

16th Century Books

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

€ 1000

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

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

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

An appeal for tyrannicide

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

€ 2250

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

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

Famous pamphlet, published in exile, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The first dialogue between Alithie (the Truth), Philadelphe, the Historian (l'Historiographe), Politician (le Politique), the Church and Daniel is an account of the civil wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and ends with an appeal for tyrannicide and a plan for rebellion. The 2nd part shows the relation between the sieges of La Rochelle and Sancerre and the intervention of the Polish. It is to be found between two theoretical passages: one giving a theory of the 'contrat social' and the right of resistance as founded in the work of Th. de Bèze *Du droit des magistrats*

sur leurs sujets and a second giving a description of tyranny, based on ideas of La Boetie as exposed in his *Contr'un*. This second part is not merely a historical account, but a real political treatise, in which the principle of the hereditary monarchy is condemned. It is written in an outspoken democratic vein. Sometimes also attributed to Th. de Bèze or Fr. Hotman (see: Elkan, *Die Publizistik der Batholomäusnacht*).

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

Seditious sermons delivered in Paris

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

€ 1250

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

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

'Fameux prédicateur de la Ligue, né à Paris vers 1548, mort à Tours en 1644. Après avoir été recteur à l'Université de Paris, prieur et docteur de Sorbonne, il était curé de Saint-Benoît, quand commencèrent les troubles de la Ligue. Il fut un des plus fanatiques partisans de l'Union, et jusqu'à la reddition de Paris, il ne cessa d'exhaler, soit dans ses sermons, soit dans ses écrits, la haine la plus furieuse contre Henri III et contre le *Béarnais*' (Lalanne, *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, i, pp. 338-339). Boucher became one of the most important leaders of the Paris rebellious movement from 1585 onwards. During one of the processions of the Ligue on May 12, 1593, Boucher propagated the total extinction of the House of Bourbon. After Henry IV changed his religion the Ligue started to fall apart: 'Le seul principe vital de la Ligue une fois

accepté par l'adversaire de la Ligue, l'Union n'avait qu'à se dissoudre.' The clergy tried to keep resistance alive 'pour ne pas laisser pénétrer dans leur paroisses ses idées de modération et de trêve Jean Boucher montra l'exemple. Du 1er au 9 août 1593, il s'empara, en l'absence de Morenne, de la chaire de Saint-Méry, et, durant neuf jours, il récita neuf sermons auxquels il attachait la plus grande importance Les *Sermons de la simulée conversion.....*, qui sont fort recherchés par des bibliophiles, donnent pour ainsi dire le dernier mot de la Ligue; ils en resument les idées et les opinions' (Labitte, op.cit.) The above described volume is very rare, since it was immediately confiscated and burned. Brunet 1, 1151: "Edition originale, assez rare." - Very good copy in a very nice morocco binding, some pages cut short never, however, affecting the text.

The royalist version

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

'Its identity as a Leaguer work was hidden for centuries because Henry IV commissioned a royalist version of it and ordered the destruction of all original copies. In the nineteenth century a copy of the first version reappeared, revealing that it was originally a work from the radical Paris Sixteen. Like several other works, it was a product of the months after Henry's conversion, when many Leaguers were convinced the act was fraudulent. Its author was a firm believer in the elective nature of the French monarchy, but extended a role in the election to all French

catholics. Its most radical element, however, was its fierce attack on the nobles, including the Leaguers, for betraying the cause of the faith. They and the royal officers were parasites who lived off the sweat and blood of the poor people, who alone upheld the true cause of the League. The *manant's* (commoner's) attack of Leaguer leaders, especially the duke of Mayenne, was so strong and bitter that the royalist who rewrote it only changed a few lines to turn it into a piece of royalist propaganda' (Frederic J. Baumgartner, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 304.)

*An important vade-mecum for the history and institutions of France
upto and including the Renaissance.*

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

€ 1250

Hauser 1447; not in BMSTC (French); not in Adams; Brunet ii, 1611: "... encore bon à consulter." First edition of this at the time much esteemed work, which went through many editions. The work forms a condensed history of France upto the reign of Louis XI, deals with the authority of the Kings, forms of government, laws and legal system, administrative and religious structure of the Kingdom of France and enumerates the various responsibilities of the officers of France. The work is an important vade-mecum for the history and institutions of France upto and including the Renaissance. The lvs 145-165 contain the 'Sommaire des comtes et ducs d'Aniou depuis Geoffroy Grisegonnelle iusques à Monseigneur Henry fils & frère de Rois de France, & Duc d'Anjou, de Bourbonnois & d'Auvergne' by the same author, with a separate title. The work is dedicated to the duc d'Anjou and the author came under the duc's protection and became his secretary of finances, Charles IX and Henry III (to whom the third edition of 1580 was dedicated) appointed him to the position of historian in charge of assembling and editing the 'Annales Nationales'. - With handwritten ex-libris "Bibliothèque de Genetiner".

*The most influential and most radical of
the Huguenot political works*

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

€ 4000

PMM 94; Adams L.151 (under Languet); Hauser 2220; Labitte, *De la Démocratie chez les Prédicateurs de la Ligue*, pp. 60-64; Weill, *Les Théories sur le Pouvoir Royal en France pendant les Guerres de Religion*, pp. 109-121; Méaly, *Les Publicistes de la Réforme sous François II et Charles IX*, pp. 221-247; not in BMSTC (French).
First French edition, earlier published, in 1579, in Latin.

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

*Anticipates writers as Boisguilbert, Vauban and Boulainvilliers,
as well as the physiocrats*

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

Rare first Latin edition of this work on China

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

€ 2250

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

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

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

Important contribution in the discussion on monetary inflation

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

One of the more elaborate editions

10 (MATTHIEU, P.) Histoire des derniers troubles de France. Soubs les regnes des Roys Tres-Chrestiens Henry III, Roy de France & de Pologne, & Henry IIII, Roy de France & de Navarre. Divisée en Plusieurs Livres. Contenant tout ce qui s'est passé durant les derniers troubles iusques à la paix faite entre les Rois de France et d'Espagne. Avec un recueil des Edicts & Articles accordez par le Roy Henri IIII pour la ré-union de ses subiects. No place, Imprimé l'an de grace, 1599. 4 unnumbered leaves, 169 numbered leaves, 10 unnumbered leaves, 1 unnumbered leaf (title-page), 74 numbered leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves, 2 unnumbered leaf (title-page and table), 123 numbered leaves. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum, handwritten title on spine.

€ 900

Hauser 1448; BMSTC (French) p. 185 (edition 1597); Adams M-901 (edition 1594); Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 3513 (other editions).

First published in 1584, this is one of the more elaborate editions, very much updated. There are some copies of the 1597 edition already containing the 5th book (see below), and this 1599 edition is yet further augmented.

'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. This particular copy contains a fifth book, to be found in some copies, which however is not by Matthieu, with a separate title-page reading: 'Le Cinquiesme Livre, ou Recueil contenant l'Histoire des choses plus memorables advenuës en France depuis la closture des Estats de Blois, jusques à la publication de la Paix faicte entre les Roys de France & d'Espagne, au mois de Juin, l'an mil cinq cents quatre vingts dix-huict. Imprimé l'An de Grace, 1599. This text is followed by: Recueil des Edicts et Articles accordez par le Roy Henri IIII pour la réunion de ses subiets. Imprimé l'An de Grace, 1599.

Classic of commercial and maritime law

11 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.

€ 3500

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 Litertaure*). 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.

17th Century Books

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

Spain is appointed the divine agent

13 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.

14 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.

€ 1500

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 Courrier 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 "Suitte" is the Suitte 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).

*Against Cromwell, favorable to the Stuarts
and the catholics in the Netherlands*

15 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.

Arms and monogram of De Thou

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

€ 1500

Original edition, rare.

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

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

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

- Bookplate "Bibliothèque de Barante" on front pastedown. For the arms see Olivier, Hermal & Roton, 216, nos 8 and 9. After the death of De Thou in 1617, these arms continued to be used by his widow and his sons. See the Catalogie Bibl. Thunanae, ii, 329. Jacques Auguste de Thou was a lifelong servant of the French monarchy. He served Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII in various capacities. He is best known for his *Histoire de Son Temps*, a history of France, his Latin poetry, and was a celebrated bibliophile.

17 (JANSENIUS, C. PSEUD.:) ALEXANDER PATRICIUS ARMACANUS. Mars Gallicus, seu De Justitia armorum et foederum regis Galliae, libri duo. Edition novissima. No place, 1639. 442, (10) pp. 16mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, a bit worn.

€ 450

Cf.: Willaert, *Bibliotheca Janseniana Belgica*, 2011; Bourgeois & André 8466; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

The first edition appeared 1635.

A violent attack on French ambitions generally, and on Richelieu's indifference to international Catholic interests in particular and especially his siding with the Protestant countries from the North against Spain, this work constitutes one of the major reasons for government hostility towards the Jansenists.

The author is Cornelis Jansen, the Flemish bishop around whose theological writings and doctrines the movement of Jansenism developed in the seventeenth century. The movement was confined principally to France, where it had an important and many sided influence on social and political life in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. - Contemporary ownership's entry on title.

Engraved title after P. Rubens

18 LESSIUS, L. De justitia et iure ceterisque Virtutibus cardinalibus Libri Quatuor, Ad 2.2 D. Thomae à quaest. 47. usque ad quaest. 171. Editio sexta, auctior et castigatior; Cum Appendice de Monte Pietatis. Antverpiæ, Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Balthasarem Moretum, 1626. With beautiful engraved title by C. Galle after P. Rubens. (16), 825, (1, Approbatio), (66), + imprint leaf. Folio. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over boards, five raised bands to spine, clasps preserved.

€ 2800

De Backer & Sommervogel, iv, col. 1730; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; not in Camus; Kress S.457 (1617 edition); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Sixth edition, first published in 1605. The edition from 1621 was the first edition with the engraved title after P. Rubens, this is the second edition with the same engraved title-page.

A work of moral theology which is 'one of the earliest treatises to investigate the ethics of economics' (*The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, p. 818). *De justitia et jure* is Lessius's most important book. It was notable especially for its analysis of contemporary commercial practice, and Lessius's opinions on the morality of various business arrangements exercised a substantial influence on the thinking of statesmen and church leaders. 'Combining a full command of earlier scholastic authorities with a hitherto unprecedented grasp of market phenomena, Lessius provided fresh insights that challenged traditional economic doctrine in authoritative fashion. Lessius is, certainly, the foremost continuator of the Spanish school of economic thought. Further, he has claims for consideration as a major contributor to the development of economic analysis ...' (B. Gordon, *Economic Analysis before Adam Smith*, pp. 245-246).

The *Catholic Encyclopedia* writes: This work, composed with great accuracy, shows best the soundness of judgement, the common sense, and the clearness of mind which distinguishes Lessius. The chapters on interest and other commercial subjects are epoch-making in the treatment of those difficult questions; Lessius was especially consulted by the merchants of Antwerp on matters of justice.

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

€ 350

Moreau 1837; not in Welsh.

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

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

roughly but leaving good margins, a fine copy from the library of Bruno Monnier, with his ticket on the front paste-down.

Of influence on John Adams' political thinking

21 MACHIAVELLI, N. Nicolai Machiavelli Florentini Princeps, ex Sylvestri Telii 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 magistratum 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. Cérissier." ("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. Cérissier".) 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 Cérissier was a journalist and was later the secretary of the French ambassador in the Netherlands (1777-1780). It was there that Cérissier 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 Cérissier there in 1780: Adams visited the Leiden publisher Elie Luzac, and Cérissier lived and worked in Leiden, he was a collaborator of the *Gazette de Leyde*. John Adams and Cérissier corresponded with each other and this correspondence covers the years 1780-1787. - First blank with a corner cut away.

The Knight without Fear

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

€ 850

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

First edition of this interesting history of the Chevalier Bayard, Pierre Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, better known as "the knight without fear and beyond reproach" (*le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*). He himself however, preferred the name given him by his contemporaries for his gaiety and kindness, "le bon chevalier", or "the good knight".

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

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

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

- Attributed by the BnF (notice FRBNF33992817, this edition) to Jacques de Mailles, secretary of Du Terrail, the dedication has been signed by Theodore Godefroy who was the editor and under whose name the book is also sometimes listed; BMSTC lists it under Du Terrail, Cioranescu 33407 under Godefroy, Hauser (376) claims the book was first published as *La Très joyeuse, plaisante et récréative histoire du gentil seigneur de Bayard, composée par Le Serviteur Royal* (Paris 1527) and states that the "Serviteur Royal" is probably De Mailles. The dedication is to

Louis XIII, the notes are by Etienne Pasquier and De La Valette, the last 33 pages contain the Table, Fautes, Privilege and Achevé d'Imprimer; the printer's mark is a nice engraving by Léonard Gaultier and shows how an angel interrupts the sacrificing of Isaac by Abraham; a very nice copy from the library Philibert and Jules Germain Cholet and Léon Picard, with bookplate on front paste-down.

23 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.

€ 800

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 Papire 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.

Provincial letters: Pascal's weapon was Irony

24 (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.

€ 1250

Willems 829; Brunet, iv, 396; Tchemerzine-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."

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

€ 900

Macdonell & Manson, *Great Jurists of the World*, pp. 305 ff.

First edition.

'Unter seinen Geschichtswerken ist die Biographie des Großen Kurfürsten wohl das bedeutendste, sie hat eine Erneuerung der historischen Methode in Deutschland eingeleitet' (Kleinheyer & Schröder, *Deutsche Juristen aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, 3. Auflage, p. 224). This is a very valuable history of the reign, as well as a monumental biography, of Frederick Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, under whose rule Prussia recovered greatly from the devastation of the Thirty Years War. Samuel von Pufendorf, German jurist, statesman and historian. His historical works are numerous and the present one belongs to the most important of these works. Not only are

they based on a thorough use of the archives, but they also set forth a view of events marked by great vision and keen political insight. The present work was written when Pufendorf was invited by Elector Frederick William to come to Berlin, where many Huguenot refugees, after the Revocation of Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, were being welcomed into what became known as The Refuge.

A weekly lecture, followed by a symposium

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

€ 5000

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

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

Collection of 345 essays concerning a wide range of subjects, edited by Theophraste Renaudot and his sons Isaac and Eusèbe. Théophraste Renaudot (1586-1653), founder of French journalism and of various institutions for social betterment. Touched by the hordes of paupers who infested Paris after the wars of religion, he opened the first employment agency. In 1631 he established what is generally regarded as the first French newspaper, the *Gazette*, later called *Gazette de France*, which appeared weekly up to 1914. Both Louis XII and Richelieu, realizing the power exerted by the press upon public opinion, contributed to the *Gazette*, and Richelieu granted Renaudot a news monopoly. He founded, in anticipation of the Academy of Sciences, a learned society, whose purpose was to give a weekly lecture, followed by a symposium, on any subject other than theology and politics. The conferences were open to all who bothered to come and they were conducted in French, the topic of each conference was decided by the participants. To allow maximum freedom of speech and expression the names of the contributors were not given in the printed texts. It is known that many of the leading philosophers took part in these conferences: Gassendi, Descartes, Campanella, Mersenne and both father and son Pascal are only a few of those believed to have participated.

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

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

27 SANDIS, E. Relation de l'Estat de la Religion, et par quels desseins, et artifices, ella a esté forgee, & gouvernee 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.

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

€ 600

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

Scarce first edition.

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

First edition of the world-famous Ethica

29 (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.

€ 8500

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, atheïstisch ende blasphemend'.

The *Opera Posthuma* do not amount to all the previously unpublished works of Spinoza: the *Treatise on the Rainbow* is missing- it was thought lost, and not published until 1687- as is the early *Tractatus de Deo et Homine Eiusque Felicitate*, which prefigures the *Ethics*. The most conspicuous idea of Spinoza's philosophy is that there is only one substance, the infinite divine substance which is identified with Nature; Deus sive Natura, God or Nature. And a striking feature of this philosophy as it is presented in the *Ethics* is the geometrical form of its presentation. This work is divided into five parts in which the following subjects are treated in turn: God, the nature and origin of the mind, the origin and nature of the emotions, the power of the intellect or human freedom' (Copleston, *A History of Philosophy*, iv, p. 206). 'While he was regarded by his earlier critics as an atheist and by the romantics as a pantheist, the tendency of a number of modern writers is to represent Spinoza as a speculative forerunner of a completely scientific view of the world. For he made a sustained attempt always to give a naturalistic explanation of events without having recourse to explanations in terms either of the supernatural and transcendent or of final causes' (op. cit., pp. 261-2.) - Name of author handwritten in upper blank margin of title, small blank corner at upper outer margin of title cut away.

Largely responsible for the transformation of France between 1598-1610

30 (SULLY), M. DE BETHUNE DE. Mémoires des sages et royales oeconomies d'Etat, domestiques, politiques et militaires de Henry le Grand, l'Exemplaire des Roys, le Prince des Vertus, des Armes & des Loix, & le Père en effet de ses peuples françois. Et des servitudes utiles obeyssances convenables et administrations loyales de Maximilian de Béthune, l'un des plus confidens, familiers et utiles soldats et serviteurs du grand Mars des François. (Rouen, et se trouve à Paris, Thomas Iolly, Louys Billaine, Augustin Courbé, 1652-1663). 8 volumes in 6. (36), 713, (1) pp.; 561, (23) pp.; (20), 770 pp.; 707, (47) pp.; (36), 475, (1), (4), 452, (4) pp.; (2), 371, (1), (4), 267, (1) pp. 16mo. 19th-century speckled vellum.

€ 650

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED (all citing other editions).

First volume published 'Iouste la coppie imprimée à Amstelredam', 1652, the second volume dated at end 1663, with a title-page without publisher, place or dated and entitled 'Suite de la premiere partie ... Tome second', page numbering starting with page 3, (Aii); volumes 3 and 4 dated 1663, published Rouen and Paris, and volumes 5-8 dated 1662, published Rouen and Paris.

Sully's influence was widespread; he encouraged agriculture, urged free circulation of produce, promoted stock raising, planned a system of canals and forbade the destruction of the forests.

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

Blanqui: 'Le livre sera éternellement digne d'être consulté comme le point de départ des réformes économiques qui ont mis fin aux abus du moyen-âge et qui ont abouti à la Révolution Française.' Guillaumin & Coquelin: 'Nous possédons peu de monuments historiques aussi précieux que les mémoires de Sully C'est une narration étendue des événements du règne d'Henry IV, des opérations du gouvernement, surtout de celui Sully dirigea.' Schumpeter: 'Maximilien de Béthune, created Duke de Sully by Henry IV, the latter's minister of finance, was a much greater, and especially stronger man than was the most famous of his successors, Colbert. He reformed the fiscal system of France most successfully and saw much beyond the range of what he actually accomplished. Moreover, he knew - which is the criterion of greatness in a fiscal administrator - how to make fiscal policy an element and tool of general economic policy.' - Handwritten old name and date in blank portion of title. - Last two pages (769-770) of volume 3 in manuscript, engraved bookplate on front pate-down of all volumes, on the first two blanks in the first volume a previous owner noted, among other things: 'cette petite édition en huit tomes, reliés en six volumes, est la meilleure et la plus complète que l'on puisse avoir'.

31 (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 Xxij 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.

18th Century Books

Famous periodical informing a European audience

32 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, and some occasional minor imperfections.

€ 5000

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)*.

Inscribed by the author

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

€ 750

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

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

Refutation of the accusation raised by the British government in the *Mémoire Justificatif* written by E. Gibbon, 'this is a recital of French and US grievances against Great Britain and a justification of French policy' (Echeverria & Wilkie). This work by Beaumarchais deals with the French aid given to the American colonies in their struggle against Britain.

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

- **Inscribed ("De la part de l'auteur") by the author on title-page**, with bookplate "Ex-Libris du Cabinet d'un Vieux Bibliophile", that is, Jules Couet, librarian and archivist of the Comédie française and celebrated bibliophile, on front paste-down.

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

Philosophical Optimism

34 (BEAUSOBRE, L. DE.) Essai sur le Bonheur, ou Réflexions Philosophiques sur les biens et les maux de la vie humaine. A Berlin, Chez A. Haude & J.C. Spener, 1758. 220 pp. 12mo. Contemporary boards, paper labels to spine.

€ 500

Conlon 58:493; Schosler, p. 26; Cioranescu 10861.

First edition, rare.

Louis de Beausobre (1730-1783), son of Isaac de Beausobre, French author born in Berlin into a family of emigrated protestants. Frederic the Great took care of his education and made him his advisor for French affairs. He became a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences in 1753.

This work is a defense of philosophical optimism echoing the 'tout est bien' conclusions that many derived from Leibniz's *Theodicy*. He elaborates on this theory before entering into a detailed defense of it, examining the differences between what came to be known as natural evil and moral evil. - Bound in at the end the catalogue of Cl. and Ant. Philibert of 'Livres qui se trouvent en nombre, ou qui sont sous Presse à Geneve & à Coppenhague'. With the Lasberg library label on spine.

The sociology of gambling

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The final settlement: return as a woman

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

€ 900

Conlon 64:768.

First edition and the rare 4to edition.

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

Original because of the feminine perspective and feminine emphasis

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

€ 1200

Cohen-de Ricci 447.

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

The ideas expressed in the *Lettres d'une Péruvienne* were original because of the feminine perspective and feminine emphasis and in the last quarter of the twentieth century scholarly interest in Graffigny increased dramatically, in large part among feminist critics (English Showalter in *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, volume ii, pp. 144-145). - Bound in is a manuscript letter by an unknown author, addressed to the marquise de Maulévrier, probably

Henriette-Marthe de Froulay de Tessé, daughter of a maréchal de camp, who married François-Édouard Colbert, marquis de Maulévrier (1674-1706). The letter mentions Mme. de Graffigny ("notre amie de Graffigny"). [Thanks go to David Smith (University of Toronto) who transcribed the letter and identified the recipient of the letter].

38 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.

€ 1200

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 "abbés" 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, deplures 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 Besplas 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.

The foundation of modern international law

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

€ 2000

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

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

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

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

Made "à la Hollandaise"

40 (HELVETIUS, C.A.) *De l'esprit*. A La Haye, Chez Pierre Moetjens, (Provins, Michelin), 1759. With title-vignettes, titles printed in red and black. 3 volumes. (4), viii, x, 244 pp.; (4), xi, 209 pp.; (4), 166, iv, 34 pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt fillets on sides, gilt lettering to spine, a very good copy.

€ 600

Smith, E.10; Keim p. 714; Thomas, *Checklist*, p. 72; not in Tchemerzine-Scheler.

Rare clandestine edition, made 'à la Hollandaise' by Michelines in Provins, of this epoch-making work which brought together the 'philosophes' in a common front against their ennemies (see: Belin, *Commerce des livres prohibés*, p. 102).

Claude Adrien Helvétius (1715-1771) obtained the lucrative post of *fermier-général* in which he soon grew rich. He became known, however, for the philanthropic and enlightened uses he made of his great wealth, particularly as a patron of the philosophers and men of letters. He resigned in 1751 from tax-farming, married and retired to his country estate, thenceforth devoting himself primarily to philosophical and literary persuits. The publication in 1758 of his principal work, *De l'Esprit*, proved to be one of the ideological *causes célèbres* of the eighteenth century. Appearing at a moment of political reaction, *De l'Esprit* was noisily condemned by the authorities, both ecclesiastical and ministerial, for its dangerously heretical and subversive opinions. No book during the eighteenth century, except perhaps Rousseau's *Emile*, evoked such an outcry from the religious and civil authorities or such universal public interest. Condemned as atheistic, materialistic, sacrilegious, immoral and subversive, it enjoyed a remarkable *succès de scandale*. It lost its privilège within a fortnight of its publication. It was attacked in Church periodicals and in polemical pamphlets, in the literary salons and in popular songs, from bishops' pulpits and from the stage of the *Théâtre français*. When the work appeared it was censured by the Sorbonne, the pope and the Parlement of Paris and in 1759 it was burnt by the public executioner. Even Diderot found himself unable to subscribe to it. But in spite of Diderot's systematic refutation of the work and in spite of the fact that Helvétius never collaborated in the *Encyclopédie* the authorities held the sensationalistic philosophy expounded

by the *encyclopédistes* responsible for Helvétius dangerous principles. The appearance of *De l'Esprit* was thus an important factor in the second suppression of the *Encyclopédie*. The thought of Helvétius sprang mainly from the predominant current of sensualism in the Enlightenment, which he fashioned with marked originality into what may be described as a thoroughgoing doctrine of 'environmental behaviorism'. - In this copy the 'Tables sommaires' are bound before the 'discourses.'

In a Masterbinding

41 (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.

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

€ 650

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

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

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

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

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

The first part of the work is entitled "Le Masque de la Trahison Levé dans la Defense du Droit Hereditaire de la Couronne d'Angleterre, &c." the second part is entitled "Le Masque de la Trahison Levé dans le Livre du Droit Hereditaire ecrit en faveur du Prince de Galles, par le Docteur Hidgen" and contains at the end (the last 88 pages) "Remarques sur le Droit Hereditaire, &c." The attack on Hidgen in this French translation is also interesting: he first belonged to the "Nonjurors" but later changed his mind and took the oaths.

43 (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.

44 (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 États-Généraux in 1789. He was also the author of an important critical analysis of the theories of the "Économistes", the physiocrats.

45 LETTRES Historiques, Politiques et Critiques d'un Observateur impartial, Contenant des connoissances probables, sur la source des nouveaux Troubles qui agitent les Provinces Beligues, depuis la rentrée du Gouvernement en 1790, jusqu'à l'époque de la mort de l'Empereur Leopold II. A Londres, 1792-1794. Five parts in one volume. 64 pp.; (1), vi, 55, (1) pp.; (7), 107 pp.; 20 pp.; (2), 110 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, very light damage to foot of spine.

€ 400

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond.

First edition?

Counter-revolutionary pamphlets, most likely written by a Frenchman, defending the case of Belgium, published in the form of seven letters (first piece contains the first letter, the second piece the second letter, the third piece the letters three, four and five, and the fifth piece the letters six and seven), and addressed to the 'nation Belgique'. The fourth piece is a libel entitled 'Prospectus ou Avant-propos du tableau de l'émigration des royalistes françois.' No place, 1793. - The outer margins of the second letter strengthened, some leaves cut short at top not affecting text, in general somewhat browned.

46 LOCKE, J. Herrn Johann Lockens Versuch vom Menschlichen Verstande. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Heinrich Engelhard Poley. Altenberg, Richter, 1757. Engraved portrait frontispiece by Kneller, title page with engraved vignette. (1x), 768, (24) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, paper covered boards, boards and extremities scratched and somewhat rubbed, spine rubbed and head and foot a bit damaged, a bit browned, otherwise contents clean.

€ 1700

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

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

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

His Toleration's first appearance in French

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

€ 650

Yolton 372; Attig 868.

First French edition.

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

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

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

48 MARCHANT, (F.) La Constitution en Vaudevilles, Suivie des Droits de l'Homme, de la Femme & de plusieurs autres vaudevilles constitutionnels. Par M. Marchant. A Paris, Chez les Libraires Royalistes, 1792. With a beautiful coloured frontispiece 'avant la lettre' of a patriot playing with an 'emigrette', possibly the first representation of the game of yo-yo. 160 pp. 32mo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, all edges gilt.

€ 600

Martin & Walter, 22975; Tourneux, ii, 11744; Cohen-de Ricci, p. 677.

First edition.

The work opens with an 'Épître dédicatoire a MM. les Émigrés', the half-title reads: La Constitution en Vaudevilles, Almanach civique pour l'année 1792. This is one of the rare copies with the coloured frontispiece 'avant la lettre'. - A beautiful copy.

49 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. Contemporary 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.

€ 1800

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.

The Philosophes: Cacouacs !

50 (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.; xlii, 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 succes 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-Jospeh 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*.

51 (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.

With delightful illustrations

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

€ 6500

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

The excessively rare original edition.

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

Contains:

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

1. TRATE sur les causes de l'état de langueur & d'engourdissement de l'agriculture en France. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, 1787. 21, (1) pp.

2. TRAITE sur les moyens simples de composer un engrais des plus économiques & des plus avantageux dont la qualité est multipliée au point que l'on peut amender 4 à 5 arpens de terres, ou sans cette opération, il y auroit à peine de quoi en amender un. A Troyes, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Gobelet, 1786. With 1 handcoloured plate. (2), 4 pp.

3. TRAITE Sur les moyens simples de tirer le parti le plus avantageux des Terres, en divisant les Terres labourables en douze Sols, de façon que tous les ans toutes les Terres rapportent beaucoup plus amplement, sans être assujétis à des frais de culture aussi considerables, sans qu'il y ait jamais aucunes Terres en jachères, ou incultes. (Drop-head title). With one handcoloured plate. (3)-13 pp.

4. TRAITE sur la culture de la Pomme de Terre. Avantages de sa culture. Moyens de conserver ces Racines, pendant l'Hiver, à l'abri des gelées. Différentes manières de les préparer pour en faire, pour les Hommes, une nourriture saine & agréable. Moyens d'employer ces Racines pour

- la nourriture des différens Animaux. Ceux d'en tirer & extraire la farine pour en faire du Pain, de la Pâtisserie, des Gelées, &c. Différentes façons d'employer cette farine. Manière d'en tirer l'Eau-de-vie la plus spiritueuse. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 8 pp.
5. TRAITE Sur l'usage des différentes Herses, avec la description d'une herse à cylindre pour employer avec avantage sur les terres argilleuses. (Drop-head title.) With one handcoloured plate. 1 leaf numbered 3-4.
6. TRAITE sur les différentes manières de semer, avec la description d'un semoir nouveau. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp.
7. TRAITE sur les moyens de cultiver toutes sortes de Fourrages de Prairies tant hautes que basses, sur ceux de les conserver par le moyen d'un Ventilateur, avec une Instruction sur les soins & les amendemens qu'on doit donner aux Prés. (Drop-head title.) With 5 handcoloured plates. (3)-15, (1) pp.
8. DESCRIPTION d'une Machine servant à découper les Turneps & autres Racines en terre, pour servir d'engrais, & d'une utilité reconnue pour dessoler les Prairies hautes. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
9. DESCRIPTION d'un Levier simple & point dispendieux, à l'usage des Habitans de la Campagne qui ne peuvent se procurer le secours & la ressource du Cric. (Drop-head title. With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
10. TRAITE sur les boeufs. Comparaison des avantages des boeufs ou des chevaux pour la culture des terres. Maniere de gouverner les Boeufs dans leur éducation, dans leurs travaux, & dans le commerce qu'on peut en faire, avec la Description d'un nouveau Joug, par le moyen duquel toute leur force est employée. Des Maladies les plus communes, auxquelles les Boeufs sont sujets, & des remedes qui y sont propres. (Dro-head title). With 1 handcoloured plate. 11, (1) pp.
11. DESCRIPTION de différentes Sondes à Echappemens, pour rechercher la nature & la qualité des terres à diverses profondeurs, avec la manière de s'en servir. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
12. MACHINE à battre les grains. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp.
13. TRAITE sur la culture des Turneps, & sur l'avantage de cette nourriture pour les Bestiaux, avec la Description d'une Machine pour les hacher. Maniere de faire la Saour-Rouber, avec le moyen de la conserver. With 1 handcoloured plate. 7, (1) pp.
14. DESCRIPTION d'un Charriot propre à transplanter de grands Arbres. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
15. DESCRIPTION et Explication d'une Machine pour conserver les fruits à pepin pendant l'hiver, de manière à les avoir aussi beaux & aussi sains qu'au temps de leur cueillette. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
16. DESCRIPTION d'une machine hydraulique, Par le moyen de laquelle l'on peut élever, soit obliquement, soit perpendiculairement, les eaux en tel volume & quantité que l'on peut desirer, & à telle hauteur que l'on voudra. (Drop-head title.) With 2 handcoloured plates. 3, (1) pp.
17. DESCRIPTION d'un moulin à manivelle pour hacher les Pailles & les Feuilles, avec un Traité sur la manière de les donner en nourriture aux Bestiaux. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp. (bound in wrong order, pp. 3/4 before 1/2).
18. TRAITE sur toutes espèces de Volaille ou Oiseaux de basse-cour, auquel on a joint la Description d'une Machine peu dispendieuse, pour faire éclore des oeufs sans Poule, avec la manière d'élever les Poussins en telle quantité que l'on veut, par le moyen d'un mannequin. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate (comprising 5 illustrations). 20 pp.
19. RECUEIL, Contenant différens procédés d'Economie Rurale. (Drop-head title.) 40 pp.: the Epitre Dédicatoire and Table des Matieres cover the pages 1-4 and precede the drop-head title.
20. MACHINES pour découper les gazons, avec les moyens prompts & faciles de les bruler, pour procurer aux terres un amendement considérable & avantageux. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.

21. METHODE facile de planter par le moïen d'un double Cordeau, a des distances egales et sans que le Planteur revienne sur ses pas. One handcoloured plate, including the explicative text.
22. MACHINE pour Egluier le Seigle. One handcoloured plate, including the explicative text. Bound after number 17.
23. SPECTACLE de la nature, Considérée dans les produits de l'Agriculture et de l'Economie Rurale. A Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With engraved frontispiece. Title, dedication with verso "Explication du Tableau Emblematique", the allegorical plate, pp. 7-11.
24. DESCRIPTION d'une Herse pour arracher le Chaume. A Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With 1 handcoloured plate. 8 pp.
25. DESCRIPTION de deux Machines, dont l'une sert à ouvrir des sillons pour semer à des distances égales, & l'autre recouvre les semences après qu'elles sont semées. Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With 1 handcoloured plate. (2), 4 pp.
26. TRAITE sur les Abeilles, Avec les moyens d'en tirer le parti le plus avantageux. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, 1787. With 2 handcoloured plates. (2), 11, (1) pp.

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

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

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

On the social and legal status of women

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

The presence of various European nations in North America

54 (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

Echerverria & 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 canellanda 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.

55 SALZADE, DE. Recueil des Monnoies tant anciennes que modernes, ou Dictionnaire Historique des Monnoies qui peuvent être connus dans les quatre parties du Monde, avec leur Poids, Titre & Valeur. Divisé en Quatre Parties, Savoir: Pour les Hébreux, Pour les Grecs, Pour les Romains, Pour les François. Avec des Tarifs à la suite du Dictionnaire, pour celles qui ont présentement cours en Europe. A Bruxelles, Chez Jean-Joseph Boucherie, 1767. With three large folding tables. (6), 404, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners bumped, somewhat rubbed, small split at foot of upper joint.

€ 500

Kress 6489; Goldsmiths 10346; Higgs 4158; Conlon 67:1260; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

Apart from the historical part dealing with Hebrew, Greek, Roman and French currency, the work deals among others with: Nature de l'or; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies d'Or; Nature de l'Argent; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies d'Argent; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies de Billon; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies de Cuivre; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies d'Etain; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies de Plomb; Monnoies de Compte; Monnoies courantes de France; De Strasbourg; De Nancy; De Barcelone; De Lisbonne; D'Angleterre; D'Hollande; De Stockholm; Rome; Venise; Berlin; Riga; Petersbourg; etc. etc.

The last 2 pages contains the approbation and the errata. - Title-page browned, with offsetting of the corners in blank portion, somewhat browned throughout.

56 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.

€ 850

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 Caputum' and verso Corrigenda.- A very large paper copy.

19th Century Books

Economic union between France, Russia and Poland

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

€ 500

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

First edition

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

Belligerent tone of a speech by Grenville

58 (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).

59 CAMPANELLA, (T.) Oeuvres choisies, précédées d'une notice de Madame Louise Colet. Paris, Lavigne, 1844. With folding facsimile. (6), iii, (1, errata), ii, 342 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, original covers preserved.

€ 225

Trousseau 264; cf.: Versins 144.

Contains: Poésies - the famous utopian work *Cité du Soleil* - Lettres - Jugements et témoignages sur Campanella.

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). - A little spotted in places. **Copy inscribed by the editor Louise Colet.**

Typical of revived French-American fraternity

60 CHAS, J. & (M.) LEBRUN. Histoire politique et philosophique de la Révolution de l'Amérique septentrionale. A Paris, Chez Favre, an IX (1801). (8), viii, 458, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 375

Sabin 12166; Leclerc 845; Fay 40; Echeverria & Wilkie 801/4.

First edition.

This publication is one in a group which was typical of revived French-American fraternity in the early 19th century, dwelling on the similarities between the American and the French revolution, comparing Napoleon with Washington, and the struggle against the English. The work was therefore dedicated to Napoleon while the authors were careful to explain that American Liberty meant respect for the law, not license, and that the doctrine of the social contract and the principle of equality were not to be misinterpreted as signifying pure democracy or an unrestricted franchise (see at length: Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 255). Only after 1804 and the coronation of the Emperor, parallels between Washington and Napoleon were no longer politically desirable.

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

How is life in Prison ?

62 DANJOU, E. Des Prisons, de leur régime, et des moyens de l'améliorer. Par M. E. Danjou, Paris, A. Égron, Imprimeur de S.A.R. Monseigneur, Duc d'Angoulême, 1821. With 4 engraved plates. xiii, (1), 559, (1) pp. 8vo. An uncut and unopened copy in contemporary wrappers, paper label to spine.

€ 500

Not in Granier; not in Dada.

Scarce first and only edition.

The author was a lawyer from Beauvais and this book was honoured by the *Société Royale des Prisons*, presided by the Duc d'Angoulême. The work deals with the conditions in prisons, how they are ran and managed, improvements and the like. Chapters deal with "Des prisons en général", "Principes généraux", "Du Matériel des prisons", "De la Discipline", "Régime physique", "Régime moral", "État des prisons en France", etc. and the whole work ends with suggestions and proposals for improvements and these deal with construction, location, administration, size of the prisons, health issues, education, work, programs focussed on a return into civil society, etc. - A bit spotted, last plate with slight damage to outer margin, a very nice uncut, unopened and unpressed copy with large margins.

Ice-skating as an artistic and gracious form of moving

63 (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 inélegans, 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.

€ 2200

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.

64 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, sull'estensione, sui vantaggi della statistica.'

Portraits & biographies of Revolutionaires

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

€ 1500

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

First and only edition, very rare.

These biographies, each illustrated with a portrait are those of Danton, C. Desmoulins, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud-Varennes, J.-L. David, Marat, Babeuf, Fouquier-Tinville, Joseph Lebon, Romme, Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, Robespierre jeune, Couthon, Saint-Just, and Robespierre

ainé. The author was heavily influenced by the famous work by Buonarrotti (*Conspiration de Babeuf*), one of the few surviving friends of Babeuf, which was published in 1828. The portrait of Romme is also present, while his name has been omitted from the table of contents and added in a contemporary hand. The sympathy for Babeuf and babouvism and for Robespierre made the book subject to suppression from the moment it was published.

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

66 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.

Kant's last "Kritik" in Russian

67 KANT, I. *Kritika sposobnosti suzhdeniya*. Pervod N.M. Sokolova. St. Petersburg, 1898. 390, (5) pp. Small 4to. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine at top expertly repaired, boards somewhat rubbed, extremities somewhat shaved.

€ 900

The very rare first Russian translation of Kant's *Kritik der Urtheilskraft*.

Kant's last 'Kritik', which he finished when he was 66. The work contains some fresh ideas of remarkable power, but should be seen as three or four separate essays whose connecting link is the concept of purpose. The subjects are the system of science, aesthetics, and teleology.

Early in the 19th century only very few of Kant's writings were available in Russia: only summaries of his philosophy, dealt with in the context of the history of philosophy, became slowly available in the first half of the 19th century. After 1860 Kant's work becomes gradually available to the public: the *Kritik der Reinen vernunft* appears in 1867, the *Kritik der Urtheilskraft* (translated by W.S. Sokolow) in 1898. -Title-page with a short tear in the outer upper blank margin and with a small loss of paper in the same corner, title-page somewhat duststained, some mild marginal browning.

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

€ 250

Drujon, p. 55

First edition.

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

69 (MONTALIVET, M.C. BACHASSON DE.) Lettre d'un jeune pair de France aux Français de son age. Paris, Le Normant Fils, imprimeur du Roi, 1827. 16 pp. 8vo. Folded sheets, uncut.

€ 250

Larousse, *Grand dictionnaire universel*, vol. 11, p. 486.

First edition.

As a young liberal politician the author was noted for his publication concerning the freedom of the press, directed against Peyronnet; also this brochure raised much interest.

Montalivet was peer of the Restoration, minister of the July monarchy and senator of the Third Republic. He inherited his father's title of count and his seat in the Peers when both his father and elder brother died in 1823. He advocated a constitutional course, opposed the Polignac ministry of 1829, and supported the 221 deputies who signed the address criticizing the king in March 1830.

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

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

70 NAPOLEON III - BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON-LOUIS. Des idées napoléoniennes par le Prince Napoléon-Louis Bonaparte. Paris, Chez tous les marchands de Nouveautés, 1839. (4), 75 pp. 8vo. Modern green boards, gilt lettering to spine, original green covers preserved.

€ 250

First edition.

On the original covers the name of Bohaire is given as publisher.

The book was written by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in London, designed to gain public attention for the Napoleonic cause. In the years before power, Louis Napoleon often wielded his pen, revealing a not-inconsiderable literary ability and a penchant for effective propaganda. The book was written for the less-educated classes and was part of his efforts to return France to a bonapartist politics while establishing his credentials as the leading heir to the Napoleonic legacy. Its political argument indicated his familiarity with contemporary historical theorizing about the meaning of the Great Revolution. In Louis Napoleon's opinion, 1789 was part of a progressive history leading toward liberty (*Historical Dictionary of the French Second Empire, 1852-1870*, pp. 298-9). - Small repair to original front cover.

The last book published during his lifetime

71 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.

Provenance: 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.

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

€ 275

Einaudi 4221.

First edition.

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

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

73 POMPERY, E. DE. Théorie de l'Association et de l'Unité universelle de C. Fourier; Introduction religieuse et philosophique. Paris, Capelle, 1841. - (*Bound with:*) PELLARIN, Ch. Allocutions d'un Socialiste, par Ch. Pellarin, auteur de: Fourier, sa vie et sa théorie. Paris, Capelle, Librairie Sociétaire, 1846. Two works in one volume. (8), xvi, 384 pp.; 48 pp. 8vo. Modern half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, the letters H.D. stamped in gilt at foot of spine.

€ 600

First work: Del Bo, p. 40; not in Kress; Goldsmiths 32488; Einaudi 4496.

First edition.

Edouard de Pompery adopted the ideas of Fourier in 1839, the year in which he lectured at a meeting of the freemasons of Brest on Fourier's ideas and system. He also published in the *Phalange*, the *Démocratie pacifique*, the *Revue sociale* of Pierre Leroux and the *Courrier Français*.

A bit paperspotted.

Second work: Del Bo, p. 39; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, and a rare work by the man who is chiefly known for his often reprinted work on Fourier's life and theories, an important and very good book on Fourier.

Pellarin started out as a Saint-Simionist but became a Fourierist after he had read the *Traité de l'Association domestique-agricole*.

A bit browned, and with the bookplate of Henry Delpech on front paste-down.

74 (RICHEMONT, L.A. CAMUS DE.) De la situation politique de l'Europe et des intérêts de la France. (Paris), Ant. de Bernard, (1829). 91, (1) pp. Folio. Modern half blue morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Lithographed text, published in bookform in the same year, 1829, in 8vo, by Levavasseur, according to Quérard, vol. xii, p. 380.

The author deals with this question: 'Sous quelles vues d'utilité et dans quels desseins l'Angleterre et l'Autriche cherchent-elles à entraîner la France dans une coalition contre la Russie?' The different parts of this manuscript have been dated 5 April, 10 May, and 9 June 1829 and are each signed by the author. Richemont belonged to a small minority which opposed an 'entente cordiale' with Great Britain. The author, better known as Camus de Richemont, had already been charged, in 1801, with an important mission to the Indian seas where he was to investigate the means by which it would be possible to defend French interests in that part of the world against Great Britain. Upon his return he submitted indeed an important memoir on the situation and suggested means by which this defense could be organised.

The text ends thus: 'J'ai pensé qu'il pouvait y avoir (dans les circonstances présentes) quelque inconvénient à donner à mes deux mémoires une publicité complète. Je me suis donc borné, dans des vues d'intérêt public, à ne faire autographier que le petit nombre d'exemplaires que je me proposais de distribuer, soit dans les Chambres, soit au dehors, aux personnes qui, par leur

position et leur influence politique, peuvent donner du poids à mes propositions, et les recommander à la considération du gouvernement, si elles obtiennent leur approbation.'

75 (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.

Lamennais' copy

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

€ 450

Monglond, v, col. 134.

First edition.

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

"The basis of taxation should always be real"

77 SAY, L. Les solutions démocratiques de la question des impôts. Conférences faites à l'École des Sciences Politiques. Paris, Guillaumin et Cie., 1886. 2 volumes. (4), 260 pp.; (4), 299, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half vellum, spines richly gilt with leather labels with gilt lettering, marbled sides.

€ 500

Not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Léon Jean Baptiste Say (1826-1896) was a French statesman, financier, and economist. He was the son of Horace Emile Say, grandson of Jean-Baptiste Say, and nephew of Louis-Auguste Say and Charles Comte. He became one of the most prominent statesman of the French Third Republic, serving as Finance Minister from 1872 to 1879 and again in 1882, overseeing the largest financial operation of the century - payment of war reparations to Germany. His financial policies were directed towards a decrease in public expenditures and the removal of barriers to internal trade. He railed against socialism from the left and protectionism from the right. The above work was directed against the idea of using taxation as a means of social equalization. He argued, instead, that the basis of taxation should always be real (based on property), never personal. A curious parallel exists in the careers of Say and Turgot, whose name Say declared he could not even pronounce without emotion. They shared a body of ideas and a similar destiny. Both achieved eminence as finance ministers in the French government,

only to be turned out upon losing public favour. Say, however, helped to immortalize his predecessor by writing one of the earliest biographies of Turgot (New Palgrave, iv, p. 251). - Some light occasional spotting. **Copy inscribed by the author on the half-title of volume 1.**

78 (SIMOND, L.) Voyage d'un Français en Angleterre, pendant les années 1810 et 1811; avec des observations sur l'état politique et moral, les arts et la littérature de ce pays, et sur les mœurs et les usages de ses habitans. A Paris, Chez Treuttel et Würtz, et à Strasbourg, même maison de commerce, 1816. With 15 plates (14 aquatints, some of costumes), 13 engraved vignettes and two tables. 2 volumes. xi, (1), 525, (1) pp.; (4), 450 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 450

Kress B.6806; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Abbey, *Scenery*, 18 (second edition).

First edition.

Louis Simond, French traveller (1767-1831). He left France for the United States in 1792 where he travelled extensively, went to England where he also travelled extensively and returned to France at the beginning of the Restoration, travelled in Switzerland and Italy and retired to Geneva, where he died. The present work was received favorably and with much interest: the reading public was very interested in learning about the English nation with which communications had been so difficult during the long revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. This was in no small measure due to the fact that the author did not bother very much to write about topography but focussed on social conditions, history, politics, economics, judicial administration and the laws.

The tables are entitled: Tableau des Progrès de la dette Anglaise and Table de Dépréciation des Espèces. - Very lightly browned.

79 THOMAS PAINE - GREIS, JOHN. Republik oder Monarchie? Beantwortet durch Thomas Paine's 'Gesunder Menschenverstand' und 'Menschenrechte'. Nach den Originalquellen bearbeitet von John Greis. Hamburg, Hoffmann und Campe, 1848. viii, 119, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, gilt stamped title on spine, slightly rubbed.

€ 450

Not in Stephans, *Gimbel Paine Collection*; Stammhammer, ii, p. 136.

Very rare first edition.

The preface (dated New York, October 1847) of this work consists almost entirely of a citation by Paine, where he states his critical position towards monarchy: '... der ganzen Hölle der Monarchie habe ich den Krieg erklärt.' The first chapter is a compilation of texts from the two most important works by Paine. The second chapter is entitled 'Aphorismen', and the subsections are headed: 'Die Amerikanische Revolution', 'Die Einheit des Menschen', 'Kirche und Staat', 'Religion', 'Sclaverei', 'Credit und Geld', 'Stimmrecht' a.o. The selection is made from several works by Paine. Pp. 103-119 contain a short biography: 'Biographie Thomas Paine's'. On the author of this work hardly any information could be found. He seems to have published in the same year a guide for German emigrants to North-America. The year of publication is remarkable. Whereas the French revolution had only affected the cultural elite in Germany, truly political revolutionary events happened all over Germany in March 1848. The king of Prussia Friedrich Wilhelm IV was forced by the revolts to establish a sort of parlement, a liberal democratic government and a constitution, assets that were annihilated in November 1848 by the King in a counter-revolution. Paine's statements like: 'Jeder mann hat ein Recht auf eine

Stimme und keiner auf mehr... und wer ist er der einen andern ausschliessen möchte?' could have had at least as great a revolutionary alloy in Germany in these days as they had had in Paine's lifetime. Though the work does not appear in Stephans' *Gimbel Paine Collection* it is present in the library of the American Philosophical Society.

Promoted by the "coterie holbachique"

80 TRAITE des trois imposteurs. En Suisse, Imprimerie philosophique, 1793. - (Followed by:) PIGAULT-LEBRUN (DE L'ESPINOY, G.C.A.) Le citateur. Nouvelle édition. Paris, Imprimerie de Mocquet et Comp., 1834. With portrait. 2 works bound in 1 volume. (2), 168, iii pp.; 252 pp. 16mo. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, slightly rubbed and worn.

€ 450

First work: Van der Linde, *Spinoza*, 102; *Abraham Wolf Spinoza Collection*, 313.

Often attributed to Jean-Maximilien Lucas although not absolutely proven to be a correct attribution. The 'coterie holbachique' did much to promote this anti-religious text in which Jesus, Mohammed and Moses are denounced as impostors. See at length: Presser, *De tribus impostoribus*, p. 164 and Van der Linde, *Spinoza*.

'Contrary to what one would believe, this is not the French translation of the well-known Latin treatise 'De Tribus impostoribus' but the same as *L'Esprit de Spinoza*, most likely written by Lucas. The book was placed on the Index in 1783' (*Abraham Wolf Spinoza Collection*, note to number 309). Jonathan I. Israel, in his great work *Radical Enlightenment. Philosophy and the making of Modernity 1650-1750*, deals with this text and its history, meaning and impact (pp. 695-700). The work constitutes a veritable declaration of war on the entire existing structure of authority, faith, and tradition and in its final form presents a collage drawn from Spinoza, Hobbes, Charron, Naudé, La Mothe le Vayer, and Vanini, skilfully woven into a coherent, dynamic unity.

Second work: Drujon 94.

Forbidden because of its attack on the Bible, the book was originally published in 1803, and placed on the Index in 1825. Every new edition of this work caused an outcry and provoked the call for banishment of the book.

20th Century Books

81 AUX TRAVAILLEURS de France. Le Conseil National du Parti Ouvrier Français (1889-1900). Paris, Libr. G. Jacques et Cie, 1901. (4), 91, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine, original covers preserved.

€ 225

First collective edition in bookform.

Contains manifests of the Parti Ouvrier Français, collected and introduced by Bracke: Ni Ferry, ni Boulanger !; La Manifestation internationale du 1er Mai; Le Premier Mai 1891; La journée de huit heures; La Grève de Carmaux; Socialisme et Patriotisme; Les Congrès de Lille et de Londres; L'Affaire Dreyfus, etc. etc. At head of title: Onze ans d'histoire socialiste.

82 BILLARDON DE SAUVIGNY, (L.E.) *Vashington ou la liberté du nouveau monde*. Tragédie en quatre actes. Editée avec une introduction et des notes par Gilbert Chinard avec l'assistance de H.M. Barnes Jr., J.J. Demorest, R.K. Kellenberger & E.E.E. Sarot. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1961. With portrait and illustrations. xli, (3), 75 pp. 8vo. Cloth, with original dustwrapper.

€ 75

First reprint of this play which illustrated the admiration of the French for George Washington, embodiment of the new Republic. The tragedy was performed on July 13 and 14, 1791, amidst the great turbulence of the Revolution. Chinard discusses the play, places it in its context and presents a biography of the author.

Limited to 500 copies only

83 D'ALLEMAGNE, H.R. *Prosper Enfantin et les grandes entreprises du XIXe siècle*. La colonisation de l'Algérie. La création du réseau P.L.M. Le percement de l'Isthme de Suez. Le crédit intellectuel. Le crédit foncier. Enfantin homme politique. Préface de M. Malapert. Paris, Librairie Gründ, 1935. With 48 plates of which 12 coloured. (4), 222, (2) pp. Large 4to. Original boards.

€ 375

Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 3; Iggers, *The Cult of Authority*, p. 196.

First and only edition limited to 500 copies only.

Exceptional documented history of the great industrial and economical innovations of the 19th century and for understanding the fundamental role of saint-simonism in this process.

84 FICHTE - BERGER, S. *Ueber eine unveröffentliche Wissenschaftslehre J.G. Fichtes*. Marburg a. L., Robert Noste, 1918. 100 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, spine a bit damaged.

€ 75

Inaugural dissertation University of Marburg.

85 KEYNES, J.M. *A revision of the treaty, being a sequel to the Economic Consequences of the Peace*. London, MacMillan, 1922. 8, 223 pp. 8vo. Original cloth.

€ 200

First edition.

In June 1921 Keynes had proposed to Harcourt 'a final revised edition' of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, to include a new introduction of 40 pages, and footnotes or appendices dealing with new criticisms and recent events. Harcourt suggested rather that a new book should be made out of the new material, on the grounds that the public would not read a revision but merely note the changes from reviews. Keynes agreed and the first English edition -this one- appeared in January 1922. Harcourt Brace published a separate edition for the American market. The work was reprinted in February, with minor corrections and the addition of a document on the Cannes Moratorium. It has been translated into Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Swedish.

Kropotkin's exile in England

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

€ 600

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

The very rare first Yiddish edition: Nettleau gives a number of translations of *The Conquest of Bread* but does not know of this Yiddish translation.

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

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

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

'Narodnaya Volya' (People's Will)

87 LITERATURA sotsial' no-revolyuetsionnoi 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.

He defined the doctrines of the Action Française

88 MAURRAS, C. Dictionnaire politique et critique. Établi par les soins de Pierre Chardon. Paris, (1932-34). 5 volumes. 11, (1), 468 pp.; 480 pp.; 480 pp.; 480 pp.; 471, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf with raised bands, gilt lettering to spine, a bit rubbed, original green covers preserved.

€ 350

Turner, *Thinkers of the Twentieth Century*, p. 511 ff.

First edition.

Ch.M.P. Maurras, French political philosopher, poet and critic. Maurras was advocate of "integral nationalism" and the man who defined the doctrines of the Action Française, as well as a critic of liberalism. Maurras saw as the greatest period of French history that time when as the leader of European civilization she had embodied the classical spirit. Romanticism and the French revolution had ended that period. In his analysis the chief threat to a unified and strong France came from Protestantism and romanticism, both of which placed individual conscience above society and unrestrained expression over the classical virtues of form and discipline. Maurras saw both as un-French and largely German in origin, making Germany France's intellectual as well as her political enemy.

The cultural and social life of a Fourierist family

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

€ 450

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 95.

Original edition.

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

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

90 NIELSEN, L. Dansk bibliografi 1482-1550. Med saeligt Hensyn til dans bogtrykkerkunsts historie. Kobenhavn, Kristiana, 1919. With numerous illustrations. - (Followed by:) NIELSEN, L. Dansk bibliografi 1551-1600. Med saerligt Hensyn til dansk bogtrykkerkunsts historie. Kobenhavn 1931-1933. As issued in 9 parts - (Followed by:) NIELSEN, L. Registre til Dansk bibliografi 1482-1550 & 1551-1600. Kobenhavn, 1935. 3 volumes. xvii, 247, (1) pp.; xliii, 677, (1) pp.; (4), 126 pp. 4to. Vol. 1 boards, vols 2-3 in parts as issued.

€ 500

Winchell AA445.

First edition, rare complete.

The first of the volumes contains detailed bibliographical descriptions of all books printed in the regions belonging to Denmark during the period covered and also of foreign books in Danish or with Danish authors or publishers. In this volume even works known only from literary sources are included. Gives for each title a detailed collation, bibliographical references and location of copies, with facsimile illustrations of types, initials, ornaments, and other typographical material used by each Danish printer of the period covered. The second volume covers the same territory except Holstein. The Icelandic literature is excluded. The index volume contains four indexes: 1. alphabetic index of authors, translators, editors, etc., 2. alphabetical title index, 3. chronological index, and 4. a classified index. In total 1672 items are listed.

Early articles by Stalin

91 PROSVESHCHENIE. Exhemesyachnyi zhurnal. (*Later:*) Ezhemesyachnyi obshchestvenno-politicheskii i literaturnyi zhurnal marksistkago napravleniya. (*Later again:*) Teoreticheskii organ Rossiiskoi Sotstial.-Demokr. Rabochei Partii. St. Petersburg, 1911-1917 (Reprint Milano, Feltrenelli, 1970). 4 volumes. Large 8vo. Cloth with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1200

Zaleski, ii, 28; R.P.P., ii, 187-9.

Reprint in a limited number of copies and long out-of-print.

Reprint of the official, theoretical organ of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party with Bolshevik tendency. Collaborators were: Molotov, Stalin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bucharin, Rjazanov, Krupskaja, etc. Lenin, from abroad, gave instructions to the members of the editorial board and wrote numerous articles himself. The journal includes also one of the earliest articles by Stalin.

92 SCHEWARDNADSE, M. Die Todesstrafe in Europa. Eine rechtsvergleichende Darstellung mit einer rechtsgeschichtlichen Einleitung. München, Rudolph Müller & Steinicke, 1914. 100 pp. 8vo. Blind half cloth with paper title-label (Thesis. Univ. Zürich).

€ 125

The author was born in Kutais, Russia. A thesis on death penalty which includes a selective bibliography.

*Nietzsche regarded Stirner as one of the unrecognized
seminal minds of the nineteenth century*

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

€ 650

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

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

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

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

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

The Politician of Populism

94 TCHERNICHEWSKY, N.G. La possession communale du sol. Traduction et notice biographique de E. Laran-Tamarkine. Paris, M. Rivière, 1911. (4), 26, 265, (3) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, raised bands with gilt lettering, marbled boards, original covers preserved (Études sur le devenir social, IX).

€ 350

Zaleski, i, 469; Stammhammer, iii, p. 331.

Second French edition.

Includes the famous *Lettres sans Adresse*.

'Herzen created Populism; Chernyshevski was its politician. He provided Populism with its most solid content, and not only gave it ideas but inspired its main course of action. This course was modified during the 'sixties and 'seventies, but it undoubtedly originated in the short but brilliant publicizing activities undertaken by Chernyshevsky between 1853 and 1862' (Franco Venturi, *Roots of Revolution*, chapter 5).

The author was born in 1829 and he was mainly active around the period of the reforms by Alexander II around 1860. He worked for the journal "Sovremeniik" (the Contemporary) which was founded in 1847 among others by Nekrassoff. It is in this journal that he introduces the work of John Stuart Mill: in 1869 he published the first part of Mill's work to which he adds notes and comments. He also wrote political reviews and mainly through his inspiration and energy the journal became a voice of the opposition, reason why Tourgeneff had already stopped working for the journal. While his initial inspiration was Hegel, although he became acquainted with his thought through reading Feuerbach, he steadily became more and more inspired by the French anarchist P.-J. Proudhon. Tchernichewsky belonged more to the socialist tradition as was common before 1850; he was no adherent of Marx. During the revolutionary troubles in 1861 in Petersburg, Tchernichewsky was arrested and placed in the Peter-Pauls prison where he stayed for two years and where he wrote his famous book *What's to be done*. He was exiled to Siberia in 1864 where he stayed to 1884. Shortly after his release he died, in 1889, at the age of 60, of which he had spent 23 years in prison and exile.

The present work is a reply to the liberal economists who claimed that with the abolition of servitude the communal ownership of the soil would disappear. Tchernichewsky, who stood sympathetic to the institution of communal ownership, opposes this thesis. The basis of the reforms of 1861 was to maintain this ancient institution of communal ownership.

95 UMBREA CODICUM OCCIDENTALIUM. Sub auspiciis Societatis Codicum Mediaevalium Studiis Promovendis. Editae curis G. Battelli, B. Bischoff, A. Bruckner, N.R. Ker, G.I. Lieftinck, R. Marichal. Amsterdam, 1960-1966. 10 volumes of text and manuscript reproductions. 4to. Cloth with gilt lettering, one spine damaged.

€ 750

1. Servii Grammatici. In Vergilii carmina commentarii. 2. Notitiae regionum urbis Romae et urbis Constantinopolitanae. Glossarium Latino-Theoticum. 3. Registrum autographum priorum Collegii Sorbonnae. 4. Saint Dunstan's Classbook from Glastonbury. 5. Psalterium Graeco-Latinum. 6. Liber cartularis S. Petri principis apostolorum Monasterii Romanensis. 7. Celtic Psalter (Edinburgh Univ. MS 56). 8. Lectionarium Sancti Lamberti Leodiensis tempore Stephani episcopi paratum (901-920). 9. Le recueil epistolaire autographe de Pierre d'Ailly et les notes d'Italie de Jean de Montreuil. 10. Aethici Istrici Cosmographia Vergilio Salisburgensi rectius adscripta.