

E-List January 2018

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

2 BLANC, L. Organisation du travail. Cinquième édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée d'une polémique entre M. Michel Chevalier et l'auteur, ainsi que d'un appendice indiquant ce qui pourrait être tenté dès à présent. Paris, au Bureau de la Société de l'Industrie fraternelle, 1848. (4), 284 pp. 12mo. Modern half morocco, marbled sides, spine gilt with gilt lettering, top edge gilt.

€ 250

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

Important edition of this famous text, containing supplements not reprinted in later editions.

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

3 BOUGEANT, (G.H.) Histoire des guerres et des négociations qui précèdent le Traité de Westphalie, sous le règne de Louis XIII, & le ministère des cardinaux Richelieu & Mazarin. Composée sur les mémoires du Comte d'Avaux, ambassadeur du roi très-chrétien dans les Cours du Nord, en Allemagne & en Hollande, & plénipotentiaire au Traité de Munster. A Paris, Chez P.J. Mariette, 1744. 3 volumes. (10), 599, (35) pp.; (10), 656 pp.; (2), 660, (4) pp. 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, small damage to top of spine of volume 2.

€ 900

Camus 245; Bourgeois & André 3731.

Second or third edition, first published in 1727 and which had one volume only. This is the revised and augmented edition of this rare and important work in international diplomacy and international law.

'Bougeant s'est servi de nombreux documents, en particulier des mémoires du Comte d'Avaux: il cite toujours ses sources en marge, et, pour rendre son ouvrage maniable, il a composé des tables commodes.' (Bourgeois & André). Important work, which, since its publication, formed the basis for many later works on the subject. It was compiled after the memoirs of d'Avaux, who was minister plenipotentiary during the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Münster. - With handwritten ex-libris Bruno Monnier, and his ticket. A very nice copy.

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

€ 250

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

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

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

€ 3750

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

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

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

"Condorcet's most significant and fruitful endeavor was in a field entirely new at the time. The subject was one that departed from the natural sciences and mathematics but nevertheless showed the way toward a scientific comprehension of human phenomena, taking the empirical approach of natural science as its inspiration and employing mathematics as its tool. Condorcet called this new science "social mathematics". It was apparently intended to comprise,, a statistical description of society, a theory of political economy inspired by the Physiocrats, and a combinatorial theory of intellectual processes. The great work on the voting process, published in 1785, is related to the later. Condorcet there sought to construct a scheme for an electoral body the purpose of which would be to determine the truth about a given subject by the process of voting and in which each elector would have the same chance of voicing the truth. Such a scheme was presented exactly like what is today called a model. Its parameters were the number of voters, the majority required, and the probability that any particular vote voices a correct judgment. Condorcet's entire analysis consisted, then, of calculating different variable functions of these structural parameters. Such, for example, was the probability that a decision reached by majority vote might be correct. An interesting complication of the model is introduced by the assumption that individual votes are not mutually independent. For example, the influence of a leader might intervene; or several successive polls are taken, the electors' opinions may change during the voting process. On the other hand, the problem of estimating the various parameters on a statistical basis was brought out by Condorcet, whose treatment foreshadowed very closely that employed by modern users of mathematical models in the social sciences. The mathematical apparatus may be reduced to simple theorems of addition and multiplication of probabilities, to binomial distribution, and to the Bayes-Laplace rule. Along the way he encountered a completely different problem, the decomposition and composition of electoral decisions in the form of elementary propositions on which voters pronounce either "Yes" or "No". He then anticipated, without being aware of it, the logical import of this problem, which was the theory of the sixteen binary sentence connectives among which he emphasized the conditional. He showed that a complex questionnaire could be reduced to a sequence of dichotomies and that constraints implicitly contained in the complex questionnaire are equivalent to rejection of certain combinations of "Yes" and "No" in the elementary propositions. This is literally the reduction into normal disjunctive forms as practiced by contemporary logicians. He therefore brought to light, more completely and more systematically than his predecessor Borda, the possible incoherence of collective judgment in the relative ordering of several candidates" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, vol. 3, pp. 86-7). In his analysis Condorcet described several now famous results, including Condorcet's jury theorem, his voting paradox, and the Condorcet election method.

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

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

€ 600

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

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

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

7 CONSTITUTION FRANÇAISE, présentée au Roi par l'Assemblée Nationale, le 3 septembre 1791. Dijon, Impr. P. Causse, 1791. (2), 83 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 500

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

The Constitution of 1791 was the first written constitution in France and one of the earliest in the world. Drawn up by the national Assembly between 6 July 1789 and 3 September 1791 and accepted by Louis XVI on 13 September 1791. It defined the citizenry and its rights, organized the different branches of government, and imposed general limits on certain kinds of governmental action. (.....) The Constitution of 1791 is an interpretation of the political past of France and a diagnosis of its misfortunes as well as a prescription. The constitution also preserves in many details the reflection of conditions and events during the period when it was being written. In both these ways it grew out of the political history of France. (P. Dawson in: *Historical Dictionary of the French revolution, 1789-1799*). - Copy without one leaf of printer's publicity preceding the titlepage.

8 (DARIGRAND, E.F.) *L'anti-financier, ou relevé de quelques-unes des malversations dont se rendent journellement coupables les Fermiers-Généraux, & des vexations qu'ils commettent dans les Provinces: servant de réfutation d'un écrit intitulé: Lettre servant de Réponse aux remontrances du Parlement de Bordeaux. Précédée d'une épître au Parlement de France, accompagnée de notes historiques.* Amsterdam, (Paris, Lambert), 1763. With engraved frontispiece. (4), 100 pp. 8vo. Modern vellum boards.

€ 300

Kress 6086; Goldsmiths 9873; INED 1276; Higgs 3017; not in Einaudi (listing the 1764 edition); Peignot, i, 90; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 505; Belin, *Mouvement Philosophique*, p. 188.

Second issue of the first edition, including at the end the *Réponse aux objets des remontrances du Parlement de Bordeaux*, which was not included in the first issue.

In this vehemently work, the 'Fermiers-Généraux' were accused of corruption. It caused the imprisonment of the author, the printer (Lambert) and the distributor (Ormancey) in the Bastille. Four years after its publication the book was still sold secretly at high prices. Verso half-title contains the "explication" of the frontispiece.

9 (DELISLE DE SALES, J.B.C.; PSEUD. OF J.B. ISOARD.) *De la philosophie de la nature, ou traité de la morale pour le genre humain, tiré de la philosophie et fondé sur la nature. Cinquième édition et la seule conforme au manuscrit original.* A Londres, et se trouve dans la plûpart des capitales de l'Europe, 1789. With engraved frontispiece and 13 engraved plates. 7 volumes. (2), clxlii, 256 pp.; (2), 351 pp.; (2), 418 pp.; (2), 422 pp.; (2), 452 pp. (2), 419 pp.; (2), 413 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, title labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, i, pp. 96-98; Schosler p. 60; cf.: INED 1331; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 542.

Fifth edition.

The best and most complete edition of this work which forced the author into exile while his property was confiscated.

Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. The first edition of only three volumes was published in 1766 and it took the authorities some time to discover that the book was "matérialiste" and "spinoziste".

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 (DUCHESNE, N.) *Code de la police, ou Analyse des réglemens de police, divisé en douze titres. Troisième édition revue, corrigé, augmentée mise en deux parties.* A Paris, Chez Prault père, 1761. 2 volumes in 1. xxiv, 240 pp.; 304, (39), vi pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, rear cover with small damage, one corner bumped.

€ 400

INED 1504; Cf.: Camus 1099.

Third, revised, augmented and corrected edition.

Rules and regulation concerning the police and all that affects public order. Chapter 3 deals with usages and costumes, prostitution, public drunkenness; chapter 4 deals with health and food, chapter 5 deals with grain and the matter of control on their cultivation and sale and times of scarcity, the different prices of different sorts of bread in Paris. The second volume contains documents and commentaries on the commerce and trade, manufacturers, labourers, the poor, etc. The author is in favour of the freedom of trade within the kingdom, and argues for protection of the labourers from the magistrates and wages in proportion to the services rendered. He also deals with the causes of mendicity and proposes measures to remedy the situation. 'Un lexique par matières facilite l'utilisation de cet ouvrage particulièrement riche' (INED). - A trifle waterstained at beginning and at end.

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

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

€ 300

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

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

Martin Michel Charles Gaudin, duc de Gaëte (1756-1841), was placed at the age of seventeen in the office of the ministry of finance. In 1791 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the national treasury. He resigned office at the breaking out of the Terror and refused the portfolio of finance under the Directory contenting himself with being the general commissioner of the post office, but accepted it after the 18th brumaire from the hands of the First Consul. He continued to hold his office up to the fall of the empire, and during the Hundred Days. He

assisted in the reorganisation of the administration of the system of finance. In the present work, published to defend his financial administration against attacks from the more ardent among the Legitimists, the Duc de Gaëte states that, when he first entered the ministry, the treasury only possessed in cash the miserable sum of 177,000 francs. He adds that on principle and from the first day he assumed office he pursued two main objects: first, to improve and consolidate (the national) credit by looking carefully after the interests of the creditors of the state; and second, to bring the ordinary revenue to the necessary level by taxes on consumption. He also successfully organised the system of collecting the taxes and the execution of the general land survey (*Cadastré*) by the law of the 15th of September 1807. Gaudin ranks as the author of the modern system of French financial administration, acting on the opinion he had expressed in his *Notice Historique*, that at the time of the outbreak of the revolution, the national assembly 'might easily have ameliorated the older system instead of destroying it'. (Palgrave II, pp. 176/7). Gaudin is always described as honest, methodical and intelligent and proved to be one of the most capable financial ministers in French history, being responsible for all those Napoleonic measures which so splendidly restored the nation's shattered finances.

14 (GILLET, R.) & LEMIERRE (D'ARGY), A.J. *The Hundred Thoughts of a Young Lady*, published in English and French By A.J. Lemierre. To which are added moral Apologues and Miscellanies; and also an allegorical Description of a Young man's Journey to the Land of Happiness. A new edition, Revised and Corrected. London, Printed for J. Mawman, Successor to Mr. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1801. / *Cent Pensées d'une Jeune Anglaise, publiées En Anglais et en Français Par A.J. Lemierre. On y joint des Mélanges, des Apologues moraux, et une Description allégorique du Voyage d'un Jeune Homme au Pays du Bonheur. Nouvelle édition, Revue et Corrigée.* A Londres, Chez J. Mawman, Successeur de Mr. Dilly, à la Poultry, 1801. With frontispiece engraved by Veelwaard and a folding hand-coloured allegorical map. [6], 165, [9] pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, extremities a bit rubbed.

€ 950

Gay-Lemonnyer, *Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amour, Aux Femmes, Au Mariage*, col. 522. This is the second London edition, revised and corrected, of a rare bilingual courtesy and etiquette book and actually written by Robert Gillet although the title-page suggests that Lemierre was the author.

It purports to have been "composed by mistriss Gillet," a London governess and published by "the Editor" in both English and French (on facing pages) not only for the educational value, but "to render it beneficial to young pupils by his moral design." It consists of 100 aphorisms and the allegorical map. The map depicts an allegorical description of a young man's journey to the land of Happiness, a sort of utopia. In addition to the text on the map, there is a bilingual key at the end of the book. The Voyage of Youth begins at Dark Bay (A), traverses moral obstacles such as Obstinance, Dissipation and Ennui (D, F, J), and gains Courage and Success (N, Q). Guided by the beacons of Reason (B) and Religion, Youth navigates "the rocks and whirlpools of Pride and Presumption" (V) to arrive at the land of Happiness (T). Awaiting him are "all sorts of pleasures and benefits alluded to by the Honey-Hill and the mines of Gold and Diamonds, likewise indicated on the map."

Auguste-Jacques Lemierre d'Argy was an interpreter and translator, among others by ministries and courts (*conseil des prises maritimes, codirecteur du bureau de législation étrangère...*), but also a bookseller in Paris. He is mostly known for his popular dramas and is often mentioned for his drama in four acts in prose *Calas, ou Le fanatisme* dealing with the Calas affair, which

premiered in Paris 17 December 1790 at the Théâtre du Palais Royal and which was published in 1791. He was also the nephew of Antoine-Marin Lemierre (1723-1793), a poet and playwright, member of the Académie française. A very nice and charming little book.

15 (GIN, P.L.C.) *Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. A Genève, et se trouve à Paris, Chez tous les Libraires qui vendent les Nouveautés, 1780. With engraved frontispiece. (4), xxiv, 427, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with red label and gilt lettering, a beautiful copy.*

€ 700

INED 2037 (1782 edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Mornet, *Les origines intellectuelles de la Révolution*, pp. 217-8.

Rare second edition, as the first not to be found in any of the reference works.

The present work, which is primarily a defence of monarchic government against the theories of Montesquieu and Mably, is notable for a variety of observations on economic issues. Gin identifies the products of agriculture and manufacture as the basic forms of wealth, and condemns import on the grounds that they lead to a diminution in the population. 'Sociologie politique. De la monarchie, en général, et du gouvernement français en particulier. Plusieurs passages consacrés à des questions économiques. Réflexions sur les impôts et sur les richesses en général' (INED). 'Il y défend les lois fondamentales de la monarchie pure, réfute la théorie de la liberté politique ou de constitution de Montesquieu, celle de l'équilibre des pouvoirs et refuse de donner des limites à la puissance du monarque' (Mornet).

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

€ 250

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

17 (GRENVILLE, G.) Mémoire sur l'administration des finances de l'Angleterre, depuis la paix; ouvrage attribué à M. Grenville, ministre d'Etat, chargé de ce département dans les années 1763, 1764 & 1765. Traduit de l'Anglois (par Israël Mauduit), et augmentée de notes, de sommaires et d'une table des sommaires, ainsi que d'une introduction qui contient une idée du revenu et des dettes de l'Angleterre, et une analyse du mémoire, et qui est suivie de l'état de la dette nationale au 5 Janvier 1767. A Londres, 1768. With folding table. 2 volumes in 1. (2), 231, (1) pp.; (2), 229, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 500

Kress 6563; Higgs 4439; Goldsmiths 10466; Conlon 68:986 (attribution to William Knox); INED 2150 (a new edition published in 1769, in one small volume); Stourm, p. 111.

First French edition, there was also an edition published in 4to (Kress) in the same year. The attribution is uncertain, some bibliographies list it under Grenville, others under Knox.

Important financial study dealing with the difficulties of England after the Seven Year's War which had added some £ 60,000,000 to the national debt, and the possible repercussions this may have on the population, and further the difficulties to recruit new soldiers, the shortage of funds to pay the soldiers, the weight of taxes on the working classes. The author believes that they may consider emigration, and he wonders whether England will have sufficient numbers of men to be sent to the colonies, "sinon, les indigènes seront de beaucoup les plus nombreux, et il leur faudrait leurs propres représentants au Parlement" (INED). The present work, a translation of *the Present State of the Nation; Particularly with respect to Its Trade Finances, etc.*, drew a retort from Burke and a brief comment from Adam Smith.

The folding table is entitled: Etat de la Dette Nationale au 5 Janvier 1767, avec les Intérêts & les Taux.

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

€ 550

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

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

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

€ 1250

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

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

Contains: *Lettre sur la Sculpture*; *Lettre sur les Désirs*; *De l'Amour et de l'Égoïsme*; *Lettre sur l'Homme et ses rapports*; *Description Philosophique du caractère de F.M. Fagel*; *Sophyle ou de la Philosophie*; *Aristée ou de la Divinité*; *Alexis ou l'Age d'Or*; *Simon ou des faculté de l'Ame*; *Lettre de Dicolès à Diotime sur l'Athéisme*; *Lettre de M. Jacobi à M. Hemsterhuis*. This last letter by Jacobi addressed to Hemsterhuis deals with Spinoza.

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

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

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

€ 800

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Menger; for other editions see Goldsmiths 11382 and Humpert 12691; Mattioli 1690; NUC locates only two copies (NNC, CU). Second edition of the author's principal work on physiocracy, and very rare.

In 1755 Iselin published his *Patriotische und Philosophische Träume eines Menschenfreundes*. 'Afterwards, by good fortune, the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* came into his hands after reading which Quesnay became in his eyes 'what Newton is in the eyes of a mathematician.' The new standpoint comes to light, fully matured in the work which appeared in 1776: *Träume eines*

Menschenfreundes. This book is by no means a second edition of the work published in 1755, as is generally supposed, and as might have been conjectured from the kindred title, but quite a new work' (Palgrave, vol. ii, p. 459) in which he embraces the authors who had adopted Quesnay's teaching, as the marquis de Mirabeau, Baudeau, Comte d'Albon and others. The present edition is a reprint of the 1776 edition, the first volume contains the representation of Quesnay's *Tableau Economique*.

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

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

21 JENS, P. *Enchiridion Philosophicum, Seu Aphorismi naturalis cognitionis humanae concatenatum ordinem complectentes, Quibus Philosophiæ Renati Descartes Simulque conjunctionis mentis cum corpore, ejusque mechanicarum functionum generalis idea proponitur. Nihil est dulcius illo otio, quo ipsum Deum ejusque facta cognoscimus. Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden), Apud Fredericum Haaring, 1690. Title printed in red and black. [8], 126, [2, errata and blank] pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine with raised bands, gilt stamped arms in the compartments.*

€ 1250

Very rare first edition.

Petrus Jens (1634-1720) matriculated as a student of medicine at the University of Leiden on 1 May 1680. Two months later, he graduated in philosophy submitting a dissertation on Descartes's *cogito* argument and its relation to ancient scepticism. The next day, on 10 July 1680, he graduated in medicine, defending a thesis entitled *Some Considerations Regarding the Human Body*. It reveals the typical combination of Cartesianism and iatro-chemical theory that was taught in Leiden at the time (.....) His first book on Cartesian philosophy was published in 1683: an unorthodox and elegant work in which Jens explains the essence of the new philosophy in his own words. The current work is his second book on Cartesian philosophy: in 657 Latin aphorisms it offers an overview of Descartes's metaphysics, general physics and mechanical theory of sensation as it is found in the *Meditations* and the *Principles of Philosophy*. (.....) he offers some interesting notes on the corpuscularian explanation of solidity, arguing that "rest" is the "sole principle of the cohesion of corporeal particles." (.....) He also deduces a novel argument for God's existence from the "miraculous" fact that our mind is linked to a certain specific part of extension, affirming what would later become known as the "occasionalist" viewpoint (see: *The Dictionary of Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Dutch Philosophers*, vol i, pp. 494-498.) Jens is also the author of the *Examen philosophicum* (Dordrecht 1697), an elegant Cartesian criticism of Spinoza. - Browned throughout and margins cut short, but not touching any printed surface, from the library of De Warengien, with ex-libris, and with the arms of the House of Rohan in the compartments of the spine (Olivier, Hermal, Roton, plate 2034, nrs 6 & 7.).

22 (JURIEU, P.) *La Politique du Clergé de France, ou Entretiens Curieux de deux Catholiques Romains, l'un Parisien et l'autre Provincial, sur les moyens dont on se sert aujourd'huy, pour détruire la Religion Protestante dans ce Royaume.* A Cologne, Chez Pierre Marteau, 1681. (4), 162, (2, blank) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary dark calf, spine with raised bands, a bit rubbed.

€ 600

Conlon, *Prélude*, 609; Cioranescu 36900; Bourgeois & André 3129; Sauvy, *Livres saisis à Paris*, 27; Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, ii, 223; Haag, *La France protestante*, vi, pp. 108-109.

Scarce original edition, published in The Hague and in Cologne in 1681.

Vehement exposition of the anti-protestant activities and plans of the government in this respect. "Jurieu signale avec véhémence les projets formés contre les protestants et accuse le clergé de pousser le gouvernement aux mesures violentes. Il justifie les réformés de l'accusation, portée contre eux, d'infidélité vis-a-vis leurs souverains: il soutient que les princes protestants doivent au contraire se défier de leurs sujets catholiques et donne comme preuve le complot de Titus Oates en Angleterre" (Bourgeois & André).

Jurieu summarizes his views when he states: 'Le prince est le maître de l'exterieur de la religion: s'il ne veut pas en permettre d'autre que la sienne, si l'on ne peut obéir, on peut mourir sans se défendre, parce'que la véritable religion ne se doit point servir de la voie des armes pour règner et pour s'établir.' It was the publication of this book that lead to Jurieu being closely watched by the police. In 1681 he moved to Rotterdam (Netherlands). The work was, just as all of Jurieu's publications, put on the Index of Forbidden Books. - A few pages with a faint stain in the outer lower blank corner.

23 KRUL, J.H. *Pampiere wereld Ofte Wereldsche Oeffeninge, Waer in begrepen zijn meest alle de Rijmen en Werken van I.H. Krul. Al te zamen door hem verbeterd, en met veel nieuwe Rijmen verrijckt, doorgaens met schoone kopere platen verciert, Afgezondert In Vier Deelen. Tot Amsteldam, (By de Weduwe van Jan Jacobsz Schipper), 1681.* With engraved title preceding the printed title, and 92 half-page copperplate engravings after A. van de Venne in the text. Four parts in two volumes, bound in one. (14, including the engraved title), 320 pp.; 447, (5, last blank) pp. 4to. Contemporary blind tooled vellum with raised bands.

€ 1200

Praz 390; Landwehr, *Emblem Books in the Low Countries*, 309.

Third and last edition (first published in 1644) of this collection of amorous, moralizing, and dramatic poetry.

The first print in this work, (on page 11), has been ascribed to Rembrandt for a long time, but consensus now attributes the print to Ferdinand Bol.

Not only of great artistic value because of the fine plates, but also of great literary interest. Some of the plates are by G. Donck after A. van de Venne. There are 43 copperplates of emblematical interest depicting everyday life in the seventeenth century.

Van de Venne began working as a book illustrator, print designer, political propagandist, and poet, collaborating with his brother Jan, a well-known publisher and art dealer. Holland's leading writers employed Van de Venne, whose illustrations contributed greatly to the popularity of Dutch emblem books, which combined pictures and prose to present a moral lesson. After moving to The Hague and joining the Guild of Saint Luke in 1625, Van de Venne was probably employed at court. In 1640 he became the guild's dean. He continued his book and printmaking projects and painted most of his well-known grisaille paintings, many

depicting the destitute and maimed. A real master-piece of the Dutch Golden Age. - Quire I in last part slightly misbound.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

25 LEBER, (J.M.) C. Essai sur l'appréciation de la fortune privée au moyen age, relativement aux variations des valeurs monétaires et du pouvoir commercial de l'argent: suivi d'un examen critique des tables de prix du marc d'argent, depuis l'époque de Saint-Louis. Seconde édition, revue et augmentée de nouvelles recherches. Paris, Guillaumin, 1847. vii, (1), 340 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 150

Kress C.7129; Goldsmiths 35162; Einaudi 3279.

The second, and best, edition. First published in the *Mémoires des Savants Étrangers*, printed by authority of the French Academy of Inscriptions.

This 'essay' was long considered as an authority on the subject of prices in France during the middle ages, and comprises sundry tables of prices, official salaries, etc., with the corresponding modern figures (Palgrave, ii, p. 588). - Name on title. Original covers preserved.

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

€ 800

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

Eighth edition, considerably enlarged.

Louis Liger was born in Auxerre in 1658. He published many works on agriculture and husbandry. The work has its origins in Charles Estienne's *Praedium Rusticum* (1554), the French

version of which was edited and seen through the press by Jean Liébault in 1564 under the title *L'Agriculture et Maison Rustique*. Numerous editions, revisions, and updates followed, with French horticulturalist Louis Liger's two-volume modernized version, *Oeconomie Générale de la Compagne, ou Nouvelle Maison Rustique*, first appearing in 1700. The work includes sections on buildings and provisions, agriculture, husbandry, silk worm culture, bee-keeping, diseases of plants and animals, gardening, viticulture, hunting, fishing, distillation, apothecary medicine, and cookery. Illustrating the text are plates of domestic animals, plants and trees, honey and silk production, field cultivation, wine presses, fishing nets, animal traps, farming instruments, &c.

27 (MANDEVILLE, B.) *La fable des abeilles, ou Les fripons devenus honnestes gens. Avec le commentaire, ou l'on prouve que les vices des particuliers tendent à l'avantage du public. Traduit de l'Anglois sur la sixième édition. Tome Premier [-Tome Quatrième.]* A Londres, Aux Depens de la Compagnie, (volumes 1 & 3), Chez Jean Nourse (volumes 2 & 4), 1750. 4 volumes. xxxiii, 396 pp.; (4), 362 pp.; lxvi, 339 pp.; (4), 361, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, a bit rubbed, a few corners bumped, top of spine of volumes 1 & 3 a bit damaged, a good copy.

€ 500

Hartig 49; Trousson pp. 168-169; not in Negley; Versins p. 666; Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, i, p. 282; *Dictionary of Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Dutch Philosophers*, vol. 2, pp. 669-772
Second French edition, the first French being published in 1740.

Mandeville was born in 1670 at Dort, near Rotterdam. His father, grandfather and great-grandfathers had been doctors. Educated first in the Erasmian school at Rotterdam, he attended the University of Leiden and himself became a doctor of Medicine in 1691. He visited London and settled to practise medicine, and England became his adopted country. Although not an economist, his writings were influential in shaping the direction of economic thinking in the eighteenth century. The present work began in 1705 as a poem of 433 lines, *The Grumbling Hive: or Knaves turn'd Honest*. It was republished in 1714 under its better-known title, *The Fable of the Bees*.

'Mandeville's central theme is that public benefits are the product of private vices and not of private virtues. His paradox, which was widely regarded as scandalous, was achieved by employing a highly ascetic and self-denying definition of virtue. Since behaviour that could be shown to be actuated by even the slightest degree of self-regarding motive - pride, vanity, avarice or lust - was classified as vice, Mandeville had little difficulty in concluding that a successful social order must inevitably be one where public benefits are built upon a foundation of private vices. What was of more enduring significance in Mandeville's views was his forceful and unapologetic popularization of the belief that socially desirable consequences would flow from the individual pursuit of self-interest. It is an essential part of Mandeville's argument that a viable social order can emerge out of the spontaneous actions of purely egoistic impulses, requiring neither the regulation of government officials, on the one hand, nor altruistic individual behaviour, on the other' (The New Palgrave III, 298). Thus Mandeville was, to some extent, an early advocate of laissez-faire. 'He articulated a vision of the role of the division of labour in society, and of the forces making for social change and evolution, as well as for social cohesion, that were in many respects distinctly precocious and that exercised a powerful influence in shaping the intellectual agenda of economists and other social scientists later in the 18th century' (ibid.). Mandeville's dismissal of the higher life as a fiction, and his praise of what was ordinarily called vicious as conducive to the public good, was widely condemned - among

others by Berkeley, in the *Alciphron*, and Hutcheson - but had a great influence, particularly on the thought of the classical economists. The continual attacks that it provoked led Mandeville to add an increasing number of expositions, elaborations and defences in successive editions. "His analysis of human nature was likewise very influential: by showing the incompatibility between the orthodox conception of virtue and what he regarded as the springs of human conduct he acted as a powerful stimulus to ethical inquiry; and later psychological moralists such as Hume, Adam Smith and Helvétius, even when they do not agree in full with Mandeville's egoistic analysis owe much to the acuteness with which he laid bare the ramifications of self-love" (ESS, vol. 10, pp 93-94.)

This translation was done by J. Bertrand. The work ran through many editions, 11 already by the beginning of the 19th century.

28 MANUSCRIPT - SHIPBUILDING - FORME DE TOULON pour la construction et le radoub des vaisseaux. 18th-century manuscript, dated (Toulon, c. 1776). 13, (11 blank) pp. Small 4to. Folded leaves, disbound.

€ 450

Detailed plan, discussing the construction, maintenance and repairing of ships, and also discussing the working conditions of labourers, equipments, food and drink to be taken in for a voyage of 9 months, form and dimensions of sails, size of masts for a frigate named 'L'Attalante'.

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

€ 450

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

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

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

30 MOY, C.A. DE. Accord de la religion et des cultes chez une nation libre. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez J.B. Garnery, l'an quatrième de la liberté (1792). (2), 110 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 175

Martin & Walter 25466; Tourneux iii, 16627a (listed under Demoy).

Scarce work which proposes a legal and social re-organization of religious life in the now free nation of France.

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32 PATRU, (O.) Les oeuvres diverses de Mr. Patru de l'Académie Française. Contenant Ses Plaidoyers, Harangues, Lettres, Vies de quelques-uns de ses Amis, & des remarques sur la Langue Française, qui n'ont paru que dans cette nouvelle Édition, ainsi que plusieurs Pièces qui ont été trouvées parmi les papiers de l'Auteur après sa mort. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Sebastien Marbre-Cramoisy, 1692. Titles printed in red and black, engraved frontispiece in both volumes. Two volumes. (20), 523, (3) pp.; (8), 3-453, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, labels to spine, red edges.

€ 450

Camus 1341; Cioranescu 53628-31 (various editions but not this one); Graesse v, p. 170 (various editions but not this one); BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, P673.

Rare edition, not in the mentioned works, and only found at the British Library and Harvard Law. There were earlier editions in 1670 and 1681 making this the third edition.

Olivier Patru (1604-81), a lawyer and lexicographer, is best remembered as one of the first polishers and refiners of the French language.

He was received into the French Academy in 1640 on instigation of Richelieu (and was the last academic to be elected under the protection of Richelieu), and upon his acceptance he gave a speech so fine that the Academy insisted that every new member henceforth should make such a speech; new members still do to the present day. Patru had a special interest in further elaborating the rules of the language, he took an active part in the editing of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* and worked with Richelet on the famous *Dictionnaire françois*.

He is praised for his eloquence and style: "ses plaidoyers n'offrent presque aucune trace du mauvais gout qui defigurent ceux des avocats de son temps" (Camus). The second volume seems to lack leaf A1: no text is missing however: this may have been a blank. Slightly browned, somewhat heavier in places.

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

€ 2000

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

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

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

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

34 (PESELIER, C.E.) Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt. (Paris), 1761. viii, 148 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 1500

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

First edition, the very rare 4to issue, copy with wide margins.

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

35 POULLAIN, H. Traités de monnoyes. A Paris, Chez Frederic Léonard, 1709. (22), 454, (48) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt triple fillets on both sides, all edges gilt, head and foot of spine somewhat damaged, corners bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 500

Kress 2630; Goldsmiths 4575; Einaudi 4510; INED 3650bis; Stourm, p. 42; not in NEHA.

Second edition, partly original, augmented by Le Verrier: 'La première édition de ce traité a parue en 1617. Celle de 1709, publiée par les soins de M. Le Verrier, est augmentée de diverses pièces qui lui donnent de l'intérêt' (Brunet, iv, 849).

Originally published in 1617 'et qui dans la suite est devenu si rare, qu'il est tout presque impossible de le trouver.' The editor has added to this edition 'quelques autres traités du même auteur qui n'avaient pas encore parus' et 'qui étaient restés entre les mains de Monsieur Poullain de Beaumont, son arrière petit-fils.' Collection of reports on money presented to Sully by Poullain. '..... cet auteur est donc le seul qui ait entreprise de montrer tout ce qui qu'il faut observer en France pour y entretenir abondamment les monnoyes du pays, pour y attirer celles des pays étranger' (INED).

36 PROCES de l'Événement. Discours de MM. Victor Hugo et Crémieux. Paris, La Librairie Nouvelle, 1851. 48 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original covers preserved.

€ 300

At head of title: "La peine de mort".

First edition.

Charles Hugo was defended by his father, Victor Hugo, for having written an article against death penalty. He was nevertheless sentenced guilty. The manager of the journal *L'Événement*, A. Erdan, was defended by Crémieux and sentenced not guilty.

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

€ 700

Nettlau, p. 21.

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

38 PROUDHON, P.J. *Système des contradictions économiques, ou philosophie de la misère*. Deuxième édition. Paris, Garnier frères, 1850. 2 volumes. (4), 399, (1) pp.; (4), 399, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, top of spine volume 2 slightly damaged, uncut.

€ 150

Nettlau, p. 18, Kress C.6940; Goldsmiths 34909; not in Einaudi.

Second edition.

In this work, 'Proudhon is really seeking a kind of equilibrium in which economic contradictions will not be eliminated -for they cannot be- but brought into dynamic equation. This dynamic equation he finds in mutualism Marx chose this occasion for a complete reversal of his past attitude to Proudhon by publishing *The Poverty of Philosophy*; this was a pretended critique of Proudhon's book which degenerated into a tissue of abusive misrepresentations showing a complete failure to understand the originality and plasticity of thought underlying the apparent disorder of Proudhon's arguments. The dialogue between the two authors showed not merely a complete divergence of theoretical outlook, but also -and perhaps this was more important- an irreconcilable opposition of personalities' (Woodcock, *Anarchism*).

39 RICHESSE, LA, des cultivateurs ou dialogues entre Benjamin Jachère et Richard Trèfle, laboureurs, sur la culture du Trèfle, de la Luzerne et du Sainfoin; Traduit de l'Allemand (par Barbé-Marbois). Ouvrage servant de Manuel aux Cultivateurs des deux rives du Rhin. A Paris, Chez A.-J. Marchant, An XI (1803). With one folding table and a very charming engraved vignette on page 1. xvi, 175, (1), (8, publisher's catalogue) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Musset-Pathay 1740; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First French edition? Musset-Pathay lists Barbé-Marbois as the translator.

Deals with alfalfa, clover and sainfoin in the form of dialogues between Benjamin Jachère and Richard Trèfle (Mr. Fallow and Mr. Clover).

40 (SAIGE, J.) *Catéchisme du citoyen, ou Éléments du droit public français par demandes & par réponses*. A Genève, (Bordeaux), 1787. vii, 301, (1) pp. 12mo. Sewn, contemporary marbled covers, paper partly gone at foot of spine, uncut.

€ 500

INED 4025; Mornet 1363; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 607; Peignot, i, 298; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France, 1769-1789*, 81.

First improved edition, enlarged with the 'Fragments politiques', including a.o. 'Réflexions sur les droits des États Généraux, relativement à la concession des subsides'; 'De l'autorité des magistrats', etc.

"Written in response to Chancellor Maupeou's attack on the parlements in 1771, the *Catéchisme* contained a radical statement of the doctrine of national sovereignty, not simply in the abstract terms of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* or the more congested historical formulations of the parliamentary *Maximes du droit public français*, upon both of which it drew, but in the more immediate question-and-answer form of a political catechism offering a direct response to a precisely defined act of royal despotism, and culminating in a clear choice between revolution and the destruction of the political order. "Once one has read it, one is not surprised that the partisans of despotism have made such efforts to annihilate it," commented Pidansat de Mairobert in his *Mémoires secrets*. (..... As a result, copies of the 1775 edition are extremely rare.) Yet the interest of the work remains, not simply because it offered the most radical expression of the principle of national sovereignty, but also because it reappeared in 1787 and went through several editions in 1788 buttressed with additional fragments called forth by the events of the Pre-Revolution" (see: Keith M. Baker, "A classical republican in eighteenth-century Bordeaux: Guillaume-Joseph Saige" in: *Inventing the French Revolution*, Cambridge, 1990, pp. 128-151). - Small piece torn off from pp. 189/90 and 191/2 with loss of a few letters.

41 SAY, J.B. Petit volume contenant quelques aperçus des hommes et de la société. A Paris, Chez Deterville, 1817. (4), 176 pp. 12mo. Modern half morocco, marbled sides, original covers preserved, gilt lettering and date on spine, a bit discoloured.

€ 300

Teilhac 376 (listing an 1818 edition as the first); Goldsmiths 21736; not in Einaudi; not in Kress. First edition, printed by P. Didot l'aîné.

This is a collection of detached thoughts and reflexions on mankind and society. Say revised them several times and all editions have significant differences and all are equally rare.

42 SMITH, A. Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations. Seconde édition, avec des notes et observations nouvelles par le marquis Garnier. Paris, Veuve Agasse, 1822. With engraved portrait. 6 volumes. (4), xxix, clvi, 368 pp.; (4), 493 pp.; (4), 573 pp.; (4), 556 pp.; (4), 670 pp.; (4), 572 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, black leather labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments.

€ 1500

Vanderblue, p. 25; Kress C.977; Goldsmiths 23448; Einaudi 5341; this edition not in Mattioli.

The best edition of the best translation, still a classic to-day.

The translation by Garnier not only became the standard French text, but his notes and observations were translated for the Glasgow edition of 1805 and frequently reprinted thereafter, this translation was used by Karl Marx and is superior to the 1810 edition with completely revised notes as well as many additions. - With a marginal stain around the portrait.

43 TAILLIAR, M. De l'affranchissement des communes dans le nord de la France et des avantages qui en sont résultés. Cambrai, 1837. xii, 397, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half cloth, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 250

Sections on: Du développement des institutions communales en Flandre, et de la combinaison des divers principes dont elles procèdent. - De la constitution intérieure des communes, et de l'organisation des pouvoirs communaux. Entirely devoted to the Middle Ages.

44 TERRAY - GIRARD, R. L'abbé Terray et la liberté du commerce des grains, 1769-1774. Paris, PUF, 1924. xxix, 131, (4) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers (Université de Paris. Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres. Deuxième série, 3).

€ 75

45 (TOUSSAINT, F.V.) Les Moeurs. No place, 1748. With engraved frontispiece, 3 title-vignettes and headpieces. 3 parts in 1 volume. - (*Bound with:*) LES MOEURS appréciées, ou Lettre écrite à un bel esprit du Marais, à l'occasion de cet ouvrage. No place, 1748. 2 works bound in 1 volume. (4), (30), (1)-106 pp.; (2), (107)-334 pp.; (2), (335)-474 pp.; (1), 45 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, lightly rubbed along joints and head and foot of spine.

€ 600

First work: Conlon 48 :803; Cioranescu, iii, 1720; Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, ii, 162-3; Le Bucher bibliographique, 798; INED 4344.

First issue of the first edition.

Inspired by Diderot's *Pensées*. The author, one of Diderot's friends, denounces in this work a.o. death-penalty, which he considers a defiance of Natural Law. ' François-Vincent Toussaint and his famous book *Les Moeurs*, published in 1748 and condemned on 6 May of that year by the Parlement of Paris. *Les Moeurs* was one of the first (and therefore one of the boldest) works in the eighteenth century to set forth the arguments for a natural morality unbolstered by any religious belief or public cult' (Arthur M. Wilson, *Diderot*, pp. 53-54).

'Tout le monde, homme et femme, se piquant un peu de quelque sort d'esprit dans un certain monde, voulut voir ce livre. Chacun se demandait: Avez-vous lu le livre des Moeurs? Un seul exemplaire passait rapidement dans plusieurs mains' (Belin, *Mouvement philosophique*, vol. i, p. 26).

Second work: Conlon 48: 188.

This work is not by Toussaint.

46 TRIDON, G. Les Hébertistes. Plainte contre une calomnie de l'histoire. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1864. 48 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

Stammhammer, ii, 326; DBMOF, vol ix, pp. 234-235.

First edition.

The first rehabilitation of the 'Hebertists', in which the author ranks Hébert, Cloots and Chaumette among the martyrs of thought, together with Giordano Bruno, Vanini and Servet. The work was seized immediately upon its publication and the author condemned to four months of imprisonment. The preface of the book, not signed, was done by Blanqui.

Gustave Tridon, raised in a bourgeois family, moved to Paris and became adherent of Proudhon. He was condemned to prison for an article he wrote in *Le Travail* ('outrage à la morale publique et religieuse') and in prison he met Blanqui and became Blanquiste.

47 (VALDORI, G. DE.) Anecdotes du ministère du Cardinal de Richelieu et du règne de Louis XIII avec quelques particularitez du commencement de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche. Tirées & traduites de l'Italien du Mercurio de Siri. A Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie (Rouen), 1717. Title printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (8), 472 pp.; 417, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Bourgeois & André 8680; Thuau, *Raison d'État et Politique à l'époque de Richelieu*, p. 234; Conlon 17:745 (under Siri); Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, ii, p. 83.

First French edition, printed in Rouen according to Weller.

Compilation from the Italian *Il Mercurio overo historia dei correnti tempi* by the Italian historian Vittorio Siri. Siri had made an analysis of the Franco-Italian relations under Richelieu and Mazarin, the ambitions of Richelieu, the French court life, etc. Siri lived in France in the years 1649-1650 and this work contains 'une foule de pièces, fournis principalement de Hugues de Lionne, instructions, dépêches, mémoires, etc' (Bourgeois & André). - First pages of volume one with tiny hole in lower blank margin. From the library of Bruno Monnier.

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

€ 750

Martin & Walter, 33801.

First English edition.

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

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