of year IV.

The work contains long chapters on *l'Influence des Philosophes & de M. Turgot sur la révolution française, Prépondérance des templiers, illuminés, rose-croix, francs-maçons, sur les révolutions passés, présentes & futures*, and contains a "Tableau des finances de la république".

49 DECISION de la question du temps. A la reyne régente. Paris, Cardin Besonge, 1649. 14, (2) pp. 4to. Modern marbled boards, gilt leather label.

€ 150

Moreau 871.

'Piece d'un éloquence grave et triste. L'auteur attaque la reine par la piété, et lui déclare qu'elle offense Dieu par les excès que commettent les troupes du blocus'. Naudé classified this pamphlet under the 'pièces soutenues et raisonnées'. Ex-libris Bruno Monnier, Chateau de Mantry, Jura.

50 DIALOGUE d'entre le Maheustre et le Manant: Contenant ses raisons de leurs debats & questions en ces presens troubles au Royaume de France. No place, 1594. With a fine woodcut verso title-page. 158 numbered leaves. 8vo. 19th century brown morocco, double gilt fillet in the center with gilt ornament in all corners surrounded by a gilt fillet, spine with raised bands, and gilt decorations, title and date gilt stamped on spine, richly gilt inside dentelles, marbled pastedowns, all edges gilt (binding signed Cuzin).

€ 1800

Hauser, 3078; BMSTC (French), p. 296; Adams D-386; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh, *A Checklist of French Political Pamphlets 1560-1644 in the Newberry Library* nor in the *Second Checklist*; Brunet, ii, col. 670.

Second edition, the third edition was done after this one in much smaller type and has 123 leaves.

Originally published, according to Brunet, in 1593 in small 8vo, with 228 pp. In 1594 two further editions were published. STC lists two different editions and will probably have both. The text has been attributed to various authors, among whom Crucé, L. Morin and to a certain Roland. The interesting feature about the 1594 editions are the changes in the text: the 1594 editions were published after the entry into Paris by Henri IV and in these two editions several passages have been omitted from the first edition which were unfavorable to Henry IV and additions were made in his favor or against the League and the 'Seize' (the 52 representatives of the 16 districts of Paris and strongly opposing Henri IV). 'Pamphlet longtemps éclipsé par le rayonnement de la *Satyre* et, par réaction, d'aventure trop loué depuis. Un homme d'armes, catholique navarrais (Maheutre) interpelle un 'manant', ennemi juré du roi 'hérétique, sacramentaire, relaps et excommunié'. Chacun d'eux développe loyalement une des deux thèses, mais ils répètent constamment, sans qu'il y ait de progression dans le dialogue. Le Manant n'est pas seulement un catholique intransigeant, c'est un démocrate révolutionnaire, un théoricien du contrat social et un adversaire de l'aristocratie. Il y a une vraie valeur historique dans le récit des événements parisiens après le meurtre de Blois, et sur la mort de Brisson. Ce texte est riche en détails personnels, en noms propres, en révélations sur les négociations secrètes de beaucoup de Parisiens avec Henri IV, et sur les jalousies entre les divers candidats au Trône et sur les intrigues dont les Etats furent le théâtre' (Hauser).

'Its identity as a Leaguer work was hidden for centuries because Henry IV commissioned a royalist version of it and ordered the destruction of all original copies. In the nineteenth century a copy of the first version reappeared, revealing that it was originally a work from the radical Paris Sixteen. Like several other works, it was a product of the months after Henry's conversion, when many Leaguers were convinced the act was fraudulent. Its author was a firm believer in the elective nature of the French monarchy, but extended a role in the election to all French catholics. Its most radical element, however, was its fierce attack on the nobles, including the Leaguers, for betraying the cause of the faith. They and the royal officers were parasites who lived off the sweat and blood of the poor people, who alone upheld the true cause of the League. The *manant's* (commoner's) attack of Leaguer leaders, especially the duke of Mayenne, was so strong and bitter that the royalist who rewrote it only changed a few lines to turn it into a piece of royalist propaganda' (Frederic J. Baumgartner, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 304.)

51 DOISY, (P.) Le royaume de France et les États de Lorraine disposés en forme de dictionnaire, contenant le nom de toutes les provinces, villes, bourgs du royaume & des rivières qui y passent; le nombre des feux dont ils sont composées; les généralités, élections, diocèses, bailliages, sénéchaussées, prévôtes, vigueries, sergenteries, bureaux des finances, bureaux des fermes & du tabac, greniers à sel, amirautés, juridictions consulaires, &c. dont elles dépendent. Avec des tables particulières et fort instructives, relatives à chacun de ces matières On y trouve aussi trois autres tables alphabétiques également curieuses et utiles: l'une de tous les archevêchés & évêchés de France; l'autre, des plus considérables foires du Royaume; la troisième qui indique les routes de toutes les principales villes & leur distance de la capitale. A Paris, Chez N. Tilliard, 1753. (6), 1128, 42, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, spine-ends very lightly damaged, extremities very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

INED 1441; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Second edition, first published in 1745, of this vast dictionary.

'Dictionnaire géographique et administratif. Le point de vue démographique n'est pas négligé: Doisy présente, pour chaque ville, bourg ou paroisse une évaluation du nombre de feux' (INED). The work reviews the administrative division of the kingdom, its fairs and postal services and contains a "Table alphabétique des meilleures cartes géographiques des Provinces" which constitutes a very useful cartographic bibliography.

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

€ 500

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

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

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

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

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

Donato proved unwilling to spend the vast sums of money required to gain high office in the Republic of Venice. However, in 1617-1618, the Spanish Ambassador to Venice, Alfonso de la Cueva, 1st Marquis of Bedmar launched a plot to destabilize the Venetian Republic in order to

allow Spanish troops to take over Venice. In the midst of this crisis, the reigning Doge, Giovanni Bembo, died on March 16, 1618.

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

53 (DU PLESSIS-MORNAY DE MARLI, P.) De la puissance légitime du prince sur le peuple, et du peuple sur le prince. Traité très-utile et digne de lecture en ce temps, escrit en Latin par Estienne Junius Brutus et nouvellement traduit en François. No place, 1581. 264 pp. 8vo. 19th-century Russian morocco, gilt ornamental border, gilt edges, top of sides a bit discoloured (Thouvenin).

€ 5000

PMM 94; Adams L.151 (under Languet); Hauser 2220; Labitte, *De la Démocratie chez les Prédicateurs de la Ligue*, pp. 60-64; Weill, *Les Théories sur le Pouvoir Royal en France pendant les Guerres de Religion*, pp. 109-121; Méaly, *Les Publicistes de la Réforme sous François II et Charles IX*, pp. 221-247; not in BMSTC (French).

First French edition, earlier published, in 1579, in Latin.

The most influential and most radical of the Huguenot political works 'was the *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos*, which was published under a pseudonym in 1579. It may have been a collaborative work, but there is little doubt that Philippe Duplessis de Mornay was a major contributor, if not the sole author. He was a nobleman with a good education, who fought with Henry of Navarra and by 1576 was a major advisor to him. After 1594 he emerged as the elder statesman for the Huguenots. The *Vindiciae* consists of four questions and their answers. Are subjects bound to obey a prince if their orders contradict the law of God? The answer is, of course, no. Who may resist such a prince? The people as a whole, the officers of the people, but also a private person who has received a special call from God to save the people from a tyrant. The author then turns from religion to ask whether a prince who devastates the commonwealth can be resisted. His answer demonstrates that the people created the French monarchy and the officers of the kingdom, and the Estates general elect the king. There is a covenant between king and people in which the king pledges to rule justly. If he violates that pledge by bad law or overtaxation, the people or their officers can resist and depose him. The final question establishes that neighboring princes are obliged to aid the subjects of a prince who is a tyrant. There is in the *Vindiciae* a sense that France was a federation of communities, in which communities such as La Rochelle and Montauban were sovereign in their own right and contracted with the king to rule them. One of the most common accusations hurled at the Huguenots was that they intended to 'cantonize' France in imitation of the Swiss Confederation; the *Vindiciae* provides some justification for the charge' (Frederic J. Baumgartner, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 302).

Sometimes it has been attributed to Th. de Bèze or to H. Languet, but Duplessis Mornay is now generally recognized as at least the *auctor intellectualis*. This first French version is generally preferred to the Latin edition. Together with Fr. Hotman the author is the first to put forward the question of a social contract. The translation is by Fr. Estienne.

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

€ 1250

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

First edition and very rare.

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

'He attempts to measure the desirability of an investment by using the expected rate of return. He also shows how one may find the period for which a given investment may give the maximum rate of return' (R.D. Theocharis, *Early Developments in Mathematical Economics*, p. 85). - With a name and a number in an old hand written on half-title. Rare and an important contribution to the history of mathematical economics.

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

€ 600

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

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

56 (DUBREUIL, S.) *Hommage à la vérité contre l'oppression, l'injustice, l'inhumanité et les rapines du Directoire et de ses représentans au Corps législatif; ou second et dernier appel à leur cruauté, pour en obtenir la mort. Par une famille de rentiers et créanciers de l'Etat, réduits à l'agonie du désespoir par l'extrême besoin.* (Drop-head title). No place, (1798). 47, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Martin & Walter, 11270; Tourneux, iv, 22565.

One of three different editions (according to Martin & Walter) all published in the same year.

Of babouvist inspiration. The Dubreuil family had participated in the famous Babeuf conspiracy.

57 (DUCLOS, C.P.) *Considérations sur les moeurs de ce siècle.* A Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1751. Title printed in red and black, with title-vignette. (4), 366 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, uncut.

€ 250

Conlon 51:580; Higgs 226; INED 1511; not in Mattioli.

One of three editions from the year of first publication: Conlon lists an edition without publisher or place, INED lists a Paris edition.

Duclos deals with individual morality and states that the best government is that which makes the largest number of people happy. In favor of agriculture, 'utile à tous.' 'Sociologie morale' (INED). Important social study on the 18th century by the historiographer of Louis XV. - One quire misbound.

58 (DULAURENS, ABBÉ H.-J.) *Le Porte-Feuille d'un Philosophe, ou Mélangé de Pièces Philosophiques, Politiques, Critiques, Satyriques & Galantes, &c. Tome Premier [- Tome Sixieme].* A Cologne, Chez Pierre Marteau, fils, 1770. 6 volumes bound in 3. (4), 216, (2) pp.; (4), 236, (4) pp.; (2), 253, (3) pp.; (2), 254, (2) pp.; (2), 242, (2) pp.; (2), 230, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Early 19th century half calf, paper covered boards, a bit scratched, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, spine gilt in compartments, some minor imperfections, a nice copy.

€ 1500

INED 1562; Conlon 70:843; Cabeen 26459; not in *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 564; Peignot ii, p. 216; Weller, p. 187, giving Paris as place of printing.

Very rare first edition of these volumes containing political, philosophical and scientific texts, some drawn from the works of important and influential enlightenment authors, others composed by Dulaurens himself and thereby forming a very interesting and comprehensive survey or digest of the dominant ideas, topics and discussions of the 18th-century, of which Dulaurens himself was one of the "culprits". A fairly large number of his own works were forbidden and confiscated at the time, just as this one. Among the authors we find Leibnitz, Abbé Yvon, Diderot, Collins, Abbé de Prades, d'Alembert, Boucher d'Argis, Saint-Evremond, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Collins, and others.

Henri-Joseph Dulaurens (1719-1793), a resigned friar and writer, was forced to seek refuge in Holland after public attacks on the Jesuits, attacks on religious orders and finally attacks on religion itself. In the end, he was arrested and condemned to perpetual detention and he died in

the fortress of Marienbaum in 1793. For a recent study see: S. Pascau, "Henri-Joseph Dulaurens (1719-1793). Réhabilitation d'une œuvre" (Paris, Champion, 2006).

Among the numerous texts we mention: *Lettre sur les loix pénales en matière de religion* (on tolerance); *De l'intolérance chrétienne*; *De la tolérance civile*; texts on education, on government, on religion, on natural law, on sound and the voice, on Bayle, on phyrironism, on liberty, on despotism, on republican government, etc. etc.

59 DUPONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) *La pacte de la famille et les conventions subsequentes, entre la France et l'Espagne. Avec des observations sur chaque article.* Paris, de l'Imprimerie nationale, juillet 1790. (4), 152 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 650

Schelle 41; Kress B.1831; Einaudi 1671; Martin & Walter 12155; not in Goldsmiths.
First edition.

Dupont de Nemours here examines the Family Compact: the Spanish-French alliance which was first concluded in 1733 and repeatedly renewed over the century. Dupont analyses the treaty article by article: the text of the treaty printed left, Dupont's observations and comments on the right.

Spain invoked this particular treaty and called upon the French king after an incident with British troops in the far Pacific. Louis XVI and his ministers were inclined to send the help requested, even at the risk of war; but the National Assembly, confronting diplomatic questions for the first time, spurned the Spanish request. A national, representative regime did not recognize family ties between ruling houses as fit basis for international agreements, much less action (W. Doyle, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution*, pp. 164-165).

60 (DUPRE DE SAINT-MAUR, N.F.) *Recherches sur la valeur des monnoies, et sur le prix des grains, avant et après le Concile de Francfort.* A Paris, Chez Nyon, Didot le jeune & Saugrain le jeune, 1762. xxxvii (misnumbered xxxvi), (3), 389, (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, corners very lightly bumped.

€ 650

Kress 6015; Goldsmiths 9786; Einaudi 1688; INED 1644; Higgs 2771.

First edition of a study on the relationship between the value of coinage, citing numerous sources, grain prices and other vital commodities. The *avertissement* compares various European currencies and attempts to establish their real value by referring to workers' and soldiers' wages and assessing their purchase powers, while the introduction proposes a way of determining a fair price for wheat. The author's approach is predominantly historical (the title refers to a 794 edict which fixed the price of grain), providing a wide variety of statistical information. - Title-page and a few pages very lightly spotted.

61 DUVAURE, (A.) *Mémoires divers d'agriculture, couronnés ou approuvés par la Société royale d'agriculture de Paris, ou par l'Académie de Valence en Dauphiné.* A Paris, Chez Delalain, A Lyon, Chez Jacquenod, A Grenoble, Chez J.L.A. Giroud, A Valence, Chez Aurel, Et chez les principaux Libraires du Royaume, 1789. (8), xxxi, (1), 258, (2, errata, blank), iv pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 350

Musset-Pathay 1270; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition, and quite rare, containing the following 4 essays: "Mémoire sur la meilleure manière de faire et d'augmenter les engrais", "Mémoire sur la culture du Murier blanc.", "Mémoire sur l'ensemencement des Terres.", "Mémoire sur la culture du Noyer".

The best known and most important of these is 'celui sur la culture du mûrier blanc greffé, a puissamment contribué à multiplier dans le département de la Drôme les plantations de cet arbre précieux' (Rochas, *Biographie du Dauphiné*).

62 ELEU DE LA VILLE-AUX-BOIS, L', (C.A.) Projet de conversion des impôts territoriaux, existans au 17 juin 1789, en un subside pécuniaire qui, sans augmenter la contribution du citoyen qui étoit assujetti à cas différens impôts, procurera à l'Etat une augmentation de revenus de plus de cent millions. (Drop-head title) At end: A Versailles, Chez Baudouin, (1789). 11, (1) pp. 8vo. Unbound, uncut.

€ 125

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Stourm; Martin & Walter 20766; not in Monglond.

Original edition.

Stain in upper blank margin.

63 EON (DE BEAUMONT, C.G.L.A.A.T. D'.) Lettres, mémoires & négociations particulières du Chevalier d'Eon, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France auprès Du Roi de la Grande Bretagne; avec MM. les Ducs de Praslin, de Nivernois, de Saint-Foy & Regnier de Guerchy Ambassadeur Extraordinaire, &c. &c. &c. Imprimé chez l'Auteur, Aux Dépens du Corps Diplomatique, & se vend A Londres, chez Jaquke Dixwell, 1764. With folding table, title printed in red and black. 3 parts in 1 volume. 26, (2), 36, (2), 202 pp.; 75, (1) pp.; (2), 59, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary polished calf, gilt ornamental border on sides, richly gilt spine with red label with gilt lettering, with small repair to head and foot of spine, boards lightly spotted, corners a bit bumped.

€ 900

Conlon 64:768.

First edition and the rare 4to edition.

The Chevalier Eon de Beaumont, after brilliant studies, entered, in 1755, into the services of the King on instigation of the Prince de Conti. What Eon entered into was the 'Secret du Roi, service de renseignements qui, dans l'ombre, doublait la diplomatie officielle.' Thus Eon started out on missions commissioned by the King. After very successful missions to Russia, and after courageous behaviour during the Seven Year's War, Eon gets slowly on into difficulties with certain circles at the Court, notably Madame de Pompadour, the duc de Praslin and the Comte de Guerchy, 'protégé de Praslin et de la Marquise'. His troubles get worse after rumours that he actually is a woman, and after the death of Louis XV, Louis XVI, informed about the 'Secret du Roi' wants to see all documents still in the hands of the Chevalier back. The final settlement is that Eon returns as a woman. It is one of the strangest outcomings of ugly negotiations over important and compromising papers and the Chevalier whose financial demands in exchange are exorbitant. Interestingly enough, Eon had dressed and had presented himself as 'Mademoiselle Lea de Beaumont' on his first mission to Russia. - With the bookplates of Lord Lilford and Library Lilford on the front paste-down, and the bookplate of William Hartcup on recto of the first free frontpaper.

64 ESSAIS sur l'esprit de la Législation, favorable à l'Agriculture, à la population, au commerce, aux Arts, aux Métiers, etc ... Pièces couronnées par la Société oeconomiques de Berne. A Paris, Chez Dessaint, 1766. 4 parts in 1 volume. xxxiii, (3), 583 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 800

Kress 6339; Goldsmiths 10151; Einaudi 1786; Spengler pp. 82-83; INED 467 & 4135 (mentions 1776 as year of publication).

First edition.

Four typical 18th century popularizing prize winning essays that propose from a catch-all perspective various societal and economic reforms (agriculture, famine, industry, unemployment, imports, immigration, education, hygiene etc.) The articles are by: J. Bertrand, B. Carrard, Seigneux de Correvon, and M. Pagan. - Some leaves slightly damaged and repaired, some misfolded with occasional loss of headlines but not affecting the text, and some pages cut short. Copy with the bookplate of Bibliothèque de M. le Baron Zangiacomi, membre du conseil des Cinq-Cents, président de la Chambre des Requetes, membre de la Chambre des Pairs.

65 (ESSUILE, J.F. DE BARANDIERY-MONTMAYEUR DE.) Traité des communes, ou Observations sur leur origine & état actuel, d'après les anciennes ordonnances de nos rois, les coutumes, édits, déclarations, arrêts & réglemens intervenus sur cette matière; les droits qu'y ont les seigneurs, les communautés & chacun des habitans; ou joignant la politique à l'économie, on démontre leur inutilité, le préjudice qu'elles font à l'agriculture, & l'avantage que l'on retireroit de leur aliénation ou partage. A Paris, Chez Colombier, 1777. With two folding tables. 395, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 600

Cf: Kress 6726 (listing the 1770 edition only); Einaudi 789 (listing the 1779 edition only); Goldsmiths 11547; INED 1752; not in Mattioli.

Second edition, title-edition, brought on the market 7 years after the first edition by another publisher who only changed the title and apparently using the unsold copies of the first edition. 'Des biens communaux: origine historique, étendue, répartition géographique; l'on ne peut, dans l'état actuel de ces communes, en tirer aucun profit, notamment pour l'agriculture. Au contraire, leur stérilité nuit de 'la manière le plus dangereuse autant à la population et à la subsistance des hommes qu'à la multiplication et à la nourriture des bestiaux.' Essuille propose de les partager et d'en faire bénéficier les pauvres; ce partage avantageux est tout à fait conforme aux désirs des législateurs.' With the 'pièces justificatives' in both French and Latin. For the importance of this work and the development of physiocrat ideas see: Weulersse, i, pp. 411-12.

66 EVANS, TH. *Réfutation des Mémoires de la Bastille, Sur les Principes Généraux des Loix, de la Probabilité et de la Vérité; dans une suite de lettres à Monsieur Linguet, Ci-devant Avocat au Parlement de Paris. Par Thomas Evans, Solliciteur à la Chancellerie, & Procureur au Banc du Roi en Angleterre. A Londres, De l'Imprimerie de Edw. Cox, Imprimeur de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, se vend chez J. Murray, 1783. (4), 68 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering on spine, original marbled paper covers preserved.*

€ 400

Conlon 83:1071.

First French edition, all published.

Fully supported by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Evans published a brochure (the present work) in which he attempted to undermine Linguet's credibility as a witness to and victim of despotism, which was the subject of Linguet's *Mémoires sur la Bastille*, published in 1783 (see: D.G. Levy, *The Ideas and Careers of Simon-Nicoals-Henri Linguet. A Study in Eighteenth-Century French Politics*, p. 223). Thomas Evans was apparently an informer in the service of Moustier, the French ambassador in London. It seems that Evans suggested to Moustier that one sure way to get rid of Linguet would be to persuade his mistress's husband to initiate proceedings against Linguet on the charge of adultery. Evans was sure that Linguet would be convicted. The work ends with the mention 'Fin de la Première Lettre', but no more letters were published. - A large paper copy.

67 (FABRI, H.) *Notæ in notas Willelmi Wendrockii Ad Ludovici Montaltii Litteras, et in disquisitiones Pauli Irenæi, Inustæ a Bernardo Stubrockio viennensi theologo. Coloniae, Apud Joannem Busæum, 1659. (16), 302 pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, label with shelfnumber (?) to spine, wrinkled.*

€ 500

Sommervogel, vol. iii, p. 513, n. 11.

Original edition of this rather scarce work.

Honoré Fabri (Honoratus Fabrius; 15 April 1608 - 8 March 1688) was a French Jesuit theologian. He was a mathematician, physicist and controversialist.

He entered the Society of Jesus at Avignon, in 1626. For eight years he taught philosophy and for six years mathematics at the Jesuit college at Lyons, attracting many pupils. Called to Rome, he became the theologian of the court of the papal penitentiary in the Vatican basilica, a position he held for thirty years. He was considered the first expert on Jansenism.

Fabri was a highly respected scientist among his contemporaries. He was elected to the Accademia del Cimento in 1657, the year the Academy was founded, he became a life-long friend of Gassendi, with whom he had a long-lasting correspondence, Leibniz placed him with Galileo, Torricelli, Steno and Borelli for his work on elasticity and the theory of vibrations, and alone with Galileo for his efforts to 'rationalise experimental kinematics'. Mersenne rated him 'a veritable giant in science.' Fabri was the first of many famous professors produced by the Collège de la Trinité: his students included Pierre Mousnier, the mathematician François de Reynaud, Jean-Dominique Cassini; and Philippe de la Hire.

Wendrockii and Irenæi are pseudonyms of P. Nicole, Montaltii is B. Pascal, Stubrockio is a pseudonym for Honoré Fabri. This work is a refutation of Pierre Nicole's Latin translation of Pascal's *Lettres Provinciales*, which had appeared in the previous year, 1658.

- With bookplate on the front paste-down and a stamp on title, in the blank margin.

68 FLOQUET, J.A. Canal de Provence, ou canal d'Aix et de Marseille. Son utilité, sa possibilité. Sa nature: avantages qui en reviendront au Roy, à la Provence & à la Compagnie des propriétaires: différence entre cette entreprise & les autres de pareille nature: moyens employés pour en accélérer la réussite. Réponse aux principales difficultés qui ont été proposées contre son exécution. Paris, P.G. Le Mercier, 1750. With folding map. - (*Followed by:*) (IDLINGER, BARON D'ESPULLER & GIRODAT.) Prospectus du canal de Bourgogne, pour la jonction des deux mers par le centre du Royaume. Paris, C.F. Simon, 1763. With folding map. - (*Followed by:*) (GIRODAT.) Projet d'emprunt et d'aliénation arrêté par le sieur d'espuller, propriétaire de la faculté de construire le canal de Bourgogne, de l'avis de son corps syndical. (Drop-head title). No place (ab. 1763). - (*Followed by:*) MEMOIRE sur les finances contenant un moyen certain pour rembourser la dette de l'Etat, & assurer la diminution des impôts. Paris, Butard, 1774. With 4 folding tables. Together 4 works bound in 1 volume. (6), 170 pp.; 14 pp.; 16 pp.; iv, 56, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, front joint split at head and foot, a bit worn.

€ 600

First work: Goldsmiths 8549; not in Kress; Conlon 50:559.

First edition.

Grand project for a canal from the Rhone to Aix and from Aix to Marseille. This canal was the subject of various publications by the author. The canal exists today: construction began in 1964

.....

- Tear in map repaired.

Second work: Kress S.4305; not in Goldsmiths; Conlon 63:938.

First edition.

Third work: Kress S.4302; not in Goldsmiths; Conlon 63:872.

First edition.

Fourth work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs; Conlon 74:332.

First edition.

69 FOURIER, CH.F.M. La fausse industrie morcelée, répugnante, mensongère, et l'antidote, l'industrie naturelle, combinée, attrayante, véridique, donnant quadruple produit (et perfection extrême en toutes qualités, added to title of volume 2). Paris, Bossange père, l'auteur, 1835-1836. 2 volumes bound in 1. 8vo. Modern half calf, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, original covers preserved, uncut.

€ 1500

Del Bo, *Fourier*, 7; Kress C.3953; Goldsmiths 29298; Einaudi 1952; Stammhammer, i, 80.

First edition.

The collation, which is very difficult and irregular, is identical with the collation given by Del Bo. It is one of the rarest works by Fourier, not reprinted in the *Oeuvres Complètes* and one of the most important of his later works. It was intended as the continuation of his "Réforme industrielle", of which the plan of the work was revised almost without interruption (and at the same time answering continuous criticism from the press) which led to a very irregular pagination. The principles and ideas of Fourier however remain the same. - Lightly browned, with the original covers which is very rare.

70 (FREDERIC II.) Dissertation sur les raisons d'établir ou d'abroger les loix. A laquelle on joint un Examen de l'usure suivant les principes du droit naturel par (J.H.S.) Formey. A Utrecht (Paris), Chez Sorli, 1751. - (*Bound with:*) (MORELLY). Code de la nature, ou le véritable esprit de ses loix, de tous tems négligé ou méconnu. Par-tout (Holland), Chez le vrai sage, 1760. 2 works bound in 1 volume. 130 pp.; 211, (5) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, front cover with repair.

€ 600

First work: Not in Camus; Weller, ii, 129; Conlon 51:635 (listing an edition printed in 'Francfort et Leipsic' in 62 pages only); Holzmann & Bohatta, 11995; INED 1907 & 1872 (for Formey's work).

One of at least two editions printed in the year of its first publication.

Rare and important treatise on legal reform in which Frederic collaborated with Cujacius. The work is both historical and political and discusses the origins of law in Greece, Rome, France, England and Germany, their structure and classification and how national culture influences the development and adaptation of laws.

Formey's treatise covers the pp. 86-130. It argues in favour of interest as long as the interest is "honnête". - Small stamp in blank portion of half-title.

Second work: Kress 5457; INED 3318; Goldsmiths 9074; Einaudi 4031 (all listing the first edition); *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 780; Weller, ii, p. 140.

According to Lichtenberger in his *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, this is, if not the most important socialist work of the 18th century, at least one of the most important works, and it is the theoretical foundation of his famous *Naufrage des isles flottantes; ou Basiliade*

'Morelly argued that the code of nature was completely communistic. Starting out from the proposition that moral evil, the essence of which was avarice, could be explained by social conditions Morelly portrayed and advocated an ideal communistic society in which it would be 'impossible to be depraved.' (.....) In many respects Morelly's system anticipates the rationalistic utopianism of Fourier' (Kingsley Martin in ESS, vol. xi, pp. 10 ff).

Morelly was 'tremendously influential in inspiring utopian socialism, for his theories are reflected in almost every one of the schemes of the Utopian socialists. In fact we must regard him, if not the founder, at least as the most conspicuous forerunner of the Utopian Socialists. (.....) Of the writers of his time he was the one who saw most clearly the need of a new system to replace the old; he alone was truly constructive, for he actually outlined a new social structure which he thought would meet the needs should ancient society be overthrown. While others deserve merit as critics and analysts and destroyers, he alone deserves the name of utopianist at this early period' (Hertzler, J.O. *The history of Utopian Thought*, p. 186 ff). The work was severely prosecuted in France. This edition was apparently printed in Holland and destined for the French market. - A very nice volume with two important texts.

71 (FREMENVILLE, E. DE LA POIX DE.) Traité historique de l'origine et nature des Dixmes, Et des biens possédés par les Ecclésiastiques en franche Aumône, & de leurs charges. Par M. E.D.L.P.D.F. Bailly des Ville & Marquisat de la Palisse. A Paris, Chez Valleyre père, 1762. (2), x, (4), 468, (20) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges, corners very lightly bumped.

€ 425

Kress 6021; INED 2614; Higgs 2669; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Leblanc; not in Masui; not in Stammhammer, *Bibliographie der Finanzwissenschaft*; not in Camus; Conlon 62:879. First edition.

Historical and legal treatise which studies the *dîmes* in relation to religion, law and the origins of the monarchy and stating that the *dîmes* were not, at the outset, due to the church. Edme de la Poix de Fréminville studied law. His main interests were related to feudal questions and his works were of importance. - Occasional light browning. Rare.

72 FRESNE, (F. EBAUDY) DE. Plan de restauration et de libération fondé sur les principes de la législation et de l'économie politique. Proposé aux Etats-Généraux. Comparaison du Plan de libération des propriétaires et de celui des capitalistes. No place, 1789. 14, 170 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 500

Martin & Walter 13948 (without the preliminaries); see: INED 1717bis; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Stourm.

Second edition, first published in 1788, scarce.

The author travelled extensively through England and the Netherlands and studied agricultural practices in these countries as well as the management of the banks in those countries. The current work, as most of the author's other works, is quite rare. It contains frequent critical references to Necker, comparison with England, proposes the suppression of several taxes. The author suggested in several of his writings that France was an immensely rich country but badly managed. He proposes alternative plans to those proposed by Necker and discusses commerce, trade, credit, etc.

73 FROUMENTEAU, N. Le secret des finances de France, découvert, et départi en trois livres & maintenant publié, pour ouvrir les moyens légitimes & nécessaires de payer les dettes du Roy, décharger ses sujets des subsides imposez depuis trente un ans, & recouvrer tous les deniers (sic) prins à sa Majesté. No place, 1581. 3 parts in 1 volume. (56), 152 pp.; (2), 3-472 pp. (456 pp.; pp. 17-32 omitted in numbering but text complete); (8), 435 (misnumbered 439) pp. 8vo. 18th-century calf, spine gilt with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on both sides, very lightly rubbed, joints tender.

€ 1800

Kress 146; INED 1932; Einaudi 5204; Mattioli 1340; not in Goldsmiths; Haag, *La France protestante* (2e éd.) vi, pp. 747 ff.; BM STC French 189; Adams F-1084.

Augmented edition of *Le secret des trésors de France*, also published in 1581, and hence the best edition of this valuable statistical analysis of public finances of the years 1550-1580. There are at least three different issues of the book: there are copies with 'Le' from the title printed in Italics and with an 'Epitre' at the beginning of the second book of either 16 or 30 pages, which copies are ordinarily found, and there are copies with 'Le' printed in Roman type and with the 'Epitre' in 16 pages, the scarcer copies. In all copies the 'Epitre' contains the same text, the difference being whether or not the text is printed in larger or smaller type. The present copy is with 'Le' printed in Roman type.

Includes a statistical analysis of public finances of the years 1550-1580 and criticizes the 'régime fiscal' of the period. The author herewith anticipates writers as Boisguilbert, Vauban and Boulainvilliers, as well as the physiocrats. Froumenteau, the pseudonym of a protestant, gives

also statistics on population and the damage caused by the wars of religion. Sometimes attributed to Barnaud. - The preface of part 2 is here printed in a small type, hence the preface has fewer pages than in other issues: to keep pace with the pagination of the rest of the volume, the numbering jumps from 16 to 33. - Somewhat browned throughout.

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

€ 450

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

75 GAETE, M.M. CH. GAUDIN, DUC DE. Mémoires, souvenirs, opinions et écrits. Paris, Baudouin frères, Bruxelles, même Maison, 1826-1926 With 1 facsimile. 3 volumes. (4), 336 pp.; (4), 599, (1) pp.; 331, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, gilt fillet on sides, red labels with gilt lettering, volume 3 in modern half calf, marbled boards, red labels with gilt lettering in the same style, first two volumes lightly rubbed at joints, first volume with light damage to head of spine, extremities and corners lightly shaved.

€ 300

Cf.: Kress C.1664 & 3727; Goldsmiths 24970 & 28570; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, iii, p. 242 (269-70); not in Einaudi.

First edition of vols 1-2, vol. 3 in the 1926 reprint.

Martin Michel Charles Gaudin, duc de Gaëte (1756-1841), was placed at the age of seventeen in the office of the ministry of finance. In 1791 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the national treasury. He resigned office at the breaking out of the Terror and refused the portfolio of finance under the Directory contenting himself with being the general commissioner of the post office, but accepted it after the 18th brumaire from the hands of the First Consul. He continued to hold his office up to the fall of the empire, and during the Hundred Days. He assisted in the reorganisation of the administration of the system of finance. In the present work, published to defend his financial administration against attacks from the more ardent among the Legitimists, the Duc de Gaëte states that, when he first entered the ministry, the treasury only possessed in cash the miserable sum of 177,000 francs. He adds that on principle and from the first day he assumed office he pursued two main objects: first, to improve and consolidate (the national) credit by looking carefully after the interests of the creditors of the state; and second, to bring the ordinary revenue to the necessary level by taxes on consumption. He also successfully organised the system of collecting the taxes and the execution of the general land survey (*Cadastré*) by the law of the 15th of September 1807. Gaudin ranks as the author of the modern system of French financial administration, acting on the opinion he had

expressed in his *Notice Historique*, that at the time of the outbreak of the revolution, the national assembly 'might easily have ameliorated the older system instead of destroying it'. (Palgrave II, pp. 176/7). Gaudin is always described as honest, methodical and intelligent and proved to be one of the most capable financial ministers in French history, being responsible for all those Napoleonic measures which so splendidly restored the nation's shattered finances.

76 GALERIE, LA, des Etats-Généraux. No place, 1789. 2 volumes. - (*Followed by:*) GALERIE, LA, des dames françaises, pour servir de suite à la Galerie des Etats-Généraux, par le même auteur. A Londres, 1790. - (*Followed by:*) (DUMOURIEZ, Ch. Fr.) Galerie des aristocrates militaires, et mémoires secrets. A Paris, Chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1790. Together 4 volumes bound in 1. 204, (2) pp.; (4), 172, (2) pp.; 207 pp.; xxiv, 159, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, slightly worn, joints split.

€ 550

Martin & Walter 22175, 22176 (for the Galerie, listed under Luchet) and 11935 (Dumouriez); Tourneux, iv, 20635b and 20749, the third text not in Tourneux.

First editions.

The first three volumes are sometimes attributed to De Luchet, Rivarol, Mirabeau, Choderlos de Laclos and Cérutti and Senac de Meilhan, either separately or in collaboration. 'C'est l'ouvrage d'un homme de talent et d'esprit' (Tourneux). This is a collection of satirical biographical sketches of the members of the French Parliament in Paris (States General; États-Généraux) during the first year of the French Revolution: among those described in these volumes are Necker, Mirabeau, the Marquis de la Fayette, the Comte de Montmorin, the Duc de Luxembourg, the Vicomte de Noailles, Clavière, Beaumarchais, Bergasse, Condorcet, Abbé Grégoire, Brissot de Warville, and many others. Most are described in a satirical way, except for a few, including Mirabeau, under a fictitious name. The 'Galerie' was published anonymously and obviously caused turmoil.

Although many names have been put forward as possible authors, the most likely candidate is Mirabeau as he is one of the very few who is described favorably. Each volume contains at the end a leaf giving the keys to the fictitious names used in the biographical and satirical essays, with the exception of the third volume, where the real names have been inscribed in a contemporary hand. In the third volume the female characters are being dealt with: Madame Necker, Madame de Stael, Princesse de Beauveau, Comtesse de Sabran, Comtesse Diane de Polignac, comtesse du Barry, etc. etc.

77 GAULTIER DE BIAUZAT, J.F. Doléances sur les surcharges que les gens du peuple supportent en toute espèce d'impôts; Avec des Observations Historiques & Politiques sur l'origine & les accroissemens de la Taille; sur l'assujettissement du Tiers-Etat au paiement de la totalité de ce Tribut, & sur les moyens légitimes de soulager les Taillables, & de rétablir les Finances, sans recourir à de nouveaux Impôts. No place, 1788. viii, (3, errata, 1 blank), 248 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 500

Kress B.1420; Goldsmiths 13636.1; Einaudi 2418; INED 1990; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 354; Martin & Walter 14448; Lemay, *Dictionnaire des Constituants*, i, pp. 393-395; Stourm, p. 148.

First edition, copy with errata leaves, of this important and controversial work and which is, according to Stourm, one of the best expositions of the financial state of France published at the time.

'Un des meilleurs exposés de l'état financier de l'époque. Les gens du peuple donnent au fisc les trois cinquième de leur revenu. Histoire de la taille. Nécessité de revenir à l'égalité et de décharger le peuple. Cet brochure de 248 pages eut beaucoup de retentissement.' (Stourm).

'Critique du système fiscal s'appuyant sur l'histoire. Gaultier étudie surtout la taille pour montrer que c'est le Tiers-État qui supporte le poids des impôts' (INED).

'Cette brochure fit une grande impression sur l'opinion contemporaine. Elle donne de précieux renseignements sur le système fiscal de l'Ancien Régime, qu'elle critique, en montrant que les gens du peuple supportent tout le poids de l'impôt. L'auteur réclame une égalité proportionnelle dans sa répartition et s'élève contre les exemptions et les privilèges' (Leblanc, op.cit).

78 GAUTIER, (J.E.) Observations sur le projet de loi concernant les douanes. Paris, C.J. Trouvé, 1824. (4), 68 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 250

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

In favour of a progressive relaxation of the protectionist system in order to stimulate commerce and trade with the colonies and the United States.

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

€ 2250

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

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

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

80 GORET, CH. *La lanterne sourde, accompagnée de notes lumineuses*. Paris, J. Grand, & chez Lacloye, 1791. (12), 118 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 400

Martin & Walter 15168; Tourneux iii, 14845; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Original edition, scarce.

Deals with the supplies for Paris, abuses and the near-monopoly of the mills of Corbeil and the Leleu brothers. In praise of the policy of Turgot.

81 (GOUDAR, A.) *Les intérêts de la France mal entendus, dans les branches de l'agriculture, de la population, des finances, du commerce, de la marine et de l'industrie*. Par un citoyen. A Amsterdam, Chez Jacques Coeur, à la corne d'Abondance (Paris), 1756. 3 volumes. xii, 372 pp.; 406 pp.; 350 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering and numbering.

€ 900

Mars 27; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii; Kress 5526; Goldsmiths 9082; Einaudi 2659; Mattioli 1481; INED 2079; Higgs 1145.

First edition, second issue.

According to Mars, *Ange Goudar, cet inconnu, essai bio-bibliographique*, the third volume came from the same press as the first two volumes but with a different ornamental typography.

This is the main work of Goudar. It was used by the demographer Süssmilch in his *Die goetliche ordnung*. Voltaire had a copy in his library and Diderot wrote about the book in a letter to Sophie Volland. Preceding Mirabeau's *l'Ami des Hommes* by a few months, it marks an important date in the history of political economy, and made Goudar one of the leading figures of the school of 'des agrariens et populationnistes', not to be mixed with the Physiocrats, which they preceded and with whom they disagreed on various points. 'Of the pre-physiocratic French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar (1720-1791) was the most important' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 56-67.) Spengler's analysis is elaborate and shows the crucial importance of this work. - Some corners somewhat damaged.

82 GOUY, (D'ARCY, L.M.) DE. *Première dénonciation solennelle d'un ministre, faite à l'Assemblée nationale, en la personne du comte de La Luzerne, ministre d'Etat, de la Marine et des Colonies, signée par les représentans de la colonie; approuvée et confirmée (sic) par les trois Assemblées provinciales et par l'Assemblée coloniale de Saint-Domingue*. Paris, Chez Demonville, 1790. - (*Followed by:*) (GOUY D'ARCY, L.M. De.) *Supplément à la dénonciation de M. de La Luzerne, ministre de la Marine & des Colonies, ou Réponse par des pièces justificatives, sans réplique, au prétendu Mémoire justificatif qu'il a publié en juin 1790. Par les Députés de Saint-Domingue à l'Assemblée Nationale*. (Drop-head title). No place, no date, (Paris, 1790.) 2 volumes. (4), 166, 141 pp.; 31 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards (volume 1), modern half morocco, marbled boards (volume 2).

€ 900

Martin & Walter 15478 (first volume only); Sabin 28152 (first volume only); not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in JFBL.

Original edition.

Against the policy of La Luzerne with regards to the colonies. Gouy d'Arcy led the colonial delegates in support of the Tennis Court Oath: the colonies had sent delegates to the upcoming Estates General in France and had even drafted their own *cahiers des doléances* in which they voiced their demands for more home rule and economic freedom.

Gouy d'Arcy acquired a considerable fortune by marrying Anne-Amable Hux de Bayeux, a rich creole from Saint-Domingue and he became an ardent defender of colonial and Saint-Domingue interests, was founder of the colonial committee of Paris and the *Club Massiac*, and was instrumental in legislation favouring the colonists.

The original frontcover of volume one is preserved and gives, both recto and verso, the chronology of the events in Saint-Domingue from December 1st 1789 - 22 October 1790. - Very rare in this complete state.

83 GRAFFIGNY, (F. DU BUISSON D'ISSEMBOURG D'HAPPONCOURT.)

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

€ 1500

Cohen-de Ricci 447.

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

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

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

the letter and identified the recipient of the letter]. The letter itself deals with military matters and is dated April 30, 1734.

84 GRIMAUDET, F. *Des monnoyes, augment et diminuation du près d'icelles*, livre unique. A Paris, Chez Hierosme de Marnef, & la vefve Guillaume Cauellat, 1586. (14), 159, (1) pp + 1 leaf with printer's device. 8vo. Contemporary supple vellum.

€ 1500

Kress 162 (listing a copy with the date 1585 but stating that the first edition was published in 1576); Goldsmiths 229 (year 1585, without further remarks); Einaudi 2776 (without further remarks); not in INED; not in Mattioli; Adams G-1263 (1576 edition); BMSTC (French), p. 209.

Second edition, first published in 1576. A contemporary owner changed the date on the title-page back to 1576 by crossing out one x in the date M D LXXXVI. In all copies we have had it always appeared that the date on the title-page had been manipulated: the 'V' is always printed slightly lower and the 'I' always further away from the main characters making up the date. Brunet does not know of any 1585 edition, nor does BMSTC, the Einaudi copy is also dated 1586, nor have we ever seen or handled a 1585 edition.

François Grimaudet (1520-1580), studied in Angers, had a profound knowledge of the Ancient authors. After having spoken about abuses by the clergy, first in the provincial assembly of Angers, and later in the Provincial States of Orléans, he was accused of heresy and forced to retire. When the catholics took Angers he fled to escape death.

The present work is an important contribution in the discussion on monetary inflation which accompanied the period of the French civil wars in the second half of the sixteenth century, a debate in which also Bodin and Malestroit participated.

85 GRONOVIVS, J.F. *Observationum Libri III. Ad Wilhelmum A.F.P.N.W.P. Vandermaerium, IC. Lugduni Batavorum* (Leiden), Isaac Commelin, 1639. [24], 279, [21] pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with label with gilt lettering, gilt stamped monogram in each of the compartments, red edges, small damage to foot of spine, corners bit bumped, gilt stamped arms and monogram of Jacques-Auguste de Thou and his second wife, Gasparde de La Chastre on both sides.

€ 1500

Original edition, rare.

Johann Friedrich Gronovius (the Latinized form of Gronow; September 8, 1611 - December 28, 1671) was a German classical scholar, librarian and critic.

Born in Hamburg, he studied at several universities and travelled in England, France and Italy. In 1643, he was appointed professor of rhetoric and history at Deventer, and in 1658 to the Greek chair at Leiden as successor of Daniel Heinsius, whose lifelong friend he was and where he remained until his death. In 1665, Gronovius succeeded Antonius Thysius the Younger as the 6th Librarian of Leiden University.

Gronovius edited and annotated Statius, Plautus, Plinius, Livy, Tacitus, Aulus Gellius and Seneca's tragedies, greatly adding to the improved understanding of those texts. In addition, he was the author of *Commentarius de sestertiis* (1643) and of an edition of Hugo Grotius's *De jure belli et pacis* (1660), amongst numerous other works. His *Observationes* contain a number of brilliant emendations. His son Jakob Gronovius was also a classical scholar.

- Bookplate "Bibliothèque de Barante" on front pastedown. For the arms see Olivier, Hermal & Roton, 216, nos 8 and 9. After the death of De Thou in 1617, these arms continued to be used by

his widow and his sons. See the *Catalogie Bibl. Thunanae*, ii, 329. Jacques Auguste de Thou was a lifelong servant of the French monarchy. He served Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII in various capacities. He is best known for his *Histoire de Son Temps*, a history of France, his Latin poetry, and was a celebrated bibliophile.

86 HAREN, O. ZWIER VAN. *De Geusen, door Jonkheer Onno Zwier van Haren Fries edelman. Te Zwolle, By Simon Clement, 1771.* (8), 224, (2, errata, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary hal calf, paper covered boards, spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, corners a bit bumped.

€ 550

First edition. Haren published, in 1769, a work entitled "Aan het Vaderland" which he later called "a test", a prelude, to this work. This 1771 edition was published in a limited edition as a private publication to be given away. This copy has been offered to de Heer Castele and the gift is signed by Haren.

Onno Zwier van Haren (Leeuwarden 1713 - Wolvega 1779) made a brilliant career as friend and advisor to the Stadholder Willem IV, and was appointed chairman, in 1746, of the Raad van State (Council of State). The accusation of incest by two of his daughters marked the end of his political career but signalled the beginning of his literary career. The present work, an epic poem in 24 cantos, deals with the war against Spain under the leadership of the House of Orange.

87 HAUREAU, (J.) B. *La Montagne. Notices historiques et philosophiques sur les principaux membres de la Montagne par B. Hauréau, avec leurs portraits gravés à l'eau forte par Jeanron. Paris, J. Bréauté, 1834.* With 15 portraits on China paper and mounted on 'papier vélin.' xxxii, 256 pp. Large 8vo. Modern half morocco, corners, spine in six compartments, gilt lettering, top edge gilt, original green covers preserved, uncut.

€ 1500

Tourneux, i, 498; *Vicaire*, iv, col. 37; *Carteret*, iii, 291.

First and only edition, very rare.

These biographies, each illustrated with a portrait are those of Danton, C. Desmoulins, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud-Varennes, J.-L. David, Marat, Babeuf, Fouquier-Tinville, Joseph Lebon, Romme, Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, Robespierre jeune, Couthon, Saint-Just, and Robespierre aîné. The author was heavily influenced by the famous work by Buonarrotti (*Conspiration de Babeuf*), one of the few surviving friends of Babeuf, which was published in 1828. The portrait of Romme is also present, while his name has been omitted from the table of contents and added in a contemporary hand. The sympathy for Babeuf and babouism and for Robespierre made the book subject to suppression from the moment it was published.

The publication was announced for the 10th of May, 1832, but the insurrection prevented this and publication was delayed. The original covers still carries the date 1832. - An excellent copy of a rare book.

88 HAUTE-GUIENNE - PROCES-VERBAL des séances de l'Assemblée Provinciale de Haute-Guienne, tenue à Villefranche, dans les mois de septembre & d'octobre 1782. Villefranche en Haute Guienne, Imprimerie de Vedeilhié, 1783. (2), 284 pp. 4to. Modern cloth.

€ 450

Lavergne, *Assemblées provinciales*, pp. 67-99.

Proceedings of the third session of the Assemblée as planned by Turgot and created by Necker. The second of the *Assemblées provinciales* as planned by Turgot and created by Necker, and, together with the first (Berri), one of only two to survive until the Revolution. There was no indemnity for its members. The freedom of the wine-trade was one of the important issues. Another important matter was the reorganisation of the cadastral administration by Henri de Richeprey, the author of the article 'Imposition' in the *Encyclopedia of Diderot & d'Alembert*. Also agricultural problems were extensively dealt with and old feudal laws concerning landed property were abolished. The meetings and discussions were influenced by the president, Champion de Cicé, a friend and disciple of Turgot.

89 HENRION DE PANSEY, (P.P.N.) *Traité des fiefs de Dumoulin, analysé et conféré avec les autres feudistes*. A Paris, Chez Valade, 1773. (4), (4), 717, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, green label with gilt lettering, a few minor imperfections.

€ 500

Camus 1574; Conlon 73:886.

First edition.

Pierre Paul Nicolas Henrion de Pansey (28 March 1742 - 23 April 1829) was a French jurist and politician. He was briefly Minister of Justice in the French provisional government of 1814 formed after the defeat of Napoleon. He was one of the presidents of the Court of Cassation, a final court of appeal in France. He wrote several major works on jurisprudence.

He was born on 28 March 1742 in Tréveray (Meuse), he studied law at Pont-à-Mousson, then moved to Paris in 1762. He was received as an advocate on 10 March 1763, and admitted to the bar in 1767. He continued his studies, becoming expert on feudal laws and jurisprudence. His *Traité des fiefs*, published in 1773, made his reputation as an expert on jurisprudence. 'Travail exécuté avec une profondeur digne de Dumoulin' (Quérard).

90 HERZEN, A. *Lettres de France et d'Italie (1847-1852)*. Traduit du Russe par Mme N(atalie) H(erzen). Édition des enfants de l'auteur. Genève, 1871. xvi, 311, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, original covers preserved.

€ 225

Zaleski 79; not in *Catalogue Russica*.

First French edition.

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.

91 (HOLBACH, P.H.TH. D'.) *La morale universelle, ou Les devoirs de l'homme fondés sur sa nature. Tome Premier [-Tome Troisième.]* A Amsterdam, Chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1776. Engraved vignette on title. Three volumes. xii, xxiv, 296 (misnumbered 286) pp.; (4), 256 pp.; (4), 283, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary catspaw calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, slightly rubbed at joints and corners, foot of spine of volume one with small damage, a good copy.

€ 800

Vercruysse 1776-A4; Naville 419; Thomas p. 77; INED 2287.

First edition, with the error in pagination in volume one, without the inserted carton between pp. 110-111 in the third volume, on education, found in a few copies only.

"La Morale universelle de d'Holbach est probablement le meilleur des plaidoyers que la philosophie ait rédigé en faveur de la doctrine de l'intérêt bien entendu" (Creson, *Le problème moral et les philosophes*). Of great interest for the free-thinker's way of approaching the social and moral problems of life. The work was still put on the Index as late as 1837.

"His three-volume *La morale universelle* was bold in its assertion that good morality did not require a theological foundation, yet quite conventional in its sense of what constituted good morality" (Alan Charles Kors in: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. ii, p. 214).

"..... Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a more desirable alternative. In fact, he outlined a whole ethical and political philosophy, which he expanded in his later works (especially *La Morale Universelle*, 1776)" (PMM 215.) - Last pages of volume i, first and last (title) pages of volumes ii & iii with marginal browning.

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

€ 650

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

First (and only?) edition.

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

93 JOURNAL des décrets de l'Assemblée Nationale pour les habitans des campagnes, et de correspondance entre les municipalités des villes et des campagnes du royaume. Par M. de St. M ... (Saint-Martin). A Paris, Chez Clousier, 1789-1791. Six volumes covering the period April 1789-March 1791. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, one spine with small damage, somewhat rubbed and shaved.

€ 900

Hatin 132 (quotes after the Deschiens catalogue, without ever having seen a copy); Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 707; Tourneux, iv, 670 (with extensive and detailed description); Rétat, *Journaux de 1789*, 097.

This set covers the period April 1789-March 1791. The journal was continued up to June 1792. The work is a sort of 'Catéchisme National', a necessary tool for the municipalities and future candidates for the National Assembly in which they can find decrees of previous legislative assemblies, chronology, explanation of intention of the laws, and the journal maintained a correspondance between municipalities.

The first volume contains: The period April 1789- 18 October 1789 in 48, 260 pages; the Journal des Décrets, 11 numbers (18 October - 31 December 1789); Journal de Correspondance, 4 numbers (signatures A-D and F, signature E is to be found in volume 3); Liste des Députés; Table.

Second volume: title-page, table of 7 pages, numbers 1-13 of the year 1790.

Third volume: title-page, table of 14 pages, numbers 14-26 of the year 1790. Signature E of the Journal de Correspondance is to be found between the numbers 20-21.

Fourth volume: title-page, table of 14 pages, numbers 27-39 of the year 1790.

Fifth volume: title-page, table of 12 pages, number 40-52 of the year 1790.

Sixth volume: title-page, 2 leaves entitled 'Feuilles de Correspondance', and in continuous pagination (552 pages) the period January-March 1791 is covered, followed by a table of 16 pages.

Includes critical comments on decrees. - Some titles repaired. Copy from the 'Bibliothèque du Palais' with bookplate.

94 LA METTRIE, (J.O.) DE. Oeuvres philosophiques. Nouvelle édition, corrigée et augmentée. A Berlin, 1775. Three volumes bound in one. (4), 296 pp.; (4), 270, (2) pp.; 150 pp. 8vo. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, upper joint expertly repaired, marbled edges.

€ 500

Quépat 191; cf.: Drujon, p. 289; Stoddard 70.

Julien Offray de La Mettrie (1709-1751), French physician and philosopher. He was one of the first to develop a materialistic doctrine. His outlook, however, was more vitalistic than mechanistic, since it attributed to matter the capacity of sensation and feeling—indeed all the powers that were hitherto attributed to the soul. La Mettrie's works were severely prosecuted in France and the author took refuge in Holland, where he also raised opposition. In 1784 he had to leave for Berlin, where he continued to work with the protection of Frederic the Great. 'Long neglected after his death, La Mettrie has been recognized since the latter part of the nineteenth century as one of the major forerunners of modern materialism. His nonreductive form of materialism may be regarded as an early version of a theory that is widely advocated at the present time by, among others, Ernest Nagel and various American naturalists; and his view that human beings can be fruitfully considered as a certain type of machine has obvious similarities to the principles underlying the science of cybernetics' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, iv, pp. 381-382). 'La Mettrie's whole concern with pathology indicates a liberal and reformist attitude in that age of generally illiberal and disordered institutions' (R.J. White, *The Anti-Philosophers. A Study of the Philosophes in Eighteenth-century France*.)

95 LA VICOMTERIE (DE SAINT-SAMSON, L.T.H.) Du peuple et des rois. Augmenté de notes et précédé d'une notice historique sur la vie et les ouvrages de l'auteur. 3ième édition. Paris, Rouanet, 1833. - (*Bound with:*) MARCELLIN, E. Quelques mots sur les crimes de l'Asie. Ouvrage publié au profit de l'agriculture en Grèce. A Paris, Chez Firmin Didot, Jules Renouard, Delaunay, 1829. - (*Bound with:*) (AUBERNON, J.) Considérations historiques et politiques sur la Russie, l'Autriche et la Prusse, Et sur les Rapports de ces trois puissances avec la France et les autres États de l'Europe. Paris, Ponthieu et Cie., Janvier 1827. 3 works in 1 volume. (2), xvi, 115, (1) pp; (iii)-viii, 128 pp.; (8), 152 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt, marbled boards.

€ 350

First work: Lalanne, *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, ii, p. 1102.

Originally published in 1790, this is the work of a radical republican, and so modern in its content that it was republished in the 19th century by the extreme left.

The work violently attacks the monarchy. The author was representative of Paris at the Convention and voted for the death of the king 'sans appel ni sursis' and served also on the Committee of Public Safety, defended Marat, strongly opposed slavery and was a member of the "Cercle Social."

Third work: Aubernon was Pair de France and worked as financial controller of the military administration. The present work saw three editions in its first year. In it he argues that France should liberate itself from the Holy Alliance. - Small stamp on title-page of first work, second work lacks the half-title and with a waterstain in outer blank margins.

96 LAMENNAIS, (H.) F. (R. DE.) *Le livre du peuple*. Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. 211 pp. 12mo. Sewn in original printed covers, spine a bit damaged, discoloured (browned), address label of Saint-Joré, libraire, pasted on front cover.

€ 150

Goldsmiths 30759; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; Escoffier 1313; Vicaire, iv, p. 1092.

One of the issues of the first edition. Both Escoffier and Vicaire list an edition in 194 pages, published by Delloye et Lécou in the same year in 8vo.

Hugues Félicité Robert de Lamennais (1782-1854), French social philosopher. Lamennais, the son of an ennobled shipowner, was influenced in the years of his early education by the rationalistic outlook of the French revolution. But as a result of his philosophical and historical studies and the influence of his brother Jean Marie he soon became convinced of the paramount importance of religious belief as the basis for a program of action. All his views on social philosophy and social reform were henceforth expressed in the framework of religious doctrine, within which he managed, however, to oscillate between the ultraconservative and ultraradical extremes. Indeed few men have achieved such a complete revolution in their thought as this upholder of the strictest Romanist claims who died the excommunicated champion of Red democracy after having occupied every intermediate position between those two poles. He and his collaborators on the journal *l'Avenir* generated excitement among the younger clergy and controversy in the church by proposing a radical reorientation in church attitudes towards society and government. Although his influence was limited, his career is significant in three important ways. First, at the most general level, the principal preoccupations of his writings show the impact of the dual revolution -the French revolution that had taken place and the industrial revolution that was beginning- had on French intellectual life in the first half of the nineteenth century. Second, and more specifically, Lamennais before 1834 was foremost among those who breathed new intellectual vigor into French Catholicism. By his desire to strengthen the pope's authority and thus give greater unity to the church, he was one of the first and most uncompromising of ultramontanes. By his desire to separate church and state and to ally church with liberalism, he was one of the first liberal Catholics. By his concern for the working classes, he was an early proponent of social Catholicism. Each of these was destined to be a major trend in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Third, at a more personal level, there is moral grandeur in the decision he took to break with the church and to follow the dictates of his logic and his conscience. The present work is, together with his *Paroles d'un croyant* (Paris 1834) one of the key works of Lamennais. It is also a typical writing for humanitarian socialism of the era, and had a success that almost equalled Lamennais's earlier *Paroles d'un croyant*.

97 (LAUZIERES DE THEMINES, A.A.J. DE.) *Instructions et cahier du hameau de Madon*. (Blois), 1789. 2 parts in 1 volume. 140 pp.; 60 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 375

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Stourm, p. 154; Martin & Walter 19727.

One of two different editions from the year of the first publication.

The first part is entitled *Instructions*, the second part *Observations sur le rapport fait au Roi dans son conseil par le ministre des finances, le 27 décembre 1788*. Pp. 73-75 of the first part contains arguments in favour of the abolition of slavery under certain conditions. Discusses the various reforms deemed necessary for France: criminal justice, the parlements, the meeting of the estates general, the procedure for voting, the ancient constitution, legislation, financial matters,

the various trading companies, royal power and authority, freedom of the press, etc. etc. all with remarkable short historical references.

98 LAW, J. *Considérations sur le Commerce et sur l'Argent*. Par Mr. Law, Contrôleur Général des Finances. Traduit de l'Anglois. A La Haye, Chez Jean Neaulme, 1720. With the frontispiece portrait of the author, title printed in red and black. Frontispiece, (8), 189, (misnumbered: 1-168, 167-187), (19, publisher's catalogue) pp. 12mo. Modern marbled wrapper, held in a cloth clamshell box, label with gilt lettering to spine, a very nice and uncut copy.

€ 7500

Kress 3235; Goldsmiths 5820; Einaudi 3274; Mattioli 1948; Carpenter, IX, (4); *European Americana*, 720/139

Very rare first edition in French of Law's major work, *Money and Trade Considered ...*, which is extremely rare in the first English edition of 1705.

A fugitive from justice in 1694 for killing a man in a duel in England, Law travelled extensively throughout Europe, observing and gaining experience in banking, insurance and finance. He proposed a number of unsuccessful schemes to set up a national bank of issue in Paris (1702), Edinburgh (1705), and Savoy (1712), finally attaining success in France with the establishment in 1718 of the Banque Royale. His monetary strategy included the management of public debt and colonial expansion. In 1717 the French crown created the *Compagnie d'Occident*, well known as the *Compagnie du Mississippi*. By converting state notes into its shares, the Company extended its rights over the economic exploitation of Louisiana. In August 1718 it acquired the monopoly over tobacco, and in 1719 it absorbed other French trading companies, obtaining control of mint, payment of the national debt, and receipt of tax revenues. In 1720 the company was united with the Banque Royale, and Law became contrôleur-général, and they had the complete control of colonial trade, currency, banking, and the fiscal system. The *Compagnie d'Occident* (or Company of the West, as it was also called), owned the trading rights and concessions to half of the land mass of the United States excluding Alaska. It was a territory running from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, bounded by the Spanish held Texas on the West and the English held Carolinas on the East. The development of the company and John Law's management made him, at a certain point, exercise control over half the United States !

The present work is his most important work, giving a detailed account of his plan to replace specie with a paper currency based on land and of his proposals for a state bank.

Law's theories on money and banking are principally contained in *Money and Trade Considered*. Like other eighteenth-century writers Law adopted a disequilibrium theory of money, viewing it as a stimulant to trade. In a state of unemployment, Law maintained that an increase in the nation's money supply would stimulate employment and output without raising prices since the demand for money would rise with the increase in output. Moreover, once full employment was attained the monetary expansion would attract factors of production from abroad, so output would continue to increase.

According to Law, a paper-money standard was preferable to one based on precious metals. Suitable candidates for the money supply included government fiat, bank notes, stocks and bonds. Since the primary function of money was as a medium of exchange, it could best be served by a commodity (paper) not subject to considerable fluctuation in value and high-resource costs. Thus Law advocated the establishment of note issuing national banks that would extend productive loans (real bills), providing sufficient currency to guarantee prosperity.

"John Law (1671-1729), I have always felt, is in a class by himself. Financial adventurers --but is it fair so to call that administrative genius? --often have a philosophico-economic system of sorts. (.....) But Law's case is different. He worked out the economics of his projects with a brilliance and, yes, profundity, which places him in the front rank of monetary theorists of all times" (J.A. Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, p. 295).

".....he is in the twenty-first century judged as a theorist of economics and a precursor of schemes of managed money and "Keynesian" full employment policies" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 11, p. 369).

- The last 19 unnumbered pages contain: Catalogue des livres nouveaux et autres, qui se trouvent à La Haye chez Jean Neaulme.

99 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) *l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques*. A Londres, Chez J. Nourse et se trouve à Paris, Desaint, 1767. Two volumes. xiv (misnumbered xvi), 353, (1) pp.; (4), 547, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels, marbled edges, a bit rubbed.

€ 850

Goldsmiths 10270; Einaudi 3307; INED 2794; Higgs 3980; Weulersse, i, 136; not in Kress.

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

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

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

€ 350

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

First edition.

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

101 LEQUIN, Y. *Les ouvriers de la région lyonnaise (1848-1914)*. 1. La formation de la classe ouvrière régionale. 2. Les intérêts de classe et la république. Lyon, PUF, (1977). With illustrations. 2 volumes. viii, 573 pp.; vi, 500 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original publishers covers, a bit discoloured.

€ 125

Inserted: copy of a handwritten letter by Robert Brécy to the author, signed and dated 5 février 78. Stamp on title of first volume.

102 LES ALARMES. (Drop-head title). No place, (1615). 21 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3203; Welsh, *A Second Checklist of French Political Pamphlets 1560-1653 in the Newberry Library*, 380; not in Bourgeois & André.

Defending the royal authority and the rights of the Gallican Church, and warning the queen regent and the king against the influence of the Jesuits. - Old scribbling in upper margin of first text-page.

103 (LESCUYER, N.J.B.) Manifeste de la Ville et État d'Avignon. No place (Paris), (at end:) Lejay fils, no date. (2), 41, (1, blank) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 200

Martin & Walter 21224.

Complete title on page one reads: Manifeste de la ville et état d'Avignon, Publié par ses Députés, chargés de faire agréer à l'Assemblée Nationale sa réunion à l'Empire François.

Between 1309 and 1377, during the Avignon Papacy, seven successive popes resided in Avignon and in 1348 Pope Clement VI bought the town from Joanna I of Naples. Papal control persisted until 1791 when, during the French Revolution, it became part of France. The town is now the capital of the Vaucluse department and one of the few French cities to have preserved its ramparts. Avignon was annexed to France on grounds of self-determination, of which this text, pleading for reunion with France, is an exemple.

104 LETTRE d'avis à Messieurs du Parlement de Paris, écrite par un Provincial. Paris, 1649. 34 pp. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Moreau 1837; not in Welsh.

Based on theories of François Hotman as exposed in his *Franco-Gallia* and on ideas expressed by Du Plessis Mornay in his *Vindiciae contra tyrannos*, this piece provoked quite some polemical replies. It is considered to be one of the most important pieces of the Mazarinades.

105 LEVACHER-DUPLESSES, (A.) Requête au Roi et Mémoire sur la nécessité de rétablir les corps de marchands et les communautés des arts et métiers; présentés à sa Majesté le 16 septembre 1817, par les marchands et artisans de la ville de Paris. Paris, chez l'auteur et chez J. Smith, 1817. - (Followed by:) (LEVACHER-DUPLESSIS, A.) Appendice. No place, (1818). - (Followed by:) PETITION adressée aux Chambres, par les délégués des marchands et artisans de la ville de Paris. (Drop-head title). (Paris), J. Smith, (1821). - (Followed by:) EXTRAIT du registre des délibérations de la chambre de commerce de Paris. (Paris), Hacquart, (1821). 4 works bound in 1 volume. 68 pp.; 16 pp.; 4 pp.; 7, (1) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

First & second work: Einaudi 3376; Kress B.6963-6964; Goldsmiths 21765 (without the supplement).

Third work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Fourth work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

All original editions, the first three concerning the re-establishment of professional corporations, while the fourth text opposes the proposal.

The author, a prefect of police, urged the authorities to re-establish the guilds: he concluded that in those areas where guilds did exist, the multitude of workers was moderate, whereas in areas such as the Faubourg St. Honoré, where guilds were absent, the workers formed the nucleus of revolutionary and republican sentiments.

106 (LISOLA, F. DE.) Bouclier d'estat et de justice, contre le dessein manifestement découvert de la Monarchie Universelle, sous le vain prétexte de pretentions de la Reyne de France. No place (Brussels, Foppens ?), 1667. 358, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum.

€ 300

Bourgeois & André 8149; Willems 2030; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First edition with the six line errata on the last page as described by Willems.

One of the publications of the time that tried to disprove the claims of France to Spanish properties (Brabant) through the rights of the French queen Marie-Thérèse. It was therefore strongly forbidden to bring it into France. F.P. Baron de Lisola (1612-1675) was a successful diplomat and publicist, praised by Pierre Bayle for his magnificent style. He was charged with important diplomatic missions, notably for the Emperor of Austria. The Baron Lisola was an ardent opponent of Louis XIV and his European aspirations and pretentions. The work saw many editions and was translated into Spanish, Italian, German and English. This edition has the 6 lines of errata at the end as called for by Willems and was probably published in Brussels. - First blank partly loose.

107 LOCKE, J. Herrn Johann Lockens Versuch vom Menschlichen Verstande. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Heinrich Engelhard Poley. Altenberg, Richter, 1757. Engraved portrait frontispiece by Kneller, title page with engraved vignette. (lx), 768, (24) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, paper covered boards, boards and extremities scratched and somewhat rubbed, spine rubbed and head and foot a bit damaged, a bit browned, otherwise contents clean.

€ 2000

Attig 378; Yolton 108A; PMM 164 (for the first edition).

First German edition, first issue, of Locke's celebrated *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, one of the most influential philosophical works ever written.

Translated by H.E. Poley (1686-1762) professor of Mathematics and philosophy at Weissenfels. Includes 'Des Herrn Coste Lobschrift auf den Herrn Locke, in Form eines Briefes' (German version of Coste, 1705) and 'Herrn Gilberts, obersten Richters in England, Auszug aus dem Versuche von menschlichem Verstande' (German translation of 'An Abstract of the Essay of Human Understanding,' 1709). Through this translation Wolff, Mendelssohn, and the group around Reimarus and Lessing were just as much influenced by Locke as by Kant and indeed the German Enlightenment isn't intelligible without taking it into account.

108 LOCKE, (J.) Oeuvres diverses de Monsieur Jean Locke. A Rotterdam, Chez Fritsch et Böhm, 1710. Title printed in red and black and with charming title vignette depicting a seating Minerva with books and press. (8), xcix, (1), 468 pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, paper label on spine, some staining on label, some spots on cover but a bright and very fine copy.

€ 650

Yolton 372; Attig 868.

First French edition.

This first French edition contains the first appearance in French of Locke's *Epistola de tolerantia*. This edition contains furthermore: *Le Clerc's Eloge*, Locke's Latin epitaph, the *Conduct of the Understanding*, *Discours sur les Miracles*, *Méthode nouvelle de dresser des recueils*, *Mémoires pour servir à la vie d'Antoine Ashley, Comte de Shaftesbury*.

The work is modelled after the *Posthumus Works* of 1706 but printing the first French translation of the 'toleration' letter from the Latin edition instead of the incomplete fourth letter, and omitting the 'Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion'.

Locke defends religious toleration in general, marking it as separate from the concerns of civil magistrates as a private and personal matter. Locke however advocates that toleration is to be withheld from religious groups who deny it to others. His view was of course supported by his experiences in France, where the persecution of the Huguenots had reached extremes between 1679 and 1685. - Very good copy, uncut.

109 LOIX CIVILES, Des, relativement à la propriété des biens. Ouvrage traduit de l'italien par M.S.D.C. (Monsieur Seigneux de Correvon). Augmenté de quelques Remarques par M. de Félice. Yverdon, 1768. viii, 231, (1)pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 450

Not in Camus; not in Conlon.

First published in 1766, this is the last and best edition augmented with comments by De Félice. The translation is sometimes attributed to François de Seigneux, but he did not carry the name "De Correvon", his brother Gabriel did as he became "Mitherr" through marriage and hence was named Seigneux de Correvon. The present work was translated from the Italian by Seigneux de Correvon, the author of the work has remained unknown upto today. It is a learned treatise on property and civil law.

110 LORENTOWICZ, J. La Pologne en France. Essai d'une bibliographie raisonnée. Paris, Honoré Champion, Institut d'études slaves, 1935-1941. 3 volumes. 205, (1) pp.; 420 pp.; 520, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers, uncut a very nice copy (Institut d'études slaves de l'Université de Paris. Bibliothèque polonaise, IV).

€ 150

Besterman, ii, 3276.

1. Littérature - Théâtre - Beaux-Arts. 2. Encyclopédies - Langue - Voyages - Histoire. 3. Géographie - Sciences - Droit - Suppléments.

111 LUYNES - RECUEIL des pièces les plus curieuses qui ont esté faites pendant le règne du Connestable jusqu'à présent, comme se voit par la table suivante. No place, 1622. (40), 516 pp. Small 8vo. 19th-century morocco, blind-stamped floral design on both sides within blind-stamped triple fillets, spine with gilt lettering, raised bands, gilt inside- and outside dentelles, all edges gilt, spine somewhat discoloured.

€ 800

Bourgeois & André 2376; not in Welsh; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First edition.

Well-known collection of more or less satirical pamphlets directed against Ch.A. de Luynes, prime minister and favourite of Louis XIII, some in verse, by various authors, published in the period 1619-1621, the year in which Luynes died. The Duc de Luynes was allowed all real power after Louis XIII had forced the Queen-Mother into exile in 1617. The next four years, which ended with the death of de Luynes, saw the unedifying spectacle of two revolts made by the Queen-Mother, supported by various great noblemen, against her own son, and an armed rising of the Huguenots. Only with the rise to power of Richelieu in 1624 did the monarchy become master of the situation at home. - Outer margin of title and first leaf neatly repaired/strengthened; a few marginal stains on pp. 69-80, outer margins of pp. 69-72 cut off roughly but leaving good margins, a fine copy from the library of Bruno Monnier, with his ticket on the front paste-down.

112 LYONNE, (H.) DE. Mémoires au Roy, interceptez par ceux de la garnison de Lille. Le Sr. Héron, courier du Cabinet les portant de l'armée à Paris. No place (Bruxelles, Foppens), 1668. (4), 76 pp. 12mo. 19th-century polished calf, spine richly gilt, gilt triple fillet on both sides, all edges gilt.

€ 350

Bourgeois & André 3909; Willems 2040; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, L1488.

First edition, a very nice copy.

The memoirs of Lyonne with annotations by Michel le Tellier, concerning the war of Devolution between France and Spain. The war was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (or Aachen). At the end a letter of Ernest, landgrave of Hesse, assuring the King of his lasting devotion, and the text of the peace treaty with Portugal (March 1667). - Copy from the library of Jacques Vieillard with bookplate and Bruno Monnier, with bookplate. A very fine copy.

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

€ 600

Contains an alphabetical listing of places in Europe where upto 1790 had been various ecclesiastical bodies (abbeys, dioceses, chapters etc.) sometimes with details of their history, organisation and eventual suppression during the French Revolution. Having arrived at the entry 'Rome' a chronological list of all popes has been inserted, as well as a chronological list of popes, councils, religious orders, heretics, remarkable events and personalities of the history of the church. This history is divided in 10 epochs, the tenth starting with the French Revolution.

At the 'S' of Saints, a calender of Saints is inserted listing a saint for every day of the year. From page 1243 onward a calculation of archbishopric, bishopric and abbatial revenues has been made. As last part is added a description in verse of the earth: 'voyage autour du monde en vers artificiels'. It seems as if the writer tries to reconstruct the world of the late 18th century. But some questions remain: The writer knows of the death of Pope Pius VI in 1799 but mentions only twelve French parlements, ommitting Nancy which was added in 1775 as the thirteenth after the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766. He does not refer to France's departemental division (1789), listing only the old gouvernements. From the description of Africa one can infer that the midst 19th century discoveries of Livingstone a.o. have not yet penetrated common world views: only the north eastern region and coastal areas are mentioned, and the mysterious kindom of Monomotapa. Based on these facts we date the manuscript somewhere between 1800 and 1850.

114 METEREN, E. VAN. Oorlog en Geschiedenissen der Nederlanden en derzelver Nabuuren; door Emanuël van Meteren. Vercierd met de Portraits der voornaamste Personadiën van dien tyd. Derde druk. Eerste deel [- Tiende deel.] Te Amsterdam, In de Boekwinkel van S.J. Baalde, 1786. With engraved title between half-title and title, portrait of the author & 83 engraved portraits. Ten volumes. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, paper covered boards, corners, spines with raised bands, a few volumes with some damage to either top of spine or foot of spine.

€ 450

Emanuel van Meteren or Meteeren (6 September 1535 - 11 April 1612) was a Flemish historian and Consul for "the Traders of the Low Countries" in London. He was born in Antwerp, the son of Sir Jacobus van Meteren, Dutch financier and publisher of early English versions of the Bible, and Otilia Ortellius, of the famous Ortellius family of mapmakers, and nephew of the cartographer Abraham Ortelius.

Van Meteren's age was that of the Dutch revolt against Spain and his work about these events (the present work) has always been held in high esteem: the famous Dutch historian Huizinga spoke highly of Van Meteren and his work and his works belong to the canon of Dutch and Belgian historiography.

- This is one of relatively few copies with the engraved title which was issued with the 1748 edition (Gorinchem by Nicolaas Goetzee, te Breda by Willem Goetzee en te Gorinchem by Pieter Goetzee, 1748).

115 MILL, J. Éléments d'économie politique, traduits de l'Anglais par J.T. Parisot. Paris, Bossange frères, 1823. vii, (1), 318 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, extremities slightly shaved.

€ 900

Kress S.6347; Goldsmiths 23754; Mattioli 2394; not in Einaudi.

The very rare first French edition of this important work.

The book is called by Palgrave 'Mill's masterpiece'. It is particularly valuable as a summary representation of the current theories at the time. Mill is regarded as the interpreter of his contemporaries, especially Ricardo, with whom he was intimately befriended.

Interesting copy with many manuscript annotations, comments, additions and criticisms throughout, including a quire bound in at the front of the volume with various comments and

annotations. - With modern bookplate and ticket of Librairie Marcel Riviere, somewhat spotted throughout, an uncut copy.

116 (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) *Essai sur le despotisme*. Seconde édition, Augmentée & corrigée par l'Editeur de cet ouvrage. Londres, 1776. (2), viii, 308 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments with label and gilt lettering, lightly shaved, corners somewhat bumped.

€ 450

Goldsmiths 11518; INED 3188 (1831 edition); Martin & Walter 24430; Higgs 6537 (for the first and second edition).

Second, revised, enlarged and corrected edition.

Philosophical and political study on despotism and its effects it pretends to refute the theories of Rousseau while the author in reality attacks straight forward the government. Still to the point remains his remark that: 'La nation finit toujours par être plus puissante que le tyran lorsque le pouvoir arbitraire parvenu à son dernier délire a dissous tous les liens de l'opinion et épuisé les ressources que la terre offre à ceux qui la cultivent en liberté. Ainsi les hommes se vengent tôt ou tard.' 'Dans cet insolent libelle, intitulé *Essai sur le Despotisme*, sous couleur de réfuter les théories de Jean-Jacques sur la bonté naturelle de l'homme, l'auteur s'attaquait de front aux pouvoirs' (Duc de Castries, *Mirabeau*, p. 105). Important work proclaiming democratic ideas and openly attacking despotism: 'Après cette vue philosophique générale, l'ouvrage s'attaquait seulement au 'despotisme d'un seul'' (Duc de Castries, op.cit.) - With the errata at the end of page 308.

117 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE & F. QUESNAY.) *L'Ami des Hommes, ou traité de la Population*. Nouvelle édition, Augmentée d'une quatrième Partie & de Sommaires. No place, 1759-1760. 6 parts in 8 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, red edges, spines very lightly rubbed.

€ 750

I-III: *L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population*. Nouvelle édition, Augmentée d'une quatrième Partie & de Sommaires. No place, 1759. With engraved frontispiece. x, (6), 391, (1) pp.; (12), 534 pp.; (12), 526 pp.

IV: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Quatrième Partie. *Precis de l'organisation, ou Mémoire sur les États provinciaux*. No place, 1759. xi, (1), 267, (1) pp.

V: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Suite de la Quatrième Partie. No place, 1759. (2), 376 pp. Contains: "Réponse aux objections Contre le Mémoire sur les États Provinciaux", pp. 1-244, and the "Questions intéressantes sur la Population, l'agriculture et le commerce", pp. 245-376.

VI: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Cinquième Partie. *Mémoire sur l'Agriculture Envoyé à la très-louable Société d'Agriculture de Berne, Avec l'Extrait des six premiers Livres du Corps complet d'Oeconomie Rustique de feu M. Thomas Hale*. No place, 1760. xii, 298, (4) pp.

VII: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Sixième Partie. *Réponse a l'essai sur les Ponts et Chaussées, la Voierie et les Corvées*. No place, 1760. (4), 228 pp.

VIII: *L'Ami des Hommes*, Suite de la VI. Partie. *Tableau Oeconomique avec ses Explications*. No place, 1760. With 6 engraved folding tables. (4), 228, (2) pp. The pages 13/14, 19/20, 65/66, 75/76 and 97/98) are cancels.

118 (MONDENARD, J. SAINT-SARDOS DE MONTAIGU DE.) Considérations sur l'organisation sociale, appliquées à l'état civil, politique et militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre; à leurs moeurs, leur agriculture, leur commerce et leurs finances, à l'époque de la paix d'Amiens. Paris, Chez Migneret, 1802. 3 volumes. x (misnumbered xii), 349, (1) pp.; (4), 322, (2) pp.; (4), 335, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments, red label and gilt lettering, gilt ornamental border on sides.

€ 650

Kress B.4568; INED 3230bis; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Ouvrage principal de Mondénard. Celui-ci, émigré en Angleterre, le publia anonymement à son retour. Conservateur, farouche défenseur de la propriété et de la grande culture, il s'en prend aux excès de la Révolution mais accepte quelques-uns de ses principes. Idées justes, notamment sur les rapports entre la machine et l'emploi' (INED). The first volume deals with political science; volume two with population and economics, the colonies and slavery, agriculture and commerce; the third volume deals with finances, mendicity and prisons. The work was published on the occasion of the peace of Amiens with the hope of establishing a rapprochement between France and England. It is interesting to note that the absence of a commercial agreement with the peace of Amiens is considered to be one of the causes of its failure within little more than a year and that Mondénard deals with the subject of economics and commerce in relation to the peace of Amiens (see: Coquelin & Guillaumin, vol. 2, p. 199, and the *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France, 1799-1815*, p. 16). - Some scribbling on half-title of first volume, handwritten name and date on title of first volume.

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

€ 1500

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

All published.

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

120 NEGOCIATIONS relatives à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV; ou Correspondances, mémoires et actes diplomatiques concernant les prétentions et l'avènement de la maison de Bourbon au trone d'Espagne. Accompagnés d'un texte historique et précédés d'une introduction par M. Mignet. Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1835-1842. 4 volumes. (8), xcix, (1, blank), 552 pp.; (4), 650 pp.; (4), 714 pp.; (4), 712 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, spines richly gilt with raised bands, marbled boards, corners (Collection de documents inédits sur l'histoire de France).

€ 700

A. Franklin, *Les sources de l'histoire de France*, pp. 172-175.

First edition.

Important and rare work covering the years upto 1679 and dealing with the Spanish successions and the claims of the Bourbons to the throne giving correspondance, memoirs and diplomatic papers, etc. etc.

121 (ORLEANS, L.P.A. D') De la situation des Ouvriers en Angleterre. Mémoire présenté à la commission d'enquête sur les conditions du travail par M. le Comte de Paris. Paris, Michel Lévy frères, Librairie Nouvelle, 1873. With tables in the text. (4), 297, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 275

Einaudi 4221.

First edition.

Louis-Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, Orleanist pretender and publicist. He became heir to the throne of Louis-Philippe in 1842. After the fall of the Second Empire in 1870 he sought fusion with the Bourbon house in which understanding Chambord would be the pretender with the count of Paris as his successor. Chambord consistently rejected. In 1886 the count was expelled and from then on lived in England until his death.

This work deals among others with the wages of the working classes, Trade Unions, strikes, institutions founded for the betterment of the conditions of the working class, legal initiatives seeking the same such as the Enabling Act and the General Benefit Act, education of the children, salubrity, sanitary conditions, etc., etc. - First and last leaves with some spotting. With **handwritten and signed dedication by the author to C. Fortescue** (?) on the half-title and the bookplate of Barlingford on front paste-down.

122 PAINE, TH. Le sens-commun, adressé aux habitans de l'Amérique. Traduit sur la dernière édition, publiée à Londres, par l'auteur. A Paris, Chez Buisson, 1793. vii, (1), 118, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

€ 400

Martin & Walter 26325; Sabin 58217; Fay 31; Echeverria & Wilkie 793/93.

Fourth French edition, Griffet de la Beaume's translation. The first French edition was anonymously published in Rotterdam in 1777, and then published in 1791 in Paris and saw two editions in that year.

'This pamphlet, which appeared for the first time in 1776 in Philadelphia, prepared the way for the Declaration of Independence in July; with its attack on the monarchy, its denial that the much lauded English constitutional system was fitted for the needs of the American colonies and its appeal to the economic advantages of independence, it crystallized the sentiment for separation' (Ernest Barker in ESS, volume xi, p. 530). The book was an extraordinary success and considered by far the most influential pamphlet of the early American revolution.

123 PARIVAL, J. (N.) DE. Les délices de la Hollande. Oeuvre Panegirique. Avec un traité du Gouvernement Et un abrégé de ce qui s'est passé de plus mémorable jusques à l'an de grace 1650. Par I. de Parival. A Leyden, Chez Pierre Leffen, 1651. Title printed in red and black. (12), 270 (misnumbered 266), (6) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 500

Tiele 842.

Very rare first edition of this description of the government and its workings of the Republic as well as a chronicle, a history, upto 1650. This is an interesting date as it was in 1648 the 80 year long Dutch war against Spain had been ended.

The 17th century saw a number of publications with the title "Les Délices" (Délices de la France, Délices de la Suisse) and they were descriptions of countries and cities serving as travel guides as well as sources of information. The present work was reprinted at various time later in the century and was then updated. The author was a Frenchman who settled in Leiden in 1624 where he was a wine-seller and gave French conversation lessons.

124 (PAUCTON, A.J.P.) *Métrologie, ou Traité des mesures, poids et monnoies des anciens peuples & des modernes*. A Paris, Chez la veuve Desaint, 1780. xv, (1), 955, (1, errata), 6 pp. 4to. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt triple fillets on sides, marbled edges, a very nice copy.

€ 2500

Kress B.305; Goldsmiths 11963; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition of this classic in the history of weights and measures.

'Ouvrage capital, qui a servi de canevas à tous ceux qui ont paru depuis sur le même sujet. Malgré le nombre prodigieux de Métrologies générales et particulières qu'a fait naître l'introduction de nouveau système métrique, celle de Paucton et loin d'avoir perdu son utilité: les logarithmes dont il accompagne chacune de ses évaluations donnent le moyen de faire aisément toutes les réductions dont on peut avoir besoin et de reconnaître les fautes d'impression' (Michaud, vol. 32, p. 272).

'At the aera of its publication this very learned work was universally admitted to be the most complete and important that had appeared on the subjects of which it treats; and though materially affected by the changes which have taken place in the interval, especially the introduction of the metrical system into France, it continues to be held in high estimation. Exclusive of the subjects which properly belong to a treatise on Metrology, it embraces a great variety of curious and profound discussions upon collateral topics, which, though they have added considerably to the bulk, have greatly increased its interest and value' (McCulloch, p. 137).

125 (PESELIER, C.E.) *Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt*. (Paris), 1761. x, (2), 204 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (a bit scuffed), spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress 5963; Goldsmiths 9695; Higgs 2534; Einaudi 4409; INED 3524; Weulersse, i, xxvii; Mattioli 2790.

One of the 12mo issues of the first edition with 4 lines on page x. The other issue has 6 lines on page x.

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

126 PHILIPPAR, F. *Voyage agronomique en Angleterre, fait en 1829; ou Essai sur les cultures de ce pays comparées à celles de la France*. Paris, Rousselon, 1830. With 20 plates (several folding). viii, 188 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blue hard-grained morocco, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, gilt double fillet on sides.

€ 350

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Musset-Pathay.

First edition.

Emphasis on gardening. Includes a list of “Plantes de l’Amérique du Nord dont la plupart sont cultivés dans le loam.”

François Philippar was a French agronomist, born in Austria. He travelled to England in 1829 with the purpose of making a comparative study of the methods used in England and in France.

127 PLACCAERT *Vande Staten Generael vande Gheunieerde Nederlanden. By den welcken, midts den redenen in’t langhe in’t selfde begrepen, men verklaert den Coninck van Spaegnien vervallen vande Overheyt ende Heerschappije van deze voorsz. Nederlanden, Ende verbiet zijnen Naem ende Zegel inde selve Landen meer te ghebruycken. &c. Nae de Cotype Tot Leyden, By Charles Silvius, 1581. 16 pp. Small 4to. Loose, kept in 19th-century paper covered boards.*

€ 1250

The famous Declaration of Independence of the Dutch provinces and founding text of the independent Netherlands.

The Act of Abjuration (Dutch: *Plakkaat van Verlatinghe*, literally ‘placard of abjuration’), was the declaration of independence by many of the provinces of the Netherlands from Spain in 1581, during the Dutch Revolt.

Signed on 26 July 1581 in The Hague, the Act formally confirmed a decision made by the States General of the Netherlands in Antwerp four days earlier. It declared that all magistrates in the provinces making up the Union of Utrecht were freed from their oaths of allegiance to the King of Spain, Philip II. The grounds given were that Philip II had failed in his obligations to his subjects, by oppressing them and violating their ancient rights (an early form of social contract). Philip was therefore considered to have forfeited his thrones as ruler of each of the provinces which signed the Act.

The Act of Abjuration allowed the newly-independent territories to govern themselves, although they first offered their thrones to alternative candidates. When this failed, they formed the Dutch Republic, the predecessor of the modern state of the Netherlands. The Act also exacerbated the political divisions between the rebellious northern provinces and the southern provinces of the Spanish Netherlands, which did not sign the Act and remained loyal to Philip II.

The Act was remarkable for its extensive Preamble, which took the form of an ideological justification, phrased as an indictment (a detailed list of grievances) of King Philip. This form, to which the American Declaration of Independence bears striking resemblance, has given rise to speculations that Thomas Jefferson, when he was writing the latter, was at least partly inspired by the Act of Abjuration.

The Preamble was based on *Vindiciae contra tyrannos* by Philippe de Mornay, and other works of monarchomachs may have been sources of inspiration also. The rebels, in their appeal to public opinion, may have thought it more important to quote “authoritative” sources and refer to “ancient rights” they wished to defend. By deposing a ruler for having violated the Social

Contract with his subjects, they were the first to apply these theoretical ideas: the deposition of a king no longer was a theory, it was a fact.

There are various issues and/or printings of this text, some with the word "verclaert" in stead of, as in this copy "verklaert", and these are often also set from different type resulting in different pagination and obviously, different catchwords. This copy has a woodcut with the lion in the Dutch garden on the title-page.

128 (PLUMARD DE DANGEUL, L.J.) Remarques sur les avantages et les desavantages de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne, Par Rapport au Commerce & aux autres Sources de la Puissance des États. Traduction de l'Anglois du Chevalier John Nickolis. Seconde édition. A Leyde, 1754. Title printed in red and black. vi, (8), 408 pp. 12mo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt fillets on sides, spine richly gilt with gilt stamped ornaments and gilt lettering, all edges gilt, some very, very light wear, one scratch to front cover, corners lightly bumped, a beautiful copy.

€ 900

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

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

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

129 (POLIER DE SAINT-GERMAIN, A. DE.) Du Gouvernement des Moeurs. A Lausanne, Chez Jules Henri Pott & Comp., 1784. Title within decorative border and with nice title vignette. vi, 337, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, paper covered boards, corners, gilt lettering to spine, a bit worn.

€ 275

INED 3617; Conlon 84:1656; not in Kress, Goldsmiths or Einaudi.

First edition.

Rare treatise on moral sociology, national education (chapters 12, 13 and 14) and luxury, a major corrupting influence in society. Stresses the need and importance of free education for

children from poor families. - Title-page with, unfortunately, four library stamps, and one repeated on the last two pages.

130 PROCES des accusés d'Avril devant la Cour des Pairs. Paris, Pagnerre, 1834. - (Followed by:) PROCES du National de 1834 devant la Chambre des Pairs. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1834). 2 works in 1 volume. 208 pp. and 8 portraits added; 32 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, gilt number (5), marbled boards, a bit faded, and marbled edges.

€ 200

The first work deals with the revolt of silk workers in Lyon (April 9, 1834) after the cloth merchants again refuse to pay the agreed-upon rate for piecework. The revolt spreaded to other French cities, especially the Marais district of Paris, where it resulted in the massacre of the Rue Transnonain. The accused were among others Cavaignac, Landolf, Marast, Herbert, Fournier, Lebon, and Crévat.

The second work deals with the trial against *Le National*, an important revolutionary and republican newspaper of the Restoration, the July Monarchy, and the Second Republic. It was founded by Adolphe Thiers, François-Auguste Mignet and Armand Carrel with the express purpose of overthrowing not merely the Polignac government but the Bourbon dynasty. *Le National* was among only four newspapers that continued publication despite the July Ordinances.

The added portraits represent: Lebon, Guinard, Fournier, Landolf, Pichonnier, Poirotte, Varré, Marast, Delente.

131 PROCEZ-VERBAL de tout ce qui s'est passé en la Chambre du Tiers Etat. Touchant le premier article de leur Cahyer présenté au Roy. No place, 1615. (2), 174 (misnumbered 156) pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, raised bands, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 275

Lindsay & Neu 3369.

This work deals with Article I of the "Procez Verbal" of the Third Estate meeting in 1614-1615. This Article pertains to the sovereignty of the King. References are also made to Ravailac, assassin of Henry IV, Robert Estienne's Greek Testament, and lists of names of the deputies. - Somewhat stained in places.

132 PROUDHON, (P.J.) Correspondance. Précédée d'une notice sur P.J. Proudhon par J.A. Langlois. Paris, Lacroix et Cie., 1875. With a very nice portrait-frontispiece in volume 14. 14 volumes. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 700

Nettlau, p. 21.

The correspondence with Pauthier, Ackermann, Huguenet, Bergmann, Tissot, Darimon, but also with De Girardin, Michelet, Louis Blanc, Manzini, Dentu, etc., and even with the prince Napoléon, giving a clear insight in the course of a life and the making of an 'oeuvre' of one of the most famous and important theorists of anarchism in the 19th century.

133 PUFENDORF, S. VON. De rebus gestis Friderici Wilhelmi Magni, Electoris Brandenburgici, Commentariorum libri Novendecim. Berlin, for Jeremias Schrey & Heirs of Heinrich-Johann Meyer, 1695. With fine engraved frontispiece and dito portrait by S. Blesendorff. (12), 1634, (82) pp. Folio. Later overlapping vellum.

€ 900

First edition.

'Unter seinen Geschichtswerken ist die Biographie des Großen Kurfürsten wohl das bedeutendste, sie hat eine Erneuerung der historischen Methode in Deutschland eingeleitet' (Kleinheyer & Schröder, *Deutsche Juristen aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, 3.Auflage, p. 224). This is a very valuable history of the reign, as well as a monumental biography, of Frederick Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, under whose rule Prussia recovered greatly from the devastation of the Thirty Years War. Samuel von Pufendorf, German jurist, statesman and historian. His historical works are numerous and the present one belongs to the most important of these works. Not only are they based on a thorough use of the archives, but they also set forth a view of events marked by great vision and keen political insight. The present work was written when Pufendorf was invited by Elector Frederick William to come to Berlin, where many Huguenot refugees, after the Revocation of Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, were being welcomed into what became known as The Refuge.

134 QUESNAY, F. Essai phisique sur l'oeconomie animale. A Paris, Chez Guillaume Cavelier, 1736. (8), lvi, (20), 296, (16) pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, worn and rubbed.

€ 900

Kress S.3524; Goldsmiths 7346; not in Einaudi; *Francois Quesnay et la Physiocratie*, i, p.207 & 302.

First edition of what was to become Quesnay's most important contribution to new ideas on property and the 'droit naturel', which, however, were exposed in the later edition. 'Quesnay began his career as a surgeon, particularly with respect on bleeding techniques. In 1736 he published *l'Essai physique sur l'oeconomie animale*, his first major work' (Palgrave).

It is generally agreed that Quesnay's fysiological studies formed the basis for his later economic studies, showing the ulterior development of his practical philosophy or, which is the same for Quesnay, of his economic philosophy. The present work has a much broader view than Quesnay's other medical books which merely dealt with problems of the medical practice. 'The 'Essai physique' is [...] an examination of the necessary scientific basis. With great honesty he exerts himself to assess the results of contemporary knowledge in the field of chemistry, fysiology and the mental sciences'. - **Verso of last page handwritten annotations signed Jacques Labarthe.** Occasional spotting. Bound in a publisher's catalogue of 4 pp.

135 RAISONS, Les, ou les motifs véritables de la deffense du parlement & des habitans de Paris. Contre les pertubateurs du repos public, & les ennemis du Roy & de l'Estat. Paris, Fr. Preuveray, 1649. Woodcut title-vignette. 26 (misnumbered 16) pp. 4to. Modern marbled boards, gilt leather label.

€ 175

Moreau 2967; not in Welsh.

Passionate account of the events in the years 1648-1649 and ending with the decree by which Mazarin was declared a public enemy.

136 RAMEL, (J.P.) Journal de l'adjutant-général Ramel, commandant de la Garde du Corps Législatif de la République Française; l'un des déportés à la Guyane, après le 18 Fructidor: Sur les faits relatifs à cette journée, sur le Transport, le séjour et l'évasion de quelques uns des déportés; Avec des détails circonstanciés de la fin terrible du général Murinais, de Tronçon-Ducoudray, Lafond-Ladebat, etc. Londres, 1799. (4), 174 pp., 11, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Sabin 67627; Martin & Walter 28700; not in JFBL (R29, other edition).

One of several editions all published in 1799 and all with slightly different titles.

The last 11 pp., not mentioned by Sabin, contain a letter by Ramel to the 'Directoire exécutif' and his notes to the journal.

Account of life and exile in the French prison colony Cayenne, Guiana, where victims of the French Revolution were placed. Includes travel accounts in that colony, and relates the fates of Ramel, Pichegru, Barthélémy, Barbé-Marbois and others, giving facts relative to the voyage, residence and escape. Ramel was among those who escaped and he reached London via Paramaribo (Surinam).

Jean Pierre Ramel (Cahors, 1768- Toulouse, 1815) was one of the leaders of the royalist conspiracy who was deported to this colony after the plot failed. - With two engraved bookplates on the front paste-down.

137 RAPINE, F. Recueil très-exact et curieux de tout ce qui s'est fait & passé de singulier & mémorable en l'Assemblée générale des Etats tenus à Paris en l'année 1614 & particulièrement en chacune séance du Tiers Ordre. Avec le Cahier dudit Ordre, & autres pièces concernans le mesme sujet. A Paris, au Palais, 1651. (8), 564, 256 pp. 4to. Modern overlapping vellum.

€ 600

Bourgeois & André, 3278; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, R-177.

Rare original edition of this important work dealing with the Estates General of 1614, the last to be held under the Ancien Régime.

Indispensable and very important source, Rapine as 'avocat du Roi au présidial de Saint-Pierre le Moustier et député aux Etats-Généraux a été un témoin oculaire. Son livre donne des détails précis et très nombreux sur les délibérations du tiers: le récit est complété par la reproduction de textes, décisions, harangues, etc. Source de premier ordre' (Bourgeois-André). - Somewhat browned throughout.

138 RAPPOPORT, CH. Déclarations de Charles Rappoport devant le Conseil de Guerre de Paris (le 3 juin 1918). (Sténographie). No place, (about 1919). 23, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 200

In this pamphlet Rappoport explained his views on the war. Accused of 'defaitism' Rappoport was condemned to prison and this pamphlet was confiscated and seized by the police. It had therefore to be published clandestinely.

Charles Rappoport (1865, Dukštas, Lithuania - November 17, 1941, Saint-Cirq-Lapopie, Cahors, France) was a Russian-born French militant communist politician, journalist and writer. A

Jewish intellectual, and a multilingual scholar, he's been referred to as "a grand man of French radicalism".

Exceptional copy with a very significant autograph dedication by the author to M. Rolland, dated 10 november 1918, reading: 'fin des crimes capitaliste et nationaliste'.

139 RECUEIL de réglemens dépendans des droits confiés à l'administration de la régie générale. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Prault, 1783. With one folding table. 2 volumes. (8), 304 pp.; (2), (305)-622 (misnumbered 628) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, red and green labels with gilt lettering, red edges, rear joint with short split at foot of spine.

€ 800

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in NEHA; Conlon 83:569.

Very rare and important first edition, and a very nice copy, interleaved throughout with blank paper.

Contents: Droit unique sur les cuirs & peaux; droits réservés; octrois municipaux; huiles et savons; amidon; offices supprimés; papiers et cartons; marque d'or et d'argent; marque des fers; cartes; inspecteurs aus boissons; inspecteurs aux boucheries; sols pour livre; doubles & triples droits sur l'eau-de-vie. In 1780, Necker trusted a 'Régie générale' with the care of the 'droits d'aide' and in general with all the 'droits se percevant par exercise'. The 'régisseurs généraux' had to advance a million livres (later 1.2 million). At first there were 25, and later 28 of these 'régisseurs généraux'. In 1789 the régie générale generated slightly over 50 million. See: Marion, *Dictionnaire des Institutions*, p. 477.

The work is usually bound in one volume, as the Conlon copy is, but here the insertion of many blank sheets and quires has vastly expanded the size of the volume which has hence been bound in two volumes. - Faint marginal waterstain in blank upper margin of first 35 pages.

140 RENAUDOT, T. (ED.) Recueil général des questions traictées es Conférences du Bureau d'Adresse, sur toutes sortes de matières; par les plus beaux esprits de ce temps. A Paris, Chez la veuve G. Loyson, 1655-1656. 5 volumes. (16), 840 (misnumbered 838) pp.; (8), 840 (misnumbered 868), (8, misbound) pp.; (4), 904, (6) pp.; (10), 920 pp.; (8), 478 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, slightly worn.

€ 7000

Brunet, iv, 1173; Sgard, *Dictionnaire des Journaux*, i, pp. 238-240.

The original editions are very rare, and poorly represented even in major collections.

Collection of 345 essays concerning a wide range of subjects, edited by Theophraste Renaudot and his sons Isaac and Eusèbe. Théophraste Renaudot (1586-1653), founder of French journalism and of various institutions for social betterment. Touched by the hordes of paupers who infested Paris after the wars of religion, he opened the first employment agency. In 1631 he established what is generally regarded as the first French newspaper, the *Gazette*, later called *Gazette de France*, which appeared weekly up to 1914. Both Louis XII and Richelieu, realizing the power exerted by the press upon public opinion, contributed to the *Gazette*, and Richelieu granted Renaudot a news monopoly. He founded, in anticipation of the Academy of Sciences, a learned society, whose purpose was to give a weekly lecture, followed by a symposium, on any subject other than theology and politics. The conferences were open to all who bothered to come and they were conducted in French, the topic of each conference was decided by the participants. To allow maximum freedom of speech and expression the names of the

contributors were not given in the printed texts. It is known that many of the leading philosophers took part in these conferences: Gassendi, Descartes, Campanella, Mersenne and both father and son Pascal are only a few of those believed to have participated.

Topics dealt with are among others "The movement or immobility of the earth" (a highly controversial subject), perpetual motion, a variety of medical topics, a large number of philosophical topics, and also social issues were discussed: *S'il est meilleur à un Etat d'avoir des Esclaves?* - *De la mémoire artificielle* - *Du règlement des pauvres* - *De la cabbale* - *Des comètes* - *De la Methode* (de Descartes) - *De la coustume* - *De l'imagination*, etc. etc..

After the death of his protector, Richelieu, all Renaudot's 'innocent inventions', with the exception of his newspaper, were suppressed by the Parlement of Paris, but they exerted a lasting influence upon the institutional development of France. - On all titles ownership's entry of Abraham Girard, dated 1658. Some occasional spotting. Volume 2 without a publisher's name.

141 REVUE rétrospective ou Archives secrètes du dernier gouvernement (1830-1848). Edited by H. Taschereau. Paris, 1848. 33 nrs bound in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards (spine lightly discoloured).

€ 500

Hatin 494.

All published and indispensable source for the history of the July Monarchy in France.

Contains a.o. under the heading *Affaires du 12 Mai 1839* a document suggesting that Louis-Auguste Blanqui was paid by the police. He published some depositions made by Blanqui at the Ministry of the Interior. Maurice Dommaget, who devoted many years of study to Blanqui, was reluctantly convinced at the time he began his studies, that Tachereau had been telling the truth, but changed his opinion later. At any rate, the publication provoked Blanqui's famous reply: "Rédacteurs, vous êtes des lâches."

Jules Antoine Tachereau was a journalist, member of the moderate liberal opposition during the July Monarchy and set on the right of the Constituent Assembly in 1848. The present work is a collection of secret pieces, private correspondances, police reports and similar material, found after the 1848 revolution in the Tuileries and the ministries: correspondance of Louis-Philippe with his family and his agents, ministers with Louis-Philippe, texts dealing with secret funds, the Spanish mariages, Mazzini, Don Carlos, Descazes, Guizot, etc. etc. - Rare with the final numbers 32/33 although in photostat and thus loosely inserted.

142 (RICCI, L.) *Riforma degl' istituti pii della città di Modena*. Modena, eredi di Bart. Soliani, (1787). (2), 3-7, (1), 221, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 650

Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 562; Einaudi 4757; McCulloch, p. 306; not in Goldsmiths; Mattioli, as part of the *Scrittori Classici* but no separate edition.

First edition.

Ludovico Ricci (1742-1799) was born near Modena. He held different posts chiefly connected with charity organisations and taxation. The above work is a valuable monograph, full of historic and scientific statistics. The economic problem of the administration of charity forced itself on governments and Ricci studied the problem for Modena. His study far surpasses the limits of a monograph relating solely to a small state. He treats the problem of the reform of the

charity institutions from a rational and systematic point of view. He shows the economic disadvantages of an improved system of public charity, that it tends to the increase of beggary and of the numbers of the poor. Those poor only who are unable to work should be relieved, those who are able to work should be helped solely by work being procured for them. Ricci's views on population are theoretically interesting; he has been called a precursor of Malthus, but, though he touches on the population question, he regards it from a different point of view from Malthus, and more closely approaches modern scientific conclusions (Palgrave, iii, pp. 309-310). 'Remarkable for being one of the first works published in Italy, in which the utility of such institutions was called in question' (McCulloch). - Somewhat spotted.

143 ROSAS et Montevideo devant la Cour d'Asises. (Le 14 Octobre 1851). Paris, Madame de Lacombe, 1851. 127 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original covers preserved.

€ 250

Sabin 73220.

Defamation trial brought before the Cour d'Assises of Paris by the Montevidean General Pacheco y Obes against the directors of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* concerning the events in Latin America, a period called the Great War between the de-facto ruler of Argentina, Rosas, and the republic of Uruguay. Includes 'pièces justificatives'.

144 (ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR.) Richesse de l'Etat. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). - (Followed by:) (ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR.) Développement du plan intitulé: Richesse de l'Etat, par le même auteur. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). - (Followed by:) (MOREAU, J.N.) Doutes modestes sur la Richesse de l'Etat, ou Lettre écrite à l'auteur de ce système, par un de ses confrères. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez Bonaventure Ruinart, (1763). 3 pieces bound in 1 volume. 8 pp.; 10 pp.; 8 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 450

First work: Cf.: Kress 6135-6; Goldsmiths 9901; Einaudi 4902; Higgs 3000, note; INED 3966; Mattioli 3141.

One of the editions published in the year 1763 when the text was published for the first time. This is the rare 4to edition.

Page 2 contains the *Tableau de répartition de deux millions personnes*. 'This tract, proposing a single tax, graduated in twenty groups of 100.000 taxpayers each, was the anonymous work of a young official. As it was allowed to circulate, the Physiocrats, who had been cowed into silence by the imprisonment of Mirabeau for producing his *Théorie de l'impôt*, (1760), concluded that they might now renew their activities' (Higgs).

Second work: Cf. Kress 6134; Einaudi 4901; Higgs 3270; INED 3963; Mattioli 3140; not in Goldsmiths.

One of the editions of the first year of its appearance, it further elaborates the theories of the author as put forth in his previously published *Richesse de l'Etat*.

Third work: Cf.: Kress 6122; Goldsmiths 9888; Einaudi 4010; Higgs 3001; INED 3275; Mattioli 2475.

First edition.

The starting point of many discussions provoked by Roussel's theory.

145 ROUX, V. *Analyse historique de l'établissement du crédit public en France*. Par Vital Roux, Régent de la Banque. Paris, Bossange père, 1824. With 6 folding tables. (4), 234 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 425

Kress C.1330; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 560. First edition.

This is a history of public finances during the Restoration and of the establishment of public credit in France. The author was born in Bellay, around 1760, and died in Strasbourg in 1846. He started his career with a trading company in Lyon, and after that went to work for the house of Delessert in Paris. He founded himself a trading company but with little success. He became regent of the Banque de France, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris and one of the editors of the Code de Commerce. In 1819, he established the world's first school of management, a kind of business school providing special instruction for young people who had finished their academic studies and intended to pursue a career in commerce and industry. Roux's school, the *École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris*, still exists today as the ESCP-EAP "European School of Management", with branches in Paris, Oxford, Madrid and Berlin. - A very nice copy with ample margins.

146 RUSSKII Krest'Janskii Byt v kartinakh - LEBEN und Treiben der Russischen Bauern in Bildern. Moskou, Hermann Kirsten, 1844. 8 lithographs by H. Kirsten after D. Hagen. Oblong 4to. Illustrated lithographed cover with title in both Russian and German.

€ 250

The titles of the 8 lithographs are: National Tanz - Mittagmahlzeit - Das Dreigespann - Der Wasser Führer - Das Näschenspiel - Der Sonntag Abend - Der Handel vor Weihnachten - Das öffentliche Zusammenkommen. These titles appear also in Russian.

The lithographs are loosely kept in the lithographed covers, all lightly spotted in the blank margins.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

149 (SCHOMBERG, A.C.) Remarques historiques et politiques sur le tarif du Traité de Commerce, conclu entre la France et l'Angleterre, avec des Observations préliminaires. Traduit de l'Anglais par M.D.S.D.L. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Buisson, 1788. 174 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 325

Goldsmiths 13594; Einaudi 5168; not in Kress (see B.1334 for the English edition); not in Black (see 1549 for the English edition); not in Mattioli.

First French edition, the first English edition was published in 1787.

Translated by De Serres de la Tour with notes by Mallet du Pan. Deals with the Anglo-French Commercial treaty, concluded in 1786. Also called "The Eden Treaty", it was signed between Great Britain and France in 1786, named after the British negotiator William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland (1744-1814). It effectively ended, for a brief time, the economic war between France and the British and set up a system to reduce tariffs on goods from either country. It was spurred on in Britain by the secession of the thirteen American colonies, and the publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. British Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger was heavily influenced by the ideas of Smith, and was one of the key motivators of the treaty. Obstinacy in negotiations on the part of the British made the commercial agreement almost wholly beneficial to the British, and the unequal protection on certain industries ended up hurting the French economy. This treaty is often considered to be one of the grievances of the French people that sparked the French Revolution.

150 SCHOTT, A.F. *Res, quae functionem recipiunt, definit et orationem sollemnem muneris professoris auspiciandi caussa*. Leipzig, J.F. Langenhemius, 1767. 16 pp. 4to. Disbound, with a small paper backstrip.

€ 175

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

€ 600

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

Scarce first edition.

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

152 STATUTS et règlements concernant la Communauté des maîtres couvreurs-plâtriers de la ville, fauxbourgs et banlieue de Rouen, des Corps réunis par Arrêts et lettres patentes, des premier et onze Mars mil sept cent quarante-six, registrés en Parlement le cinq Mai mil sept cent cinquante-neuf. (Drop-head title). A Rouen, De l'Imprimerie de P. Leconte, no date (1763 or 1764). 44 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 350

Not in Blanc, *Bibliographie des corporations ouvrières*; not in Bourgeois & André.

Organizes and regulates this corporation (roofers-plasterers) in 25 articles: deals with the election of officers, employment and training of the pupils, limits of the profession and how

the work is to be executed in certain cases, rights of professionals coming from other cities and villages, theft and other irregularities, materials to be used and not to be used, religious duties, wrongly or badly executed work, position of widows and their rights, etc. etc.

These regulations are followed by Lettres Patentes confirming these regulations (Mars 1751), Arrêts de la Cour du Parlement de Rouen (Février 1758), Extrait des Registres de la Cour (1759) and finally the Sentence de Police (Mai 1763). - With a faint stain in the inner lower blank margin.

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

€ 300

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

First edition.

Quérard has a long note on this work and its author. The text formulates in a strong and decisive tone the politics of the House of Austria. The text was published again by the 'Académie des Bibliophiles' in 1866 by Anatole de Montaiglon and with a bibliographic study. A second edition was published in 1760, Ratisbonne. Among other things, the author puts forth a project for perpetual peace. - Paper browned due to the quality of the paper.

154 TARIF complet des droits et restitutions des douanes, sur l'importation, exportation et gabotage dans le royaume d'Angleterre, suivie des tables exactes des droits, restitutions, gratifications, primes & permissions d'accises, avec les additions des sessions actuelles. Traduit de l'Anglais, & revue par M. Laugier, interprète juré de la langue anglaise de la ville de Marseille. A Marseille, Chez Pierre-Ant. Favet, 1788. (8), 105, (1) pp. Oblong 4to. Sewn in blind covers, small damage to spine.

€ 500

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Conlon 88:2248 (stating that the original English work is unknown).

Very scarce first edition.

The 'Épître Dédicatoire' reads 'De l'Éditeur Anglais à M. Richard Frewin, Ecuyer, un des Officiers des Douanes de Sa Majesté.' Furthermore the text states that this Mr. Frewin has produced the tables, that Mr. Frewin wants to remain in the background but that he must be seen as the principal author of the work. If there ever was an English original is unknown: no English version of this work exists. However, it may be that this is a French version of the item listed under Goldsmiths 12314: "The rates of merchandize, as settled by the Acts of 12 Car. II. Cap.4, II Geo I, cap 7 With the duties and drawbacks" published in 1782 and of which Richard Frewin was one of the compilers.

This is a nicely printed list of import and export rates, a very detailed listing in alphabetical order by product and country or source of origin, with the rates given in both English and French currency. Includes rates on paper (writing paper, copper plate paper, printing paper, whited brown, brown paper, etc.) giving various sorts of paper (Impérial; Sur-Royal, Cartouche, Bleu Royal, Lumber-main, etc.) and the dimensions of paper. - With library-stamps on front

cover and a few pages: Archives. Chambre de Commerce de Marseille. Bibl. C.C.M. Échange 1934.

155 TARIF général des droits de sorties et entrés du Royaume, & des provinces esquelles les Bureaux ne sont établis, ordonnez estre levez sur toutes les marchandises & denrées. Arresté au Conseil Royal le 18 septembre 1664. Avec l'Édit du Roy de mesme mois, portant réduction et diminution des droits des entrées sur les denrées & marchandises; et suppression de la nouvelle imposition d'Anjou; des tabliers establis pour la levée d'icelles; des droits appellez de massicault & autres; et règlement pour la perception desdits droits. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie d'Antoine Iacquin, 1672. 91, 21 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine with gilt lettering.

€ 800

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Bourgeois & André 5918.

The first edition of this act was published in 1664, and regulated various taxes in those areas where the "cing grosses Fermes" had no jurisdiction. These tariffs would become subject to regular additions and changes throughout the 17th and 18th century. The earliest edition listed by Bourgeois & André is the one of 1681.

These collections offer very interesting and important documentation concerning import and export policy of the French state, duties, trading companies, the colonies and trade with various foreign countries and these allow us to follow the development of trade and commerce of France with its colonies and other foreign countries. - Hole in title, touching a few letters of the impressum, repaired.

156 TRAITE touchant la suppression de la mendicité et l'administration des pauvres dans la ville d'Anvers. A Anvers, Chez J. Grange, 1780. With 9 tables. 87, (17) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with partial loss of calf along the joints, somewhat rubbed.

€ 450

Conlon 80:636; not in Granier; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, apparently quite scarce.

The Avant-Propos is a short historical essay on mendicity and charity, describing the problems in combatting it, the methods employed in Yverdun, Ath, Courtrai, Bruges, Tournai and Gand, followed by a detailed exposition of the laws, organisation, and the institutions, instructions for those employed in this work, financial organization, followed by the actual treatise on the suppression of mendicity. The work actually describes the new set-up and newly formed organisations in the city of Anvers dealing with poverty and mendicity. These new organisations were based on laws issued late in 1779 in Anvers. One of the new inventions was the subdivision of the city into 'quartiers' to make administration much more easy.

The 9 tables are examples of forms which should be used for the entire administration of the poor in Antwerp giving a "visual" demonstration of how the new structure will work and has to be administered.

The last page contains the errata. A few contemporary marginal annotations, old handwritten name in upper blank portion of title-page, label with name "Deboutteville" on front paste-down.

157 TRES-HUMBLE remonstrance du Parlement au Roy, et à la Reyne regente. A Paris, Par les Imprimeurs & Libraires ordinaires du Roy, 1649. 16 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

Moreau 3814; not in Welsh.

First edition.

Claims that the fundamental law of the monarchy is that there should only be one master in title and function and that it is disgraceful to the prince and injurious to the subjects if one individual should receive too much attention or affection: these should be given to all equally and belong to no other than the king. Signed Janvier 21, 1649. Attributed to Président Le Coigneux.

158 TRES-HUMBLE requeste au Roy. Sur la disposition de la Chambre de Iustice. Par un officier des finances. No place, 1615. 14 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

Lindsay & Neu 3600; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 521; Kress 349; not in Bourgeois & André; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

This inquiry into the prevailing system of the Chambre de Justice is written by an Officer of Finance. Reforms must be made.. - Number in old ink on title, a bit browned.

159 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. Projet d'une dixme royale qui supprimant la taille, Les Audes, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires; & tous autres Impôts onereux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roy un Revenu certain et suffisant, sans frais; & sans être à charge à l'un de ses Sujets plus qu'à l'autre, qui s'augmenteroit considerablement par la meilleure Culture des Terres. Par: Monsr. le Maréchal De Vauban, Chevalier des Ordres du Roy, Commissaire General des Fortifications, & Gouverneur de la Citadelle de Lille. No place, 1707. Sphere on title. With 4 folding tables. xii, 268 pp. 12mo. Modern vellum, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

INED 4397; Bourgeois & André 6702; Stourm 63; Carpenter, *Economic bestsellers*, X, 3 or 5; Kress 2584 & 2585; Goldsmiths 4432.

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

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

160 (VENTO DES PENNES, L.N.) *La Noblesse ramenée à ses vrais principes, ou Examen du développement de la Noblesse commerçante*. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint et Saillant, 1759. iv, 307, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 350

Kress 5819; Einaudi 5860; Higgs 1981; INED 4410; Leblanc 217; Conlon 59:1259; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition of this critical analysis of Coyer's famous work, *La Noblesse Commerçante*.

'Sans partager l'opinion de Coyer, l'auteur de *La Noblesse Commerçante*, Vento admet cependant la nécessité de développer le commerce, et expose quelques moyens aptes à le favoriser. En outre, Vento juge le célibat des prêtres et des officiers nécessaire, raison qui étaye encore sa théorie selon la noblesse ne doit pas déroger en s'occupant de commerce' (INED).

161 VOLNEY, C.F. (CHASSEBOEUF, COMTE DE.) *The law of nature, or principles of morality deduced from the physical constitution of mankind and the universe*. Printed for T. Stephens by F. & R. Bailey, 1796. viii, (2), 161, (1) pp. 16mo. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt decorative border on sides, spine gilt with gilt lettering.

€ 750

Martin & Walter, 33801.

First English edition.

Volney, French *philosophe* and historian. His revolutionary career was quite distinguished: he defended civil rights and freedoms, attacked the church strongly, and later opposed the excesses of the Jacobins. In 1795 he went to the United States where he was well received by Washington. Adams, however, was unforgiving of Volney's severe criticisms of his political writings. In addition, a theological quarrel with Joseph Priestley, who was then in America, did not dispose Adams favorably towards visiting philosophers. Accused of being a secret agent, Volney was forced to leave America in 1798, but by then he had travelled all over the country. The present work is a translation of his important *La Loi naturelle, ou Catéchisme du citoyen français*. In this work he affirmed a natural law given by God, but this natural law is essentially physical. The moral aspect of natural law is only an extension of the biological requirement for self-preservation and 'perfection' on the part of the individual and the species. Consequently, morals could become an exact science (L.G. Crocker in the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). "Volney was in essence a man of the Enlightenment. His rationalism, his distrust of all forms of prejudices, his hostility against dogmas, his faith in progress, his open mind for alternative ideas, and his deep concern for the investigation of facts made him a true disciple of Diderot, Helvétius, and d'Holbach. Volney, however, thought differently from his predecessors on several important points and opened the way for the development of ethnology and cross-cultural psychology. (.....) Volney was one of the first Europeans to understand the importance of the scientific study of acculturation, but he came too early" (Muarice Mauviel in: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 4, pp. 233-235).

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

€ 600

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First edition was published in 1734.

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

163 (ZAHOROWSKI, J.) *Les Intrigues secretes des Jésuites, traduites du Monita secreta; où l'on a joint l'Extrait de la Faculté de Théologie de Paris de l'an 1554. Et la prophétie de Sainte Hildegarde, morte en 1181.* Turin, Jacques Daniel, bon sujet du Prince, à l'enseigne de la vérité, 1718. Title printed in red and black. (4), 66, (2) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Conlon 18:757; Lacouture, *Les Jésuites*, ii, pp. 85-88.

First edition.

Important work forming part of the campaign against the Jesuits. The *Monita Secreta* was a guide allegedly written by the Jesuits explaining how to gain riches and make influential friends; bibliographers often attribute it to a Pole, Jerome Zaorowsky, exiled from the Society in 1611 and who became 'curé d'une paroisse de Silésie. S'inspirent très librement des lettres adressées, sous le titre *Monita generalia*, aux membres de la Compagnie par le 'général' (alors Mutius Vitelleschi), Zahorowski rédigea les *Monita Secreta* (Instructions secrètes) où il prétendait dévoiler les méthodes par lesquelles la Société de Jésus fondait sa puissance en captant aussi bien les héritages que les confiances' (Lacouture). The *Monita Secreta* were first published in 1612 in Crakow with subsequent editions published in Prague and Padova. The ecclesiastical authorities had denounced the publication as a forgery from day one, but nevertheless another edition was published in 1761, shortly before the Jesuits were expelled from France, and in the context of the government's campaign against the Jesuits the work had an immense success. - Inner margin of title strengthened. Date and number in old ink in upper margin of title.