

1 A MONSEIGNEUR l'éminentissime Cardinal (Mazarin). (Drop-head title). No place, (ab. 1646). 4 pp. Small 4to. Modern boards.

€ 150

Not in Moreau.

The 'officiers des élections de France' draw attention to the fact that they already paid 120.000.000 livres under the reign of Louis XIII, and again 20.000.000 under the Regency, and that new payments as proposed for 1647, 1648 and 1649 will reduce them to the utmost poverty. - A little stained.

2 AGRICOLA, G. De mensuris & ponderibus romanorum atque graecorum lib. V. De externis mensuris & ponderibus lib. II. Ad ea, quae Andreas Alciatus denuo disputavit de mensuris & ponderibus, brevis defensio lib. I. De mensuris, quibus interualla metimur lib. I. De restituendis ponderibus atq. mensuris lib. I. De precio metallorum & monetis lib. III. Basel, apud H. Frobenium et N. Episcopium, 1550. Two full-page illustrations in the text. (8), 179, (3), 181-192, one blank leaf, 193-340, (16) pp. Small folio. 17th-century calf, spine gilt with raised bands, excellent repaired binding.

€ 1000

Adams A.344; BMSTC (German), p. 8; Kress S.123 (lacking the blank 251-252); Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 171-173.

Final and enlarged edition of this work, first published in 1533. The last three texts are published here for the first time.

The first work is one of Agricola's most important and became a standard work on ancient weights and measures. It is 'a valuable book of reference on the history of ancient measures ... The book is also valuable to the student of Roman and Greek numerals, and of various symbols of measures. Such works explain the origin of certain systems of measures employed before the metric system was developed, and of such symbols as are still used by apothecaries' (Smith). - Title-page browned and with faint stains, pages 198-230 with a small wormtrack in lower blank margin, internally a very good copy with good margins. Both blanks, q8 and x6, are present.

3 AL'BOM Indijskich i Persidskich Miniatur XVI-XVIII VV - ALBUM of Indian and Persian Miniatures of the XVI-XVIIIth Centuries. Moscow, Vostocnoj Literatry, 1962. Portfolio containing 111 loose mounted plates (complete) of which 11 in colour, with a booklet of 81, (1) pages in Russian containing descriptions of the plates + a smaller (8vo) booklet with short descriptions of same in English. Folio. Portfolio of olive green cloth with decorative blind stamping, titles in Cyrillic on front.

€ 650

Originally compiled in Iran in the middle of the 18th century by Muhammad-Hadi, Muhammad-Baqir and Muhammad-Sadiq, and acquired in 1912 from the Russian Museum to which it had been given in 1910 as a personal gift of Emperor Nicolai II. It has been housed since in the permanent collection of the Institute for the History of Material Culture in Leningrad (formally known as the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia).

It contains reproductions of the works of miniature painters and calligraphers Abu-I-Hasan Nadir as-Zaman, Ali-Quli-Bek Jabbar, Bayak, Govardhan, Gul-Muhammad Haddji Muhammad, Manohar Das, Mansur, Mir Kalam, Muhammad-Baqir Muhammad-Hadi,

Muhammad-Riza-yi Hindi, Muhammad-Sadiq, Muhammad Sultani, Muhammad-Zaman, Nanha, Visnu Das, Mir Imad al-Hasani.

Presentation copy by the Library of the Institute of Peoples of Asia, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, to my father, Anton Gerits (here written as Geritz), dated October 29, 1964.

4 (ANTHOINE DE SAINT-JOSEPH, A.I.) *Essai historique sur le commerce et la navigation de la Mer-Noire, ou Voyage et entreprise pour établir des rapports commerciaux et maritimes entre les ports de la Mer-Noire et ceux de la Méditerranée*. Paris, H. Agasse, an XVIII (1805). With the folding map loosely inserted. xvi, 300, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, sprinkled edges, somewhat rubbed and worn along extremities, tiny loss of calf at head of spine.

€ 600

Kress B.4881; Goldsmiths 19056 (without the map); *Catalogue Russica*, i, A-818; Polak 115; not in Einaudi.

First edition

The author, a merchant at Marseille, proposed a plan for an economic union between France, Russia and Poland and to create commercial possibilities through the Black Sea and Bosphorus. The French government recognized the importance of his ideas and entrusted him with a mission to Russia, to investigate the possibilities of his plan. Catherine II and Potemkine were also interested in the project and new commercial relations and contacts were established: this is not an utopian dream but it was in actual fact a real and successful project.

5 ARGENSON, (R.L. DE VOYER) D'. *Considérations sur le gouvernement ancien et présent de la France, comparé avec celui des autres Etats, suivies d'un nouveau plan d'administration*. Deuxième édition, corrigée sur ces manuscrits. Amsterdam (Paris), 1784. (4), viii, (9)-301 pp. 8vo. Nineteenth-century half calf, blind and gilt decorations to spine, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards and marbled edges.

€ 650

INED 87; Stourm, p. 107; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Carl Menger; Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, pp. 31-36; Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 93-103.

The rare second and improved edition, edited by de Paulmy, son of d'Argenson and printed in a limited number of copies. This is the second issue of the edition, without the errata leaf of the first issue while the errata have been corrected. The first issue of this edition is extremely scarce. The original title was to be: "Jusqu'ou la démocratie peut s'étendre dans un Etat monarchique", but this was changed into the title under which the book is now known. The text was substantially modified for the French market but even after these alterations the book was and remained forbidden and prosecuted. In this book, D'Argenson tries to establish the principles of democratic and municipal government and he is considered by Lichtenberger as one of the forerunners of the great social and economic reforms of later ages.

'Le texte de 1764 et celui de 1784 sont si dissemblables qu'ils ne peuvent pas être considérés de prime abord comme exprimant tous deux la pensée de d'Argenson' (Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*). In the preface to the second edition de Paulmy stresses the influence the work has had on the 'économistes', a fact that is confirmed by INED: 'Ces quelques exemples montrent

que sa doctrine économique a de nombreux point communs avec celles des disciples de Quesnay.'

René-Louis de Voyer de Paulmy, Marquis d'Argenson (1694-1757), French writer on economic and political subjects. The main principle in d'Argenson's philosophy was universal liberalism- 'not too much government' (pas trop gouverner). In politics the 'democracy' which he wished to 'admit into the monarchic state' depended primarily on the abolition of inherited distinctions between the estates and on the decentralization of administration. In the economic sphere he demanded the cessation of all interference with the production and circulation of goods (G. Weulersse in ESS, vol. 2, p. 182). 'En matière sociale et politique les idées de d'Argenson sont à la fois hardies, brutales et timorées... d'Argenson tend vers une sorte de socialisme imposé et surveillé par une aristocratie qui n'en prendrait que ce qu'elle voudrait' (Mornet, *Les Origines Intellectuelles de la Révolution Française*). - **With handwritten note on fly-leaf by Jules Renouvier stating 'édition originale et publié par le marquis de Paulmy, fils de l'auteur.'**

6 ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE - COLLECTION of 141 pieces, almost all relating to the Assemblée Nationale, the legislative body during the first period of the Revolution. Almost half of the 578 deputies representing the Third Estate were lawyers ! After a short struggle with the other two Estates and the King, the National Constituent Assembly was established and became the powerful legislative and constitution-making body of France. This body passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, passed provisions announcing equality before the law, freedom from arrest without due process, freedom of speech and press. It was this body that decided to confiscate and nationalize the properties of the Catholic church, it replaced the chaotic structure of the Ancien regime with a rational administrative system that consisted of 83 departments, it set important judicial reform in motion by establishing a new, graduated system of tribunals in both civil and criminal cases, abolished the sale of legal offices, and introduced the elective principle for judges, the most striking aspect of these judicial reorganization was its almost total separation from the crown, and it was this body that drafted the 1791 Constitution for France, the Assembly's major contribution to the French Revolution. Many of these topics are represented here in this collection, as well as a good number of other topics the Constituent had to deal with. Bound in 7 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, richly gilt spines with red morocco labels with gilt lettering.

€ 6000

Detailed list of all 141 items in this collection available on request.

7 ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS - PROCES de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs. Première et deuxième commissions du Bureau de Paris. 2ième édition, publiée par la Commission de propagande du Conseil fédéral parisien de l'A.I.T. Paris, dans les locaux de l'Association, juin 1870. - (*Followed by:*) TROISIEME PROCES de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs à Paris. Paris, Armand Le Chevalier, Juillet 1870. 2 volumes in 1. 216 pp.; vii, (1), 243 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, original covers preserved, top edge gilt.

€ 500

First editions.

The accused were a.o.: Chemalé, Tolain, Murat, Camélinat. The second volume (third process) in first edition, entirely dealing with the trial against the members of the International of Paris: Varlin, Murat, Malon, Johannard, Pindy, Combault, Avrial, Héligon, etc.

The International was twice suppressed in France, first in 1868 and again in 1870. Following the first repressions the Proudhonists quit the organization and left it in the hands of a younger generation of activists such as Benoit Malon, Eugene Varlin, etc. In 1872, by the law of 14 March, membership of the International or even agreement with its principles became punishable by imprisonment.

The French branch of the International wanted to reform the existing order, not to destroy it, and was even hostile to strikes at first. Cooperation and mutualism were goals of which the imperial government could approve, and initially the International was tolerated in France and even encouraged. At the same time, the International endorsed collectivization of agricultural property, which most of the French members accepted because they saw it as extending the cooperative idea to agriculture. Moreover, the organization grew increasingly activist after 1866. In February 1867 it supported a successful strike of bronze workers. In October and November 1867 it organized political demonstrations in Paris, and on the last day of that year the government undertook prosecution of its leaders. - Very rare, especially in this complete state.

8 AUSPITZ, R. & R. LIEBEN. Untersuchungen über die Theorie des Preises. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1889. xxxi, [1]; 555, [1] pp.; with diagrams in the text printed in red and black. Large 8vo. Uncut in original publisher's full cloth, spine and sides ruled and lettered in black; corners very slightly bumped, and faint dampstain to foreedge of lower board; two small private Japanese library stamps, on title page (Ex library from Nakamura), on final blank (personal name, Yu); a very good copy.

€ 4000

Batson, p. 40; Menger, col. 71; Theocharis pp. 151 and 218n; Einaudi 214; Mattioli 151 (first French translation, 1902, not this first edition).

Very rare first edition of the important work by Auspitz and Lieben, 'the book that assured its authors of a place among the eminent mathematical economists. It is essentially an exhaustive partial-equilibrium analysis of price in terms of an ingenious geometrical apparatus .... Auspitz and Lieben, though highly regarded by men like Edgeworth, Pareto and Fisher, never received the credit they deserved. In their local environment, in view of the Austrian School's intolerance for mathematics, they were academic outcasts' (New Palgrave, i, p. 144 f). Schumpeter called the the work 'one of the outstanding theoretical performances of the age' (Schumpeter p. 849).

The fundamental first chapter (of this work), preprinted in 1887 to fix priorities relative to Bohm-Bawerk, provides the basic tools. (.....) In subsequent chapters this apparatus is applied to a wide range of microeconomic problems and cases ..... An important final chapter extends the analysis monopoly, monopolistic competition, excise taxes and international trade, and includes a brilliant discussion of optimal tariffs (New Palgrave, p. 145).

9 AUX HABITANTS de Paris. Un de leurs concitoyens. (Paris), Plon frères, (1848). Large folio poster on pink paper.

€ 175

Not in *Les Murailles Révolutionnaires*.

Dated June 27, 1848, six o'clock in the morning.

Summons to united action 'contre la perversité des conspirateurs et des anarchistes' and signed by 'un combattant de Juin.'

10 BABEUF - SENCIER, G. Le babouvisme après Babeuf. Sociétés secrètes et conspirations communistes (1830-1848). Geneve, Mégariotis, no date. 348 pp. 8vo. Modern cloth, gilt lettering.

€ 75

Grandin, ii, 766.

Reprint of the edition published in Paris in 1912.

Traces the influence of Babouvist ideas among the 19th century revolutionaries, the role they played in the subsequent 19th century revolutions and in the secret societies.

11 (BAUDEAU, N.) Avis au peuple sur son premier besoin, ou Petits traités Economiques. Par l'Auteur des Ephémérides du Citoyen. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Hochereau, Desaint, Lacombe, 1768. 3 parts in 1 volume. (2), 152 pp.; 69, (1) pp.; 201, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, gilt lettering, gilt stamped unidentified arms in upper compartment, marbled edges.

€ 1500

Kress 6516; Goldsmiths 10441; Einaudi 4432; INED 273; Higgs 4373; Leblanc 99; Weulersse, i, pp. 160-161.

First edition.

I: Premier Traité sur le commerce des bleds.

II: Second Traité Sur la Mouture des Grains, & sur le Commerce des Farines.

III: Troisième Traité, sur la Fabrication et le commerce du pain, et sur le vrai moyen de pourvoir aux approvisionnements publics.

Nicolas Baudeau (1739-c1792). Born at Amoise, Baudeau entered the church, becoming a Canon and Professor of theology at the Chancelade Abbey. He was subsequently called to Paris in the service of Archbishop de Beaumont. In 1765, Baudeau founded the periodical *Ephémérides du Citoyen*, at that time a journal defending the mercantile system, in opposition to Quesnay and his followers. Baudeau however was converted to Physiocracy in 1766 by Dupont de Nemours and he turned his journal over to the promotion of physiocracy. He was the editor till late 1768 when he handed editorial responsibility to Dupont de Nemours. Perhaps the most interesting of Baudeau's many writings is his systematic exposition and development of the Physiocratic theory of luxury, the most complete version of that theory and as such wrongly ignored. The *Avis au Peuple* 'est un livre pratique, semi-technique, puisqu'il s'agit de mouture et de boulangerie; une oeuvre d'expédient, pourrait-on-dire, écrite en vue de remédier d'urgence à la cherté, 'enfin d'aider aux vues saines et généreuses de l'Administration, qui en de telles circonstances porte seule le poids de la misère du peuple et de l'ignorance des subministrations'' (Weulersse). - Lacks the title-page to the third part. Very rare.

12 BAYLE, M. Moÿse Bayle, Au peuple souverain et à la Convention Nationale. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de R. Vatar, (1793) - (Followed by:) DUPIN, (A.S.O.) Réponse à la dénonciation présentée par les veuves et enfans des ci-devant fermiers-généraux. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1794). - (Followed by:) DELAHAYE, C.G. Rapport sur J.B. Lacoste. No place, no date (Paris, 1794). - (Followed by:) LACOSTE, J.B. Aperçu des moyens de défense ..... décrété d'arrestation le 13 Prairial l'an III. No place, no date (Paris, 1795) - (Followed by:) PAUTRIZEL, (J.B.L.T.) A la Convention Nationale. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'imprimerie de Pain, (1795). Together 5 pieces bound in 1 volume. 8 pp.; 44 pp.; 18 pp.; 95 pp.; 4 pp. 8vo. Contemporary or near-contemporary boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 375

First work: Martin & Walter 2152.

Sur les actes de Fréron à Toulon et à Marseille, en 1793.

Second & third work: Martin & Walter 12019 & 9735.

Fourth work: Martin & Walter 18082.

Pp. 37 - end contain the 'pièces justificatives'.

Fifth work: Martin & Walter 26614.

Dated 12 Thermidor An II: 'Décrété d'arrestation sur une simple dénonciation le six de Prairial, la loi sur la garantie de la représentation nationale a été violée envers moi ..... Je demande d'être sans délais traduit à un tribunal pour être jugé, où à être mis en liberté.' - Some occasional browning.

13 BERGASSE, (N.) Cahier du Tiers-Etat à l'Assemblée des Etats-Généraux de l'année 1789; ou Instructions importantes aux députés sur la réforme des abus dont on doit faire la demande. En Janvier 1789. - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Lettre de M. Bergasse sur les Etats-Généraux. No place, 1789. - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Mémoire de M. Bergasse sur les Etats-Généraux, fixés au 27 Avril 1789, précédé de son désaveu de cayer du tiers-état, qui avoit paru sous son nom, & du dépôt qu'il a fait de ce mémoire en main de notaire, pour prévenir de pareils abus. No place, 1789. - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Discours de M. Bergasse sur la motion faite par M. l'abbé Sieyès, le 15 Juin 1789, portant que l'Assemblée des Députés des Communes se constitueroit en Assemblée des Représentans connus & vérifiés de la Nation. No place, (1789). - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Discours de M. Bergasse sur la manière dont il convient de limiter le pouvoir législatif & le pouvoir exécutif dans une monarchie. No place, 1789. - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Rapport du Comité de constitution sur l'organisation du pouvoir judiciaire, présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale. Par M. Bergasse. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, 1789. - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Protestation de M. Bergasse contre les assignats-monnoie. No place, (1789). - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Lettre de M. Bergasse, Député de la Sénéchaussée de Lyon, à ses commettans, au sujet de sa protestation contre les assignats-monnoie, accompagnée d'un tableau comparatif du système de Law, avec le système de la caisse à escompte & des assignats-monnoie, et suivie de quelques réflexions sur un article du Patriote Français rédigé par M. Brissot de Warville. No place, (1790). - (Followed by:) BERGASSE, (N.) Réponse au Mémoire de M. Montesquiou sur les assignats. Ecrits où l'on traite la question des assignats sous de nouveaux points de vue, et où l'on examine ce qu'il faut penser de l'établissement d'une

Banque publique dans les circonstances présentes. A Paris, Chez Lallement 1791. 9 pieces bound in 1 volume. 52, (misnumbered 43) pp.; 53 pp.; 47 pp.; (2), 25 pp.; 90 pp.; 64 pp.; 44 pp.; 56 pp.; (2), 67 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 900

First work: Martin & Walter 2643; INED 404.

Second work: Martin & Walter 2651; INED 407 (variant edition).

Third work: Not in Martin & Walter.

Fourth work: Martin & Walter 2664.

Fifth work: Martin & Walter 2666.

Sixth work: Martin & Walter 2656 (variant edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Seventh work: Martin & Walter 2667.

Eighth work: Martin & Walter 2648; not in Kress; Goldsmiths 14214.

Ninth work: Martin & Walter 2662; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Stourm, p. 188.

Nicolas Bergasse, lawyer, politician, and writer, representative of the Third Estate, one of the founders of the Société Mesmer (société de l'Harmonie Universelle), one of the founders of the société Gallo-Américaine and member of the Société des Amis des Noirs. Born in Lyon to a bourgeois family, Bergasse became a lawyer and in 1775 began pleading cases before the Parlement of Paris. At first he mixed in the circles of the *philosophes*, and started as a revolutionary radical. The course of the revolution increasingly worried him and he slowly moved to the more prudent and conservative side.

14 BILAN de la République Française, ou Tableau de ses dépenses pendant l'an 7, avec des observations très étendues sur la loi répressive du brigandage, du 24 messidor dernier. A Paris, Chez l'ex-ministre Ramel et chez tous les marchands de nouveautés, an VII (1799). 59, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 250

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond.

First edition.

Signed at end of page 52: 'Hyacinthe M...' Could well stand for Louis-Charles Hyacinthe Marmet. Deals with the cost of government (Corps-Législatif, Directoire-Exécutif, Ministres), analysis of the abuses and proposes remedies supported by a balance of income and expenditure of the republic.

15 BIOGRAPHIE des Cardinaux, Archevêques et Evêques Français, vivans; Précédée de la Déclaration du clergé de France de 1682 et de celle du 3 avril 1826; Par un Gallican. Paris, Chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1826. 128 pp. 32mo. Modern blue boards, original covers preserved.

€ 150

First edition?

Short biographies of cardinals, etc. and indicating in many cases whether or not they signed the declaration of 3 April, 1826.

16 BLANC, L. Organisation du travail. Cinquième édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée d'une polémique entre M. Michel Chevalier et l'auteur, ainsi que d'un appendice indiquant ce qui pourrait être tenté dès à présent. Paris, au Bureau de la Société de l'Industrie fraternelle, 1848. (4), 284 pp. 12mo. Sewn, original printed covers, spine a bit damaged, uncut, unopened.

€ 100

Kress C.7283; Goldsmiths 36031; not in Einaudi.

Important edition of this famous text, containing supplements not reprinted in later editions and containing his polemic with Michel Chevalier.

Louis Blanc's leading economic ideas are those of 'association' and 'the right to work'. In the present work he looks to the State to ensure that the opportunity to work under reasonable conditions of payment and employment shall be available for every citizen. Although Blanc wishes the State to institute this new system he does not wish it to take over the running of industry. It was here that Blanc and the Fourierists held opposing views; to Blanc the Fourierists wished to run the State and industry and control everything by means of a hierarchy of industrial administrators chosen from above (G.D.H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought*, i, p. 170).

17 (BONCERF, J.P.) Inconvénients des Droits féodaux. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint que Montesquieu a écrit sur les Fiefs, dans les Livres XXX & XXXI de l'Esprit des Loix. A Paris, 1776. - (*Bound with:*) (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) Essai sur le despotisme. Londres, 1775. 2 volumes in 1. (1), 155, (1) pp.; 275, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, small damage to joint at the foot of the volume.

€ 750

First work: Kress 7193; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; this edition not in INED; cf: Camus 1566; Peinot, *Livres Condamnés*, i, p. 43 (with wrong date).

Third edition, published in the same year as the first edition, first edition with this title.

Pierre-François Boncerf, French writer on agrarian subjects. While a clerk in the ministry of finance under Turgot he published a pamphlet, *Les inconvénients des droits féodaux*. According to Palgrave the work was published with the consent of Turgot. In it he attacked the contemporary system of feudal dues as ruinous to those who pay them, of little advantage to its beneficiaries and contrary to the principles of freedom. The solemn condemnation of the pamphlet by the *parlement* of Paris, which the king vetoed, and the ensuing controversy in the press, in which Voltaire took a prominent part, established Boncerf's reputation and resulted in the translation of the work into many European languages. The pages 70-end contain the relevant texts by Montesquieu. The first edition was published anonymously, the second edition under the assumed name M. Francaleu.

Second work: Higgs 6537; INED 3188 (1831 edition); Martin & Walter 24430; not in Goldsmiths (see 11518 for the second edition).

First 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. Of actual value seems again his remark '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)

18 BORIE, J. & P. BORDAS. Rapport présenté à la Convention nationale par J. Borie, député de la Corrèze, & P. Bordas, député de la Haute-Vienne, représentans du peuple, envoyés dans les départemens de la Haute-Vienne & de la Corrèze, pour le recrutement de trois cent mille hommes. (Drop-head title). (Paris), (At end:) Imprimerie nationale, (1793). 40 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering on spine.

€ 225

Martin & Walter, 4297.

The representatives on mission were "members of the National Convention assigned from 1792 through 1795 to oversee the armed forces, to enforce the law in the departments, to supervise the conscription of men or the drafting of horses for the army, or for other specific purposes that involved enforcing the laws and policies of the national government. The representatives on mission were numerous: from March 1792 to July 1794, as many as 130 deputies might be absent from the Convention on mission at any time. Because they extended the power of the Convention over the armed forces and the localities and suppressed counterrevolutionary movements, it is doubtful that the Revolutionary government could have succeeded or even survived without them" (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution 1789-1799*, vol. ii, p. 811).

19 (BOUFFONIDOR.) Les fastes de Louis XV, de ses Ministres, Maîtresses, Généraux, et autres notables personnages de son Règne. Première [- Seconde] Partie. A Ville-Franche, Chez la Veuve Liberté, 1782. Two volumes. civ, 350 pp.; (4), [351]-750 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary blind paper covers, paper labels to spines, loss of paper to spines, rubbed and worn, cords intact, an uncut copy.

€ 450

Conlon 82:851; Barbier, ii, col. 435; Cioranescu 13174; Peignot, ii, 224 (attributing the work to a certain de Levy); Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 255 (attribution to Ange Goudar !); Mars, 152 (but with an \* which denotes "uncertain attribution"); Weller, 217.

Rare first edition of one of the most successful libels published in the 2nd half of the 18th-century. One of the remarkable features of these "libels" was the fact that they had a political meaning, which made them different from the *chroniques scandaleuses* with which they can be compared as far as the preference for scandals goes. And it was precisely this combination of suggested objective history and the "revelation" of the private sins of persons of importance (ministers, members of the royal family, indeed the King himself, etc.) through with these "libels" desecrated the ruling powers and authorities.

"Although the book presented itself as an objective history of Louis's reign, it treated the reader to a scabrous inside account of his sex life" (R. Darnton, *The Literary Underground of the Old Regime*, p. 145 ff.) Darnton's analysis of this and other works sold in the days of the Ancien Régime, the trade, distribution, numbers of copies sold, and the disastrous effects these books had on the way people viewed authority, the King, the court and the magistracy, is not just fascinating reading but also shows how now forgotten authors and books provided "news" and effectively undermined the authority of the regime.

The pages ix-civ contain "Coup d'oeil sur l'histoire de Louis XV, pour servir d'instruction, de commentaire & de supplément à cet ouvrage." – A mediocre but internally fine copy.

20 BOURBON CONDE, DUC D'ENGHIEN - (BOUVENS, DE.) Discours funébre prononcé dans la chapelle de St. Patrik à Londres, le 26 avril 1804, au service solennel célébré pour le repos de l'âme de S.A.S Mgr. Le Duc d'Enghien. (Drop-head title). No place, (1804). 16 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 250

First edition.

Louis-Antoine de Bourbon Condé, duc de Enghien (1772-1804), last of the Condé's, Bourbon First Princes of the Blood, executed by Napoleon. Napoleon wished to discourage the *émigrés* in Germany from any thought of attacking France and to deliver a forceful warning to the Bourbon pretender, Louis XVIII, and his court. He sent soldiers into Baden -altogether illegally- who seized the duc d'Enghien and returned him to Vincennes to be tried for treason. The Duke was guiltless unless one considers that ten years earlier he had served in the *émigré* army of his grandfather. Nevertheless, a court-martial, formed at Vincennes, found him guilty, and he was executed on 20 March 1804.

21 BOURDON-DESPLANCHES, (L.J.) Projet nouveau sur la manière de faire utilement en France le commerce des grains. Par M. Bourdon Desplanches, ancien premier Commis dans les Finances. A Bruxelles, et se trouve à Paris, Chez la Veuve Esprit, 1785. 152 pp. 8vo. Modern half citron morocco, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, a lovely copy.

€ 900

Kress B.820; Goldsmiths 12849; INED 735bis; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 132; not in Einaudi.

First edition, very rare.

It is a reply to Roubaud's work *Representation to the Magistrates* ..... The author denounces the French policies regarding wheat and criticizes the absolute freedom of its trade and circulation. He proposes the maintenance of the legislation in force, but he tempers it by proposing the creation of companies of commerce, which will have the sole authority to import or export in the kingdom. They will have to create, in the important cities, granaries where the farmers and proprietors will be able to carry the unsold grains, which are bought for them at a fixed price. The author concludes his study with a critique of Necker's *Traité de l'Administration des Finances* with regard to the paragraphs relating to grains, which contradict the propositions set out in his own work (Leblanc, our translation). 'The unlimited freedom of the grain trade has many disadvantages for the economy and the population. Bourdon proposes a more moderate system: to set up a trading company entrusted exclusively with the export and import of grain, the establishment of public granaries, the fixing of the price of bread in each place, and so on. This system, moreover, would make it possible to abolish taxes without diminishing the revenues of the king: levying a duty on the quintal of wheat (INED, our translation).

22 BUTENVAL (CH.A.H.) Etablissement en France du premier tarif général de douanes 1787-1791. Etude d'histoire et d'économie comparées. Paris, Guillaumin, 1876. xvi, (17)-205 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers, uncut, discoloured along edges, slightly worn (Traditions économiques de France, II).

€ 125

First edition.

The Comte de Butenval was a diplomat before the French Second Empire with a short interruption after the February revolution, which brought him to Portugal, Turkey and Belgium. Between 1853 and 1865 he was 'conseiler d'État.' In 1865 he became a senator in which position he proved to be a ardent adherant of economic liberalism and a liberal in politics.

23 BYNKERSHOEK, C. VAN. Cornellii van Bynkershoek, jcti et senatoris, opuscula varii argumenti, his inscriptionibus: I Praetermissa ad L.2. D. de Orig. juris. II. De rebus Mancipi et nec Mancipi. III. De jure occidendi, et exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos. IV. De cultu religionis peregrinae apud veteres Romanos. V. De captatoriis institutionibus. VI. De legatis poena nomine. Leiden, Johannes van der Linden, 1719. - (*Bound with:*) BYNKERSHOEK, C. VAN. Cornelii van Bynkershoek, Jurisconsulti & Senatoris, curae secundae de jure occidendi et exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos ad virum clarissimum Gerardum Noodt, Jurisconsultum & Antecessorem in Academia Lugduno-Batava. Leiden, Johannes van der Linden, 1723. Title page printed in red and black. 2 works in 1 volume. (16), 408, (3), (1 blank) pp.; (8), 100 pp. Small 4to. Contemporary vellum, small piece of head of spine gone; front hinge weak.

€ 800

Dekkers 15 (10 and 13); Ahsmann & Feenstra 478; Heijnsbergen p. 79 ff.

First edition of both works.

Collection of treatises on various legal subjects. All show the remarkable integration of previously unedited sources of Roman law and the style and argumentative force that was derived from the study of classical Greek and Latin authors. As such it is a fine example of the achievements of the Dutch humanistic judicial tradition. One of the pieces became more known because of a quite curious controversy it aroused with Bynkershoek's colleague, professor of Law in Leiden, and friend (until that day) Gerard Noodt. Bynkershoek arrives in this work at different conclusions as Noodt on the relatively minor subject 'De occidendi et exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos' (the abandoning and killing of children). At that point the discussion among the former friends escalates. Noodt answers Bynkershoek in 1722 with an 'Amica Responsio' (Ahsmann & Feenstra, 477) formulated, however, in a quite virulent tone. The year thereupon Bynkershoek replies with the here contained 'Curae secundae', in the dedication whereoff he deplored Noodts attitude. Then the text of the 'Amico Responsio' is provided on half of the page to which Bynkershoek adds his sometimes sarcastic commentaries. Noodt thereupon shows his disdain in a work of 1724, but the controversy came to an end with his passing away in 1725. The 'Opuscula' and the 'Curae secundae' have been reprinted many times hereafter but this is the first edition of both works. Bynkershoek was a renowned Dutch jurist who founded the positive school of international law, which held that usage and practice were more important than doctrines drawn from natural law.

24 CABET, (E.) Révolution de 1830 et situation présente (mai 1833) expliquées et éclairées par les révolutions de 1789, 1792, 1799 et 1804, et par la restauration. 2e édition, 2e tirage. Paris, Deville-Cavellin, Pagnerre, 1833. 2 volumes in 1. (4), 247, (1) pp.; 276 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with black label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, front joint a bit rubbed.

€ 250

Prudhommeaux 4; Desanti, *Les socialistes de l'Utopie*, p. 283; DBMOF, vol. i, p. 333.

Cabet, famous utopian socialist, wrote this book during the spring and summer of 1832. It is 'son premier ouvrage important .... qui lui valut, pour offenses diverses au roi et au gouvernement, cinq ans de prisons d'abord ....' (Maitron). 'Le livre montre qu'il faut regagner le terrain perdu par les réformes sociales depuis le Directoire, revenir à la Convention, reconquérir les libertés de presse, d'association, la gratuité de l'enseignement, le suffrage universel et supprimer le budget des cultes' (Desanti). - Small hole in p. 133-134 causing lost of few letters, a few light spots.

25 CADET DE VAUX, A.A. Moyens de prévenir le retour des disettes. A Paris, Chez D. Colas, 1812. viii, 239, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled covers, uncut.

€ 200

Kress S.6013; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Cadet de Vaux was first apprenticed to the philanthropist Piarron de Chamousset, he practiced pharmacy and became in 1777 one of the cofounders of the first daily newspaper in Paris, *Le Journal de Paris*. Many of his activities before the revolution were concerned with the disinfection of cesspools and wells, the reform of sanitary conditions in prisons, industrial hygiene, and the removal of cemeteries from the center of Paris. He was elected to membership of the American Philosophical Society in 1787. From the beginning of his career Cadet de Vaux had a strong interest in chemistry and science, which he sought to apply to such fields as agriculture, nutrition, and public health. He had been instrumental, together with Parmentier, in founding the École de Boulangerie, where he also lectured on such subjects as the analysis of wheat and flour, methods of preservation, and the technology of baking. Cadet de Vaux spent the last 40 years of his long life (1743-1828) mostly at his estate in Fraconville where his many projects included agriculture (methods for preserving crops, prevention of mole infestation, cultivation of fruit and tobacco, etc.), home economics and nutrition. A product of the Enlightenment, utilitarian in his scientific outlook, Cadet de Vaux numbered among his friends Benjamin Franklin, Condorcet, and La Rocheoucauld-Liancourt, with all of whom he shared many interests.

26 CAHIER de plaintes, représentations & demandes, que l'Assemblée de l'Ordre de la noblesse du bailliage de Clermont-en-Beauvoisis, a remis à M. le Duc de Liancourt, son député aux Etats-Généraux. No place, 1789. (2), 36 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 300

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 3496.

First edition.

One of the very few *cahier de doléances* which deals with the treatment and position of black people 'avec toute l'attention qu'exige l'humanité appliquée à un aussi important objet' (page 7).

27 CALONNE, (C.A. DE.) *Requête au Roi*, adressée à sa Majesté, par M. de Calonne, ministre d'état, avec des pièces justificatives. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) CALONNE, (C.A. De). *Lettre adressée au Roi*, par M. de Calonne, le 9 février 1789. Londres, de l'Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, no date (1789). 2 works in 1 volume. (3), 4-134, (1, blank) pp.; (2), 296 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, green and red labels with gilt lettering, top of spine repaired, a bit worn.

€ 400

First work: Not in Kress (compare B.1174-1177); not in Goldsmiths (compare 13433-13434); not in Einaudi (compare 801); not in INED; Stourm, p. 134.

One of several editions from the year of the first publication, no priority established, of his defence of his conduct as minister of state.

'Sa fameuse *Requête au Roi*, si souvent invoquée, dans laquelle figurent en relief, sous un jour évidemment partial, mais avec des détails très instructifs, les actes incriminés de son administration' (Stourm). The last 87 pages contain the *Eclaircissements et pièces justificatives*.

Second work: Kress B.1555; Goldsmiths 13867; Einaudi 799; Stourm, p. 150 & 153; not in INED.

One of several editions from the year of the first publication, no priority established.

'Plutôt 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 published, all with differing pagination.

28 (CARNOT, H.L.) *Doctrine Saint-Simonienne. Résumé général de l'exposition faite en 1829 et 1830. Extrait de la 'Revue Encyclopédique'*. Deuxième édition. Paris, au Bureau de l'Organisateur et du Globe, 1831. (2), 45 pp. 8vo. Sewn-stitched in original printed covers, uncut, edges a bit frayed.

€ 100

Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 67; Fournel 66; Goldsmiths 27179; cf.: Kress C.2752; Einaudi 902.

Hippolyte Lazare Carnot was an opposition deputy under the July Monarchy and republican minister of education in 1848.

He was an early disciple of Henri de Saint-Simon, wrote for Saint-Simonian journals and opened his home to Saint-Simonian lectures in 1828. He continued to write for the Saint-Simonian journals but broke away from the group led by Enfantin at Ménilmontant. He also participated in the 1847 Banquet Campaign for electoral and parliamentary reform.

29 (CHAUVELIN, H.P.) *Examen impartial des immunités ecclésiastiques, contenant les maximes du droit public et les faits historiques qui y ont rapport*. Londres (Paris?), 1751. 3 parts in 1 volume. (6), 112 pp.; 175 pp.; 171 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt fillet on sides, marbled edges, spine somewhat rubbed, slightly damaged at head and foot.

€ 300

Stourm 81; Conlon 51:499; INED 1094 (one part only); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Legal and historical work dealing with Machault's plans to tax the ecclesiastical properties. The clergy maintained that they were exempt from tax and that whatever they paid was a voluntary gift. Chauvelin maintains that the clergy can not be exempt from taxes if the king thinks he ought to ask a contribution from them. The issue was hotly debated at the time, as the long list of works cited by Stourm shows. The work was condemned, Machault's plans failed and the exempt position of the clergy was maintained upto the revolution.

30 (CHEMIN-DUPONTES, J.-B.) Recueil de Cantiques, Hymnes et Odes, Pour les Fêtes religieuses et morales des Théophilantropes, ou adorateurs de Dieu et amis des hommes; Précédé des invocations et formules qu'ils récitent dans lesdites fêtes. A Paris, Au Bureau des Ouvrages de la Théophilantropie, an VI - 1798. With 8 folding leaves of musical notation. 54, (2), (4) pp. 16mo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 150

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 15184.

Collection of songs, with musical notation. This particular copy has added, after page 54, a "Hymne des Enfants", the last 4 pages contain a list of "Livres Theophilantropiques."

Theophilantrophy, a synthetic religion that flourished briefly under the Directory. The Parisian bookseller and former freemason, J.-B. Chemin-Dupontès wrote in September 1796 a pamphlet, *Manuel des Théopanthrophiles*, a term later changed to *théophilantropes*, meaning 'lovers of God and man.' The movement spread slowly and by May 1797 the movement was noted by the press. By the end of the year it began to expand, producing a yearbook and creating branches throughout the country. The movement reached its peak in the autumn of 1798 when it had fifteen churches in Paris alone. Outside Paris, it had strength in the department of the Seine and cells in former centers of dechristianization like Dijon, Macon, and Auxerre. Its services consisted of readings, drawn from an eclectic range of materials, hymns, either set in plain song or the *chant de départ*, and moralizing addresses. The movement had the interest of leading figures such as H. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, P. Daunou, P.-S. Dupont de Nemours, S. Mercier, J.-B. Regnault, M.-J. Chenier, Thomas Paine, and the group connected with the newspaper *La Décade*.

31 (CHEVALIER, M.) Religion saint-simonienne. La presse. Articles extrait du Globe, journal de la doctrine de Saint-Simon. Paris, au Bureau du Globe et de l'Organisateur, 1831. 28 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed blue covers, small loss to lower outer margin

€ 100

Fournel 82,4; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 93; Goldsmiths 27033; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this collection of 3 articles on the press, considered as the "fourth power" but also seen as an incentive to progress. All published earlier in the Saint-Simonian journal *Le Globe*.

32 COCHIN, (H.) Oeuvres, contenant le recueil de ses mémoires et consultations. Nouvelle édition. A Paris, Chez T. Hérisant fils, Durand, Durand neveu, 1762-1771. 6 volumes. xvi, lxii, (2), 699 pp.; (4), iv, 726, (2) pp.; viii, 784 pp.; viii, 784 pp.; viii, 771, (1) pp.; iv, 776 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red edges.

€ 900

Camus 1354.

Henri Cochin, 1687-1747, was one of the most famous and influential lawyers of the Parlement de Paris, well known for his great talent for improvising while pleading. - Repair to title of volume 4.

33 COLBERT - PELLISSERY, R.A. Eloge politique de Colbert, Qui n'a point été présenté à l'Académie Française pour le Prix de la St. Louis 1773. Seconde édition. A Londres, 1777. With 4 folding tables. 2 volumes. - (*Bound with:*) (FABRE DE CHARRIN). Tableau du Ministère de Colbert. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, chez Lejay, J.F. Bastien, Angot, 1774. - (*Bound with:*) (NECKER, J.) Eloge de Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Discours Qui à remporté le Prix de l'Académie Française en 1773. A Paris, chez Demonville, 1788. - (*Bound with:*) COSTER, (J.F.) Eloge de Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Discours Qui a obtenu le premier Accessit, ou jugement de l'Académie Française, en 1773. A Paris, Chez J.B. Brunet, & Demonville, 1773. - (*Bound with:*) (BRUNY, DE.) Examen du Ministère de M. Colbert. A Paris, Imprimerie d'Houry, 1774. 5 works in 2 volumes. xxiv, 16, 214 pp.; (2), 132 pp.; (4), 152 pp.; 135, (1) pp.; 64 pp.; (2), xvi, 295, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, raised bands, contrasting labels on spines with gilt lettering, slightly worn, some splitting along joints but solid.

€ 600

First work: INED 3512; Kress, Goldsmiths, Einaudi, Higgs all cite the 1775 edition in one volume; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, p. 9.

Second work: Kress 7009; INED 1768; Higgs 5974; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, p. 9; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Third work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Higgs; not in Leblanc, all citing the 1773 edition.

Fourth work: Kress 6926; Einaudi 1339; Higgs 5714; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, p. 9; not in INED; not in Goldsmiths.

Fifth work: Kress 6996; Goldsmiths 11130; Einaudi 726; INED 859; Higgs 5973; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, p. 9.

Second, fourth and fifth work in first edition, first work in second edition, third work in third edition.

Interesting collection of works on Colbert (1619-1683), the famous Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat and Contrôleur général des Finances. The first work contains after the préliminaires 16 pages entitled 'Maximes générales d'un bon gouvernement suivant les opérations Economiques et Politiques de Jean Bapt. Colbert, Ministre d'Etat, Contrôleur Général des Finances. Par Mr. de Pellissery', no place, no date. There are copies with a title-page with a title vignette giving Philadelphie, 1777 as place and date. The text is separately listed in INED 3513bis where it is remarked that this text was not published with the first edition (Lausanne 1775, 1 volume only), which edition was seized and destroyed by the police. The text forms integral part of the *Eloge politique de Colbert* in spite of the separate titlepage and 'ces maximes constituent une charte du

colbertisme' (INED). - Some very light browning but a good copy indeed. Copy from the library of the Baron Zangiacomi with his armorial bookplate.

34 (CONDORCET, J.M.A.N. DE CARITAT DE). *Vie de Monsieur Turgot*. Londres, (Paris), 1786. With engraved portrait. iv, (5)-287 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

Kress B.1031; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 1186.

One of four different editions, all published in the year 1786, the year of first publication, all with identical imprint, and one of two editions with the notes printed at the appropriate places in the book instead of being printed at the end of the book.

This work is not so much a biography of the great French statesman and economist, but rather an exposé of Turgot's educational, political and economic ideas, and published a few years after the other contemporary work about Turgot by Dupont de Nemours. Condorcet in sketching Turgot's financial operations, largely approved of his economic ideas and those of the physiocrats. In the beginning of the second part one finds Condorcet's early attempt to apply mathematics to economics: Condorcet expresses Turgot's fiscal theories in mathematical terms, in a footnote on pp. 158-167, where he discusses the various ways 'in which indirect taxation could be replaced by direct taxation and the effects of such a change' (Theocharis, p. 65). Stanley Jevons actually called this book one of the earliest books on "économie pure."

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

€ 2600

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

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

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



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

€ 125

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

First edition.

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

37 DECHALOTTE, J.F. *Traité sur les subsistances et projet d'un approvisionnement de réserve en grains pour toute la France, sans qu'il en coûte rien au Trésor.* Paris, Mme Huzard, 1829. vii, 90 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 125

Goldsmiths 25845 (without the preliminaries); not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

38 DES POMMELLES. *Tableau de la Population de toutes les Provinces de France, et de la Proportion, sous tous les Rapports, des Naissances, des Morts & des Mariages, depuis dix ans, d'après les Registres de chaque Généralité, accompagné de notes et observations. Mémoire sur les Milices, leur Création, leur Vicissitude & leur Etat actuel. Examen de la Question sur la Prestation du Service Militaire en nature, ou sur sa Conversion en une Imposition Générale.* A Paris, (Imprimerie Royale), 1789. With large folding table. (2), 68 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1500

Goldsmiths 13816; INED 1396; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; Martin & Walter 10541; NUC lists just two copies (MH-BA, NjP); RLIN lists only microfilms.

The very rare first edition of this detailed study of French population figures and their changes, anticipating the methods of modern demography. The work is quite scarce in the trade.

The author attempts an assessment of the total population of the country and compares his results with those of d'Expilly, Moheau and Necker. This task is carried out with much detail: the male/female deaths and births ratio, the ratio of married to widowed, the number of celibates of either sex, figures for the clergy and nobility, etc. etc., taking into consideration the different circumstances which may influence these figures. In addition, he adds comparative figures of births and deaths, differentiated by type of occupation, type of residence (i.e. country or city dwellers) and according to average temperature. A compilation of these figures is documented on the large folding table. His detailed commentary on the table not only explains his methods of calculation, but also gives details of the various factors influencing the level of population.

39 (DEVENNE, F.) *Souspirs François sur la paix Italienne.* Iouxe la Copie imprimée à Anvers, 1649. 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 225

Moreau 3710; Goldsmiths 1059; not in Kress; not in BMSTC (1601-1700)

One of at least seven different issues of the same date. This is one with the I in capital, and more than the last three strophes on the last page.

'Pamphlet plein d'insolence et qui ne manque pas de poésie. Le Parlement supprima le pamphlet par arrêt; ce qui n'empêcha pas qu'il n'en fût fait encore deux éditions augmentées, et qu'on n'en reproduisît trois strophes entières dans la *Plainte de la France à genoux devant la reine'* (Moreau). - Corner of page 3/4 torn away without loss of text.

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

€ 2500

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

Original edition, very rare.

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

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

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

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

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

41 DRINKS & TAXES - TARIF des droits d'aydes, qui se doivent percevoir dans la ville, & dans toute l'élection de Bar-sur-Seine, sur les vins & autres boissons. Du dix-huit février 1687. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, chez la veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault, 1723. 3, (1) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 75

At head of first page: G. de Bourgogne, E. De Bar-sur-Seine. Election de Bar-sur-Seine.

42 DROZ, J. *Économie politique ou principes de la science des richesses*. Paris, Renouard, 1829. xvi, 387 (misnumbered 391, pagenumbers 257-261 omitted, but complete) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with green label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Kress C.2268; Goldsmiths 25751; Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 619; Masui 468; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

F.X.J. Droz (1773-1850), elected member of the Académie Française in 1813, was appointed one of the first members of the illustre 'Académie des sciences morales et politiques' when it was reopened in 1833. His main field of interest was moral theory but his *Économie politique ou principes de la science des richesses* proved to be of great service to the science of political economy being a very lucid and 'élégant exposé général des notions fondamentales' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 619). - Rare, faint waterstain on lower half of the pages.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

44 DUBOIS-CRANCE, (E.L.A.) Première, [seconde, troisième] partie de la réponse aux inculpations de ses collègues Couthon et Maignet. No place, (an III, 1793). 3 parts in 1 volume. (2), 270 pp.; (2), 268 pp.; (2), 56 pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, raised bands with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Martin & Walter 11190; not in Howard; not in Tourneux.

First edition.

Edmond Louis Alexis Dubois Crancé (1747-1809) was a military man and important legislator and reformer. He was sent as a representative on mission and directed the siege of Lyon where he was accused of being lax. He was recalled on 6 October 1793 and denounced by C.A. Couthon and his arrest was ordered. This is his famous apology. The order to arrest him was retracted on 19 October. - Pages 179-182 cut short but not affecting text.

45 DUPONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) Lettre à M. Pétion. 13 avril de l'an IV. (Drop-head title). (Paris), de l'Imprimerie de l'auteur, no date. - (*Bound with:*) (PETION, J.) Réponse de M. Pétion à M. Dupont. (Caption title). (Paris), de l'Imprimerie de Lottin l'aîné, 1792. - (*Bound with:*) (MURAT DE MONTFERRAND.) Lettre à M. Dupont de Nemours, au sujet de celle qu'il a adressée à M. Pethion, sur la fête donnée aux Suisses de Chateaufieux; et lettre de M. le Comte d'Antraigues à M. de Fontenai. Paris, chez Senneville, 1792. - (*Bound with:*) (DUPONT DE NEMOURS, P.S.) Seconde lettre de M. Du Pont à M. Pétion. 27 avril de l'an IV. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de l'auteur, no date. 4 works in 1 volume. 16 pp.; 19, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 19, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 400

Schelle p. 329-30; Martin & Walter 12146, 27015, 25541, 12147.

First editions.

The famous letters between Petion and Dupont de Nemours in which Dupont held Petion, mayor of Paris, accountable for the bloody events in Paris: while Petion felt obliged to answer

to the first letter he did not dare to answer the second but organized a libel-campaign against Dupont instead.

46 (DURANTHON, A.) Réponse aux lettres contre l'immunité des biens ecclésiastiques. No place, 1750. (2), vi, 61, (1, blank), 64, 74, (2), 73, (1, blank), 86 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, top of spine slightly damaged.

€ 400

INED 1662; Stourm, p. 80; Conlon 50:535.

First edition of this defense of the immunity of the clergy in France: the author maintains that the church does not need to give information about its revenues, nor that it should be obliged to contribute to the state's revenues.

'Réfutation d'un auteur anonyme; le clergé n'est aucunement obligé de donner des déclarations exactes de ses revenus ni de contribuer aux charges d'État. L'immunité des biens d'Église est fondée sur les maximes les plus inébranlables de la religion et de l'État' (INED). Contains 5 letters in all (INED cites 3 letters).

The "Lettres contre l'immunité des biens ecclésiastiques" is known as 'Lettres Ne Repugate vestro bono .....

and was written by Daniel Bargeton: the book was suppressed in 1751.

Bound in are the following texts: LETTRE d'un imprimeur de Londres aux défenseurs du Clergé de France, au sujet de la Réponse aux lettres contre l'immunité des biens ecclésiastiques. Londres 1750. (2), 64 pp. - REFLEXIONS sur un écrit intitulé: Lettre d'un imprimeur de Londres. No place, no date. 8 pp. Both works were condemned by an arrest of May 21, 1751.

The first mentioned work has been bound between the third and the fourth letter of the main work. - With partially removed bookplate on front paste-down.

47 DUREAU DE LA MALLE, (A.J.C.A.) Économie politique des Romains. Paris, Hachette, 1840. With 2 folding plans and tables (1 folding). 2 volumes. (4), viii, 452 pp.; (4), 512 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 300

Kress C.5159; Goldsmiths 31333; Einaudi 1696; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

'Ouvrage d'un grand mérite qui se distingue autant par l'érudition et la sage critique dont son auteur a fait preuve, que par la variété et l'intérêt des recherches dont les résultats y sont consignés' (Chevalier). Dureau de la Malle (1777-1857), succesful author of numerous literary works, monographs, and studies, mainly on classical antiquity, in which field of interest he also published a number of studies on political economy. '..... l'oeuvre de Dureau de la Malle garde presque intact, au bout de cinquante ans, tout son mérite et sa valeur' (Say & Chailley, *Dictionnaire de l'Économie politique*).

48 DUSAULX, (J.) De la passion du Jeu, depuis les temps anciens jusqu'a nos jours; ..... Dédié a Monsieur. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Monsieur, 1779. Woodcut French royal arms on titles, 2 woodcut head-pieces and several tail-pieces. 2 volumes in one. xxxvi, 267, (1) pp.; (4), 335, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt with red label with gilt lettering, joints lightly rubbed, upper joint with small split at head and foot.

€ 600

INED 1682; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this classic study of the sociology of gambling by the reformed gambling addict Dusaulx.

Dusaulx clearly sets the blame for the spread of gambling and the decline of public morals on the government's political and financial interests. 'Although much of the evidence which Dusaulx, himself an ex-gambler, marshals is only what had been said before, part of his originality lies in his very forthright interpretation of the facts, and part of it lies in his much greater reliance on striking illustrations, intended to appeal to the reader's sensibilities more than to his purely rational faculties' (J. Dunkley, *Gambling: a Social and Moral Problem in France, 1685-1792*, pp. 145-152).

Dusaulx blames Mazarin for introducing cards at court to prolong Louis XIV's minority, and thus placed the nobility on a steady course to ruin, and he blames John Law for introducing the country to a novel form of gambling, i.e. speculation, which spread to wide sections of the population. But the root of it all is the introduction of state lotteries, which implicitly sanctions and encourages private gambling. The governments which organise them, contribute to the moral depravation of their subjects. Although the study is mainly concerned with gambling in France there are other interesting chapters involving stories of gambling in other countries, including a translation of the Emperor of China's edicts on gambling.

'Du jeu, au point de vue historique et moral. Seconde partie, chapitres XLIII-L sur les loteries. Dusaulx relève les erreurs de Jean Le Clerc à leur sujet, et conclut, à l'instar du Parlement de Paris, que 'ses coupables jeux sont la ruine du pauvre Peuple'' (INED).

Dusaulx himself was caught by the passion for the game and was financially ruined by it. In 1775 he wrote a book *Lettre et réflexions sur la fureur du jeu*, in which he analyzed the psychology of the player-gambler and showed how he had liberated himself from this vice. He became later partisan of the 'philosophes' and founded 'La Musée français' in december 1784.

The book was printed at the press of Monsieur, later Louis XVIII. - Last four leaves with small loss in outer blank margin and with a very light stain in upper outer margin, with the bookplate of J. Maugin on the front paste-down. A good copy.

49 ELECTIONS. Les citoyens sont prévenus .... (Paris), Impr. Duverger, (1848). Folio poster on white paper.

€ 75

Not in *Les Murailles Révolutionnaires*.

Dated April 24, 1848 and announcing that the elections will end 10 pm. Issued on the order of the Ministère de l'Intérieur. Copy with a handwritten annotation dated 24 april 1848 and signed.

50 ESCHASSERIAUX (AINE, J.) Rapport au nom du Comité d'Agriculture. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie nationale, (1794). 48 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 75

Musset-Pathay 1644; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Martin & Walter; not in Tourneux.  
First edition.

Measures proposed in order to improve agriculture and to expand cattle-breeding. Dated 7 floréal an II (26 April 1794).

51 FORME de procès-verbal d'attestations, ou Enquetes, suyuant les Loix & Ordonnances Royaux, qu'on faict soubs les Seigneurs Conseillers de la Court Souveraine de parlement en Provence; tant en presence de partie adverse, qu'en son default. Plus un Arrest provisional de la Cour de Parlement d'Aix en Provence touchant l'autorité & jurisdiction des Viguiers & Prevostz de Mareschaux dudict Pays. On les vend à Aix en la grand salle du Palais, par V-as Cavallis, 1549. (In fine:) Imprimé à Lyon, par Pierre de Tours devant nostre dame de Confort. With various printed guide letters. 5 unnumbered leaves. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 450

Not in Brunet; not in Baudrier; not in BMSTC, (French); not in Adams.  
- Brownd, Aiii with a dampstain to outer blank margins.

52 FOURIER - DEL BO, G. Charles Fourier e la Scuola Societaria. (1801-1922) Saggio Bibliografico. Milano, Feltrinelli, 1957. With portrait and plate. - (With:) GERITS, A.H.J. Additions and corrections to Giuseppe del Bo's bibliography 'Charles Fourier e la Scuola Societaria (1801-1922)'. Hilversum, 1983. With portrait and plates. Two volumes. 2, 111 pp.; 16, 35 pp. 8vo. Original publishers cloth.

€ 75

Esteemed bibliography with the supplement

53 FRANKLIN, B. Vie de Benjamin Franklin, Écrite par lui-même, suivi de ses Oeuvres morales, politiques et littéraires, Dont la plus grande partie n'avoit pas encore été publié. Traduit de l'Anglais, avec des Notes, par J. Castéra. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, An VI de la République (1798). Portrait-frontispiece of Franklin by Duplessis and engraved by Alex. Tardieu. Two volumes. (4), viii, 382 pp.; (4), 438 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, red title-labels, and blue volume labels, gilt stamped monogram SD at foot of spine on a red label, gilt fillet on all sides, very lightly damaged at head of spines, very small split in joint of front cover of volume 1.

€ 500

Quérard, *France Littéraire*, iii, 119; Brunet ii, 1382; Sabin 25543 (only volume 2); Fay, p. 37; not in Howes.

First edition of this translation and followed by various other works, among which the famous Bonhomme Richard and various other pieces for the greater part not published before in French.

There was an earlier publication of Franklin's memoirs, an unauthorized edition in 1791 by Gibelin, but it is in this edition the time Franklin spent at Passy is being dealt with. The first complete publication of his memoirs was published in 1868.

54 GAETE, M.M. CH. GAUDIN, DUC DE. Mémoires, souvenirs, opinions et écrits de Duc de Gaëte, ancien ministre des finances, ex-député, gouverneur de la Banque de France. Paris, Baudouin frères, 1826 (for the third volume: Paris, Impr. de Goetsy, 1834.) 3 volumes. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT de la Commission libre nommée par les manufacturiers et négocians de Paris, sur l'enquête relative à l'état actuel de l'industrie du coton en France. Paris, Impr. de Selligue, 1829. Two works in 4 volumes, bound in 3. (4), 336 pp.; (4), 599, (1) pp.; 317 pp.; ix, (1), 238, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt with gilt lettering, volume 3 not uniform, numbering on spines interchanged.

€ 300

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

First edition of all volumes.

The third volume containing the 'Supplément' was published 8 years later and is almost always lacking. These memoirs deal almost exclusively with finance.

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.

Second work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

The results of an inquiry held from December 1, 1828 till February 15, 1829, a survey dealing with the cotton business and industry.

55 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. Together 3 volumes bound in 1. viii, 130, (2) pp.; 174, (2) pp.; 207, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 400



Martin & Walter 22175 & 22176 (listed under Luchet); Tourneux, iv, 20635b and 20636 and 20749.

Second issue of the first edition. The first volume is a 'reimpression', as Tourneux notes, but also the second volume is different and this is apparently unrecorded: this second volume has, after the title-page the 'Avis de l'Éditeur', the 'Introduction' (together covering the pages 3-18), whereas other copies of the second volume of the first work have, after the title-page, the Avis de l'Éditeur, an errata-leaf, and the introduction. Also the signatures and pagination are different. The errata-leaf is absent in this issue and the errata are corrected.

These volumes have been 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. 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. This volume with a faint stain in the blank lower margin.

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

€ 3000

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

First edition.

Simon Peter Gasser (1676-1745) was appointed by Friedrich Wilhelm I to the first chair of economy to be founded in Prussia, at the University of Halle in 1727, where Gasser had until then been a lecturer in law. The present work, an introduction to the science of cameralism, and dedicated to his patron, the king - 'great Œconomus, and still greater soldier' - is his only work of the kind (he published numerous books in Latin on law). It represents an important landmark of cameralism, above all for its commentary on the king's desire to promote that science as a professional discipline in the universities, as signified by the new chair at Halle. See A. W. Small, *The Cameralists*, pp. 206-221; Palgrave, ii, 187; Roscher, *Geschichte der Nationale-Oekonomik*, pp. 371-6.

57 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 accroisemens 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. vi, (7)-151, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, red label with gilt lettering, somewhat warped.

€ 450

Kress B.1420 (other issue); Goldsmiths 13636.1 (other issue); Einaudi 2418 (other issue); INED 1990 (other issue); Leblanc, 354; Martin & Walter 14448; Lemay, *Dictionnaire des Constituants*, i, pp. 393-395; Stourm, p. 148.

Second edition, textually identical to the first edition, but newly set, no errata leaf and the errata corrected. Probably very rare issue, since only Leblanc lists this copy while all other reference works cite the first issue of the first edition. It is one of the best expositions of the actual financial situation of that era and had considerable influence on contemporary opinion. It showed among other things that it was the "Tiers", the common people, which carried most of the tax burden, and argued for a better and more even distribution of that burden and opposed exemptions and privileges.

'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).

58 (GIN, P.L.C.) Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. A Genève, 1777. - (*Preceded by:*) (BONCERF, P.F.) Inconvénients des Droits féodaux. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint que Montesquieu a écrit sur les Fiefs, dans les Livres XXX & XXXI de l'Esprit des Loix. A Paris, 1776. Two works bound in one volume. (4), vii, (1), 316 pp.; (2), 155, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges, rear cover lightly shaved, upper joint with a short split, two corners bumped, top of spine slightly damaged.

€ 700

First work: INED 2037 (later edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Mornet, *Les origines intellectuelles de la Révolution*, pp. 217-8.

Rare first edition.

The present work, which is primarily a defence of monarchic government against the theories of Montesquieu and Mably, is notable for a variety of observations on economic issues. Gin identifies the products of agriculture and manufacture as the basic forms of wealth, and condemns import on the grounds that they lead to a diminution in the population. 'Sociologie politique. De la monarchie, en général, et du gouvernement français en particulier. Plusieurs passages consacrés à des questions économiques. Réflexions sur les impôts et sur les richesses

en général' (INED). "Il y défend les lois fondamentales de la monarchie pure, réfute la théorie de la liberté politique ou de constitution de Montesquieu, celle de l'équilibre des pouvoirs et refuse de donner des limites à la puissance du monarque' (Mornet).

Second work: Kress 7193; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; this edition not in INED; Camus 1566; Peinot, *Livres Condamnés*, i, p. 43 (with wrong date).

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

Pierre-François Boncerf, French writer on agrarian subjects. While a clerk in the ministry of finance under Turgot he published a pamphlet, *Les inconvénients des droits féodaux*. According to Palgrave the work was published with the consent of Turgot. In it he attacked the contemporary system of feudal dues as ruinous to those who pay them, of little advantage to its beneficiaries and contrary to the principles of freedom. The solemn condemnation of the pamphlet by the *parlement* of Paris, which the king vetoed, and the ensuing controversy in the press, in which Voltaire took a prominent part, established Boncerf's reputation and resulted in the translation of the work into many European languages. The pages 70-end contain the relevant texts by Montesquieu. The work was first published anonymously, a second edition was published with the pseudonym M. Francaleu.

59 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.

60 GROTIUS, H. *Le droit de la guerre et de la paix* par Hugues Grotius. Nouvelle traduction par Jean Barbeyrac, ..... Avec des Notes de l'Auteur même, qui n'avoient point encore paru en Francois; & de nouvelles Notes du Traducteur. Tome Premier [- Tome Second.] A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre de Coup, 1724. With a fine engraved portrait of Grotius by P. van Gunst after Miereveldt, titles printed in red and black, and title vignettes. Two volumes. (6), xliii, (3), 518 pp.; 519-1001, (39) pp. Large 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, richly gilt spines with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, gilt double fillets on sides, joints a bit rubbed, marbled edges, a very fine copy.

€ 2250

Ter Meulen-Diermanse 654; Dekkers, p. 70, item 6; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 125 (for the first edition).

This is the first French edition of the famous Barbeyrac translation of Grotius great work and the foundation of modern international law. It is the second French translation after the translation by Antoine de Courtin and this Barbeyrac translation became the basis for all later French editions and translations while the very valuable notes and comments added by Barbeyrac were included in many editions of this work in many other languages.

Barbeyrac indicates in the preface that he has based this translation on the first editon of 1625 and the important Blaeu edition of 1632. This last edition was a reprint of the 1631 Blaeu editon and this edition contained a large number of corrections and additons by Grotius himself. The 1631 edition is considered to be the definitive text of this famous work.

The Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius is the founder of the modern concept of international law and is celebrated for his treatise on the law of war and peace, *De jure belli ac pacis*, 1625. Severing law from theology, he argued there that actions were bound by natural law, based on man's own nature and independent of God, and that on the basis of the law of nature it was possible to formulate a coherent code suitable for all times and places. The section dealing with the "law of peace" had no parallel in the work of any predecessor; it was a marvel of inductive juridical composition and formed the foundation of the whole system. The work is considered to be one of the pioneering texts of modern international law.

61 (HAY DU CHASTELET, P.) *Traité de la politique de France*. Reveü, corrigé, & augmenté d'une Seconde partie. Avec quelques réflexions sur ce Traité par le Sr. Ormegregny. Cologne (Amsterdam), P. du Marteau, 1677. 2 volumes in 1. (12), 13-360 pp.; 165, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 500

Bourgeois & André 2969; Sauvy, *Livres saisis à Paris*, p. 5; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 525; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 1073.

Augmented edition. The second part has its own separate title-page: *Reflexions sur le IV & V Chapitres de la Politique de France de Monsieur P.H. Marquis de C. Ou il censure le clergé de Rome, & les Huguenots*. Par le Sieur de L'Ormegigny. A Cologne, Chez Pierre du Marteau, 1677.

Upon its first publication in 1669, also anonymously and outside France, the identity of the author was discovered and he was put in the Bastille (for 15 days). The author may be considered as a precursor of Vauban and Castel de Saint Pierre for his revolutionary ideas of reforming the tax system, and for his ideas concerning the clergy, commerce and protestants, etc. 'In Colbert's time Paul Hay, marquis de Chatelet, and forerunner of Vauban, pointed out

that extreme poverty conducted to death and disease and thus served to depeople rural regions; that tax reforms were necessary to improve economic conditions. Although he opposed the association of rural with urban workers, on the ground that the former would become insolent and acquire corrupt customs, he asserted, like Colbert, that man's happiness is the end of 'la politique.' He condemned the expulsion of the Huguenots as unchristian' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 12). Spengler also points to the fact that this work inspired some of Vauban's ideas on taxation. See also: Vignes, *Origines de la dîme de Vauban*. The *Réflexions* added under the pseudonym of Ormegregny are by Pierre Dumoulin. They deal with the two chapters concerning the clergy and the protestants.

62 (HELIE, J.-B.) Procès-verbal des derniers Etats-Généraux tenus aux Enfers, Où se trouve les Plaidoyers de l'Evêque de Grenoble et Judas. Dédié au Clergé & à la Noblesse de France, par l'Archevêque d'Embrun. De l'Imprimerie Royale des Enfers, 1789. 61, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Monglond, i, col. 271, giving Abbé Jean-Baptiste Helie as author; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 14529; Conlon 89:8957.

Rare first edition of this diatribe against the bishop of Die, the archbishop of Embrun and the cardinal de Brienne on the occasion of the suicide of the bishop of Grenoble, Jean-Marie-Anne Hay de Bonteville.

Nice copy of this vehement satire in which Hay de Bonteville delivers a speech at the States General in hell, discusses with Judas, claims the right to replace Judas as the right-hand of Lucifer, etc. It is a vehement mockery of the career of Hay de Bonteville and the manner in which this officer of the Church exercised his duties: he spend most of his time in Paris or in his house in the countryside. He committed suicide in october 1788 probably for having played a dubious role in pre-revolutionary events in the Dauphiné. The work furthermore includes many allusions to recent events in France (dismissing of Necker, re-calling of Necker, difficulties in organizing the States General, ridicules various high-ranking officers, etc.) - Title-page with a dust stain in the upper outer margin, a nice copy with large margins.

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

€ 900

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

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

Contains: Lettre sur la Sculpture; Lettre sur les Désirs; De l'Amour et de l'Égoïsme; Lettre sur l'Homme et ses rapports; Description Philosophique du caractère de F.M. Fagel; Sophyle ou de la Philosophie; Aristée ou de la Divinité; Alexis ou l'Age d'Or; Simon ou des faculté de l'Ame;

Lettre de Dicolès à Diotime sur l'Athéisme; Lettre de M. Jacobi à M. Hemsterhuis. This last letter by Jacobi addressed to Hemsterhuis deals with Spinoza.

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

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

64 HISTOIRE du droit héréditaire de la Couronne de Grande Bretagne. Ecrit en faveur du Prince de Galles, Par quelqu'un de son parti, & pour laquelle le Docteur Bedford a été Condamné depuis peu à Westmunster. Refutée par des remarques, Sur le véritable droit de la Reine, les justes motifs de la revolution, et la succession de l'illustre maison d'Hanover. Traduit de l'Anglois. Tome Premier [-Second.] A La Haye, Chez Pierre Husson, 1714. Two volumes in one. (2), 260 pp.; 138, 88 pp. 8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, some imperfections to front cover.

€ 650

First French edition of *Treason unmask'd: or The Queen's title, the revolution, and the Hanover succession vindicated*, 1713; which is an attack on *The hereditary right of the crown of England asserted*, by George Harbin. The work by Harbin was wrongly attributed to Hilckiah Bedford. Bedford was sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine.

The reverend George Harbin became chaplain to Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, whose example he followed at the Glorious Revolution by refusing to take the oaths to the new rulers. After Turner's death he became chaplain and librarian to Viscount Weymouth.

The Glorious Revolution brought William of Orange on the throne of England and his acceptance as the ruler of England, with his wife Mary, daughter of James II of England, deeply divided the Anglican Church over whether William and Mary could be legally recognized as sovereigns, and a group of Anglican ministers refused the oaths: they were called "Nonjurors".

The Glorious Revolution removed the Catholic king James II from the throne and also prevented a French-English alliance coming into existence.

In the year this translation was published the House of Hanover (mentioned in the title) came to the throne with George I as monarch of Great Britain and Ireland.

The first part of the work is entitled "Le Masque de la Trahison Levé dans la Defense du Droit Hereditaire de la Couronne d'Angleterre, &c." the second part is entitled "Le Masque de la Trahison Levé dans le Livre du Droit Hereditaire ecrit en faveur du Prince de Galles, par le

Docteur Hidgen" and contains at the end (the last 88 pages) "Remarques sur le Droit Hereditaire, &c." The attack on Hidgen in this French translation is also interesting: he first belonged to the "Nonjurors" but later changed his mind and took the oaths.

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

€ 500

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

Original edition.

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

66 (KROPOTKIN, P.A.) *Broyt und Frayhayt* [transliteration from Yiddish]. London, Arbeyter Fraynd, 1906. [8], 344 pp. 8vo. Original publisher's cloth.

€ 450

Not in *L'Anarchisme. Catalogue de Livres et Brochures des XIXe et XXe Siècles*; not in Zaleski; not in Stammhammer; not in Nettleau.

The first edition in Yiddish of *La Conquête du Pain*, here published under the imprint of the important London anarchist paper 'Arbeter Fraynd' during Kropotkin's exile in England. The translation was done by Abraham Frumkin and Moshe Katz. Both translators were significant activists, authors, and lecturers in the Yiddish anarchist movement in both England and America.

"The whole theory of anarchist communism is developed particularly in *The Conquest of Bread*, which was published in Paris as late as 1892, though the articles that composed it had been written during the preceding decade. (.....) He [Kropotkin] was its great apostle and popularizer, but it is doubtful if he was the actual inventor. The feature that distinguishes anarchist communism from other libertarian doctrines is the idea of free distribution, which is older than anarchism itself" (G. Woodcock, *Anarchism*, p. 188).

Abraham Frumkin (1872-1946), the son of Israel Dov Frumkin, was a prominent Jewish anarchist best known as a contributor to the daily *Yiddische Welt* of New York. In 1896 Abraham Frumkin, still as a young man, moved from Constantinople (Istanbul) to London. He became a friend of Rudolf Rocker. In 1896 they decided to open a print shop for Yiddish anarchist booklets in London. Frumkin later published a book about this period and these activities entitled *From The Spring Period of Jewish Socialism*.

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

€ 250

Ziegenfuß, i, p. 694.

First edition, rare.

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

68 (LA GERVAISAI, N.L.M.M., MARQUIS DE.) La tactique de Tribune. Paris, Hivert, Delaforest, 1826. - (*Bound with:*) NOTE relative à la brochure intitulée La Tactique de la Tribune, qui vient d'être distribuée à la Chambre. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie d'A. Henry, (1826). - (*Bound with:*) (LA GERVAISAI, N.L.M.M., MARQUIS DE.) Contre-note en réponse à Note relative à la brochure intitulée La Tactique de Tribune. Paris, Hivert, Delaforest, 1826. Three works in one volume. 26 pp.; 3, (1) pp.; 7, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 300

First work: Kress C.1708; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Second work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Third work: Kress C.1706; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First editions and rare.

The first work is a severe criticism of the government's financial plans, the second work is against Gervaisais and accuses him of not quite understanding the English budget (about which he spoke in the first text) and the last text is a defense by La Gervaisais against his anonymous opponent.

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

69 (LAVOISIER, A.L.) Délibérations des administrateurs de la Caisse d'escompte, des 4 septembre, 16 octobre 1788, et 29 mai 1789. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Clousier, 1789. 20 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 400

Kress B.1552; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Duveen & Klickstein 250; Tourneux, iii, 13704; not in Martin & Walter.

First edition.

The content of these deliberations were to be known only by the administrators of the Caisse, but were made public as a defense against criticisms on the administrators action's. The government had asked for additional financial aid in the form of substantial loans. The administrators had complied with the requests only in the interest of the public good although thus doing so wilfully contravening their own statutes (See Duveen & Klickstein).



70 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) *L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques*. A Londres, Chez J. Nourse, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint, 1767. (2), vii, (1, Fautes à Corriger), 511, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, joints starting to split but holding firm, a bit rubbed and worn.

€ 2000

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

First edition, the rare 4to edition.

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

Catherina II of Russia invited the author to her court, and it provoked Voltaire's *l'Homme aux quarante écus* and Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux Philosophes économistes*. - Faint library stamp on half-title, handwritten ex-libris of Lussac in blank upper outer margin of title.

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

€ 250

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.

72 LETTRES Critiques sur l'Examen Impartial des Immunités Ecclésiastiques. Addressées à l'Auteur de cet Ouvrage. Seconde Edition. En France, 1751. 70, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Conlon S51:11; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in INED (see 1094 for the work by Chauvelin).

The 'Avis de l'Editeur', printed verso title-page states the first manuscript was lost and that it had been necessary to ask the author for another copy of the manuscript. The author did indeed supply another copy of the manuscript but only after he had made considerable changes in the text. This suggests that this is the first printing of the text.

The *Examen Impartial* was written by the Abbé Louis-Philippe Chauvelin in which he argued that, although the clergy was entitled to its special prerogatives, it could not use these to claim total exemption from taxation.

According to Conlon a second volume was published in 1753 entitled 'Suite des Lettres Critiques ...'. Conlon also knows of no other edition but the present one as the first publication of this text.

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

€ 450

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

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

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

74 (LIGER, L.) *La nouvelle maison rustique, ou économie générale de tous les biens de campagne: la manière de les entretenir & les multiplier; donné ci-devant au public par le Sieur Liger. Huitième édition, augmentée considérablement, & mise en meilleur ordre: avec la vertu des simples, l'apothicairerie, & les décisions du droit françois sur les matières rurales.* A Paris, au Palais, chez Saugrain aîné, 1762. With frontispiece, numerous woodcut illustrations in the text, 36 plates of which 2 folding. 2 volumes. (10), 916 pp.; (8), 894, (26) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, spines repaired at head and foot, somewhat rubbed and some spots on bindings.

€ 700

Kress 6037; Goldsmiths 9751; Higgs 2677; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Eighth edition, considerably enlarged.

Louis Liger was born in Auxerre in 1658. He published many works on agriculture and husbandry. The work has its origins in Charles Estienne's *Praedium Rusticum* (1554), the French version of which was edited and seen through the press by Jean Liébault in 1564 under the title *L'Agriculture et Maison Rustique*. Numerous editions, revisions, and updates followed, with French horticulturalist Louis Liger's two-volume modernized version, *Oeconomie Générale de la Compagne, ou Nouvelle Maison Rustique*, first appearing in 1700. The work includes sections on buildings and provisions, agriculture, husbandry, silk worm culture, bee-keeping, diseases of plants and animals, gardening, viticulture, hunting, fishing, distillation, apothecary medicine,

and cookery. Illustrating the text are plates of domestic animals, plants and trees, honey and silk production, field cultivation, wine presses, fishing nets, animal traps, farming instruments, &c.

75 (LINGUET, S.N.H.) *Théorie des loix civiles, ou principes fondamentaux de la société. Tome Premier [- Tome Second.]* A Londres, 1767. 2 volumes. (4), 496 pp.; (4), 528 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers, some minor defects to joints but a very nice copy.

€ 900

Conlon 67:1044; Einaudi 3420; Goldsmiths 10377; Higgs 4251; INED 2930; Kress 6459.

Usually described as the first edition, this probably is the second edition, preceded, in the same year, by an edition set from different type, having a different pagination and collation, and with errata. It still remains a scarce and important book by this predecessor of Marx.

The *Théorie des Loix civiles* is Linguet's Magnum Opus in which he refocused earlier reflections on history, retrospective cultural anthropology, law, political economy, and public administration, and integrated them into a theory of the origins of society, the organization of its institutions and cultural superstructures, and the dynamics and directions of its development. It is a refutation of Montesquieu and the Physiocrats, and one of the major achievements of early socialist thinking. Linguet's book was highly praised by Marx, particularly because of the thesis Linguet developed in the second book, 'On the Origin of Laws.' Linguet wrecked Montesquieu's illusory 'Esprit des Lois' with a single word: the 'esprit des lois is property.'

'Moreover, occupying himself almost entirely with the fate of living people, workers and peasants, and analyzing the mechanism of their condition, Linguet stands much nearer to the modern industrial socialists than to the first French socialist school, and he is one of the few writers before 1789 of whom could be said with good reason that he is more a predecessor of Karl Marx than an ancestor of Fourier or Cabet!' (Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 288-305).

In Linguet's perception that economic facts are more important in the life of the individual than political background Linguet was far in advance of any other thinker of his age. When in his *Théorie des Loix civiles*, perhaps his most important work, he declared that men could not be really free if "they must go upon their knees to a rich man to gain from him permission to increase his wealth," he was crudely foreshadowing the doctrine of surplus value. His fame died before him, but his ideas had an important influence on Karl Marx (see *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, vol 9, pp. 488-489).

76 LUYKEN, J. *De Bykorf des Gemoeds, Honing zaamelende uit allerly Bloemen. Vervattende over de Honderd konstige Figuren. Met Godlyke Spreuken en Stichtelyke Verzen, door Jan Luiken. Te Amsterdam, By de Wed. P. Arentz, en K vander Sys, Boekverkoopers in de Beurs-straat, in de drie Raapen, 1711. With engraved title, and 101 fine engravings in the text. [10, including engraved title], 404, [2] pp. 8vo. Contemporary stiff vellum (Dutch binding), sprinkled edges.*

€ 1200

Landwehr, *Low Countries*, 509; Landwehr, *Emblem Books in the Low Countries 1554-1949*, 398; Heckscher & Sherman, *Emblem Books in the Princeton University Library*, 501; not in Praz.

A very fine copy of the first edition of this charming Dutch emblem book, printed on thick paper, with clear impressions of the etchings, with ample margins, in a remarkable fresh condition.

The book depicts genre scenes, depictions of trades, and convivial scenes in settings of landscapes, villages and cities. The subject of the book is the inner experience of all around us. Both text and illustrations show Luyken's great skills as both a poet and a book illustrator.

Jan Luyken (or Luiken) was a Dutch poet, illustrator and engraver. He has been described as the most fertile and versatile etcher of the Dutch school, and the most important copper-engraver (with Romeyn de Hooghe and Gerard de Lairesse), of the period after Rembrandt. "How much depth of atmosphere in Luyken's copperplates!" (Praz). Praz also noted that Luyken's work is "poorly and rather inadequately represented in the large collections of emblems whose catalogues we have used ...." - Ex-Libris B.R. van Schaik on front paste-down. A very nice and fresh copy.

77 MABLY, (G. BONNOT) DE. De la législation, ou Principes des loix. A Amsterdam (Paris), 1776. 2 volumes in 1. viii, 264 pp.; iv, 264 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 350

Camus 121; Conlon 76:1238; Tchemerezine-Scheler, iv, p. 251.

First edition.

The present work marks a return to the dialogue form of *Des Droits et des Devoir du Citoyen* (written in the late 1750s) in the work of Mably. The central preoccupation is an ambitious program of political reform, designed to redress the ills and injustices caused by excessive social inequality; it moves from general statements of principle to consideration of the specific contexts and prospects for reform in different European states. This sustained critique of social inequality was accompanied by a serious and approving reflection on the notion of a *communauté des biens*. The grounds of the critique are twofold, involving an appeal both to natural principle and to historical evidence. This is, moreover, one of the books that won Mably his reputation as a "communist" writer. *De la Législation*, in particular, has long been seen as one of the most coherent presentations of an early socialist viewpoint to have emerged from the French enlightenment (Johnson Kent Wright, *A Classical Republican in Eighteenth-Century France. The Political Thought of Mably*, pp. 94 ff with elaborate analysis). - A very nice copy.

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

€ 850

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

First edition of this interesting history of the Chevalier Bayard, Pierre Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, better known as "the knight without fear and beyond reproach" (*le chevalier sans peur et*

*sans reproche*). He himself however, preferred the name given him by his contemporaries for his gaiety and kindness, “le bon chevalier”, or “the good knight”.

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

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

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

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

79 MANIFESTE de ce qui se passa dernièrement aux Estats généraux, entre le Clergé & le tiers Estat. No place, 1615. 45, (3, blank) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3476; Bourgeois & André 3302 (edition of 8 pp. only); Welsh 628.

More extensive edition than the one cited by Bourgeois & André. ‘L’auteur adopte d’abord le ton de la polémique pour encourager les cardinaux dans leur opposition à l’article premier du tiers. Il revient ensuite au calme pour raconter les faits avec une très grande précision: peut-être était-il un des députés des clergé. Puis il reprend ses invectives contre les fauteurs de troubles et

termine en publiant les textes par lesquels le roi interdit toute nouvelle délibération sur ce sujet' (Bourgeois & André). - A little browned, a few pages with marginal underlining.

80 MANUSCRIPT - SPAIN - RELACION de la manera et forma que tienen en España en su justicia civil y criminal. Undated, but almost certainly mid-18th century manuscript of 13 pp. in a very well legible handwriting. Folio. Folded leaves.

€ 350

With a light waterstain in bottom blank inner margins.  
On civil and criminal law.

81 MARAT, (J.P.) Plan de législation criminelle. Ouvrage dans lequel on traite de délits et des peines, de la force des preuves et des présomptions, et de la manière d'acquiescer ces preuves et ses présomptions durant l'instruction de la procédure, de manière à ne blesser ni la justice, ni la liberté, et à concilier la douceur avec la certitude des châtimens, et l'humanité avec la sûreté de la société civile. A Paris, Chez Rochette, 1790. With engraved portrait as frontispiece. 155 (misnumbered 157) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, top edge gilt, corners.

€ 700

Bougeart, p. 367; Martin & Walter 22850; INED 3053.

Second edition, the first being published in 1780 in Neufchâtel at Marat's own expenses. Both Bougeart and Martin & Walter list the edition offered here. According to Cheveremont, in the *Index du Bibliophile*, the first edition is 'introuvable dans le commerce.'

'Droit criminel. Relation entre la situation économique d'un état et la délinquance. Un chapitre sur les délits contre les mœurs; moyens de prévenir les crimes qui naissent du dérèglement social.' (INED). Marat here argues, among other things, that the king is merely the first minister of the law; he speaks only in its name and, should he exceed his legitimate power, may justly be resisted by his people. (See for an analysis: Louis R. Gottschalk, *Jean Paul Marat. A Study in Radicalism*, pp. 22-24).

Jean-Paul Marat (1743-1793), radical, editor, Montagnard deputy to the National Convention. He was one of the foremost radicals of the Revolution, notorious for his denunciations of conspirators, his calls for popular violence, and his advocacy of a dictatorship.

Marat's treatise is divided into four parts. The first one, a discussion of the general principles of criminal laws shows him to be a follower of Beccaria, whose treatise *Dei delitti e delle Pene* (1764) had revolutionized penal law. In the second chapter he classifies crimes and punishments, then considers different forms of proof, and in the fourth and last section presents the rules of judicial procedure. Comparisons with the legal codes of other countries, amongst them Japan and Russia, help to illustrate his enlightened viewpoint. Marat maintains that the rate of delinquency within a society depends on its economic situation. This outline of criminal law was partly incorporated into the penal code adopted by the Emperor Joseph II.

82 (MARTIN DE MARIVEAUX, J.C.) Appel au Roi. No place, 1788. 35, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Martin & Walter, 23291 (different edition).

The author, Avocat at the Parlement de Paris, complains about prosecutions he has to suffer from his colleagues and reveals, with the names, cases of misuse or abuse of royal finances,

loans, taxes, etc. Martin de Mariveaux had revealed, in previous years, various forms of fraud, misuse and the like of the taxes and the state's finances and was entitled to a reward and reimbursement of costs incurred. Neither of these was forthcoming and in this text Martin de Mariveaux appeals to the king and asks for justice. On page 28 of this text it is stated that Martin de Mariveaux published an earlier work, entitled *Récit présenté à monseigneur de Calonne* .... which was apparently issued in three copies only, one for Calonne, one for Vergennes and one for Lenoir. This earlier publication equally did not result in any reward or reimbursement. See the next item.

The pages 21-end contain the 'pieces justificatives' with a *Mémoire* which has been sent to the Controllor-general in November 1787, and an *Extrait des Services du Sieur de Mariveaux, & des promesses de l'Administration*.

83 MARTIN DE MARIVEAUX, (J.C.) *Récit présenté à monseigneur de Calonne, ministre d'Etat, contrôleur-général des finances; .... le 20 octobre 1786. No place, (1786). With engraved frontispiece. 76, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.*

€ 350

Conlon 86:1577; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Mattioli; Martin & Walter, 23289.

At the foot of the title-page the following is printed: 'Il n'existe que trois exemplaires de ce récit: le premier pour Mgr. le Contrôleur-général (Calonne), le second pour M. Lenoir, président des Départemens; le troisième pour M. de Vergennes, intendant au Département des impositions.'

A note by the editor, preceding the frontispiece and title and signed "Le marquis de L\*\*\*," states that he was able to borrow and copy the text from one of these three printed copies.

The work deals with indemnities the author should receive from the state, but which are being withheld. Apparently the author, Avocat au Parlement de Paris, has discovered that substantial sums of money "disappear". Although he revealed what happened, and was entitled to a reward as well as reimbursement for costs made, he has great difficulty in getting the money due to him. The three persons for whom the copies were printed were all involved or responsible in this affair. - Very nice engraved frontispiece showing a bee hive surrounded by bees and the text at foot "Pro Rege Exacuunt." - Very rare.

84 MELON, (J.F.) *Essai politique sur le commerce. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez F. Changuion, 1754. Title printed in red and black, with charming engraved title vignette. (8), 367, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, a very good copy.*

€ 500

Kress 5374; Goldsmiths 72010; Einaudi 3820; Weulersse, i, p. xx; cf.: INED 3123; Mattioli 2356.

Revised edition of one of the earliest theoretical works on mercantilism. The first edition appeared in 1734.

Melon, though a metallist, quantity theorist, and exponent of other neomercantilist views, anticipated certain opinions of the physiocrats and the *philosophes*. He had been secretary to John Law and exercised considerable influence in his time. The depressed state of economic affairs during the period of the Regency (1715-1723) provided John Law with an opportunity to apply his theories, and contributed to the formation of the views of his onetime secretary, J.F. Melon, and of Melon's critic and Law's defender, Charles Dutot, cashier of Law's Company of the Indies. Law believed monetary control to be the key to the solution both of economic

problems in general and -in so far as interested him- of the population problem. Dutot agreed in substance. Melon presented views which, though mercantilistic, are somewhat at variance with those of Law and which, according to E. Daire, reflect French upper-class opinion following the failure of Law's system (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*). Melon's experiences were finally expressed with the publication of his *Essai sur le commerce*. 'A partir de 1734, une période nouvelle s'ouvre sous de meilleurs auspices. Les treize années précédentes n'avaient vu se produire aucun ouvrage économique considérable; en 1734 paraît l'*Essai sur le commerce* de Melon. Les purs Physiocrates porteront sur cette oeuvre des jugements sévères' (Weulersse) But in due course the book was recognized as a very important work: in 1759 the editor of the *Journal du Commerce*, the future 'économiste' Roubaud, wrote: 'M. Melon est le premier auteur français qui a considéré le commerce comme une science.' His views on demography were important: 'he held that the population which a kingdom can support increases in the same proportion as the grain supply expands. Melon suggested that there was always an upper limit to the number of people which a state could support, but he did not consider this upper limit to be fixed, nor did he believe that population would always approximate this limit. Despite his approval of certain population-stimulating measures of colonial and domestic slavery (Melon defended slavery in the colonies on the ground that it was necessary to colonial development), Melon did not advocate the attainment of maximum populousness, saying that happiness and the achievement of a supra-subsistence level of existence were also important. Melon defended both liberty in consumption and the view, as yet uncommon and often under attack, that luxury is economically and morelly necessary and useful in a well-ordered society, serving therein as a growing source of employment, as a stimulus to ambition and solvent of idleness, and as a 'new motive to work'' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*).

85 MICHEL (D'EYGUIERES), J.E. Lettre à M. Tessier, éditeur-proprétaire des Annales de l'agriculture française; contre la fixité invariable de la contribution foncière en argent. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Valade, an XII (1804). 39, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 100

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Musset-Pathay; Martin & Walter 24229; not in INED (listing other works on the same subject by the author).

First edition.

Michel d'Eyguières was in favour of an "impôt en nature" and wrote several works outlining and defending his position, of which this is one and, given it is lacking in the major bibliographies, apparently scarce. - Repair to title-page, somewhat paperspotted

86 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE & F. QUESNAY.) L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population. Avignon, Hambourg, 1756-1761. 10 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red edges.

€ 800

The *L'Ami des Hommes* is known for its great number of editions published in the years after 1756. Numerous editions in 4, 7 or 8 volumes can be found in both Kress and Goldsmiths.

I-III: *L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population*. A Avignon, 1756. With engraved frontispiece. 431, (1) pp.; 578, (2) pp.; 577, (1) pp.

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



V: L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la Quatrième Partie. No place, 1758. Réponse aux Objections contre le Mémoire sur les États Provinciaux. (2), 313, (1) pp. Questions intéressantes sur la Population, l'agriculture et le commerce ..... 150, (2) pp.

VI: L'Ami des Hommes. Cinquième Partie. Mémoire sur l'Agriculture Envoyé à la très-louable Société d'Agriculture de Berne, Avec l'Extrait des six premiers Livres du Corps complet d'Oeconomie Rustique de feu M. Thomas Hale. No place, 1760. 300 (misnumbered 298), (6) pp.

VII: L'Ami des Hommes. Sixième Partie. Réponse à l'Essai sur les Ponts et Chaussées, la Voierie et les Corvées. No place, 1760. (4), 228, (2) pp.

VIII: L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la VI. Partie. Tableau Oeconomique avec ses Explications. No place, 1760. With 6 folding engraved tables. (4), 228, (4) pp.

IX: Théorie de l'Impôt. No place, 1761. viii, 422 pp.

X: L'Ami des Hommes. Nouvelle édition, augmentée des Lettres sur les Corvées et les Milices. Huitième Partie. Lettres pour servir de suite à l'Ami des Hommes. Huitième Partie. A Hambourg, Chez Chrétien Hérold, 1760. Title printed in red and black. (4), 104 pp.

87 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE.) Théorie de l'impôt. (Paris), 1760. - (*Bound with:*) (PESSÉLIER, C.E.) Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt. (Paris), 1761. Two works bound in one volume. viii, 336 pp.; viii, 148 pp. 4to. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, all edges gilt, a bit rubbed, small damage to head of spine.

€ 9000

First work: Kress 5883; Goldsmiths 9602; INED 3209; Higgs 2297; McCulloch 346, Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XXI, (2); Einaudi 3946.

First edition, the very rare 4to edition.

'Ce fut la première oeuvre vraiment personnelle de Mirabeau depuis sa conversion (to Physiocratic doctrines). Le succès en fut très vif. Mirabeau développe les principes de la nouvelle école, avec un franc-parler qui lui attira de nombreux suffrages ..... et le fit emprisonner. Il s'élève notamment contre les fermiers-généraux, fait une critique sévère du régime fiscal alors en vigueur, et énonce trois conditions nécessaires à une judicieuse imposition' (INED). The collaboration between Mirabeau and Quesnay seems evident as the Archives Nationales have the manuscript of the text to which lengthy notes by Quesnay have been added. It is one of the principal works of the Physiocratic school and established it in the public eye, which was also due to the ensuing imprisonment of Mirabeau following his very frank manner of expression used in the book. 'Always in strict collaboration with the master, Mirabeau wrote a treatise on one of the major economic problems of the time: the reform of the fiscal system. The *Théorie de l'Impot* appeared in 1760 and presented one of the Physiocrats' most famous proposals: the single tax on rent' (New Palgrave, iii, p. 870).

This is a spirited and able attack on the financial administration of France and especially the *Fermiers-généraux*, whom Mirabeau regarded as parasites preying upon the vitals of the nation. The work proposes a reorganisation of financial administrative machinery, the abolition of the 'Fermes', a reduction in the taxation upon salt, with the object of increasing the total yield, and a special tax upon tobacco farms. The domaine, the post and the mint were to be further sources of revenue. The author ranks as one of the earliest important writers on taxation. Higgs notes that the book is 'of real importance in the history of financial theory' (Higgs, *The Physiocrats*, p. 57).

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

First edition, the very rare 4to edition.

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.

88 (MONTYON, A.J.B.R. AUGET DE.) Particularités et observations sur les ministres des finances de France les plus célèbres, depuis 1660 jusqu'en 1791. Paris, Le Normant, 1812. xi, (1), 397, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red and green label with gilt lettering, sides with gilt double fillet in the center with gilt ornamental decorations in the corners, surrounded by gilt triple fillets, gilt inside dentelles, all edges gilt.

€ 750

Kress B.6031; Goldsmiths 20522; cf.: Einaudi 4004 (other edition); INED 3268; Bourgeois & André 6127, note; Stourm p. 32

First edition, one of two issues published in the same year, the other being published at Dulau in London, of (4), 362, (1) pp.

'L'ouvrage de Montyon, sans cesse consulté et cité, résume tout ce qui peut être dit d'essentiel ....' (Stourm). Deals with Colbert, Desmarests, John Law, De Machaut, De Silhouette, Terrai, Turgot, Necker, de Calonne: the author 'extolled Necker, and declares that Turgot had done nothing important for the prosperity of France' (Palgrave). A very beautiful copy.

89 MOREL, H. Lettres à Madame de B\*\*\*, sur le matérialisme; dans lesquelles, 1. On donne une Notice historique de cette opinion chez les Français; 2. On fait voir combien elle est funeste à la législation et aux moeurs d'un peuple; Au bonheur du philosophe qui la professe; 4. A la littérature en général, et au talent de l'écrivain en particulier; 5. Que le retour de Louis XVIII doit faire espérer celui des bonnes doctrines; 6. Qu'une instruction publique bien entendue, et quelques mesures répressives peuvent seules servir de frein à l'impiété. Par Hyacinthe Morel, .... Précédées d'une épître à un jeune matérialiste, par le même auteur. A Paris, Chez Le Normand, A Avignon, Chez Pierre Chaillot jeune, 1818. 96 pp. 12mo. Sewn, disbound.

€ 250

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 301.

Originally published as *Epître à un jeune matérialiste*, in 1785, this is a new and much expanded edition.

The author was professor of rhetoric in Aix and Avignon and esteemed author of prose and poetry, founder of the Atheneum in the Vaucluse and founder of the *Journal de Vaucluse*.

90 MOTION des harangeres de la Halle. No place, (1789). 2 engraved pages. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter.

Curious pamphlet in vulgar style, entirely engraved. 'C'n'est pas dans les plus petites gens/ Qu'est la plus grande canaille/ C'est dans ces chiens d'Parlemens/ Dans c'te noblesse et c'te mitraille/ .... Et puisqu'ils aiment tant l'or/ que dans leur gueule on en fonde ...'

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

€ 400

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

First edition.

Necker's famous defence against accusations by Calonne who claimed that Necker's tenure in office which ended in 1781 was not the success it was thought to be and that Necker's famous *Compte Rendu* was based on incorrect figures. Calonne claimed his figures were based on what he called "comptes effectifs" which he however consistently failed to produce to prove his point. The previous controller general, Joly de Fleury, confirmed that he believed that Necker's *Compte Rendu* was accurate, a claim which shocked the keeper of the seals, Hue de Miromesnil and the King: Calonne was dismissed and Necker returned to office shortly thereafter. See: Robert D. Harris: *Necker, Reform Statesman of the Ancien Regime*, pp. 232 ff.

92 (NORTHLEIGH, J.) *Parlamentum pacificum, ou Le parlement pacifique*. Imprimé par la permission du Comte de Sunderland, président du Conseil. Traduit de l'Anglois. Suivant la copie imprimée à Londres, Chez M. Turner, 1688. (4), 164 pp. 12mo. Modern calf, spine gilt (imitation of 18th-century binding).

€ 200

Halkett & Laing, iv, 302.

First French edition (?).

French edition of *Parlamentum Pacificum, or the Happy Union of King and People in an healing Parliament* (London 1688), ingenious, smartly written defence of James II and his policy of religious toleration. It provoked three answers in Dutch. John Northleigh (1657-1705) was an adherent of James II, and wrote ably in his defence. For many years he practised at Exeter, but apparently devoted more attention to polemical theology than to his profession (he was a physician). He was an ardent supporter of the Church of England, and distinguished himself by various writings against the independants and presbyterians. - Slightly waterstained in places.

93 ORLICH, L. VON. *Reise in Ostindien in Briefen an Alexander von Humboldt und Carl Ritter von Leopold von Orlich*. Zweite durchgesehene und vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, Verlag von Gustav Mayer, 1845. 2 volumes in 1. xii, 306, (2) pp.; (8), 309, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, paper label on spine, somewhat shaved and worn.

€ 200

Second, improved and augmented, edition, first published in 1844.

Travels in India and surrounding regions. Deals among others with the British-Indian army. The author travelled from London to Southampton and then on to Gibraltar, Cairo, Aden, Bombay, which he describes in his second letter, then on to Puna, Kuraschy, Sakkar, Ferospur, etc. The author had planned to travel with the British Army to Afghanistan to report on the war there. As it happened, he was delayed and caught up with the British at Ferospur. The book is essentially an account of what the author has to say about what he saw, experienced and learned in letters to von Humboldt and Ritter about the British in India, customs and manners of the habitants, etc. The work was translated into English by Evans Lloyd. - Verso title page the library stamp of Donau-Eschingen. The pages 263-266 of volume 2 have been bound between the pages 88-89.

94 (PATULLO, H.) *Essai sur l'amélioration des terres*. A Paris, Chez Durand, 1758. With 3 engraved plates. xi, (1), 284, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 400

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

First edition.

The dedication to Madame de Pompadour, although signed by the author, was written by Marmontel upon the request of Fr. Quesnay and forms an excellent résumé of the Physiocratic doctrine.

Patullo was a friend of François Quesnay and the present work is largely based on an unpublished article by Quesnay. It was at Quesnay's instigation that Patullo was allowed to dedicate the *Essai* to Madame de Pompadour. The first half of the books discusses the crops the author believes should be grown in France, the second half discusses the ensuing prosperity if his plans are implemented. (See: Weulersse, *Le mouvement Physiocratique en France* ..... , p. 52-53).

95 PELLETAN, E. *Histoire des trois journées de Février 1848*. Paris, Louis Colas, 1848. (6), 184 pp. 8vo. Modern half hard-grained morocco, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering, marbled boards, original covers preserved, top edge gilt.

€ 125

Stammhammer, i, p. 171 (3); not in Dolléans & Crozier.

First edition of this work dealing with the February revolution of 1848 in France, one of a wave of revolutions in Europe.

Pierre Clément Eugene Pelletan (1813-1884). Studies law at the Collège Royal in Poitiers, moves to Paris to continue his studies but is more interested in philosophy, economics and history and studies these at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne. He sympathizes with the saint-simonian doctrines, and travels during one year through the north of France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. He makes his appearance in journalism in 1836 (*la Nouvelle Minerve* and *la France Littéraire*). During the revolution of 1848 follows Lamartine into the Hotel de Ville but refuses to be employed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He writes for a large number of journals and remains active in politics until the end of his life.

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

€ 900

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

All published.

Edited by E. Vermersch, A. Humbert and M. Vuillaume. Complete collection of this immensely popular journal, which had a very substantial distribution. - This copy is extra-illustrated: it contains 50 lithographed caricature portraits by Mailly and Ch. Vernier and P. Klenck. The caricatures by Mailly and Vernier are all coloured. Each caricature has as heading "La Commune" and they are numbered 1-50. The Mailly & Vernier caricatures are the numbers 9-16; 22-24; 29-48. The others are by P. Klenck. The Mailly & Vernier caricatures are listed in Berleux, *La Caricature Politique en France pendant la Guerre, le Siège de Paris et la Commune* (1870-

1871), p 132 and the caricatures numbers here are the identical numbers for the Berleux listing; the others by Klenck are listed in the same reference work, pp. 102-105. The Klenck caricatures however have been taken from a larger work and the numbers here do not correspond to that much larger work. It is visible that the numbers of the Klenck caricatures have been manipulated to fit into the sequence 1-50. The size of these caricatures is larger than the Pere-Duchene and hence the volume is much larger than the usual Pere-Duchene found.

97 PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO, A. Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes: Isto he, Relação dos Embaixadores, Prelados, e Doutores Portuguezes, que tem assistido nos Concilios geraes do Occidente, desdos Primeiros Lateranenses ate' o novissimo tridentino. Lisboa, Na Officina de Antonio Gomes, 1787. 134, (2, errata, blank), 10 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, small defect to rear cover, small defect to head of spine, sprinkled edges.

€ 450

*Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*, xii, 1er partie, col. 1215-1217; Hurter, v, col. 353-354.  
First edition?

Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo (1725-1797) studied with the Jesuits but left them in 1742 and entered the 'Perès de l'Oratoire' in Lisbon and became the theologian of the marquis de Pombal. In many of his works he opposed the authority of Rome and the rights of the Popes. Apparently a scarce book, not listed in the *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*, nor in Hurter or Michaud.

The last 10 pages contain: NOVOS retoques aos Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes, por seu Mesmo Author (Drop-head title). At end: Lisboa, Na Officina de Antonio Gomes, 1788.

98 (PIERRE DE SAINT-JOSEPH.) Catéchisme des partisans, ou résolution théologiques touchant l'imposition, levée & employ des finances. Dressé par demandes et responce, pour plus grande facilité. Par R.P.D.P.D.S.J. Paris, Cardin Besogne, 1649. - (Bound with:) SUITTE du Catéchisme des partisans, ou des Résolutions théologiques, touchant l'imposition, levées & employ des finances. Par M.I.B.D.E.T.E.R.O.D.P.M. Paris, 1649. 2 volumes in 1. 32 pp.; 32 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 300

Moreau 652; Kress 788; Goldsmiths 1019; INED 4055; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this very rare pamphlet offering thoughts on the power of the king in financial matters and on the organisation of the collecting of the taxes.

'Très remarquable pamphlet' (Moreau). See for an elaborate account of the man and his works *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*, xii, 2e partie, col. 2042-2044. - Very rare, especially with the second part.

99 POINTE (D'ARMEVILLE) N. Compte rendu à la Convention Nationale par Noël Pointe, représentant du peuple près les fonderies de Creusot, de Pont-de-Veaux, & autres établissemens dans les départemens de Saône-et-Loire, l'Ain, Jura, Haute-Saône, Doubs et Côte-d'Or. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Impr. nationale, messidor an III (1795). With large folding table. 94 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 175

Martin & Walter 27628.

A workman in a arms factory and the only proletarian to be elected into the Convention Nationale, Pointe was sent several times on missions, mainly to control and to activate the production of arms.

100 POLONCEAU, A.R. Observations sur les routes, suivis de propositions sur leur amélioration et sur leur entretien. A Paris, Chez Carillan-Goeury, Librairie des Ponts et Chaussées, et Delaunay, 1829. With two engraved plates. (4), 72 pp. 4to. Sewn in original printed covers, uncut.

€ 100

- A bit browned and spotted, pages 57-64 browned, stain in lower blank margin of the final pages.

101 PONCIN, P. (A.J.) Rapport du projet du canal de navigation présenté à l'Assemblée nationale par le sieur Brullée, fait au nom du Comité d'agriculture et de commerce (Drop-head title). Paris, Impr. nationale, (1790). - (Followed by:) PONCIN, P.A. (J.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité d'agriculture et de commerce, relatif au canal de Givors. Paris, Impr. nationale, 1791. - (Followed by:) PONCIN (P.A.J.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité d'agriculture & de commerce, sur le canal souterrain (sic), dit de la Picardie; par M. Poncin, Député du Département du Nord. (Drop-head title). Paris, Impr. nationale, (1791). 3 volumes in 1. 32 pp.; 12 pp.; 16 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 300

Goldsmiths 14468 (the first piece only); not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Martin & Walter 27775, 27776, 27777

First editions.

In the first report, which deals with the canal between Paris and St. Denis, Poncin refers to the report of the commission of the Académie des Sciences, published in 1786, due to Condorcet, Lavoisier, Bossu, Perronet and Borda (see Duveen & Klickstein, 330).

The third piece deals with the several projects for the 'canal de Picardie' in France which would also connect Amsterdam with several places in France: 'vous aurez uni Amsterdam, Paris, Rouen et Nantes' (p. 2); Examinons d'abord s'il est convenable d'établir un rapport direct entre Nantes, Rouen et Amsterdam, par une navigation intérieure qui traverse Paris.' (p. 3).

102 POUILLAIN, H. Traites de monnoyes. A Paris, chez Frédéric Léonard, 1709. (22), 454, (46) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, extremities and joints rubbed, small damage to head and foot of spine, partially removed bookplate on front paste-down.

€ 650

Kress 2630; Goldsmiths 4575; Einaudi 4510; INED 3650bis; Stourm, p. 42.

Edition augmented by Le Verrier, originally published in 1621.

The editor has added to this edition 'quelques autres traités du même auteur qui n'avaient pas encore parus' et 'qui étaient restés entre les mains de Monsieur Poullain de Beaumont, son arrière petit-fils'. Collection of reports on money presented to Sully by Poullain. '..... cet auteur

est donc le seul qui ait entreprise de montrer tout ce qui qu'il faut observer en France pour y entretenir abondamment les monnoyes du pays, pour y attirer celles des pays etranger .....'  
(INED).

103 PROCES des lettres (attribuées par le journal *La France* au roi Louis-Philippe). (Drop-head title). (Paris), Impr. Lange Lévy et comp., (1841). 24 pp. 8vo. Sewn, no covers.

€ 100

The journal *La France* was a legitimist newspaper which appeared daily from December 1834 to February 1847 under the subtitle *Organ of the Monarchical and Religious Interests Of Europe*. This neglected newspaper was an important mouthpiece for the militant supporters of a Bourbon restoration, however. Its greatest succes was to publish a series of fake but damaging letters from Louis-Philippe to foreign powers in 1841; it was acquitted, but on other occasions editors were fined or imprisoned (*Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, vol. i, p. 434.)

104 RAISONS, LES, ou les Motifs véritables de la deffense du parlement & des Habitans de Paris. Contre les Perturbateurs du repos public, & les Ennemis du Roy & de l'Estat. A Paris, 1649. 26 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 200

Moreau 2967; not in Welsh.

First edition.

'Expose complet, mais très-passioné, de ce qui s'est passé en 1648 et 1649, jusqu'à l'arrêt qui déclare le cardinal Mazarin ennemi public' (Moreau). Ex-libris Bruno Monnier, Chateau de Mantry, Jura.

105 RAPINE, F. Recueil très-exact et curieux de tout ce qui s'est fait & passé de singulier & mémorable en l'Assemblée générale des Estats 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. Contemporary limp vellum, lower corner of front cover damaged, some general rubbing.

€ 500

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). - Exceptional copy with the pages 49/50 and 471/472 in both cancelled and uncanceled state (bound between the pp. 56/57).

106 RAPPORT des citoyens Delacroix, Gossuin, Danton, Merlin (de Douai), Treilhard, Robert, membres de la Convention nationale, et nommés par elle Commissaires près l'armée et dans les pays de la Belgique, de Liège, etc. Paris, Impr. nationale, 1793. (2), xii, 338 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, original blind covers preserved.

€ 400

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Pirenne.

The only report to which Danton contributed. Deals with the state of the army and the operations in the North at the eve of the treason of Dumouriez.

107 RECIT du sanglant et terrible massacre, arrivé dans la ville de Moscou, ainsi que de la fin effrayante et tragique du dernier Duc Démétrius 1606. Traduit pour la première fois en François par le prince Augustin Galitzin. Paris, 1859. 6, 45, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Sewn, uncut, in original printed covers.

€ 150

*Catalogue Russica*, R-277.

First French edition.

The Regent, Boris Godunov had the heir to the throne, Demetrius, murdered to become tsar himself. In the ensuing struggle in which the populace rose and exterminated the Polish garrison, all of Moscow outside the Kremlin was burned and plundered.

108 RECUEIL des pièces et mémoires concernant le règlement à faire entre la juridiction de la conservation de Lyon, & les juridictions consulaires. A Paris, Chez P.G. Le Mercier, 1759. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) MEMOIRES et Pièces au Conseil de sa Majesté, Pour les Juridictions Consulaires & les Chambres de Commerce du Royaume, concernant la Déclaration du 7 Avril 1759. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de P.G. Le Mercier, 1766. Two works in one volume. 4, 180, lxxii, 4, 4 pp.; 8, (also numbered 242)-328, (also numbered 56)-164 (also numbered 196)-212 (also numbered 288)-306 (also numbered 168)-190 pp.; 1-56 (also numbered 328)-397, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, some damage to foot of spine, corners worn and bumped, some staining to binding, small damage to upper band.

€ 900

First work: Conlon 59:417.

First edition.

Contains: Exposition du sujet de la consultation. - Mémoire pour les officiers de la Conservation de Lyon & Avis des députés du commerce sur ce Mémoire. - Projet de la déclaration proposé par les députés. - Observations de MM. de Lyon sur ce projet, & réponse à ces observations. - Projet de déclaration fourni par MM. de Lyon, & réfutation de ce projet. - Consultation. - Pièces justificatives.

Second work: Kress 6362; Conlon 66:321; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

Important collection, containing many memoirs from numerous Chambers of Commerce, not published elsewhere. At the end of the *Avertissement* is the following announcement: 'Le lecteur est prié de n'avoir aucun égard aux chiffres des pages, quelques circonstances survenues depuis l'impression de l'ouvrage, ont exigé un nouvel ordre dans les pièces, & ont interverti celui des chiffres'.



Contains, among others: Représentations des six Corps des Négocians de Paris - Représentations des Jurisdictions Consulaires de Paris - Mémoire des Syndics de la Chambre de Commerce de Normandie - Premier Avis de MM. les Députés du Commerce - Second Avis de MM. les Députés du Commerce - Mémoire des Prieur & Juge-Consuls de Rouen - Mémoire des Prieur & Controlleur des Bourges Communes de Toulouse & de Montpellier - Projet de Déclaration - etc. etc.

109 REY DE PLANAZU, (F.J.) Oeuvres d'agriculture. Paris, Troyes, etc., 1786-1787. With 1 engraved allegorical plate (in number 23) and 29 contemporary handcoloured plates. 26 separately numbered, paginated and issued numbers bound in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, repair to rear joint, with scratches, somewhat stained and rubbed.

€ 7500

Quérard, vii, 561 (calls for 22 nrs only); not in Vicaire; not in Musset-Pathay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths' (all listing a later bookform edition only); OCLC list 3 copies only.

The excessively rare original edition.

This original edition was published in 26 issues, each separately paginated and all plates and titles signed by the author.

Contains:

NOTICE des Articles formant la Collection complete des Ouvrages de feu M. De Planazu, sur l'Agriculture & l'Economie rurale, & que l'on peut se procurer chez la veuve de l'Auteur ..... 4 pp.

1. TRATE sur les causes de l'état de langueur & d'engourdissement de l'agriculture en France. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, 1787. 21, (1) pp.
2. TRAITE sur les moyens simples de composer un engrais des plus économiques & des plus avantageux dont la qualité est multipliée au point que l'on peut amender 4 à 5 arpens de terres, ou sans cette opération, il y auroit à peine de quoi en amender un. A Troyes, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Gobelet, 1786. With 1 handcoloured plate. (2), 4 pp.
3. TRAITE Sur les moyens simples de tirer le parti le plus avantageux des Terres, en divisant les Terres labourables en douze Sols, de façon que tous les ans toutes les Terres rapportent beaucoup plus amplement, sans être assujétis à des frais de culture aussi considerables, sans qu'il y ait jamais aucunes Terres en jachères, ou incultes. (Drop-head title). With one handcoloured plate. (3)-13 pp.
4. TRAITE sur la culture de la Pomme de Terre. Avantages de sa culture. Moyens de conserver ces Racines, pendant l'Hiver, à l'abri des gelées. Différentes manières de les préparer pour en faire, pour les Hommes, une nourriture saine & agréable. Moyens d'employer ces Racines pour la nourriture des différens Animaux. Ceux d'en tirer & extraire la farine pour en faire du Pain, de la Pâtisserie, des Gelées, &c. Différentes façons d'employer cette farine. Manière d'en tirer l'Eau-de-vie la plus spiritueuse. (Drop-head title). With 1 handcoloured plate. 8 pp.
5. TRAITE Sur l'usage des différentes Herses, avec la description d'une herse à cylindre pour employer avec avantage sur les terres argilleuses. (Drop-head title.) With one handcoloured plate. 1 leaf numbered 3-4.
6. TRAITE sur les différentes manières de semer, avec la description d'un semoir nouveau. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp.
7. TRAITE sur les moyens de cultiver toutes sortes de Fourrages de Prairies tant hautes que basses, sur ceux de les conserver par le moyen d'un Ventilateur, avec une Instruction sur les soins & les amendemens qu'on doit donner aux Prés. (Drop-head title.) With 5 handcoloured plates. (3)-15, (1) pp.

8. DESCRIPTION d'une Machine servant à découper les Turneps & autres Racines en terre, pour servir d'engrais, & d'une utilité reconnue pour dessoler les Prairies hautes. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
9. DESCRIPTION d'un Levier simple & point dispendieux, à l'usage des Habitans de la Campagne qui ne peuvent se procurer le secours & la ressource du Cric. (Drop-head title. With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
10. TRAITE sur les boeufs. Comparaison des avantages des boeufs ou des chevaux pour la culture des terres. Maniere de gouverner les Boeufs dans leur éducation, dans leurs travaux, & dans le commerce qu'on peut en faire, avec la Description d'un nouveau Joug, par le moyen duquel toute leur force est employée. Des Maladies les plus communes, auxquelles les Boeufs sont sujets, & des remedes qui y sont propres. (Dro-head title). With 1 handcoloured plate. 11, (1) pp.
11. DESCRIPTION de différentes Sondes à Echappemens, pour rechercher la nature & la qualité des terres à diverses profondeurs, avec la manière de s'en servir. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
12. MACHINE à battre les grains. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp.
13. TRAITE sur la culture des Turneps, & sur l'avantage de cette nourriture pour les Bestiaux, avec la Description d'une Machine pour les hacher. Maniere de faire la Saour-Rouber, avec le moyen de la conserver. With 1 handcoloured plate. 7, (1) pp.
14. DESCRIPTION d'un Charriot propre à transplanter de grands Arbres. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
15. DESCRIPTION et Explication d'une Machine pour conserver les fruits à pepin pendant l'hiver, de manière à les avoir aussi beaux & aussi sains qu'au temps de leur cueillette. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
16. DESCRIPTION d'une machine hydraulique, Par le moyen de laquelle l'on peut élever, soit obliquement, soit perpendiculairement, les eaux en tel volume & quantité que l'on peut desirer, & à telle hauteur que l'on voudra. (Drop-head title.) With 2 handcoloured plates. 3, (1) pp.
17. DESCRIPTION d'un moulin à manivelle pour hacher les Pailles & les Feuilles, avec un Traité sur la manière de les donner en nourriture aux Bestiaux. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp. (bound in wrong order, pp. 3/4 before 1/2).
18. TRAITE sur toutes espèces de Volaille ou Oiseaux de basse-cour, auquel on a joint la Description d'une Machine peu dispendieuse, pour faire éclore des oeufs sans Poule, avec la manière d'élever les Poussins en telle quantité que l'on veut, par le moyen d'un mannequin. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate (comprising 5 illustrations). 20 pp.
19. RECUEIL, Contenant différens procédés d'Economie Rurale. (Drop-head title.) 40 pp.: the Epitre Dédicatoire and Table des Matieres cover the pages 1-4 and precede the drop-head title.
20. MACHINES pour découper les gazons, avec les moyens prompts & faciles de les bruler, pour procurer aux terres un amendement considérable & avantageux. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
21. METHODE facile de planter par le moïen d'un double Cordeau, a des distances egales et sans que le Planteur revienne sur ses pas. One handcoloured plate, including the explicative text.
22. MACHINE pour Egluier le Seigle. One handcoloured plate, including the explicative text. Bound after number 17.
23. SPECTACLE de la nature, Considérée dans les produits de l'Agriculture et de l'Economie Rurale. A Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With engraved frontispiece. Title, dedication with verso "Explication du Tableau Emblematique", the allegorical plate, pp. 7-11.
24. DESCRIPTION d'une Herse pour arracher le Chaume. A Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With 1 handcoloured plate. 8 pp.

25. DESCRIPTION de deux Machines, dont l'une sert à ouvrir des sillons pour semer à des distances égales, & l'autre recouvre les semences après qu'elles sont semées. Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With 1 handcoloured plate. (2), 4 pp.

26. TRAITE sur les Abeilles, Avec les moyens d'en tirer le parti le plus avantageux. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, 1787. With 2 handcoloured plates. (2), 11, (1) pp.

Number 18 contains a project which may be considered as a precursor of the bio-industry: raising hens by means of an incubator.

De Planazu was a member of the Société Physique et Economique de Zurich (Switzerland) and this publication was the result of a survey carried out for them. Rey de Planazu was invited to various estates in France to advise the landowners on new technological ideas designed to improve agricultural production. The results of these journeys were published in the volume *Oeuvres d'agriculture* (the present work), which provides details and illustrations of innovative farming inventions. Each part is dedicated to various members of the French nobility, including Louis XVI, with each plate bearing the relevant coat of arms.

His *Oeuvres d'Agriculture* is an informative guide to contemporary husbandry with delightful illustrations. These 29 hand-coloured engraved plates are executed after the author's own designs and cut by Sellier. There are figures of agricultural instruments, tools and machines (including a mill, an incubator, a lawn mower, a machine to raise water, and more). In these 26 treatises Deplanazu examines the culture of the potato, the various manners of sowing, the food of cattle, the conservation of fruit, the breeding of poultry, the composition of manures, the manner of mowing grasses, the various methods of planting, the care given to bees, information on flour, pastry making, frosts, brandy, liquors, wines, vegetables, fruits, meats and much more. All plates are signed by De Planazu (Deplanazu) and have a stamp R.P. (Rey de Planazu) in the lower blank margin. All plates and all texts printed within an engraved border. These 26 issues were published separately and presumably not all title-pages of each separate issue have been preserved: some texts start with signature Aii suggesting Ai to be the title-page. Other texts however start with Ai (or A) and have a drop-head title. The numbers 1, 2, 23, 24, 25 and 26 have a separate title-page. Almost all plates have been dedicated to a person of high standing and carry the coat-of-arms of the dedicatee (Duc d'Aumont, Louis Benigne Fr. Bertier, Comte de Rougé, Comte de Sainte Aldegonde, etc. etc.) - With armorial bookplate on front paste-down: Ex Libris de Guigne ? The "Notice des Articles ...." with which the book opens has been signed by the author.

110 RICHER, E. Histoire du syndicat d'Edmond Richer. Par Edmond Richer lui-même. A Avignon, Chez Alexandre Girard, 1753. (4), 419, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering and red edges.

€ 350

Bourgeois & André 4473; Conlon 53:1005.

First edition, published posthumously, of this rare exposition of the theories of the freedom of the Gallican church, the authority of the King, and the independence of their spiritual authorities. Very interesting especially for the democratic theories which sound rather modern.

'Pour Richer, la puissance d'ordonner et d'édicter des lois infaillibles n'appartient pas à un seul, mais à toute l'Église universelle. L'exercice de ce pouvoir est conféré, en dehors du corps des fidèles, à la communauté des pasteurs .... Le premier ordre, celui des évêques, est supérieur au second, celui des prêtres. Mais ces derniers ne sont pas soumis à une obéissance totale envers le pape et les prélats: réunis en synodes .... ils participent et collaborent au gouvernement des diocèses' (Bourgeois & André).

Edmond Richer (1559-1631) published his controversial *Libellus de ecclesiastica et politica potestate* .... in 1611. The problems the work provoked led to his disposition in 1612 and he lived in exile

thereafter. In this exile he wrote the present work in which he 'donna la forme définitive à sa doctrine dans l'histoire de son syndicat, publié seulement au milieu du siècle suivant' (Bourgeois & André). - A very nice copy.

111 RONDOT, N. L'ancien régime du travail à Lyon (du XIVe au XVIIe siècle). Lyon, Alexandre Rey, 1897. 89, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Original printed covers, a bit spotted and discoloured, an uncut copy.

€ 125

Charley 1228.

A nice copy, printed on "papier de Hollande" and with ample margins.

112 ROUSSEAU, J.J. Oeuvres complètes. Nouvelle édition classée par ordre des matières, et ornée de quatre-vingt dix gravures. (Paris, Edition Poinçot, 1788-1793). With 40 frontispieces or engraved titles, 43 engraved plates by Aubry, Borgnet, Chateau, Routelle, Geoffroy, etc. after Le Clerc, Marillier, Monnet, Moreau, Wheatly and others, 44 handcoloured botanical plates; 11 folding engraved leaves of musical notation, one entirely engraved volume of musical notation and lyrics of songs. All bound in 37 volumes. Large 4to. Contemporary red (English ?) morocco, gilt triple fillets on sides, spines richly gilt with green labels with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, a magnificent large paper copy.

€ 5000

Cohen 910-911; Dufour, ii, 33.

Volumes I-IV: La Nouvelle Héloïse; Volumes V-VI: Lettres élémentaires sur la Botanique; Volumes VII-IX: Politique; Volumes X-XIV: Emile, ou de l'Éducation; Volumes XV-XVII: Sciences, Arts et Belles Lettres; Volume XVIII: Théâtre et Poésies; Volumes XIX-XXII: Musique; Volumes XXIII-XXVI: Les Confessions; Volumes XXVII-XXVIII: Pièces diverses; Volumes XXIX-XXX: Dialogues; Volumes XXI-XXXV: Lettres; Volumes XXXVI; Pensées et Maximes; Volume XXXVII: Recueil de Musique.

The 44 botanical handcoloured plates and their explanatory leaves are often bound in a separate 38th volume (as is the case in the Cohen entry): these plates and explanatory leaves are here bound in the volumes 5 and 6 (Lettres élémentaires sur la Botanique). A large number of the engravings in these 37 volumes are "avant la Lettre"

Provenance: copy from the library of Robert Palk (1717-1798), English cleric and politician and known for his involvement with the British East India Company and his term as governor of the Madras Presidency. All volumes but one have his engraved bookplate with his coat of arms and handwritten shelf indications.

Vol. 1: La Nouvelle Héloïse. With 2 engraved titles and 2 full page engraved plates, of which 1 avant la lettre. (2 blank), (4), 488, (2 blank) pp.

New additions to this volume: Introduction par M. Mercier. - Voyage à Erménonville par feu M. Le Tourneur, pour servir de préface. With separate engraved title. - Notes de J. J. Rousseau sur sa Nouvelle Héloïse. - Les notes de l'éditeur.

Vol. 2 : La Nouvelle Héloïse. Vol. 2. Engraved title and with 5 full page engraved plates avant la lettre. (2 blank), (4), (1-3), 4-468, (2 blank) pp.

Vol. 3 : La Nouvelle Héloïse. Vol. 3. Engraved title and 3 full page engraved plates avant la lettre (one slightly paper spotted). (2 blank), (4), (1-3), 4-488, (2 blank) pp.

Vol. 4: La Nouvelle Héloïse. Vol. 4. Engraved title and 4 full page engraved plates avant la lettre, of which 1 slightly paper-spotted. (2 blank), (4), (1-3) 4-484, (2 blank) pp.

This volume includes: Les amours de Milord Edouard Bomston. - Des écrits publiés à l'occasion de la Nouvelle Héloïse. - Dernière lettre du roman de Julie, ou de la Nouvelle Héloïse. Saint - Preux à Wolmar, après la mort de Julie.

Vol. 5 : Lettres élémentaires sur la botanique. Vol. 1. Engraved title and 20 hand coloured engraved plates, each plate accompanied by an unnumbered explanatory leaf, not included in the pagination. (2 blank), (4), (1-3), 4-393, (3 blank) pp.

Vol. 6: Lettres élémentaires sur la botanique. Vol. 2. Engraved title and 24 hand coloured engraved plates, each plate accompanied by an unnumbered explanatory leaf, not included in the pagination. (2, blank), (4, title, engraved title), 507, (1) pp.

This volume includes: Lettres relatives à la botanique. - Fragmens pour un dictionnaire des termes d'usage en botanique. - Table alphabétique des plantes dont il est fait mention dans les lettres élémentaires sur la botanique.

Plate 20 is placed in vol 2; plate 26 in vol. 1.

Vol. 7: Politique. Vol. 1. Engraved title and 1 full page engraved plate avant la lettre. (2), (1-7), 8-479, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Discours sur l'origine et les fondemens de l'inégalité parmi les hommes. - Lettre de Jean Jacques Rousseau à Monsieur Philopolis. - Discours sur l'économie politique. - Extrait du projet de paix perpétuelle de l'abbé Saint-Pierre. - Lettre de M. Rousseau à M. de Bastide. - Projet de paix perpétuelle. - Jugement sur la paix perpétuelle. - Polysynodie de l'abbé de Saint-Pierre. - Jugement sur la polysynodie.

Vol. 8: Politique. Vol. 2. Engraved title. (2), (1-7), 8-487, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Du contrat social, ou Principes du droit politique. - Considérations sur le gouvernement de Pologne, et sur sa réformation projetée. En avril 1772. - Lettres de J. J. Rousseau à M. Butta-Foco sur la législation de la Corse. En 1764.

Vol. 9: Politique. Vol 3. Engraved title. (2), (1-7), 8-459, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Lettres écrites de la montagne.

Vol. 10: Émile ou de l'éducation. Vol. 1. Engraved title and 3 full page engraved plates of which 2 avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-413, (1 blank) pp.

Vol. 11: Émile ou de l'éducation. Vol. 2. Engraved title and 1 full page engraved plate avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-361, (1 blank) pp.

Vol. 12: Émile ou de l'éducation. Vol. 3. Engraved title and 3 full page engraved plates avant la lettre, of which 1 slightly paper-spotted. (2), (1-5), 6-450 pp.

Vol. 13: Émile ou de l'éducation. Vol.4. Engraved title and 2 full page engraved plates of which 1 avant la lettre.

Includes with its own title page: Émile et Sophie, ou les solitaires.

Vol. 14: *Émile*. Vol. 5. *Émile* ou pièces relatives à l'*Émile*. Engraved title. (2), (1-7), 8-267, 268 (misnumbered 82), (269) - 371, (372-375), 376-424, (again, but with continuing text:) 419-424, 423bis-424bis, 425-475, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: J. J. Rousseau, citoyen de Genève, à Christophe de Beaumont. - Mandement et arrêt contre *Émile*. Avec la notice de la censure de la Sorbonne. - Des écrits publiés à l'occasion d'*Émile*. - Des honneurs rendus à la mémoire de l'auteur d'*Émile*.

Vol. 15: Sciences, arts et belles lettres. Vol. 1. Engraved title. (2), (1-6), 7-485, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Discours, Si le rétablissement des sciences et des arts a contribué à épurer les mœurs. - Lettre à M. l'abbé Raynal. - Lettre de J. J. Rousseau à M. Grimm, sur la réfutation de son discours par M. Gautier. - Réponse au discours qui a remporté le prix à l'académie de Dijon, par le roi de Pologne. - Réponse de J. J. Rousseau au roi de Pologne. - Réfutation des observations faites par J. J. Rousseau sur la réponse du roi de Pologne. - Discours sur les avantages des sciences et des arts. - Dernière réponse de J. J. Rousseau. - Réplique de M. Bordes à la réponse de J. J. Rousseau. - Lettre de J. J. Rousseau sur une nouvelle réfutation de son discours par un académicien de Dijon. - Désaveu de l'académie de Dijon.

Vol. 16: Sciences, arts et belles lettres. Vol. 2. Engraved title. (2), (1-7), 8-476 pp.

Contains : J. J. Rousseau, citoyen de Genève M. d'Alembert de l'Académie royale des sciences de Paris ..... sur son article Genève dan le 7<sup>e</sup> volume de l'Encyclopédie, et particulièrement sur le projet d'établir un théâtre de comédie en cette ville. - Réponse à une lettre anonyme dont le continu se trouve en caractère italique dans cette réponse. - De l'imitation théâtrale, essai tiré des dialogues de Platon. - Réponse de M. d'Alembert à J. J. Rousseau, citoyen de Genève. - Des autres écrits publiés à l'occasion de la lettre de Jean-Jacques Rousseau à M. d'Alembert. - Genève, ou Description abrégée du gouvernement de cette république, tirée de l'Encyclopédie.

Vol. 17: Sciences, arts et belles lettres. Vol. 3. Engraved title and 1 full page engraved plate. (2), (1-7), 8-538, (2 blank) pp.

Contains: Traduction du premier livre de l'histoire de Tacite. (Latin and French text juxtaposed) - Traduction de l'Apocolokyntoses de Sénèque sur la mort de l'empereur Claude. (Latin and French text juxtaposed) - Olinde et Sophronie tiré du Tasse. (Latin and French text juxtaposed.) - Traduction d'une ode sur le mariage du Roi de Sardaigne. (Latin and French text juxtaposed.) - Projet pour l'éducation de Monsieur de Saint-Marie. - La reine Fantasque. Conte. - Le persiffler. - Discours sur cette question, quelle est la vertu la plus nécessaire aux héros, et quels sont les héros à qui cette vertu a manqué ? - Oraison funèbre de S. A. S. Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans, premier prince du sang de France. - Le Lévitte d'Éphraïm - Lettres à Sara.

Vol. 18: Sciences, arts et belles-lettres. Vol. 3 (read : 4). Engraved title: Théâtre et poésies. With 6 full page engraved plates, of which 4 avant la lettre (2 plates very slightly foxed). (2), (1-9), 10-444 pp.

Contains: Narcisse ou l'Amant de lui-même. Comédie. - Fragmens d'Iphis. Tragédie. - La découverte du Nouveau Monde. Tragédie. - Les prisonniers de guerre. Comédie. - Les muses galantes. Ballet. - L'engagement téméraire. Comédie en trois actes et en vers. - Le devin du village. Intermède. - Pygmalion. Scène lyrique. - Courts fragmens de Lucrèce. Tragédie en prose. - Poésies diverses.

Vol. 19: Musique. Vol. 1. Engraved title and 4 folding leaves of musical notation. (2), (1-7), 8-456 pp.

Contains: Projet concernant de nouveaux signes pour la musique. (Dissertation sur la musique moderne.) - Essai sur l'origine des languies, où il est parlé de la mélodie et de l'imitation musicale. - Lettre sur la musique française.

Vol. 20: Musique. Vol. 2. Engraved title, 2 folding leaves of musical notation and 1 folding leaf for "Table générale de tous les modes de la musique ancienne." (2), (1-7), 8-460 pp. (Small piece of blank lower margin of pp. 97/98 missing through a natural cause, page 237 misnumbered 327.)

Contains: Dictionnaire de musique. Vol. 1. A - E.

Vol. 21: Musique. Vol. 3. Engraved title. With 2 folding leaves of musical notation and 1 folding leaf of Notes de l'ancienne musique grecque. (2), (1-7), 8- 459, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Dictionnaire de musique. Vol. 2. F - S.

Vol. 22: Musique. Vol. 4. Engraved title and 3 folding leaves of musical notation. (2), (1-7), 8-397, (3 blank) pp.

Contains: Dictionnaire de musique. Vol. 3. S - Z. - Examen de deux principes. Avancés par M. Rameau dans sa brochure intitulée Erreurs sur la Musique, dans l'Encyclopédie. - Extrait d'une lettre de M. Rousseau à M.... Sur les ouvrages de M. Rameau. - Lettre à M. Burney sur la musique. Avec fragmens d'observations sur l'Alceste italien de M. le chevalier Gluck. - Extrait d'une réponse du petit faiseur à son prête-nom. Sur un morceau de l'Orphie de M. le chevalier Gluck. - Les vingt et un chapitres de la Prophétie de Gabriel-Joannes-Nepomucenus-Franciscus-de Paula Waldstorch, dit Waldstoerchel, qu'il appelle sa vision.

Vol. 23: Confessions. Vol. 1. Engraved frontispiece, engraved title and 3 full page engravings, of which 2 avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-472 pp. (pp. 1-2: half title bound at end of vol. 3 of the Confessions).

The famous lines: 'O mes lecteurs! Ne vous trompez pas. J'ai peut-être eu plus de plaisir dans mes amours en finissant par cette main baisée, que vous n'en aurez jamais dans les vôtres en commençant tout au moins par-là' on page 288. - Lacks quire Fff (pp. 409-416).

Vol. 24: Confessions. Vol. 2. Engraved title and 3 full page engravings avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-406, (2) pp.

Vol. 25: Confessions. Vol. 3. Engraved title and 3 full page engravings avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-414 pp. (Pp. 217-218 misplaced after page 229; pp. 221-222 misplaced after page 224; page 225 misnumbered 22; pp. 257-258 misplaced after page 260; pp. 261-262 misplaced after page 264.) At end an extra printed title for Confessions vol. 1.

Vol. 26: Confessions. Vol. 4. With 2 engraved titles and 2 full page engravings both avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-478 pp.

Includes : Les rêveries du promeneur solitaire. - Éclaircissemens donnés à l'auteur du Journal encyclopédique sur la musique du Devin du Village, par le sieur de Marignan, comédien. - Relation ou Notice des derniers jours de Jean-Jacques Rousseau, circonstances de sa mort, et quels sont les ouvrages posthumes qu'on peut attendre de lui, par le Begue de Presles. Avec une addition relative au même sujet, par J. de Magellan. - Page 169 misnumbered 196.

Vol. 27: Pièces diverses. Vol. 1. Engraved title. (2), (1-5), 6-434 pp.

Contains : Exposé succinct de la contestation qui s'est élevée entre Hume et M. Rousseau. Avec des pièces justificatives. - Déclaration adressée par M. d'Alembert aux éditeurs. - Justification de J. J. Rousseau dans la contestation qui lui est survenue avec M. Hume. - Observations sur l'exposé succinct de la contestation qui s'est élevée entre M. Hume et M. Rousseau. - Plaidoyer pour et contre J. J. Rousseau et le docteur D. Hume.

Vol. 28: Pièces diverses. Vol. 2. Engraved title.(2), (1-5), 6-408 pp.

Contains : La vertu vengée par l'amitié, ou Recueil de lettres sur J.J. Rousseau. - Extrait du no 53 de l'Année Littéraire. 1778. - Lettre de Madame D.L.M. à l'auteur de ces feuilles, au sujet d'un avis imprimé dans le Mercure du 15 novembre 1778, concernant un recueil de musique de chambre composée par J.J. Rousseau. - Lettre de Madame de Saint G\*\*\* à M. Fréron. - Lettre à Monsieur Fréron par Madame D.L.M. - Lettre d'un anonyme à on anonyme ou Procès de l'esprit et du cœur de M. d'Alembert. - Extrait du no 21 de l'Année Littéraire 1779 à M. Fréron. - Lettre à M. d'Alembert. - Réponse anonyme à l'auteur anonyme. - J.J. Rousseau justifié envers sa patrie. - Copie d'une lettre à M. J.J. Rousseau. à Jean Foulquer. - Lettre de J.J. Rousseau à un pasteur des Cévennes. - Anecdotes. - Réflexions philosophiques et impartiales sur J.J. Rousseau et Madame de Warens. - Pensées diverses de Madame de Warens.

Vol. 29: Philosophie. Vol. 1. Engraved title. (2 blank), (1-6), 8-463, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Rousseau juge de Jean-Jacques. Dialogues. (Premier- deuxième dialogue). - Pp 345-352 slightly browned.

Vol. 30: Philosophie Vol. 2. Engraved title (misnumbered Vol. 1). With 1 full page engraving avant la lettre. (2), (1-5), 6-515, (1 blank) pp.

Contains : Rousseau juge de Jean-Jacques. Dialogues. Suite du deuxième dialogue - Troisième dialogue. - Histoire du précédent écrit. - Copie du billet circulaire dont il est parlé dans l'écrit précédent. - Déclaration de J.J. Rousseau relative à M. le pasteur Vernes. - Vision de Pierre de la Montagne, dit le voyant. - Errata de l'essai sur la musique ancienne et moderne, ou Lettre à l'auteur de cet essai par Madame \*\*\*.- Extrait du no 37 de l'Année Littéraire 1780. Lettre à M. d'Alembert. - Lettre à M. Fréron (1780). - Note de M. l'abbé Roussier sur la page 28 de l'Errata de l'essai sur la musique. - Lettre à M. l'abbé Roussier. - Mon dernier mot ou Réponse à la lettre que M.D.L.B. a adressé à M. l'abbé Roussier. - Commentaire joint à la lettre précédente.

Vol. 31: Lettres. Vol. 1. Engraved title. (2), (1-5), 6-480 pp.

Contains: Lettres sur divers sujets de philosophie, de morale, et de politique. Tome 1.

Vol. 32: Lettres. Vol. 2. Engraved title. (2), (1-5), 6-428 pp.

Contains: Lettres sur divers sujets de philosophie, de morale, et de politique. Tome 2. Pp. 419-end : table of all letters contained in vol. 1-2.

Vol. 33: Lettres Vol. 3. Engraved title (misnumbered vol. 2). (2), (1-5), 6-433, (1 blank) pp.

Contains: Lettres sur divers sujets de philosophie, de morale, et de politique. Tome 3. Pp. 427-end: table of all letters contained in vol. 3.

Vol. 34: Lettres. Vol. 4. Engraved title. (2), (1-5), 6-434 pp.

Contains: Lettres sur divers sujets de philosophie, de morale, et de politique. Tome 4. Pp. 427 - end: table of all letters contained in vol. 4.

Vol. 35: Lettres. Vol. 5. Engraved title. (2), (1-5), 6-434, (2 blank) pp.

Contains: Lettres sur divers sujets de philosophie, de morale, et de politique. Tome 5. Pp. 529-end: table of all letters contained in vol. 5. - Page 440 misnumbered 40.

Vol. 36: Maximes. Engraved title of vol. 5 of the Lettres. (2), (1-5), 6-480 pp.

Contains : Esprit, maximes et principes de J.J. Rousseau.

Pp. 477 - 480 : index of subjects. On spine of the binding : Maximes. - Lacks quire F (pp. 41-48).

Vol. 37: Recueil des Oeuvres de Musique de J.J. Rousseau. Tome 1<sup>er</sup> (et seconde). Engraved title followed by 319 pages of text and musical notation, and 6 pp. of index, entirely engraved by



Richomme. The table is for the 2 united volumes. A separate titlepage for the second volume is not given. There is 1 extra leaf between pp. 50 and 51, numbered 50\* and 50\*\*. On spine numbered vol. 37 and entitled 'Romances.'

113 RULHIÈRE, C. (C.) Histoire de l'anarchie de Pologne, et du démembrement de cette république. Suivi des anecdotes sur la révolution de Russie, en 1762, par le même auteur. Paris, Desenne, Nicolle et Desenne jeune, 1807. 4 volumes. (4), 75, (2), 346 pp.; (4), 505 pp.; (4), 469 pp.; (4), 431 pp. 8vo. Contemporary sprinkled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, gilt ornamental border on sides, very lightly rubbed.

€ 300

Catalogue Russica, ii, R-1529; cf.: Zaleski, i, 16.

First edition.

Deals with the first partition of Poland in 1772, in an attempt to restore the balance of power in this part of Europe between Prussia, the Austrian Empire and Russia after Russia's successes against the Ottoman Empire and the danger of an Austrian-Russian war.

In Paris the problem of Poland was discussed with extraordinary intensity. The circles of diplomats, writers, and economists were extraordinarily sensitive. The work of Rulhière, published posthumously in 1807, but which circulated widely in manuscript from the seventies and eighties, is typical. The political element dominated: the struggles of men and circumstances, intrigues, betrayals, violence. But above this rose the desperate will of the Poles to live and act, even when everything around them was collapsing. Consult for an elaborate treatment of the Polish question and Rulhière's book: F. Venturi, *The End of the Old Regime in Europe, 1768-1776. The First Crisis*, chapter VII). The *Anecdotes sur la révolution de Russie* had appeared already before, in 1797. - A nice copy.

114 (SALGUES, J.B. & E. JONDOT & MUTIN.) La Philosophie rendue à ses vrais principes, ou cours d'études sur la religion, la morale et les principes de l'ordre social. Pour servir à l'instruction de la Jeunesse. A Paris, Chez Mlle. Chatain, 1800 - An VIII. Two volumes in 1. 307, (1) pp.; 308 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, small accident to upper cover.

€ 450

Monglond, v, col. 134.

First edition.

The first volume is a history of philosophy and an attempt to prove the existence of God on philosophical grounds, the second volume is an attack on the philosophical principles of the *philosophes*. - Copy with the **handwritten ex-libris of La Mennais on the title-page**.

115 (SALMASIUS, C. OR: SAUMAISE, C.) Defensio Regia, pro Carolo I, ad Serenissimum Magnae Britanniae regem Carolum II. Filium natu majorem, haeredem & successorem legitimum. Rothomagi, apud Ioannem Berthelin, Ioannem Viret, Ioannem Du Bosc & Jacobum Besogne, 1650. (24), 681, (1, blank) pp. 12mo. Contemporary supple vellum, title handwritten on spine.

€ 300

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

Originally published in 1649, and often reprinted. The work provoked the famous reply by Milton 'Pro populo Anglicano defensio, contre Claudii anonymi, alias Salmasii, defensionem regiam'. Where Salmasius defended Charles II, Milton defended the right of the people to try and execute an unjust king.

'Claude Saumaise (1588-1658), l'un des plus célèbres érudits et critiques du XVIIe siècle. Il embrassa le protestantisme, alla s'établir à Leyde (1631), où il succéda comme professeur à Joseph Scaliger. Appelé en Suède par Christine, près de laquelle il séjourna un an, il retourna en Hollande. Sa réputation était immense parmi ses contemporains.....' (Lalanne, op.cit.) - Handwritten annotations on first and last blanks.

116 SAY, J.B. *Mélanges et correspondance d'économie politique*. Ouvrage posthume publié par Charles Comte. Paris, Chamerot, 1833. (4), xxviii, 472 pp. 8vo. Contemporary black half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 400

Teilhac, p. 377; Kress C.3603; Goldsmiths 27875; Mattioli 3234; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this important collection of disparate pieces and letters, here gathered for the first time.

Contains correspondance with Du Pont de Nemours, Jefferson, Malthus, Ricardo, Tooke and Say's *Essai sur le principe de l'utilité*.

The present work is sometimes considered as a supplementary volume to Say's *Cours complet* ... published in 1828-1829. - Some scattered and unobtrusive spotting.

117 SAY, J.B. *Traité d'économie politique, ou simple exposition de la manière dont se forment, se distribuent et se consomment les richesses, seconde édition entièrement refondue et augmentée d'un épitome des principes fondamentaux de l'économie politique*. Paris, Antoine-Augustin Renouard, 1814. 2 volumes. lxxviii, 438 pp.; (4), 483, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, gilt stamped crown with gilt monogram "AC" in lower compartment of spines.

€ 600

Kress 6387; Goldsmiths 20891; Teilhac 376; Einaudi 5119; Carpenter XXXIII (6); Schumpeter pp. 492-3; Palgrave, iii, 357.

Second edition, the first being suppressed by Napoleon, there could be no re-issue until 1814.

Jean-Baptiste Say is primarily remembered for Say's Law: 'that supply creates its own demand'. The *Traité* went beyond Smith in developing what Say called 'one of the most important truths of political economy' - that supply creates its own demand, the doctrine ultimately names Say's Law, one of the cornerstones of classical economics. Say also was an early proponent of the utility theory of value, and was therefore much at odds with his classical contemporaries, to whom labour was the source of value (New Palgrave, iv, p. 249). Say ranks with Sismondi and Cournot in originality concerning his contributions to economic theory and Schumpeter has called this work 'the most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras.'

Say never resolved his differences with Ricardo as to whether value was based on labour or utility, but in attempt to clarify his position in 1822, Say spoke of 'the quantity of useful things' as being crucial. In his correspondance with Sismondi and Malthus, he came finally to reconcile Say's Law with their theories of aggregate disequilibrium. Say was a policy-orientated economist rather than a model builder like Ricardo. In his introduction to the new restrictions added to his chapter on the law of the markets, Say remarked: 'Now, we are studying practical political economy here.' To Malthus he wrote: 'It is better to stick to facts and their consequences than to syllogisms'' (New Palgrave, iv, 249).

118 SCHIRACH, (G.B. VON.) Mémoires pour servir à la Connoissance de l'État Actuel du Royaume de Danemarck. Traduits de l'Allemand de Mr. de Schirach & enrichis de plusieurs additions & corrections de l'Auteur même. No place, 1785. 183, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, morocco label with gilt lettering, joints starting to split, damage to head and foot of spine, corners bumped and worn.

€ 500

Conlon 85:1850; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi. Apparently very rare: only one copy recorded in NUC (Yale).

Very rare first French edition of this interesting and important economic and demographic analysis of Denmark. Deals in particular with the policy and legal proclamations by which foreigners could obtain the full rights just as every Danish citizen, the so-called 'droit d'indigenat', and the legal and economic aspects, impacts and consequences of this right. The present work is an augmented translation of the second half of the author's "Über das königliche Dänische Indigenatrecht und einige andere Gegenstände der Staatswissenschaft und Geschichte" which was published in 1779. G.B. Schirach was a German historian and Danish counsellor of legation. He published a number of books within the fields of history and economics, due to which he came to be regarded as one of the most important writers of his time.

The work contains tables that show the current demographical situation in Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Schleswig, Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst, as well as the economic situation and development of the Kingdom of Denmark, presenting among others a "Balance du commerce du Danemarck & de la Norwege avec l'Angleterre depuis 1698 jusq'à 1754" and also containing a "Table des naissances & des décès dans tous les Etats & Provinces du Royaume de Danemarck pendant l'année 1777", probably one of the earliest counts of the population of Denmark.

**Copy from the library of the Abbé Morellet**, with his bookplate. André Morellet was an economist and miscellaneous writer and *philosophe*. He became a disciple of Gournay and in his writings, which chiefly proposed the liberation of commerce and industry, he mainly upheld the ideas of Gournay including his reservations with regard to Physiocracy. Mediocre copy but internally fine with an interesting provenance.

119 (SERVAN, J.M.A.) Discours sur le progrès des connoissances humaines en général, de la Morale, et de la Législation en particulier; Lu dans une Assemblée publique de l'Académie de Lyon. Par M. S\*\*, ancien Magistrat. No place, 1781. viii, 159, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled edges, somewhat rubbed.

€ 350

INED 4168; Cioranescu 60152; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Deals with moral questions and legislation, finances (pp. 41-43, 100-112) and in praise of Forbonnais, Silhouette and Turgot. 'L'esprit général de notre fiscalité moderne est de favoriser les gains énormes et le luxe vicieux, d'écraser l'état enfin sous le poids unique de l'inégalité des richesses.' Also thoughts on commerce and agriculture: 'l'agriculture est le bras de l'état, le commerce en est la main.' In favor of economic liberty and condemnation of slavery and religious fanaticism which drives the protestants out of France. Servan (1737? - 1807) was an orator and magistrate, admired by Voltaire among others. In this work where he broadly assesses human understanding with a particular focus on legal systems and finance, he also discusses the ideas of Rousseau, Helvétius, Locke and Shaftesbury.

120 (SEXBY, E.) Traicté politique composé par William Allen, Anglois, et traduit nouvellement en françois, Où il est prouvé par l'exemple de Moyse, et par d'autres, tirés hors de l'écriture, que tuer un tyran 'titulo vel exercitio', n'est pas un meurtre. Lugduni, 1658. (2), 94 pp. [A-D12] 12mo. Later overlapping vellum, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 950

Quérard, *Supercheries*, i, 271; Brunet, i, 189-190: '..... livre assez recherché'.

First French edition of Sexby's inflammatory *Killing No Murder* first published in Amsterdam in 1657. This French translation is perhaps the work of Jacques Carpentier de Marigny (See the Clark Library Catalogue vol. 13, p. 357).

Famous pamphlet first published as *Killing no Murder* in 1657 published under the name of William Allen. It is an apology for tyrannicide ironically dedicated to Cromwell himself, printed in Holland and sent over to England. Sexby followed the book to England, to concert measures for carrying out its principles. He was arrested on 24 July while about to embark for Flanders. He died in the Tower on 13 January 1658.

Sexby schemed for a long time against Cromwell from the moment the two men breached. This was the result of Cromwell's refusal to support the Frondeurs in France and his abandonment of other projects against France while Sexby strongly favored an Anglo-Spanish alliance against France. From that moment on Sexby allied himself with the disaffected Republicans and started disseminating pamphlets against the Protector and took a leading part in the schemes for joint risings of royalists and levellers. A vital part of all these schemes was the assassination of Cromwell: Sexby argued that Cromwell was a tyrant on a par with Caligula and Nero. However stable, his reign was an abrogation of law which constituted the enslavement of the English people and threatened the outright corruption of English society. In such circumstances the private citizen was perfectly within his rights in seeking to exact punishment for which responsibility ought normally to rest with God and the magistrate. Tyranny being the suspension of the normal course of law, tyrannicide could not be regarded as an act of murder' (ODNB).

121 SPECIMEN authentique des infames spéculations auxquelles a donné lieu le siège de Paris 1870-1871. Paris, E. Blot, (1871). Text within a printed ornamental border. 4to poster.

€ 175

Maillard, *Les Publications de la Rue pendant le Siècle de la Commune*, 398.

Original edition.

Text which accuses the government of neglecting the interests of the population of Paris by having failed to take the appropriate measures against speculation. Either hunger or ridiculous prices are the consequences for which the government will be held responsible. At the bottom, under the lists of prices for all sorts of products, the following line has been printed: 'N.B. - Les Gardes Nationaux touchaient, par jour, 1 fr. 50 de solde' as an example of how little can be bought with payment received.

122 (STAEL-HOLSTEIN, A.L.G. NECKER DE.) *Lettres sur les ouvrages et le caractère de J.J. Rousseau. Dernière édition, augmentée d'une Lettre de Mme la Comtesse Alexandre de Vassy, et d'une Réponse de Mme la Baronne de Staël.* No place, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (CHAMPCENETZ, L.P.G. DE RICHEBOURG DE). *Réponse aux lettres sur le caractère et les ouvrages de J.J. Rousseau. Bagatelle que vingt librairies ont refusé de faire imprimer.* Genève, 1789. 2 works bound in 1 volume. (4), 92 pp.; 63 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt lettering, spine and joints somewhat damaged.

€ 600

First work: Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799*, 807; Cabeen 1947; 'Revealing both for influence of Rousseau and development of Mme de Staël.'

Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de Staël-Holstein (1766-1817), daughter of Suzanne Curchot and Jacques Necker, finance minister to Louis XVI. Her interest in philosophy began with a study of Rousseau, whose fervent admirer she remained throughout her life. Mme de Staël never questioned the absolute value of personal liberty. This belief she attributed to Protestantism, her family religion. To her, Protestantism rested on the principle of personal interpretation, and the source of one's convictions was to be looked for in the heart, just as it was in the teachings of Rousseau's Savoyard vicar. A true daughter of the eighteenth century, Madame de Staël was at once a passionate lover of France and a cosmopolitan, and she adhered firmly to the current faith in the indefinite perfectibility of the liberated spirit.

Second work: Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799*, 773.

First edition and a refutation of the first work.

123 STIRNER, M. (PSEUD. OF J.C. SCHMIDT.) *Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum.* (Privat-Ausgabe. Veranstaltet von John Henry Mackay). (Leipzig, Offizin von W. Drugulin, 1911). - (*Bound with:*) STIRNER, M. (PSEUD. OF J.C. SCHMIDT.). *Das unwahre Prinzip unserer Erziehung oder der Humanismus und Realismus.* (Leipzig, Spamersche Buchdruckerei, 1911). (2), 354, (6) pp.; (2), 25 pp. 4to. Grey and blue-brown marbled paper over boards, raised bands with label and gilt lettering, the original covers preserved, gilt lettered scroll to front cover reading 'Plus est en Moi.'

€ 750

The first work is number 116 of 980 copies printed, the second work is number 61 of 980 copies printed. Both are printed on especially prepared Van Gelder-Zonen paper with the name of John Henry Mackay as watermark. The first work is signed by John Henry Mackay on the annotated leaf bound in at the end. The original covers are Japanese 'Pergamentpapier'; the idea to have the books bound was abandoned 'da es unmöglich ist, hier den Geschmack des einzelnen auch nur annähernd zu treffen.' The last 6 pages of the first work contain the 'Inhalt', a leaf with the title and at the bottom the text: Beilage zu Exemplar Nr. 116, followed by the annotated leaf which is dated Charlottenburg bei Berlin, 1. Juli 1911 and signed by John Henry Mackay.

In the first work Stirner proceeds from Hegelianism to its almost complete inversion in a doctrine that denied all absolutes and all institutions, and based itself solely on the 'ownness' of the human individual. His is the ideal of the man who realizes himself in conflict with the collectivity and other individuals. Stirner holds the individual to be the focal point and center of the world and asserted that the feelings and thinking of the individual determine the whole scale of social values and that there is nothing objective outside the individual, or the ego. Since the individual who creates the world through his imagination and will is the only reality, the world belongs to the individual: the world becomes his possession.

The resemblance between Nietzsche and Stirner is striking and indeed Nietzsche regarded Stirner as one of the unrecognized seminal minds of the nineteenth century. With the growing vogue for Nietzsche at the end of the century Stirner's work witnessed a popular revival. But Stirner's greatest influence was exerted upon anarchism, many years after his death. It is still a classic of libertarian thought in which the uniqueness of the individual is stressed.

Max Stirner, born as Johann Caspar Schmidt, was born in 1806 in Bayreuth and died in 1856 in Berlin. He was one of the most prominent left-wing Hegelians in Berlin and he contributed, together with Karl Marx and other young bourgeois radicals, to the *Rheinische Zeitung*, the journal of the advanced wing of the industrial and banking circles in the Rhineland. The present work is his major and most celebrated work which made a strong impression on the German intelligentsia and which was widely read and reviewed. The work was published in 1844 (although the title-page on all first editions reads 1845) and it forced Marx and Engels to write extensive refutations of Stirner's ideas in their *Die deutsche Ideologie*.

John Henry Mackay, the Scots born German poet, was the chief instrument in the revival of Stirnerism. He met Stirner's name very early in his career while reading Lange's *History of Materialism*, and was moved to read Stirner's book. Mackay was so impressed that he devoted part of his life to the rediscovery and rehabilitation of the lost and forgotten genius. His biography of Stirner appeared in Berlin in 1898 and it is a tribute to his thoroughness that since its publication not one important fact about Stirner has been discovered by anybody.

124 SULLY, M. DE BETHUNE DE. Mémoires, ou Oeconomies royales d'Etat, domestiques, politiques & militaires de Henri le Grand. A Amsterdam, aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1725. Titles printed in red and black, sphere on title. 12 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, some spines slightly worn at top or foot, red sprinkled edges.

€ 700

Cf.: INED 4259; this edition not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Schumpeter: 'Maximilien de Béthune, created Duke de Sully by Henry IV, the latter's minister of finance, was a much greater, and especially stronger man than was the most famous of his successors, Colbert. He reformed the fiscal system of France most successfully and saw much beyond the range of what he actually accomplished. Moreover, he knew - which is the criterion

of greatness in a fiscal administrator - how to make fiscal policy an element and tool of general economic policy.'

Sully's influence was widespread; he encouraged agriculture, urged free circulation of produce, promoted stock raising, planned a system of canals and forbade the destruction of the forests. He strengthened the French military establishment, promoting the construction of great lines of defences on the frontiers. He represented Henry at the Court of King James I, arranged Henry's marriage to Marie De Medicis, and helped to put down several revolts by the nobility. Sully's political power and influence ended with assassination of Henry IV in 1620. While he was unpopular with his colleagues, he nonetheless exhibited a gifted executive ability throughout his career as well as an unbending loyalty to the King. Sully was largely responsible for the transformation in France between 1598-1610, when agriculture and commerce improved, and foreign peace and internal order were maintained. These memoirs are very valuable for the history of the time, as an autobiography of Sully and as a record of his remarkable career. - Handwritten old name and date in blank portion of title.

125 TABLE des Matières, des Noms de Lieux et des Noms des Personnes Contenus aux procès-verbaux des séances de l'Assemblée nationale, depuis le premier octobre 1791 jusqu'au 21 septembre 1792 inclusivement. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, Frimaire An X (1802). Two volumes. (4), iv, 603, (3, Omissions & Corrections) pp.; (4), 734, (6, Supplément à l'Errata du premier volume, Fautes à corriger dans le second volume, last blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, green labels with gilt lettering, paper-covered boards, somewhat worn and rubbed, top of upper joint of vol. 2 split, yellow sprinkled edges.

€ 300

Tourneux, i, 479a; Martin & Walter 6056.

Original edition, edited by A.A. Camus.

Volume i starts with: Tableau des députés à l'Assemblée législative, depuis l'époque du premier octobre 1791 jusqu'au 21 septembre 1792, avec l'indication du département où ils ont été nommés (pp. 1-19), followed by Tableau des Présidens, Vice-Présidens et secrétaires de l'Assemblée Législativ (sic) (pp. 20-24). Page 490 is followed by a leaf numbered 490 bis & ter after which normal pagination continues.

The main table ends on page 568 in volume 2 and is followed by: Table par ordre chronologique des arrêtés, décrets et autres actes du Corps législatif, avec l'indication de la date de la sanction, des refus suspensif, de la promulgation des ces divers actes (pp. 569-678) and is followed by: Table des rapports, projets de résolution, opinions et autres pièces imprimées par l'ordre de l'Assemblée nationale législative; et des discours des membres de l'Assemblée, distribués à leurs collègues: le tout rangé par ordre de matières (pp. 679-728). - Remains of seal on half-title in volume i, half-title of volume 2 with a few burns holes causing a few brown spots on the title.

126 TAILLE et autres impositions. 1787. (Drop-head title). Gap, 1786. 4 pp., partly printed, partly manuscript. Folio. Folded.

€ 250

Very interesting document inviting the mayor or lord, consuls and assessors of Saint-André d'Embrun to divide and levy from all the taxpayers of the community what is due for the year 1787. The community is addressed by Gaspard-Louis Caze, Baron de la Bove, Conseiller du Roi

et ses Conseils, ..... Intendant de Justice, Police, Finances, Troupes ..... de Dauphiné, Lambert Rolland, Chevalier, .... Trésorier de France général des Finances de ladite Province, Mathias Pison de Malbourget, Procureur au Bureau des Finances de ladite Province, les Président, Lieutenant, Conseillers du Roi, Elus en l'Electon de Gap (placename filled in by hand), and in the text the amounts are also given in handwriting. The first and second page give the amounts and explain which taxes need to be paid and based on which legislation, the third and fourth page give the "Capitation", the whole is issued by the treasurer of the province and dated Gap, 28 september 1786, and signed at end. At top of page 1, in the upper blank margin the name of St. André d'Embrun has been written.

Page 1 has a contemporary manuscript note: 'Vous êtes prévenus de faire payer le premier quartier de vos impositions au dix décembre à défaut de quoi je vous enverrai la brigade.' Signed: Binet.

127 TIFAUT DE LA NOUE, J. Réflexions Philosophiques sur l'Impôt, Où l'on discute les Principes des Economistes, & où l'on indique un Plan de perception patriotique; accompagnées de notes. Par Jérôme Tifaut de la Noue. A Londres, Et se trouve à Paris, Chez la Veuve Barrois, & fils, Fr. Amb. Didot l'aîné, 1775. With engraved frontispiece, one engraved plate and one table. xx, 361, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges, corners a bit bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 950

Kress S.4837; Goldsmiths 11340; Higgs 6419; Einaudi 5625; INED 4326; Conlon 75:1690; Leblanc 143; not in Mattioli.

Rare first edition.

The author is severely critical about one of the central issues of the *Economistes*: their idea of reducing all taxes to one single tax. He reviews Des Galannières' *Plan d'Imposition*, which reasons along those lines, and takes it as point of departure for his criticisms and to present his alternative proposals: to exempt the land from taxation and to replace this tax by a progressive tax on consumption and revenues.

The last page contains the errata. - Small stain in outer margin of frontispiece, offsetting onto title-page. The frontispiece was designed by the author himself.

128 TORRE, A. DE LA. Sommario di tutte le scienze, ..... Dal quale si possono imparar molte cose appartenenti al vivere humano, & alla cognition di Dio. Con la tavola, & le postille delle cose più notabili. Di nuovo ricorretto, & ristampato. In Venetia, Appresso I. Gioliti, 1584. With woodcut title-page device and historiated woodcut initials throughout. (56), 360 pp. Small 8vo. Modern half vellum over boards, title and date to spine, vellum corners, marbled boards.

€ 600

Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, 275; this edition not in BMSTC (Italian) and not in Adams; Riccardi, i, 402.

First published in 1556.

This is a treatise on philosophy and the sciences (logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astrology, music, medicine, etc.) and the moral duties of man.

'The book ... devotes a brief chapter to the Boethian arithmetic ....' (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, 275).



The translator of this work, to whom this work was attributed upto the 19th-century, Domenico Delfino, was a sixteenth century Venetian, born of a noble family, which had produced a doge, a general of the Camaldoli, and other men of prominence. At that period the family was very prominent in Venice. In the nineteenth century it was discovered that this treatise is in reality a translation of "Vision delectable de la philosophia y artes liberales" by Alfonso de la Torre which has been attributed to Delfino for unknown reasons: he was only the translator. - Early ownership inscription on title-page, with small stain, corners and fore-edge of title expertly restored, stain to woodcut initial of dedication. With the bookplate of the Galileo scholar Stillman Drake.

129 TROIS SOIREES, LES, d'un aristocrate et d'un démocrate. La première traite de la doctrine des Jacobins. La seconde, du gouvernement le plus propre à l'Empire français. La troisième, enfin, de l'état dans lequel la République doit entretenir les frontières de l'Empire pour résister aux efforts de l'Europe coalisée contre la liberté française, efforts qui doivent être tentés à l'ouverture de la belle saison. (Paris), Imprimerie J. Girouard, (1794). 46 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 250

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17751.

Original edition.

In the form of a dialogue between Lisis and Timante the current political and international situation is discussed; the right of resistance, the aims of the Jacobin faction, the threat of the foreign armies and foreign crowns, the preferable form of government ('Serions-nous républicains à la mode des Spartiates, des Athéniens ou bien des Romains?') and the means and ways by which to safeguard this newly acquired liberty, equality, and republic. - Title not quite clean.

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

€ 600

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

First edition, with the additional errata-leaf. Very rare.

Described by Gustave Schelle as the best documentation of Turgot's financial statesmanship during the first years of Louis XVI.

The first part treats the youth of Turgot, his successful administration as intendant for the generality of Limoges where he earned great popularity by his abolishment of the 'corvees' and the introduction of a great deal of other reforms, and his administration as secretary of state for the navy, a position he held for five weeks only but of particular interest for his enlightened views on colonial policy. The second and larger part treats Turgot's administration as controller-general and minister of finance from August 1774 until May 1776. It contains a striking account of the numerous reforms introduced by him: the abolishment of abuses, privileges and crushing taxes, the purification of the financial administration, the abolishment of many limitations on trade and labour, etc. - Fine complete copy, printed on heavy paper with generous margins.

131 TURGOT - PROCES-VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi à Paris, le samedi douze Novembre 1774. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1774. 90 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 300

*Catalogue des Actes Royaux*, vi, 38447.

Rare and very important text ending the exile of the Parlements and signalling the start of what were to be unsurmountable problems for the Crown in the last decade upto the Revolution.

Initiated by Turgot this 'Lit de Justice' became the origin of the troubles Louis XVI had to face. Through this 'Lit de Justice', the Parlements and Sovereign courts were re-established with all their original prerogatives. The edicts concerning this event cover the pages 39-90.

The edicts were read to the assembled magistrates on Saturday 12 November, and in a short speech the king acquainted the high nobility of his intentions, explained his motives, and ended by saying that he would restrain his Parlements within their proper limits. The king also warned them: they had provoked the righteous anger of his predecessor (Louis XV and Maupeou had suppressed the parliaments in 1771), and if when returned they failed to respect the wishes of the Crown, they would be sent again into exile. The re-establishment was under several restrictions, but all these provisions proved to be illusory, because the Parlements would attempt to gain inch by inch the ground they had lost, and because no Ministry could be counted upon to remain firm for all time in face of opposition (see: D. Dakin, *Turgot and the Ancien Regime*, (London, 1939), pp. 136 ff.) - Margin of titlepage neatly repaired, some scribbling to title-page and browned.

132 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. *Projet d'une dixme royale. Qui supprimant la taille, Les Aydes, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires; & tous autres Impôts onéreux & 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 considérablement par la meilleure Culture des Terres.* No place (Rouen?), 1707. With one folding table. (8), 204, (20) pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilding faded, a bit rubbed, inner hinge front cover cracked but binding solid.

€ 18000

*En Français dans le Texte*, 134; Bourgeois & André 6702; Stourm 63; Kress 2583; Goldsmiths 4431; McCulloch, p. 342f; Masui, p. 396; Carpenter X (1); this edition not in INED and Einaudi, OCLC and RLIN locate only three copies at Keio, Yale and Minnesota.

Very rare first edition, with B4 in cancelled state: on p. 16, a setier is correctly given as weighing 240 pounds, and a notable rarity, of 'an erudite economic work much in advance of its time, and distinguished both by accuracy of method and breadth of view' (Palgrave), 'credible alike to the heart and the head of its illustrious author' (McCulloch). 'Though the book was published anonymously, and only a few copies issued (for circulation among friends), Vauban had to submit to the mortification of seeing it 'pilloried' by the parliament, while he himself incurred the displeasure of the king (Louis XIV). A few weeks later he died' (Palgrave).

The copy of the author himself contained four pages of manuscript in which statements were to be found which could not be printed and in which Vauban, among other things, clearly distinguishes between nobles which have earned their title and position by their actions, whether by their ancestors and by themselves and are an honour to the State, and those who have purchased their titles and are of no use at all to the State. 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 classis in the eulogistic sense of the work, and a forerunner of modern tendencies' (Schumpeter, *History of Economic analysis*, p. 204).

According to Boislisle, the first edition was printed in Rouen in 1706 at the initiative of the Abbé de Beaumont (who is actually credited with the authorship of the work by Boisguilbert). Vauban had the sheets bound by the widow of a certain Fétil, and took great pains that the book did not have any public circulation. It was prohibited on 14 February 1707, but apparently the police were only able to seize two copies. To the police, the binder declared she had had 264 copies in total, 12 bound in morocco, the rest in calf. The two copies seized at the Abbé de Beaumont's were described as in 'veau fauve' and marbled parchment. See Arthur Michel de Boislisle, *La Proscription du projet de Dime Royale et la mort de Vauban* (Mémoire lu à l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques), Paris, 1875. - The folding plate is a very well done xerox on old paper.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

Pietro Verri (1728-1797) was an Italian economist, administrator and philosopher. His work includes several anti-Physiocratic views: for example on tax issues and on the importance of agriculture. His work contains a number of original contributions. Not only did he do historical research of importance, but he also was a true econometrician. Schumpeter states: "Count Pietro Verri ..... would have to be included in any list of the greatest economists." Verri also belonged to the 'Illuministi' of Italy and founded the important but short-lived periodical 'Il Caffé',

together with Beccaria and others. - Somewhat browned and spotted throughout, in a contemporary hand written onto title "del c. verri milanese", rather thick lettering.

134 VIDAL, F. De la répartition des richesses ou de la justice distributive en économie sociale; ouvrage contenant: l'examen critique des théories exposées soit par les économistes, soit par les socialistes. Paris, Capelle, 1846. (4), 500 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, corners.

€ 500

Bel Bo, *Fourier*, p. 69; DBMOF, iii, p. 502; Goldsmiths 34912; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Vidal marks the transition from utopian socialism of Saint Simon and Fourier to collectivist socialism. 'In his works, as in those of his contemporary Pecqueur (.....) the principal doctrines of collectivism are clearly expressed and reduced to formulas; among these are the so-called 'iron-law' of wages, the theory that wealth is the produce of work 'of others', and that economic evolution leads infallibly to the socialisation of land and of capital. Vidal, however, does not go so far as this in his conclusions. He contents himself with cooperation for producers, profit-sharing for labourers, and a minimum wage fixed by law. His principal works are *De la répartition des richesses ....*, a critical explanation of the doctrines of the liberal school and those of the principal French socialists, interesting even at the present day ....' (Palgrave, iii, p. 621).

135 VOGEL, B. Die privatrechtliche Stellung der Taubstummen und Blinden. Zürich, Zürcher & Furrer, 1912. With bibliography. 78 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers, slightly soiled (Thesis. University of Zürich.)

€ 100

From the contents: I. Statistik, Begriff, Verkehr mit den Aussenwelt, handlungsfähigkeit. II. A. Normen zum Schutze der Blinden und Taubstummen selber; B. Normen zum Schutze der Taubstummen und blinden gegen die Aussenwelt.; C. Normen zum Schutze der Taubstummen und blinden selber und vor der Aussenwelt. D. Normen, die einen Schutz sowohl der Blinden und Taubstummen selber, als einen solchen der Aussenwelt vor diesen in sich schliessen

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

€ 325

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

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

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

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

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

€ 650

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First edition was published in 1731.

Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was an outstanding philosopher and mathematician. His philosophy is close to that of Leibnitz and his system can be seen as a modification of the philosophy of Leibnitz. Wolff held an almost undisputed sway in Germany until his philosophy was displaced by the Kantian revolution. The merits of Wolff's philosophy are his comprehensive view of philosophy, as embracing in its survey the whole field of human knowledge, his insistence everywhere on clear and methodic exposition, and his confidence in the power of reason to reduce all subjects to this form. To these must be added that he was practically the first 'to teach philosophy to speak German'.

138 (WRAXALL, N.W.) *Coup d'oeil sur l'état politique de la Grande Bretagne au commencement de l'année 1787*. Traduit de l'anglois sur la sixième édition. A Londres, Chez Debrett, 1787. With charming title vignette of a sailing ship. 76 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Conlon 87:2868.

First French edition.

In January 1787 Wraxall published anonymously a pamphlet entitled 'A Short Review of the Political State of Great Britain,' six editions of which, an estimated total of seventeen thousand copies, were rapidly circulated in England, while a French version ('*Coup d'œil sur l'état politique de la Grande-Bretagne*') appeared on 23 Feb. It is chiefly noteworthy for its frank delineation of the Prince of Wales, who is said to have menaced the publisher, Debrett, with a prosecution for libel, and as marking Wraxall's divergence from his leaders on the subject of the Warren Hastings trial; the authorship was actually ascribed to Hastings himself, and his agent, Major Scott, took the trouble to deny this presumption from his seat in the commons.

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

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

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

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