

E-List March 2018

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1 ACTE du Corps Législatif, du 10 août 1792, L'an 4e de la Liberté. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Angers, Mamem imprimeur, (1792). Woodcut of landscape on top of first page. 2, (2 blank) pp. 4to. As issued, uncut

€ 100

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Tourneux.

'L'Assemblée Nationale déclare que le Roi est suspendu, et que lui et sa famille restent en ôtage.'

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

€ 600

First editions.

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

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

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

3 (BEAUMARCHAIS, P.A. CARON DE.) Le voeu de toutes les nations et l'intérêt de toutes les puissances, dans l'abaissement et l'humiliation de la Grande Bretagne. Seconde édition, corrigée par l'auteur. No place, 1778. 74 pp. 8vo. Sewn, old blind covers with stamp of the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek, Schloß Eferding.

€ 850

Not in Cordier, *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Beaumarchais*; Sabin 4178; Fay 11 (listing the first edition only); Echeverria & Wilkie 778/7; Muller 1585; Howes B.290; Tchemerzine-Scheler, i, 511 (without collation); Echeverria, p. 68; not in JFBL; not in Leclerc.

Second issue of the first edition according to Echeverria & Wilkie.

One of the rarest anti-british publications of the period. The aim was to present Britain as having imperialistic plans and to support the independence of the Americans. Beaumarchais

was an ardent defender of American liberty and American independence 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. Includes (pp. 3-6): *Envoi au très honorable M.M. Benjamin Franklin, ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, à la Cour de France.*

4 (BIGOT DE SAINTE CROIX.) Avis du Parlement de Dauphiné. Sur la libre circulation des Grains et la réduction naturelle des prix dans les années de cherté. Adressé au Roi le 26 avril 1769. No place, 1769. With 1 folding table. 145 (misnumbered 147, pagination jumps from 123 to 126, text complete; 2, (Avis au relieur, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind paper covers with paper label on spine, very nice copy, entirely unpressed, with very wide margins and uncut.

€ 1800

Einaudi 2247; Higgs 4642; Mattioli 334; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal, contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique*, 290; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in INED.

First edition.

There are a few copies which contain a long note on the pages 122-124, which note refers to the session of the Parlement de Paris. In this note, not printed in this copy, which is why the pagination jumps), the author defends the Abbé Baudeau and his work *Avis aux honnêtes gens qui veulent bien faire*, a work which had become the subject of a request for its prohibition. Copies with this note have consecutive pagination: why this note was apparently withdrawn and no longer printed in later produced copies is unknown, but it does explain the jump in pagination.

During the discussion on free trade of grains several 'Parlements' gave their opinions. 'Celui de Dauphiné donnait solennellement, le 26 avril 1769, un *Avis* qui était une exposition magistrale de la doctrine physiocratique, d'une orthodoxie impeccable. "Ouvrage excellent à tous égards, s'écrie Dupont en l'annonçant aux 'lecteurs patriotes' aux 'bons citoyens'; ouvrage que nos derniers neveux baigneront encore des larmes de leur reconnaissance, comme nous l'avons fait nous-même en le lisant."..... *l'Avis fut rendu public. L'impression produite pouvait être si forte que le Parlement de Paris s'arrangea pour faire disparaître la brochure: "Cet ouvrage est devenu bientôt excessivement rare, écrit Bachaumont, parce que le système qu'on propose à Sa Majesté est totalement opposé à ce que les Parlements de Paris et de Rouen ont écrit sur cette matière, et que cette première Compagnie n'a pas trouvé bon qu'on répandit sous ses yeux un écrit si contraire à sa façon de penser."* Le manifeste du Parlement de Dauphiné n'en émut pas moins l'opinion, et son succès rejaillit sur le parti tout entier' (Weulersse, i, p. 200). In short, the opinion expressed in this text (in favour of free trade, competition, etc.) was quite the opposite of the opinion held by the magistrates, and hence they decided it was not a good idea to have a text circulate that was so opposed to their way of thinking. 'Le Parlement du Dauphiné se fait défenseur de l'Edit de 1764, donc de la liberté du commerce des grains et de la concurrence. Il s'élève contre les entraves et les limitations qui lui sont apportées' (Leblanc, op.cit.) - Extremely rare.

5 (BOISGUILBERT, P. LE PESANT DE.) Le détail de la France, sous le regne present. Augmentée en cette nouvelle Édition, de plusieurs Mémoires & Traitez, sur la même matiere. No place (Rouen?), Année 1707. 2 volumes in 1. (2), 294 pp.; (2), 300 (misnumbered 302, 277-278 omitted in numbering), 12 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, spine and joints damaged at head and foot, some damage to rear cover with some loss of calf at extremities.

€ 800

Kress 2542; Goldsmiths 4429 & 4430; Einaudi 581; Carpenter VIII (9); INED, *Pierre de Boisguilbert où la naissance de l'économie politique*, i, p. 495 ff; Gerits, A., *Le Détail de la France* in Quaerendo, vol 16/3 (1986), pp. 198-207.

One of at least 7 editions published in 1707. The 12 pages at the end of volume two are printed in a small character and contain the supplement, here written with one 'p' and which is only rarely found. Aiiii and Aiii in the supplement have been interchanged.

This is the edition normally found, but often without the rare supplement of 12 pages. The importance of this edition is that "Boisguilbert réunit dans cette édition, parue avant le 14 mars 1707, les plus importantes de ses oeuvres antérieures, manuscrites et imprimées, et y ajouta de nouveaux textes" (*Pierre de Boisguilbert où la naissance de l'économie politique*, vol. i, p. 495 ff). These new texts are the following: "Traité du mérite et des lumières de ceux qu'on appelle Gens habiles dans la Finance, ou Grands Financiers" (pp. 164-183, vol. 1); "Sentence du Châtelet de Paris, qui fixe le prix du pain. Du sixième May 1649. De par le Roy, et Monsieur le Prévost de Paris, ou son Lieutenant Civil" (pp. 192-195, vol. 11). The "Détail de la France ..." contains minor changes, additions and corrections, the "Traité de la Nature, Culture, Commerce, ..." (pp. 184-294, vol. i) is a new text and the principal text by Boisguilbert "sur les Bleds"; the "Memoire, qui fait voir en Abrégé, que plus les Bleds sont à vil Prix," (pp. 179-191, vol. ii) was published in 1704 "en deux feuilles" with a slightly different title; the "Causes de la Rareté de l'Argent, ..." (pp. 196-212, vol. ii) is published here for the first time; the "Dissertation de la Nature des Richesses, de l'Argent" (pp. 213-302, vol. ii) is published here for the first time. The "Supplément" was published separately in early 1707 and added in some, but not all, copies.

In the second half of the seventeenth century the great advance in economic theory and method had been concentrated mainly in England. The appearance of the first writings of Pierre de Boisguilbert, notably his *Détail de la France* (first published in 1695), can be taken as a sign that eventually, in the course of the eighteenth century, pre-eminence in political economy would pass to France - before subsequently being assumed by Scotland. As regards France, the title of the definitive edition of Boisguilbert's writings (1966) is well justified: *Pierre de Boisguilbert: où la naissance de l'économie politique* Boisguilbert regarded the economic situation of France as one of disastrous decline and widespread poverty, and he began to study, with mounting passion, the causes and policies in the preceding decades which had brought this about. The depression seemed to have been specially severe in agriculture, which had suffered from Colbert's policy of favouring industrial development. Whether or not his alarming assessment of France's economic decline was correct, Boisguilbert, in seeking to analyse and establish the causes of what had happened, made general, theoretical and conceptual contributions of fundamental importance, including, among others, such monetary, or macro-economic, concepts, clearly though precisely formulated as: the propensity to consume or save, the velocity of circulation, the state of confidence, the expectations of businessmen, multiplying or cumulative effects, and, especially, the fundamental notion of equilibrium (Hutchison, T., *Before Adam Smith. The Emergence of Political Economy 1662-1776*, pp. 107-115). Boisguilbert was chiefly preoccupied with the problem of French fiscal policy and nearly as fact-minded as was Vauban, he differed from the latter not only in the much wider scope of his interests but also in the fact

that he was theoretically articulate - perhaps more so than any other writer before Cantillon' (Schumpeter, p. 215 note). 'Boisguilbert is largely remembered as a precursor of the Physiocrats and as the economist whom Marx linked with Petty as marking the start of classical political economy. His influence was undoubtedly more extensive: much of Cantillon's circular flow analysis appears inspired by his work; while Roberts in his *Boisguilbert, Economist of the Reign of Louis XIV*, (1935) argues for considerable similarity between his fundamental economic ideas and some of Adam Smith's' (New Palgrave, i, p. 259).

6 (BOUHOURS, D.) Lettre à un seigneur de la Cour, ou Réponse au libelle intitulé Récrimination des Jésuites. Paris, veuve de S. Mabre-Cramoisy, 1690. Emblem on title. (14), 67, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

De Backer & Sommervogel, i, col. 1914, nr 32; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First published as *Lettre à un Seigneur de la Cour sur la requête présentée au Roi par les Ecclésiastiques qui ont esté Port-Royal*.

The *Récrimination des Jésuites* was by A. Arnauld, published in 1690 (see: Willaert, *Bibliotheca Janseniana Belgica*, ii, 5129). Bouhours reasons that, since neither Arnauld nor the Jansenists have renounced their beliefs, and since they have not put forth new arguments, but maintain what they have always maintained (and Bouhours is not forgetting to state that these beliefs have been condemned on several occasions), he sees no point in writing a new or another refutation: reprinting the original *Lettre à un Seigneur* is the only thing needed. - Small brown spot on title.

7 (BUTEL-DUMONT, G.M.) Histoire et commerce des colonies angloises, dans l'Amérique septentrionale, Où l'on trouve l'état actuel de leur population, & des détails curieux sur la constitution de leur gouvernement, principalement sur celui de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, de la Pensilvanie, de la Caroline & de la Géorgie. Nouvelle édition. A La Haye, aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1755. xvi, 246 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 600

Kress 5420; Higgs 1029; cf.: INED 884; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Conlon; Sabin 9602; Howes B.1049; cf.: Leclerc 241; Echeverria & Wilkie 755/5.

Edition published in the same year as the first edition.

Butel-Dumont argues that Great-Britain owes her power and wealth to the colonies. He analyses the commerce and trade as well as the population of the British colonies at the time of the Guerre du Canada. With the outbreak of the Seven Years War, many of whose battles were to be fought in the New World, considerable curiosity about the British colonies was excited. This was one of the books profiting from this curiosity. It emphasized the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the colonies. 'This is the first extensive French text on the British North American colonies and was occasioned by the heightened tensions preceding the Seven Years War. It gives accounts of the geography, history, religion, government, economics, trade, and products of the several colonies' (Echeverria & Wilkie). According to INED this work was also attributed to Véron de Forbonnais.

8 DANTE - OZANAM, A.F. Dante et la philosophie catholique au treizième siècle. Nouvelle édition, corrigée et augmentée, suivi de Recherches nouvelles sur les sources poétiques de la Divine Comédie. Paris, Jacques Lecoffre et Cie., 1845. xlvii, (1), 495 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spine, marbled boards, original covers preserved.

€ 150

Paetow 544.

Last and best edition.

Antoine Frédéric Ozanam (1813-1853), French scholar and founder of the 'Society of St. Vincent de Paul.' At the age of 18 he wrote a pamphlet against Saint-Simon, and two years later, while studying law and literature at Paris, founded the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an association of layman for personal service among the poor. During his early years he made the acquaintance of Chateaubriand, Montalembert, Lacordaire, and other progressive thinkers who became closely associated with the revival of Catholicism in France. In 1839 he published a brilliant thesis on the philosophy of Dante.

'The present social Catholic school considers Ozanam as one of its masters and as one who sought out and caused to be sought out the economic reasons for pauperism; who oriented Catholic charity toward preoccupations of social justice; and who worked for the settlement of the conflict between what he called "the power of gold and the power of despair"' (Georges Goyau in ESS). - Some paperspotting. A very nice copy in modern half morocco and with the original covers preserved.

9 DICKSON, A. De l'agriculture des anciens. Traduit de l'anglois (par P.A. Paris). A Paris, Chez H.J. Jansen, an X (1802). With 2 frontispieces and 1 engraved plate. 2 volumes. (2), xiv, 470, (2) pp.; (2), iv, 478, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering.

€ 300

Kress B.4507; Musset-Pathay 23; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First French edition.

The Rev. Adam Dickson is best known for his *Husbandry of the Ancients* of which this is the first French translation, derived from the *Scriptores rei rusticae* and other writers, and compared with the modern system. Palgrave mentions that his practical knowledge enabled him to clear up many difficulties but 'his scholarship was imperfect.'

'A good classical scholar, and an excellent practical farmer' (McDonald, *Agricultural Writers*, p. 211.) Fussell, in his *More Old English Farming Books*, writes that none of Dickson's publications was so important as the present work.

10 (DUBUAT-NANCAÏ, L. G.) Eléments de la politique, ou recherche des vrais principes de l'économie sociale. A Londres, 1773. 6 volumes in 4. xlv, 336 pp.; xii, 429, (1) pp.; xii, 418 pp.; xi, (1), 265, (1) pp.; vii, (1), 334 pp.; x, 273, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands and labels with gilt lettering (gilt volume numbering faded), joints of volume 4 expertly repaired, tiny hole at foot of spine.

€ 1250

Kress C.4731; Einaudi 1627; Higgs 5647; INED 1483; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli.

First edition, rare.

Dubuat-Nançay (1732-1787), diplomat and historian is seen as one of Cantillon's disciples because of his emphasis upon the standard of living and his treatment of luxury. He differed

from Cantillon, however, both in his general philosophy and in his analysis of social problems. Thus he believed that the ruin of France could be averted only through the restoration of a feudal regime. In his emphasis upon agriculture he resembled Sully and the agrarians; in his notion of a providential natural order and of the net productivity of agriculture, the physiocrats. Unlike Cantillon, Dubuat-Nançay was a populationist in that he explicitly favored, with some qualification, as large a population as could be supported in life and health on a given territory. See for an elaborate analysis of the work and ideas of Dubuat-Nançay: J.J. Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 144-150.

11 DUPIN, CH. *Système de l'Administration Britannique en 1822, considéré sous les rapports des finances, de l'industrie, du commerce et de la navigation, d'après un exposé ministériel*. Paris, Bachelier, 1823. - (*Bound with:*) (FRISELL, F.) *De la Constitution de l'Angleterre, et des changemens principaux qu'elle à éprouvés, tant dans son esprit que dans sa forme, depuis son origine jusqu'a nos jours; avec Quelques remarques sur l'ancienne constitution de la France. Par un Anglais. Seconde édition*. A Paris, Chez le Normant, 1820. - (*Bound with:*) SEPTENNALITE, LA, *du Parlement d'Angleterre, ou Journal des Discussions, qui ont eu lieu dans les deux chambres lors de cette proposition; suivi des opinions de Tindal, Smollet, Belsham, Coxe et Blackstone, Publicistes Anglais. Extrait de l'Histoire du Parlement d'Angleterre*. Londres, Treuttel et Würtz, Treuttel fils et Richter, 1824. 3 volumes in one. (4), 160 pp.; 100 pp.; 174 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

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

First edition.

Baron Charles Dupin (1784-1873), mathematician, engineer, politician, peer of France and Senator of the Second Empire. Charles Dupin favored representative institutions about which he wrote in his *Lois fondamentales de la France* (1814). He visited England several times between 1816 and 1819 and during these trips he assembled most of the material that served him so well in the composition of some of his more important works.

Second work: The name of the author is given by Barbier who writes that the name of the author appeared on the title page of the fourth edition. The first and second edition were both published in 1820.

Fraser Frisell (1774-1846), a friend of Chateaubriand and Joubert, was educated at the University of Glasgow. He was in France in 1793 when he was thrown in jail following the decree of the Convention ordering the arrest of strangers. On the renewal of the war in 1803 he was again in France, and was thrown again in jail although not for long. He took up residence in Paris for the remainder of his life. Frisell was a man of considerable accomplishments. Chateaubriand called him 'le Gréco-Anglais.'

Third work: First edition (?).

Deals with the seven years term of the English parlement.

12 (DURRET.) Voyage de Marseille à Lima, et dans les autres lieux des Indes Occidentales. Avec une exacte Description de ce qu'il y de plus remarquable tant pour la Geographie, que pour les Mœurs, les Coûtumes, le Commerce, le Gouvernement & la Religion des peuples; avec des notes & des figures en taille-douce. Par le Sieur D*** A Paris, Chez Jean-Baptiste Coignard, 1720. With 6 engraved plates, four of which are folding and including a plan of Lima. Two parts in one volume. xxxv, [1, blank], 282, 244, [2] pp. 12mo. Nineteenth-century half morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 950

European Americana 720/78; Sabin 21437; James Ford Bell Library D354; Gove, *The Imaginary Voyage in Prose Fiction*, p. 233; Conlon 20:394; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; Goldsmiths' 5610; not in Kress or Einaudi.

First edition of this scarce book which, although suggesting to be an account of a voyage to South America, is actually a work of fiction. Durret himself claims that it was based on an account by the "Sieur Bachelier" to which he only added notes and of which improved the style. This however is not correct, the work is by Durret.

"Chapter 17 of the first part and chapter 19 contain descriptions of Santa Catharina and Brazil in general. The letter is signed "Durret," but the account is by Bachelier, a surgeon. Father Labat believes this was an imaginary voyage" (Borba de Moreas, i, p. 281).

"Récit, selon Barbier, plein de bévues et de contradictions, car D. l'aurait fait sans sortir de chez lui. Détails sur les mœurs, et sur les coutumes nuptiales de Malte, du Maroc, des Canaries, du Brésil, du Chili, du Pérou, de Madagascar, etc." (INED 1678.)

"Contains useful information on the products of the South American coast" (James Ford Bell Library). - Title page cut short at foot.

13 FLACHSLANDEN, (J.B.A.) DE. Réflexions sommaires et impartiales sur l'utilité de l'ordre de S. Jean de Jerusalem, et sur les dangers de sa suppression en France. (Drop-head title). (Paris), (At end:) De l'Imprimerie de P.F. Gueffier, (1789). 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Not in Martin & Walter.

The author was 'Grand-Turcopolier de l'Ordre de Malthe', and deputy from Alsace.

On the necessity to preserve the religious order, which protects all who deal with maritime commerce in the Levant and the mediterranean areas against piracy.

14 FOURIER, CH.F.M. La fausse industrie morcelée, répugnante, mensongère, et l'antidote, l'industrie naturelle, combinée, attrayante, véridique, donnant quadruple produit (et perfection extrême en toutes qualités, added to title of volume 2). Paris, Bossange père, l'auteur, 1835-1836. 2 volumes bound in 1. 8vo. Modern half calf, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, original covers preserved, uncut.

€ 1200

Del Bo, *Fourier*, 7; Kress C.3953; Goldsmiths 29298; Einaudi 1952; Stammhammer, i, 80.

First edition.

The collation, which is very difficult and irregular, is identical with the collation given by Del Bo. It is one of the rarest works by Fourier, not reprinted in the *Oeuvres Complètes* and one of the most important of his later works. It was intended as the continuation of his "Réforme industrielle", of which the plan of the work was revised almost without interruption (and at the same time answering continuous criticism from the press) which led to a very irregular pagination. The principles and ideas of Fourier however remain the same. - Lightly browned, with the original covers which is very rare.

15 (GAYOT DE PITAVALE, F.) Question d'Etat: Fille réclamée par deux mères. A Paris, Chez Nicolas le Gras, 1716. (2), 26 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 150

Not in Conlon.

First edition ?

Deals with the substitution of a girl in 1709 by a mid-wife and claimed by both the real mother and the assumed mother. The memo is written for Jean Chalant, weaver in Lyons and for Jeanne Pesche, his wife, and for Antoinette Servant, widow of Jean-Louis Pesche, defendants, against Gasparde Decousu, 'fille majeure', claimant.

16 (GIMAT DE BONNEVAL, J.-B.) Fanfiche ou les mémoires de Mademoiselle de *** Première partie [- Seconde Partie]. A Peine, 1748. Two volumes in one. vi, 117, (1) pp.; (2), 121, (3) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, edges red, small damage to upper lower joint.

€ 300

Conlon 48:507; Cioranescu 31168.

First edition.

Libertine novel characterized by Gay (vol. ii, p. 234) as "dénouement noir." - Ex-libris and ticket on front paste-down.

17 (GIN, P.L.C.) Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. A Genève, 1777. (4), (2, Avis au Lecteur, blank), vii, (1, blank), 316, (4, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 700

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

Rare first edition of this work which is primarily a defence of monarchic government against the theories of Montesquieu and Mably, 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.

'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). '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). - Some annotations concerning author and book on verso front free blank. A very nice copy with good

margins, and an interesting copy: after the title-page there is a "Avis au Lecteur", reading: "Ce livre n'ayant pas été imprimé sous les yeux de l'Auteur, il s'y est glissé plusieurs fautes typographiques. On a corrigé les plus importantes dans l'Errata qui est à la fin de cet Ouvrage." Both this "avis" and the errata are almost always lacking in copies usually found, the errors in those copies not being corrected.

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

€ 500

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

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

Upon its first publication in 1669, also anonymously and outside France, the identity of the author was discovered and he was put in the Bastille (for 15 days). The author may be considered as a precursor of Vauban and Castel de Saint Pierre for his revolutionary ideas of reforming the tax system, and for his ideas concerning the clergy, commerce and protestants, etc. 'In Colbert's time Paul Hay, marquis de Chatelet, and forerunner of Vauban, pointed out that extreme poverty conducted to death and disease and thus served to depeople rural regions; that tax reforms were necessary to improve economic conditions. Although he opposed the association of rural with urban workers, on the ground that the former would become insolent and acquire corrupt customs, he asserted, like Colbert, that man's happiness is the end of 'la politique.' He condemned the expulsion of the Huguenots as unchristian' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 12). Spengler also points to the fact that this work inspired some of Vauban's ideas on taxation. See also: Vignes, *Origines de la dîme de Vauban*. The *Réflexions* added under the pseudonym of Ormegregny are by Pierre Dumoulin. They deal with the two chapters concerning the clergy and the protestants.

19 (HERZEN, A. PSEUD.:) ISKANDER. *Kontsy i nachala. S predisloviem avtora. Norrkoeping, Eric Biornström, 1863. (2), iv, (2, blank), 96 pp. 8vo. Sewn in the original yellow printed covers.*

€ 500

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

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

Alexander Herzen (1812-70) was a prominent nineteenth-century Russian social thinker and is known as the 'father of Russian socialism.' Early in his intellectual development, Herzen was influenced by German idealist thinkers such as Schiller and Schelling. He believed in the autonomy and dignity of the individual and opposed forces, such as family and state, that oppressed the individual. Later, under the influence of French socialist thinkers such as Charles Fourier, Herzen's thought became more radical. Herzen projected his earlier concern for the oppressed individual onto society at large and he became a supporter of socialism. The socialism he envisioned was a loose federation of self-governing communes. Only in such a system could the ideal society be achieved- according to Herzen that society would be a free association of individuals which provided for the full flowering of each personality. Herzen initially placed his hopes for this future order in the European socialist movement. After the failure of the 1848 revolutions to achieve socialist principles, however, Herzen became disillusioned about European prospects and turned his attention to Russia. Herzen argued that socialist transformation would actually come first to Russia because communal institutions such as the peasant commune survived and bourgeois attitudes hadn't yet emerged. This sense of the advantages of Russian 'backwardness' was influential among the Populists in the 1870s. Herzen has been called a 'gentry revolutionary.' The illegitimate son of a wealthy landowner, Herzen viewed the gentry as a progressive class. The revolution he envisioned was for the people but not necessarily by them. Also, his socialism was a national destiny rather than a class one, and because he promoted the value of individualism in collectivist form--in other words, the full flowering of the individual could best be realized in a socialist order. Among Herzen's works are *From the Other Shore* (1848-50) and *The Russian People and Socialism* and his autobiography, *My Past and Thoughts*.

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

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

21 (HOLBACH, P.H.D.TH. D'.) *Système social, ou Principes naturels de la morale et de la politique. Avec un examen de l'influence du gouvernement sur les moeurs.* Londres (Amsterdam, M.M. Rey), 1773. 3 volumes in 1. viii, 218, (2) pp.; (4), 174, (2) pp.; (4), 166, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with leather labels and gilt lettering, gilt triple line fillet on sides, lightly worn.

€ 800

Vercruyse 1773-A4; Naville 419; Thomas, *Checklist*, 78; Kress S.4739; Goldsmiths 10952; Einaudi 2911; Higgs 5873; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France, 1769-1789*, 662.

First edition.

Paul-Henri Dietrich Thiery d'Holbach (1723-1789), the foremost exponent of atheistic materialism and the most intransigent polemicist against religion in the Enlightenment. On settling in Paris, Holbach had associated with the younger *philosophes* who, with Diderot, d'Alembert and Rousseau, were grouping around the *Encyclopédie*, to which he also became a major contributor. His *Salon* soon became the main social center, and a sort of intellectual headquarters, for the Encyclopedist movement. Among those attending were Diderot, Grimm, Helvétius, d'Alembert, Rousseau, Boulanger, Condillac, Naigeon, Turgot, and Condorcet. The Baron also counted among his acquaintances many foreigners, notably Hume, Gibbon, Smith, Priestley, Walpole, Garrick, Sterne, Beccaria and Franklin. It is little surprising that Holbach was also known as *le premier maître d'hôtel de la philosophie*. Almost everything he wrote - whether because it expounded atheism and materialism, attacked Christianity, or castigated absolute monarchy, the state church, and feudal privilege- was highly subversive under the *Ancien régime* and could have exposed him to the severest penalties. Consequently, his innumerable manuscripts were usually forwarded through secret channels to Holland for publication, after which the books were smuggled back into France.

22 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) *L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques.* A Londres, Chez J. Nourse, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint, 1767. (2), vii, (1, Fautes à Corriger), 511, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, modern marbled boards, upper joint repaired.

€ 3500

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

First edition, the rare 4to edition.

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

Catherina II of Russia invited the author to her court, and it provoked Voltaire's *l'Homme aux quarante écus* and Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux Philosophes économistes*.

23 LETTRE à Monseigneur Comte d'Artois, Sur la Séance Royale. No place, no date (1789). - (With:) SECONDE Lettre à Monsieur le Comte d'Artois. No place, no date (1789). Two pieces. 8 pp.; 14 pp. 8vo. Disbound.

€ 200

Conlon 89:9819 (first piece, attributed to L.P. Manuel) & 89:6352 (second piece): Tourneux i, 1015 (first piece, attribution to L.P. Manuel) & iv, 21460 (second piece); Martin & Walter 22831 (slightly different title, listed under L.P. Manuel, and also listed in *Anonymes*, 8298 with the title offered here), second piece not in Martin & Walter; Monglond i, col. 86 (first piece, slightly different title just as Martin & Walter 22831 and also attributed to L.P. Manuel) and i, col. 180 (second piece).

These "Letters" to the Comte d'Artois urge him to take responsibility as Prince of the Blood and to accept the changed situation in France and to provide leadership. It pleads for the recall of Necker and informs the Comte d'Artois about public opinion concerning his person and warns the Count d'Artois that civil war or something similar is eminent.

The Comte d'Artois was a brother of Louis XVI, an émigré, and was King of France (1824-1830) as Charles X. Artois became the leader of the cabal at the court of Louis XVI most interested in blocking significant institutional reform during the years immediately preceding the French Revolution. When the Notables convened they were organized into seven bureaus, each presided over by a prince of the blood. Artois, as chairman of the Second Bureau, was in a position to exercise some leadership. His comments during the debates within the committee furnish excellent examples of his ideas at this time. Artois insisted that property owners have the preponderant voice in the proposed assemblies because he felt the wealthy were the most enlightened. The count opposed the creation of a national assembly and indicated his lack of interest in giving Protestants civil rights or revising the criminal code. At the second Assembly of Notables, Artois' Second Bureau rejected the double representation for the Third Estate in the Estates General. Artois then joined the other princes of the blood in presenting a *Memorial* to Louis XVI in which they insisted that "only the separation of the orders, the right to deliberate separately, the equality of votes of the three orders" was constitutional. His leadership of members of the nobility and clergy who opposed significant institutional changes contributed substantially to the conditions that made the Revolution possible (see: *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, i, pp. 29 ff.) This same *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799* (vol ii, pp. 628 ff) has an entry on Pierre-Louis Manuel and gives, on page 629, the content of the first letter. - Both pieces are signed "L'Ami du Tiers."

24 LETTRE à un petit capitaliste de Province sur les nouvelles entreprises de messageries. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de Lachevardiere, (1829). 40 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Original edition dealing with the monopoly of freight companies and their services.

Dated: Paris, le 10 décembre 1829.

25 (LONGCHAMPS, P. DE.) Histoire impartiale des événemens militaire et politique de la dernière guerre dans les quatre parties du monde. A Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1785. 3 volumes. 558, (2) pp.; 523, (1) pp.; (2), 620 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 600

Sabin 41905; Echeverria & Wilkie 785/61; Chadenat 5574; not in JFBL; not in Leclerc; cf.: Fay 21. First edition.

The work deals basically with the repercussions of the American Revolution as seen in other parts of the world, it is devoted largely to the part that France played in America during the Revolution, and is one of the earliest of French accounts concerning the war. And although obviously the emphasis is on among others military operations, the author also considers, diplomatic, commercial and political issues.

26 (MALVAUX, J. DE). Les moyens de détruire la mendicité en France, en rendant les mendiants utiles à l'état sans les rendre malheureux; tirés des mémoires qui ont concouru pour le prix accordé en l'année 1777, par l'Académie des Sciences, arts & belles lettres de Chaalons-sur-Marne. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. Chaalons-sur-Marne, Seneuze, Paindavoine, Delalain, 1780. viii, 512, (4) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 750

Kress B.295; Goldsmiths 12061; Granier, *Bibliographie Charitable* 1337; cf.: INED 3039; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 129; not in Einaudi.

Second, improved edition of this important text 'rempli de vues ingénieuses et de faits spécieux qu'on ne saurait trop méditer' (Coquelin & Guillaumin) which was first published in 1779.

'Moyens propres à supprimer la mendicité (politique, moraux, coactifs, etc). S'attacher à détruire la mendicité illégitime. Ce n'est pas par les hôpitaux, jugés néfastes, mais par le travail qu'on aide les mendiants, qu'ils soient valides ou invalides; Malvaux admet néanmoins l'existence de bonnes oeuvres, de Monts-de-Piété, de loteries, etc. Enfin, il propose de supprimer ce qu'il estime être les sources de la mendicité, telles l'usure, la prostitution, etc' (INED). - Stamp in blank portion of title-page, upper outer corner of title-page with a small repair.

27 MANGIN, A. De l'Usurpation des Titres commerciaux. Paris, Librairie de Cournol, 1863. 63, (1) pp. 8vo. Original printed covers, uncut and unopened.

€ 175

First edition.

Deals with the law, discussed in 1863, to modify to a certain extent the Code de Commerce by creating a new commercial enterprise in addition to those already recognized by the law: the société à responsabilité limitée (SARL.) Those already legally known were: sociétés anonyme, sociétés en commandite, and sociétés en nom collectif. Page 25-end contain the 'pièces justificatives.' - With the stamp 'timbre imperial' on verso title-page and on a number of other pages.

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

€ 700

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

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

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

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

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

29 MARCHANGY, (L.A.F. DE.) Plaidoyer de M. Marchangy dans la cause entre le sieur Malte-Brun, auteur de la Géographie de toutes les Parties du Monde, et du Précis de la Géographie universelle, et le sieur Dentu, éditeur de la Géographie moderne de Pinkerton, traduite par M. Walckenaer, et publiée en 1804. Questions de plagiat et de contrefaçon, et plainte en calomnie. A Paris, (at end:) Imprimerie de Poulet, 1811. 64 pp. 8vo. Sewn, contemporary blind covers, uncut.

€ 125

First edition of this trial concerning plagiarism and counterfeiting.

Louis-Antoine-François de Marchangy, lawyer and writer. He rose to fame as both a literary figure and a prominent prosecutor for the Restoration government. His most famous case was his prosecution of the four sergeants of La Rochelle who were executed in 1822 for their part in a Carbonari plot to overthrow the government. His summary for the prosecution lasted five hours and was published as a 196-page book. In numerous other cases, he supported the repressive conservative government against the liberal opposition.

30 MARSEILLE et les chemins de fer français. Paris, Imprimerie de E. Brière, 1862. 31, (1 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, small spot on front cover.

€ 125

Discusses the economic consequences of an improved north-south connection in France and argues for both better and new railway connections in the country.

31 (MASSON, P.J.) Instruction sur les Affaires contentieuses des Négocians, La manière de les prévenir, ou de les suivre dans les Tribunaux. A Paris, Chez Le Clerc, A Charleville, Chez Raucourt, 1786. xviii, (2), 492 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, two very light and minor defects to sides.

€ 450

Goldsmiths 13195; Camus 2220 (for the 1736 edition of Masson's work); not in Kress; Einaudi 3788 (1736 edition); not in Mattioli.

This work is a new edition, considerably enlarged and rearranged by Le Clerc, 'syndic de la librairie', of Masson's *Instruction sur les Lettres de Change*, the 1739 edition and which was first published in 1736.

32 MEMOIRE pour les prieurs du Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers de la ville de Marseille, Intimés en appel de Sentence rendue par les Lieutenans-Généraux de Police de ladite ville le 17 Septembre 1781, Défendeurs en Requête incidente du 2 Janvier 1782, & Demandeurs en Requête incidente du 23 Avril suivant. Contre Joseph Chabert, Maître Cordonnier, en qualité de Fermier des Impositions du Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers, & le sieur Bouche, sa caution, de la ville de Marseille, Appellans, Demandeurs, & Défendeurs. (Drop-head title). A Aix, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, Imprimeur du Roi, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE pour Joseph Chabert, Fermier de l'imposition établie par le Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers de la ville de Marseille, & Lazare Bouche sa caution, Appellans de Sentence rendue par les Lieutenans-Généraux de Police de la même Ville le 17 Septembre 1781, & Demandeurs en Requête incidente tendante en ampliation d'appel envers les deux Sentences rendues par les même Officiers le 25 dudit mois, Défendeurs en Requête incidente du 23 Avril, en appel in *quantum contra* de ladite Sentence. Contre Les Prieurs des Maîtres Cordonniers de ladite Ville, Intimé, Défendeurs & Demandeurs. (Drop-head title). A Aix, de l'Imprimerie de la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Pour les Prieurs des Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille. Sur la Réponse du sieur Chabert. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez André d'Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) BRIEVE Réponse au dernier Mémoire des Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille, intitulé: Observations. Pour le sieur Chabert. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Sur la Brieve Réponse de Chabert, Pour les Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez André Adibert, Imprimeur du Roi, vis-à-vis le College, 1782. Five works on one volume. 46 pp.; 46 pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; 9, (1) pp. Small folio. Modern boards.

€ 300

None of these items in Conlon.

Each work has a very nice engraved head-piece, and the place, name of printer and date are printed in these head-pieces. The head-piece of the fourth work depicts a castle and a house.

Deals with the right of tax collecting (tax-farming) by Chabert and the predicted amounts of money to be collected. Chabert won the right to collect the taxes among the members of the guild, and for which right he paid the guild of cobblers, but revenues fell far behind what was predicted/expected. At least one of the reasons was the emigration of vast numbers of "garçons" as a response to measures taken by the guild itself, another the departure of many cobblers after a large fleet had left Marseille. The question here is if Chabert is entitled to discounts or refunds of money he already paid to the guild and if he is to be held accountable for failing to collect the predicted/expected sums of money.

The first text is preceded by a handwritten summary of the entire matter of two pages, the second piece has handwritten annotations at the end stating the Chambre de Tournelle affirmed the verdict by arret of 16 July 1782: the second piece finds the guild (the Maîtres Cordonniers) guilty.

33 (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) *Essai sur le despotisme*. Seconde édition, Augmentée & corrigée par l'Editeur de cet ouvrage. Londres, 1776. (2), viii, 308 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments with label and gilt lettering, lightly shaved, corners somewhat bumped.

€ 450

Goldsmiths 11518; INED 3188 (1831 edition); Martin & Walter 24430; Higgs 6537 (for the first and second edition).

Second, revised, enlarged and corrected edition.

Philosophical and political study on despotism and its effects it pretents to refute the theories of Rousseau while the author in reality attacks straight forward the government. Still to the point remains his remark that: 'La nation finit toujours par être plus puissante que le tyran lorsque le pouvoir arbitraire parvenu à son dernier délire a dissous tous les liens de l'opinion et épuisé les ressources que la terre offre à ceux qui la cultivent en liberté. Ainsi les hommes se vengent tôt ou tard.' 'Dans cet insolent libelle, intitulé *Essai sur le Despotisme*, sous couleur de réfuter les théories de Jean-Jacques sur la bonté naturelle de l'homme, l'auteur s'attaquait de front aux pouvoirs' (Duc de Castries, *Mirabeau*, p. 105). Important work proclaiming democratic ideas and openly attacking despotism: 'Après cette vue philosophique générale, l'ouvrage s'attaquait seulement au 'despotisme d'un seul' (Duc de Castries, op.cit.) - With the errata at the end of page 308.

34 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE & F. QUESNAY.) *L'Ami des Hommes, ou traité de la Population*. Nouvelle édition, Augmentée d'une quatrième Partie & de Sommaires. No place, 1758-1760. 6 parts in 8 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, very lightly rubbed, some unobtrusive spots to bindings.

€ 600

I-III: L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population. Nouvelle édition, Augmentée d'une quatrième Partie & de Sommaires. No place, 1759. With engraved frontispiece. x, (6), 391, (1) pp.; (10), 534 pp.; (10), 526 pp.

IV: L'Ami des Hommes. Quatrième Partie. Précis de l'organisation, ou Mémoire sur les États provinciaux. No place, 1758. (4), iv, 282 pp.

V: L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la Quatrième Partie. No place, 1758. (2), 464 (pages 459-464 misnumbered 145-150) pp. Contains: Réponse aux objections, pp. 1-314, and the Questions intéressantes sur la Population, l'agriculture et le commerce, pp. 315-464.

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

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

VIII: L'Ami des Hommes, Suite de la VI. Partie. Tableau Oeconomique avec ses Explications. No place, 1760. With 6 engraved folding tables. (4), 228, (4) pp. The pages 13/14, 19/20, 65/66, 75/76 and 97/98) are cancels.

- With bookplate: Ex-Libris A.R.

35 MOHEAU. Recherches et considérations sur la population de la France. A Paris, Chez Moutard, 1778. With 1 folding table and many tables in the text. 2 parts in 1 volume. xv, (1, corrections & additions), 280, 157, (4, approbation, privilège, corrections & additions du Tome II), (1, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, joints very lightly rubbed.

€ 1500

Kress B.135; Goldsmiths 11690; Einaudi 3956 (incomplete copy, lacking the first 280 pages with the tables); INED 3221; Leblanc 194; Mattioli 2450.

Scarce first edition.

This statistical writer of the 18th century scarcely received at the time due acknowledgement of his deserts. Spengler, in his *French predecessors of Malthus*, writes: 'Of the eighteenth-century writers on population none was more competent and judicious than M. Moheau.'

This, his most famous work, was even attributed to A.J.B.R.A. de Montyon, whose secretary he was. The first part of this work, which was inspired by Messance's earlier study and which embodied some of Messance's statistical data, is a statistical description of the population of France, while the second part deals with the analysis of the factors that influence population growth. For a complete account of Moheau's work see Spengler's "Moheau, Prophet of Depopulation" in the *Journal of Political Economy*, XLVII (1939), pp. 648-677. McCulloch in his *Literature of Political Economy*, speaks highly of it, moreover recommending the author's books as a model for similar work (Palgrave, ii, p. 779).

36 NAPOLEON - COLLECTION des Lois, Décrets Impériaux, Arrêtes, Avis du Conseil d'État, Instructions, et decisions Ministerielles relatives, 1. Aux Domaines engagées, 2. Aux Decomptes pour aliénations de biens nationaux, 3. Aux rentes dues à l'Etat, 4. A l'affranchissement des commenderies, et des bénéfices à patronage laïque, Dont l'exécution a été ordonnée dans les neuf Départemens des 27^{me} et 28^{me} Divisions Militaires par Décret Impérial du 27 décembre 1807 portant l'établissement d'un Conseil extraordinaire de liquidation à Turin, pendant l'année 1808. Turin, Chez Dominique Orgeas, 1808. 104 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond.

Collection of laws, decrees, etc. following a decree issued by Napoleon December 27, 1807, aiming at a restructuring and/or liquidation of the various leased lands, interests due, national possessions, etc. in the 9 departments of the 27th and 28th "Divisions Militaires": covering the region of the Piemonte in Italy.

- First few pages with a small stain, title with a stamp in the upper outer corner (A Robinson Crusoe, 38 Rue Saint-Jean, Bellay (Ain))

37 NAPOLEON - PROCES-VERBAL des séances de la Commission du Conseil des Anciens, créée par la loi du 19 Brumaire an 8 (10 novembre 1799). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, (1799). (4), 439, (1 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, contemporary blind covers, uncut, unopened, lower cover partly torn off.

€ 350

Not in Martin & Walter.

First edition.

The Council of Ancients agreed to move the legislature to Saint-Cloud, outside Paris, on 9 November 1799. The move much facilitated Bonaparte's coup d'état and the Council of Ancients did not survive the coup it had facilitated. At Saint-Cloud on 10 November, the Five Hundred actively opposed Bonaparte when he appeared before them. The Ancients, however, were more submissive; after troops loyal to Bonaparte had ejected the opposition from the lower house, the remaining deputies voted the abolition of the Directory, its replacement with a three-man executive, and the establishment of provisional commissions chosen from the two councils. See at length: *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, i, pp. 253-255. Interesting documentation marking the end of the Council of Ancients. - At head of title: Corps législatif. Browned and partially dampstained.

38 NAPOLEON III - PIAT. Candidature de Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, représentant du peuple à la présidence de la République. (Drop-head title). (Paris), N. Chaix, dated at top of page 1: 4 novembre 1848. 2 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 75

Bibliothèque Nationale, *La révolution de 1848. Exposition* (1948), 806 & 808b.

Leaflet of propaganda, accompanied by a ballot paper (page 2). At end printed name of Général Piat.

39 (NECKER, J.) *Eloge de Jean-Baptiste Colbert*, discours qui a remporté le prix de l'Académie Française, en 1773. Paris, J.B. Brunet & Demonville, 1773. - (Preceded by:) CHAMFORT, (S.R.N.) DE. *Eloge de Molière*. Discours qui a remporté le prix de l'Académie Française en 1769. Paris, Ve. Regnard & Demonville, 1769. - (Followed by:) LA HARPE, (J.F.) DE. *La navigation*. Ode qui a remporté le prix de l'Académie Française, en 1773. Paris, J.B. Brunet & Demonville, 1773. - (Followed by:) LE BEAU. *Eloge de M. le comte d'Argenson*, lu à la rentrée de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres. A Paris, Chez Panckoucke, 1765. 4 works bound in 1 volume. (8), 135 pp.; 15, (3) pp.; 14 pp.; 30 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt coat of arms of Aurengre on both sides, slightly worn and bumped.

€ 700

First work: INED 3360; Conlon 73:1090; Kress 6958; Goldsmiths 10954; Higgs 5713; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'It has been noted that Necker retired from active direction of his bank in 1772. From that date his goal was evidently a career in the government. The appearance a year later of his *Eloge de Colbert* was widely recognized as his bid for the post of finance minister, as well as his reform program if appointed. He entered the book in competition for the prize of eloquence annually offered by the Académie française. The Academy conferred the prize on the *Eloge de Colbert* after it was read to them by d'Alembert in August 1773. (.....) the *Eloge de Colbert* is an important document in Necker's political and ministerial career. It provides an introduction to the themes he was to expound later. It also indicates the nature of his ambition, for he unveiled himself in it' (Robert D. Harris, *Necker. Reform Statesman of the Ancien Régime*, pp. 47ff.)

- Handwritten name in blank outer margin of title-page.

Second work: Conlon 69:648.

First edition.

Third work: Conlon 73:950.

First edition.

Fourth work: Conlon 65:962.

First edition.

- For the coat of arms on the binding see: Olivier, xi, pl. 1106.

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

€ 800

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

First edition and rare.

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

41 PAINE, TH. Le sens-commun, adressé aux habitans de l'Amérique. Traduit sur la dernière édition, publiée à Londres, par l'auteur. A Paris, Chez Buisson, 1793. vii, (1), 118, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

€ 400

Martin & Walter 26325; Sabin 58217; Fay 31; Echeverria & Wilkie 793/93.

Fourth French edition, Griffet de la Beaume's translation. The first French edition was anonymously published in Rotterdam in 1777, and then published in 1791 in Paris and saw two editions in that year.

'This pamphlet, which appeared for the first time in 1776 in Philadelphia, prepared the way for the Declaration of Independence in July; with its attack on the monarchy, its denial that the much lauded English constitutional system was fitted for the needs of the American colonies and its appeal to the economic advantages of independence, it crystallized the sentiment for separation' (Ernest Barker in ESS, volume xi, p. 530). The book was an extraordinary success and considered by far the most influential pamphlet of the early American revolution.

42 PENN - MARSILLAC, J. La vie de Guillaume Penn, fondateur de la Pensylvanie; premier législateur connu des États-Unis de l'Amérique. Ouvrage contenant l'historique des premiers fondemens de Philadelphie, des loix et de la Constitution des États-Unis de l'Amérique, des principes et actions de la Société des Amis (vulgairement connus sous le nom de Quakers, etc.) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie du Cercle Social, 1791. 2 volumes. 264 pp.; 294 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering to spines, marbled boards, extremities very lightly shaved.

€ 400

Sabin 44820; Fay 28; Howes M.323; Muller 1201; JFBL M184; Echeverria & Wilkie 791/56.

First edition.

'A laudatory biography used as a vehicle for promoting democratic ideas in France' (JFBL).

Based almost exclusively on Penn's own writings, from which liberal excerpts are quoted. The appendix gives the text of several documents, including the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776" (Wilkerson). The work includes a description of Philadelphia as well as a printing of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776. The author, who lived several years in America, was a French military physician who had converted to Quakerism and gave up his commission to become a spokesman for French Quakers.

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

€ 900

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

All published.

Edited by E. Vermersch, A. Humbert and M. Vuillaume. Complete collection of this immensely popular journal, which had a very substantial distribution. - This copy is extra-illustrated: it contains 50 lithographed caricature portraits by Mailly and Ch. Vernier and P. Klenck. The caricatures by Mailly and Vernier are all coloured. Each caricature has as heading "La Commune" and they are numbered 1-50. The Mailly & Vernier caricatures are the numbers 9-16; 22-24; 29-48. The others are by P. Klenck. The Mailly & Vernier caricatures are listed in Berleux, *La Caricature Politique en France pendant la Guerre, le Siège de Paris et la Commune (1870-1871)*, p 132 and the caricatures numbers here are the identical numbers for the Berleux listing; the others by Klenck are listed in the same reference work, pp. 102-105. The Klenck caricatures however have been taken from a larger work and the numbers here do not correspond to that much larger work. It is visible that the numbers of the Klenck caricatures have been manipulated to fit into the sequence 1-50. The size of these caricatures is larger than the Pere-Duchene and hence the volume is much larger than the usual Pere-Duchene found.

44 (PLUMART DE DANGEUL, L.J.) Remarques sur les Avantages et les Desavantages de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne, par rapport au commerce et autres sources de la puissance des Etats. Traduction de l'Anglois du Chevalier John Nickolls. Troisième édition. Imprimé à Leyde, et se trouve à Paris, chez les frères Estienne, 1754. Title printed in red and black. vi, (8), 411, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, lightly rubbed, corners a bit bumped.

€ 350

Kress 5382; Goldsmiths 8917; Higgs 743; not in Einaudi (listing two other editions); not in INED (listing another edition); Conlon 54:951.

At least four editions appeared in 1754, of which two are entitled third edition: the present one and another one published in Dresden and augmented with an *Essai sur la Police & le Commerce des Grains*.

The work was being published as a translation but was actually written by Louis-Joseph Plumart (or Plumard) de Dangeul who used the pseudonym of John Nickolis. 'd'Argenson admire beaucoup cet ouvrage, qu'il place même audessus de l'*Esprit des Lois* de Montesquieu' (Stourm, p. 98). 'Documentation particulièrement riche, accompagnée d'observations personnelles sur la population, les classes sociales, le commerce, l'économie' (INED). 'Mid-eighteenth-century populationism is best represented in the works of Plumard de Dangeul, Goyon de la Plambaine and Jaubert. Dangeul was concerned primarily to combat celibacy, the principal check (in his opinion) to population growth; for he looked upon such growth as a "certain sign" of the "health of the body politic", as a stimulator of agriculture and manufactures, and as a partial source of relief to the taxpayers (the cost of government being relatively fixed).' 'The forces unfavorable to population growth operated more powerfully in some social classes than in others. Both the marriage rate and fertility within marriage were lower in the military class than in any other group; they increased in the following order: magistrates, financiers, merchants, artisans, comfortable laborers, and uncomfortable laborers.'

In general, Dangeul concluded, the French social system valued least and burdened most heavily the more useful classes, and thereby checked their increase and that of the population as a whole' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 82-86). The second part of the work deals with England: advantages of its geographical isolation, its natural resources, its government and its commerce.

45 ROUGIER-LABERGERIE, J.B. Essai politique et philosophique sur le commerce et la paix, considéré sous leurs rapports avec l'agriculture. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. C. Forget, 1797. (iii)-xix, (1), 479, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt, gilt ornamental border on sides, marbled edges, very lightly rubbed, some discolouring to front cover.

€ 350

Musset-Pathay 591; INED 3929; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

The present volume starts with an ardent plea for free trade, particularly the free trade in grain: 'free trade increases the income of the state and produces more wealth for the people it also means competition and hence stable prices of bread, of wages and of everything'. Rougier then discusses the problems caused by the present war with England and the benefits that peace would bring for all European nations. He ends with a 'call to philosophers, poets, artists, etc. in favour of the peace'. The work deals in various ways with England: it discusses the last trade agreement with the English, it discusses and favours "prohibitisme" (protectionism) drawn from the English example, he discusses the free trade in grain in England, discusses the financial systems of England and Holland and the effects on the prosperity in both countries, and discusses the reasons that would make England accept a peace treaty.

Contains furthermore numerous considerations on tarif-barriers, credit, population and longevity. Jean Baptiste Rougier, baron de La Bergerie was passionately occupied with agriculture at the time the revolution broke out. He represented the department of the Yonne at the Assemblée Législative. He became prefect of the Yonne in 1800. He was member of many learned societies, among which the Société centrale d'agriculture, and corresponding member of the 'Institut.' - Lacks the half-title, tiny wormhole in outer blank margin of first few leaves. Verso front blank handwritten 'L. de la Bédollière 1867' and a handwritten purchase note dated 1917.

46 (ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR.) Richesse de l'Etat. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). - (Followed by:) (ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR.) Développement du plan intitulé: Richesse de l'Etat, par le même auteur. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). - (Followed by:) (MOREAU, J.N.) Doutes modestes sur la Richesse de l'Etat, ou Lettre écrite à l'auteur de ce système, par un de ses confrères. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez Bonaventure Ruinart, (1763). 3 pieces bound in 1 volume. 8 pp.; 10 pp.; 8 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 450

First work: Cf.: Kress 6135-6; Goldsmiths 9901; Einaudi 4902; Higgs 3000, note; INED 3966; Mattioli 3141.

One of the editions published in the year 1763 when the text was published for the first time. This is the rare 4to edition.

Page 2 contains the *Tableau de répartition de deux millions personnes*. 'This tract, proposing a single tax, graduated in twenty groups of 100.000 taxpayers each, was the anonymous work of a young official. As it was allowed to circulate, the Physiocrats, who had been cowed into silence by the imprisonment of Mirabeau for producing his *Théorie de l'impôt*, (1760), concluded that they might now renew their activities' (Higgs).

Second work: Cf. Kress 6134; Einaudi 4901; Higgs 3270; INED 3963; Mattioli 3140; not in Goldsmiths.

One of the editions of the first year of its appearance, it further elaborates the theories of the author as put forth in his previously published *Richesse de l'Etat*.

Third work: Cf.: Kress 6122; Goldsmiths 9888; Einaudi 4010; Higgs 3001; INED 3275; Mattioli 2475.

First edition.

The starting point of many discussions provoked by Roussel's theory.

47 SAY, J.B. *Lettres à M. Malthus, sur différens sujets d'Économie Politique, notamment sur les causes de la stagnation générale du commerce*. A Paris, Chez Bossange, père et fils; A Londres, chez Martin Bossange, 1820. (8), 184 pp. 8vo. Contemporary paper covers, spine with small loss of paper, inner corner of front cover gone, small loss to upper outer corner of front cover, and front cover somewhat loosening, paper label to spine.

€ 800

Teilhac, p. 376; Kress C.617; Goldsmiths 22780; Einaudi 5115.

First edition.

A collection of five letters written by Say upon reading Malthus' *Principles of Political Economy* in defence of his own theories. Its success was considerable, an English translation was published a year later. Fundamental for the discussion between the classical approach and the opponents. Later Keynes would side with Malthus.

Schumpeter remarked judiciously: 'Say's work is the most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras.' Say opened up new paths, but later authors followed them with more success than he. This was the case with the members of the marginalist school -Carl Menger, Stanley Jevons, and especially Léon Walras- who were able to employ the notion of utility in a much more precise and scientifically valid manner than their common precursor (Walras tended to minimize his debt to Say, but it was nevertheless important). Say is seen primarily as the author of the law of the markets, one of the favorite butts of Keynesian and neo-Keynesian criticism, and this 'law', interpreted and misinterpreted as it has been, may remain his chief title to fame. But perhaps he will be remembered for his power to build on established intellectual traditions and to stimulate other thinkers: there lay his true merit, which only time will confirm (Gaston Leduc in IESS). - Some very light browning and occasional scattered spotting, small stamp on blank portion of title-page. Verso half-title old ownership's entry, verso half-title also the indication that the book was printed by 'Firmin Didot, père et fils'.

48 SEGUIN, A. *Observations sur la nouvelle conception financière présentée à la Chambre des Députés, par M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres, Le 5 janvier 1825; ... Paris, Imprimerie d'Ant. Béraud, Janvier 1825. - (Bound with:) SEGUIN, A. Observations sur le rapport fait au nom de la commission de la Chambre des Députés, charger d'examiner le projet de loi sur la dette publique et l'amortissement. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Février 1825 - (Bound with:) SEGUIN, A. Moyen de parer aux*

principaux inconvéniens des projets ministériels, sur les indemnités et sur la dette publique, en conservant les avantages qu'on peut obtenir de ces projets. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Mars 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Memento, et Barème de la perspective de notre avenir financier, en cas de naufrage de port. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Mars 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Plan Extrait de l'ouvrage sur les finances, en 4 volumes in-8. (Drop-head title). No place, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Causes de la dernière erreur de M. le Président du Conseil des ministres. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de J. Tastu, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Résultats inévitables de l'adaption du projet sur la réduction des rentes. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de J. Tastu, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Balance entre l'avantage pécuniaire de la réduction des rentes, et le désavantage pécuniaire de l'augmentation de leur capital nominal. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. De la nécessité de prescrire une règle positive pour l'emploi des sommes affectées à l'amortissement, dans le cas d'adoption des projets ministériels sur la dette publique. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyens d'acquitter intégralement le milliard des indemnités, et d'atteindre le but politique au quel elles se rattachent; en parant aux principes inconvéniens des projets ministériels sur l'indemnité et sur la dette publique. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Chaignieau jeune, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Régulateur des rentiers, ou guide et résultat des combinaisons et des spéculations rentières qu'engendrera la loi sur la dette publique et l'amortissement; Et considérations sur les disposit que pourroient faire naître, et sur les emprunts que pourroient nécessiter dans l'avenir les besoins et les convenances de la nouvelle ère financière de la France; Neuvième édition. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de C.J. Trouvé, Juillet 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyens d'obtenir le bien que desirent le Roi, le Dauphin, et les Chambres; et d'éviter les maux qui dérivent des conceptions financières de M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres. Paris, Janvier 1826. -(*Bound with:*) (DELON.) Moyens d'exécution, applicables au système de credit public de la France, faisant suite au système fondé en 1816, sous le ministère de M. Corvello; et pouvant servir de réponse à la mesure de réduction de nos cinq pour cent en trois, proposée, par M. de Villèle. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de J.M. Eberhart, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) (VAYSSE DE VILLIERS, R.J.F.) Opinion impartiale d'un capitaliste sur le projet de la réduction des rentes, sur les moyens de remplacer d'une manière avantageuse autant qu'honorable l'économie qui doit en résulter, et sur la nécessité de maintenir l'intérêt a 5 pour 100. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Le Normant fild, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) DERNIER CRI, dernières plaintes, derniers gémissemens des rentiers. Par G.D., Avocat sans Cause. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, Février 1825. 15 works bound in one volume. (4), 120 (misnumbered 119) pp.; one dedication leaf, 38 pp.; 20 pp.; 28 pp.; 119, (1) pp.; (2) pp.; 4 pp.; 23, (1) pp.; 55, (1) pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; (2), xvi, 236, 96 (Appendice) pp. + 4 leaves with tables numbered 111-117; 8 pp.; 15, (1) pp.; 86 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, blue label to spine reading 'Chambres des Députés, session 1825. Objects DIV Tom II', and red label reading 'Réduction de la Rente par Armand Seguin', at foot of spine the number '12' gilt stamped.

€ 900

I: Kress C.1553; Goldsmiths 24599; not in Einaudi.

II: Kress C.1554; Goldsmiths 24600; not in Einaudi.

III: Kress C.1551; Goldsmiths 24598; not in Einaudi.

IV: Kress C.1550; Goldsmiths 24597; not in Einaudi.
V: Kress S.5636; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
VI: Kress C.1548; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
VII: Kress C.1557; not Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
VIII: Kress C.1547; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
IX: Kress C.1549; Goldsmiths 24596; not in Einaudi.
X: Kress C.1552; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
XI: Kress C.1556; Goldsmiths 24602; not in Einaudi.
XII: Kress C.1788; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
XIII: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
XIV: Kress C.1583; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.
XV: Kress C.1407; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

All first or only editions with the exception of number 11.

Armand Séguin made a fortune by winning the contract to supply the French revolutionary armies with boot leather. Napoleon, who had no love for profiteers, tried to reduce his fortune through taxes and fines but failed. Séguin survived the Empire and the Restoration and lived thereafter the life of an eccentric, Balzacian *rentier*, devoting most of his intellectual energies after 1815 to the composition of pamphlets on government finance. He is best known for his memoirs on heat and respiration and as Lavoisier's assistant from 1789 to the latter's death in 1794. - Second work with a printed dedication leaf, the fifth work with a handwritten and signed dedication, the work by Delon (number 13) has a somewhat larger size and has been folded to fit into the volume.

49 SENAC DE MEILHAN, (G.) *Du gouvernement, des moeurs, et des conditions en France avant la Révolution, avec le caractère des principaux personnages du règne de Louis XVI.* A Hambourg, Chez B.G. Hoffmann, 1795. vi, 216 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 500

INED 4142; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths (cf.: 16217); not in Einaudi; Martin & Walter 31376; Escoffier, 64.

First edition and "très rare" according to Escoffier.

Written during the author's exile, this work contains chapters on privileges, debts, taxes, etc., reflections of the Ancien Régime, on the *philosophes*, and deals furthermore with Machault, Terray, Turgot, Necker, Maurepas, Saint-Germain, Pesay, etc. The author states in this work that the growth of wealth in France under Louis XVI had dissolved the social barriers and contributed to the breakdown of the French class system: see at length: Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

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

51 (VENTO DES PENNES, L.N.) *La Noblesse ramenée à ses vrais principes, ou Examen du développement de la Noblesse commerçante*. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint et Saillant, 1759. iv, 307, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 400

Kress 5819; Einaudi 5860; Higgs 1981; INED 4410; Leblanc 217; Conlon 59:1259; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli.

First edition of this work in which Vento agrees with Coyer's insistence on the development of industry and trade but disagrees that this should (also) be a task of the nobility.

'Sans partager l'opinion de Coyer, l'auteur de *La Noblesse Commerçante*, Vento admet cependant la nécessité de développer le commerce, et expose quelques moyens aptes à le favoriser. En outre, Vento juge le célibat des prêtres et des officiers nécessaire, raison qui étaye encore sa théorie selon la noblesse ne doit pas déroger en s'occupant de commerce' (INED). - Some light spotting on title-page.

52 (VITROLLES, E.F.A. D'ARNAUD, BARON DE.) *Note secrète exposant les prétextes et le but de la dernière conspiration*. A Paris, Chez Foulon et Cie, Delaunay et Pélicier & Eymery, 1818. 58, (2 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, contemporary blind covers, uncut.

€ 150

First edition.

The author was an ultraroyalist politician. He served as liaison agent between Talleyrand and the Allied ministers meeting in Chatillon. When Napoléon returned to France in March 1815, he was placed in charge of the movement to organize royalist resistance in the south of France, for which he was imprisoned by Joseph Fouché. Fouché later saved his life in order to use him as an intermediary between himself and the king, who was exiled in Ghent. See at length (under Vitrolles): *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, ii, pp. 1101-02.

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