

A. Gerits & Son b.v.
E-List November 2017



[item 7]

Distelvlinderweg 37 d
1113 LA DIEMEN
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1 (ARGENSON, R.L. DE VOYER D'.) *Les loisirs d'un ministre, ou Essais dans le goût de ceux de Montagne*, composés, en 1736, par l'auteur des 'Considérations sur le gouvernement de France'. A Amsterdam, 1787. 2 volumes in 1. 240 pp.; 240 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 300

Originally published as *Essais dans le goût de ceux de Montagne* in 1785 but in an edition of 250 copies only for friends of the author.

Published by his son, Voyer de Paulmy. d'Argenson played an important role in the history of France in the 18th century and was a 'homme des lettres' who entertained a large 'salon'. The above work is a portrait-gallery of contemporaries, it contains reflections of the author on what he read, and considerations on France and French society in the 18th century.

2 ASSEMBLEE DES NOTABLES DE 1787 - COLLECTION of 69 rare items discussing the political, economic and financial problems of France on the eve of the calling of the Assemblée des Notables in 1787: the Assembly of Notables was an advisory body of the Old Regime. Convened by Louis XVI to approve the last great reform program of the Bourbon monarchy, it rejected the most important reforms thus initiating the crisis leading to the revolution of 1789. The calling of the assembly provoked heated debate concerning the proposed reforms and this collection offers a good number of important texts concerning these reforms with emphasis on economic and political questions, civil liberties (for protestants and Jews), financial reforms, taxes and tax reform, etc. etc. 69 items bound in 10 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, two volumes with light damage to headbands, a few scratches on covers of a few volumes.

€ 5000

An exceptional collection. Detailed list available on request.

3 (BELLEPIERRE DE NEUVE-EGLISE, L.J.) *Le Patriote artesien. Dédié à Monseigneur le Comte d'Artois.* Par M. de ***, ancien Officier de Cavalerie. A Paris, Chez Despilly, Le Clerc, 1761. With engraved frontispiece. xvi, 341, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges.

€ 650

INED 382; Higgs 2578; Musset-Pathay 1514; not in Kress; Goldsmiths, and Einaudi.

First edition.

'Agronomique. De la décadence de l'agriculture, du commerce et des arts dans la province d'Artois, et des moyens de les ranimer. 'Ce n'est pas dans la simple agriculture que consiste le seul bonheur d'un État; c'est dans tous les Arts de nécessité première" (INED).

Contains statistical information on all sorts of commerce in all sorts of products among which wine, cotton, fish, tobacco, etc. as well as on a large number of professions: Peintres, Boulangers, Bouchers, Traiteurs, Miroitiers, Potiers, etc. - Small stamp on title. Very good copy.

4 BERGASSE, (N.) *Considérations sur la liberté du commerce*; par M. Bergasse. A Londres, 1788. 60 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 400

Kress S.5169 and Goldsmiths 13568 both describe an edition in 4to, both with different pagination; INED 405; Einaudi 441 (first edition, 1780).

Second edition of this work against monopoly which Bergasse considers to be extremely harmful to property, progress and commerce.

The pages 57-60 contain LETTRES-PATENTES du Roi, Concernant le Courtage du Roulage, & l'Entrepôt des marchandises. Données à Versailles le 16 Février 1785. Registrées en Parlement le douze Avril 1785.

'Rapide historique sur la régie des Messageries; conséquences du privilège exclusif du 'roulage', réclamé par les Fermiers, ou régisseurs des Messageries, Rôle néfaste de tout monopole: rien n'est plus nuisible à la propriété, au commerce et au progrès que cet impôt sur l'industrie. Bergasse réclame la liberté de commerce' (INED).

Nicolas Bergasse (1750-1832), lawyer, politician, and writer. Born in Lyon to a bourgeois family, Bergasse became a lawyer and in 1775 began pleading cases before the Parlement of Paris. At first he mixed in the circles of the *philosophes*, and started as a revolutionary radical. The course of the revolution increasingly worried him and he slowly moved to the more prudent and conservative side.

5 (BOURDON-DESPLANCHES, L.-J.) Lettre à l'auteur des Observations sur le commerce des grains. A Amsterdam (Paris), 1775. 32 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering.

€ 425

INED 733 (Bourdon-Desplanches) & 2917 (Linguet); Kress 7134 (listed under Linguet but attributing it also to Bourdon-Desplanches); Einaudi 3413 (attribution to Linguet); not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs; Leblanc 162 (listed under Linguet but attributing it also to Bourdon-Desplanches).

First edition

The usual attribution of the *Observations sur le Commerce des Grains* is to Dupont de Nemours, see INED and Einaudi. However, Dupont de Nemours' work was written as early as 1770. The author of these *Observations* against which Bourdon-Desplanches writes, is G.J.B. Target. The complete title of Target's work is: *Observations sur le commerce des grains, écrites en décembre 1769, Amsterdam, et Paris, Cellot, 1775*. The text of Bourdon-Desplanches' vehement refutation starts: 'Vous venez, Monsieur, d'imprimer, en 1775, ce que vous écrivies, dites-vous, en 1769' The *Lettre à l'auteur* has sometimes been attributed to Linguet, but Darline Gay Levy, who wrote an important study on Linguet, attributes this work to Bourdon-Desplanches (see page 354). Target's work was a plea in favor of freedom of trade in grain, while Bourdon-Desplanches' response is vehemently opposing the idea of absolute and unlimited freedom of trade in grain. - Small dampstain in lower inner margin, not touching any text.

6 CHEMIN-(DUPONTES), J.B. Code de religion et de morale naturelle, à l'usage des adorateurs de Dieu et amis des hommes. Rédigé, publié et mis en ordre par J.B. Chemin, adopté par les différens Conseils de direction de la Théophilanthropie, et constamment suivi depuis l'origine de ce culte. Nouvelle édition. Paris, chez l'auteur, an VII (1799). - (Followed by:) CHEMIN-(DUPONTES), J.B. Morale des sages de tous les pays et de tous les siècles, ou Collection épurée des moralistes anciens et modernes. Seconde édition. Paris, chez l'auteur, an VII (1799). - (Followed by:) RECUEIL de discours prononcés dans divers temples de Théophilantropes. Paris, au bureau des ouvrages de la Théophilanthropie, années VI et VII (1798-99). 19 pieces brought together under a general title. - (Followed by:) DUBROCA, J.F. Discours sur divers sujets de morale, pour les fêtes nationales. Seconde édition, augmentée des discours sur les fêtes de la fondation de la République, de l'anniversaire du 14 juillet, et de la bienfaisance. Paris, N.L.M. Desessarts, an VIII (1799). Bound in 4 volumes. xxiv, 264 pp. and 24 pp. of musical notation; 360 pp.; (2), 16, 12, 23, 21, (1), 24, 24, 12, 18, 8, 2, 12, 21, 11, 12, 11, 11, 8, 8, 16 pp.; (4), 333, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary green calf, blind stamped ornamental decorations on sides within gilt fillet, spines gilt in compartments, name of 'M. Louis d'Aurignac' gilt stamped at foot of spines, bindings by Lacaze ainé, Auch, with his ticket on the front paste-down.

€ 500

First work: Martin & Walter 7196; Caillet, 2310: 'Curieux et intéressant document'

Second work: Martin & Walter 7203.

Third work: Includes pieces on 'La puissance de la morale', 'L'amour de la patrie', by J.A. Michel; 'Sur l'instruction; Sur la philosophie; Sur la fête de la vieillesse; Sur la fête de l'agriculture; Sur le mariage et le divorce; Sur la superstition et la religion naturelle', (by P.N. Laurisset); etc.

Fourth work: Martin & Walter 11275 (first edition only).

Theophilanthropy, a synthetic religion that flourished briefly under the Directory. The Parisian bookseller and former freemason, J.-B. Chemin-Dupontès wrote in September 1796 a pamphlet, *Manuel des Théophanthropes*, a term later changed to *théophilantropes*, meaning 'lovers of God and man.' The movement spread slowly and by May 1797 the movement was noted by the press. By the end of the year it began to expand, producing a yearbook and creating branches throughout the country. The movement reached its peak in the autumn of 1798 when it had fifteen churches in Paris alone. Outside Paris, it had strength in the department of the Seine and cells in former centers of dechristianization like Dijon, Macon, and Auxerre. Its services consisted of readings, drawn from an eclectic range of materials, hymns, either set in plain song or the *chant de départ*, and moralizing addresses.

7 COEN, V. DE. Carnet de Bourse. Bruxelles, Des Presses de E. Hellemans, no date (early 20th century). With 108 black and white illustrations, recto and verso of each page. (118) pp. Small 4to. Original printed covers, cloth spine.

€ 350

Before the title-page are bound two leaves entitled 'Préface de Pot-Pourri': En France tout finit par des Chansons! Chez nous, c'est par là qu'on commence! These leaves contain three songs by Léopold Pels. The illustrations are ridiculing the terms used at the stockmarket, such as Coupons, with an illustration showing a group of men cutting someone into pieces using axes and saws, etc. - Bookblock a bit loose from binding.

8 COLLECTION of 25 reports by the prefects on order of the Ministry of Interior. All published in the year An X - 1802. Bound in 8 volumes. 8vo. Seven volumes bound in contemporary half calf, with gilt lettering, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, one volume in modern boards.

€ 4000

Under the Bourbon's the controller-general's office had long sought quantitative information about the French population and economy. By mid-eighteenth century, it was receiving from the intendant's subdelegates bi-weekly reports of the market prices of grains, bread, vegetables, meat, wool, linen, and iron and from the inspectors of manufactures semiannual reports on the production of woolen, cotton, and linen cloth. From time to time it conducted also special statistical inquiries on mining, metallurgical industries, paper manufactures, tanneries, forests, and hemp and on population (births, marriages and deaths). After many interruptions during the Revolution, the governments of the Directory, the Consulate and Empire intensified this statistical effort. Lucien Bonaparte and Jean Chaptal, Bonaparte's second and third ministers of interior, established the Bureau of Statistics, which lasted until 1812. Under an imaginative minister of interior, Chaptal, and a zealous bureau chief, Alexander de Férière, it launched a massive statistical description of France in 1801. Prefects of each department were instructed to secure from subprefects, mayors, and local savants and societies of agriculture detailed descriptive (verbal) and quantitative data on the topography, population, agriculture, industry, and commerce of their jurisdiction in 1789 and 1801. This was to be a vast cooperative inquiry with a twofold purpose: to discover what change had occurred during the Revolution and to establish for 1801 a cross-sectional description of France from which later demographic and economic movement could be measured. However, the reports came in slowly or not at all. Only thirty-five were ultimately submitted, and they were uneven in completeness and accuracy.

Contains: Seine-et-Oise, par Garnier. (2), 39, (1) pp. (Perrot 658).

Orne, par Lamagdeleine. (2), 56 pp. (Perrot 483).

Sarthe par, L.M. Auvray. With 4 folding tables. (2), 254 pp. (Perrot 613).

Ille-et-Villaine, par Borie. (2), 56 pp. (Perrot 288).

Loire-Inférieure, par J.B. Huet. (2), 70 pp. (Perrot 351).

Deux-Sèvres, par Dupin. With 2 folding tables. (2), 177 pp. (Perrot 666).

Vendée, par P.L.C. Labretonnière. With 8 folding tables. 130 pp. (Perrot 706).

Lot-et-Garonne, par Pieyre fils. (2), 64 pp. (Perrot 365).

Gers, par Balguerie (2), 61 pp. (Perrot 256).

Tarn, par Lamarque. (2), 101 pp. (Perrot 683).

Aude, par Barande. With one folding table. (2), 26 pp. (Perrot 79).

Lozère, par Jerphanion. (2), 79 pp. (Perrot 370).

Var, par Fauchet. With 3 folding tables. 121 pp. (Perrot 691).

Drôme, par Colin. (2), 48 pp. (Perrot 193).

Hautes-Alpes, par Bonnaire. (2), 113 pp. (Perrot 32).

Mont-Blanc, par Saussay. (2), 126 pp. (Perrot 423).

Rhône, par Verninac. With one folding table. (2), 129 pp. (Perrot 566).

Allier, par Huguet. (2), 68 pp. (Perrot 20).

Cher, par Luçay. (2), 84 pp. (Perrot 149).

Aube, par Bruslé. With one folding table. 116 pp. (Perrot 70).

Marne, par Bourgeois-Jessant. (2), 129 pp. (Perrot 390).

Aisne, par Dauchy. With 13 folding tables. (2), 144 pp. (Perrot 14).

Bas-Rhin, par Laumond. 284 pp. (Perrot 536).

Vosges, par Desgouttes. With 4 folding tables. 111 pp (lacks the title). (Perrot 723).

Vienne, par Cochon. (2), 97 pp. (Perrot 714).

9 COLLECTION of 4 decrees concerning the Revolutionary Tribunal. Troyes, 1793. 4 pieces. 2, 2, 2 and 2 pp. Small 4to. Separate leaves.

€ 150

The Revolutionary Tribunal was a special high court established in 1793 to try crimes against the republic. This new court, from which there was no appeal, was instituted at a time when Revolutionary France seemed in a desparate situation: military defeats, the treason of Dumouriez and the eruption of counterrevolution in the Vendée and riots in Paris.

The Tribunal was to have jurisdiction over all counterrevolutionary activities, all attacks on liberty, equality, unity, the indivisibility of the Republic, the internal and external security of the state, and all plots tending to reestablish the monarchy or any other authority hostile to liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people. The most famous name attached to the Tribunal is that of Fouquier-Tinville.

Contains:

1. DECRET de la Convention nationale, du 30 Mai 1793, qui nomme un juge & quatre suppléans au Tribunal criminel extraordinaire. No place, no date.
2. DECRET de la Convention nationale du 8 Juin 1793, qui nomme les jurés & les remplaçans pour le tribunal criminel extraordinaire. (At end:) Troyes, Imprimerie d'André, (1793).
3. DECRET de la Convention nationale du 13 Juin 1793, qui proroge jusqu'au 1er Juillet les fonctions des jurés du tribunal extraordinaire. (At end:) Troyes, Imprimerie de Sainton, (1793).
4. DECRET de la Convention nationale du 26 Juin 1793, relatif aux jurés du tribunal révolutionnaire. (At end:) Troyes, Imprimerie d'André, (1793).

- In the left outer margin the numbers 976, 977, 1000, 1076.

10 (COLLINS, A.) Discours sur la Liberté de Penser. Ecrit à l'occasion d'une nouvelle Secte d'Esprits forts, ou de Gens qui pensent librement. Traduit de l'Anglois & augmenté d'une Lettre d'un Medecin Arabe. A Londres (The Hague), 1714. With woodcut vignette on title. 2 parts in 1 volume. xvi, 261, (3, blank, errata, blank) pp.; 29, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, lightly rubbed.

€ 800

Conlon, *Prélude au Siècle des Lumières en France*, 17285; Schosler, p. 187; Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, p. 80; Graesse, *Trésor des livres rares et précieux*, ii, p. 408; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 695 ; Peignot, ii, 214.

First French edition of this defense of a universal right of freethinking and the corollary rights of free expression and toleration. It provoked numerous replies representing freethinking as a pretense to justify an antecedent commitment to moral libertinage, skepticism, and atheism.

Anthony 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. Its master statement is the present work, first published in 1713, and translated by H. Scheurleer and J. Rousset. 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; the Reformation was the result of fearless thinking on the part of few leaders; the

abundant literature of travel exposed the superstitions of peoples throughout the world and also the infinite numbers of pretenders to divine revelation. The work concludes with a refutation of the standard objections to freethinking and a long list of freethinkers is given which includes Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, Bacon, Hobbes etc. Collins then asserted that he might as well have added other names, such as Montaigne, Descartes, Grotius, Milton, Sir William Temple, and the master, Locke.

Anthony Collins was a key figure and self-proclaimed apostle of "freethinking", Locke's amiable friend, considered by Voltaire as "un des plus terribles ennemis de la religion chrétienne" (but also as representing the best of English deism, a noble-minded blend of Hobbes' Naturalism and Locke's empiricism), and seen on the continent as essentially a "Spinozist" (Jonathan I. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment. Philosophy and the Making of Modernity 1650-1750*, chapter 33 ("English Deism and Europe"), section three on Anthony Collins, pp. 614-619).

The second part has a separate title-page: Lettre d'un Medecin Arabe à un fameux Professeur de l'Université de Hall en Saxe, sur les Reproches faits à Mahomet, de son recours aux Armes, de la Pluralité de ses Femmes, De l'Entretien de ses Concubines, et de l'Idée de son Paradis. Traduite de l'Arabe. No place, Anno 1713.

11 (COYER, G.F.) Développement et défense du système de la noblesse commerçante. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, chez Duchesne, 1757. 2 volumes. - (Bound with:) (BELOT, Dame Octavie Guichard, later: présidente Octavie Guichard DUREY DE MEYNIERES.) Observations sur la noblesse et le Tiers-Etat par Madame ***. A Amsterdam, chez Arkstée & Merkus, 1758. Together 2 works in 1 volume. 151 pp.; 206, (2, publisher's catalogue) pp.; (2), xxiv, 113 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 700

First work: Kress 5597; Goldsmiths 9241; Einaudi 1383; Higgs 1478; INED 1227; not in Mattioli; Conlon 57:658.

First edition.

Coyer wrote his famous *La Noblesse Commerçante* ... in 1756. He outlined in this work the advantages for the nobility if they were to be engaged in commerce, and the advantages of a commercial active nobility for the State: development of commerce and trade, rise in population growth and consumption. The work generated a substantial polemic and against the many criticisms of his system the Abbé Coyer wrote this defense, particularly against the Chevalier d'Arcq's *La Noblesse Militaire*.

Second work: Kress 5663; Goldsmiths 9395; Einaudi 397; Higgs 1793; INED 391; Conlon 58:664.

First edition.

'C'est en réprimant le luxe qui dévore les citoyens, énerve leur courage, dépeuple les provinces et dévaste les campagnes' (INED). - Preliminaries of the second work browned.

12 DECRET de la Convention nationale, du 6 Décembre 1792. Jugement de Louis Capet. (Drop-head title) - (Together with:) DECRET de la Convention nationale du 3 Décembre 1792. Jugement de Louis seize. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Caalons & Epinal, Depinteville-Bouchard, imprimeur & Imprimerie nationale d'Haener (1792). 2 pieces. 3, (1 blank) pp. & 2, (2 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter.

The first piece establishes a committee of 21 members. This committee will present Louis with the charges he faces, and furthermore, the "decret" stipulates further steps in the proceedings: questions to be asked, the transfer of Louis to the Convention, etc.

The second piece stipulates that the king will be judged by the Convention.

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

€ 200

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

Second edition, first published in 1767.

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

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

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

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

Palafox founded the Biblioteca Palafoxiana on September 5, 1646, stocking it with five thousand books of science and philosophy. He also founded the Dominican Convent of Santa Inés, the Colleges of San Pedro and San Pablo, and the girls school Purísima Concepción. He amended the by-laws of the seminary of San Juan, and worked diligently on completing the cathedral, which was dedicated April 18, 1649. As bishop, Palafox y Mendoza distinguished himself by his efforts to protect the Native Americans, forbidding any methods of conversion other than persuasion. - Small stamp on page v: Toulouse 1777, and a scribbled name . A good copy.

14 (DUBREUIL, S.) *Hommage à la vérité, contre l'oppression, l'injustice et les rapines du Directoire et de ses représentants au Corps-législatif; ou Appel à leur cruauté pour en obtenir la mort. Par une famille de rentiers et créanciers de l'Etat, réduite à l'agonie du désespoir par l'extrême besoin.* (Drop-head title). No place, (1798). 71, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 275

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

One of three different editions (according to Martin & Walter) all published in the same year.
Of Babouvist inspiration. The Dubreuil family had participated in the Babeuf conspiracy.

15 EPILOGUE, ou dernier appareil du bon citoyen, sur les miseres publiques. A Paris, Par Robert Sara, 1649. 11, (1) pp. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 175

Moreau 1264; not in Welsh.

Original edition of this rare piece which was quite successfull at the time and which vehemently opposes absolute power.

'C'est la suite du *Manuel du bon Citoyen*. Ces deux pièces ont eu, lors de leur apparition, un grand retentissement L'auteur s'élève avec force contre la théorie de la puissance absolue. Il prétend que la première ordonnance dans laquelle la formule *Tale est placitum nostrum* a été employée, est l'ordonnance de Charles VIII, 1485, qui défend les habits d'or et de soie aux personnes de moindre condition' (Moreau). - With a dampstain in the outer lower corner, lightly touching some text.

16 FIEVEE, J. Lettres sur l'Angleterre, et Réflexions sur la philosophie du XVIIIe siecle. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Munier, Chez Perlet, Desenne, 1802. (4), 277, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, rubbed along joints.

€ 300

Cioranescu 28619; not in Martin & Walter.

First edition.

Joseph Fiévéee was sent to England by Napoléon Bonaparte as an agent. In the *Lettres Fiévéee* vehemently opposes the philosophical ideas of the revolutionary party. He turned into a secret agent for Bonaparte and informed him widely on events, public opinion, administration, and all with a surprising insight and depth (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. 13).

The son of a Parisian restaurant owner, Joseph Fiévéee became a publisher during the French Revolution, most notably editing *La Chronique de Paris*, a newspaper; it was here that he started his career as journalist, but unfortunately incurred the suspicion of authorities who had him imprisoned during the Reign of Terror. He was a member of the royalist network around the Abbey de Montesquieu, and was forced to go into hiding during the Directoire. While in hiding, he wrote his novel on changing times and mores, *La Dot de Suzette*, which was a great literary success.

From 1800 to 1803, he wrote a column for the *Gazette de France*. He was again imprisoned in the Temple (Paris) by order of Joseph Fouché, but he was freed at the request of Bonaparte. He became a kind of secret agent for Napoleon, informing him of political affairs in France and England.

From 1804 to 1807, he was editor in chief of the *Journal des débats*, which became *Journal de l'Empire*. He was ennobled by the Emperor; was named "maître des requêtes" to the Conseil d'État in 1810; then "Préfet" of the Nièvre département from 1813 to 1815.

A supporter of Louis XVIII of France during the initial Restoration, he was banished during the Hundred Days. Having become one of the intellectuals of the "ultra" party and writer for the papers *La Quotidienne* and the *Conservateur*, he eventually became more politically liberal after 1818. A strong supporter of the freedom of the press, he was sentenced to three months of prison in the Conciergerie where Casimir Perier visited him. He became a contributor to the journals *Temps* in 1829 and *National* in 1831.

Joseph Fiévé married in 1790 (his brother-in-law was Charles Frédéric Perlet), but his wife died giving birth, leaving him one child. At the end of the 1790's, he met the writer Théodore Leclercq who became his life companion, and the two would live and raise Fiévé's son together. When becoming Préfet, Fiévé and Leclercq moved to the Nièvre province, and their open relationship greatly shocked the locals. The two men were received together in the salons of the Restoration, they are buried together in the same tomb at the Père Lachaise cemetery. - Bookplate "Bibliothèque de Mr. le Baron de Warenghiem."

17 (FORTUNE, T.) Histoire concise et authentique de la Banque d'Angleterre, par Thomas Fortune. A Londres, 1797. (At end:) De l'Imprimerie des Postes et Messageries, (1798). 44 pp. 8vo. Modern cloth.

€ 175

Kress B.3606; not in Goldsmiths.

There is a half-title or title reading 'Histoire de la Banque d'Angleterre', without name, date, publisher and year. The given title is a drop-head title.

- With a faint waterstain throughout covering the lower half of the pages.

18 GOURCY, (F.A.E.) DE. Quel fut l'État des personnes en France, Sous la première & la seconde Race de nos Rois? Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres en 1768: Où l'on essaye d'éclaircir, d'après les seuls monumens du temps, les questions les plus intéressantes de nos Antiquités, sur la condition, les droits & les engagemens respectifs des hommes nés Libres, des Affranchis, des Serfs, des Colons, des Lites, des Fiscalins, des hommes du Roi & de l'Église; sur le Clergé, la Noblesse, le Tiers-Etat; sur les Bénéfices militaires, le Vasselage, les Fiefs, les Seigneuries & Justices privées, & le Gouvernement féodal. A Paris, Chez Desaint, 1769. - (*Followed by:*) (GOURCY, F.A.E. DE.) Discours sur cette question: Est-il à propos de multiplier les Académies? A Paris, Chez Desaint, 1769. Two works in one volume. (4), xvi, 293, (3) pp.; (4), 38, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, corners lightly bumped, one small scratch to upper cover.

€ 250

First work: Conlon 69:837; Cioranescu 31715; Camus 865; Quérard, iii, 430: 'C'est un excellent morceau, rempli d'érudition.'

First edition.

Second work: Conlon 69:836; Cioranescu 31714.

First edition.

'Le caractère des ouvrages de l'abbé de Gourcy est la méthode et la netteté des idées. Son style est simple et sa critique judicieuse; ses raisonnements sont solides et ses connaissances étendues' (Quérard iii, 430).

19 GRAAFF, N. DE & J.C.M. WARNSINCK Reisen van Nicolaus de Graaff Gedaan naar alle gewesten des Werelds Beginnende 1639 tot 1687 inclus. Uitgegeven en toegelicht door J.C.M. Warnsinck. - (With:) OOST-INDISE Spiegel door Nicolaus de Graaff behelsende Een Beschrijving van de Stad Batavia, En wijse van leven der Hollandse Vrouwen in Oost-Indien, Een net verhaal der bysondere handelaars; Alsmede de gewone wijse van de Scheepsbevelhebberen. Mitsgaders een Generale Beschrijving van Gants Oost-Indien. 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1930. With two maps and 7 plates. Two parts in one volume. xli, (7), 230 pp.; viii, 132, (2) pp. Small 4to. Original publisher's cloth. (Werken uitgegeven door De Linschoten-Vereeniging; deel XXXIII (33))

€ 125

First edition.

- Stamp on front blank, first and second page of preliminaries and title-page of main work.

20 (HERZEN, A. PSEUD.:) ISKANDER. Kontsy i nachala. S predisloviem avtora. Norrköping, Eric Biornström, 1863. (2), iv, (2, blank), 96 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original covers preserved.

€ 500

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

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

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

because he promoted the value of individualism in collectivist form--in other words, the full flowering of the individual could best be realized in a socialist order. Among Herzen's works are *From the Other Shore* (1848-50) and *The Russian People and Socialism* and his autobiography, *My Past and Thoughts*.

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

21 JONGE, J.K.J. DE & M.L. VAN DEVENTER. *De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag in Oost-Indie. Verzameling van onuitgegeven stukken uit het oud-koloniaal archief. Alphabetisch register, bewerkt door J.W.G. van Haarst.* 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1888. 130 pp. 8vo. Cloth, original paper front cover laid down.

€ 75

- Worming in outer blank margins of first and last leaves.

22 L'ATELIER. *Organe spécial de la classe ouvrière rédigé par des ouvriers exclusivement.* Paris, 1840-1850 (Paris, EDHIS, 1978). Three volumes. 4to. Cloth.

€ 400

Important workers' newspaper appearing monthly from September 1840 to July 1850. It was edited by about seventy-five skilled workers, including twenty-six printing workers, and its articles were written by a collective of printers, hat makers, jewelers, and other skilled workers. *L'Atelier* is of central importance as a mouthpiece of workers' demands for state-financed producers' cooperatives and associations and for its class analysis of relations of production and surplus labour. However, it stressed its hostility to violence, expropriation, and collectivist or "communist" solutions. It was consistently democratic and called for political solutions to workers' grievances. The editors were in contact with English workers and Italian refugees in London and corresponded with the Chartists.

The editor of this reprint, Maurice Agulhon, considers the 1840's as a turningpoint in the revolutionary movement. 'The prestige of streetbattles and secret societies has dropped. The workman is now reading, writing and starts to organize himself. They are now becoming selfconfident autonomic power.' Since then this attitude is specifically called 'Socialism'. *L'Atelier* wished to be a leading cultural and political journal. It was edited and written by men who lived at the heart of militant Paris. The journal reflects all aspects of this life, and offers the scholar opinions and information of a remarkable objective nature and sometimes of a thrilling subjective nature. Complete copies of the original imprint hardly exist anymore. They have rarely been on the market and have always been offered in incomplete state. The *Union List of Serials* lists 3 sets only, two of which appear to be complete.

23 LETTRE du Chevalier Georges de Paris. A Monseigneur le Prince de Condé. A Paris, (at end:) Chez Nicolas Boisset, 1649. - (*Followed by:*) LA SECONDE lettre du Chevalier Georges à Monsieur le Prince. A Paris, Chez Jean Brunet 1649. 2 parts in one volume. 18 pp.; 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Moreau 2099; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

Naudé refers to this pamphlet on several occasions and calls it one of the most remarkable ones. It should be noted that these remarks refer to the first pamphlet; the second pamphlet is not written by the same author and of lesser quality. - One leaf of the second pamphlet neatly repaired in outer inner blank margin.

24 (LONGCHAMPS, P. DE.) *Histoire impartiale des événemens militaire et politique de la dernière guerre dans les quatre parties du monde*. A Amsterdam et à Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1785. 3 volumes. 564 pp.; 531, (3) pp.; 618 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 600

Sabin 41905; Echeverria & Wilkie 785/62; not in Leclerc; cf.: Fay 21

Second issue of the first edition, the errata being corrected.

This history of the American Revolution covers conflicts in other parts of the world, but is largely devoted to the French part in the war in America, and is one of the first French accounts of the war.

25 MABLY - (BARTHELEMI, L.) *Le destin de la France, par l'abbé de Mably; suivi de la vie de cet auteur, par M. l'abbé Barthélemy*. No place, 1790. 252 pp. Small 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 300

Tchémerzine-Scheler, iv, p. 258; *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol v, pp. 672-3; Michaud, iii, pp. 181-2; Barbier, *Ouvrages Anonymes*, 1, col. 913; Monglond i, 761.

First edition.

For a long time attributed to Gabriel Mably, the work was actually written by Louis Barthélemy who added a bio-bibliography which was mainly fictional. Tchémerzine-Scheler has a copy without the fictional bio-bibliography, also dated 1790, and with a different collation. - A nice copy, uncut.

26 (MAFFEI, F.S.) *Dell'impiego del Danaro Libri Tre. Alla Santità di nostro signore Benedetto Decimoquarto. Seconda edizione Accresciuta d'una Lettera Enciclica di Sua Santità e d'altra Lettera dell'Autore alla medesima Santità Sua*. In Roma, Nella Stamperia di Giambatista Bernabò, e Giuseppe Lazzarini, 1746. With title-vignette, title printed in red and black. xxxvi, 300 pp. 4to. Contemporary half vellum, vellum corners, spine very skilfully renewed.

€ 600

Kress 4818; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, i, 256; this edition not in Goldsmiths and not in Einaudi.

Third edition, first published in 1744 and 1745.

This is Maffei's major contribution to political economy and enlightenment reform, which centered on his realisation that the Catholic church's stringent opposition to usury turned it into direct opposition to civil society. In this work he attempted to reconcile the church doctrine

opposed to usury with the varying needs and requirements of commerce and trade. He argued that interest as payment for the risk taken was something an enlightened Catholic movement would have to accept in order to win the battle against the restrictions of a traditionalist society. Maffei had travelled widely and it was especially his visit to the Netherlands which had made him understand with great clarity what an advantage was given to the Protestants by the rigid Catholic opposition to usury. When compared with other countries which were both Protestant and economically prosperous and where speculative investment was believed in and practised without either moral or religious obstacles, it became clear that the Catholic opposition to usury set the Catholic church against civil society. His argument in favour of usury aroused much hostile feeling, provoked censure and made Pope Benedict XIV issue his encyclical letter 'Vix perenit' in 1745. In the end the author was banished by the Venetian government. See at length: Cossa, *Les Doctrines économiques*, p. 178, and Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason*, pp. 123-130. - Title-page lightly browned, else a very good and broad-margined copy.

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

€ 800

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

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

"Although Malthus is best known for the views on population contained in his *Essay on Population* and although those views are of immeasurable practical consequence, there can be no doubt that his importance for economists today rests mainly on his *Principles of Political Economy*. It was because of this latter work that J.M. Keynes reinstated Malthus as a major figure in modern economic thought, at a time when the self-induced redundancy of the *Essay on Population* was about to reduce Malthus to the status of an historical monument. Malthus's *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's *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).

28 (MATTHIEU, P.) *Histoire des derniers troubles de France, Sous les regnes des Roys Tres-Chrestiens Henry III, Roy de France & de Pologne, & Henry IIII, Roy de France & de Navarre.* Divisée en plusieurs livres. Et dédiée au Roy Tres-Chrestien. Iouxte la copie imprimée A Lyon, Par Estienne Bonaventure, 1597. 12 unnumbered leaves, 58, 111 numbered leaves, 9 unnumbered leaves. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum, somewhat worn, ties gone.

€ 650

Hauser 1448; BMSTC (French) p. 185; Adams M-901 (edition 1594); Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 3513.

Third edition, first published in 1584 and 1594.

'Pure compilation, mêlée de résumés de pièces et de digressions nombreuses, mais faite avec beaucoup d'intelligence par un catholique navarriste. Commence par un 'discours des grands effets qui ont suivi la conversion du Roi. Tiré d'un harangue sur la reduction de la ville de Lyon'. The four books contain: I: From the peace of 1576 to 1585; II: July 1585 - May 1588; III: to the Convocation of the Etats; IV: From the convocation to 1589.

An important source for the religious wars, France under Henry III's reign and Henry IV's accession to the throne. He was first a supporter of the de Guise's and the Catholic League, but was one of the many deputies visiting Henry IV and representing the city of Lyon, to assure him of their loyalty. He was in charge of all the ceremonies of the city of Lyon when Henry IV visited that city, after which he travelled to Paris and obtained, with the aid of Pierre Jeannin, the position of historian. - First 12 leaves with a dampstain in the lower outer corner.

29 (MAZZEI, F.) *Recherches historiques et politiques sur les États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, où l'on traite des établissements des treize colonies, de leurs rapports et de leurs dissentions avec la Grande-Bretagne, de leurs gouvernemens avant et après la révolution, etc.* Avec quatre lettres d'un Bourgeois de New-Haven sur l'unité de la législation. A Colle, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Froullé, 1788. 4 volumes. (4), xvi, 383, (1) pp.; (4), 259 pp.; (4), 292 pp.; (4), 366 pp. 8vo. Contemporary catspaw calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spines richly gilt in compartments, a very nice copy.

€ 1200

Sabin 47206; Leclerc 957; Howes M.456; Monaghan 1052; Muller 1612; Fay 24; Echeverria & Wilkie 788/65; Echeverria, p. 124; Einaudi 3807; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in JFBL.

First edition.

'This work was conceived as a corrective reply to Raynal's *Histoire Philosophique et Politique* and Mably's *Observations*. It was suggested by William Short, Jefferson's secretary, and was written with Jefferson's assistance and approval.' Contains among others: *Reflexions rédigées à l'occasion du Mémoire sur la manière dont la France & l'Espagne doivent envisager les suites de la querelle entre la Grande-Bretagne & ses Colonies* (volume 3, pages 217-282), by A.R.J. Turgot, dated April 6, 1776 and published here for the first time, concerning a memoir by Vergennes written at the request of Louis XVI to assist the Conseil d'État in formulating a policy for France and Spain in regard to the American Revolution. Turgot explored the various possible outcomes with their probable consequences for France and predicted that the eventual independence of the U.S. would lead to the independence of other European colonies in America. He recommended arms sales to the U.S. but favored continued official neutrality and opposed direct military intervention' (Echeverria & Wilkie). Mazzei was an Italian physician who practised medicine in Smyrna and later, from 1755 to 1773, engaged in commerce in London. With several other Italians he came to

the United States in December, 1773, to introduce the cultivation of the grape and the olive. He became a neighbor and friend of Thomas Jefferson. He actively supported the movement for independence and from 1779 to 1783 he was an agent for Virginia to obtain supplies in Italy. His *Memorie della vita* (Lugano, 2 volumes, 1845-1846) contains a lengthy account of his activities in Italy on behalf of Virginia (Monaghan, op.cit.) In the above work he was assisted by Condorcet who is the 'Bourgeois de New-Haven.' 'Compilation très exacte, qui réfute les théories de Mably et de Raynal et constitue un répertoire précieux de renseignements de tous ordres sur les États-Unis' (Fay). - Very good and attractive copy.

30 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE & F. QUESNAY.) *L'Ami des Hommes*, ou Traité de la Population. Nouvelle édition corrigée. A Avignon, 1761-1764. 7 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with contrasting spine labels and gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 800

I-III: *L'Ami des Hommes*, ou Traité de la Population. Nouvelle édition corrigée. A Avignon, 1762. With engraved frontispiece. viii, 220, (2) pp.; 304, (2) pp.; 301, (1) pp.

IV: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Quatrième Partie. Précis de l'Organisation, ou Mémoire sur les États Provinciaux. A Avignon, 1764. (8), 160 pp. - (*Followed by:*) *L'Ami des Hommes*. Suite de la Quatrième Partie. 1764. Réponse aux Objections Contre le Mémoire sur les États Provinciaux. 252 pp.

V: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Cinquième Partie. Mémoire sur l'Agriculture, envoyé à la très-louable Société d'Agriculture de Berne, Avec l'Extrait des six premiers Livres du Corps complet d'Economie Rustique de feu Mr. Thomas Hale. A Avignon, 1761. viii, 206, (2) pp.

VI: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Sixième Partie. Réponse à l'essai sur les Ponts et Chaussées, la Voierie et les Corvées. A Avignon, 1761. 142 pp. - (*Followed by:*) *L'Ami des Hommes*. Suite de la VI. Partie. Tableau Économique avec ses Explications. A Avignon, 1761. With 6 engraved folding tables. 149, (3) pp.

VII: *L'Ami des Hommes*. Septième Partie. Théorie de l'impôt. A Avignon, 1761. viii, 322, (2) pp. This last volume is bound in a modern matching binding. - First three leaves of volume 1 with a marginal dampstain.

31 (MOREAU, J.N.) *Nouveau mémoire pour servir à l'histoire des Cacouacs*. Amsterdam, 1757. Vignette on title. - (*Followed by:*) (GIRY DE SAINT-CYR, J.) *Catéchisme et Décisions de cas de conscience, à l'usage des Cacouacs*; avec un discours du Patriarche des Cacouacs, Pour la Réception d'un nouveau Disciple. A Cacopolis, 1758. - (*Followed by:*) (GAUCHAT, G.) *Catechisme du livre de l'Esprit, ou Elémens de la Philosophie de l'Esprit*; mis à la portée de tout le monde. No place, no publisher (Paris, Hérissant), 1758. - (*Followed by:*) (CHICANEAU DE NEUVILLE, D.-P.) *Considérations sur les ouvrages d'esprit*. Amsterdam, 1758. Four works bound in one volume. (4), 108 pp.; xlvi, 107, (1) pp.; (2), 92 pp.; (4), 164 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges

€ 950

First work: Conlon 57:1050; INED 3281; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 703; Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799. Bibliographie Chronologique*, 81; Barbier iii, 503.

First edition.

Against the writings of Helvétius, Diderot, the Encyclopedists, Voltaire and, above all, against Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The "Philosophes" were all labelled "Cacouacs." This *Nouveau Mémoire* contains, pp. 103-108, his earlier published *Premier Mémoire sur les Cacouacs*, which was published in the *Mercure de France*, October 1757.

Second work: Conlon 58:751; INED 2053; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 381; Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799. Bibliographie Chronologique*, 86 (gives as author Moreau): "critique générale de la pensée de Rousseau."

First edition.

Third work: Conlon 58:734; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 366.

First edition of this rare work against Helvétius' famous *De l'Esprit*.

Fourth work: Conlon 58:587; not in *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*.

First edition.

Didier Pierre Chicaneau de Neuville was born into a noble family and had a long and varied career, was among others inspector of the booktrade in Nîmes, and became professor of history at the Collège Royal in Toulouse.

"Likewise highly damaging both among the reading public and at court was a series of three satires pillorying the *philosophes* as "Cacouacs". Widely read for their witty style, the first of these diatribes appeared in October 1757 (the *Premier Mémoire*, see above, note one.) (....) The derisive epithet "Cacouacs", echoing the Greek word for "bad men" or mischief-makers, enjoyed a sensational vogue as a means of ridiculing the *philosophes modernes* as moral and cultural savages wreaking havoc on all sides that remained popular in some quarters until the Revolution. (....) The success of the first "Cacouac" lampoon elicited a sequel, the *Nouveau Mémoire* (....) The Cacouac lampoons culminated with Saint-Cyr's *Catéchisme des Cacouacs*. Again, heavy stress was laid on the atheistic intent of Bayle's thought and its close relationship to Diderot's, and on the *Encyclopédie*'s affinities with d'Argens, La Mettrie, Rousseau's essay on inequality, and Helvétius *De l'Esprit*, a newly published work frequently cited in Saint-Cyr's footnotes (Jonathan I. Israel, *Democratic Enlightenment. Philosophy, Revolution, and Human Rights 1750-1790*, pp. 63-4.) Gauchet's work against Helvétius was equally an important voice in the anti-*philosophe* movement as the public outcry against Helvétius' work was a major factor in the suppression of the entire *Encyclopédie*.

A very nice collection of texts opposing the Enlightenment philosophers and especially Diderot, Rousseau and Helvétius. The collection was brought together at the time by Adrien-Joseph Havé, with his exlibris on the front paste-down. Havé was secretary to Marin, one of the collaborators of the lieutenant general of police, Sartine. Sartine was the effective ruler of Paris for some 15 years, among other things responsible for censorship and like Malesherbes, with sympathy for Diderot and the *Encyclopédie*.

32 *OBSERVATEUR*, L'. Paris, Volland (later: Garney), août 1789. 91 + 40 numbers bound in 2 volumes. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, spine with gilt lettering and decorated with the 'bonnet de la liberté', marbled sides, top edge gilt.

€ 1500

Martin & Walter 957; Tourneux 10303; Hatin 141-142; Rétat 136.

Very rare collection with all the supplements, but lacking the numbers 4,8,10,11,16,18,22 and 23 of the second series. 'Orientation idéologique: l'observateur est 'patriote', il se veut défenseur du peuple, 'moniteur incorruptible', et les auteurs des lettres qu'il publie le considèrent comme tel. Il se spécialise dans la dénonciation précise, personnelle, des 'aristocrates', des ennemis de la nation, des 'mauvais citoyens', il assure la publicité de toutes les lettres accusatrices. Mais il tient

aussi à préserver l'ordre et la paix, et réfutant les calomnies, en avouant ses erreurs, et en rejetant les lettres 'dangereuses" (Rétat).

33 (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'impot. A Lausanne, 1780. 235, (misnumbered 135), (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, gilt inside dentelles, spine gilt with red label and gilt lettering.

€ 950

Kress B.308; Goldsmiths 12044; Einaudi 4508; INED 3645; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 424.

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

'Bonnes doctrines. L'auteur y attaque les emprunts avec une chaleur philosophique; mais il n'en appréciait 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).

34 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 Radicati 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. Epitre 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."

35 RAPPORT de la commission d'enquête sur l'insurrection qui a éclaté dans la journée du 23 juin et sur les événements du 15 mai (1848). (Paris, Imprimerie de l'Assemblée Nationale, 1848). 3 volumes in one. 376 pp.; 335, (1) pp.; 254 (misnumbered 252) pp. 4to. Contemporary red half morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering, top edge gilt.

€ 350

Bibliothèque Nationale. La Révolution de 1848, 866.

Original edition.

The events of May 15 deal with a large demonstration mounted by Parisian clubists and workers to pressure the Assembly to send troops to the aid of Poland which escalated into an invasion of the Assembly and the proclamation of a New Provisional Government, including Louis Blanc and other leftists. But the Executive Commission soon dispersed the demonstrators, arrested the most popular leaders -including Albert, Barbès and Blanqui- and suppressed many of the clubs. Draconian laws prohibited street gatherings, consequent mass arrests, and the Assembly's hostility to social reform created a situation electric with fear and anger. This was precipitated into insurrection by the Assembly's decision on 21 June to slash the rolls of the National Workshops. For four days, an unprecedented civil war tore the city in two. The June uprising started with several large gatherings at the Place de la Bastille and at the Pantheon on 22 June and the morning of June 23 and were followed by the erection of hundreds of barricades throughout eastern Paris. The June days then were an insurrection of Parisian workers against the government of the Second Republic which was crushed by the army in the bloodiest street fighting in Paris before the Commune of 1871. Alexis de Tocqueville noted the working-class character in the insurrection, and Karl Marx called the June Days the first great class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Very valuable source. The rapports contain a.o.: Documents relatifs à Louis Blanc. - Documents relatifs à M. Caussidière. - Documents relatifs à l'affaire de Belgique. - Actes du Gouvernement provisoire. - Documents sur les Clubs. - Ateliers nationaux. - Documents fournis par les préfectures, etc. The leading man of this 'Commission d'Enquête' was A. Bauchart who was vehemently attacked by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. A major and fundamental source for the 1848 revolution. - Quire 10 in the third volume disbound but complete.

36 RECLUS - NETTLAU, M. Elisée Reclus. Anarchist und Gelehrter (1830-1905). Berlin, Verlag Der Syndicalist, 1928. With portrait. 348 pp. 8vo. Original cloth, gilt lettering, foot of spine slightly discoloured (Beiträge zur Geschichte des Sozialismus, Syndicalismus, Anarchismus, Band IV).

€ 200

First edition.

Jacques Elisée Reclus, French geographer and anarchist. Originally trained for the Protestant ministry, Reclus soon turned to the study of geography and affiliated himself with the revolutionary movement. He was exiled after the coup d'état of 1851 but in 1857 returned to France, where he remained until he was again banished after the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871. He lived for many years in Switzerland, later in close association with Kropotkin.

As early as 1851 Reclus concluded that anarchy, or the absence of government, was *la plus haute expression de l'ordre*. He was a militant member of Bakunin's secret international brotherhood and of other anarchist and republican groups, but never was a party man or a fanatic. A person of engaging charm and one who always preserved his own independence in the controversies of the diverse anarchist schools, Reclus exercised wide influence in anarchist circles throughout the world (Max Nettlau in ESS, vol. xiii, p. 164).

37 (ROUSSEL, P.J.A.) *Politique de tous les cabinets de l'Europe, pendant les règnes de Louis XV et de Louis XVI; contenant des pièces authentiques sur la correspondance secrète du Cte de Broglie; Un ouvrage sur la situation de toutes les puissances de l'Europe, dirigé par lui et exécuté par M. Favier; Les doutes sur le Traité de 1756, par le même; Plusieurs mémoires du Cte de Vergennes, de M. Turgot, etc. Manuscrits trouvés dans le cabinet de Louis XVI. Seconde édition, considérablement augmentée de notes et commentaires, et d'un mémoire sur le pacte de famille, par L.P. Ségur l'aîné.* A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, an IX (1801). 3 volumes. (6), 399, (1) pp.; (4), 404 pp.; (4), 435, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt, gilt ornamental fillet on sides, labels with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed and worn, small damage to head of spine of vol. 1.

€ 450

Peloux 224; not in Martin & Walter.

Second edition, augmented with a new volume.

Roussel was a lawyer who published this material about the secret correspondence of the Comte de Broglie. Interesting because at the time the affairs of Europe were conducted by diplomacy rather than war. The King himself was engaged in a secret correspondence as well. (See: Cobban, *A History of Modern France*, vol. 1).

38 SANDIS, E. *Relation de l'Estat de la Religion, et par quels desseins, et artifices, ella a été forgee, & gouvernée en divers Estats de ces parties Occidentales du Monde. Tiree de l'Anglois, du Chevalier Edwin Sandis. Avec des additions notables.* A Geneve, par Pierre Aubert, 1626. (8), 323, (5) pp. 8vo. 18th-century marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides.

€ 350

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

First French edition.

Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561-1629), statesman, second son of Archbishop Edwin Sandys, by his second wife, Cicely, sister of Sir Thomas Wilford. 'In 1593 Sandys accompanied his friend Cranmer on a three years' tour on the continent, visiting France, Italy and Germany. He remained abroad after Cranmer's return, and was in Paris in April 1599; he dated thence his *Europae Speculum*, and dedicated it to Whitgift. In the preparation of this work Sandys was largely aided by his intercourse with Fra Paolo Sarpi, who subsequently translated it into Italian. The tone of the book is remarkable tolerant for the time. Sandys finds good points even in Roman catholics. For a long time it remained in manuscript, but on 21 June it was entered at

Stationers' Hall, and published under the title *A relation of the State of Religion*' (DNB, xvii, pp. 775 ff.) In 1626 Diodati translated the work into French, with Sarpi's additions. - Some top margins cut short, never affecting the text.

39 (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).

40 THIERS, (L. A.) Aux électeurs du 9e arrondissement de Paris. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Charles Schiller, imprimeur breveté, (1877). 4 pp. Large 4to. Folded.

€ 150

The last political activity of Adolphe Thiers, historian, journalist, leading politician and minister under the Orleans Monarchy and opponent of the Second Empire, now in favour of the republican opposition. He died in December 1877.

41 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 maggiot 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.

42 TURGOT, (A.R.J.) *Le conciliateur, ou Lettres d'un ecclésiastique à un magistrat, sur les affaires présentes.* Troisième édition. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Du Pont, député de Nemours à l'Assemblée Nationale constituante, hôtel de Bretonvilliers, Isle Saint-Louis, 1791. 56 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 500

Not in Martin & Walter; W. Walker Stephens, *The life and writings of Turgot*, pp. 18-19.

Third edition, first published in 1754 with a second edition in 1788.

The title is derived from a proposal made to effect the reconciliation of both Jesuits and Jansenists to the action of the State, by its sacrificing to them their common enemy, the Protestants. The attempt to deprive the small body of Protestants of the limited rights they enjoyed, and the unprincipled character of the policy suggested, raised Turgot's indignation. It is said that king read the work and was favourably impressed by it. At all events, the project of persecuting the Protestants was abandoned.

In the preface, written by Dupont de Nemours, Dupont explains the reason for this reprint of this rare work: the National Assembly was about to discuss 'les moyens de faire cesser les maux que des querelles religieuses ont produits'. - Very rare.

43 (TURIGNY, J.P. PSEUD.:) GUETRE, J. *La République de Jean Guêtré, laboureur. Passé, présent, avenir.* Se vend à Nevers, Au Patriote de la Nièvre, 1885. 23, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers.

€ 250

DBMOF, 15, pp. 256-257.

Original edition.

Jean Placide Turigny, opponent of the Empire, radical and finally socialist, collaborator for the democratic press, went into exile in Brussels after the 'coup d'état' of 1851 and played a very active role in the social movements of the time in his native region, the Nièvre. He founded 'La Tribune nivernaise', the 'Patriote de la Nièvre', and published articles and brochures and belonged to the 'milieu' from which, in 1897, the Fédération socialiste de la Nièvre was founded.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

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

45 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.

46 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 éloquent 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.

47 (WORONICZ, J.P.) Sybilla. Manuscript of the beginning of the 19th century, unsigned and undated. 79 pp. 4to. Contemporary green morocco, gilt ornamental border on sides, spine gilt, a bit worn.

€ 500

Well calligraphed copy of this poem, a poetical history of Poland. Woronicz was born in Vilno in 1757, studied with the Jesuits in Ostrog. Later he became bishop of Krakow, and in 1827 archbishop of Warszawa, and primate of Poland. Although he remained an ardent Polish patriot, he became a panslavist and expressed his ideas in various poetical publications. *Sybilla* is considered to contain a synthesis of his ideas.

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