

*First Complete Commercial History of the Netherlands*

1 (ACCARIAS DE SERIONNE, J.) *Hollands Rijkdom, Behelzende Den Oorsprong van den Koophandel, en van de Magt van dezen Staat; de toeneemende vermeerdering van deszelfs Koophandel en Scheepvaart; de oorzaken, welke tot derzelver aanwas medegewerkt hebben; die, welke tegenwoordig tot derzelver verval strekken; mitsgaders de middelen, welke dezelve wederom zouden kunnen opbeuren, en tot hunnen vorigen bloei brengen. Uit het Fransch vertaald. Vervolgens overgezien, merkelelijk veranderd, vermeerderd, en van verscheiden misslagen gezuiverd, door Mr. Elias Luzac, Advocaat voor den Hove van Holland, Zeeland, en Westfriesland. Eerste deel [- Vierde deel]. Te Leyden, Bij Luzac en van Damme, 1780-1783. 4 volumes. xxii, (2), 370, 144, (38) pp.; xiv, (4), 338, 268, (14) pp.; (10), 416, 128, (16) pp.; (4), 4, 540, 60, (18) pp. 8vo. Near-contemporary boards, spines gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering.*

€ 400

EHB 1246; Kress B.252; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First Dutch translation.

'Considérations économiques et historiques sur les ressources hollandaises. C'est en examinant successivement les sources et les modifications, dues aux siècles, des causes physiques, morales (à savoir: politiques, fiscales et juridiques), et extérieures (progrès de l'agriculture, du commerce et de la navigation), que Luzac conclut à la décadence de ce commerce; moyens de le relever. Nécessité d'une forte population. La révocation de l'Edit de Nantes aurait fait passer en Hollande nombre de familles françaises et aurait été un facteur de son essor démographique' (INED).

This first Dutch edition is much more extensive than the original French edition as Luzac added large numbers of documents to the text to support the thesis developed therein. According to the NNBW, volume 1, p. 1289, this is the first complete commercial history of the Netherlands. - Some worming in a few quires of volume 4, in two cases touching text, I2 and I3 in the same volume with repair to paper in blank upper margin.

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

€ 125

Brunet, i, col. 643.

First edition.

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

*Un Livre Pratique*

3 (BAUDEAU, N.) Avis au peuple sur son premier besoin, ou Petits traités Economiques. Par l'Auteur des Ephémérides du Citoyen. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Hochereau, Desaint, Lacombe, 1768. 3 parts in 1 volume. (2), 152 pp.; 69, (1) pp.; 201, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, gilt lettering, gilt stamped unidentified arms in upper compartment, marbled edges.

€ 1500

Kress 6516; Goldsmiths 10441; Einaudi 4432; INED 273; Higgs 4373; Leblanc 99; Weulersse, i, pp. 160-161.

First edition.

I: Premier Traité sur le commerce des bleds.

II: Second Traité Sur la Mouture des Grains, & sur le Commerce des Farines.

III: Troisième Traité, sur la Fabrication et le commerce du pain, et sur le vrai moyen de pourvoir aux approvisionnements publics.

Nicolas Baudeau (1739-c1792). Born at Amoise, Baudeau entered the church, becoming a Canon and Professor of theology at the Chancelade Abbey. He was subsequently called to Paris in the service of Archbishop de Beaumont. In 1765, Baudeau founded the periodical *Ephémérides du Citoyen*, at that time a journal defending the mercantile system, in opposition to Quesnay and his followers. Baudeau however was converted to Physiocracy in 1766 by Dupont de Nemours and he turned his journal over to the promotion of physiocracy. He was the editor till late 1768 when he handed editorial responsibility to Dupont de Nemours. Perhaps the most interesting of Baudeau's many writings is his systematic exposition and development of the Physiocratic theory of luxury, the most complete version of that theory and as such wrongly ignored. The *Avis au Peuple* 'est un livre pratique, semi-technique, puisqu'il s'agit de mouture et de boulangerie; une oeuvre d'expédient, pourrait-on-dire, écrite en vue de remédier d'urgence à la cherté, 'enfin d'aider aux vues saines et généreuses de l'Administration, qui en de telles circonstances porte seule le poids de la misère du peuple et de l'ignorance des subministrations" (Weulersse). - Lacks the title-page to the third part. Very rare.

*All selected, collected and prefaced by Pierre Bayle*

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

€ 900

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

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

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

When Bayle arrived in Rotterdam on October 30, 1681, the *Dissertation sur l'Essence des Corps* was one of the texts he had taken with him in manuscript, written in his last years at he Academy of Sedan. When he got in contact again with the Amsterdam publisher Henry Desbordes (formerly of Saumur) he got the opportunity to publish this text (March 1684), and to get involved for the first time in editorial, journalistic work in which he would make name with his *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* (started autumn 1684). In the *Dissertation* Bayle tries to defend the central tenet of Cartesianism that the essence of matter consist of extension.

Also Bayle's affirmation and great estimation for Malebranche comes to an expression here for the first time (notably for his *Recherche de la Vérité*) and is defended against attacks of Père Le Valois. Malebranche's philosophy and necessary elaboration of Descartes concepts on the possible interaction between body and soul had formative influence on Bayle's own later ideas in the pivotal questions concerning the real presence of God in the world and Gods relation to 'matter'.

The pages (267)- 333 of this *Recueil de quelques pièces* contain LANION, L'Abbé. Méditations sur la métaphysique par Guillaume Wander. Iouxte 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.

### *Important Source, Presentation Copy to Louis-René Villermé*

5 (BIGOT) DE MOROGUES, (P.M.S.) Recherche des causes de la richesse et de la misère des peuples civilisés. Application des principes de l'économie politique et des calculs de la statistique au gouvernement de l'Etat, dans le but de trouver les moyens d'assurer sa stabilité et sa force, en assurant le bonheur du peuple et sa tranquillité. Par le Bon. de Morogues ..... (Paris), Lith. Th. Delarue, (1834). [6], 649, [1] pp. 4to. Modern half blue morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine, (Atelier Laurenchet), original front cover preserved.

€ 1250

Kress C.3672; Goldsmiths 28401; Coquelin & Guillaumin, p. 177; Granier, *Bibliographie Charitable*, 1412; not in Dada (listing three other works but not this one); Blanqui, ii, p. 406; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie "Utrecht"*, ii, p. 1083.

The only edition, lithographed from the manuscript and done in 100 copies only, this work is extremely rare.

Bigot considered luxury and the inequality of wealth as necessary causes and by-products of modern civilization, but he also recognized the negative effects of industrial capitalism and pleaded for redistribution of the most extreme wealth, poor relief and the foundation of agricultural colonies. His economic views were based on his moral and religious beliefs of which the improvement of the conditions of the most deprived formed an essential part.

The work is an important source for the study of poverty and mendicity in France. Includes quite some statistical information on the conditions of the rural population and labourers, and contains important chapters on the negative effects of industrialization.

Pierre-Marie-Sebastien, Baron de Bigot de Morogues (1776-1840), agronomist, philanthropist, political writer, and member of the Chamber of Peers. Destined for a career in the Navy, a family-tradition, Bigot's future was first altered through the coming of the Revolution, and then through his marriage with Claudinne de Montaudouin. His wife held one of the largest domains in Sologne, the Chateau de la Source, and Bigot became an agronomist. For the next forty years he wrote numerous articles and pamphlets on specific agricultural improvements. Both on his own estates and in local agricultural societies he encouraged the use of new techniques to better the lot of the local peasantry. More broadly, Bigot was interested in the social, economic, and moral conditions of the poor. He emphasized the need for society to educate the young in basic skills so that they could function better in the modern world .... Bigot saw luxury and the inequality of wealth as necessary causes and by-products of modern civilization, but he also recognized the negative effects of industrial capitalism. Economic progress might raise the level of civilization in both the arts and morality, but something had to be done to help the poorer classes who frequently suffered under such progress (*Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration tot the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 106-108.) Bigot's works were part of a wider movement represented by authors such as Villermé, Villeneuve Bargemont, and Buret,

informing an ever-increasing public about what was happening in the big industrial towns. (.....) But all recognized that poverty was keeping step with capitalist concentration, and that it was poverty of an entirely new character, utterly different from that of previous periods; all condemned the idea of unbridled liberalism and drew attention to the need for social legislation (Jacques Droz, *Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848*, p. 63). - The original front cover laid down, with some spots and a bit dirty, small repair causing loss of a few letter in the dedication (see below), title-page not quite clean and with some small loss in blank upper margin, a bit stained in gutter towards the end. Copy with a three-line handwritten dedication on the front cover by the author to Louis-René Villermé.

### *André Morellet's Copy*

6 BLOUNT, T.-P. *Censura celebriorum Authorum sive Tractatus in quo varia virorum doctorum de Clarissimis cujusque Seculi Scriptoribus Indicia traduntur .....* Editio nova; cui accessit judiciorum vernaculo sermone, sive anglicus sive gallicus, sive demum italicus is fuerit in priore exhibitorum accurata in latinum translatio, cum indice locupletissimo. Geneve, Samuelem de Tournes, 1694. With title vignette & title printed in red and black. [8], 1063, [7] pp. 4to. Contemporary blind stamped vellum, double fillet on sides with floral ornament in the corners, blind stamped ornament in the center, foot of spine with some loss.

€ 850

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*, v, p. 414; Lowndes, i, p. 210: "An erudite work, much esteemed by the curious, ....."

Second edition, first published in London, 1690. The 1690 edition gave all quotations in the original (French, Italian, etc.) languages, in this edition all these were translated into the universal scholarly language: Latin.

A vast bibliographic compendium, giving extensive detailed entries containing reviews, reports and critical reviews: *Censura* here of course meaning "census" and not censorship. Among the numerous (around 600) authors (writers, lawyers, philosophers, men of science, etc., etc., and from the Ancients upto the authors own days) here surveyed we find among others: Aldrovandi, F. Bacon, Barclay, Bellarmino, Bembo, Boccaccio, Boccacini, T. Brahe, Calvino, Campanella, Cardano, Chaucer, Copernicus, Dante, Falloppio, Fernel, Galileo, Gassendi, Gesner, Grotius, Guicciardini, Harvey, Van Helmont, Hobbes, Jansenius, Kimchi, Lascaris, Lipsius, Lullus, P. Manutius, Melantone, Pico della Mirandola, T. More, S. Munster, Paracelsus, Petrarch, Filelfo, Possevino, Rabelais, Sabellico, Sadoletto, Sannazaro, Savonarola, Scaliger, Selden, Tasso, Tritemio, Valla, Vesalius, Willis, Wycliff, Zwingli, and countless others. "It is a bibliographical dictionary of a peculiar kind, and may be described as a record of the opinions of the greatest writers of all ages on one another" (DNB, ii, p. 718).

"His *Censura Celebrium Authorum* was first printed at London, 1690, fol. and was reprinted at Geneva, 1694, 4to, and 1710, 4to. This compilation, a work of great erudition and labour, is well known to the critic and the literary historian, but cannot be compared, as Nicéron has attempted, with Baillet's *Jugement des Savans*, Baillet reporting the opinions of others in his own words, but Blount transcribes them literally, which adds considerably to their value" (Alexander Chalmers, *General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. 5 pp. 427-429).

Handwritten marginalia on pages 120 and 194.

Provenance: copy from the library of André Morellet, enlightenment philosopher, economist, academic, encyclopedist and reformer, with his bookplate on front paste-down.

*Proposes a More Moderate System*

7 BOURDON-DESPLANCHES, (L.J.) *Projet nouveau sur la manière de faire utilement en France le commerce des grains*. Par M. Bourdon Desplanches, ancien premier Commis dans les Finances. A Bruxelles, et se trouve à Paris, Chez la Veuve Esprit, 1785. 152 pp. 8vo. Modern half citron morocco, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, a lovely copy.

€ 700

Kress B.820; Goldsmiths 12849; INED 735bis; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 132; not in Einaudi.

First edition, very rare.

It is a reply to Roubaud's work *Representation to the Magistrates* ..... The author denounces the French policies regarding wheat and criticizes the absolute freedom of its trade and circulation. He proposes the maintenance of the legislation in force, but he tempers it by proposing the creation of companies of commerce, which will have the sole authority to import or export in the kingdom. They will have to create, in the important cities, granaries where the farmers and proprietors will be able to carry the unsold grains, which are bought for them at a fixed price. The author concludes his study with a critique of Necker's *Traité de l'Administration des Finances* with regard to the paragraphs relating to grains, which contradict the propositions set out in his own work (Leblanc, our translation). 'The unlimited freedom of the grain trade has many disadvantages for the economy and the population. Bourdon proposes a more moderate system: to set up a trading company entrusted exclusively with the export and import of grain, the establishment of public granaries, the fixing of the price of bread in each place, and so on. This system, moreover, would make it possible to abolish taxes without diminishing the revenues of the king: levying a duty on the quintal of wheat (INED, our translation).

8 BRUN DE LA COMBE, (J.A.) *La France régénérée*. Ouvrage publié par numéros. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1788. 35, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

€ 150

Martin & Walter 5445; INED 851.

First edition.

In 1785 the author had published an important and audacious work *Le triomphe du Nouveau Monde*, which, however, was seized and forbidden immediately upon its publication because of the advanced socialist ideas contained in it (see at length: Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*). In this pamphlet, published at the eve of the Revolution, the author lists 40 articles of general reforms.

'Dans la nomination des députés aux États Généraux, il faut donner la préférence au député marié sur le député célibataire. Titre sur les secours aux indigents et sur les bureaux de charité' (INED). - Quire H misbound, but complete.

9 (BUTEL DUMONT, G.M.) Recherches historiques et critiques sur l'administration publique et privée des terres chez les Romains: depuis le commencement de la République jusqu'au siècle de Jules-César. Dans lesquelles on traite incidemment de leur commerce par rapport aux productions de leur crû, & l'on prouve en même-temps le peu d'influence que l'agriculture a eue sur leurs moeurs. Par l'Auteur de la Théorie du Luxe. A Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1779. (4), xliv, 484, (12) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 450

Musset-Pathay 1648; Kress B.179; Goldsmiths 11796; INED 885; McCulloch, p. 34 (note); Mattioli 474; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Auteur très laborieux et très exact dans ces citations; il a traduit plusieurs ouvrages anglais sur le commerce .... Ouvrage extrêmement remarquable, le meilleur peut-être qui ait été écrit sur le même sujet. Il est très préférable à beaucoup d'autres très recherchés' (Coquelin & Guillaumin). '.... author of a very learned and able treatise 'Sur l'administration des Terres chez les Romains ....' (McCulloch).

### *On Machines and their Impact*

10 (CELNARD, ELIZABETH.) Des Machines, de leur influence sur la prospérité de la nation et le bien-être des ouvriers. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de David, 1831. - (*Followed by:*) (TURCK, L.) Dialogue entre plusieurs ouvriers, sur les avantages des machines. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de David, 1831. - (*Followed by:*) (BERENGER.) De l'influence des mécaniques sur le prix des salaires et le bien-être du peuple. Paris, Imprimerie de David, 1831. Three works bound in one volume. [4], 67, [1] pp.; 32 pp.; 76 pp. 12mo. Original blind paper wrappers, partly loose and damaged, kept in a half morocco slipcase with marbled boards and gilt lettering to spine (Atelier Laurenchet).

€ 725

Kress C.2780; Goldsmiths' 26948; not in Einaudi.

Here collected are three prize winning essays offered to the Société d'Instruction Élémentaire and dealing with the advantages (or disadvantages) of machines in the production processes. The preface to the first work mentions these three works as the winners. All three works argue in favour of industrialization and the advantages of the introduction of mechanical production as means to improve the condition of labourers, combat mendicity and poverty and as having a positive effect on workers income.

The Society for Elementary Instruction was founded in 1815 and encouraged free, nondenominational elementary schools. The society was founded by Lazare Carnot during his brief tenure as minister of the interior in the Hundred Days. Under the Restoration, it attracted the support of such prominent liberals as Benjamin Constant, François Guizot, and Alphonse de Lamartine and served as a moderate and respectable lobby for secular primary education. It was declared a public utility in 1831, which permitted it to raise and disburse funds and to establish independent schools. Publishing a review (*Journal de l'éducation populaire*), the society concerned itself with new methods of teaching, obtaining decent pay and working conditions for elementary school teachers, and awarding medals to outstanding instructors (see: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, vol. ii, pp. 994-995). - A bit loose but cords and stitching intact, uncut.

*The French philosopher's only economic work*

11 CONDILLAC, (E. BONNOT DE). *Le Commerce et le Gouvernement, considérés relativement l'un à l'autre. Ouvrage élémentaire ....* A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Jombert et Cellot, 1776. 2 parts in 1 volume. ix, (1, blank), 587, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on sides, marbled edges, very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

Kress 7201; Einaudi 1208; INED 1162 (edition of 586 pp.); Mattioli 741; Leblanc 109; Lebeau, *Condillac économiste*, pp. 45-52; this edition not in Goldsmiths.

Second edition, published in the same year as the original edition, with the errata corrected and also continuous pagination although differing from the first edition. There is a third edition from the same year in two volumes and separately paginated, without the errata while the errata are only partially corrected (Goldsmiths 11373; Einaudi 1209; and not in Kress). The present edition was newly set and printed.

This is the French philosopher's only economic work, in which he sought to define the principal concepts of value, exchange, and price, and succeeded in constructing a utility theory of value. It has been described by Jevons as 'original and profound' and by H.D. Macleod as 'infinitely superior to A. Smith'. Schumpeter felt their praise to be exaggerated, but states that it 'is a good if somewhat sketchy treatise on economic theory and policy and much above the common run of its contemporaries'. Important text in which the author precedes modern theories of commerce and trade.

Although Condillac obtained a 'permission tacite' to publish his work in Paris, it was nevertheless done with an Amsterdam imprint. Nevertheless it was seized by the 'Chambre Syndicale' and the sale was interrupted. See at length: Belin, *Le Commerce des Livres prohibés*. Higgs 5396 lists 1772 as the year of publication, which is a ghost, the work was reviewed by Baudeau in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1776.

*Influential, Scientifically based monograph*

12 CROUSAZ, J.P. DE. *Traité de l'Education des Enfants. Par J.P. de Crousaz, ....* Tome Premier [- Tome Second.] A la Haye, Chez les Fr. Vaillant & Prevost, 1722. Titles printed in red and black, engraved vignette by Picart, woodcut decorated initials. Two volumes. [20], 471, [1] pp.; [4], 564 pp. 12mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, spine-ends somewhat damaged, joint a bit rubbed with a few short splits, a few minor blemishes, but sound & solid.

€ 900

Conlon 22:437; Buisson, *Dictionnaire de Pédagogie et d'Instruction Primaire*, vol i, p. 624; Cioranescu 21917.

Rare first edition of an influential, scientifically based monograph on the education of children. The work constitutes an important link between 17th century and 18th century ideas on pedagogy. It contains chapters dealing with various educational subjects: an exposition of the qualities of the good father, how to give the first lessons, on the method to expand the knowledge of young children, use of knowledge, how to teach geography, history, ethics, the use of reason in matters of religion and morals, discuss recreation and travel, etc. The work was very influential and Rousseau had read the book (as well as an earlier treatise on education by Crousaz) before writing his famous *Emile*.

De Crousaz (1683-1750), a Swiss theologian and philosopher, was born in Lausanne. He was a many-sided man, whose numerous works on many subjects had a great vogue in their day: he has been described as an *initiateur plutôt qu'un créateur* (an initiator rather than a creator), chiefly because he introduced the philosophy of Descartes to Lausanne in opposition to the

reigning Aristotelianism, and also as a Calvinist pedant (for he was a pastor) of the French abbés of the 18th century. Nevertheless, whether he was an initiator or creator, his *Commentaire sur l'analyse des infiniment petits*, appeared in 1721, made him famous (See: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, vol. ii, pp. 484-6).

He studied in Geneva, Leiden, and Paris, before becoming professor of philosophy and mathematics at the academy of Lausanne in 1700. He was rector of the academy four times before 1724, when theological disputes led him to accept a chair of philosophy and mathematics at Groningen. In 1726 he was appointed governor to the young prince Frederick of Hesse-Kassel (or Hesse-Cassel), and in 1735 returned to Lausanne with a good pension. In 1737 he was reinstated in his old chair, which he retained to his death.

Edward Gibbon, describing his first stay at Lausanne (1752-1755), writes in his autobiography, "The logic of de Crousaz had prepared me to engage with his master Locke and his antagonist Bayle".

Crousaz belonged to the so-called "rationaux", the cream of the European Huguenot intellectual elite, the foremost of whom were Le Clerc, Saurin, Jaquelot, Bernard, Durand, Benoît, Barbeyrac, and Crousaz himself. Their prime aim was to rebuild a viable and stable synthesis of faith and reason, authority and freedom, science and religion, to which Boyle, Locke and Newton in England, Malebranche in France, and Leibniz and Wolff in Germany were all so fervently committed. - Somewhat browned and spotted throughout, else a fine copy.

### *Armchair Traveller ?*

13 (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 Géographie, que pour les Moeurs, 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 he 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 moeurs, 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.

*Treatise against Cromwell*

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

€ 650

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

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

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

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

Originally published as *Relation de la captivité et liberté du sieur Emanuel de Arande, mené esclave à Alger en l'an 1640 .....* (Willems 1974), an account of the author's time in slavery between 1640 and 1642. A new edition was published in 1671, augmented to three parts. The present work is the separate publication of this third part, according to Willems destined for those who had already purchased earlier editions in two parts only. - Signature on title and front paste down: Johann S. Bans (?), ex-libris Bibl. Hammer of Stockholm, recto first blank, and ex-libris Froissart verso first front blank. Scribbling to front paste down, binding loosening

*Ice-skating as an artistic and gracious form of moving*

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

€ 2200

Foster, *Bibliography of Skating*, 35.

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

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

Garcin, as opposed to the English approach, compared skating with dancing and stressed grace and artistry. The work was dedicated to Mademoiselle Gosselin, principal dancer at the Académie Imperial de Musique. In France, it was Marie-Antoinette who introduced skating to the court, and she seems to have been a rather accomplished skater herself. In England the first

club was founded in Scotland, Edinburgh, in 1742, the Edinburgh Skating Club. At the end a short dictionary of ice-skater's terminology is added. The work also gives suggestions as to the choice of skates, how to tie them, and the like; the skaters depicted in various positions have names such as "Le Beau Narcisse", "L'Apollon", "l'Adonis", etc. Garcin's work remained unique and was reprinted some 40 years later, when ice-skating started to attract the attention (and participation) of the general public. - Small hole in page 81/2 affecting a few letters, plate 7 bound between plates 3 and 4, plate 8 bound between plates 5 and 6. Ownership's stamp in blank portion of half-title: Max Machey - Epernay.

### *Fascinating Reports on China*

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

€ 2250

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

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

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

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

€ 1200

Kress 162 (listing a copy with the date 1585 but stating that the first edition was published in 1576); Goldsmiths 229 (year 1585, without further remarks); Einaudi 2776 (without further remarks); not in INED; not in Mattioli; Adams G-1263 (1576 edition); BMSTC (French), p. 209. Second edition, first published in 1576. A contemporary owner changed the date on the title-page back to 1576 by crossing out one x in the date M D LXXXVI. In all copies we have had it always appeared that the date on the title-page had been manipulated: the 'V' is always printed slightly lower and the 'I' always further away from the main characters making up the date. Brunet does not know of any 1585 edition, nor does BMSTC, the Einaudi copy is also dated 1586, nor have we ever seen or handled a 1585 edition.

François Grimaudet (1520-1580), studied in Angers, had a profound knowledge of the Ancient authors. After having spoken about abuses by the clergy, first in the provincial assembly of

Angers, and later in the Provincial States of Orléans, he was accused of heresy and forced to retire. When the catholics took Angers he fled to escape death.

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

### *De Thou Family: their Copy*

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

€ 1500

Original edition, rare.

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

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

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

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

### *In a Masterbinding*

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

€ 1800

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

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

Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Dutch philosopher. Although Hemsterhuis was an admirer of John Locke and Isaac Newton, his inspiration was Platonic and idealistic. His emphasis on

feeling as a source of knowledge makes him a forerunner of the Romantics. His life and philosophy may be divided into two periods. In the first period the *Lettres sur l'Homme et ses rapports* was his principal work, preceded by two small, closely connected treatises, *Lettres sur la Sculpture* and *Lettre sur les Désirs* in which works Hemsterhuis argued that the essence of the aesthetic experience is longing to unite oneself with the art object. This concept became part of his theory of ethics which is set out in the *Lettre sur les Désirs*, and which is further developed in the present work, on which the Platonic dialogues of his second period are based. On the subject of the nature of man Hemsterhuis thought in terms of a dualistic philosophy like Descartes's, but Hemsterhuis' dualism was combined with an empiristic-sensationalistic theory that he probably derived from Locke and Condillac. The theory here developed leads to an individualistic concept of man's moral duties, which is one of the reasons for Hemsterhuis' influence on the German philosophers of *Sturm und Drang* and romanticism. In this first period F.H. Jacobi and J.G. Herder were among Hemsterhuis' admirers (see: *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, iii, p. 475).

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

### *The Anglo-French conflict in America*

20 (HÜBNER, M.) Le Politique Danois, ou l'Ambition des Anglais démasquée par leurs Pirateries. Ouvrage dans lequel on recherche laquelle des deux Nations de la France ou de l'Angleterre, a dérangé par ses hostilités l'harmonie de l'Europe, & où l'on prouve aux Souverains de quelle importance il est pour eux d'abattre l'orgueil de ce Peuple. A Coppenhague, Chez Frideric Mons, 1756. (4), 364, (2) pp. 12mo. Slightly later half vellum.

€ 450

Sabin 63831; Echeverria & Wilkie 756/14; Howes H765; JFBL H314; Conlon 56:951.

First edition, scarce.

New editions appeared in 1759 and again in 1805, the latter as: *L'esprit du gouvernement anglais, ou son système politique et celui des puissances de l'Europe pendant deux siècles*. "Anti-British, with discussion of Anglo-French conflicts in western Pennsylvania and of the Jumonville/Washington incident" (Echeverria & Wilkie). "Includes, among England's piratical encroachments upon the rights of other nations, Washington's operations on the Monongahela in 1754" (Howes). "The meddlesome arrogance and encroachments on the rights and repose of other nations by the English government are fiercely rebuked in this rare little book .... The author narrates the struggle between the French and English forces on the Monongahela in 1754, between Contrecoeur and Jumonville against Washington when Fort Necessity was surrendered to the commander of Fort Du Quesne." H. Stevens", cited in Sabin. "An anti-British review of the European power struggle at the beginning of the Seven Years War, with particular reference to the Anglo-French conflict in North America" (JFBL).

Hübner seems to have declared that the text was not written by him. It has been supposed to be the work of an unknown Dane, but based on information supplied by Catherine II of Russia.

*Contains the representation of Quesnay's Tableau Economique.*

21 (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.

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

€ 450

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

First edition.

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

*With the engraved title after P. Rubens*

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

€ 3000

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

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

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

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

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

€ 750

Zaleski 1772.

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

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

The *Rabochaya Gazeta* (Workers' Gazette) was produced by a group of about thirty students capable of spreading propaganda through speeches and leaflets among the working classes. It was written in a deliberately simple and popular style and contained stories with a social background, descriptions of the difficulties of the working class life, vivid accounts of the unemployment, dismissals, fines and reduced wages in various factories in St Petersburg. See: F.

Venturi, *Roots of Revolution*, with an elaborate chapter on the Narodnaya Volja and their journal as well as the *Rabochaya Gazeta*. - Copy which belonged to Vera Gotz.

*Thoughts of which Mr. John Adams made quite a case*

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

27 MENARD, L. *Rêveries d'un Païen Mystique*. Préface de Maurice Barrès ..... Portrait gravé à l'eau-forte par G. Noyon. Paris, A. Durel, 1909. With engraved portrait. [6, portrait included], xxxv, [1], 182, [2] pp. 8vo (15,5 x 22,5 cm). Brown jansenist style morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, all edges gilt, gilt inside dentelles, original covers and spine preserved, binding signed "David."

€ 750

Maitron, DBMOF, iii, pp. 78-79; Sandra W. Dolbow, *Dictionary of Modern French Literature*, p. 203; Carteret, *Trésor du Bibliophile*, vol. ii, p. 127 for the 1876 and 1895 edition but not listing this one; Talvart & Place, *Bibliographie des Auteurs modernes*, xiv, 172.

Rare edition "de luxe", with a nice engraved portrait and a nice preface by Maurice Barrès. This is number 74 of 200 copies printed, "petit in 8vo, numérotés à la presse (1 à 200) sur beau papier velin d'Arches, fabriqué spécialement pour cette édition."

"Ecrivain d'un talent universel", Ménard was a poet, inventor, philosopher and historian of religions, political pamphleteer and painter. He was a student with Baudelaire at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, and active supporter of the 1848 revolution: his *Prologue d'une Révolution* is very rare and an important work dealing with this revolution and its causes. It was published in Proudhon's *Le Peuple* in 1848-1849 and earned him 15 months in prison. On his release he went into exile in London and Brussels where he found his friends Louis Blanc and Blanqui again and where he befriended Marx and Engels. After the amnesty of 1859 he returned to Paris and from then on devoted himself primarily to the arts.

He found in polytheism a social and moral guide, a union of order and liberty in which reason, imagination, art, religion, and politics could flourish. His best known work is the present work: a mixture of mystical poetry, philosophical dialogues and a number of much admired tales. The work exercised a profound influence on among others Barrès, R. de Montesquiou, Anatole France, Leconte de Lisle, etc. - Exlibris Georges Vandaele on free front end paper, a beautiful copy with its original covers and spine preserved, printed on beautiful paper with large margins.

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

€ 250

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

First edition.

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

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

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

The *Société des Amis de la Liberté de la Presse* appeared briefly during the electoral campaign of 1827 when François-René Chateaubriand rallied Ultra and moderate royalists opposed to the Villèle government to protest censorship of the press and to elect deputies to the Chamber who would abolish censorship laws. Chateaubriand had become a dangerous opponent of the Villèle

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

*From the library of A. Diepenbrock, Dutch composer, essayist and classicist*

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

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

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

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

Second work: Schaberg 54.

First edition, second issue. The book was published on 22 September 1888. Five hundred copies were printed, but 500 additional copies were printed at this time and falsely marked as second edition by the addition of "Zweite Auflage" in the middle of the ornamental rule and the deletion of the publication date. The true second edition of a 1000 copies was printed in October of 1891. The book is a critique of Richard Wagner and the announcement of Nietzsche's rupture with the German artist, who had involved himself too much, in Nietzsche's eyes, in the *Völkisch* movement and antisemitism. His music is no longer represented as a possible "philosophical affect," and Wagner is ironically compared to Georges Bizet. However, Wagner is presented by Nietzsche as only a particular symptom of a broader "disease" which is affecting Europe, that is nihilism. The book shows Nietzsche as a capable music-critic, and provides the setting for some of his further reflections on the nature of art and on its relationship to the future health of humanity.

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

Provenance: from the library of A. Diepenbrock, with his signature on the first free endpaper (and date Jan. 1889) and second title-page (with the date Sept. 1888.) Alphons Diepenbrock was a Dutch composer, essayist and classicist. Although he showed musical ability he studied classics at the University of Amsterdam, gaining his doctorate cum laude in 1888 with a dissertation in Latin on the life of Seneca. The same year he became a teacher, a job which he held until 1894, when he retired from that position and decided to devote himself to music. As a composer, he had been completely self-taught from an early age. He created a musical idiom which, in a highly personal manner, combined 16th-century polyphony with Wagnerian chromaticism, to which in later years was added the impressionistic refinement that he encountered in Debussy's music. His predominantly vocal output is distinguished by the high quality of the texts used. Apart from the Ancient Greek dramatists and Latin liturgy, he was inspired by, among others, Goethe, Novalis, Vondel, Brentano, Hölderlin, Heine, Nietzsche, Baudelaire and Verlaine. As a conductor, he performed many contemporary works, including Gustav Mahler's Fourth Symphony (at the Concertgebouw) as well as works by Fauré and Debussy. Throughout his life, Diepenbrock continued his interests in the wider cultural sphere, remaining a classics tutor and publishing works on literature, painting, politics, philosophy and religion. Indeed during his lifetime his musical skills were often overlooked. Nonetheless, Diepenbrock was very much a respected figure within musical circles. He counted amongst his friends Mahler, Richard Strauss and Arnold Schoenberg.

30 OEUFS, LES, de Pâques de l'année 1790. - DEUXIEME couvée des Oeufs de Pâques. - TROISIEME et dernière couvée des Oeufs de Pâques. Le Mans, imprimerie de Poulailleur, (1790). 3 nrs bound in 1 volume. 8 pp; 8 pp.; 8 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 450

Hatin 183 (listing 2 nrs only); Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 11408, 11409, 11409a.

All published.

Periodical with the aim to ridicule several members of the Assemblée Nationale. - Very rare in this complete state. - Title page of the first number with a small repair in the lower outer blank corner and a faint dampstain in outer blank margin of text.

31 PERCHERON DE LA GALEZIERE, (J.) Epitome sur l'État civil de la France. Contenant l'Origine, les Loix, les Usages, les Coutumes, les Moeurs de tous les Peuples des Empires & Républiques d'Orient & d'Occident; l'Histoire Chronologique, Civile & Politique de la France; & l'État actuel des Loix, des Usages, des Moeurs, des Arts & des Sciences en France, &c. Par M. Percheron de la Galeziere. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Knapen & Fils, Debure frères, Merigot jeune, 1779. Two volumes. xii, 516, (2, Errata, verso blank) pp.; (4), 551, (5, Approbation, Privilege, Errata) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges: bindings are, curiously, not quite identical: the gilt decoration in the compartments is not quite identical, the labels with volume number is not identical, and the calf used for each volume is also not identical.

€ 450

Kress B.219; INED 3517; Conlon 79:1453; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First (and only ?) edition.

The first volume deals with general history and concludes with a number of sharp and succinct observations on the French economy in the 17th and 18th centuries and the French national character; the second volume deals with the origin of civil law and the judicial system, the public domain and the position of ecclesiastical properties in society, the arts, the sciences, etc. In short, a historical, economical, political and legal survey of France and in comparison with the world outside France. - Faint and hardly legible stamp in the blank portion of the title page of both volumes.

32 PHILIPPAR, F. Voyage agronomique en Angleterre, fait en 1829; ou Essai sur les cultures de ce pays comparées à celles de la France. Paris, Rousselon, 1830. With 20 plates (several folding). viii, 188 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blue hard-grained morocco, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, gilt double fillet on sides.

€ 350

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

First edition.

Emphasis on gardening. Includes a list of "Plantes de l'Amérique du Nord dont la plupart sont cultivés dans le loam."

François Philippar was a French agronomist, born in Austria. He travelled to England in 1829 with the purpose of making a comparative study of the methods used in England and in France.

### *Monumental Biography and Study of the Reign of Frederic Wilhelm*

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

'Unter seinen Geschichtswerken ist die Biographie des Großen Kurfürsten wohl das bedeutendste, sie hat eine Erneuerung der historischen Methode in Deutschland eingeleitet' (Kleinheyer & Schröder, *Deutsche Juristen aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, 3. Auflage, p. 224). This is a very valuable history of the reign, as well as a monumental biography, of Frederick Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, under whose rule Prussia recovered greatly from the devastation of the Thirty Years War. Samuel von Pufendorf, German jurist, statesman and historian. His historical works are numerous and the present one belongs to the most important of these works. Not only are they based on a thorough use of the archives, but they also set forth a view of events marked by great vision and keen political insight. The present work was written when Pufendorf was invited by Elector Frederick William to come to Berlin, where many Huguenot refugees, after the Revocation of Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, were being welcomed into what became known as The Refuge.

*His radical and extreme reflections were vital to  
the panorama of Europe's cultural life*

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

€ 1600

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

The very rare first edition of this important work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*A significant, long-lasting contribution*

35 RELANDUS, H. (OR RELAND, OR REELANT, H.) Palaestine, Ex Monumentis Veteribus Illustrata, in tres libros distributa, ..... Norimbergae (Nürnberg), apud Petrum Conradum Monathus, 1716. Title printed in red and black, engraved vignette, with engraved frontispiece, engraved title, 6 engraved folding maps and plates, including the large engraved map of the Holy Land, 8 engraved plates, and illustrations in the text. Three volumes in one, continuously paginated: [14], 788, [82] pp. 4to. Contemporary vellum.

€ 950

Brunet iv, 1203-4: "Ouvrage très estimé"; Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares & Précieux*, vi, 75; Blackmer 1406; Chadenat 4935; Hage Chahine 3950; Tobler, p. 213.

Second and revised edition, first published in 1714. A Dutch translation appeared in 1719.

Reland, the celebrated Dutch orientalist, was professor of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities at the University of Utrecht. His description of Palestine is a remarkable work for its time, a significant, long-lasting contribution to research into the history and geography of early Palestine. Reland was eminently qualified to conduct this exhaustive survey: he was a geographer, cartographer and polylinguist possessing, in addition to the European languages, full command of Hebrew, Arabic and classical Greek. The work enumerates and describes 2500 sites mentioned in the Bible, Mishna and Talmud and is probably the most important work published by Reland. - Ancient annotations on front paste-down and recto first fly leaf, small stamp in blank portion of the title-page, a bit age-toned but a good copy. The illustrations in good impressions and showing, besides the Holy Land, among others a folding genealogical table of the Herods and a folding table comparing ancient measurements of distances.

*Gassendi, Descartes, Campanella, Mersenne and both father and son Pascal are only a few of those believed to have participated*

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

€ 7000

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

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

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

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

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

### *The European Nations in North America*

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

€ 2000

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

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

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

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

### *First & Best edition with regard to artistic beauty*

38 SAMBUCUS. Emblemata, Cum Aliquot nummis antiqui operis ..... Anvers, Plantin, 1564. Title within woodcut ornamental border, portrait, 166 vignettes, 46 medals on 8 pages, all after Pieter Huys and Lucas d'Heere. 240 pp. 8vo. Later vellum, label with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 2250

Voet 2168; Landwehr 590; Adams S.218; BMSTC, *Dutch*, p. 182; Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares et Précieux*, vi, p. 255.

Very rare first edition of this beautiful emblem book. The 166 emblematic woodcuts in various renaissance borders. This first edition is the best in regard to artistic beauty, the text at the end dealing with coins is addressed to Grollierus. An unusual large number of emblems is dedicated to friends and relations of the author (see Landwehr for an elaborate listing).

"This is the first edition of Joannes Sambucus' *Emblemata*, published in 1564 by Christophe Plantin in Antwerp. It was the first new emblem book to appear outside of Italy or France and constitutes one of the largest and most influential examples of the genre at an early stage of its development. After the first edition, an expanded version followed in 1566, which was reprinted four more times. Besides these Latin editions, Plantin also published the book in a French (in 1567) and in a Dutch translation.

Sambucus (Zsámbooky János) was a Hungarian humanist, who spent much of his life in Vienna as court-historiographer to the Habsburg emperors Ferdinand I, Maximilian II and Rudolf II. He prepared his emblem book at the end of two decades of traveling through Germany, France, Italy and the Low Countries, before he entered the court in Vienna. His other publications range from editions of classical texts to historiographical works. While in modern scholarship he is mainly remembered as the author of this eye-catching emblem book, his reputation within the early modern Republic of Letters was first and foremost based on his scholarly patronage and his impressive collection of books and old manuscripts.

For the illustrations of the book Sambucus had originally commissioned the artist Lucas d'Heere. Plantin, however, had half of these designs redrawn by Geoffroy Ballain and Pieter Huys. The actual woodcuts were produced by Gerard Janssen van Kampen, Cornelis Muller and Arnold Nicolai, whose monograms appear in some of the picturae" (from the website "French Emblems in Glasgow.") The book has, on page 133, an early illustration of a tennis match. - Some slight dampstaining to the binding, a nice copy.

39 SAY, J.B. Cours complet d'économie politique pratique; ouvrage destiné à mettre sous les yeux des hommes d'état, des propriétaires fonciers et des capitalistes, des savans, des agriculteurs, des manufacturiers, des négocians, et en général de tous les citoyens, l'économie des sociétés. Paris, Chez Rapilly, 1828-1829. With one folding table and 1 engraved plate. 6 volumes. vi, 458 pp.; vii, (1), 479, (1) pp.; vii, (1), 472 pp., viii, 490 pp.; viii, 393, (1) pp.; vii, (1), 451, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, gilt decorated spines with gilt lettering, marbled boards, spines with some spots but a good copy.

€ 850

Teilhac 377; Kress 2175; Goldsmiths 25468; Einaudi 5112.

First edition.

In this work Say draws together and refines the principles of his *Traité*. It is based on his celebrated course of lectures at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* and the work was received with great acclaim. Say ranks with Sismondi and Cournot in originality concerning his contributions to economic theory and Schumpeter has called this work 'the most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras.' His teachings raised protest of the protectionists and appeared to be in contrast with the policy of the government. The *Table des Chapitres* of volume 6 have been bound after those of volume 3.

### *First Publication of his Ethics*

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

€ 9000

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

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

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

Only one day before his death Spinoza arranged that his posthumous works should be sent to Jan Rieuwertsz in Amsterdam, who also published his *Principia* of Descartes and the *Tractatus-theologico-politicus*. In the book neither author, nor place nor editor are mentioned. This was no superfluous precaution, for in 1678, hardly one year after Spinoza's death, the work was already prohibited by the States of Holland as being 'prophaen, atheistisch ende blasphemend'.

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

### *Abolish the Tax System as it is Injust and Odious*

41 SUR LES FINANCES. Ouvrage posthume de Pierre André\*\*\*\*\*, fils d'un bon laboureur, mis au jour par Mr \*, Curé D \*. A Londres, 1775. With 1 folding map and 4 folding tables. viii, 293, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on sides, red edges.

€ 900

Kress 7170; Goldsmiths 11330; Einaudi 5517; INED 4798; Higgs 6403; Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, i, p. 141.

First edition.

Severely prosecuted attack on the Fermiers-Généraux, forbidden already in 1776. 'Diatribes sanglante contre les fermiers généraux et les abus scandaleux de leurs agents. L'auteur met en scene un malheureux dont les 'suppôts de la ferme' ont ruiné la famille et fait périr le père de chagrin' (INED). According to a manuscript note in the Kress copy: '..... l'on croit que cette sanglante diatribe des fermiers généraux a été composée, imprimée et répandue sous les auspices du ministère actuel (celui de Turgot & Malesherbes).'

This, in fact, is the first edition of a work which became better known under the title "L'Ami du Peuple François, ou Mémoire adressée à Mr. Turgot, ....." published at Limoges one year later (1776). Even the motto in both works is identical: "Ni Ferme ni regie: l'une et l'autre font la perte

des Etats." The present work contains the same text as the "L'Ami du Peuple" (upto page 84, and then the pages 256-269) and contains in addition much detailed information about the taxes. It was probably deemed to complex or technical and was published again in 1776 as "L'Ami du Peuple François" this time omitting the detailed information about the taxes. The work suggests Turgot to abolish the tax system in use as it is unjust and odious, of relatively little profit to the king but very profitable for the taxfarmers and hard-pressing on the population. The work describes in detail the various taxes in existence, their effects, the cruel practises of the taxfarmers, the uneven division of the taxes and the disastrous effects.

It is told in the form of a story: the anonymous author recounts the story of his father and his family and how they were, little by little, driven to complete ruin. His father, responsible for the collecting of taxes in his village, is thrown in jail and his possessions confiscated by the taxfarmers because of his inability to raise the requested taxes from the other taxable inhabitants of his village.

### *Biography of Prince and Condottiero Cesare Borgia*

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

€ 1200

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

Second Italian edition and very rare: one usually finds the third edition printed by Blaeu in 1671. An important and rare biography on the prince and *condottiero* Cesare Borgia, who was named Duke of Valentinois by the French King Louis XII, and this title along with his former position as Cardinal of Valencia explains the nickname "Valentino".

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

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

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

### *Transition from Utopian Socialism to Collectivist Socialism*

43 VIDAL, F. De la répartition des richesses ou de la justice distributive en économie sociale; ouvrage contenant: l'examen critique des théories exposées soit par les économistes, soit par les socialistes. Paris, Capelle, 1846. (4), 500 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, raised bands with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Bel Bo, *Fourier*, p. 69; DBMOF, iii, p. 502; Goldsmiths 34912; not in Kress; not in Einaudi. First edition.

Vidal marks the transition from utopian socialism of Saint Simon and Fourier to collectivist socialism. 'In his works, as in those of his contemporary Pecqueur (.....) the principal doctrines of collectivism are clearly expressed and reduced to formulas; among these are the so-called 'iron-law' of wages, the theory that wealth is the produce of work 'of others', and that economic evolution leads infallibly to the socialisation of land and of capital. Vidal, however, does not go so far as this in his conclusions. He contents himself with cooperation for producers, profit-sharing for labourers, and a minimum wage fixed by law. His principal works are *De la répartition des richesses ....* , a critical explanation of the doctrines of the liberal school and those of the principal French socialists, interesting even at the present day ....' (Palgrave, iii, p. 621). - With stamp on title and page 1, some underlining, a faint and small stain in lower blank margin, occasional spotting.

### *Rights of the Gallican Church*

44 VIGOR, S. De l'Estat et Gouvernement de l'Eglise, Quatre Livres. I. De la Monarchie Ecclesiastique. II. De l'Infaillibilité. III. De la Discipline Ecclesiastique. IV. Des Conciles. Avec La Preface, contenant une sommaire response au livre de Me Theophraste Bouju, dict Beaulieu, de la Defense de la Hierarchie de l'Eglise, & de nostre S. Pere le Pape, &c. Ensemble Une Epistre sur la pretenduë Justification des faussetez de M. C. Durand, Docteur en Theologie, en son discours, intitulé, Advis, &c. Par Mr. Simon Vigor, Conseiller du Roy en son Grand Conseil. A Troyes, Chez Pierre Sourdet, 1621. Title printed in red and black and within printed double-line border. [38], 437, [1, errata] pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum, a bit wrinkled and spotted, handwritten title to spine.

€ 750

Not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; Cioranescu 66535.

Scarce first edition of this important work defending the rights of the Gallican Church.

Simon Vigor (1556-1624) was an ardent defender of radical Gallicanism and especially the form it had taken in Edmond Richer's *De Ecclesiastica et politica potestate libellus*, published in Paris in 1611. Vigor, in this *De l'Estat et gouvernement de l'Eglise*, defends and further elaborates the thesis of Edmond Richer. Richer, in his *Historia Conciliorum Generalium* as with other works, elaborated upon and defended Gallicanism, a theory that described the limits of papal power, and provided one of the early constructs of what later evolved as the concept of "separation of church and state". Richer's explanation and defense of the theory and practice of Gallicanism was an expression of French resistance to the power and reach of the Pope during that period.

With the Declaration of the Clergy of France in 1682, a four article document which codified the principles of Gallicanism, ended, at least temporarily, the debate between Rome and the French monarchy, between the temporal and the spiritual powers. These four articles stated the following: the first that sovereigns cannot submit in temporal matters to any ecclesiastical power, subjects cannot be released by such a power from their due obedience of sovereigns; the second and third limit the pope's plenitude of power by the authority of General Councils and the constitution of the Gallican church, while the fourth concedes the pope's primacy in questions of faith, but made it depend in the last resort on the consensus of the church. - Verso front free end paper a long handwritten note discussing the Troyes imprint, which was the result of the friendship between François Desmarets (from Troyes) and François Pithou, whose theological and political conceptions were similar to those held by Simon Vigor (according to this note). Manuscript ex-libris on title, small stamp of the Petit Séminaire de Troyes on first page of the tables, a nice copy.

Interestingly, this title is mentioned in Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares et Précieux*, volume 6, p. 315, but is there listed under Simon Vigor, the uncle of the author of this work, with other works by Simon Vigor, the Elder.

45 (WRAXALL, N.W.) Coup d'oeil sur l'état politique de la Grande Bretagne au commencement de l'année 1787. Traduit de l'anglois sur la sixième édition. A Londres, Chez Debrett, 1787. With charming title vignette of a sailing ship. 76 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Conlon 87:2868.

First French edition.

In January 1787 Wraxall published anonymously a pamphlet entitled 'A Short Review of the Political State of Great Britain,' six editions of which, an estimated total of seventeen thousand copies, were rapidly circulated in England, while a French version ('Coup d'œil sur l'état politique de la Grande-Bretagne') appeared on 23 Feb. It is chiefly noteworthy for its frank delineation of the Prince of Wales, who is said to have menaced the publisher, Debrett, with a prosecution for libel, and as marking Wraxall's divergence from his leaders on the subject of the Warren Hastings trial; the authorship was actually ascribed to Hastings himself, and his agent, Major Scott, took the trouble to deny this presumption from his seat in the commons.

*From the Library of Edmond Vallée*

46 YOUNG, A. Voyage en Irlande, contenant des observations sur l'étendue de ce pays, le sol, le climat, les productions, les différentes classes d'habitans, les moeurs, la religion, le commerce, les manufactures, la population, les revenus, les taxes, le gouvernement, etc., etc., etc. Traduit de l'Anglais par C. Millon, et suivi de Recherches sur l'Irlande, par le traducteur. A Paris, Chez Moutardier, Cerioux, (an) 8 (1799-1800). With 2 engraved plates. 2 volumes. (2), 8, 368 pp.; (2), 356 (last page misnumbered 561) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, green and red labels with gilt lettering.

€ 950

Not in Musset-Pathay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 6099 (for the English edition).

First French edition.

Mainly devoted to agriculture, but also supplying useful information on population, commerce, industry. The first English edition appeared in 1780. The additional *Recherches* by the translator cover the pages 83-end of volume 2. For the period before 1790 the travel accounts as given by Young form an important part of the economic literature, owing to the absence of regular reporting by permanent agencies: see at length: Schumpeter, *History of economic analysis*. - With an engraved bookplate on the front paste-down of each volume. Copy from the library of Edmond Vallée, with his small owner's stamp on flyleaves.

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