

1 AMBROSINO, T. *Processus Informativus, sive de formandi Processum Informativum brevis Tractatus, .....* In quo quam multa ad Theoricam et praxim Criminalium Iudiciorum, Quamque necessaria ijs, qui rectè, & laudabiliter latrunculatoris nus obire cupiunt contineantur, Elenchus infra appositus breviter, dilucideq; demonstrabit ..... Mediolani, Ex Officina Typogr. quon Pacifici Pontii, 1600. (16), 240, (44) pp. 8vo. Contemporary wrinkled overlapping vellum, small damage at foot of front cover, handwritten name and title to spine.

€ 900

Not in Adams; not in BMSTC (Italian); not in Camus; Vinciana 1232 (1667 edition, the entry gives as earliest edition 1605).

Second edition, first published in 1597 (?)

Interesting work detailing criminal procedure: capture of suspects, investigation of proof, interrogations, etc. etc. An important part of the work is devoted to the practise of torture and its various modalities.

Old handwritten ownership's entry in blank portion of title-page, F6 with a small hole not affecting text, pagenumbering quire G mixed up, but complete.

2 AVENTINUS, J. *Annalium Boiorum, sive veteris Germaniae libri VII. In quibus non solum Boiariae, sive Bavariae regionum, urbium, fluminum, & Sylvarum, sed etiam Germaniae veteris descriptio Chorographica populorum, religionis, legum, constitutionum & morum, ut & Heroum, Ducum & Regum veterum & recentiorum Germaniae, bellorum & rerum gestarum, migrationum & expeditionum historia adeo luculenta & fidelissima habetur, ut non tam Bavariae, quam totius Germaniae Chronicon dicimereatur.* Francoforti, impensis Ludovici Regis, 1627. (24), 514, (2, blank), (40) pp. Folio. 18th-century polished calf, red label with gilt lettering, raised bands, gilt double fillet on sides, slightly rubbed.

€ 600

*Neue Deutsche Biographie*, i, p. 469.

Johannes Aventinus, historian, 1477-1534. He went with his teacher Konrad Celtis to Vienna and devoted his time at the university there to further study of the humanists. After his return to Germany he was invited to the court in Munich where he received the commission of writing a history of Bavaria. The work is in terms of contents important since the author was given access to a great number of sources which have been lost since. 'Mit freiem Geiste, fern von jeder Schablone, hat er den Stoff gemeistert und aus seiner humanistischen Gesinnung heraus neu gestaltet, wenn er sich dabei auch manchmal allzu nachgiebig seiner eigenartigen Phantasie überließ. De eine Anzahl Quellen, die er noch benutzen konnte, inzwischen verlorengegangen sind, ist sein Text für den Inhalt jener heute maßgebend, wie sich z.B. erst vor kurzem nach der Auffindung alter Salzburger Annalen gezeigt hat' (NDB). - Browned throughout.

3 (BARANTE, A.G.P. BRUGIERE DE.) *De la Littérature Française pendant le dix-huitième siècle.* A Paris, Chez Léopold Colin, 1809. (4), 267, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with green label and gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 125

Brunet, i, col. 643.

First edition.

The work was published in 1809 although it was written as early as 1805. The work 'attira immédiatement l'attention du public. L'ouvrage eut de multiples éditions et devint fort populaire. L'auteur considérait la littérature dans son influence sur les idées, les moeurs et les croyances de la nation. Mme de Staël lui consacra une critique élogieuse, contribuant à lancer son ami dans les voies de la célébrité littéraire' (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. 5, col. 177-178). - Outer lower blank margin of pp. 259-260 torn off without affecting the text.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

The first edition was published in 1774 and a second one was printed in 1782 in Paris on the press of Benjamin Franklin. Livingston (19) writes: 'It was again printed in 1789, a close copy, typographically, of Franklin's Passy press edition, and this is the only edition recorded in the Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale (1914).' According to Quérard (I, 175), this edition 'est plus complète que les autres', and he adds 'ce petit traité renferme beaucoup d'idées sur le commerce maritime.'

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

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

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

€ 400

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

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

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

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

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

€ 1250

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

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

Claude Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850), French economist and publicist. His later works show great familiarity with the works of French, American, Italian and British authors, among them Say, Smith, Cournot, Turgot, Ricardo, Mill, Bentham, Senior, Franklin, Carey, Custodi, Donato and Scialoja. After learning of Cobden's Anti-Corn Law League he became an ardent free-trader..... 'Bastiat was one of several writers (Quesnay, Smith, Say and Carey were others) who formed the doctrines of Harmonism, or the optimistic idea that class interests naturally and inevitably coincide so as to promote economic development. The major challenge to this view came from Ricardo and Malthus, whose theories cast a sinister shadow over the prospect of economic progress' (New Palgrave, i, pp. 204-205).

Bastiat was, as Schumpeter wrote, not a bad theorist, he was no theorist at all. But he was unrivalled at exposing economic fallacies wherever he found them, and he found them everywhere. He was quite simply a genius of wit and satire, frequently described as a combination of Voltaire and Franklin. In the late 20th century his ideas became more popular among libertarian economists dissatisfied with Keynesian orthodoxy and Marxist alternatives. Schumpeter also calls Bastiat "the most brilliant economic journalist who ever lived" and Edgeworth praised Bastiat's genius for popularizing, in the best sense of the term, the economic discoveries of his predecessors. - Seven of these eight works are kept in a cloth folder, with gilt lettering to the spine.

7 BAYLE, P. Dictionnaire historique et critique par Mr. Pierre Bayle. Quatrième édition, revue, corrigée, et augmentée. Avec la vie de l'auteur, par Mr. Des Maizeaux. A Amsterdam, Chez P. Brunel etc., Leide, Chez Samuel Luchtmans, 1730. With title vignettes in all 4 volumes, title-pages printed in red and black. 4 volumes. (14), cxvi, 719, (1 blank) pp.; (4), 915, (1 blank) pp.; (4), 831, (1 blank) pp.; (4) 804 pp. Folio. Contemporary calf with raised bands, spines gilt with modern labels.

€ 1500

Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, p. 353; cf.: Peignot i, p. 20; Brunet 1, 712; INED 323; PMM 155 (for the first edition); *En Français dans le Texte*, 129.

'La cinquième édition (1730) et la huitième (1740), publiées en Hollande, qui s'intitulent respectivement quatrième et cinquième édition --parce que leur numération exclut les éditions pirates faites à Genève (1715), à Trévoux (1734) et à Bâle (1738)-- sont les meilleures, et quant au texte, et quant à la clarté et à la beauté de la typographie' (Elisabeth Labrousse, *Pierre Bayle et l'instrument critique* (Paris, Seghers 1965), p. 183.

This edition contains for the first time the well known life of Bayle by his friend and London correspondent Desmaiseaux, an earlier draft of which had been published in an English translation in 1708 (see Labrousse, *Pierre Bayle*, vol. i, p. 1). It further consists of additional material discovered after the death of Bayle which makes this edition searched for (Peignot). The articles added in the 1720 edition are incorporated here at their place in the alphabetical order. The 'remarques critiques' follow the articles they relate to. The article David is present in the abridged version as well as integral at the end of volume 2.

'For over half a century, until the publication of the *Encyclopédie*, Bayle's *Dictionnaire* dominated enlightened thinking in every part of Europe' (PMM). - Top of spines of volumes ii and iv repaired, rear joint of volume i split, somewhat rubbed in general but decent, solid copy.

8 BAYLE, P. Pensées diverses Écrites à un Docteur de Sorbonne, A l'occasion de la Comète qui parut au mois de décembre 1680. Quatrième éditon. A Rotterdam, Chez Reinier Leers, 1704. 2 volumes. - (Followed by:) BAYLE, P. Continuation des Pensées diverses Ecrites à un Docteur de Sorbonne, à l'occasion de la Comete qui parut au mois de Decembre 1680 ou Reponse à plusieurs difficultez que Monsieur \*\*\* a proposées à l'Auteur. A Rotterdam, Chez Reinier Leers, 1705. 2 volumes. Together 4 volumes. (30), 312 pp.; (2), 315-530, (8), 531-616, (18) pp.; (30), 360 pp.; (2), 363-802, (32) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, red morocco labels with gilt lettering.

€ 950

Mori, p. 348, 350 and 351; Delvolve 6, 29 and 33; Sauvy, 1021.

Fourth edition of the first work (first published in 1681), second edition of the second work (first published in 1704). The first work (second volume, pp. 531-616) includes the *Addition aux Pensées diverses sur les Comètes ou Réponse à un libelle intitulé: Courte Revue des maximes de morale et des principes de religion de l'Auteur des Pensées diverses sur les Comètes &c., Pour servir d'instruction aux juges ecclésiastiques qui en voudraient connaitre*, which was first published in 1694.

The appearance of a comet in December 1680 and the belief that the appearance of comets signaled evil and disaster gave Bayle the opportunity to continue his attack on superstition, on intolerance, on poor philosophy and history: he proved that there had been comets without disasters and that there had been disasters without the previous appearance of comets. Moreover, Bayle argues, miracles are against all reason. 'There is nothing more consonant with God's infinite greatness than His maintenance of the laws which He Himself established; there

could be nothing more unworthy than to imagine Him intervening to interrupt their regular operation' (Paul Hazard, *The European Mind, 1680-1715*, p. 188). In the *Continuation*, published in August 1704, Bayle resumed and further explored the themes from his *Pensées diverses*. He notably develops a comparative analysis of atheism and idolatry and tries to demonstrate the preference of the former. He also gives a minute criticism of the proof for divine existence that certain authors thought to infer from universal human consensus (see Labrousse, i, p. 253-4). Bayle's conclusion towards an atheistic rationalism 'marque sans doute le plus profond -et le plus délicat- des analyses philosophiques de Bayle' (Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, pp. 140-146). - The last two volumes with some browning throughout and a few marginal spots. Very good copies.

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

€ 900

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

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

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

When Bayle arrived in Rotterdam on October 30, 1681, the *Dissertation sur l'Essence des Corps* was one of the texts he had taken with him in manuscript, written in his last years at he Academy of Sedan. When he got in contact again with the Amsterdam publisher Henry Desbordes (formerly of Saumur) he got the opportunity to publish this text (March 1684), and to get involved for the first time in editorial, journalistic work in which he would make name with his *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* (started autumn 1684). In the *Dissertation* Bayle tries to defend the central tenet of Cartesianism that the essence of matter consist of extension. Also Bayle's affirmation and great estimation for Malebranche comes to an expression here for the first time (notably for his *Recherche de la Vérité*) and is defended against attacks of Père Le Valois. Malebranche's philosophy and necessary elaboration of Descartes concepts on the possible interaction between body and soul had formative influence on Bayle's own later ideas in the pivotal questions concerning the real presence of God in the world and Gods relation to 'matter'.

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

10 BAYLE - NOUVELLES de la République des Lettres. A Amsterdam, Chez David Mortier, 1715-1720. With 14 engraved plates and engravings in the text. Titles printed in red and black. 56 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt stamped coat-of-arms of Abraham François Migieu de Savigny, Président à mortier au Parlement de Bourgogne in center of both sides and on all volumes, some damage to top of 8 spines, some occasional minor imperfections.

€ 6500

Sgard, *Dictionnaire des Journaux, 1600-1789*, 1016; Hatin 33; Bourgeois & André 1952.

All published. The second revised and corrected edition with the exception of volume 1 (third edition) and volume 5 (fourth edition). This famous periodical informed a European audience about newly published books in various fields such as philosophy, theology and religious matters (controversies and religious affairs), sciences such as physics, medicine, astronomy, history, literature, language and philology, geography and travels, etc. etc. "Principaux auteurs étudiés: il faudrait citer la plupart de ceux qui, célèbres ou moins célèbres, ont participé à l'activité intellectuelle de l'époque, de Leibniz à Locke, de Nicole à Bossuet, d'Abbadie à R. Simon et au père Hardouin, de La Hire à Tournefort, de Bochart à Vossius, de G. Leti à Varillas, de Boileau à La Bruyère" (Sgard).

The journal was edited by La Roque, Barrin, Le Clerc and Bernard, after Bayle had to abandon his journal because of his health. The work started in March 1684 and continued upto Mai/June 1718 although not without interruptions. 'C'est Bayle, suivi de près par Le Clerc et Basnage, qui se présente alors comme intermédiaire entre la riche littérature anglaise et le public lettré sur le continent, incapable de profiter de pareille aubaine sans le secours d'un guide compétent, et cela pour diverses raisons: incuriosité quasi absolue pour la langue anglaise, surtout en France, manque de loisir, instruction insuffisante, prix élevé des éditions d'outre-Manche, censure dans les pays catholique. Ce sont là autant d'éléments favorables au succès des premiers périodiques internationaux français de Hollande, succès qui était du reste assuré d'avance par trois facteurs essentiels réunis dont aucun de leurs devanciers à l'étranger ne disposait en même temps: la langue française comme véhicule, le réfugiés comme rédacteurs, et comme lieux de publication un pays extrêmement libéral. Ce n'est pas le moindre mérite de Bayle d'avoir compris que les littératures du continent devaient aller se ravitailler en idées au-delà du Détroit, et surtout d'avoir mis la main à l'oeuvre en fondant le plus ancien périodique international dans les Pays-Bas, les *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*' (H.J. Reerink, *l'Angleterre et la littérature anglaise*, pp. 167-195; see also at length: E. Labrousse, *Pierre Bayle*, vol 1, pp. 168-200). Pierre Bayle (1647-1706), French publicist and Philosophe. The *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, a truly international review gave him considerable international prominence. Together with his *Dictionnaire historique et critique* it established Bayle as one of the pioneers on historical criticism, a great figure in the history of rationalist thought and a precursor of sociological positivism. For a detailed description of the contents of the *Nouvelles de la République* see: H. Bost, *Un 'Intellectuel' avant la Lettre: Le journaliste Pierre Bayle (1647-1706)*.

11 (BENTLEY, R.) La Friponnerie laïque des prétendus Esprits-forts d'Angleterre: ou Remarques de Phileleuthere de Leipsick sur le Discours de la liberté de penser, traduites de l'Anglois sur la septième édition par Mr. N.N. (Armand de la Chapelle). A Amsterdam, Chez J. Wetstein & G. Smith, 1738. With engraved vignette, title printed in red and black. Two parts in one volume, continuously paginated. xxxvi, 581, (1, Fautes à corriger) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary boards, a bit scuffed, handwritten title & paper label to spine.

€ 650

Conlon 38:302; *Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century British Philosophers*, i, pp. 81-83; Schosler, p. 185; Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, i, 276.

First French edition.

Against Anthony Collins' *A Discourse of Free Thinking*, which was Collins' (1676-1729) most notable book, a deist manifesto and immediately adopted by the *Philosophes*. It proclaims the right and necessity to inquiry freely and fearlessly into all subjects, especially religion which was Collins' constant and fundamental thesis. The general definition of the right to think freely was applied mainly to religion. Collins pointed out that the new science and the new philosophy had exposed many errors of the past, and he took up the stock-argument of the free-thinkers, that the revelation in the bible was not necessary but that the text was so inaccurate as to be valueless. Bentley asserts against this that the true text does not lie in one manuscript but is dispersed in them all. Bentley's underlying belief was that a true text of the Bible could be established by conjectural emendation and that this could be used as a proof of both the necessity and the truth of Revelation.

Richard Bentley gave the first series of Boyle lectures and was a friend of Newton's: "As a comprehensive system of natural philosophy, Newtonianism can be said to date from 1691-2 when Newton first came into contact with Richard Bentley (1662-1742), an intellectually formidable Cambridge don, so forceful that he had been selected -very likely at Newton's own prompting- to give the first series of London Boyle lectures" (Israel, *Enlightenment Contested*, p. 203).- Upper margins a bit short (0,6 cm) but never touching the text.

12 BERTALL (PSEUD. OF CHARLES-ALBERT D'ARNOUX.) *Les communeux*. 1871. Types - Caractères - Costumes. Londres, Paris, Gottschalk, (1871). 34 coloured plates preceded by titlepage and avant-propos. 4to. Original decorated gilt cloth, somewhat discoloured.

€ 350

Del Bo p. 57; Berleux p.14; Le Quillec 237.

First edition.

A famous collection of pictures of characters and costumes of the Paris Commune: the supreme general, the chief of police, the arrest of a priest hostage, the barricade commander, a 'petroleur', etc. Critical and with a keen eye for the people depicted (their pride, vanity, poverty, sense of importance, etc.) this is a very nice work.

13 (BORDELON, L.) *Entretiens serieux et comiques des cheminées de Paris*. A Paris, Chez Prault, 1712. 22 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Conlon, *Prélude*, 16218.

First edition.

The Abbé Laurent Bordelon was a polygraph, a number of his works deal with philosophy and religion.

This is the original edition of a work later expanded with another 8 dialogues and published in 1736 (see D.J. Adams, *Bibliographie d'ouvrages français en form de dialogue, 1700-1715*, 224). This original edition contains four dialogues in which the habits and customs of the period are discussed. At the end two pages with a list of books 'qui se vendent en la même Boutique.'

14 (BOSSE, R.H.B. VON.) *Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Économie Politique des Peuples modernes jusqu'au commencement de l'année 1817. Première [-Deuxième] Partie.* Paris et Londres, 1818. With one folding table. Two parts in one volume. xii, (4), 263, (1) pp.; (8), 224 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, label with gilt lettering, joints lightly rubbed.

€ 350

Kress C.16; Goldsmiths 2207; INED 669; not in Einaudi; Holzmann & Bohatta, ii, 2186.

First edition.

Economic history of Asia, Africa, America and Europe. States that there are only three 'systems' in economics which are being applied among the different populations: the Chinese, the 'mahométan', and the European system. All three find their basis in the 'vertus domestiques', but they differ in the way these are applied to make these 'systems' function. The first part deals with the development of these upto the moment where the European system becomes dominant, the second part collects the data indicating the establishment of this system in the next phase and presents an overall view of the current situation in political economy at the present date, 1817. - Somewhat browned throughout.

15 BOULAINVILLIERS, (H.) DE. *Mémoires présentés à Monseigneur d'Orléans, régent de France, contenant les moyens de rendre ce Royaume très-puissant, & d'augmenter considérablement les revenus du Roy et du peuple.* A La Haye & A Amsterdam, aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1727. 2 volumes in 1. (6), 158 pp.; (2), (1-4), 5-230, (2, Table des Mémoires, Fautes à corriger) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

Kress 3678; INED 714; Goldsmiths 6532; Mattioli 398; not in Einaudi; Bourgeois & André 6557; Weulersse, i, xix; Monod, *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France*, 4344; Conlon 27:349.

First edition.

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

Henri de Boulainvilliers (1658-1722) was an eclectic philosopher, a historian, an astrologer with scientific pretensions, and a freethinker in religion. The coherence of his works lay in a dramatic effort to reconcile the principles and culture of the nobility with the social, political and cultural tendencies of the modern world. In his early years, his encounter with Baruch de Spinoza's *Ethics* was decisive. After translating that text into French, he wrote an *Essai de Métaphysique* that was intended to lift the burden of "mathematical dryness" from Spinoza's thought. Boulainvilliers was one of the aristocratic fathers of the Enlightenment. The philosophes read Spinoza through the intermediary of the *Essai de Métaphysique* .... Voltaire used Boulainvillier's name to symbolize free thought in his *Diner du Comte de Boulainvilliers*. His historical studies influenced Montesquieu and were debated throughout the century (see: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, pp. 168-9).

16 BOUTHILLIER, D. Plaidoyé de Me. Denis Bouthillier, advocat en la cour de Parlement. Pour les religieux du monastère de Marmoustier. Contre le visiteur & syndic de la Congrégation des Benedictins. A Paris, Chez Barthelemy Macé, 1606. 66, (2) pp. 8vo. 19th-century half blue cloth, marbled boards.

€ 225

Not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

The Abbaye de Marmoustier, Saint-Radegonde, close to Tours, was founded by Saint-Martin and adhering to the rules of Saint Benedict, founder of numerous monasteries in France and England. In the 18th century they went over to the Maurists, the congregation which takes its name from St. Maurus (6th century), a disciple of St. Benedict of Nursia. - The last leaf has recto an engraving with in the center three fleur-de-lis, above the epitaph Pietate et Iustitia, above and beneath a long handwritten note in an ancient hand.

17 BROOKE, R. *Anni Regum Edvvardi Quinti, Richardi Tertii, Henrici Septimi, et Henrici Octavi, Omnes qui antea impressi fuerunt. Ore novelment imprimee et corrigee, ouesq; plusors bones notes, letters, et figures en le margent per tout le liuer, queux notes referr'les Cases al Abridgement del Brooke, et auters liuers del ans, Et les letters et figures monstront tous les points del Arguments et Cases.* London, printed for the Companie of Stationers, 1620. 1 lf, 8 lvs, 4 lvs, 22 lvs + 31 lvs, 19 lvs, 15 lvs, 18 lvs, 41 lvs, lvs 2-16, lvs 2-16, 13 lvs, lvs 2-26, lvs 2-30, lvs 2-29, lvs 2-29, lvs 2-28, 32 lvs, 17 lvs, 17 lvs, 13 lvs, 41 lvs, 16 lvs, 31 lvs, (1 lf blanc), 14 lvs, 10 lvs, 30 lvs. Folio. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands, an English binding, restored.

€ 2000

Rare edition in folio written in "Law French", it is one of the most important English legal compilations of the 16th century covering the entire period from the late 15th century upto the middle of the 16th century.

This language "Law French" is an archaic language derived from the Norman and English-Norman languages and which came into use in the courts of England with the arrival of William the Conquerer in the 11th century and which remained in use upto the 17th century. Some words and phrases remained even in use into the 20th century before they were replaced by modern English and the influence of "Law French" is still perceptible in the numerous legal terms that have remained unchanged since their first introduction.

Originally published in 1568 "This Abridgement, which is principally founded upon that of Fitzherbert, is digested under a greater number of titles, and besides the authorities collected by Fitzherbert, Brooke abridges a great number of readings, which seem to have fallen under his own knowledge as a judge and chief justice of the common pleas and which are nowhere else extant, except in a small volume selected from this Abridgement, entitled *New Cases*" (Worrall, cited by Allibone in: *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*).

The book is printed in gothic type, with a very irregular pagination, containing two title-pages with a nice typographical architectural border, first title-page strengthened at outer margin, some clear stain here and there, good margins, overall a good copy.

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

€ 11000

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

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

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

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

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

20 CAMPANELLA, TH. *De monarchia Hispanica discursus*. Harderwijk, (Claes van Wieringen), 1640. (12), 415, (1) pp. (pp. 337-360 misnumbered 137-160). 12mo. Modern panelled calf, raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 500

Wittop Koning, *Harderwijker Boekdrukkers*, 145; Sabin 10197; Willems 967; this edition not in JFBL; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 497.

One of the four Latin editions that appeared posthumously for the first time in 1640. This is the counterfeited Amsterdam, Elsevier edition of the same year (see Willems 967).

In it, Spain is appointed the divine agent in Campanella's utopian vision of the institution of a universal monarchy which would be handed over to the papacy for government in a paradisaical age. The last chapters deal with the New World.

Tomaso Campanella (1568-1639), Italian philosopher. He is the author of two famous and important utopias: the universal theocratic monarchy described in his *Monarchia di Spagne* (Amsterdam, 1640), and the communistic *Città del sole* (Frankfurt, 1623). Like the utopias of More and other Renaissance writers the *Città del sole* owes much to Plato's Republic; it owes still more to contemporary accounts of the Incas and to the example of religious communities such as those founded by the Anabaptists and the Catholic missionaries. To community of goods Campanella added that of women. He subjected all social life -economic, sexual and educational- to stringent regulation. It is significant that he animated his whole community with the conceptions of natural right and equality (Rodolfo Mondolfo in ESS, volume iii, p. 166).  
- Lower half of title and first few pages waterstained.

21 CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ. Trattato della Regalia d'ammortizzazione Nel quale si dimostra seguendo la serie delle diverse Età fin dal nascimento della Chiesa in tutti i Secoli, e Paesi Cattolici, l'Uso costante dell'Autorità civile nell'impedire le illimitate alienazioni di Beni Stabili a Chiesa, Comunita, e Alte Mani Morte; con una notizia delle Leggi fondamentali della Monarchia Spagnuola sopra questo punto, che comincia co' Goti e segue ne' varj successivi Stati coll'applicazione al bisogno attuale del Regno dopo la sua unione e al beneficio comune de' Vassalli; ..... Parte Prima [- Parte Seconda]. In Milano, Appresso Giuseppe Galeazzi Regio Stampatore, 1767. Two volumes. xvi, 285, (1) pp.; (289)-611, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary supple boards, title handwritten on spine, paper labels on spine, corners and head and foot of spines bumped, a bit worn and rubbed, an uncut copy

€ 750

Einaudi 824 (edition printed in Parma); Higgs 4254 (edition printed in Venezia); Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 346 (also the edition printed in Venezia); not in Goldsmiths, not in Mattioli. First Italian edition, apparently published in Parma and Venezia as well.

Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes was a Spanish economist and statesman who played an important part in the eighteenth century movement for the social and economic regeneration of Spain. In the present work (originally published in Madrid in 1765 as *Tratado de la regalia de amortizacion*) Campomanes demonstrated by historical and economic arguments the right of the state to interfere with the unconditional transfer of church or other real property and with mortmain in general. He campaigned with some success against the economic power of the church and supported the law of 1763 prohibiting conveyances to the church.

As a member of the group of enlightened ministers who gave lustre to the reign of Charles III, he laboured for the reform of taxation, the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, the diffusion of education, and the adaptation of Spanish institutions to the needs of the age. His theoretic views and practical efforts strikingly resemble those of his illustrious contemporary Turgot (Palgrave i, p. 208). He was promoted by Charles III to the all-powerful Council of Castile, becoming in 1762 one of its *fiscales*, or lawyers, responsible for advising on policy and legislation. For more than two decades, Campomanes used his position to promote change as one of the pillars of enlightened reform in Spain (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, i, p. 199). Campomanes and other Spanish reformers were widely read and translated in 18th century Italy by the Italian enlightenment reformers because the reforms initiated under Charles III of Spain attracted their attention and they saw many similarities between Spain and Italy and the

reform both countries needed (see Franco Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment*, chapter 11: "Spanish and Italian Economists and Reformers in the Eighteenth Century"). - With bookplate on front paste-down (Girolamo Enicanti, Canonico Teologo in S. Babila) with shelf numbers, a nice copy, uncut and with generous margins.

22 CHAPTAL (DE CHANTELOUP), J.A.C. De l'industrie française. A Paris, Chez Antoine-Augustin Renouard, 1819. With 4 folding tables. 2 volumes. xlviii, 248 pp.; (4), 462, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, head and foot with gilt ornaments, black labels at head with gilt stamped name of the author and title and at foot with gilt volume numbering and between the labels a gilt rectangular surrounding smaller rectangular with in the corners floral ornaments, marbled edges.

€ 1200

Kress C.252; Goldsmiths 22294; Einaudi 1033.

First edition.

This work is important as one of the earliest comprehensive surveys of French industry; it compares the dominant agriculturalism of France with the intense industrialism of Britain. France was lagging behind England in its development of industry due to the still apparent effects of the revolution: shortage of capital, skilled labour and raw materials which kept it from switching from manual to industrial production. It deals also with French industry and commerce and contains substantial sections on dyeing and textile industries, as well as a section on commercial relations between France and the United States. A comprehensive study by the famous French chemist and industrialist, founder of the 'Ecole des Arts et Métiers' and Minister of the Interior under Napoleon. - Some occasional scattered spotting, copy with the bookplate of Jules Delalain. A very nice copy.

23 (CHARLES EMMANUEL III.) MANIFESTE de la part de sa Majesté le Roy de Sardaigne. (A Turin, par Jean Baptiste Chais Imprimeur du Roy, 1733). 10 pp. 4to. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Conlon 33:369.

First edition.

Declaration or rather justification by the King of Sardinia, Charles Emmanuel III, for joining sides with the French in an attempt to uphold the rights of Stanislas Leczinski to the throne of Poland in the War of Polish Succession. The war was ended by Treaty of Vienna.

24 (CHOISEUL, E.F. DE.) Mémoire historique Sur la négociation de la France & de l'Angleterre, depuis le 26 Mars 1761 jusqu'au 20 Septembre de la même année, avec les Pièces justificatives. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1761. (2), iv, 194 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, joint with short split at head and foot, lightly rubbed, extremities slightly shaved.

€ 600

Sabin 47516; Howes M.507; JFBL C309; Conlon 61:583; *Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection*, 230.

First edition.

A document of great importance, marking the important beginning of the negotiations which later resulted in the British securing much of North America. Deals also with Treaty of Paris

which ended the French-Indian War, the cession of Canada, limits of Louisiana, Cape Breton, etc.

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

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

€ 150

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

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

€ 350

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

Complete collection consisting of all 8 parts.

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

27 COLIZZI MISELLI, V. *Memoria sulle Lane Greggie, e Manifatturate dello Stato Pontificio di Vincenzo Colizzi Miselli. Roma, Da' Torchj di Luigi Perego Salvioni, 1802. With one folding printed table. xii, 135, (1, imprint) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, spine with label with gilt lettering.*

€ 450

Einaudi 1176; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 705; not in Mattioli; not in Goldsmiths.

Scarce first and only edition of this uncommon treatise containing suggestions for the improvement of the wool industry in the pontifical states.

Protectionist measures, to stop the exportation of raw wool and the importation of woollen products, are the most prominent of Colizzi Miselli's suggestions and are presented here together with relevant English and French legislation. In addition to these legal measures, he recommends special breeding programs for improved sheep races. - A bit spotted, small stain in blank outer margin throughout, uncut with large margins.

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

€ 3750

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

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

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

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

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

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

29 CONSULTATIONS EUROPEENNES (à l'occasion de l'affaire du Chevalier Desgraviers), sur la question de savoir: Si l'avènement d'un Prince à la Couronne le libère des obligations personnelles qu'il a contractées avant son avènement? Paris, Imprimerie d'Everat, 1824. 74, (2 blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, somewhat shaved, corners lightly bumped.

€ 250

The question is whether personal engagements entered into by Louis XVIII before he became King of France, have still to be met after he has become King. Auguste-Claude Leconte Des Graviers claimed part of the revenues of a deal made with the last of the Bourbon-Conti line, Louis XVIII, and when his claim was refused, he sued the King. His case was defended by the well known lawyer Dupin.

In this volume the opinions on this matter are given by Daniels, first president of the Royal Court of Cologne; Ferdinand dal Pozzo; Cevesa jurist in Torino; Chiabrera, member of the Imperial Court in Gênes; Canda & Galvagno, both jurist; Brougham & Macintosh from England and L. Holden Kovending from Denmark.

*Bound up with this text:* 4 other juridical texts on various matters, among which: MEMOIRE à consulter et consultation pour la ville incendiée de Salins, contre l'administration des forêts. Paris, 1826. 108 pp. - OPINION d'un jurisconsulte concernant la confiscation, la vente des biens des émigrés, et la confirmation de la vente de ces biens par l'autorité royale. Paris, 1824. xx, 90 pp.

30 COURIER FRANCOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles véritables de ce qui s'est passé depuis l'enlèvement du Roy, tant à Paris, qu'à S. Germain en Laye. A Paris, Chez Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 12 nrs. of 8 pp. each. - (*Followed by:*) LE COURIER EXTRAORDINAIRE apportant les nouvelles de la réception de Messieurs les Gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye, & de celle du Courier d'Espagne au Palais; avec toutes les harangues qui ont esté faites. A Paris, Chez Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 1 nr. 8 pp. - (*Followed by:*) SUITTE et Septiesme Arrivee Extraordinaire du Courier Francois Apportant les Nouvelles des Propositions faites pour la Paix generale, de la part du Roy d'Espagne. A Paris, Chez la veuve Andre Musnier, 1649. 8 pp. - (*Followed by:*) LE COURIER DE LA COUR portant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le 15 Mars 1649 iusques au 22 (et depuis le 22 mars iusques au 29). A Paris, Chez Denys Langlois, 1649. 2 nrs of 8 pp. each. - (*Followed by:*) LE COURRIER de la Cour, Apportant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le quinziesme Mars 1649 iusques au vingt-deuxieme. En vers burlesques. A Paris, Chez Nicolas de la Vigne, (second number: Chez la veuve Musnier), 1649. 2 nrs of 8 pp. each. - (*Followed by:*) LE COURRIER du Temps. Apportant ce qui se passe de plus secret en la Cour des Princes de l'Europe. No place, 1649. 32 pp. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER Extravagant, Apportant toutes sortes de nouvelles extravagantes, de toutes sortes de lieux, tant de France que des Pays Estrangers. A Paris, Chez Claude Huot, 1649. 11 pp. - (*Followed by:*) LE COURIER POLONOIS, apportant toutes les nouvelles de ce qui s'est passé en l'autre monde, depuis l'enlèvement du Roy fait par le cardinal Mazarin à S. Germain en Laye, jusqu'à présent. Paris, la vefve Jean Remy, 1649. 2 nrs of 8 pp. each. - (*Followed by:*) LE COURIER Sousterrain, Apportant les nouvelles de ce qu'il a vue de plus considerable pendant son sejour au pays bas de l'autre monde. A Paris, Chez la vefve Musnier, 1649. 12 pp. Bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half black morocco, gilt lettering on spine, marbled boards, top edge gilt.

€ 1800

First work: Moreau 830; Hatin 13; Sgard 300.

Complete set.

The journal appeared from 5 January upto 7 April 1649 and was edited by the two sons of Théophraste Renaudot. While he had to follow the court to Saint-Germain, he left his sons in Paris with the assignment to publish a 'gazette du parlement; c'est le Courier francois. Il était ainsi à la fois le gazetier du roi et de la Fronde.'

Second & third work: Moreau 827, Sgard 295 (2nd) and not in Moreau and Sgard (3rd).

The second work is usually found between, as here, the 5th and 6th part of the first title. The "Suintte" is the Suintte to the 7th number of the first title and is extremely rare and unknown to both Moreau and Sgard.

Fourth work: Moreau 821; Sgard 269.

All published.

Fifth work: Moreau 825; Sgard 269 ("contrefaçon versifiée").

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 829; Sgard 292.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 833; Sgard 299.

All published.

Eighth work: Moreau 835; Sgard 318.

All published.

Ninth work: Moreau 718; Sgard 320.

All published.

Fine set of journals: 'Le *Courier François* n'est pas seulement le journal le plus important de cette espèce d'interrègne; sa création, son existence est un des plus curieux épisodes de l'histoire de journalisme' (Hatin).

31 CUDWORTH, R. *The True Intellectual System of the Universe: The First part; wherein, All the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism is Confuted; and Its Impossibility Demonstrated.* By R. Cudworth, D.D. London, Printed for Richard Royston, 1678. With engraved title page, title printed in red and black. (22), 889 (misnumbered 899), (1, blank), 84 pp. + 1 leaf 'A Catalogue of Some Books ..... by R. Royston.' Folio. Later marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, title label lost, second label with 'Tom. I', red edges (very lightly rubbed and shaved).

€ 1200

Wing C7471.

First edition, scarce.

All published. Part two was intended to be an attack against Calvinism, while the third part was an exposition of a theory of free will. Only the first volume however was ever published, and although Cudworth's biographer, Thomas Birch, writing in 1743, was able fully to describe them, neither part II nor Part III now exists in manuscript.

Ralph Cudworth (the Younger, 1617-1688), the most systematic metaphysician of the Cambridge Platonist School. The present work is primarily a critique of what Cudworth took to be the two principal forms of atheism -materialism and hylozoism. The materialist Cudworth had especially in mind is Thomas Hobbes. Cudworth attempts to show that Hobbes had revived the doctrines of Protagoras and is therefore subject to the criticisms which Plato had deployed against Protagoras in the *Theaetetus*. On the side of hylozoism Strato is the official target. However, Cudworth's Dutch friends had certainly reported to him the views which Spinoza was circulating in manuscript. Cudworth remarks in his Preface that he would have ignored hylozoism had he not been aware that a new version of it would shortly be published. Cudworth argued that the only real source of knowledge is the Christian religion. Religious truth was embodied in three great principles: the reality of the supreme Divine intelligence and the spiritual world which that intelligence has created, the eternal reality of moral ideas, and the reality of moral freedom and responsibility. It was in this way that Cudworth attempted to assert the necessity for a revealed religion against the atheism of his day.

".... Cudworth's *True Intellectual System of the Universe*, a masterpiece aimed against all forms of predestination and necessitarianism" (Jonathan I. Israel, *Enlightenment Contested. Philosophy, Modernity, and the Emancipation of Man, 1670-1752*, pp. 445 and ff.)

For the most recent re-assessment of Cudworth, especially his influence on Locke, Shaftesbury, Clarke and Price, and the destruction of a certain 'stereotype' which pictures him as 'an antiquarian, remote, in his Cambridge isolation, from the philosophical controversies of his own day', see J.A. Passmore, *R. Cudworth*, Cambridge, 1951.

- Stamps of Inner Temple and Inner Temple Library in blank margin of engraved frontispiece and title page (repeated twice on the title page, always on blank portions), and again on A3, B1, verso last leaf and on the first and last leaf of the contents, and verso of the catalogue leaf. A few

pages with a stain in inner margin at the bottom of the page and a few pages with a small stain in upper blank margin. The Imprimatur is dated Maii 29, 1671, as usual. The engraved title by White after Caespers depicts the debate between theists (represented by Pythagoras, Aristotle and Socrates) and atheists (represented by Anaximander, Strato and Epicurus), with a label with the word "Confusion" above the Atheists and a label "Victory" above the Theists.

32 DAUBENTON, (L.J.M.) Mémoire sur le Premier Drap de Laine superfine du crû de la France. Lû à la rentrée publique de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, le 21 Avril 1784. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1784. 15, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Kress B.699 (the edition printed in Lille); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Louis-Jean Marie Daubenton wrote several articles for the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Alembert and also supervised part of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* devoted to the animal kingdom. He had a phenomenal career: starting as *garde et démonstrateur* of the natural history collection at the Jardin du Roi, he became *adjoint botaniste*, *associé botaniste*, *associé anatomiste* and finally *pensionnaire anatomiste*. He also became *membre résident* of the anatomy and zoology section of the First Class of the Institut National, and became member of all the major foreign academies and of the Société de Médecine and the Société d'Agriculture during his career. Around 1766 Daubenton was commissioned to investigate 'by a series of well-conceived and carefully executed experiments the most favorable natural arrangement for improving wool.' Daubenton travelled to Spain to study the breeding of the merino sheep and in France to learn current breeding practices. He erected a sheepfold near Montbard in 1767, and he had a second one built at Alfort veterinary school when he began teaching there in 1783. He also pursued his wool experiments at the Jardin du Roi. He used the microscope to examine the fineness of the wool obtained and concluded in this memoir that the wool produced was of similar quality as the wool produced in Spain. See: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, volume xv, Supplement i, p. 111 ff.

33 (DAVENNE, FR.) Factum de la sapience éternelle, & requeste remonstrative présentée au Parlement, &c. (Drop-head title). No place, (1652). 11, (1 blank) pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 180

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 1361; not in Welsh.

- A little browned.

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

€ 400

INED 1329.

First edition.

'Philosophique et historique. Quelques-uns des événements politiques européens des dernières années, suggèrent à Delisle des réflexions de droit international et de science politique' (INED). Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was

condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a “cause célèbre” in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle’s book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle’s banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. The work is apparently very scarce. Isouard spent the rest of his life trying to earn himself a reputation as a writer and philosopher and his production of works dealing with a variety of subjects is impressive.

35 (DIDEROT, D.) *Pensées sur l’interprétation de la Nature*. No place, 1754. - (*Bound with:*) (BOUGEANT, H.) *Amusement philosophique sur la langage des Bestes*. A Paris, Chez Gissey, Bordelet, Ganeau, 1739. Two works in one volume. (4), 99, (5, table) pp.; (2), 157, (5) pp. 12mo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, sprinkled edges.

€ 1200

First work: Adams PE4; Tchermersine-Scheler, ii, 938; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 708; *L’Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 263; not in Thomas, *Checklist*.

This edition is one of three published in 1754: the original edition, of which only two copies are known, was published in 1753. The text is identical with the “Londres” edition of the work (Adams PE3), and is most likely printed in the Netherlands according to Adams. The title-page is followed by “Aux Jeunes-Gens Qui se disposent à l’étude de la Philosophie Naturelle”, page 99 contains “Observation sur un endroit de la page 43”.

This work is not only extremely rare, but also one of the most important - and least read - essays by Diderot. Although published anonymously the work was authorized. D’Hémery noted in his journal that the *Pensées*, ‘attributed to Diderot’, had been published with tacit permission, another interesting and representative example of Malesherbes policy of keeping the press as free as he could.

“The *Pensées sur l’Interprétation de la nature* is a short book devoted to taking stock of some of the current implications of the scientific method and was intended to be a handbook for the “philosophy”, the new learning, of the day. (.....) The pages that followed opened up new points of view, sometimes by positive statements, sometimes by asking questions, sometimes by stating what Diderot labeled ‘conjectures.’ It was a book that suggested many of the most important problems in the philosophy of science, a tentative book sending out patrols along the frontiers of knowledge. For an extensive discussion of this important and rare work see: A.M. Wilson, *Diderot*, pp. 187-198.

According to Jonathan Israel in his *Radical Enlightenment* (p. 711) Diderot tried to uncover the contradictions within Newtonianism, while reworking the concept “thinking matter” with its ultimate implication that “le monde peut être Dieu.” ‘(.....) discerning readers were left in no doubt, then or subsequently that Diderot’s “God”, as Sylvain Maréchal later expressed it, ‘diffère peu de celui de Spinosa.’

Second work: Conlon 39:350; Cioranescu 13210.

First edition of Bougeant’s provocative philosophical conceit written in response to Cartesian doctrine of the ‘animal-machine’, his satirical study of the language of animals. Bougeant proposed a parallel between animal sensibility and human folly. In his very telling criticism of the Cartesian doctrine and the prevailing alternatives, he concluded that the only solution,

which would not threaten religion, was to grant souls to animals, but to consider these souls of demons or fallen angels inhabiting animal bodies as a punishment. This position allowed him to concede reason and true language to beasts. This publication caused widespread discussion, was translated into English and German, and brought him stern disciplinary measures from the church authorities. - Provenance: B. Dumolin gilt stamped on front cover.

36 (DILLY, A.) *De l'Âme des Bêtes, ou après avoir démontré la spiritualité de l'âme de l'homme, l'on explique par la seule machine, les actions les plus surprenantes des animaux.* Par A. D.\*\*\*\*. A Lyon, Chez Anison & Posuel, 1676. (20), 359, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands and label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, damage to head of spine.

€ 350

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, 40 & 41 for the later editions (1680 and 1691)

First and rare edition.

This book is the only published work of an obscure Jesuit priest who died in the year of its publication. The theory presented herein, which is essentially the drainage theory of learning as developed in the late nineteenth century by James and McDougall, is a direct development of the Cartesian automaton theory. It is especially notable because Dilly did not merely link simultaneous events, as Descartes had done and as most associationists continued to do, but described a process whereby the weaker stimulus comes to evoke the response formerly attached to the stronger stimulus -- a true conditioning paradigm. (.....) It is known that Locke read this book and brought it back to England with him" (Diamond, *The Roots of Psychology*, p. 309). Obscure though the author was, *De l'ame des betes* proved influential and saw two later editions in 1680 and 1691. Realizing that his hypothesis about animals was a corollary of the Cartesian dichotomy, Dilly reproached Descartes for not having stressed sufficiently the dangerous consequences of the non-automatist view. Nonetheless he lauded Descartes for originating the theory of the beast-machine. See Rosenfeld's *From Beast-Machine to Man-Machine*, pp. 269-275. The impetus to write this book came from the publication of the *Discours de la Connoissances des Betes* (1672) by the Jesuit Pardies in which Pardies, after having explained the cartesian theory of the beast-machine, went on to refute this theory. -With red stamp recto front blank "Bibliothèque E. Samain" and his bookplate on the front paste-down.

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

€ 250

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

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

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

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

€ 900

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

First edition, rare, of this attractively illustrated reform proposal for Roman agriculture.

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

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

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

"These were the years which saw a stepping up of specifically agronomic propaganda, in the manner of Giovanni Salvini's *Instructions to his land agent* (1775). Here too we can detect a Tuscan and also a Venetian influence and it is apparent that the proposed agrarian changes (introduction of Tarelli's method, etc.) would necessitate modifications in economic relationships and mentality ..... Above all, one great hope: "We are ever on the point of achieving the impossible .... so that the structure of property will be transformed and the workers will no longer be poor." In 1777 Luigi Doria's *Principles of Cereal Growing for the use of the Agro Romano* was published (the present work). "A time of enlightenment like the eighteenth century", said the preface, "and a most cultured capital city like my own would take it amiss if I thought it necessary to convince them of the importance of that art which is the subject of the present instructions" (Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment, Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, pp. 245-246). Doria's work was reprinted in 1798, and this first edition appears to be very rare. A bit spotted but overall a good copy.

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

€ 450

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

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

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

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

€ 950

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

First edition.

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

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

41 (DUBUCQ, J.B. & P.U. DUBUISSON.) *Lettres critiques et politiques sur les colonies & le commerce des villes maritimes de France. Adressées à G.T. Raynal. Par M\*\*\*.* A Genève, et se trouve à Paris, 1785. 14, (2), 292 pp. 8vo. Early 19th-century half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, marbled boards and edges.

€ 900

Kress B.851; Goldsmiths 12968; INED 1485; Einaudi 1629; Sabin 21032; Echeverria & Wilkie 785/23; JFBL D303; Feugère 278; Hogg 1112; not in Fay; not in Leclerc.

One of two editions from the year of the first edition, according to Echeverria & Wilkie there is another edition of (8), 264, 13 pp. which they consider to be the first.

The final 13 pages contain the 'Conversation D'Un Officier d'Artillerie' which is lacking in some copies and which was printed as an appendix. A note at the foot of page 264 refers to this addition: 'J'ai cru devoir joindre ici un morceau qui n'est pas étranger aux matières que j'ai traitées.' The *Lettres* defend the *arret* of the Conseil d'Etat of 30 August 1784 by a purportedly impartial examination of the related issues. This important *arret* significantly reversed a basic French colonial policy established in 1727 allowing French West Indian planters to import from the US and other foreign nations certain commodities essential to their economy, which merchants in France were supplying only in insufficient quantities and at high prices, and also to export important products to the US and other foreign markets. It established duty free ports at Saint Lucia; Saint Pierre in Martinique; Point-à-Pitre in Guadeloupe; Scarborough in Tobago; and Cap Français, Port-au-Prince, and Cayes Saint Louis in Santo Domingo. At these ports, foreign ships could sell all kinds of wood and lumber, coal, cattle, salt beef, salt cod and other salt fish, rice, Indian corn, vegetables, hides, furs, resins, and tar; and could purchase molasses, rum, and goods of French origin. The degree provoked a flood of protests from spokesmen for the merchants in French ports, who hitherto had enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the West Indian trade. In the 9th letter the authors deal with the slave trade and state this trade is vicious and should be left to foreigners ....

42 ENQUETE fait par ordre du Parlement d'Angleterre, pour constater les progrès de l'industrie en France et dans les autres pays du continent. Présenté à la Chambre du Commerce de Paris. Paris, Baudouin frères, 1825. xix, (1), 359, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, spine gilt, corners very lightly bumped.

€ 300

Goldsmiths 24495; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First French edition.

The work was translated and presented by Raymond Balthazar Maiseau. Famous industrial and commercial research project into the potential capacity of French industry under the Restoration, a time in which such projects were not generally commissioned.

43 EXTRAIT de plusieurs erreurs et maximes pernicieuses, contenuës dans un volume, du Père Thomas Tambourin, Jésuite. Divisé en deux tomes, dont l'un est intitulé Explication decalogi, &c. et l'autre Methodus expeditae confessionis, &c. Composé par l'ordre du Général des Jésuites, & approuvé par un Vicaire général, deux provinciaux, & plusieurs theologiens de la mesme Compagnie avec de grands éloges. Imprimé à Lyon en la présente année 1659. Avec une nouvelle approbation de deux celebres Jesuites de la mesme Ville. (Lyon), 1659. 48 pp. 4to. Sewn, disbound and loose in 6 separate quires.

€ 200

De Backer & Sommervogel, vii, col. 1838 for the current text, and the cols. 1830-1841 for Thomas Tambourin.; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, T.75 for a 1659 edition of the work by Tambourin, the present work not found in BMSTC.

Original edition of this work disapproving two important works by Thomas Tamburini.

Thomas Tamburini was a moral theologian. He entered the Society of Jesus when fifteen years old; there he became distinguished for extraordinary virtue and a rare talent for teaching. After a successful course of studies he held various professorships (philosophy, dogmatic theology, moral theology), and during thirteen years was rector of various colleges. His many writings include among others "Methodus expeditæ confessionis" (5 vols., Rome, 1647); "De communione" (Palermo, 1649); "Explicatio decalogi" (Venice, 1654, 1707; Milan, 1655; Munich, 1659); "De saorificio missæ" (3 vols, Antwerp, 1656). All these works exhibited solidity of doctrine and elegance of style and went through several editions. Though severe towards himself, Tamburini, when deciding cases of conscience for others, was inclined to follow the milder views which he found reputable authors declaring probable. This is the basis of the accusation of laxity frequently brought against him, and led to his controversy with Vincent Baron.

44 FOURIER, CH. *Traité de l'Association domestique-agricole*. A Paris, Bossange père, P. Mongie ainé; A Londres, M. Bossange et Comp., 1822. 2 volumes - (*Followed by:*) FOURIER, CH. *Sommaire du Traité de l'Association domestique-agricole ou attraction industrielle*. Paris, Bossange père, P. Mongie ainé, Londres M. Bossange et Cie., 1823. Two works in 3 volumes. lxxx, 592 pp.; viii, 648 pp.; (2), 16, (1329)-1448, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, marbled boards, raised bands and gilt lettering and numbering (first two volumes), original blind covers, kept in a half vellum case with vellum overlapping edges, kept in a box (the 'Sommaire').

€ 2000

First work: Del Bo 5; Kress C.864; Goldsmiths 23694; Einaudi 1960 (both works).

Second work: Del Bo 6; Kress C.1060; Goldsmiths 23997.

First editions of the main work of Fourier, together with the very rare supplement. The first volume is signed by Fourier on verso of the half title. This is Fourier's most important work, containing 'the essence of Fourier's doctrine' (David Owen Evans, *Social Romanticism in France 1830-1848*, p. 129.)

The main thesis of the work is the discovery of the 'harmonie'. The work is an elaborate exposition of how this 'harmonie' can be established and how life and society should be constructed to ensure succes. Fourier tried to get as much attention as possible for his ideas and to that end he published the 'Sommaire du traité...' in 1823, the often lacking supplement. The work however remained however virtually unnoticed. Although Fourier is often seen as a dreamer and fantast, he preceded in many of his ideas Marx. The theory of poverty and exploitation and its relation to the means of production can already be found with him, and the Marxist conception of the all-round man is an idea on which Fourier elaborately worked and which is the most important result of his 'harmonie'. 'He (Fourier) was emphatically a serious social thinker who contributed much of permanent value, not only to Socialist and Co-operative ideas, but also to the solution of the entire problem of work and of the incentives and human relations connected with it (see: Kolakowsky: *History of Marxism*; Quack, *de Socialisten*, and G.D.H. Cole, *A history of socialist thought*.)

It is little realized even today that many Fourierist communities were actually established, chiefly in the United States where the way had been prepared by Robert Owen. Fourierism was introduced to the United States by Albert Brisbane, whose *Social Destiny of Man* appeared in 1840. Brisbane had studied in France under Fourier in 1834. In 1842 the *New York Tribune*, then edited by Horace Greeley, placed at his disposal a column in which for over a year he popularized Fourier's doctrines. (.....) The direct effect of Brisbane's writings was the making of a large number of experiments in community-living all over the United States during the eighteen-forties. The most famous of these were the North American Phalanx of New Jersey,

which had 112 members and flourished for 12 years; the Wisconsin Phalanx, consisting of 32 families settled on 1,800 acres of land; and Brook Farm in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (...); others associated with the enterprise were William Henry Channing, Henry Ward Beecher, George Ripley, Charles Dana, and Daniel Hawthorne. Another Fourierist commune was established in Texas by Fourier's disciple Victor Considerant in 1849, which lasted till the Civil War (See David Owen Evans, *op.cit.* pp. 48-49).

The *Sommaire* .... does not contain the leaves 8B-8E containing the text 'Banques rurales', and the leaves 1398B-1398E containing the text 'Antienne du chapitre III', both of which are later insertions, but does contain the preliminary leaf 'Introductions pour le vendeur et l'acheteur' and the final leaf 'Appendice aux conclusions'.

- The first and the last leaf of the Supplement are pasted to the inside of the cover, supplement loosening but still holding, main work occasionally cut short at upper margin, not affecting text.

45 (G. GUILLAUMIN.) Dictionnaire universel Théorique et Pratique du Commerce et de la navigation .... Paris, Librairie de Guillaumin et Cie., 1861-1863. 2 volumes. (4), vii, (1), 1438 pp.; (4), 1828 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine in compartments, with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 600

First volume in the second edition, second volume in the first edition, with a 'supplément indiquant les changements survenus dans le tarif des douanes.'

Deals with: marchandises, géographie et statistique commerciale, métrologie universelle, comptabilité, droit commercial terrestre et maritime, navigation, marine marchande, douanes, économie politique, commerciale et industrielle. - Copy from the library of Edmond Vallée with his discrete red stamp recto on the front free end-paper of both volumes.

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

€ 650

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

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

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

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

Originally published as *Relation de la captivité et liberté du sieur Emanuel de Arande, mené esclave à Alger en l'an 1640* .... (Willems 1974), an account of the author's time in slavery between 1640

and 1642. A new edition was published in 1671, augmented to three parts. The present work is the separate publication of this third part, according to Willems destined for those who had already purchased earlier editions in two parts only. - Signature on title and front paste down: Johann S. Bans (?), ex-libris Bibl. Hammer of Stockholm, recto first blank, and ex-libris Froissart verso first front blank. Scribbling to front paste down, binding loosening

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

€ 2800

Foster, *Bibliography of Skating*, 35.

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

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

Garcin, as opposed to the English approach, compared skating with dancing and stressed grace and artistry. The work was dedicated to Mademoiselle Gosselin, principal dancer at the Académie Imperial de Musique. In France, it was Marie-Antoinette who introduced skating to the court, and she seems to have been a rather accomplished skater herself. In England the first club was founded in Scotland, Edinburgh, in 1742, the Edinburgh Skating Club. At the end a short dictionary of ice-skater's terminology is added. The work also gives suggestions as to the choice of skates, how to tie them, and the like; the skaters depicted in various positions have names such as "Le Beau Narcisse", "L'Apollon", "l'Adonis", etc. Garcin's work remained unique and was reprinted some 40 years later, when ice-skating started to attract the attention (and participation) of the general public. - Small hole in page 81/2 affecting a few letters, plate 7 bound between plates 3 and 4, plate 8 bound between plates 5 and 6. Ownership's stamp in blank portion of half-title: Max Machey - Epernay.

48 GAZETTE, La, des Halles touchant les affaires du Temps. Première nouvelle. A Paris, Chez Michel Mettayer, 1649. - (*Bound with:*) LA GAZETTE de la place Maubert ou suite de la Gazette des Halles. Touchant les Affaires du temps. Seconde nouvelle. A Paris, Chez Michel Mettayer, 1649. - (*Bound with:*) SUITE de la Gazette de la Place Maubert par l'Auther de la Gazette de Halles; touchant les affaires du temps. A Paris, Chez Michel Mettayer, 1649. Three pieces in one volume. 7, (1) pp.; 11, (1) pp.; 14 pp. 4to. Modern marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 600

Moreau 1470 (first work) & 1469 (second and third work); not in Welsh; *Dictionnaire des Journaux*, vol. i, 548.

Original editions.

'Naudé dit, page 220 du *Mascurat*, qu'il ne faut pas les négliger; ....' (Moreau). Deals with the Fronde from the perspective of common people.

49 GEIER, M. De Ebraeorum luctu lugentiumque ritibus; E Sacris præcipuè, nec non R. Mosis B. Majmon tit. Efel, aliisq. Editio tertia. Francofurti ad Moenum, Impensis G. à R. Hæred, Henningii Grossi, 1683. (24), 445, (35) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum.

€ 650

Goedeke iii, 185; ADB, viii, 504 ff.

First published in 1665 in Leipzig.

Martin Geier was 'Stadtsuperintendent' in Leipzig and professor at the university in that city and occupied the influential position as 'Oberhofpredigers' in Dresden. He made in particular a name as exegete of the Old Testament and as professor of Oriental languages. - Brownd throughout, with a faint waterstain on the lower half of the title-page.

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

€ 225

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

First edition.

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

51 GIOJA, M. Filosofia della statistica esposta da Melchiorre Gioja autore degli elementi di filosofia. Milano, Presso Gio. Pirotta in Santa Radegonda, Febbrajo 1826. With five folding tables. 2 parts in 1 volume. xvi, 308 pp.; 416 pp. 4to. Contemporary boards, a few small library markings, lightly worn.

€ 600

Goldsmiths, *Additions*, 24785.1; Einaudi 2570; *Italian Economic Literature in the Kress Library 1475-1850*, 885

First edition.

Melchiorre Gioja (1767-1829) studied first theology, then mathematics, economics and statistics, to which last he applied himself steadily. Schumpeter affirms the importance of the results of Gioja's statistical research (p. 511, 519) and also Babbage saw in him an important predecessor. He was involved in politics, imprisoned several times and lost various positions including that of director of the statistical office at Milan. He initiated with Custodi and Romagnosi the *Annali universali di statistica* (1824-1871). The first part contains the 'Discorso elementare sull'indole, ull'estensione, sui vantaggi della statistica.'

52 GIRARD, P. DE. Décret qui accorde un prix d'un million à l'inventeur de la meilleure machine à filer le lin. 7 mai 1810. (Manuscript copy on paper of the Depot des Lois). 2 pp. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) AMPERE, J.J. M. Philippe de Girard. (Corbeil, Typ. de Créte), no date (around 1845). 16 pp. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) INVENTION de la filature mécanique du lin. Notice chronologique. (Drop-head title). (Paris, Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust), no date (1851). 24 pp. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) RAPPORT et loi avant pour objet d'accorder aux héritiers de Philippe de Girard inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin, une Pension A titre de récompense nationale. Paris, Typographie Panckoucke, 1853. 13, (1) pp. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) DUPIN, Ch. Rapport fait Au nom de la Commission chargée d'examiner le projet de loi qui confère, à titre de récompense nationale, des pensions aux héritiers de feu Philippe de Girard, inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin. (Drop-head title). (Paris, Imprimerie du Senat et du Corps législatif, no date (1853?). 14 pp. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) RECLAMATION d'un million et les intérêts par Madame la Comtesse de Vernède de Corneillan, née de Girard, Nièce et Héritière de M. le Chevalier Philippe de Girard, Inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin (1856). Paris, Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, 1856. (4), 71, (1) pp. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) TRES RESPECTUEUX recours à sa Majesté l'Empereur soumettant à son équité souveraine les erreurs de dates et de faits source et base de la décision du Conseil d'État contre le droit de Madame la Comtesse de Vernède de Corneillan, née de Girard, Nièce et héritière de M. le Chevalier Philippe de Girard, Inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin. (1860). Paris, Imprimerie de Ch. Jouaust, (1860). 7 pieces in 1 volume. 2 pp.; 16 pp.; 24 pp.; 13, (1) pp.; 14 pp.; (4), 71, (1) pp.; 40 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt.

€ 400

Not in Siegelau, *Bibliographica Textilia historiae*; Hoefer, vol. xx, cols. 668-678; *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. 16, cols 168-170.

Philippe de Girard invented the machine for spinning linen along principles still valid today. He was awarded a million francs by Napoléon and, in anticipation started three factories. But due to political circumstances and the fact that Napoléon did not keep his promise, his factories, very succesful from the start, faced soon ruin and de Girard was imprisoned. Ruined and betrayed by two collaborators, he accepted an invitation by the Austrian government. He again set up a factory and was again succesful. When de Girard was awarded the gold medal given by the Société d'encouragement pour l'Industrie nationale, he returned to France. Despite his brilliant discoveries (de Girard was the inventor of many more novelties) and the intervention on his behalf by journalists, politicians and intellectuals, the government refused to give him any financial help or reward. De Girard died in 1845 and his niece continued to find a way to get the money once awarded to de Girard. Also Charles Dupin appealed to the government, but all to no avail. - A few pieces have contemporary underlining and handwritten notes and comments in the margins, three texts have been bound with their original, printed covers, the last text has a handwritten dedication to Monsieur Gudin or Godin by the Comtesse Vernède de Corneillan, née de Girard.

53 GOBELINS TAPESTRY - EXPLICATION des magnifiques tapisseries qui seront tendues dans la Manufacture Royale des Gobelins (sic), le Jeudy 5 Juin 1749, jour de la Fête-Dieu, & le Jeudy 12 du même mois. jour de l'Octave. (Drop-head title). (Paris), (at end:) Imprimerie de Gonichon, 1749. - (Followed by:) EXPLICATION des magnifiques tapisseries, des ouvrages de la Couronne, qui seront exposées dans la Manufacture Royale des Gobelins, le Jeudy vingtun - Juin 1753, jour de la Fête-Dieu, le Jeudy suivant, & comme les années précédentes, il y aura le Dimanche huit Juillet, un Reposoir sous la grance Porte de ladite Manufacture, dont la façade sera tendue. Paris, chez la Veuve Valleyre, 1753. - (Followed by:) EXPLICATION des tapisseries, ouvrages de la Couronne, qui seront exposées dans la Manufacture royale des Gobelins, le Jeudy 14 Juin 1759, Jour de la Fête-ieu, & le Jeudy suivant jour de l'Octave; & comme les années précédentes, il y aura le Dimanche 8 Juillet un Reposoir sous la grande Porte de ladite Manufacture, dont la Façade sera tendue. Paris, Valleyre Fils, 1759. 3 pieces. 3, (1 blank) pp.; (4) pp.; (4) pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 250

Only the third piece is listed in Conlon (59:207), the first two not in Conlon.

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

€ 900

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

First edition.

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

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

55 (GRASLIN, J.J.L.) *Essai analytique sur la richesse et sur l'impôt, où l'on réfute la nouvelle doctrine économique qui a fourni à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Limoges les principes d'un programme qu'elle a publié sur l'effet des impôts directs.* Londres (Paris), 1767. (12), xii, 408 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering.

€ 3000

Kress 4142; Goldsmiths 10266; Einaudi 2683; INED 2126; Higgs 4142; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii; Conlon 67:916; Leblanc 139.

The very scarce first edition of one of the most important works written against the physiocrats. 'Graslin's reputation never was what it should have been because he put so much emphasis upon criticism of the Physiocrats -which is in fact the best ever proffered- that his readers were apt to overlook his positive contribution. Actually, his *Essai analytique* presents the outlines of a comprehensive theory of wealth as a theory of total income rather than of income net of all producers expenses including wages -a not inconsiderable improvement considering the role the latter was to play later on. Also he was above his contemporaries insight into the problem of incidence of taxation' (Schumpeter, p. 175). 'In his principal work (the present work) he criticized the physiocratic conceptions of wealth, production and taxation, advocating as preferable to the physiocratic *impôt unique* what amounted to a kind of progressive tax on income' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, p. 315.) 'Graslin was a steady and consistent opponent of the tenets of the Physiocrats on the subject of the produit net and the consequences they deducted from this principle and applied to taxation' (Palgrave, ii, p. 255). - Lightly browned throughout.

56 GROS DE BESPLAS, ABBÉ (JOSEPH-MARIE-ANNE.) *Des Causes du Bonheur Public. Ouvrage dédié à Monseigneur Le Dauphin, Par M. l'Abbé Gros de Besplas, de la Maison & Société de Sorbonne, Prédicateur du Roi, &c.* A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Sébastien Jorry, 1768. Frontispice by Jean Massard after Charles Eisen representing the young Dauphin, the future Louis XVI, running after the shadow of his father, the Dauphin Louis, who died in 1765. xxxiv, 586, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, gilt triple fillet on sides, very lightly rubbed.

€ 1500

INED 2163 (edition 1790 in 2 volumes in 12mo); Higgs 4522; Goldsmiths 11087 (the 1774 edition); Kress S.4524; not in Mattioli; Einaudi A.348 (the 1774 edition); Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe Siècle*, pp. 391-393.

First edition of the major work by the Abbé Gros de Besplas, the preacher of Louis XV.

While property, society and religion were subjected to violent attacks in the writings of the *philosophes*, only very few "abbé's" introduced the subject of political economy into their sermons, some even to the point where they were called to order by the ecclesiastical authorities. Among them, the Abbé Gros de Besplas, while not believing in the utility of important and profound reform, argued that public welfare, of which religion and the monarch were the principle guards, follows from possession of the "necessary", a certain abundance, and being subjected to work. Gros de Besplas strongly condemns celibacy, mendicity and "le luxe" which, he feels, must be suppressed by means of heavy taxes, deplores the fallow land for want of instruments and machines in the hands of those who work the land, and argues for a more even distribution of land in "accord avec la justice". The subjects of the monarch, or any ruler, have

four important rights: the right to life, the right to be free, the right to own property, and the right to be protected. From this Gros de Besplas arrives at a socialist theory of property: the property of land belongs to society as it can not belong to any particular man. To his politically moderate ideas Gros de Besplan attaches more radical ideas concerning property.

The engraved frontispiece is preceded by a leaf which contains verso an "Explication du Frontispiece." Rare: only Higgs and Kress have the original edition.

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

€ 200

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

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

58 (GUYON, C.M.) L'Oracle des nouveaux Philosophes; Pour servir de suite et d'Éclaircissement aux Oeuvres de M. de Voltaire. A Berne, 1760. - (Followed by:) (GUYON, C.M.) Suite de l'Oracle des nouveaux Philosophes; Pour servir de suite et d'Éclaircissement aux Oeuvres de M. de Voltaire. A Berne, 1760. 2 volumes. xx, 388 pp.; (4), viii, pp. (387)-888. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, small damage to joint of vol. 1, a nice copy.

€ 400

Conlon 59:848 (for the first edition of the first volume); the second volume not listed by Conlon. First edition of volume two, second edition of volume one.

Critique of Voltaire's religious and philosophical ideas. Claude Marie Guyon was an ardent defender of the religious faith, worked for the Abbé Desfontaines and his historical and theological works earned him the sarcasm of Voltaire and a pension from the clergy.

59 (GUYOT, G.G.) Réflexions sur les moyens qui conduisent aux grandes fortunes. (At end:) Paris, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Lamesle, 1758. 31, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Conlon 58:778.

First edition.

Satirical piece about the ways in which to make fortune, stating that 'la Fortune' is not blind and does not distribute her gifts to those who have least merit to them, but, on the contrary, that fortune 'est clairvoyante. Elle est laborieuse, prudente & docile. Elle est intelligente & communément juste & constante dans le choix ...' and then proceeds to give examples from luck and hard work and full exploitation of ones talents to those who climb the ladder by making good use of others, those in commerce and trade, those in power, those who inherit, etc. Satirically concluding that those who work hard and achieve something by own force least merit fortune, and those who climb by using others of course do merit fortune.

60 HAAG, EUG. & EM., *La France protestante, ou Vies des protestants français qui se sont fait un nom dans l'histoire depuis les premiers temps de la Réformation jusqu'à la reconnaissance du principe de la liberté des cultes par l'Assemblée nationale.* Paris, Joël Cherbuliez, 1846 -1858. 10 volumes. - (*Followed by:*) HAAG, Eug. & Em. *La France protestante.* Deuxième édition ..... sous la direction de H. Bordier. Paris, Sandoz et Fischbacher, 1877-1888. 6 volumes. Together 16 volumes. 8vo. Vols 1-10 contemporary half calf, (rubbed), marbled boards, vols 11-16 contemporary half cloth, marbled boards.

€ 1800

Winchell AJ129 (with erroneous comment); not in Besterman.

Original editions.

The second edition covers the letters A-Gasparin only and was never completed. For this part of the alphabet these 6 additional volumes form an indispensable supplement to the first edition. Vol. 10 of the first edition contains 'pièces justificatives' and contain the texts of edicts, laws, and other source materials relating to Protestantism in France. - Somewhat paperspotted.

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

€ 1800

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

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

Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Dutch philosopher. Although Hemsterhuis was an admirer of John Locke and Isaac Newton, his inspiration was Platonic and idealistic. His emphasis on feeling as a source of knowledge makes him a forerunner of the Romantics. His life and philosophy may be divided into two periods. In the first period the *Lettres sur l'Homme et ses rapports* was his principal work, preceded by two small, closely connected treatises, *Lettres sur la Sculpture* and *Lettre sur les Désirs* in which works Hemsterhuis argued that the essence of the aesthetic experience is longing to unite oneself with the art object. This concept became part of his theory of ethics which is set out in the *Lettre sur les Désirs*, and which is further developed in

the present work, on which the Platonic dialogues of his second period are based. On the subject of the nature of man Hemsterhuis thought in terms of a dualistic philosophy like Descartes's, but Hemsterhuis' dualism was combined with an empiristic-sensationalistic theory that he probably derived from Locke and Condillac. The theory here developed leads to an individualistic concept of man's moral duties, which is one of the reasons for Hemsterhuis' influence on the German philosophers of *Sturm und Drang* and romanticism. In this first period F.H. Jacobi and J.G. Herder were among Hemsterhuis' admirers (see: *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, iii, p. 475).

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

62 HENNEQUIN, V. *Les Amours au Phalanstère*. Paris, à la Librairie Phalanstérienne, 1849. - (Preceded by:) CONSIDERANT, V. *Exposition abrégée du Système Phalanstérien de Fourier*. Suivie d'études sur quelques Problèmes fondamentaux de la Destinée Sociale. Troisième édition. Paris, A la librairie Sociétaire, 1846. 2 works in one volume. 64 pp.; 114, (12, catalogue) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, red and green label, extremities a bit worn, spine lightly shaved.

€ 325

First work: Del Bo, p. 30.

Second edition probably: Del Bo lists one edition dated 1847.

Hennequin was editor of the *Démocratie Pacifique* and one of the most ardent propagandists of the theories of Fourier which he tried to diffuse in the smaller villages and towns by delivering courses. This work is an exposition of the ideas and theories of Fourier dealing with love and the regulation or organisation of relations between the sexes in the Phalanstère.

Second work: Del Bo, p. 13.

- Some unobtrusive spotting.

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

€ 350

Ziegenfuß, i, p. 514.

Scarce first edition.

Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), German philosopher, psychologist, and educational theorist. He entered the University of Jena in 1794. Although he studied under J.G. Fichte, Herbart was unable to accept Fichte's view of the ego and its psychology, and in reaction he laid the basis for his own metaphysical and psychological views. Herbart's ideas were in fact the bases of the chief German pedagogical school of the late nineteenth century and exerted considerable influence in the United States through pedagogues trained at Jena. The Herbartians (for example, Stoy and Rein) had their last center in the Jena pedagogical seminary

until the postrevolutionary school reforms terminated their declining influence. - Old ownership entry on front pastedown: A.G. Bruschius, Frankfurt a/M 1836. A very good copy.

64 (HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, M.R.) Histoire de l'administration de Lord North, ministre des finances en Angleterre, depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1782, et de la guerre de l'Amérique septentrionale, jusqu'à la paix: suivie du Tableau historique des finances d'Angleterre, depuis Guillaume III jusqu'en 1784. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez l'auteur, chez Couturier, 1784. With folding map. 3 parts in 1 volume. (4), (vi)-xx, 276 pp.; (4), 180 pp.; 80 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt.

€ 600

Sabin 31901; Fay 19; Howes N.190; JFBL H182; Echeverria & Wilkie 784/51; not in Muller; not in Leclerc; Kress B.737; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

The author states, after having translated the *View of the History of Great Britain during the administration of Lord North*, he thought he might substitute in its place a less prolix and more complete history, preserving all that was useful, agreeable, and interesting in the English work; and adding a narrative of events which would comprise a complete account of the American War. The last 80 pages concern the finances of Great Britain from William III to 1784, with a separate titlepage. The work also includes interesting statistical information of English import duties, and deals also with the 'Affaires de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales'. It is furthermore the first French book devoted to the history of the US according to Fay, and it deals with the English war against France, the Dutch and Spain.

65 HOOGSTRAATEN, J. VAN. Staat- en zedekundige zinneprenten, of leerzame fabelen; die van den Heere La Court speelswyze gevolgt door J. van Hoogstraten. Te Rotterdam, By Arnold Willis, Boekverkooper over den Rystuin, 1731. Engraved frontispiece and 100 egravings by J. Gole. (52), 310, (4) pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, a bit worn and rubbed.

€ 750

Landwehr 230 & 310; Wildenberg, p. 51.

First edition of this work, with laudatory poems by a.o. P. Langendijk, K. van Koevorden and N. Versteeg. The engraved frontispiece ("Sinryke Fabulen") and the 100 engravings are all copied from Pieter de la Court's *Sinryke Fabulen* (1685), which was published shortly after the death of De la Court. De la Court's *Sinryke Fabulen* was an important although often somewhat neglected work by de la Court. The present work by Van Hoogstraten is a free and playful adaptation of the original and put on rhym. These fables are all illustrated with an emblematic engraving by Jacob Gole (1660-1737).

Jan van Hoogstraten (1662-1736) was a Dutch author, bookseller and poet. He moved to Gouda around 1697 where he earned a living as author of laudatory poems and as a tax official. He was greatly admired by many in his days and sometimes even compared to Vondel: posterity has judged otherwise and he is today seen as a minor poet. - A nice copy with good and strong impressions of the plates and with ample margins.

66 INVENTAIRE du trésor de S. Denys, ou sont déclarées brièvement les Pièces suivant l'ordre des Armoires dans lesquelles on les fait voir. A Paris, Chez Pierre de Bats, et Imbert de Bats, 1710. With a large engraved title vignette. 16 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 400

Conlon, *Prélude*, 11540 (edition published in 1703).

First published in 1703, very rare.

Precious catalogue describing the richness to be found in the church of S. Denys. Most of the pieces catalogued here were either destroyed or melted during the Revolution.

The church was named after Dionysius of Paris, who was sent to Gaul to found the church and to convert the inhabitants. He is the patron Saint of France, his Saint's day is October 9.

67 (ISELIN, I.) *Träume eines Menschenfreundes. Erster [-Zweyter] Theil.* Carlsruhe, bei Christian Gottlieb Schmieder, 1784. With one folding table. Two volumes bound in one. (iii)-xvi, 288 pp.; (iv), 369, (1) pp. 8vo. 19th-century half cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, sprinkled edges.

€ 800

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Menger; for other editions see Goldsmiths 11382 and Humpert 12691; Mattioli 1690; NUC locates only two copies (NNC, CU).

Second edition of the author's principal work on physiocracy, and very rare.

In 1755 Iselin published his *Patriotische und Philosophische Träume eines Menschenfreundes*. 'Afterwards, by good fortune, the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* came into his hands after reading which Quesnay became in his eyes 'what Newton is in the eyes of a mathematician.' The new standpoint comes to light, fully matured in the work which appeared in 1776: *Träume eines Menschenfreundes*. This book is by no means a second edition of the work published in 1755, as is generally supposed, and as might have been conjectured from the kindred title, but quite a new work' (Palgrave, vol. ii, p. 459) in which he embraces the authors who had adopted Quesnay's teaching, as the marquis de Mirabeau, Baudeau, Comte d'Albon and others. The present edition is a reprint of the 1776 edition, the first volume contains the representation of Quesnay's *Tableau Economique*.

According to Iselin human institutions have corrupted the natural order and in this book he concludes with a new constitution aiming at the reconciliation of the republicanism of his Swiss homeland with the enlightened despotism of Quesnay. Iselin was the editor of the German economic journal *Ephemeriden der Menschheit* which soon gained a great reputation and counted among its contributors many of the most eminent German economists of the time.

- The half-titles, carrying the serial-title "Sammlung der bestend deutschen prosaischen Schriftsteller und Dichter. Hundert und vierzigster (Ein und vierzigster) Theil", are absent, tear in page v-vi repaired, title-pages with contemporary ownership's entry in blank portion.

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

€ 2500

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

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

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

"Cameralism is the study of state administration under *absolutism*, the period when governments aspired to almost universal regulation and sought to instrumentalize economy and society for their own ends. Justi distinguished himself from fellow cameralists by his lucid prose, his relentless systematizing (which led him to ground cameralism in modern political philosophy) and, above all, by his growing insistence that economy and society were quasi-independent entities that government should serve, not vice versa. Justi, however, elevated civil society and its requirements for material prosperity and free ethical development without ever abandoning the typical cameralist focus on successful administration and enhancement of state power. It has therefore been easy to overlook Justi's significance in the transition from cameralism to modern liberalism" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, ii, p. 325).

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

69 (LAMOITHE, ALEXIS DE & SIMON-ANTOINE-DELPHIN.) Coutumes du ressort du Parlement de Guienne; Avec un Commentaire pour l'intelligence du texte; & les Arrests rendus en interprétation; Par deux Avocats au même Parlement. Tome I [-Tome II.] A Bordeaux, Chez les frères Labottière, 1768-1769. Two volumes. (4), lxvi, 480, (10) pp.; xii, (2), 482, (6, errata & privilege du Roi) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, rubbed and some scratches, marbled edges.

€ 750

Gouron & Terrin 549; Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, 509; Camus 1205 (2); Conlon 68:158.

First edition.

Important work containing, after the "Avant-propos historique": Anciennes Coutumes de Bordeaux; Las Coutumas de la Vila de Bordeu; Coutumes générales de la ville de Bordeaux, sénéchausée de Guienne et pays bourdelois. The second volume contains "Arrêts et dissertations en interprétation de la Coutume de Bordeaux", and various other relevant texts. The second volume contains a very extensive "Table des Matières" for both volumes (p. 427-end).

"On a donné, dans ce recueil, d'anciennes coutumes qui n'avaient pas encore été imprimées. Les commentaires sont estimés" (Camus). - Handwritten ex-libris on title-pages.

70 LAVELEYE, A. DE & A. DE GRANDSAGNE. Nécessité et moyen d'occuper les ouvriers qui manquent d'ouvrage en France. Mémoire présenté au Roi et aux Chambres. Paris, Imprimerie de Decourchant, 1831. With one folding map. 78, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco with gilt lettering and marbled boards.

€ 225

Goldsmiths 26898; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Jouffroy, *Recherches sur les sources de la création d'une Grande Lignes de Chemin de Fer au XIXe siècle*; not in *The Pioneer Period of European Railroads*.

First edition.

Discusses the problems of unemployment, and proposes to put the unemployed to work by developing large-scale railroad projects, which in its turn will greatly contribute to the economy, and discusses the financial implications of the project. The folding map shows France indicating railroads in red (north-south) and blue (east-west). - Very lightly spotted.

71 (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 richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, paper label in upper compartment of spine, marbled edges.

€ 3500

Weulersse, i, p. xxviii; Kress 6475; Goldsmiths 10269; Higgs 3979; INED 2794; Einaudi 3307 (the 8vo edition in 2 volumes).

First edition, the rare 4to edition.

The rare 4to edition by 'the ablest expositor of this (the physiocratic) system' (McCulloch). Adam Smith and Diderot praised it among many others, Catherina II of Russia invited the author to her court, and according to Palgrave, the work was at the time considered more highly than *l'Esprit des Loix* by some contemporaries. It provoked Voltaire's *l'Homme aux quarante écus* and Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux Philosophes économistes*. Schumpeter lists this work as the second text-book of physiocrat orthodoxy (the first being Mirabeau's *Philosophie rurale*). - Corners a bit bumped, a large armorial plate on the front pasted-down, copy from the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek, Schloss Eferding, small stamp on title reading 'Aus Schloss Haus 1893', a very nice copy with large margins.

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

€ 250

Cioranescu 38382; Conlon 48:604.

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

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

73 (LEDRU-ROLLIN, A.-A.) Mémoire pour M. Houel et les époux Lepage, demandeurs, contre M. Gabriel Daguiet, défendeur éventuel. (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie Panckoucke, (after 1842). (2), 34 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Upon his admission to the bar in 1830, Ledru added to his surname that of his maternal great-grandmother, Rollin, in order to avoid confusion with another lawyer named Charles Ledru. The matter dealt with in this trial is: 'Un prêtre catholique romain peut-il adopter?'

74 (LEGROS, ABBE J.CH.F.) Analyse et Examen De l'Antiquité dévoilée, du Despotisme oriental, & du Christianisme dévoilé, Ouvrages posthumes de Boullanger. Par un Solitaire. A Geneve, Chez Barde Manget & Compagnie, et à Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, 1788. 400 pp. 8vo. Modern half calf (ancient style), spine richly gilt with red label and gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, red edges.

€ 650

Cioranescu 38958; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 513; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED (listing many other works by Legros); Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean Jacques Rousseau*, 757.

First edition.

Apart from the refutation of these works of d'Holbach (which were published under the name of Boulanger), this work also contains an analysis of the thought, philosophy and works of Jean

Jacques Rousseau as well as numerous critical passages dealing with the theories of the physiocrats or *économistes*, with the pages 320-342 entirely devoted to them.

The Abbé Legros was born in 1711 (died 1790) and had a successful career within the church and an additional career of refuting and criticizing the works of the '*philosophes et économistes*'. He wrote also works against Rousseau, Gebelin, and Necker, all his works being published under the pseudonym of 'Un Solitaire'. - A very nice large paper copy.

75 (LEGROS, J.C.F.) Analyse des ouvrages de J.J. Rousseau, de Geneve, et de M. Court de Gebelin, Auteur du Monde Primitif; Par un Solitaire. A Geneve, Chez Barthelemy Chirol, et à Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, 1785. 234 pp. 8vo. Original blind wrappers, spine somewhat defective, a nice uncut copy with ample margins.

€ 450

Conlon, *Ouvrages français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, 695; INED 2772; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 511.

First edition.

Analysis of two essays by Rousseau (his famous prize winning *Discours* from 1750 and the *Discours sur l'Origine et les fondemens de l'inégalité*) and of several works of Court de Gebelin, particularly his *Les Devoirs* and his *Monde Primitif* and in general discussing the question of the origins of man and criticizing the hypothesis of the 'homme sauvage.' The Abbé Legros was member of the Assembly of the Clergy in 1760 and represented the clergy at the Etats-Généraux in 1789. He was also the author of an important critical analysis of the theories of the "Économistes", the physiocrats.

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

Linguet (1736-1794) was the most sarcastic of all the writers against the Physiocrat school and devoted his career largely to the subversion of the Enlightenment’s reforming ideals. A highly talented lawyer who originally achieved fame as a defender of civil liberties, he threw himself into the midst of political and philosophical controversies, under the impulse of an innate and quarrelsome love of contradiction, publishing numerous pamphlets. In 1777, he founded an important journal, *Annales politiques, civiles et littéraires*, as a vehicle for polemic on various fronts. But Linguet’s status as a scourge of liberalism was confirmed by the Jacobins, who had him guillotined. - Pages xxiv-xxv with a small stain in the inner blank margin.

77 LITERATURA sotsial’ no-revolyutsionnoi partii ‘Narodnoi Voli’. (Paris), 1905. (2), ii, 978 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine in compartments and with gilt lettering, original covers preserved.

€ 750

Zaleski 1772.

Reprint of the complete sets of the journals ‘Narodnaya Volja’ (1879-1885), ‘Listok Narodnoi Voli’ (1880-1881) and ‘Rabochaya Gazeta’ (1880-1881), edited by V. Bazilevsky. Includes documents (programs), proclamations and other material published by these journals.

The journal of the radical political group ‘Narodnaya Volya’ (People’s Will), a group of radical revolutionaries which broke away from the ‘Zemlya i Volya’ (Land and Liberty) at a famous meeting. The Narodnaya represented those who were convinced that efforts to promote an economic revolution, which had formed the basis of the ‘to the people’ movement, were useless unless political liberty was first attained; hence, they addressed themselves directly to the task of wringing from the government by force and threats concessions which would allow the people of Russia to participate in the work of the government. This program made a wide appeal, outside the ranks of the revolutionaries themselves, to a large body of the public.

The *Rabochaya Gazeta* (Workers’ Gazette) was produced by a group of about thirty students capable of spreading propaganda through speeches and leaflets among the working classes. It was written in a deliberately simple and popular style and contained stories with a social background, descriptions of the difficulties of the working class life, vivid accounts of the unemployment, dismissals, fines and reduced wages in various factories in St Petersburg. See: F. Venturi, *Roots of Revolution*, with an elaborate chapter on the Narodnaya Volja and their journal as well as the *Rabochaya Gazeta*. - Copy which belonged to Vera Gotz.

78 LITTRE, E. Paroles de Philosophie Positive. Paris, Adolphe Delahays, 1859. 62 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

First edition.

'Je me propose, dans le présent opuscule, d'examiner ce qu'est la philosophie positive, en quelle condition se trouve le milieu social où elle a pris naissance, quels services elle doit rendre et quels services on peut lui rendre' (p. 5).

Littré was very successful in his principal philosophical activity, the propagation of Auguste Comte's Positivism. He became for a time Comte's principal disciple and heir apparent as Director of Positivism and High Priest of the Religion of Humanity. However, Littré broke with Comte in 1852 over a combination of personal and political disagreements and thereafter took an increasingly independent line on Comte's doctrine as well, forming a loose group of disciples that found its principal expression in the journal *La Philosophie positive* (See W.M. Simon in the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. iv, p. 487).

79 LO FASO PIETRASANTA DOMENICO. Memoria al Parlamento di Domenico Lo Faso e Pietrasanta, Duca di Serradifalco ..... Dove ragionandosi intorno i mezzi di recare a sollecito compimento le strade principali del regno, si espone un progetto di nuova arganizzazione per lo accurato regolamento delle opere. In Palermo, Dalla Reale Stamperia, 1814. With charming title vignette, head- and tailpieces. 60, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 300

First edition.

Memoir of the Duca di Serradifalco to increase the ways of communication and transportation in Sicily to further the development of the Sicilian economy. This little book is lacking in all the economic and sicilian bibliographies consulted. - Last three leaves with a small stain in upper inner margin.

80 LOI Qui détermine les causes, le mode & les effets du Divorce. Du 20 Septembre 1791, l'an 4me de la Liberté. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Marseille, Chez Ant.-Hré. Jouve & Comp., (1792). 16 pp. 8vo. Contemporary grey paper wrappers, an uncut copy.

€ 350

Very interesting law issued during the revolution and stating that it is important that the French have the right to separate, result of individual liberty, and stating that marriage is nothing else but a "contrat civil." With this extremely liberal law, divorce was made possible !

The first section deals in 7 articles with "Causes du Divorce": by mutual consent, if one of the partners files for mutual incompatibility, and a further list of seven reasons for divorce. The second section deals in 20 articles with "Modes du Divorce" (How Divorce must be executed) in the following cases: by mutual consent (7 articles), mutual incompatibility (articles 8-14), in one of the other 7 cases determined as a reason for divorce (15-20); the consequences of the divorce for the partners (11 articles) and finally the consequences of the divorce for the children, in which arrangements are made for girls (to the mother) and boys (under 7 years, to the mother) but which also stipulates that any arrangement is acceptable if it is arrived at by mutual consent (9 articles).

By this law, adopted 20-25 September 1792, marriage became a purely civil contract: marriage was no longer an indissoluble bond: "fondé sur la nature, sur la raison, sur la justice, le divorce est le surveillant et le modérateur du mariage", a revolution indeed !

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

"Warns against the danger of trying to reimpose slavery in St. Domingue; the extension of the slave trade should be used to import new slaves who would be freed after nine years of work" (Hogg).

The pages 305-334 contain a "Code ou Règlement de Culture." Verso half-title the seal or stamp of the author, as requested to certify that the book is not a counterfeit.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

The book was conceived as a series of tracts rather than a comprehensive and systematic treatise, though Malthus published it to establish his own position against that of Ricardo, with whom he had been having an ongoing debate about the nature of labour, demand and profit. "In his *Principles of Political Economy*, Malthus was proposing investment in public work and private luxury as a means of increasing effective demand, and hence as a palliative to economic

distress. The nation, he thought, must balance the power to produce and the will to consume" (DSB). "The *Principles* had only a limited impact at the time, and was severely criticized by J. R. McCulloch and Ricardo; the latter prepared extensive critical notes. But more recently it has received greater recognition, largely as a result of the comments by J. M. Keynes in the 1930s. Keynes argued that Malthus's theory of effective demand provided a scientific explanation of unemployment, and that the hundred-year domination of Ricardo over Malthus had been a disaster for the progress of economics. Keynes believed that if economics had followed Malthus instead of being constrained by Ricardo in an artificial groove, the world would be a much wiser and richer place" (ODNB).

84 MANUSCRIPT - PARLEMENTS - SUR LE PARLEMENT DE FRANCE. Undated manuscript from the second part of the 18th century, probably somewhere between 1750 and 1780. 56 pp. Folio. Disbound.

€ 600

Anonymous study dealing with the various French parlements (Bretagne, Bourgogne, Normandie, Aquitaine, Le Berry, le Vermandois, Lorraine, Champagne, Provence, Angoulême, etc.), from the origin of these institutions up to the middle of the 16th century. Written in a legible hand, with on a number of pages many marginal additions and corrections in a very small, and difficult to read hand.

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

€ 600

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

All published.

Nicely coloured sarcastic anti-commune caricatures, scarce.

86 MASSON, (J.) P. *Descriptio fluminum Galliae, qua Francia est. Parisiis, apud Ludovicum Billaine, 1678*. (8), 565, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, handwritten title and date on spine.

€ 700

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, M-643 (first edition from 1618); Bourgeois & André 255.

Second edition.

'Dans l'oeuvre immense de l'infatigable historien, critique et jurisconsulte, la *Description des fleuves de la Gaule*, publiée après sa mort par son frère Jean Masson, doit être mise à part. L'auteur ne se borne pas à décrire sèchement le cours des principales rivières (la Loire, la Seine, le Rhône, la Garonne); il étudie en même temps les contrées que celles-ci traversent et les peuples riverains. Les renseignements sont généralement précis: on relève parfois des inexactitudes, mais elles sont peu graves' (Bourgeois & André). Important posthumous geographic work on the rivers and waterways of France by Jean Papiere Masson (1544-1611), celebrated French historian, biographer, literary critic and lawyer. The result of many years of research, the work presents descriptions and all the information that the author was able to discover concerning the principal navigable waterways of France: the Loire, Seine, Rhône,

Garonne, etc., with descriptions of the regions and cities. In the printed side-notes are given the vernacular French names of the regions described in the Latin text. - Some very light occasional browning, short tear in outer blank margin of pages 59-60.

87 MATTHAEUS, A. De Nobilitate, de Principibus, de Ducibus, de Comitibus, de Baronibus, de Militibus, Equitibus, Ministerialibus, Armigeris, Barscalcis, Marscalcis, Adelscalcis, de Advocatis Ecclesiae de Comitatu Hollandiae et Dioecesi Ultraiectina. Libri Quatuor In quibus passim Diplomata & Acta hactenus nondum visa. Amstelodami, & Lugd. Batavor. apud Jansonio-Waesbergios & Felicem Lopez, 1686. Title printed in red and black and with engraved illustrations. 2 parts in one volume. (24), 768 pp.; (56), 769-1151, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum, sprinkled edges.

€ 400

Brunet 28790; Camus 871; Ahsmann & Feenstra, 381; Dekkers, p. 112, nr 10.

First edition.

The author, son of Antonius Matthaeus, was professor of law in both Leiden and Utrecht. This is the only edition of this historical treatise on the nobility. - Small handwritten ownership's entry in blank margin of title reading 'Bibliothecae J. Niefert .....? in Velen, 1810', tiny stamp in blank margin of title, handwritten note about the book on verso preliminary blank.

88 MICHEL, F. (X.) Histoire du commerce et de la navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'administration anglaise. Bordeaux, Imprimerie de J. Delmas, 1867-1870. With folding map. 2 volumes. (6), viii, 535, (2) pp.; (4), 574 pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, original covers preserved.

€ 300

Bourgeois & André 5996; not in Sabin.

First edition.

Important source for the commercial history, 12th-17th centuries. Includes chapters on corn trade, American commerce and trade, Jews in Bordeaux, etc.

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

€ 1200

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

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

A notorious and often reprinted work, written by Mirabeau during his imprisonment in the castle of Vincennes, in an effort to portray the corruption and foibles of the clergy and royalty of past ages as affecting and limiting the freedoms of the common populace. According to

Kearney, the book "was pursued with such vigour by the authorities that only fourteen copies of the first edition are supposed to have survived. As a compendium of curiosities culled from the pages of ancient writings it is possibly one of the most peculiar books ever put together and shows vividly the sort of eccentric bypaths that erudition and emotion can sometimes take when strangled by the confines of prison." The number of 14 copies is flawed but the first edition is a rather uncommon book.

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

90 MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE. De la monarchie Prussienne, sous Frederic le Grand; avec un appendice contenant des recherches sur la situation actuelle des principales contrées de l'Allemagne. A Londres, 1788. With 38 engraved maps, 93 engraved plates and 43 tables, mostly folding. 4 text volumes in 4to, one atlas in folio. (6), xlv, 522 pp.; (4), 566 pp.; (4), 710 pp.; (14), 560 pp. Contemporay half calf, marbled boards, gilt spine with black labels and gilt lettering, the initials H.C.S. gilt stamped at foot of spines, some corners lightly bumped.

€ 2250

Kress B.1448 (8vo edition) and Kress B.1449 (for the atlas); INED 3190 (8vo edition); not in Goldsmiths, not in Einaudi.

The very rare first edition in 4to.

This work deals with its history, geography, economics, commerce and trade, both national and international, administration, military organization, legislation and political and civil institutions and the educational system, the whole preceded by a 25 page long excellent catalogue of books dealing with the same subject.

Mirabeau was assisted in writing this work by the German physiocrat Jacob Mauvillon and by J. Thibaut de Lavaux. 'Oeuvre maîtresse de Mirabeau, ce grand rapportage contient un certain nombre de considérations sur la population (livre second). Elles situent leur auteur dans le prolongement direct des physiocrates, l'originalité de sa pensée résident moins dans une théorie générale, quasiment inexistante, que dans la critique farouche des moyens, sinon des fins, du 'populationisme'. Outre ses considérations, et des données statistiques sur les habitants de la Prusse, on trouve dans les autres volumes des renseignements d'ordre économique-politique. Livre III: productions agricoles et richesses naturelles; livres IV et V: manufactures et commerce, constitution civile et politique, revenus et dépenses; système militaire et religion. Dans les derniers volumes, situation économique et politique de quelques-uns des principaux états de l'Allemagne (Saxe, Bavière, etc.)' (INED). The tables of the second and the fourth volume have been bound with the atlas.

Especially important are the sections on education (the Prussian educational system was much advanced compared to the French which later led to the observation that the "Prussian schoolmaster has won the Franco-Prussian war") and the section devoted to the Prussian army illustrated with 93 plates depicting military activities and manoeuvres. There are also 10 double-page maps giving in much detail the various regions of Germany. - Copy from the Furstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek Schloss Eferding, with discrete stamp on the fly leaf.

91 (MIRABEAU, VICTOR DE RIQUETTI, MARQUIS DE.) *Lettres sur la dépravation de l'ordre légal. Première partie [- Lettres sur la restauration de l'ordre légal. Seconde partie].* A Londres, Wilcox, 1769. - (*issued after:*) ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. *Discours* ..... qui n'a point encore été imprimé, sur cette question. Quelle est la Vertu la plus nécessaire aux Héros; & quels sont les Héros, à qui cette Vertu a manqué? A Amsterdam, Chez J.H. Schneider, 1769. Titles to the Mirabeau printed in red and black, with attractive engraved vignettes. Three volumes bound in one. [4, half-title and title for the Mirabeau], 23, (1) blank [for the Rousseau, including half-title and title]; 186; (2) blank, (6, half-title, title, Avant-Propos), 256 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, a bit worn, top of spine chipped, red edges.

€ 6500

Einaudi 3944 (Schneider issue, defective, lacking the fifth letter in second volume of the Mirabeau, and 4900 for the Rousseau); Tchemerzine-Schéler, iv, 756; not in Goldsmiths, Higgs, INED or Kress; not in OCLC or RLIN. For the *Lettres sur la législation* (1775), of which OCLC locates only 3 copies (Library of Congress, Chicago, Boston), see Goldsmiths 11229; Higgs 6196; INED 3201.

First editions in book form, exceptionally rare. The Mirabeau was published again in 1775 under the title *Lettres sur la législation ou l'Ordre légal, dépravé, rétabli et perpétué par L. D. H.* (L'Ami des Hommes), by which name the work is known today.

“The science of economics is in fact the science of the natural order”; but, the theory of the net product having been elucidated long since, Mirabeau, with the assistance of physiocratic theories, here demonstrates that in social policy truth is to be found solely in nature.

‘The Ami des Hommes (as Mirabeau often styled himself) thus lays the foundations of a true social order according to the laws of nature (property, liberty, restoration of order) and then goes on to expose the means of keeping it alive, that is by teaching citizens of all classes (both the productive and unproductive classes) the juridical and social principles that the Économistes hold dear (the duties of the landowner, the agricultural system, the use of the Tableau économique, etc.).

‘This work lays down in detail the moral philosophy of the physiocrats who maintain that the physical social order is identical to the economic order; and that the economic order is wholly entailed by the agricultural one’ (INED on the *Lettres sur la législation*, our translation).

The 1769 (possibly pirated) edition is known in two issues; the other is by Schneider in Amsterdam. Both reproduce Mirabeau’s text as it originally appeared in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1767, but omit the final part of the work (which was published in the *Ephémérides* from September 1768 - June 1769 and was included in the *Lettres sur la législation* in 1775). According to Schéler, in his annotated copy of Tchemerzine, there are only a few copies known (he states 3 or 4), regardless of issue, which contain Rousseau’s *Discours* (one could still argue a case for the book’s rarity even without the Rousseau consideration). The intention that the two texts be issued together is supported by a printed note at the foot of the final page of the Rousseau: ‘On mettra ce Discours à la tête des Lettres sur la Dépravation & la Restauration de l’Ordre légal’ (interestingly, there also exists a third issue of the *Discours*, by Marc Michel Rey in ‘Amsterdam’, i.e. Lausanne *selon* Dufour, which does not have this note). The unsolved bibliographical mystery is thus whether Mirabeau and Rousseau decided to have their works published together, or whether the double issue was merely commercial speculation on the side of the publishers. Mirabeau and Rousseau did know each other, Rousseau briefly lived in a property of Mirabeau and there exists correspondence between the two man.

Unlike vol. II in the copy described by Schéler (which had an extra page of text pasted onto the blank verso of F1), that of our copy is continuously paginated and collates: p2 A2 B-D12 E6 F-M12, with an initial blank.

To our knowledge, there is no copy of the Mirabeau in North America. Apart from that of the Einaudi collection, we were able to locate only 3 copies: the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague (Schneider), the Feltrinelli library in Milan (Wilcox), and the Biblioteca Estense in Modena (Wilcox). All the libraries also have Rousseau's *Discours*.

In spite of the title's announcement that it had not previously been printed, Rousseau's work was first published in 1768 in volume VIII of Fréron's *Année littéraire*; it appeared in book form the following year, and Dufour denotes two issues: Amsterdam (i.e. Lausanne), Marc Michel Rey (258), and Amsterdam, Schneider (259). As with the Mirabeau, the Rousseau is very rare: OCLC locates a copy of the Rey issue at Linköping only; NUC also locates an Amsterdam printing (no publisher given), at Wisconsin; it is not listed in RLIN. - With a burnhole to page 135/6 with slight loss; inner margin of half title to the Mirabeau a bit damaged. Title label to spine reads "Oeuvres de Rousseau. Tom VI."

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

€ 800

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

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

"It is significant that the first work which Genovesi wrote in 1753, *Discorso sopra il vero fine delle arti e delle scienze*, was an introduction to Ubaldo Montelatici's *Ragionamento* .... The latter had first appeared in 1752. Montelatici, after a long career as a teacher in the monasteries of his order, had returned to Florence in 1747 and enthusiastically devoted himself to agriculture. The *Ragionamento* was to be the inspiration for the *Accademia dei Georgofili* which was founded in 1753. (.....) Genovesi's introduction added a great deal to the Tuscan agronomist's proposal. It has indeed been seen as a manifesto of the southern Enlightenment and a work, making allowances for scale, comparable to d'Alembert's preface to the *Encyclopédie*, with which it had much in common - the references to Bacon, the criticism of abstract scholarship with the exaltation of the technical and political value of culture and the constant appeal to reason and experience. His program for the general good of the State was one with his theoretical premises: the need to increase the active population, to prevent the clergy from living idle lives, to improve the standard of living and working conditions of those doing manual jobs, to develop among young people an awareness of economics and technology, to encourage the setting up of an agrarian academy whose branches would reach out to the provinces introducing and spreading new ideas and to improve customs through rational forms of education" (D. Carpanetto & G. Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason 1685-1789*, p. 254).

The dedication to Bartolomeo Intieri is also interesting: he was a Florentine intellectual who looked after the economic interests of the Corsini in the southern Kingdom and who was to be

one of the major figures in the early southern Enlightenment providing a link between Naples and Florence.

93 MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Collection of twenty-three works by Montesquiou-Fezensac, bound in two volumes. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spines.

€ 1750

Contains:

MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Aux trois ordres de la Nation. No place, (1789). 30 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Mémoire sur les Assignats, ou Supplément aux Mémoires sur les Finances du Royaume. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Didot l'ainé, Octobre 1791. 36 pp - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Lettre de Montesquiou, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale, A M\*\*\*. A Paris, ce 11 novembre 1790. (Drop-head title). No place, (1791). 11, (1) pp.- (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. Montesquiou, à MM. Bergasse, Maury, &c. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. Montesquiou à M. Mirabeau l'Ainé Sur la fabrication des Assignats. (Drop-head title). No place, (1790). 8 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. de Montesquiou à la réplique de M. Bergasse. A Paris, Chez P. Didot l'ainé Et Desenne, 1791. (2), 51, (1) pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Lettre ..... à M. Clavière, sur son ouvrage intitulé: De la conjuration contre les finances de l'Etat, et des moyens à prendre pour en arrêter les effets. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Du Pont, (1792). 32 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Motion faite à l'Assemblée Nationale, Le 17 Mai 1791, .... , sur les moyens de remédier à la rareté du numéraire. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion .... Sur les Assignats-Monnoie. (Drop-head title). (Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1790). 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion .... , Sur la liquidation de la dette publique. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1790). 32 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion ..... Sur l'organisation du trésor publique. Le 10 Mars 1791. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 8 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Mémoires sur les finances du Royaume, Présentés à l'Assemblée Nationale, à la Séance du 9 Septembre 1791, .... Avec des Pièces Justificatives. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. With 59 leaves with tables. 81, (1) pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Plan de travail. Présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale, au nom du Comité des Finances, .... (Drop-head title). (A Paris), Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, (1790). 20 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, ...., Le 18 Novembre 1789. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, (1789). With 7 folding tables on 19 leaves.(2), 25, (1) pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, ...., Le 26 Septembre 1789. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée nationale, 1789. 24 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, ...., Le 26 Février 1790. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, (1790). 11, (1) - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, ...., A la Séance du 15 Mars 1790, Sur le Mémoire de M. le Premier Ministre des Finances, du 6 du même mois. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie

Nationale, 1790. (2), 29, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport sur la Dette Publique fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, Le 27 Août 1790, .... A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. 31, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Sur l'ordre de liquidation & de remboursement de la dette publique, au nom des Commissaires réunis des Finances & d'Aliénation. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 32 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) État des dépenses publiques pour l'année 1791. Publié au nom du Comité des Finances, et suite du rapport du 6 Février 1791. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. With 13 folding tables. 8, 12 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, au nom du Comité des Finances, ...., Sur la demande faite par la Municipalité de Paris, d'une avance de fonds. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 7, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait au nom des Comités des Finances et de l'Extraordinaire, ..... , Dans la Séance du 17 Avril 1791. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 7, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport des Commissaires de l'Assemblée Nationale, Envoyés dans les Départemens de la Meuse, de la Moselle et des Ardennes, ..... , le 13 Juillet 1791. 16 pp.

Kress, numbers B.2159, B.1861, B.1606, and B.1863, owns only the items 6, 13, 14 and 16; Martin & Walter, 24935, 24940, 24951, 24943, 24944, 24946, 24952, 24960, 24962, 24963, 24964, 24959, and numbers 24967-24977; Mattioli 2469 (item 10) and 2470 (item 14).

Anne-Pierre, Marquis de Montesquiou-Fézensac was a writer and general. He was born in 1739 to a noble family of the Périgord. He was elected to the Estates General as a representative of the nobles from the *bailliage* of Meaux. Although a close friend of Provence and presumably an advocate of his viewpoint, Montesquiou-Fézensac proposed that nobles should surrender their privileges in taxation. Because of his willingness to speak out on matters of taxation and finances he was selected, in 1789, for the Committee of Finances in the National Constituent Assembly, and soon became its *rapporteur*. He was named president of the Constituent Assembly on 14 March 1791. In May 1791 he was promoted lieutenant-general, served under Lafayette, and in February 1792 was given the command of the Army of the South. In September of the same year he completed the conquest of Savoy, but in November 1792 he was accused of royalist leanings, and had to take refuge in Switzerland. In 1795 his name was erased from the list of *émigrés* and he returned to Paris, where he died on 30 December 1798.

94 (MORELLET, A.) Réflexions sur les avantages de la libre fabrication et de l'usage des Toiles peintes en France; Pour servir de réponse aux divers Mémoires des Fabriquans de Paris, Lyon, Tours, Rouen, &c. sur cette matiere. A Genève, et se trouve A Paris, Chez Damonneville, 1758. - (*Preceded by:*) REFLEXIONS sur l'objet des différens Mémoires répandus dans le Public, concernant l'impression, la Tolérance & la Permission de l'Usage des Toiles peintes. A Paris, 1758. - (*Bound with:*) (LA SALLE DE L'ETANG, S.P. DE.) Prairies artificielles, ou Lettre à Monsieur de \*\*\* Sur les Moyens de fertiliser les Terres secs & stériles dans la Champagne & dans les autres Provinces du Royaume. A Paris, 1756. Three works in 1 volume. viii, 228 pp.; (2), 14 pp.; (4), 125, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 900

First work: Conlon 58:951; Goldsmiths 9350; Einaudi 4025; INED 3313; Higgs 1694; not in Kress.

First edition.

'Cette même année (1758), le meilleur disciple de Gournay, celui qui fut, plus fidèlement encore que Turgot, l'héritier de sa pensée, l'abbé Morellet, publiait ses *Réflexions sur la libre fabrication des toiles peintes en France*. La plupart des conclusions de l'ouvrage mériteront l'approbation de l'École; les principes de l'auteur sont cependant assez différents de ceux de Quesnay' (Weulersse, i, p. 59).

Second work: Conlon 58:353; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Written in the name of the manufacturers from Lyon, Paris, Tours, Rouen, Amiens and others, 'c'est-à-dire de ce qu'il y a de plus considérable en France en fait de Manufacture, si on en excepte celle de Draperie; & ils prétendent prouver que la tolérance de l'impression & de l'usage des Toiles Peintes qui a lieu depuis quatre ou cinq ans, a déjà fait un tort considérable à ces différentes fabriques, & que la permission, si on la donnoit, acheveroit de les ruiner'.

Third work: Kress 5534; INED 2658; Higgs 1168; Conlon 56:1008; not in Goldsmiths (933 for the second edition); not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Agronomique. Nécessité de créer un bureau de l'agriculture, re recenser les terres et leurs propriétaires, et de perfectionner les techniques de fertilisation: 'les campagnes ne se dépeuplèrent plus au profit des villes; ..... et avec l'accroissement de la population les impôts deviendraient moins lourds.' Le commerce extérieur des grains pourra être libre, si on prend garde d'en stocker dans les greniers' (INED). - Handwritten name on title-page of first work.

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

€ 1500

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

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

'Oeuvre du fondateur du communisme. Epopée allégorique, sorte d'utopie qui propose une société meilleure. Les idées de Morelly seront plus solidement exposées dans le *Code de la nature* (1755). Diatribes violentes contre la propriété, mère de tous les crimes; souhait d'une postérité nombreuse; critique de l'indissolubilité du mariage (dans la société de Morelly, il n'y a d'ailleurs ni divorce, ni adultère, ni prostitution, ni grossesse honteuse); attaques portées contre le commerce capitaliste, qui ne fait vivre qu'un tiers des hommes, etc.' (INED). 'Sous une forme allégorique, l'auteur dépeint une société fondée sur des principes communistes, morcelée en petits groupes économiques indépendants, comptant chacun cent personnes. Les idées philosophiques et sociales de Morelly exposées dans cette 'épopée' ont été l'objet d'une critique acerbe de la part de ces contemporains' (Hartig & Soboul). Trousson points to the fact that Morelly's communism is of a negative sort: there is no marriage, no property, no police, no church, no privileges, etc. It is, in fact, an anarchist state, ruled only by the laws of nature, a

society without any contract whatsoever and far from the *Contract Social*. Nothing is forbidden since one can not make any mistakes or do wrong if one follows the rules of nature (or better, nothing wrong can exist for those who live according to nature). The majority of the ideas which were later further elaborated in Morelly's *Code de la Nature* are already presented here. The work is considered to be one of the most important utopian works of the 18th century.

96 MOUHY, CHARLES DE FIEUX, CHEVALIER DE. *Tablettes dramatiques, contenant l'abrégé de l'Histoire du Théâtre François, L'établissement des Théâtres à Paris, un Dictionnaire des Pièces et l'abrégé de l'Histoire des Auteurs & Acteurs*. Paris, Sébastien Jorry, 1752. - [Bound with:] *Supplément aux Tablettes dramatiques pour les Années 1752 & 1753*. Paris, Pissot, Jorry, Duchesne, 1753. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1753 & 1754*. Paris, Jorry, Duchesne, 1754. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1754 & 1755*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1755. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1755 & 1756*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1756. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1756 & 1757*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1757. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1757 & 1758*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1758. Text printed within woodcut border. [ii] (series title dated 1763), xxii, [ii], 244, 88; 48 (the pagination of the six supplements is continuous) pp. 8vo in 4s. Finely bound in late nineteenth century crushed blue morocco, spine in compartments, gilt-lettering directly to spine, tooled with theatrical mask to spine and to all four corners of upper and lower board, upper edge gilt, gilt dentelles, partly uncut, a fine copy.

€ 3250

Grand-Carteret (*Almanachs Français*) 192; Dufour, *Bibliographie de Paris*, p. 395; Soleinne, IV, 283; OCLC locates a number of copies of the main work, but only Dutch Royal Library, Lyon and Bibliotheque Nationale for the full complement of supplements.

First edition, very rare with all six supplements present, of this detailed account of French theatre up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The supplements, which were published separately over the course of six years, are very rarely present. Here they are collected with a general title page, dated 1763, published 'at the expense of the author', and bound in a fine 'theatrical' binding.

The *Tablettes dramatiques* are a most valuable source for the history of French theatre, covering first the history of the theatre, the history of the foundation of specific theatres, an inventory of plays performed or printed for the period 1552 to 1752, with critical commentary, and finally a biographical dictionary of authors and actors. The supplements generally follow the same format and give information on new plays, a performance calendar for the period in question, details of ballets, and biographical information on new emerging actors. A fascinating overview of French or more specifically Parisian theatre history, documenting the transition from medieval theatre to the highly organised and politicised drama up the middle of the eighteenth century.

The chevalier de Mouhy (1701-84), was a playwright and prolific author on the theatre, he also published an *Histoire du theatre français depuis son origine jusqu'en 1780*.

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 800

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

First edition and rare.

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

regulations issued over the previous centuries with the relevant jurisprudence and is a very interesting and useful sourcebook. - Very good copy.

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

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

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

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

Second work: Schaberg 54.

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

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

This work is in sharp contrast with the second part of Nietzsche's *The Birth of Tragedy*, wherein he praised Wagner as fulfilling a need in music to go beyond the analytic and dispassionate understanding of music. Nietzsche also praised Wagner effusively in his essay 'Wagner at Bayreuth' (part of the *Untimely Meditations*), but his disillusion with Wagner the composer and the man was first seen in his 1878 work *Human, All Too Human*. One of the last works that Nietzsche wrote returned to the critical theme of *The Case of Wagner*. In *Nietzsche contra Wagner*, Nietzsche pulled together excerpts from his works to show that he consistently had the same thoughts about music, only that he had misapplied them to Wagner in the earliest works. - First and last leaves a bit foxed, some scattered annotations in blue pencil and lead pencil, from the library of A. Diepenbrock, with his signature on the first free endpaper (and date Jan. 1889) and

second title-page (with the date Sept. 1888.) Alphons Diepenbrock was a Dutch composer, essayist and classicist. Although he showed musical ability he studied classics at the University of Amsterdam, gaining his doctorate cum laude in 1888 with a dissertation in Latin on the life of Seneca. The same year he became a teacher, a job which he held until 1894, when he retired from that position and decided to devote himself to music. As a composer, he had been completely self-taught from an early age. He created a musical idiom which, in a highly personal manner, combined 16th-century polyphony with Wagnerian chromaticism, to which in later years was added the impressionistic refinement that he encountered in Debussy's music. His predominantly vocal output is distinguished by the high quality of the texts used. Apart from the Ancient Greek dramatists and Latin liturgy, he was inspired by, among others, Goethe, Novalis, Vondel, Brentano, Hölderlin, Heine, Nietzsche, Baudelaire and Verlaine. As a conductor, he performed many contemporary works, including Gustav Mahler's Fourth Symphony (at the Concertgebouw) as well as works by Fauré and Debussy. Throughout his life, Diepenbrock continued his interests in the wider cultural sphere, remaining a classics tutor and publishing works on literature, painting, politics, philosophy and religion. Indeed during his lifetime his musical skills were often overlooked. Nonetheless, Diepenbrock was very much a respected figure within musical circles. He counted amongst his friends Mahler, Richard Strauss and Arnold Schoenberg.

100 OFFICIER, L', et Catholique royal sur le droict annuel (sic) et le I. article du tier (sic) Estat. No place, 1615. 163, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled sides, gilt lettering.

€ 450

Kress 337; BMSTC, *French Books, 1601-1700*, B-37; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Bourgeois & André; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh.

First edition.

The 'Droit annuel' often called the *Paulette* (see: M. Marion, *Dictionnaire des Institutions de la France aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles*), had to be paid by the 'propriétaires d'offices' if they were to pass their position over to their heirs. This copy has on verso title-page a text 'Au Lecteur' which is signed G.R.P.D.B., covering the whole page. - Old name and date written in upper blank margin of title-page.

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

€ 500

Conlon 88:1602.

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

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

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

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

Rare work on the Greek and Roman standards of measurement (dry as well as wet), relevant to ancient mathematics, economy and trade, as well as architecture and numismatics. The work's purpose is to clarify the technically confusing systems of measurement appellation, and, as often with such antiquarian endeavors, to reform contemporary practice after the ancient model. The handsome woodcuts include amphora of different sizes, measuring rulers and

standard weights. "Le traité *De mensuris* est rempli d'érudition" (Michaud). "Although not an arithmetic, this work is a scholarly and interesting contribution to the history of weights and measures of Greece and Rome, and the symbols inherited by the Middle Ages" (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 346.) - Some scribbling onto title-page, contents-leaf with small hole in upper blank margin, first few leaves with light unobtrusive staining, a stain in the outer blank margin of a number of leaves.

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

"The *Lettres provinciales*, written with polite irony and the utmost simplicity, lucidity, and objectivity, were an enormous success and dealt the Jesuits a blow from which they never recovered. The work was placed on the Index and was ordered by the Royal Council to be burnt (1660)" (*Oxford Companion to French Literature*, p. 541).

"If the influence of Pascal, which has been decisive in the history of positive science, in the history of French literature and in the history of Christian thought, continues to be felt in our own days, the reason is that no work invites us more to pass beyond discursive abstractions and to uncover by direct contact with the realities of nature and of the soul the springs of vivifying intuition" (Léon Brunschvicg in *ESS*, vol 12, pp. 7-8).

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

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

105 PASQUIER, E. Les Oeuvres d'Estienne Pasquier, Contenant ses recherches de la France; Son Plaidoyé pour M. le Duc de Lorraine; Celuy de Me Versoris, pour les Jesuites, Contre l'Université de Paris; Clarorum virorum ad Steph. Pasqueirium Carmina; Epigrammatum Libri sex; Epitaphiorum liber; iconum liber, cum nonnullis Theod. Pasquierii In Francorum Regum Icones notis. Ses Lettres; ses oeuvres meslées; et es lettres de Nicolas Pasquier, fils d'Estienne. A Amsterdam, Aux depens de la Compagnie des Libraires Associez, 1723. Titles printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (4), xxii, 1364 columns; (4), xlvi (misnumbered xlix, xxxix omitted in numbering), 1482 columns. Folio. Contemporary calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 1200

Hauser 872; Tchemerzine-Scheler iv, p. 94; Brunet iv, col. 405-6.

First collective edition, carefully and nicely printed.

'Source trop négligée' (Hauser). 'Cette collection contient les Recherches de la France, les Plaidoyers, les Lettres, les Poésies latines et françaises, et les autres ouvrages de Pasquier déjà publiés séparément, à l'exception du *Catéchisme des Jésuites*, des *Ordonnances générales d'Amour*, et de quelques autres opuscules' (Brunet). According to Tchemerzine-Scheler the work was printed at Trévoux. For an elaborate account of the contents see Hauser. - Very nice copy. Both volumes have at the foot of the spine a red label with the letters LMDM, probably signifying La Maignon de Malesherbes.

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

€ 300

Tulard 1120.

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

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

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

108 PHOONSEN, J. *Wissel-styl tot Amsterdam, vervattende niet alleen wat men gewoon, maar ook wat een voorsichtigh koopman, tot zijn securiteyt, in de wissel-handel dienstig en noodig is. Mitsgaders ordonantien, willekeuren, en reglementen van wisselen tot Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerpen, Lions, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Nurnberg, Augsburg, Breslauw, .... Als ook Ordonantien van Lodewyk de XIV. wegens de handel der Negotianen en Kooplieden Beschreven, en by een vergadert, door J. Phoonsen. Zynde deezen Druk vermeerderd met de Wissel-regten in Deenmarken, Sweeden, Brandenburg, Pruysen, en tot Dantzic, yder in zyn eygen spraak, met desselfs Vertaalingen. 't Amsterdam, by Andries van Damme, En Joannes Ratelband, 1711. Title printed in red and black. (8), 336, (4), 384, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum, paper labels to spine gone.*

€ 600

Kress S.1445 (first edition); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; EHB 2206.

Probably fifth edition.

A very popular handbook on bill-broking for merchants which went through a great number of expanding editions. It includes the regulations and practices of Amsterdam and the other major commercial cities of Europe, for the greater part in the original language with translations into Dutch. Originally published in 1676 the work was published in succesively expanding editions, and also translated into French. The author Johannes Phoonsen (1631-1702) was a 'book-keeper' in the service of an Amsterdam merchant, after he had failed as a merchant on his own account. Yet he was an authority as a writer on the practice of commerce, trade and finance and is credited with several memoirs and recommendations relating to the Amsterdam exchange bank remaining in manuscript. - A few quires with a faint stain in the inner upper margin, a fresh copy.

109 PLUQUET, ABBE. *Traité philosophique et politique sur le Luxe*. Par M. l'Abbé Pluquet. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Barrois l'aîné, Barrois le jeune, 1786. 2 volumes. (4), 488 pp.; (4), 508 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, edges red, lightly rubbed at joints and extremities, small damage to head of spine of one volume.

€ 700

Einaudi A.643; Goldsmiths 13144; INED 3611; Conlon 86:1732; not in Kress; not in Mattioli.

Very rare first edition.

No eighteenth-century French attack upon luxury exceeded in comprehensiveness that of the Abbé Pluquet. (.....) In volume I the author delineated the evil effects of luxury upon man as an individual, and upon his arts and morals; in volume II he showed, through analysis and through appeal to history, how luxury undermined collective political and social life and destroyed states, and how luxury might be extinguished. Pluquet, who was greatly influenced by Cantillon and Petty, was familiar with both Graeco-Roman views on luxury and those of his contemporaries. Among the defenders of luxury whose views he criticized are Mandeville, Melon, Montesquieu, Hume, Condillac, d'Holbach and others' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, chapter iv, section viii, with an elaborate analysis of Pluquet's work). - Verso of both title-pages with a black inkspot, which comes through and affects the address, apart from this a good copy.

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

€ 500

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

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

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

The experiences of Poivre (1719-1786) of his travels to the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Siam, Cambodia, China and other countries in Africa and to America, a comprehensive discourse on Isle de France and the Isle de Bourbon, Coromandel, and comparative essays in the field of agriculture.

Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), traveller and naturalist, became in 1767 intendant of the isles de France and Bourbon where he developed the growing of spices imported from India and the Moluccas or Spice Islands; he eased the treatment of the slaves and put an end to the excesses in their treatment.

111 (POTERAT, MARQUIS DE.) *Observations politiques et morales de finance et de commerce. Ou examen approfondi d'un ouvrage de M. R\*\*\*, de Geneve, sur l'emprunt et l'impôt*. A Lausanne, 1780. 235, (misnumbered 135), (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with red label and gilt lettering, red edges, small damage to top of spine.

€ 800

Kress B.308; Goldsmiths 12044; Einaudi 4508; INED 3645; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 424; not in Mattioli.

First and only edition, a reply to Rillet de Saussure's *Lettres sur l'imprunt et l'impôt*, 1779.

'Bonnes doctrines. L'auteur y attaque les emprunts avec une chaleur philosophique; mais il n'en appreciait pas les effets utiles dans des circonstances données' (Coquelin & Guillaumin). 'Economique et financier. Passages sur le luxe et son imposition; sur la nécessité de reculer l'âge minimum de la prononciation de voeux religieux; sur les successions collatérales' (INED). - A very good large paper copy.

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

€ 1500

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

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

Dedication to Monseigneur de Mandelot, dated 1573, second dedication to Messieurs les Consuls, Eschevins de la ville et communauté de Lyon, also dated 1573, title-page with small loss in blank outer upper margin, last leaf with small loss of paper in blank margin at foot of the page, verso last leaf with another printer's mark of A. Gryphius, page 116 contains errata.

113 PROCEDURE criminelle, instruite au Chatelet de Paris sur la dénonciation des faits arrivés à Versailles dans la journée du 6 octobre 1789. Imprimée par ordre de l'Assemblée nationale. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, 1790. 3 volumes. - (*Bound with:*) CHABROUD, Ch. Rapport de la procédure du Chatelet, sur l'affaire des 5 et 6 Octobre; fait à l'assemblée nationale par M. Charles Chabroud, .... Imprimé par ordre de l'Assemblée Nationale. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) (ORLEANS, (L.-P.-J. DUC D')). Exposé de la Conduite de M. le Duc d'Orléans, dans la révolution de France; Rédigé par lui-même, à Londres. (At end:) (Paris), de l'Imp. de la veuve D'Houry & Debure, no date. - (*Bound with:*) SULEAU, (F.-L.) Lettre impartiale de M. Suleau à Monsieur Necker (sic !). (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1790). - (*Bound with:*) IL Y A LIEU à accusation contre le Duc d'Orléans et le Comte de Mirabeau, ou Résumé & rapprochement des dépositions qui les chargent. No place, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) ADRESSE du Châtelet de Paris à l'Assemblée nationale. (Drop-head title). (At end:) (Paris), Veuve Desaint, no date (1789.) - (*Bound with:*) DELACLOS. Réponse de M. Delaclos à M. le Duc d'Orléans, Pour servir de suite à la conspiration mieux dévoilée, ou à la Lettre de M. le Duc d'Orléans à M. Delaclos. (Drop-head title). Dated at end:

Paris, ce 17 juin 1790. - (*Bound with:*) LA FACTION d'Orléans mieux dévoilée. Lettre de M. le Duc d'Orléans à M. de Laclos. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Londres, le 10 Mai 1790. - (*Bound with:*) LACLOS. Lettre de M. Laclos, Ecrite de Paris à M. Forsh à Londres. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Paris, ce Juillet 1790. - (*Bound with:*) FRONDEVILLE, (Th.-L.-C.-L., MARQUIS DE). Discours prononcé par M. le Président de Frondeville, à l'Assemblée nationale, Dans l'affaire de M. l'Abbé de Barmond, et pour lequel il a été censuré. Paris, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) TRIOMPHE de Louis-Philippe d'Orléans. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) DENONCIATION par le Faubourg Saint-Marceau, au Faubourg Saint-Antoine. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Fait en comité, au Faubourg Saint-Marceau, le 29 juin 1790. - (*Bound with:*) (ORLEANS, (L.-P.-J. DUC D'). Mémoire justificatif, pour Louis-Philippe d'Orléans, Écrit et publié par lui-même, En réponse à la procédure du Châtelet. No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) CHABROUD, Ch. Pieces justificatives du rapport dela procédure du Châtelet sur l'affaire des 5 et 6 octobre, fait à l'Assemblé nationale, par M. Ch. Chabroud, ..... Imprimé par ordre de l'Assemblée nationale. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, ..... 1790. - (*Bound with:*) ABREGE de la procédure criminelle instruite au Châtelet de Paris, Sur la dénonciation des Faits arrivés à Versailles dans la journée du 6 Octobre 1789. Contenant les Pieces les plus intéressantes relatives à cette Procédure. A Paris, Chez Gueffier, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) HENRY (DE LONGUEVE, J.-L.) Observations de M. Henry, Député à l'Assemblée nationale, Sur la partie du Rapport de M. Chabroud qui lui est personnelle. (At end:) Paris, ce 4 octobre 1790. - (*Bound with:*) COMPTE Rendu Par une partie des membres de l'assemblée nationale, de leur opinion sur le rapport de la procédure du châtelet et sur le projet de décret proposé par le comité des rapports et adopté par l'assemblée nationale dans la séance du 2 octobre 1790. No place, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) VOIDEL, J.-G.-Ch. Jean-Georges-Charles Voidel à ses Concitoyens; Sur l'affaire de Louis-Philippe-Joseph Orléans. (Drop-head title). (At end:) De l'Imprimerie du Républicain, Chez R. Vatar, (1790.) 18 works bound in two volumes. (4), 270 pp.; (4), 221 pp.; 79 pp.; (2), 118 pp.; (2), 28 pp.; (2), 16 pp.; 16 pp.; 19, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 8 pp.; 20 pp.; 19, (1) pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; 34 pp.; (2), 69, (1) pp.; (2), 78 pp.; (2), 23, (1) pp.; 23, (1) pp.; 8 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, a bit shaved and rubbed, but a good copy.

€ 1800

These 18 works collected here form an interesting collection on the October days (5 and 6 October) of 1789, one of the memorable events of the Revolution, best known for the women's march to Versailles and the transfer of the royal family to Paris. It was a crisis in which the outcome of the struggle between the crown and the National Assembly was decided by popular intervention. The days ended by the king's return to Paris and completed the Paris revolution of July. As long as king and court resided in Versailles and an active minority of nobles were able to frustrate the constitutional program of the Assembly, effective power remained divided between the revolutionaries and the adherents of the old régime. This insurrection effectively ended this division, established the ascendancy of the constitutional monarchists and consolidated the gains of the first months of the revolution.

This collection also deals with the inquiry made by the Châtelet into these days, and with suspicions about the parts played by Mirabeau and the Duc d'Orléans and an Orleanist plot.

1: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 14427: very rare complete with the 3rd part.

Forms the most important source for the history of the events of October 5-6, 1789. The first part is the first text in volume one, second and third part are the first two texts in volume two.

- 2: Martin & Walter, 6571.  
 3: Martin & Walter 26075.  
 4: Martin & Walter 32022.  
 5: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 7638.  
 6: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 847.  
 7: Not in Martin & Walter.  
 8: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 6702.  
 9: Not in Martin & Walter.  
 10: Martin & Walter 14010.  
 11: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17708.  
 12: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 5234.  
 13: Not in Martin & Walter.  
 14: Martin & Walter 6572: this work belongs to number 2: in the first volume listed there, Chabroud already announced the publication of these "pièces justificatives", but they were published separately, are listed separately by Martin & Walter and are not often found together.  
 15: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 179.  
 16: Martin & Walter 16543.  
 17: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 3690.  
 18: Martin & Walter 33771.  
 Ex-libris "A Monsieur Nervet" and with the bookplate of the "Bibliothèque du Palais".

114 PROCES-VERBAL des séances de l'Assemblée administrative du Département de l'Aube. Tenues à Troyes, dans les mois de Novembre et Décembre 1790 - [aux mois de Novembre & Décembre 1791. Ite Session.] A Troyes, Chez Sainton, André, 1791-1792. Two volumes. (4), 518, (12) pp.; 429, (13) pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spines gilt with red and green labels and gilt lettering, gilt fillets on sides, gilt inside dentelles, all edges gilt, some minor imperfections.

€ 1800

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond; Lecestre, p. 18 & p. 19.

First edition.

The first volume deals with the session from 3 November upto 15 December 1790 and dealt with a great variety of subjects: population du département, sur l'agriculture, sur l'industrie, sur le commerce, sur les arts, sur les grands communications, sur les rivières, sur les routs, travaux publics, ateliers de charité, encouragemens et secours de bienfaisance, biens nationaux, contribution patriotique, etc., etc. Henri Picot Dampierre was the president of the Assembly.

The second volume covers the session that was held from 15 November upto 14 December 1791: this session covered a great variety of subjects: Frais d'administration, dépense de l'ordre judiciaire de l'année 1791, frais du culte, pensions et secours accordés aux ecclésiastiques et communautés religieuses, dépenses relatives aux travaux des routes, aux travaux de charité, au bien public, à la mendicité, population du département, sur l'agriculture, sur l'industrie, sur le commerce, sur les arts, sur les grands communications, sur les rivières, sur les routs, travaux publics, ateliers de charité, encouragemens et secours de bienfaisance, biens nationaux, contribution patriotique, etc., etc.

The first volume has the gilt stamped name of H.P. Dampierre in the center of both sides with above a gilt stamped fleuron with the text "La Nation, la Loi et le Roi", the second volume has the gilt stamped name of T. Cobin, Pr. Général in center of both sides with above the gilt stamped fleuron 'Droits de l'Homme'. H.P Dampierre was the President of the Assembly.

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

€ 2000

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

The very rare first edition of this important work.

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

'Radicati di Passerano did not pass through the world unnoticed. From Jean-Baptiste Argens to Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, from Voltaire to Johann Lorenz Mosheim, from Prosper Marchand to Johann Anton Trinius, a multitude of voices attested to the extent to which his troubled and desperate presence, and his radical and extreme reflections were vital to the panorama of Europe's cultural life' (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 3, pp. 387-388).

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

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

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

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

116 RAGUET, C. Traité des banques et de la circulation par M. Condy-Raguet, traduit par L. Lemaitre. Paris, Chez Renard, 1840. xxviii, 371, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering, slightly damaged at head and foot of spine, worn along joints.

€ 175

Kress C.5288; Goldsmiths 31577; not in Einaudi; Schumpeter, p. 743, note.

First French edition, a translation of 'A Treatise on currency and banking'.

The author was an American economist, merchant, promoter, journalist and Federalist member of the state legislature.

The present work contains interesting sections dealing with the position of the banks and the part they play in the USA and the way this affects or can affect the economic situation in Europe. - With a **handwritten and signed dedication** by the translator.

117 RAYNAL, (G.T.F.) Oeuvres de M. l'Abbé Raynal. A Geneve, Chez J.L. Pellet, 1784. 4 volumes. x, (2), 339, (1) pp.; (6), 372 pp.; (4), iv, 415, (1) pp; (4), 416 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands and marbled edges, volume 3 with small damage at bottom of front cover, lower upper joint of volume 4 with small loss of 1 cm.

€ 650

Feugère 96; not in Conlon.

First edition.

Volume 1: Histoire du Stadhoudérat; volume 2: Histoire du Parlement d'Angleterre; volumes 3 & 4: Mémoires Politiques. - Quire D in volume one present twice, leaf A1 in volume four with a dark spot, a very good copy of this rather scarce work.

118 RECUEIL A-Z, &. (Publié par G.L. Pérau, A.G. Meusnier de Querlon, B. Mercier de Saint-Léger, J. de le Porte, E. de Barbazan, B.C. Gaillard de Graville). Fontenoy, Luxembourg, Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, 1745-1762. All title-pages printed in red, each letter has its own title-page. 24 volumes in 12. (2), iv, (2), 224 pp.; (4), 222 (misnumbered 112) pp.; (iv), (4), 207, (1) pp.; (6), 247, (1) pp.; (2), 265, (5) pp.; (2), ii, (2), 195, (1) pp.; (2), 248, (2) pp.; (2) 236, (2) pp.; (2), 209, (3) pp.; (2), 209, (7) pp.; (2), 235, (3) pp.; (2), 235, (3) pp.; (2), 227, (5) pp.; (2), 226, (2) pp.; (2), 218 (misnumbered 219), (4) pp.; (2), 216, (2) pp.; (2), 226, (2) pp.; (2), 214, (2) pp.; (2), 235, (3) pp.; (2), 256, (4) pp.; (2), 239, (1) pp.; (2), 219, (5) pp.; (2), 210, (6) pp.; (2), 197, (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, some minor defects, a number of volumes with stains on front and/or rear cover, overall a good copy.

€ 2000

Echeverria & Wilkie 752/8 (second volume only); *European Americana*, 745/183; Sabin 68417; Muller 2942; not in Howes; not in Leclerc; not in JFBL; Tchemerzine-Scheler, i, 434; *Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*, ii, 1160.

First edition.

Includes in vol B the *Mémoire sur la Louisiane ou Mississipi* (pp. 123-176) which contains various references to English settlements and colonies to the east and northeast and which was published in this collection only. The collection includes many interesting and rare pieces relating to 16th and 17th century history, politics, diplomatic correspondance, royal acts, French regional history, European history and contains furthermore miscellaneous pieces. Most of the pieces printed in this collection remained unknown upto then, and are not to be found elsewhere. The majority of the texts collected here are of historical nature and are for the most part from the period 1580-1620 while the entire collection moves between the dates 1547-1751. Occasionally they are grouped around a theme such as duels or the struggle between the De Guises and the Kings of Navarre. A very interesting and scarce collection. - Copy from the Bibliothèque de Belay.

119 (RENOUARD, CH.) Il faut semer pour recueillir. Aux électeurs et aux éligibles. Paris, Imprimerie d'Auguste Barthelemy, Septembre 1827. 16 pp. 8vo. Disbound.

€ 175

Appeal to the public to use their rights and have them registered so that they can vote or be elected. Pages 10-16 contain a 'Formulaire électoral' which was drawn up by Ernest Deslozeaux to help the people to establish and if necessary maintain their rights.

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

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

€ 350

Ziegenfuß, ii. 354.

First edition.

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

121 (ROBINEAU, A.L.B.) Les masques arrachés, Histoire secrete des révolutions et contre-révolutions du Brabant et de Liege, Contenant les vies privées de Vander-Noot, Van Eupen, le Cardinal de Malines, la Pineau, l'Evêque d'Anvers, Madame Cogneau, & autres personnages fameux. Par Jacques le Sueur, Espion honoraire de la police de Paris, & ci-devant employé du ministere de France en qualité de clairvoyant dans les Pays-Bas autrichiens. Nouvelle Édition, Revue, corrigée & augmentée de deux rapports. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. Anvers, 1791. Two parts in one volume. 216 pp.; 235, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary green half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, a bit rubbed and worn.

€ 500

Caillet 6610.

Second and augmented edition.

These imaginative volumes in which the events in France and Belgium (the Hendrik van der Noot of the title had invaded Belgium at the head of an armed group from the north a few months after the fall of the Bastille) were described as early as 1790 as the result of a conspiracy of secret societies. Spiced by the odd salacious anecdote, the book was reprinted in 1791. Jacques le Sueur was the pseudonym of the French playwright Alexandre-Louis-Bertrand Robineau, who also used the name Beaunoir. Robineau was a prolific writer but his works forced him to leave the order he belonged to and he later had to abandon his position at the Bibliothèque du Roi: his co-workers thought his works were 'bien légères' and asked him no longer to sign his work, not even with his pen-name. He started using the name of his wife but his co-workers judged it not sufficient. Robineau gave up his position.

In 1789 he left France because of the revolution and moved to Belgium. He became actively involved in politics as a political writer in opposition to the revolution. It has been said that the present work contributed to the fall of Van der Noot. - With bookplate "Ex Bibliotheca J.W. Six."

122 (ROHAN, H. DUC DE.) *Interests et Maximes des Princes & des Estats Souverains*. A Cologne, Chés Jean du Païs, 1666. Sphere on title. - (*Bound with:*) *MAXIMES des Princes et Estats Souverains*. A Cologne, 1665. Sphere on title. (8), 248 pp.; 245, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 700

Willems 1371; Rahir 1431; BMSTC, *French Books, 1601-1700*, I.102; Barbier, ii, col. 954.

Original edition.

These two volumes are usually found bound together: the first text is by de Rohan, or at least based on de Rohan's work, additional material has been added. The author of the second text has remained unknown. This edition is rare. Willems writes that the text by de Rohan is almost unchanged, there was only substantial new matter added concerning subjects that de Rohan had not dealt with.

The work is the chef-d'oeuvre in this particular field of political literature: its main thesis is that the interest of the state imposes itself upon kings: this interest of the state is the tyrant imposing itself upon the tyrant. It is written to give an overview of the situation in Europe and to determine which position France should take in various conflicts or potential conflicts, to establish what the influence of various countries and rulers is on and in various parts of Europe. It maintains that what constitutes good government changes over time just as conditions change over time and that good government bases itself not on old conceptions and abstractions but on the situation as it is at present. De Rohan was most likely influenced by the theorists of "raison d'Etat" in Italy, where he served for a long time.

123 ROTARIUS, TH.F. *Apparatus Universæ Theologiæ moralis Pro examine ad audiendas Confessiones à Tyronibus sustinendo In tres Partes divifus*. ..... Auctore P.D. Thoma Francisco Rotario Astensi Clerico Regulari S. Pauli Barnabita ..... Romæ, novis typis, & Fusoria Cajetani Zenobii apud Magnam Curiam Innocentianam, (1702). (16), 701, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, raised bands.

€ 450

First edition.

Contains, apart from chapters of a strictly religious nature, also chapters on 'De bello', 'De usura', 'De contractibus', 'De venditione et emptione', etc. - Handwritten ex-libris on title-page.

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

€ 700

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

First edition, very rare.

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

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

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

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

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

€ 400

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

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

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

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

€ 450

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

Apparently a very scarce book: the first edition is from 1766 and not listed anywhere (also not in Conlon), this is probably the second edition. The author, Thérèse Willems de Saint-Vast,

dedicated this work to a woman and she explains in the preface that her aim is to raise interest among a female audience for matters believed to be of male interest.

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

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

€ 1800

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

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

'There are several issues of this edition occasioned by cancellanda (D4-5, D11-12, E10, G11, and I5-8, all of which are present in this copy). No copy is known, however, that is not a mixture of both cancellanda and cancellantia: thus, what the original text was as first printed is problematic. (...) In the two BN copies, (...), the imprint date has been altered in manuscript to read M.DCC.LVII. (This is also the case with the present copy where the second 'I' has been added in manuscript.) This is a series of letters dated July-September 1756, forming an essay on international power politics with special reference to European colonial systems in America' (Echeverria & Wilkie).

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

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

€ 1200

Barbier i, 623; Conlon 44:1114; Bigmore & Wyman, ii, 296.

First edition.

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

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

I. Des franchises, exemptions & immunités des imprimeurs & des libraires de Paris. - II. Des imprimeurs & libraires en général. - III. Des souscriptions. - IV. Des apprentis imprimeurs & libraires. - V. Des compagnons imprimeurs & des compagnons libraires. - VI. De la réception des libraires & de celle des imprimeurs. - VII. Des veuves des libraire & des veuves des imprimeurs. - VIII. Des correcteurs. - IX. Des fondeurs de caractères d'imprimerie. - X. Des colporteurs & des afficheurs. - XI. Des libraires forains. - XII. Des syndics & adjoints, & des administrateurs de Confrairie. - XIII. De la visite des imprimeurs & libraires, & de celle des livres venant de dehors en la Chambre syndicale. - XIV. Des libelles diffamatoires & autres livres prohibés & défendus. - XV. Des privilèges & continuations d'iceux pour l'impression des livres. - XVI. Des ventes, inventaires & prisées des bibliothèques, des imprimeries & fonds de librairie.

129 (SENAC DE MEILHAN, G.) *Considérations sur l'esprit et les moeurs*. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les Marchands des Nouveautés, 1787. (4), 388 pp. + errata leaf. 8vo. Contemporary paper covers, somewhat worn at spine, uncut and unopened.

€ 350

INED 4140; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Conlon 87:2725.

First edition.

'Sur l'homme en société. Quelques réflexions sur l'influence respective de la guerre et de la paix sur le caractère national .....' (INED). A well written work giving interesting insights into French society on the eve of the revolution.

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

€ 375

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

First edition, very rare, both INED and Martin & Walter citing an 1789 edition.

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

131 SHEFFIELD, J. (BAKER HOLROYD.) *Observations sur le Commerce des États Américains*, par le Lord Sheffield. A Rouen, De l'Imprimerie de Dame Besongue, 1789. With 16 tables, some folding, one covering 7 separate pages, and one covering 24 pages. vi, (7)-238 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 1200

Sabin 32638 (incomplete copy); not in Leclerc; Fay 25; not in Howes; Kress B.1719 (incomplete copy); Goldsmiths 13832; not in Einaudi.

The first French edition, the rare Quarto edition, translation was due to De Rumare, a magistrate in Rouen. There was another 4to edition printed in 1789, "A Londres, aux dépens de la Compagnie, which did not have the "Table des Matières" (and had 230 pages as a consequence).

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

The tables provide extensive statistical information, giving a comparative export and import survey of the trade between the United States and other countries. This translation from the English original was due to De Rumare, magistrate at Rouen. The later Mirabeau translation did not include the statistical tables.

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

€ 600

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

Much expanded edition.

A detailed exposition and statistical comparison of the imports and exports of Great Britain and the United States, from 1700 to 1783. With each edition, Sheffield substantially revised and enlarged the text. Written in opposition to the bill introduced by Pitt in 1783, proposing to relax the navigation laws in favour of the States, the work was influential in determining the abandonment of the motion. Sheffield points up the weak position of America and continually stresses the growing commercial importance and potential of the West Indies and Canada

(especially Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, particularly with regard to fisheries, lumber, and ship-building). Howes writes that the work was very influential in shaping England's trade policy from 1783 to 1789, so detrimental to American commerce and shipping interests as to contribute greatly to the formation of a Federal union, better able, than were the separate federated states, to retaliate against British maritime might.

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

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

€ 2250

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

The rare first edition.

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

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

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

134 SLEIDANUS, J. *Commentariorum de Statu religionis & Reipublica*, Carolo Quinto Caesare, Libri XXVI. Argentorati (Strasbourg), Theodosius Rihelius, (1565?). With woodcut title-vignette. (16), 872, (24) pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 600

Adams S.1294; not in BMSTC (French); Haag, *La France Protestante*, viii, pp. 225-227.

Adams gives a number of slightly differing editions (numbers 1292-1295) and dates them 1565. Copies we located in the Dutch on-line catalogue of the Dutch University Libraires are dated 1558. The 1555 edition contained 25 books, this edition has 26 books, and the last sections deals with the year 1556: probably printed in 1558 ?

Sleidanus was born as Jean Philippson, but adopted at a fairly young age the name of his native village, Schleiden (in Latin, Sleida).

Sleidanus was one of the three historians of the German Reformation who dominated both Catholic and Protestant citations, the other two being Hospinien and Chytraeus. Sleidanus did not provide much detail on the lives of the Reformers, but supplied an extract of public acts and original documents deposited in the Strasbourg archives. His fidelity to these documents made him a trusted authority for both sides in the historical debates (E. Israels Perry, *From Theology to History: French religious controversy and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, pp. 27-28.) 'Johannes Sleidanus (1506-1556), annalist of the German Reformation. Adopting Protestant views of a Calvinist type, in 1536 he entered the service of the Bellay brothers who were in correspondence with the Schmalkaldic League, and in 1540-1 he was employed in diplomatic missions for the French crown. In 1544 he was appointed as historiographer of the Reformation by Philip of Hesse. He represented a group of South German cities at the Council of Trent and took part in the negotiations of the German Protestants with Henry II of France in 1552. His work *De Statu Religionis....* and its large collection of documents make it the chief contemporary source for the period, though the author's impartiality met with little favour from his contemporaries, Protestant or Catholic. It remains the most valuable contemporary history of the times of the Reformation, and contains the largest collection of important documents' (*Encyclopædia Britannica*). - Stamp of 'Studiehuis Minderbroeders Nijmegen' on title and page 11. Occasional underlinings, stamped library shelf mark on title and shelf mark pasted on upper cover.

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

€ 9000

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

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

These posthumous works were published by Jan Rieuwertsz, an Amsterdam bookseller and friend of Spinoza, and edited by him together with the merchant Jarig Jelles, who probably wrote the preface. It contains the first publication of the *Ethics*. The remainder comprises the *Tractatus Politicus*- his last, unfinished production, which develops a theory of law and government akin to that of Hobbes; the *Tractatus de Intellectus Emendatione*, also unfinished; a selection of letters- restricted, owing to the dangers of publishing correspondence on questions of politics and theology; and, after an index, a *Compendium Grammatices Linguae Hebraeae*, paginated separately.

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

136 STRACCHA, B. *Tractatus De Mercatura, seu Mercatore, .... Huc accessit Petri Santernae Lusitani Tractatus, de Sponsionibus & Assecurationibus mercatorum. Alios praeterea Tractatus aliunde excerptos, unum videlicet D. Ioan Nider, De contractu mercaturae: alterum D. Bald. de Ubald. Perusini, de Constituto, in Iureconsultorum gratiam adiunximus, duoque D. Roberici Suarez Consilia, de Usu maris, & mercibus super illo transuehendis, Cum Indice rerum singularium locupletissimo. Lugduni, Apud Sebastianum Honoratis, 1558. With woodcut device and figured initials. 635, 82 pp. + colophon leaf, reading Lugduni, excudebat Iacobus Forus. 8vo. Contemporary supple wrinkled vellum, handwritten title to spine, a bit spotted and spine a bit browned.*

€ 3800

*Ars Mercatoria* S31.4; BMSTC (French), p. 409; not in Einaudi (5491 for the first edition); Kress, IEL, 31 and Kress 77; Goldsmiths 69.1; not in Camus, *Bibliothèque de droit*, (other edition cf. nr. 2169); Adams S.1911; Baudrier, *Bibliographie Lyonnaise*, iv, p. 174.

Classic of commercial and maritime law. It includes a lengthy section on bankruptcy and maritime law and was first published in 1553, followed by editions in 1555 and 1556. The additional work by the Portugese author Santerna appears here for the first time as part of the work by Straccha (according to Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*). The work covers the pages 481-569, with separate title-page, followed by the work by Nider (pp. 570-609), Ubaldis (pp. 610-618) and finally Suarez (pp. 619-635).

The author, Benvenuto Straccha (1509-1578), was the first to present, in the present work, a systematic exposition of commercial law, which he was the first to view as distinct from civil law, and to examine it from the practical standpoint. It deals with commerce in general, the merchant class, mercantile contracts, maritime law, bankruptcy and mercantile practice.

Benvenuto Stracca (or Straccha) was an Italian humanist jurist. Stracca's work is distinguished by the care with which he studies the practical arguments which are disregarded by the other

jurists of his period and by the absence of the scholastic categories and formulae so much in vogue at the time. Previously commercial law had been studied only with regard to individual cases, as part of civil and canon law. It was Stracca's distinctive merit to have been the first to present a systematic exposition of commercial law as a complex of norms separate from the other branches of the law and to have carried it out from both the practical and the legal aspect. 'His work contains information of interest to economists. He shows the usefulness of trade and navigation; discusses the restrictions on certain branches of trade, and expresses comparatively moderate opinions on the theory of usury' (Palgrave). The present work is his first and most significant work in the field of commercial law.

The text by Santerna deals with maritime insurance of commercial transports and was originally published in Venice in 1552. The present edition of the *Mercatura* is the first to include all these additional treatises on similar subjects. - Some scribbling onto title-page in blank margins, at foot of title-page, in the blank margin a contemporary handwritten ownership's entry.

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

€ 1200

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

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

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

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

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

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

138 TRIPPAULT, L. Coustumes generales, des bailliage, et prevosté d'Orleans, & ressorts d'iceux. Revueës, corrigées, & de nouveau augmentées d'Annotations, avec le Proces verbal, par Leon Trippault, Avocat au siege Presidial d'Orleans. Plus, un Extrait de l'Antiquité, & choses plus notables d'icelle ville, fidelement recueilly par le mesme authour, des Comographes, & historiens qui en ont escrit. Et Almanach, contenant les iours non plaidoiables, qui y sont pour le present observez. A Orleans, Par Eloy Gibier, 1570. With initials and sideglosses. (16), 152, 69, (1) pp. Small 8vo. 18th-century marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 900

Gouron & Terrin, *Bibliographie des Coutumes de France*, 1548; not in Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*; Brunet, vol. v, col. 950.

The rare first edition of this edition of the *Coutumes of Orleans*.

The first 16 (unnumbered) pages contain among others *Extrait de l'Antiquité*, and the *Almanach*. Some scribbling in blank portion of the title-page, and with handwritten ex-libris, some pages with marginal handwritten annotations, a longer handwritten note at the end of the *Coutume*, dated 1584. The last 70 pages contain the *Proces-verbal*. The first 30 pages with a faint stain in the lower part of the pages, lacks the last blank leaf. Brunet notes that the *Extrait de l'Antiquité* is not always present. A nice copy.

139 TROTZ, CH.H. Jus Agrarium Foederati Belgii. Franeker, 1751-1754. 3 volumes. (12), iii-xx, (10), 683, (1) pp.; (4), 672, (106) pp.; (4), 603, (1), (54) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spines gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed, extremities shaved, two joints with some loss of calf, but in all a decent copy.

€ 950

Kress S.3904; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Ahsmann 355; Dekker, *Bibliotheca Belgica Juridica*, p. 172, nr 8.

First edition.

This is the most important work by Trotz. He was born in Kolberg (Germany) in 1703, studied in Halle, Leipzig, Marburg and Utrecht, where he became 'doctor juris' in 1730. He became professor at the University of Franeker in 1741. These three volumes are the fruit of the public disputes he presided over in Franeker. It is still an important historical work of which the first two volumes deal with local law and the third with Roman law. His contributions to public and constitutional law are of great value and importance.

The third volume is entitled: 'Jus Agrarium Romanum.' The first volume contains, after the title-page: Dedication (Regiae Magnae Britanniae Principi ...), 5 leaves; Adlocutio ad Studiosos Juris, pp. iii-xx (possibly lacking a divisional title); one leaf entitled 'Nomina Eorum, Qui huic Disputationum Collegio Subscripserunt, ut aetatem ferant, hic subjicere placuit', containing twenty names and the same leaf with the same title again, now with 22 names; followed by Jcto Clarissimo Viro Celeberrimo, Christ. Henr. Trotz ..... of three leaves and one leaf containing recto 'Conspectus Dissertationum et Capitum' and verso Corrigenda.- A very large paper copy.

140 (TURPIN DE CRISSE, L. COMTE DE.) *Lettres sur l'Éducation*. A Paris, Chez Claude Jean-Baptiste Bauche, 1762. Two volumes. (4), 235, (1) pp.; (4), 227, (5) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with labels and gilt lettering, a bit rubbed.

€ 350

Conlon 62:1340; INED 3526 (attribution to Charles-Etienne Pesselier).

First edition.

The work has also been attributed to Etienne Pesselier.

Interesting treatise on education and the various skills it should develop. Published in the year which also saw the publication of *Emile*, the work was the object of various discussions. Important parts on education and combatting illiteracy among the children in the country-side.

The book opens with the *Lettre du Comte de \*\*\* à l'Auteur, servant de Préface & d'Introduction* where we can read: 'Et premierement vous me permettrez de vous dire que cette matiere n'est point du tout étrange aux objets qui vous occupent le plus; ce n'est point un écrit de littérature agréable & frivole; c'est un ouvrage de Morale & de Politique, & qui tient de fort près à toutes les branches d'administration' (pp. iii-iv). De Turpin de Crissé wrote, together with Castillon *Amusements Philosophiques et Littéraires des deux Amis*.

141 VALANT, J.-H. *Des Saisies faites dans les maisons d'éducation, par ordre de l'Université née Impériale, Mémoire adressé à la Chambre des Députés, au nom de tous les instituteurs de la France*. Paris, 1814. 15, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 125

The Imperial University was a teaching corporation rather than a university and had theoretically as its membership all those involved in educating males in France. The university came into being by decree of March 17, 1808 and Napoleon wanted the teachers to be laymen rather than clerics, and he desired an organization modeled on the army's. The university aimed at a monopoly of public education, another purpose was to obtain for the lycées the pupils they lacked. When private schools proliferated, their number was reduced by heavy financial burdens; the university reform of 1811, aimed at making the university monopoly a reality, strictly regulated nonuniversity establishments, and limited ecclesiastical schools to one per department. The present text deals with a tax levied and collected by the Imperial University.

142 (VESPUCCI, AMERIGO) *Von der new gefundenen Region die wol ein welt genennt mag werden, durch den Christlichen König von Portugall, wunderbarlich erfunden*. (At end:) Nüremberg, Wolfgang Hueber, (1506), Reprint Adam Pilinski, Paris, 1861. Woodcut representing King Emmanuel on title, one diagram and three shields of arms of Nuremberg at end of text. 6 leaves (11, 1 blank pp.) Small 4to. Folded, loose, as issued, uncut

€ 350

Cf.: Sabin 99344; Hariusse 33; Graesse, vii, 291.

This skilfull reprint by Adam Pilinski in Paris in 1861 is quite rare and rarely found and is the reprint of the 1505 *Mundus Novus*, describing Vespucci's third voyage.

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

€ 650

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

First and only edition and very scarce.

“Si vous avez la foi, vous n’avez pas besoin d’ouvrir ce livre, et vous pouvez le re-fermer. Mais si vous n’avez plus la foi, ce livre est fait pour vous” (If you have faith, you have no need to open this book and you can close it again. But if you no longer have the faith than this book is made for you). Interesting essay dealing with natural religion: the rejection of traditional religion which is based on beliefs in the supernatural. This does not necessarily carry with it a rejection of religion as such, however. Many naturalists envisage a substitute for traditional religion which will perform the typical functions of religion without making any claims beyond the natural world. Vidal here seems to try to establish an argument for a natural religion which will guide man through life based on knowledge: first he gives the ways by which we can acquire (natural) knowledge: conscience, reason, senses, history and tradition, induction, etc. He then proceeds to treat various aspects of “doctrine”: providence, liberty of man, our penchant for evil, grace, the future of man, followed by moral obligations (“devoirs”) dealing with family, politics, social life, religious education, property, commerce, wealth and the existence of poor and rich, etc. etc. Interesting work by an author who marks the transition from utopian socialism of Saint Simon and Fourier to collectivist socialism in his earlier published works such as *De la répartition des richesses* (1846), a book which is even interesting at the present day according to Palgrave. - Pages 161/2 bound after 163/4.

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

€ 1800

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

All published, original edition.

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

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

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

145 VOYAGE de Robertson aux Terres Australes, traduit sur le manuscrit anglois. Amsterdam (France), 1767. (4), 474 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, green label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Hartig 59; Trousson pp. 161-162; Gove p. 356; INED 3858; cf.: Negley 979.

The first edition appeared in 1766.

Utopian account of which it is suggested that it is a translation from the English. The work is evidently inspired by the Physiocratic ideas and draws also inspiration from Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. Contains also political, economical and moral ideas, points to the importance of agriculture and population, and pleads for the nationalization of the trade. The Encyclopedists appear as the 'Pansophistes' and are criticized (pp. 146 and ff.) The main story is that the hero has sailed with Sir Francis Drake to South America and, through his narrative, to have inspired William Penn to found an ideal city in North America.

146 WALRAS, A.(A.) De la Nature de la Richesse, et de l'origine de la Valeur; par M. Auguste Walras. Paris, Alexandre Johanneau, 1831. (4), xxiv, 334 pp + errata leaf. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 8000

Kress C.2997; Goldsmiths 26693; Einaudi 5960.

The very scarce first edition of the principal work of Auguste Walras, father of Léon, in which can be found the point of departure for Léon's marginal utility theory.

'Auguste Walras was one of the first economists who perceived that value was not determined by utility. The key to his system is clearly given in one sentence in his earliest book (i.e. the present work); 'Mais l'idée de l'échange implique celle de la propriété, et la propriété elle-même suppose un fait très important et qui jusqu'ici a malheureusement échappé l'observation des économistes; c'est la limitation de tous les objets qu'on peut s'approprier et qu'on peut donner ou recevoir en échange.' He proceeds to explain that value does not come from utility or from cost of production, but from *rareté*, or as we should now say, marginal utility ..... But it is not quite certain that he completely appreciated exactly what this *rareté* or marginal utility is. His more precise description of it is not very satisfactory. 'La rareté n'est et ne peut être autre chose que le rapport qui existe entre la somme des biens limités et la somme des besoins qui en réclament la jouissance.' That is to say, in mathematical language, he regards final utility as a ratio rather than as a differential coefficient. On the other hand, there are many passages in his writings in which he appears to be on the point of enunciating in precise language the more correct views that are now associated with the name of his son Léon Walras and Jevons .....

It is difficult to form an estimate of the importance of his work, but it is probable that political economy would have got on the right lines at an earlier stage than it did if economists had been properly conversant with his works ..... **His writings are unfortunately very rare .... but a perusal of his earliest book is quite sufficient to show that he was a man of great originality of thought**, and that he expresses his views in a clear style' (Palgrave iii, pp. 652-653).

'(Leon Walras) lui-même rapporte l'origine de ses idées aux enseignements de son père Auguste Walras..... qui avait publié en 1831 un mémoire intitulé *De la Nature de la Richesse....*' (Gide & Rist, ii, p. 572). - A very fine copy, lightly washed, page 29-30 with short repaired tear in blank margin, pages 31-32 and 101-102 with a small tear in outer blank margin.

147 (WICQUEFORT, A. DE.) *Discours Historique de l'Élection de l'Empereur et des Électeurs de l'Empire. Par le Resident de Brandebourg.* A Paris, Chez Augustin Courbé, 1658. (16), 511 (misnumbered 519), (1) pp. 4to. Later full speckled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, gilt fillet on sides, marbled edges, small tear in lower front joint.

€ 950

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, B.33.

First edition, dedicated to the French chancellor Séguier.

Deals with the difficult electoral process in the Holy Roman Empire. During the interregnum between the death of Ferdinand III (1657) and the succession in 1658 by his son Leopold (who was king of Bohemia and Hongaria, but not Roman king) the author attempted to inform a French audience by presenting a detailed history of and the principles by which the electoral process of the German emperor took place, explaining that the election of Holy Roman Emperor is the monopoly of seven princes of the Holy Empire, four of which are catholic and three of which are protestant. Each of these and their respective family are treated in this work outlining the history of each and with an explanation of their rights.

Abraham de Wicquefort was born in Amsterdam in 1598, studied in Paris and became the official representative of the Margrave of Brandenburg in Paris until he fell in disgrace with Mazarin who had him thrown into the Bastille in the year of publication of the present volume.

- Leaf Xxiiij with a tear in the outer blank margin. Very nice copy, from the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, author of the famous *Maximes*, and with a contemporary signature in the lower blank margin of the title-page and the stamp of the library at the Chateau Roche-Guyon in the blank outer margin of the title-page.

148 WOLFF, CH. *Philosophia practica universalis methodo scientifica pertractata. Pars prior theoriam complectens, qua omnis actionum humanarum differentia omnisque juris ac obligationum omnium principia a priori demonstrantur* (at title of vol. 2:) *Pars posterior, praxin complectens, qua omnis praxeos moralis principia inconcussa ex ipsa animae humanae nature a priori demonstrantur.* Editio novissima emendatior. Verona, apud haeredes Marci Moroni, 1779. 2 volumes. (12), 304 pp.; (12), 452 pp. 4to. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red and green labels, corners a bit bumped and worn, small damage to rear board of volume two.

€ 900

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First published in 1738-1739, this is an expanded and revised edition.

Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was an outstanding philosopher and mathematician. often characterized as one of the two founders of the German Enlightenment (the other being Christiaan Thomasius). His philosophy is close to that of Leibnitz, and his system can be seen as a modification of the philosophy of Leibnitz. Wolff held almost undisputed sway in Germany till 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'.

149 ZACCHIA, L. De Salario, seu operariorum mercede Tractatus in tres partes distinctus, In quo quaestiones omnes, tam ad Theoricam, quam ad Praxim pertinentes proponuntur, pertractantur, resoluuntur, ..... Cum Duplici Indice. Romae, Ex Typographia Nicolai Tinassi, 1658. - (*Bound with:*) ZACCHIA, L. Centuria Decisionum Ad Materiam Tractatus De Salario, et Operariorum Mercede. Venetiis, Apud Turrinum, 1664. Title-page of the first work printed in red and black, both title-pages with a large woodcut vignette. Two works in one volume. (100), 404 (misnumbered 406) pp.; (76), 180 pp. Folio. Later half calf, spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, three vellum corners (vellum on one corner gone).

€ 1800

Vinciana 1161 for the 1679 edition which was the first collected edition of these two works, these two separate original editions lack; Einaudi 6102 also the 1679 edition; Kress S.1150, first work only, second work not in Kress; Goldsmiths 1425, first work only, the second not in Goldsmiths; both not in Camus.

Scarce first edition of both works.

Lanfranco Zacchia was an Emilian jurist and the author of a Latin treatise (the present one) on wages which deserves mention for the rarity of the consideration of that subject in the days when he wrote. Zacchia distinguishes different forms of wages which he regards as the reward for any description of work. Wages are fixed by the monarch or the law, by custom or contract, and failing these, by a judge, who in fixing them should take account of the ability of the workman, the quality of his work, and the price of food. He also studies the judicial effects on wages of alterations in the value of money. The work deals with the subject in 110 questions or problems, both practical and theoretical, and treating numerous professions and sorts of work. Zacchia also deals, in various places, with the problem of usury.

The second work deals with the decisions taken by the Rota, after the title-page there is the "Index Decisionum S. Rotae Romanae Tractatui de Salario seu Operariorum Mercede Annexarum" followed by the "Index Argumentorum Harum decisionum" and followed by the third index, the "Index Locupletissimus Harum decisionum, Alphabetica serie digestus".

Both works printed in two columns per page.

The woodcut on the first title-page shows the Madonna with Jesus while two angels place a crown on the Madonna's head. - Somewhat browned, somewhat heavier in places.

150 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 scambieuoole fra' Cittadini. Del Piacere. De' Terrori Panici. Della Republica d' Evandria. Della Republica d' Utopia. De' varij Fini degli huomini. Ne' Quali con varietà di eruditione si scropono nuoui, e vaghi pensieri filosofici, morali, e politici. In Venezia, appresso Marco Ginammi, 1625. Vignette on title, woodcut initials & side-notes. (40), 278, (2, publisher's catalogue, blank), 2 (blank) pp. Small 4to. Later boards, paper covered spine with handwritten title, blue edges.

€ 1800

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

First edition of this interesting collection of moral, philosophical and political dialogues. It contains a number of dialogues concerning Utopia (and more specifically, against Thomas

More's famous *Utopia*): Porto, o vero della Repubblica d'Evandria; Il Belluzzi, o vero della Città felice; and L'Aromatario, o vero della Repubblica d'Utopia.

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

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

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

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

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

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