

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

€ 1000

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

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

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

2 ALSACE, L', divisée en ses Principes Parties sçavoir Les Landgraviats de la Haute, Basse Alsace et le Suntgaw. Par le Sieur Sanson, Geographe Ordinaire du Roy. Vue et augmentée en 1785. A Paris, Chez Basset, 1785. Large engraved map composed of 7 x 4 segments, in total measuring 70 by 50 cm, coloured in outline, pasted on pink cloth, kept in a contemporary slipcase.

€ 500

3 AMBROSINO, T. Processus Informativus, sive de formandi Processum Informativum brevis Tractatus, In quo quam multa ad Theoricam et praxim Criminalium Iudiciorum, Quamque necessaria ijs, qui rectè, & laudabiliter latrunculatoris nus obire cupiunt contineantur, Elenchus infra appositus breviter, dilucideq; demonstrabit Mediolani, Ex Officina Typogr. quon Pacifici Pontii, 1600. (16), 240, (44) pp. 8vo. Contemporary wrinkled overlapping vellum, small damage at foot of front cover, handwritten name and title to spine.

€ 900

Not in Adams; not in BMSTC (Italian); not in Camus; Vinciana 1232 (1667 edition, the entry gives as earliest edition 1605).

Second edition, first published in 1597 (?)

Interesting work detailing criminal procedure: capture of suspects, investigation of proof, interrogations, etc. etc. An important part of the work is devoted to the practise of torture and its various modalities.

Old handwritten ownership's entry in blank portion of title-page, F6 with a small hole not affecting text, pagenumbers quire G mixed up, but complete.

4 AMI, L', des campagnes et des faubourgs. Paris, avril 1790. 32 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 200

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 1032; not in Monglond; not in Tourneux.

By a moderate royalist, criticizing the financial and economical reforms of the Assemblée Constituante. - Added as frontispiece, a portrait of Voltaire. Small piece of date cut out, with loss of two numbers.

5 (AUXIRON, C.F.J. D'.) Principes de tout gouvernement, ou Examen des causes de la splendeur ou de la foiblesse de tout État considéré en lui-même, & indépendamment des moeurs. A Paris, Chez J.Th. Herissant Fils, 1766. 2 volumes. lxxx, 213, (1) pp.; (4), 314, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with red labels and gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on sides, very lightly rubbed, few corners bumped, upper joint of volume 1 with a small split and small damage to top of spine.

€ 1750

Kress 6314; INED 145; Higgs 3943; Mattioli 152; Weulersse, i, p. xxv; Mattioli 152; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Leblanc; Conlon 66:541.

First edition, extremely rare, of the major contribution to the population debate by Claude-François Joseph d'Auxiron, major non-physiocratic economist before Malthus and a significant advocate of the importance of mathematical economics.

Spengler, in his *French Predecessors of Malthus* writes, 'Auxiron's work is significant chiefly because of his analysis of the determinants of population capacity, and his treatment of the relation between population growth and the interoccupational and interclass movements and balance in society.' 'C'était un officier d'artillerie dont les compétences de mathématicien et de technicien ont été soulignées par A. Sauvy dans un article consacré à ses opinions démographiques' (J.C. Perrot, *Une histoire intellectuelle d'économie politique*, p. 259). Perrot discusses at length the importance of Auxiron's work, also in comparison with Isnard's *Traité des Richesses*. Auxiron also opposed Rousseau's beliefs on the relationship between labour and production. - Leaves F1 and F2 with small loss of paper in upper outer corner without affecting the text.

6 (BARERE DE VIEUZAC, B.) Lettre d'un Citoyen Français en réponse à Lord Grenville. A Paris, chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, an VIII (1800). (2), 64 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Monglond, v, col. 45; Martin & Walter, i, 1588.

First edition of this text directed at the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs by Bertrand Barère, also called Barère de Vieuzac, born and died in Tarbes (1755-1841) and important personality from the French Revolution. There seems to be another edition of 80 pages, the Martin & Walter entry, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has our 64 pages edition as well as a 80 page edition.

Barère published a number of violent works against the English, many of which were commissioned by Bonaparte, who needed no help with the sword, but who needed a pen for his political requirements, and of which the current one is one, an open "letter" to Lord William Wyndham Grenville (1759-1834), member of the Whig party and future Prime Minister of Great

Britain. Barère here attacks the belligerent tone of a speech by Grenville, held on January 28, 1800, before the Lords in their Chamber. He answers and refutes Grenville point by point, with relevant citing if and when necessary, and attacking the apparent willingness, if not desire, of the English to continue the war with France and their willingness to accept massive debts just to get the House of Bourbon back on the French throne.

"In this work of pure patriotism, the anonymous author gave his readers a lesson in international relations...." (Leo Gershow, *Bertrand Barere. A Reluctant Terrorist*, p. 307).

7 (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.

8 BOUCHE, C.F. Des libéralités des particuliers envers la patrie, et de l'organisation d'une caisse patriotique: plan proposé à l'Assemblée Nationale. A Versailles, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, 1789. 16 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 125

Martin & Walter 4412; Goldsmith 13862; not in Kress; not in INED.

9 (BROUSSE, M.) *Le vray Courtisan sans flaterie, Qui déclare ce que c'est que l'Autorité Royale.* Revueu & corrigé pour la seconde Edition. A Paris, Chez la veuve d'Anthoine Coulon, 1649. 16 pp. 4to. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 175

Moreau 4067; not in Welsh.

Second edition.

Against absolute royal power: 'l'auteur conclut que les rois ne sont pas libres de tout faire, et qu'ils ont au-dessus d'eux la raison, la nature et le christianisme' (Moreau).

10 (BUCHEZ, P.J.B.) *Introduction à la Science de l'Histoire, ou Science du développement de l'Humanité.* Paris, Paulin, Libraire-Éditeur, 1833. (4), 568, (4, Table des Matières, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering.

€ 700

Walch 683; Stammhammer, i, p. 40; Dolléans & Crozier, p. 38; DBMOF, i, pp. 318-321.

First edition.

Philippe-Joseph-Benjamin Buchez (1796-1865), philosopher, historian and social reformer who from the early 1830s on attempted to draw together in a new synthesis apparently disparate traditions: the Catholic, the democratic, and the Saint-Simonian. Most historians (with the notable exception of François-André Isambert) have underestimated the originality and the importance of Philippe Buchez. Although his works are difficult to penetrate and little read, his writings contain much more than the proposal for worker's producer cooperatives and the idealistic Christian socialism for which Buchez is usually remembered. They contain, above all, his brave attempt to create a science of society -the most elaborate after that of Comte- and to understand society in a historical perspective. What sets him apart from the other socialist theorists who flourished in the Paris of the July Monarchy, is less the evolution of his thought than the synthesis he attempted. During the early years of the July Monarchy, Buchez quickly developed and propagated his ideas. He gave a series of lectures, he founded a newspaper, the *Européen*, and he began to publish philosophical and historical studies. He is best remembered by his concern to improve the worker's lot and his proposal for the establishment of workers' producer cooperatives. (See the elaborate article by Barrie M. Ratcliffe in the *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*). - Some scattered spotting, somewhat heavier in the first few pages of the book, small stamp in blank portion of title-page, a good copy.

11 (CALINAU, L.) *Dictionnaire des Jacobins vivans, Dans lequel on verra les hauts faits de ces messieurs. Dédié aux frères et amis par Quelqu'un, citoyen français.* A Hambourg, 1799. Woodcut illustration facing the title. 192 pp. Small 8vo. Nineteenth-century half calf, lightly damaged at foot of spine.

€ 300

Martin & Walter 5796; Monglond iv, 807; Weller ii, 259; Tourneux, iv, 20622.

First edition of this work, sometimes also attributed to Poulhier & M. le Pelletier.

An interesting 'dictionary' giving some 200 names with short biographical informations describing the careers and positions of the various individuals who have killed and pillaged in the name of freedom and equality. Among the many names are those of Antonelle, Barere,

Crachet, Caveignac, Echasseriaux, Hassenfratz, Levasseur (de la Sarthe), Merlin (de Douai), Poulain-Grandpré, Texier-l'Olivier.

In fine: De l'Imprimerie de Chartres, rue de l'Egalité, aux armes d'Orléans, an 8.

The illustration facing the title-page shows a death's head surrounded (left and right) by guillotines, human bones, dripping blood, the phrygian cap and at head and foot the words "Egalite" and "Fraternite". - Page 73/4 with a small hole affecting a word on each page.

12 CASTILLON, J. DE. Discours sur l'origine de l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes. Pour servir de réponse au Discours que M. Rousseau, Citoyen de Genève, a publié sur le même sujet. Par M. Jean de Castillon. Professeur en Philosophie & Mathématique à Utrecht, & Membre des Académies Royales de Londres, Berlin, & Gottingue, &c. &c. &c. A Amsterdam, Chez J.F. Jolly, 1756. Title printed in red and black and with title-vignette. xxxii, 368 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt, raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 600

Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, 68; Schosler, p. 48; Higgs 1146; Kress 5497; Goldsmiths 9191; INED 1001.

First edition.

Criticizing the ideas of Rousseau and rehabilitating society against the "noble savage." Contains numerous observations on population and luxury: people cannot survive, prosper and increase in number without the produce of their labor. Civilization brings humanity happiness and a long healthy life, as does education. Property is not evil and neither are the laws: they serve to change natural laws into civil ones. Luxury is in itself good. Castillon also cites Mandeville and Hutcheson in this refutation of Rousseau.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the French philosopher, writer, and political theorist, published *Discours sur l'origine de l'inegalité parmi les hommes* in 1755. Castillon replied to Rousseau in *Réponse*, giving his own defence of progress and modern civility. Published in Amsterdam in 1756, Castillon's work was addressed to Maupertuis, as President of the Berlin Academy of Science. Castillon opposed the views of Rousseau and his supporters, favouring the ideas of thinkers of the English Enlightenment. He also translated John Locke's *Elements of Natural Philosophy* into French with the title *Abrégé de physique*, publishing this in 1758. He wrote a detailed commentary on Newton's *Arithmetica universalis* publishing a Latin edition of the work with his commentary in Amsterdam in 1761. For a good article on Castillon or Castiglione see: <http://www-history.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/Biographies/Castillon.html>. Goldsmiths, INED and Schosler state that the author is named G.F.M.M. Salvemini de Castiglione, in French Castillon. - Handwritten ex-libris in blank portion of title, boards a bit discoloured, but a fine copy with good margins.

13 (CELNARD, OR CELNART, 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.

14 CHAUFÉPIE, J.G. DE. *Nouveau dictionnaire historique et critique pour servir de supplément ou de continuation au Dictionnaire historique et critique de Pierre Bayle.* A Amsterdam, Chez Z. Chatelain, H. Uytwerf, F. Changuion, J. Wetstein, P. Mortier, Arkste et Merkus, M. Uytwerf, et M.M. Rey, A La Haye, Chez P. de Hondt, 1750-1756. Titles printed in red and black, engraved title-vignettes. 4 volumes. Folio. Contemporary polished calf, spine with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, somewhat worn, corners bumped, some damage to head and foot of spines, one joint weak.

€ 1250

Brunet, i, 1826; Conlon 50:438.

First edition.

Jacques-Georges Chauffepié (9 November 1702, Leeuwarden - 5 July 1786, Amsterdam) was an 18th-century French biographer and calvinist minister and preacher. He added some 1400 articles to Bayle's dictionary. He spend many years preparing the work and showed an enormous learning. It was, together with Bayle's dictionary, one of the earlier dictionaries in Europe published in vernacular to make an impact on the European world of letters.

"The project of a supplement to the dictionary of Bayle was conceived at the death of the philosopher, but was not executed. After some English people of letters gave an English

translation of the book by Bayle in 40 vol, with considerable additions, it was proposed to Chauffepié to translate into French the additions made in England. These additions consisted either in addition to articles by Bayle, either new articles, He devoted many years to this work, and made himself new additions and new articles. Out of nearly fourteen hundred items found in his dictionary, more than six hundred, almost all English, are translated without additions from Chauffepié; about two hundred and eighty are reworked by him, some five hundred items are entirely his. Chauffepié has neither the piquancy nor cynicism of Bayle. He meets the character of Minister which he was invested with. He sometimes straightens English authors, and shows great erudition. Only in a work of this scope can we afford the explanatory notes of the text, or dissertations on some curious history or literature points" (Wikipedia).

15 (CHICANEAU DE NEUVILLE, D.P.) Dictionnaire philosophique ou Introduction à la connoissance de l'homme. Londres (Paris), 1751. (4), iv, 381, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, a bit rubbed and scratched.

€ 600

Conlon 51:503; Weller, ii, p. 129; Schosler, p. 210.

First edition, undoubtedly printed in France.

According to the entry in Michaud, Vauvenargues, Duclos, d'Alembert and Trublet were among those who supplied material for this dictionary. It is arranged in alphabetical order and deals with all the subjects relative to man, morals, happiness, politics, vices and virtues, pleasures and passions, the qualities of heart and mind, etc., in short, those subjects which either oppose or contribute to our happiness and well-being.

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

16 CHOMEL, N. Dictionnaire oeconomique: contenant l'art de faire valoir les terres, et de mettre à profit les endroits les plus stériles; l'établissement, l'entretien et le produit des prés on y trouve un ample détail des profits et agrémens que procurent les biens de campagne une exacte description des végétaux avec une idée sommaire de ce qui concerne les droits seigneuriaux, & ceux des Communautés & des Ecclésiastiques, par rapport aux biens de campagne: &c. &c. &c. Nouvelle édition, entièrement corrigée, et très considérablement augmentée par M. de la Marre. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième] A Paris, Chez Ganeau, Bauche, les Frères Estienne, d'Houry, 1767. With numerous (over 200) illustrations in the text and 2 folding engraved plates. 3 volumes. (4), xvi, 959, (1, blank) pp.; (4), 919, (1, blank) pp.; (4), 909, (1, approbation, privilège du roi) pp. Folio. Contemporary marbled calf, spines with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, bindings expertly repaired.

€ 1100

Kress 6417; Goldsmiths 10261; Higgs 3976; Musset-Pathay 437; this edition not in Einaudi; Vicaire, *Gastronomie*, 173, Thiebaud, *Chasse*, 202-204.

The best and entirely revised edition by De la Marre, incorporating the new discoveries by Duhamel and others.

'Le Dictionnaire oeconomique a joui d'une grande réputation. Il est même encore estimé aujourd'hui. Mais il faut considérer cet ouvrage dans deux états differens, tel qu'il était en 1709, lorsqu'il sortit des mains de l'auteur, agé alors de 76 ans, et tel qu'il parut en 1767 par les soins de M. de la Marre. Cette édition est préférable à la première et à celles qui ont paru entre ces deux époques, parceque l'éditeur a eu soin de la corriger et de l'enrichir des découvertes de Duhamel, etc.' (Musset-Pathay, who has a large article on Chomel and his work on page 300-301).

This was by far the most popular and important work on domestic economy in the 18th century, dealing with domestic chemistry, the keeping and caring of domestic animals, recipes for food and home-made medicine, beauty and health suggestions. It is of course also an attractive and illustrated dictionary on agriculture, gardening, botany, hunting, breeding of animals, bee-keeping, vineyards, gastronomy, hunting, and so forth and alphabetically arranged. The work enables a person to be completely self-supporting and to produce for a market.

17 CLAVIERE, E. & J.P. BRISSOT DE WARVILLE. De la France et des Etats-Unis, ou de l'importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le bonheur de la France, des rapports de ce royaume et des Etats-Unis, des avantages réciproques qu'ils peuvent retirer de leurs liaisons de commerce, et enfin de la situation actuelle des Etats-Unis. Londres, 1787. xxiv, xlviii, 344 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, red label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, a bit rubbed & scuffed.

€ 1200

Sabin 13516; Howes C.464; JFBL B542 (under Brissot); Monaghan 303; Fay 23; Echeverria & Wilkie 787/3; not in Leclerc; not in Muller; Kress B.1169; Goldsmiths 13307; Einaudi 1121; INED 809 & 1123.

First edition.

'Principes généraux sur le commerce extérieur; application de ces principes au commerce réciproque de la France et les Etats-Unis; tableau des importations que doivent faire les deux nations,' (INED).

Dedicated to the American Congress, this work is a systematical treatise on the mutual advantages the new American republic and France will gain from their commercial relations. It further contains an argument in favour of the American political system where there is anarchy nor slavery.

Probably printed in Paris. In January 1787 Brissot, St. Jean de Crèvecoeur, Clavière and Bergasse founded in Paris the Société Gallo-Américaine with the purpose of advancing mutual understanding and trade between France and the U.S. The survey of the actual situation in the United States deals with: De la guerre contre les sauvages. - Des troubles de l'Etat de Massasuchet. - etc. At the end: 'pièces justificatives'.

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

€ 350

Before the title-page are bound two leaves entitled 'Préface de Pot-Pourri': En France tout finit par des Chansons! Chez nous, c'est par là qu'on commence! These leaves contain three songs by

Léopold Pels. The illustrations are ridiculing the terms used at the stockmarket, such as Coupons, with an illustration showing a group of men cutting someone into pieces using axes and saws, etc. - Bookblock a bit loose from binding.

19 CONTI, ARMAND DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE. Mémoires de Monseigneur le prince de Conty touchant la conduite de sa maison. A Paris, (Denis Thierry & Claude Barbin), 1669. 107, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

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

Dealing with the duties and obligations of a 'gouverneur de province' which makes this little work a true vade-mecum. - Running titles occasionally touched by the binder's knife, a few leaves repaired in the outer upper corner nowhere touching text, some scribbling to title-page.

20 COURIER FRANCOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles véritables de ce qui s'est passé depuis l'enlèvement du Roy, tant à Paris, qu'à S. Germain en Laye. A Paris, Chez Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 12 nrs. of 8 pp. each. - (Followed by:) LE COURIER EXTRAORDINAIRE apportant les nouvelles de la réception de Messieurs les Gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye, & de celle du Courier d'Espagne au Palais; avec toutes les harangues qui ont esté faites. A Paris, Chez Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 1 nr. 8 pp. - (Followed by:) SUITE et Septiesme Arrivee Extraordinaire du Courier Francois Apportant les Nouvelles des Propositions faites pour la Paix generale, de la part du Roy d'Espagne. A Paris, Chez la veuve Andre Musnier, 1649. 8 pp. - (Followed by:) LE COURIER DE LA COUR portant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le 15 Mars 1649 iusques au 22 (et depuis le 22 mars iusques au 29). A Paris, Chez Denys Langlois, 1649. 2 nrs of 8 pp. each. - (Followed by:) LE COURRIER de la Cour, Apportant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le quinziesme Mars 1649 iusques au vingt-deuxieme. En vers burlesques. A Paris, Chez Nicolas de la Vigne, (second number: Chez la veuve Musnier), 1649. 2 nrs of 8 pp. each. - (Followed by:) LE COURRIER du Temps. Apportant ce qui se passe de plus secret en la Cour des Princes de l'Europe. No place, 1649. 32 pp. - (Followed by:) COURIER Extravagant, Apportant toutes sortes de nouvelles extravagantes, de toutes sortes de lieux, tant de France que des Pays Estrangers. A Paris, Chez Claude Huot, 1649. 11 pp. - (Followed by:) LE COURIER POLONOIS, apportant toutes les nouvelles de ce qui s'est passé en l'autre monde, depuis l'enlèvement du Roy fait par le cardinal Mazarin à S. Germain en Laye, jusqu'à présent. Paris, la vefve Jean Remy, 1649. 2 nrs of 8 pp. each. - (Followed by:) LE COURIER Sousterrain, Apportant les nouvelles de ce qu'il a vue de plus considerable pendant son sejour au pays bas de l'autre monde. A Paris, Chez la vefve Musnier, 1649. 12 pp. Bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half black morocco, gilt lettering on spine, marbled boards, top edge gilt.

€ 1800

First work: Moreau 830; Hatin 13; Sgard 300.

Complete set.

The journal appeared from 5 January upto 7 April 1649 and was edited by the two sons of Théophraste Renaudot. While he had to follow the court to Saint-Germain, he left his sons in Paris with the assignment to publish a 'gazette du parlement; c'est le *Courrier françois*. Il était ainsi à la fois le gazetier du roi et de la Fronde.'

Second & third work: Moreau 827, Sgard 295 (2nd) and not in Moreau and Sgard (3rd).

The second work is usually found between, as here, the 5th and 6th part of the first title. The "Suite" is the Suite to the 7th number of the first title and is extremely rare and unknown to both Moreau and Sgard.

Fourth work: Moreau 821; Sgard 269.

All published.

Fifth work: Moreau 825; Sgard 269 ("contrefaçon versifiée").

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 829; Sgard 292.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 833; Sgard 299.

All published.

Eighth work: Moreau 835; Sgard 318.

All published.

Ninth work: Moreau 718; Sgard 320.

All published.

Fine set of journals: 'Le *Courier François* n'est pas seulement le journal le plus important de cette espèce d'interrègne; sa création, son existence est un des plus curieux épisodes de l'histoire de journalisme' (Hatin).

21 (COYER, G.F.) *La noblesse commerçante*. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez Duchesne, 1756. With engraved frontispiece. - (*Bound with:*) (BILLARDON DE SAUVIGNY, L.E.) *L'une et l'autre ou la noblesse commerçante et militaire. Avec des réflexions sur le commerce & les moyens de l'encourager*. A Mahon (Paris), de l'Imprimerie Française, aux dépens de Williams Blakeney, 1756. - (*Bound with:*) (SAINTE-FOIX D'ARCQ, P.A. DE.) *La noblesse militaire ou le patriote françois*. (Paris), 1756. 3 works in 1 volume. 215, (1) pp.; (2), 134 pp.; v, (1), 210 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges, extremities a bit worn, corners lightly bumped, minor defect to head and foot of spine.

€ 650

First work: Kress 5504; Goldsmiths 9118; INED 1229; cf.: Einaudi 1387 & Higgs 1203.

First edition.

Coyer wrote his famous *La Noblesse Commerçante ...* in 1756. He outlined in this work the advantages for the nobility if they were to be engaged in commerce, and the advantages of a commercial active nobility for the State: development of commerce and trade, rise in population growth and consumption. The work generated a substantial polemic of which two important ones have been bound in with Coyer's work.

Second work: INED 504; Einaudi 502; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Billardon here points to the fact that many members of the nobility have in fact entered the commercial activities of France, notably in maritime commerce. He pleads for a ministry of commerce and commercial 'diplomacy' to be sent to the main commercial towns in the world, and the reorganisation and unification of customs.

Third work: Kress 5490; Goldsmiths 9138; Einaudi 149; Higgs 1209; INED 80.

First edition.

Refutation of Coyer's work with the argument that the important profession of the nobility is military in nature.

22 CUDWORTH, R. *The True Intellectual System of the Universe: The First part; wherein, All the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism is Confuted; and Its Impossibility Demonstrated.* By R. Cudworth, D.D. London, Printed for Richard Royston, 1678. With engraved title page, title printed in red and black. (22), 889 (misnumbered 899), (1, blank), 84 pp. + 1 leaf 'A Catalogue of Some Books by R. Royston.' Folio. Later marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, title label lost, second label with 'Tom. I', red edges (very lightly rubbed and shaved).

€ 1250

Wing C7471.

First edition, scarce.

All published. Part two was intended to be an attack against Calvinism, while the third part was an exposition of a theory of free will. Only the first volume however was ever published, and although Cudworth's biographer, Thomas Birch, writing in 1743, was able fully to describe them, neither part II nor Part III now exists in manuscript.

Ralph Cudworth (the Younger, 1617-1688), the most systematic metaphysician of the Cambridge Platonist School. The present work is primarily a critique of what Cudworth took to be the two principal forms of atheism -materialism and hylozoism. The materialist Cudworth had especially in mind is Thomas Hobbes. Cudworth attempts to show that Hobbes had revived the doctrines of Protagoras and is therefore subject to the criticisms which Plato had deployed against Protagoras in the *Theaetetus*. On the side of hylozoism Strato is the official target. However, Cudworth's Dutch friends had certainly reported to him the views which Spinoza was circulating in manuscript. Cudworth remarks in his Preface that he would have ignored hylozoism had he not been aware that a new version of it would shortly be published. Cudworth argued that the only real source of knowledge is the Christian religion. Religious truth was embodied in three great principles: the reality of the supreme Divine intelligence and the spiritual world which that intelligence has created, the eternal reality of moral ideas, and the reality of moral freedom and responsibility. It was in this way that Cudworth attempted to assert the necessity for a revealed religion against the atheism of his day.

".... Cudworth's *True Intellectual System of the Universe*, a masterpiece aimed against all forms of predestination and necessitarianism" (Jonathan I. Israel, *Enlightenment Contested. Philosophy, Modernity, and the Emancipation of Man, 1670-1752*, pp. 445 and ff.)

For the most recent re-assessment of Cudworth, especially his influence on Locke, Shaftesbury, Clarke and Price, and the destruction of a certain 'stereotype' which pictures him as 'an antiquarian, remote, in his Cambridge isolation, from the philosophical controversies of his own day', see J.A. Passmore, *R. Cudworth*, Cambridge, 1951.

- Stamps of Inner Temple and Inner Temple Library in blank margin of engraved frontispiece and title page (repeated twice on the title page, always on blank portions), and again on A3, B1, verso last leaf and on the first and last leaf of the contents, and verso of the catalogue leaf. A few pages with a stain in inner margin at the bottom of the page and a few pages with a small stain in upper blank margin. The Imprimatur is dated Maii 29, 1671, as usual. The engraved title by White after Caespers depicts the debate between theists (represented by Pythagoras, Aristotle and Socrates) and atheists (represented by Anaximander, Strato and Epicurus), with a label with the word "Confusion" above the Atheists and a label "Victory" above the Theists.

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

€ 375

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

First and only edition limited to 500 copies only.

Exceptional documented history of the great industrial and economical innovations of the 19th century (construction of the Suez canal, colonization of Algeria, development of financial institutions, etc.) and for understanding the fundamental role of saint-simonism in this process.

24 DAVOT, G. & J. BANNELIER. Traités sur diverses matières de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne & des autres Pays qui ressortissent au Parlement de Dijon. Par feu Gabriel Davot, Avec des Notes de Me. Jean Bannelier, ancien Bâtonnier des Avocats du Parlement, & Doyen de la même Université. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième.] A Dijon, Chez la Veuve de J. Sirot, 1751. Titles printed in red and black. Three volumes. - (*Followed by:*) TRAITES de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne & des autres Pays qui ressortissent au Parlement de Dijon. Tirés de divers manuscrits du ressort. Pour servir de continuation aux Traités de M. Davot. Avec des notes de Me. Jean Bannelier Tome Quatrième [- Tome Septième et dernier]. A Dijon, Chez la Veuve de J. Sirot, 1753-1757. Titles printed in red and black. Four volumes. - (*Followed by:*) COUTUME du Duché de Bourgogne, et Cayers servant à l'interpréter, suivie de l'ordonnance du Duc Jean sur le droit de guet et garde: Avec des observations de Me. Jean Bannelier Pour continuation des Traités de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne. Tome Huitième. A Dijon, Chez Causse, 1765. - (*Followed by:*) TABLE générale des Traités de Droit François, à l'usage de la Bourgogne. A Dijon, Chez Causse, 1767. One genealogical table in volume six, head- and tailpieces. Together nine volumes. (6), viii, 544, (20) pp.; (6), 588, (12) pp.; (6), 537, (19) pp.; (10), viii, (8), 622, (page 36 numbered 36A-M, forming 12 pages), (2) pp.; (10), 604, (12) pp.; (6), 625, (11) pp.; (10), 620, xxxiv, (2) pp.; (6), 585, (13) pp.; (2), 347, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges (vol. 9 with red edges), labels not quite uniform, some small defects to head and foot of spines of a few volumes, a very good set.

€ 1500

Gouron & Terrin, 647-648; Dupin 1210, 19 & 20; Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, 437.

The very rare original edition published between 1751 and 1767.

"The general coutume of the duchy of Burgundy governed a very extensive territory which included five large bailliages -those of Auxois, Montagne or Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, Autun, and Châlon-sur-Saône. (.....) The coutume of the duchy was confirmed on August 26, 1459, and that of the county on December 28 of the same year. A reform of the coutume of the duchy ... was confirmed by the parlement at Dijon, December 15, 1575" (Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, p. 52).

Gabriel Devot was the first professor of French law at the newly created faculty in Dijon in 1723. He sought to demonstrate, by comparing customary law of Burgundy with the other customary laws of the kingdom, that a true French law did actually exist and that that French law was detached from all sorts of particularities and even surpassed these. And it was with that aim in mind he composed these impressive volumes in which he collected, concerning almost every conceivable legal subject, the general and common law of France and the specific law of the province, thereby creating a monumental collection both for ancient French law as well as the history of law of Burgundy, which served as a breviary for contemporaries, and was extensively used by lawyers, judges and others active in the judicial system, and which is still of great interest today. The whole was edited and annotated by his friend the lawyer Jean Bannelier, who also added treatises by other authors from Burgundy. It is very rare to find this work with the 9th index volume: it is not mentioned by any of the cited reference works, and various law libraries have the 8 volume set, always lacking the index volume, an indispensable tool for effective use of these volumes. First 100 pages of volume 8 with a stain in the outer lower margin, copies with the bookplate of Emile Remy, Président du tribunal civil à Mende (Lozere).

25 (DECKER, M.) *Essai sur les causes du déclin du commerce étranger de la Grande Bretagne*. No place, 1757. 2 volumes. (2), 302 pp.; (2), 392 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, small loss of calf to front cover of volume 2, very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

McCulloch 46; Kress 5600; Goldsmiths 9242; Higgs 1465; not in Einaudi; Conlon 57:669; not in Mattioli.

First French edition, first published in 1744. The French translator, J.P. de Gua de Malves, added extensive comments and therefore this French version is sought after.

Sir Matthew Decker, director of the East India Company, merchant and pamphleteer, was born in Amsterdam. In the present work he urges the replacement of all customs and excise duties by a single tax on the consumption of luxury goods - a kind of income tax with the merits, as it was conceived in the eighteenth century, that the taxpayer voluntarily assesses himself by choosing to consume such articles and to such an extent as he wishes. Decker argues strongly against restrictions on trade, emphasizing the significance of industry and trade to the welfare of the country. He would exempt the houses inhabited by the poor from all duties - not on grounds of social sympathy but because it would necessarily lower their wages and consequently increase the competitive strength of British exports; he advocates the luxury tax because it would check luxury, the bane of virtue and industry. He was opposed to monopolies and bounties and was skeptical as to whether trade can ultimately be forced into 'an unnatural channel,' thus anticipating the discussion on the operation of natural laws in the economic world. In some respects he is considered an important precursor of Adam Smith. 'The first part of the work is devoted to a detailed criticism of the fiscal difficulties under which England is labouring; the second part to showing the intricate connection between the trade of a country and the value of the land; while in the third part Decker displays the great sources of wealth and prosperity possessed by England (and over her two chief rivals, France and Holland), and shows how the references he suggests would permit her to avail herself of these, her natural strength' (Palgrave, i, p. 519).

26 (DIDEROT, D.) *Pensées sur l'interprétation de la Nature*. No place, 1754. - (*Bound with:*) (BOUGEANT, H.) *Amusement philosophique sur la langage des Bestes*. A Paris, Chez Gissey, Bordelet, Ganeau, 1739. Two works in one volume. (4), 99, (5, table) pp.; (2), 157, (5) pp. 12mo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, sprinkled edges.

€ 1200

First work: Adams PE4; Tchermersine-Scheler, ii, 938; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 708; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 263; not in Thomas, *Checklist*.

This edition is one of three published in 1754: the original edition, of which only two copies are known, was published in 1753. The text is identical with the "Londres" edition of the work (Adams PE3), and is most likely printed in the Netherlands according to Adams. The title-page is followed by "Aux Jeunes-Gens Qui se disposent à l'étude de la Philosophie Naturelle", page 99 contains "Observation sur un endroit de la page 43".

This work is not only extremely rare, but also one of the most important - and least read - essays by Diderot. Although published anonymously the work was authorized. D'Hémery noted in his journal that the *Pensées*, 'attributed to Diderot', had been published with tacit permission, another interesting and representative example of Malesherbes policy of keeping the press as free as he could.

"The *Pensées sur l'Interprétation de la nature* is a short book devoted to taking stock of some of the current implications of the scientific method and was intended to be a handbook for the "philosophy", the new learning, of the day. (.....) The pages that followed opened up new points of view, sometimes by positive statements, sometimes by asking questions, sometimes by stating what Diderot labeled 'conjectures.' It was a book that suggested many of the most important problems in the philosophy of science, a tentative book sending out patrols along the frontiers of knowledge. For an extensive discussion of this important and rare work see: A.M. Wilson, *Diderot*, pp. 187-198.

According to Jonathan Israel in his *Radical Enlightenment* (p. 711) Diderot tried to uncover the contradictions within Newtonianism, while reworking the concept "thinking matter" with its ultimate implication that "le monde peut être Dieu." "(.....) discerning readers were left in no doubt, then or subsequently that Diderot's "God", as Sylvain Maréchal later expressed it, 'diffère peu de celui de Spinoza.'

Second work: Conlon 39:350; Cioranescu 13210.

First edition of Bougeant's provocative philosophical conceit written in response to Cartesian doctrine of the 'animal-machine', his satirical study of the language of animals. Bougeant proposed a parallel between animal sensibility and human folly. In his very telling criticism of the Cartesian doctrine and the prevailing alternatives, he concluded that the only solution, which would not threaten religion, was to grant souls to animals, but to consider these souls of demons or fallen angels inhabiting animal bodies as a punishment. This position allowed him to concede reason and true language to beasts. This publication caused widespread discussion, was translated into English and German, and brought him stern disciplinary measures from the church authorities. - Provenance: B. Dumolin gilt stamped on front cover.

27 DIOGENES LAERTIUS. De vita, & moribus philosophorum libri decem, nuper ad vetusti Graeci codicis fidem accuratissime castigati, Basel, Valentin Curio, 1524 (Colophon: Basiliae apud Valentinum Curionem Calendis Septembris An. M.D. XXIII.) With woodcut printer's device on verso last leaf and several woodcut initials. [20], 391, [1] pp. Small 4to. Contemporary blind stamped half pigskin, spine with raised bands, boards partly covered with purple paper decorated with gilt floral ornaments, clasps absent, catches present, two corners a bit damaged.

€ 1400

Adams D-486; Graesse 397; BMSTC (German), 244.

Rare Latin edition of this famous work of which the Greek editio princeps was not published until 1533 (by Froben). This is a nice Basle edition of the first history of Greek philosophy and this translation is based upon that of the Camaldolese priest Ambrosius Traversarius (1386-1439) which work appeared in Venice, Nicolas Jenson, in 1475. The present edition was edited by Curio and Michael Bentinus and is the first to be printed in the 16th century and the first to be printed in the German speaking countries.

- Spine slightly damaged at foot and with some loss in one compartment, and a bit loose from book block at foot but not detached and still solid, boards somewhat stained, some minor blemishes, first leaves with a stain in upper margin, two small wormholes throughout touching the occasional letter. Handwritten name on title (D.V. Stack ?) and stamp "Ex bibliotheca Lycei Vittenbergensis" in blank portion of title.

The present work is a principal source for the history of ancient Greek philosophy: unlike many other ancient secondary sources, Diogenes Laërtius generally reports philosophical teachings without attempting to reinterpret or expand on them, which means his accounts are often closer to the primary sources. Due to the loss of so many of the primary sources on which Diogenes relied, his work has become the foremost surviving source on the history of Greek philosophy.

"...the author of the only extant continuous account of the lives and doctrines of the chief Greek philosophers." The work is "chiefly important for some of its biographical material and for the fragments from the works of the philosophers and poets." (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, ii, p. 408.)

28 DONATO, N. L'homme d'État, par Nicolo Donato; Ouvrage traduit de l'Italien en François, Avec un grand nombre d'Additions considérables, extraites des Auteurs les plus célèbres qui ont écrit sur les matières politiques. A Liege, Chez Clement Plomteux, 1767. 2 volumes in 1. viii, 450 pp.; (4), 258 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, corners lightly bumped, top of spine somewhat damaged.

€ 500

Higgs 4246 and Conlon 67:792 all listing the 3 volume edition in 12mo; Camus 221; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First French and rare 4to edition, originally published in Italian as *L'uomo di governo*, 1753.

Nicolo Donato, prominent member of a family whose members served the Venetian Republic for two centuries. He was a diplomat of great qualities and left this book, in which he treats the art of governing and the qualities required for a statesman, dealing with politics, law, administration, and the like, and which contains a remarkable treatise on public finance: a classification under seven headings, and a statement giving details of public expenditure relating more particularly to the Venetian state.

Nicolò Donà or Nicolò Donato (January 28, 1539 - May 9, 1618) was the 93rd Doge of Venice, reigning for only 35 days, from his election on April 10, 1618 until his death.

Donato was born in Venice and studied for a time in Padua before going into trade. He gained a huge fortune, but remained stingy his entire life. He never married, and ultimately left his fortune to his brother Francesco and nephew Pietro.

Donato proved unwilling to spend the vast sums of money required to gain high office in the Republic of Venice. However, in 1617-1618, the Spanish Ambassador to Venice, Alfonso de la Cueva, 1st Marquis of Bedmar launched a plot to destabilize the Venetian Republic in order to allow Spanish troops to take over Venice. In the midst of this crisis, the reigning Doge, Giovanni Bembo, died on March 16, 1618.

Donato was elected doge on April 10, 1618, probably by paying bribes. He tried to eliminate his reputation for stinginess by throwing the traditional lavish banquet to celebrate his election, but this proved unavailing when his parents turned a number of his relatives away from the feast in order to save money. He died in Venice 35 days after his election, with the Bedmar Conspiracy still raging.

The translation was done by J.B.R. Robinet. - Somewhat browned throughout.

29 (DUTENS, L.) *Recherches sur l'Origine des découvertes attribuées aux Modernes, Où l'on démontre que nos plus célèbres Philosophes ont puisé la plûpart de leurs connoissances dans les Ouvrages des Anciens: & que plusieurs vérités importantes sur la Religion ont été connues des Sages du Paganisme.* A Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1766. Two volumes. xlviii, 228 pp.; (4), 257, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, small accident to foot of spine, small spot to upper cover of volume two.

€ 500

Conlon 66:830; Caillet, i, 3472; Cioranescu 27175.

First edition, reprinted with a slightly modified title ten years later.

The author discusses Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, Buffon, and Newton and tackles fields from natural history to astronomy, from God and the soul, to medicine and mechanics. Dutens endeavors to show that the topics discussed in his (the 18th) century may seem a modern discussion but were in fact already known to the Ancients.

'Dutens reprend ici une idée souvant exprimée par Bossuet, à savoir que tout oeuvre nouvelle a eu son précurseur, et il y ajoute la notion leibnizienne d'harmonie: les modernes harmonisent, assument sur nouveaux frais des idées qu'ils n'ont pas découvertes. (.....) Ecrivain en plein xviii^e siècle, membre éminent de la république des lettres de son temps, Dutens apparaît cependant comme un héritier de l'humanisme florentin et concordiste. Les Anciens sont une source infinie de réflexion et de re-création pour la pensée moderne qui doit y trouver constamment des moyens de perfectionner ses connaissances' (P. Ranson in: *Encyclopédie Philosophique Universelle*, iii, 'Les Oeuvres Philosophiques').

Louis Dutens lived for many years in England and became, in 1758, secretary to lord Mackensie, minister for England at the court in Sardinia. After his return to England he accompanied several diplomats as secretary on missions to Italy and retired from public life in 1784 in London with the title of historiographer to the King of England.

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

€ 175

Moreau 1264; not in Welsh.

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

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

31 FICHTE, I.H. Beiträge zur Charakteristik der neueren Philosophie, zu Vermittlung ihrer Gegensätze. Sulzbach, in der J.E. v. Seidel'schen Buchhandlung, 1829. xxx, (2), 416 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary boards, slightly worn.

€ 225

Ziegenfuss, i, pp. 322-329.

First edition.

Immanuel Hermann Fichte, son of Johann Gottlieb (1796-1879), established himself in Saarbruecken and shortly after in Duesseldorf where Immermann, Grabbe, Mendelssohn, the painter Schadow and Lessing belonged to his friends. His main target was the philosophy of Hegel against which Fichte saw the relation between the individual and the eternal as the main philosophical problem. With this book Fichte established himself as the leader of a new philosophical movement, together with Christian Hermann Weisse, who's *Ueber den Gegenwartigen Standpunkt der philosophischen Wissenschaft* appeared in the same year. - Some browning and occasional marginal dampstaining.

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

€ 75

Inaugural dissertation University of Marburg.

33 FODERE, F.E. Essai historique et moral sur la pauvreté des nations, la population, la mendicité, les hopitaux et les enfans trouvés. A Paris, Chez Madame Huzard, 1825. (4), xii, 615, (1, errata) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine decorated in gilt with gilt lettering, some scuffing, marbled edges.

€ 600

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Dada; Granier 126; McCulloch, p. 304.

Scarce first and only edition of this attack on Malthusian thought by a pioneer in forensic medicine.

Fodere, trained as a physician, witnessed first-hand the deprivations suffered by the poor and the sick. Citing Malthus, Townsend, Gray and Robert Owen, he concludes that the blame for poverty lies with the administration, not with a biologically driven tendency towards overpopulation. The poor do not lack foresight; rather, their calculations are rendered worthless by failed social policy. The notion of moral restraint is nothing less than bizarre (p. 94). Social well-being instead depends on the vision of statesmen, legislators and medical men, on the development of industrial skills -agriculture alone is not enough- and on a broad range of humanitarian reforms. The work was one of the few anti-Malthusian works in France upto the late 1820's against the current of a favorable reception of Malthus (see: Joseph Spengler, *French Population Theory since 1800*, in J.P.E. 44, 5 October 1936, 577-611).

Fodere devoted his life to the public health and earned a great reputation all over Europe in the "sociétés savantes" and was twice the personal doctor of a king (Charles IV of Spain and the Prince Ferdinand).

34 GEIER, M. De Ebræorum luctu lugentiumque ritibus; E Sacris præcipuè, nec non R. Mosis B. Majmon tit. Efel, aliisq. Editio tertia. Francofurti ad Moenum, Impensis G. à R. Hæred, Henningii Grossi, 1683. (24), 445, (35) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum.

€ 450

Goedeke iii, 185; ADB, viii, 504 ff.

First published in 1665 in Leipzig.

Martin Geier was 'Stadtsuperintendent' in Leipzig and professor at the university in that city and occupied the influential position as 'Oberhofpredigers' in Dresden. He made in particular a name as exegete of the Old Testament and as professor of Oriental languages. - Brownd through, with a faint waterstain on the lower half of the title-page.

35 (GIN, P.L.C.) Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. A Genève, 1777. - (*Preceded by:*) (BONCERF, P.F.) Inconvénients des Droits féodaux. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint que Montesquieu a écrit sur les Fiefs, dans les Livres XXX & XXXI de l'Esprit des Loix. A Paris, 1776. Two works bound in one volume. (4), vii, (1), 316 pp.; (2), 155, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges, rear cover lightly shaved, upper joint with a short split, two corners bumped, top of spine slightly damaged.

€ 800

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

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

Second work: Kress 7193; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; this edition not in INED; Camus 1566; Peinot, *Livres Condamnés*, i, p. 43 (with wrong date).

Third edition, published in the same year as the first edition, by Pierre-François Boncerf, French writer on agrarian subjects. While a clerk in the ministry of finance under Turgot he published a pamphlet, *Les inconvénients des droits féodaux*. According to Palgrave the work was published with the consent of Turgot. In it he attacked the contemporary system of feudal dues as ruinous to those who pay them, of little advantage to its beneficiaries and contrary to the principles of freedom. The solemn condemnation of the pamphlet by the *parlement* of Paris, which the king vetoed, and the ensuing controversy in the press, in which Voltaire took a prominent part, established Boncerf's reputation and resulted in the translation of the work into many European languages. The pages 70-end contain the relevant texts by Montesquieu. The work was first published anonymously, a second edition was published with the pseudonym M. Francaleu.

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

37 (HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, M.R.) Considérations sur l'État présent de la colonie Française de Saint-Domingue. Ouvrage Politique et Législatif; Présenté au Ministre de la Marine, Par Mr. H.D. A Paris, Chez Grangé, 1776-1777. With one folding table, title vignette, head- and tail pieces. Two volumes. - (*Together with:*) (DUBUISSON, P.-U.) Nouvelles Considérations sur Saint-Domingue, en réponse à celles de M.H.D, Par M. D.B***. Première Partie [- Seconde Partie.] A Paris, Chez Cellot & Jombert, 1780. With two folding tables. Two parts in one volume. Together two works in 3 volumes. xvi, 327, [1] pp.; [4], iv, 368 pp; [4], 178, [2, privilege] pp; [4], 164 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, red edges, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, expert repairs to a few spine ends.

€ 2800

First work: Kress 7216; INED 2271; JFBL H180; Echeverria & Wilkie 776/19; Sabin 31897; Hogg 1798; Chadenat 1370; Leclerc 1388; Muller 527 (first volume only); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Peignot, ii, p. 107.

Scarce first edition, suppressed by Arrêt du Conseil d'État, 17 décembre 1777 for containing severe criticism on the administration of the colony.

Full of valuable economic information on Saint-Domingue, this scathing attack on French colonial administration was confiscated and the printer punished' (JFBL). 'The author advocates free trade between Santo Domingo and the British North American colonies' (Echeverria & Wilkie). At the end of volume two the author announces a third volume which, however, was never published.

The work proposes various reforms in the administration of the colony, favours marriages, also among the black people and the mulattos, discusses slavery, the customs and *moeurs* of the creoles, mulattos and black people, and aims at a new and better form of running the colony. This was written when the colony reached a peak in its development. The Ministry of Navy was severely displeased with the publication and hence its suppression. Hilliard became known in colonial circles for his fiery temperament, his provocative rhetoric and radical critiques of the established order. He was a supporter of the American revolution and was a correspondent of Franklin and Jefferson.

'Considérations sur le commerce, l'agriculture, l'administration, l'esclavage et la population. Hilliard veut peupler par tous les moyens cette colonie, dont le climat se montre, par ailleurs, favorable à la population; il est indispensable d'encourager les mariages, ou, à défaut, une sorte de concubinage légitime; ces idées valent également pour les Nègres, dont il faut encourager la natalité, et par conséquent adoucir le sort' (INED). 'Cet ouvrage donne un état très exact de la colonie de Saint-Domingue au moment de son plus grand développement. Il contient aussi des renseignements très curieux sur les moeurs et coutumes des créoles, mulâtres et nègres' (Chadenat). ' - Very rare on the market as the work was confiscated and destroyed upon publication.

Second work: Conlon 80:1009; INED 1489; Sabin 21038; not found in Echeverria & Wilkie, Leclerc, Muller, JFBL, Monaghan, Chadenat, Hogg, Kress, Goldsmiths' or Einaudi.

Very rare first edition of this critical analysis of Hilliard d'Auberteuil's important work.

Dubuisson, who travelled extensively in the Americas and wrote several books on the American colonies, here presents a demographic and economic review of the colony. In presenting this review he discusses and criticizes the work by Hilliard, a work which was condemned for its scathing attack on colonial administration. Dubuisson discusses population, the French colonists, the position of mulattos and black people, discusses slavery (the pages 67-86 deal with slavery), etc.

Dubuisson was a playwright and historian, active in various capacities in France, Belgium and America, and was denounced by Robespierre as responsible for sowing discord among the Jacobins, tried by the revolutionary tribunal and executed on March 24, 1794 at the age of 48. - Errata for both parts on p. 164.

A contemporary handwritten note on recto of the rear blank of volume 1 states that these three volumes were bought together, in April 1789, at Cap François, Saint-Domingue: "acheté au Cap François isles S. Domingues au mois d'avril 1789. 21 les 3 vol" ! Verso front free blank more or less repeats this: " 3 vol. y compris les N considérations en Réponse acheté au Cap St. Domingues 1789."

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

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

€ 450

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

The first edition appeared 1635.

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

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

40 (JEBB, J.) Report of the Survey-General of Prisons on the construction, ventilation, and details of Pentonville Prison, 1844. London, Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street, For Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1844. With 22 folding plans, views and elevations. 62 pp. Large 8vo. Original cloth, gilt lettering to spine, a bit discoloured and bumped, spine ends slightly damaged.

€ 500

Goldsmiths' 33908.

In 1837 inquiries conducted in America by William Crawford (1788-1847) led to the adoption of the "separate system" of prison discipline. Jebb was appointed Surveyor-General of prisons, in order to provide the home office with a technical adviser on the construction of prisons. He was employed in designing county and borough prisons, and was associated with the inspectors, Crawford and the Reverend William Whitworth Russell, in the design and construction of the "Model Prison" at Pentonville. On 29 June 1843 Jebb was made a commissioner for the government of Pentonville Prison.

Two Acts of Parliament allowed for the building of Pentonville prison, designed by Captain Joshua Jebb, Royal Engineers, for the detention of convicts sentenced to imprisonment or awaiting transportation. Construction started on 10 April 1840 and was completed in 1842. It had a central hall with five radiating wings, all visible to staff at the centre. This design, intended to keep prisoners isolated - the "separate system" first used at Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia - was not, as is often thought, a panopticon. Guards had no view into individual cells from their central position. Pentonville was designed to hold 520 prisoners under the separate system, each having his own cell, 13 feet (4 m) long, 7 feet (2 m) wide and 9 feet (3 m) high with little windows on the outside walls and opening on to narrow landings in the galleries. They were "admirably ventilated", a visitor wrote, and had a water closet, though these were replaced by communal, evil-smelling recesses because they were constantly blocked and the pipes were used for communication.

Pentonville became the model for British prisons; a further 54 were built to similar designs over six years and hundreds throughout the British Empire. For instance, Pentonville was used as a model for the eventual construction of Corradino Prison in Rahal Gdid, Malta by W. Lamb Arrowsmith in 1842.

A good account of the planning and construction of Jebb's prison, the model for modern prisons for the rest of the century. Pentonville was planned, built and run as an experimental model; six years later Jebb announced the experiment satisfactorily concluded. The plates range from a large and handsome isometric view of the prison through to details of the cell doors and windows, a hammock, the toilet, the prison's gong, and a charming large tinted litho view of the main hall. - Somewhat spotted throughout, some foxing, plates in good condition, plates inscribed: "J. Jebb ... surveyor general of prison," with an erratum slip inserted before the title-page.

41 JOBARD, J.B.A.M. Nouvelle économie sociale, ou monotaupole industriel, artistique, commercial et littéraire, fondé sur la perrenité des brevets d'invention, dessins, modèles et marques de fabrique. A Paris, Chez Mathias, 1844. xii, (5)-475 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled sides, gilt lettering.

€ 450

Kress C.6356; Goldsmiths 33698; Einaudi 3076; not in Mattioli.

The only edition of this interesting work on patents and copyright.

Jobard, 1792-1861, had always been passionately interested in technology, social reform, and patents and copyright. Being himself an inventor and strenuous upholder of the maintenance of

copyright, he published, besides many pamphlets on the subject, the above work. 'Si vos nobles efforts n'ont pas répondu à toutes vos espérances, vous ne devez en accuser que la mauvaise constitution de l'industrie, qui livre, de nos jours, le travail et la production à l'anarchie la plus déplorable, déjoue les meilleurs calculs, trompe les plus sages prévisions (.....), au milieu de cette guerre impie de la libre concurrence, qui ravage les pays de liberté, sous le séduisant mais fatal drapeau du laisser faire et laisser passer' (pp. vi-vii). The motto on the titlepage reads: Ne laissez pas tout faire. Ne laissez pas tout passer.

Jobard worked for a couple of years in the Netherlands and became Belgian citizen in 1815. He introduced lithography into Belgium and opened an important shop. In 1839 he founded the *Courrier belge* and was appointed curator at the Musée de l'Industrie in 1841. He died in Brussels in 1861. - Name on title and half-title, half-title strengthened at innermargin.

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

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

€ 200

First edition.

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

of a document on the Cannes Moratorium. It has been translated into Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Swedish.

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

€ 250

Drujon, p. 55

First edition.

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

45 (LAMOTHE, ALEXIS DE & SIMON-ANTOINE-DELPHIN.) Coutumes du ressort du Parlement de Guienne; Avec un Commentaire pour l'intelligence du texte; & les Arrêts rendus en interprétation; Par deux Avocats au même Parlement. Tome I [-Tome II.] A Bordeaux, Chez les frères Labottière, 1768-1769. Two volumes. (4), lxvi, 480, (10) pp.; xii, (2), 482, (6, errata & privilege du Roi) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, rubbed and some scratches, marbled edges.

€ 850

Gouron & Terrin 549; Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, 509; Camus 1205 (2); Conlon 68:158.

First edition.

Important work containing, after the "Avant-propos historique": Anciennes Coutumes de Bordeaux; Les Coutumes de la Vila de Bordeu; Coutumes générales de la ville de Bordeaux, sénéchausée de Guienne et pays bourdelois. The second volume contains "Arrêts et dissertations en interprétation de la Coutume de Bordeaux", and various other relevant texts. The second volume contains a very extensive "Table des Matières" for both volumes (p. 427-end).

"On a donné, dans ce recueil, d'anciennes coutumes qui n'avaient pas encore été imprimées. Les commentaires sont estimés" (Camus). - Handwritten ex-libris on title-pages.

46 LASSALLE, F. Herr Bastiat-Schulze von Delitzsch, der ökonomische Julian, oder: Kapital und Arbeit. Berlin, R. Schlingmann, 1864. x, 269 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments.

€ 200

Stammhammer, i, p. 126; Quack, v, pp. 282 ff.; Einaudi 3226; Masui 830.

Rare first edition.

Lassalle 'attacked (the economist) Schultz-Delitzsch for the principles he had borrowed from Bastiat, and denounced his system of co-operation as an utterly insufficient solution of the labour problem, expounding at the same time his own views and vindicating his practical proposals. In this book occurs the celebrated passage in which he ridicules the 'abstinence' theory of profit' (Palgrave).

The three most important economic publications, the *Arbeiterprogramm* (1863), *Offenes Antwortschreiben* (1863) und *Herr Bastiat-Schulze von Delitzsch, (1864)*, are all of them brilliant pamphlets that embody, so far as analysis is concerned, a somewhat superficial but ably exploited Ricardianism (Schumpeter, p. 454). - Bookplate removed from the front pastedown, a fine and clean copy.

47 LAW, J. *Considérations sur le Commerce et sur l'Argent*. Par Mr. Law, Controlleur Général des Finances. Traduit de l'Anglois. A La Haye, Chez Jean Neaulme, 1720. With the frontispiece portrait of the author, title printed in red and black. Frontispiece, (8), 189, (misnumbered: 1-168, 167-187), (19, publisher's catalogue) pp. 12mo. Modern marbled wrapper, held in a cloth clamshell box, label with gilt lettering to spine, a very nice and uncut copy.

€ 7500

Kress 3235; Goldsmiths 5820; Einaudi 3274; Mattioli 1948; Carpenter, IX, (4); *European Americana*, 720/139; JFBL L134; Sabin has a number of translations but not this French one, and a late (1750) English edition.

Very rare first edition in French of Law's major work, *Money and Trade Considered ...*, which is extremely rare in the first English edition of 1705.

A fugitive from justice in 1694 for killing a man in a duel in England, Law travelled extensively throughout Europe, observing and gaining experience in banking, insurance and finance. He proposed a number of unsuccessful schemes to set up a national bank of issue in Paris (1702), Edinburgh (1705), and Savoy (1712), finally attaining success in France with the establishment in 1718 of the Banque Royale. His monetary strategy included the management of public debt and colonial expansion. In 1717 the French crown created the *Compagnie d'Occident*, well known as the *Compagnie du Mississippi*. By converting state notes into its shares, the Company extended its rights over the economic exploitation of Louisiana. In August 1718 it acquired the monopoly over tobacco, and in 1719 it absorbed other French trading companies, obtaining control of mint, payment of the national debt, and receipt of tax revenues. In 1720 the company was united with the Banque Royale, and Law became contrôleur-général, and they had the complete control of colonial trade, currency, banking, and the fiscal system. The *Compagnie d'Occident* (or Company of the West, as it was also called), owned the trading rights and concessions to half of the land mass of the United States excluding Alaska. It was a territory running from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, bounded by the Spanish held Texas on the West and the English held Carolinas on the East. The development of the company and John Law's management made him, at a certain point, exercise control over half the United States !

The present work is his most important work, giving a detailed account of his plan to replace specie with a paper currency based on land and of his proposals for a state bank.

Law's theories on money and banking are principally contained in *Money and Trade Considered*. Like other eighteenth-century writers Law adopted a disequilibrium theory of money, viewing it as a stimulant to trade. In a state of unemployment, Law maintained that an increase in the nation's money supply would stimulate employment and output without raising prices since the demand for money would rise with the increase in output. Moreover, once full employment was attained the monetary expansion would attract factors of production from abroad, so output would continue to increase.

According to Law, a paper-money standard was preferable to one based on precious metals. Suitable candidates for the money supply included government fiat, bank notes, stocks and bonds. Since the primary function of money was as a medium of exchange, it could best be

served by a commodity (paper) not subject to considerable fluctuation in value and high-resource costs. Thus Law advocated the establishment of note issuing national banks that would extend productive loans (real bills), providing sufficient currency to guarantee prosperity.

"John Law (1671-1729), I have always felt, is in a class by himself. Financial adventurers --but is it fair so to call that administrative genius? --often have a philosophico-economic system of sorts. (.....) But Law's case is different. He worked out the economics of his projects with a brilliance and, yes, profundity, which places him in the front rank of monetary theorists of all times" (J.A. Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, p. 295).

".....he is in the twenty-first century judged as a theorist of economics and a precursor of schemes of managed money and "Keynesian" full employment policies" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 11, p. 369).

- The last 19 unnumbered pages contain: Catalogue des livres nouveaux et autres, qui se trouvent à La Haye chez Jean Neaulme.

48 LEDRU-ROLLIN, (A.A.) De la décadence de l'Angleterre. Bruxelles, Tarride, 1850. 4 volumes in 2. 169, (3) pp.; 158, (2) pp.; 154 pp.; 210 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 150

First edition.

Radical democrat, Ledru-Rollin played an important part in the political history of France during the mid 19th-century, as leader of the democratic opposition (Montagne). He played a prominent part in the overthrow of Louis-Philippe in February, 1848, and became a member of the Provisional Government which resulted. His great contribution to France and its political history is the organization of universal manhood suffrage. Forced into exile after the street demonstrations against the Roman policy of France, on June 13, 1849, he returned only in 1870, spending most of his time in England. The present work is an analysis of English society, the London proletariat and the misery of the working classes and conditions in the factories. - One band on the spine of volume 1 with a small damage.

49 (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.

50 LEMONTEY, P.E. Oeuvres. Édition revue et préparée par l'auteur. Paris, A. Sautet, Brissot-Thivars & A. Mesnier, 1829. 5 volumes. - (*Bound with:*) LEMONTEY, P.E. Histoire de la Régence et de la minorité de Louis XV, jusqu'au ministère du Cardinal de Fleury. Paris, Paulin, 1832. 2 volumes - Together 7 volumes. xxiv, (2), 423 pp.; (4), 431 pp.; (4), 398 pp.; (4), 364 pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 464 pp.; (4), 486 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards with red labels.

€ 950

Goldsmiths 27717 (last 2 vols only); not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Complete set. The *Histoire de la Régence* was not included in the 'Oeuvres'. These 2 volumes contain interesting 'pièces justificatives' and form an essential source for the history of John Law and his system, since they include texts by John Law of which the original documents were lost since.

The minority of Louis XV was one of the most scandalous and corrupt periods in French history. Among the ruinous errors of the regent's administration, discussed here at some length, was his adoption of the financial system of the banker John Law, whose bankruptcy led to a disastrous crisis in the public and private affairs of France. Also included are chapters on the slave trade and the plague in Marseilles and Provence in 1720-21.

Pierre-Edouard Lemontey was a man of letters and historian. He revealed his liberal opinions by defending in a 1787 essay the right of Protestants to full political rights, in the days immediately preceding the revolution, he helped draft the *cahier* of the Third Estate and served in the new municipal government of Lyon. He fled Lyon in the year 1792 during the course of the insurrection and went to Switzerland. In 1818 he published a history on the reign of Louis XIV which proved to be a great and controversial success and has been praised as one of the first good histories written during the nineteenth century. In it, he traced the origins of the Revolution back to the absolutism of Louis XIV and thereby opened a new path for the study of the French monarchy. Because Lemontey emphasized the continuity between the monarchy of the Old Regime and the institutions created by the revolution, his book stands as a worthy predecessor of de Tocqueville's *L'Ancien régime et la Révolution* (Robert Brown in: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 621 ff.) - Fine set.

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

€ 350

Moreau 1837; not in Welsh.

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

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

€ 800

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

Eighth edition, considerably enlarged.

Louis Liger was born in Auxerre in 1658. He published many works on agriculture and husbandry. The work has its origins in Charles Estienne's *Praedium Rusticum* (1554), the French version of which was edited and seen through the press by Jean Liébault in 1564 under the title *L'Agriculture et Maison Rustique*. Numerous editions, revisions, and updates followed, with French horticulturalist Louis Liger's two-volume modernized version, *Oeconomie Générale de la Compagne, ou Nouvelle Maison Rustique*, first appearing in 1700. The work includes sections on buildings and provisions, agriculture, husbandry, silk worm culture, bee-keeping, diseases of plants and animals, gardening, viticulture, hunting, fishing, distillation, apothecary medicine, and cookery. Illustrating the text are plates of domestic animals, plants and trees, honey and silk production, field cultivation, wine presses, fishing nets, animal traps, farming instruments, &c.

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

€ 650

Yolton 372; Attig 868.

First French edition.

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

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

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

54 MABLY - DUSAULX, J. Motion faite à la Convention nationale, après la pétition des exécuteurs testamentaires de Mably, pour demander, en faveur de ce grand homme, les honneurs du Panthéon français; le 22 prairial, an III (10 juin 1795). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, 1795. 12 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 175

Martin & Walter, 12488; Tourneux, iii, 16548; not in Monglond.
First edition.

55 MAINE DE BIRAN, (F.P.G.) Oeuvres inédites, publiées par Ernest Naville, avec la collaboration de Marc Debrit. Paris, Dezobry, E. Magdeleine et Cie., 1859. 3 volumes. ccxv, 310 pp.; 479, (1) pp.; 594 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 500

First edition.

The publication of these volumes, from Mss placed at disposal by Maine de Biran's son, made it possible for the first time to present a coherent and connected view of the author's philosophical development. Maine de Biran was born Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran, receiving the name 'Maine' from the name of his family's property (le Maine). He became acquainted with the *Idéologues* Cabanis and Destutt de Tracy by winning first prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Institute of France with the essay *L'influence de l'habitude sur la faculté de penser*. While continuing to write outstanding philosophical and psychological essays, he intensified his political activities, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and was made commander in the Legion of Honor.

'Maine de Biran is the philosopher of the Empire who has best endured the test of time. His works were hailed by the National Institute, the Academy of Berlin, and the Academy of Copenhagen. He has been called "the reformer of Empiricism" because he was fully imbued with the sensationalism of the *idéologues* yet went beyond them by insisting on a distinction between active and passive faculties' (Emmet Kennedy in *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France, 1799-1815*, p. 319). - Bookplate of Bibliothèque J.C. Régis Thomas on front paste-down, a very fine copy of a rare book.

56 (MALVAUX, J. DE.) Les moyens de détruire la mendicité en France, en rendant les mendiants utiles à l'état sans les rendre malheureux; tirés des mémoires qui ont concouru pour le prix accordé en l'année 1777, par l'Académie des Sciences, arts & belles lettres de Chaalons-sur-Marne. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. Chaalons-sur-Marne, Seneuze, Painsavoine, Delalain, 1780. viii, 512, (4) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, small damage to foot of spine, somewhat rubbed and shaved.

€ 500

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

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

'Moyens propres à supprimer la mendicité (politique, moraux, coactifs, etc). S'attacher à détruire la mendicité illégitime. Ce n'est pas par les hôpitaux, jugés néfastes, mais par le travail

qu'on aide les mendiants, qu'ils soient valides ou invalides; Malvaux admet néanmoins l'existence de bonnes oeuvres, de Monts-de-Piété, de loteries, etc. Enfin, il propose de supprimer ce qu'il estime être les sources de la mendicité, telles l'usure, la prostitution, etc.' (INED). The book was received with much acclaim and many of its proposals were taken up by charity organisations and later by revolutionary committees.

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

€ 175

First edition.

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

58 MAUROY, P. Du commerce des peuples de l'Afrique septentrionale dans l'antiquité, le moyen-âge et les temps modernes comparé au commerce des Arabes de nos jours. Ouvrage faisant suite à la question d'Alger en 1844. Paris, Au comptoir des imprimeurs-unis, 1845. xi, (1), 199, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt with raised bands, original covers preserved.

€ 250

Kress S.6843; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Gay, *Bibliographie de l'Afrique et de l'Arabie*, 309.

First edition.

Mauroy (1806?-1860) was a lawyer, secretary of the public prosecutor of the 'Cour d'appel de Paris', and head of the cabinet of the Minister of the Interior. Deals with the trade of Carthago and the trade with Africa, the Romans, Vandals and Greek trades and the Arab trade with Africa. - **Signed dedication by the author for Félix Ravaisson**, on upper cover. Ravaisson was an important 19th-century French philosopher and archaeologist. Both covers browned, front cover with a repaired tear.

59 (MIRABEAU, A.B.L. RIQUETI DE, DIT MIRABEAU-TONNEAU) Bulletin de couches de Me. Target, père et mère de la Constitution des ci-devant Français, conçue aux menus, présentée au Jeu de paume, et née au Manège. (Drop-head title). (Paris, mars 1790). Five numbers (all published) of 7 pp.; 8 pp.; 7 pp.; 7 pp.; 7 pp. - (*Bound with:*) (MIRABEAU, A.B.L. RIQUETI DE, dit MIRABEAU-TONNEAU). Mort, testament et enterrement de Me Target. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1790). 27 pp. - (*Bound with:*) LEVÉE des scellés, mausolée et résurrection de Me. Target. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1790). 16 pp. - (*Bound with:*) INVENTAIRE des papiers de Me. Target, trouvez chez lui après décès. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1790). 42 pp. - (*Bound with:*) RELEVAILLES, rechûte et nouvelle conception de Me. Target. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1790). 14 pp. Together 9 pieces in 1 volume. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 750

Martin & Walter, 24407, 24411 & *Anonymes* 8895, 7865, 15646.

All first editions, the first work is complete.

The *Bulletin* as well as the pamphlets added are all of satirical vein against G.J.B. Target, who made a major contribution to the wording of the 1791 Constitution, he was one of the prime movers in the national patriot party in 1788-1789 and he contributed notably to the Constituent Assembly's legal, constitutional and administrative reforms. - A very nice and well preserved collection.

60 (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) *Errotika Biblion*. A Rome (Paris or Neuchatel), De l'Imprimerie du Vatican, 1783. iv, 192 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, small damage to head of spine.

€ 1200

Kearney, *Private Case*, 1190; Kearney, *History of Erotik Literature*, p. 80; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France*, 204; Pia, *Enfer*, 441; Gay-Lemonnyer, ii, p. 150-155.

First edition (as distinguished from a counterfeit edition, also dated 1783, with different pagination). The work was divided between three printers in Switzerland (Fauche, Favre, and Vitel) and the book was condemned from the moment it appeared. It was reprinted in 1833 and again immediately forbidden.

A notorious and often reprinted work, written by Mirabeau during his imprisonment in the castle of Vincennes, in an effort to portray the corruption and foibles of the clergy and royalty of past ages as affecting and limiting the freedoms of the common populace. According to Kearney, the book "was pursued with such vigour by the authorities that only fourteen copies of the first edition are supposed to have survived. As a compendium of curiosities culled from the pages of ancient writings it is possibly one of the most peculiar books ever put together and shows vividly the sort of eccentric bypaths that erudition and emotion can sometimes take when strangled by the confines of prison." The number of 14 copies is flawed but the first edition is a rather uncommon book.

While Mirabeau was in prison he continued his studies and developed further his already impressive erudition. He also wrote, while in prison, another erotic book entitled "Ma Conversion".

61 (MIRABEAU, VICTOR DE RIQUETTI, MARQUIS DE.) *Lettres sur la dépravation de l'ordre légal*. Première partie [- *Lettres sur la restauration de l'ordre légal*. Seconde partie]. A Londres, Wilcox, 1769. - (*issued after:*) ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. *Discours qui n'a point encore été imprimé, sur cette question. Quelle est la Vertu la plus nécessaire aux Héros; & quels sont les Héros, à qui cette Vertu a manqué?* A Amsterdam, Chez J.H. Schneider, 1769. Titles to the Mirabeau printed in red and black, with attractive engraved vignettes. Three volumes bound in one. [4, half-title and title for the Mirabeau], 23, (1) blank [for the Rousseau, including half-title and title]; 186; (2) blank, (6, half-title, title, Avant-Propos), 256 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, a bit worn, top of spine chipped, red edges.

€ 6500

Einaudi 3944 (Schneider issue, defective, lacking the fifth letter in second volume of the Mirabeau, and 4900 for the Rousseau); Tchemerzine-Schéler, iv, 756; not in Goldsmiths, Higgs, INED or Kress; not in OCLC or RLIN. For the *Lettres sur la législation* (1775), of which OCLC locates only 3 copies (Library of Congress, Chicago, Boston), see Goldsmiths 11229; Higgs 6196; INED 3201.

First editions in book form, exceptionally rare. The Mirabeau was published again in 1775 under the title *Lettres sur la législation ou l'Ordre légal, dépravé, rétabli et perpétué par L. D. H.* (L'Ami des Hommes), by which name the work is known today.

“‘The science of economics is in fact the science of the natural order’”; but, the theory of the net product having been elucidated long since, Mirabeau, with the assistance of physiocratic theories, here demonstrates that in social policy truth is to be found solely in nature.

‘The Ami des Hommes (as Mirabeau often styled himself) thus lays the foundations of a true social order according to the laws of nature (property, liberty, restoration of order) and then goes on to expose the means of keeping it alive, that is by teaching citizens of all classes (both the productive and unproductive classes) the juridical and social principles that the Économistes hold dear (the duties of the landowner, the agricultural system, the use of the Tableau économique, etc.).

‘This work lays down in detail the moral philosophy of the physiocrats who maintain that the physical social order is identical to the economic order; and that the economic order is wholly entailed by the agricultural one’ (INED on the *Lettres sur la législation*, our translation).

The 1769 (possibly pirated) edition is known in two issues; the other is by Schneider in Amsterdam. Both reproduce Mirabeau’s text as it originally appeared in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1767, but omit the final part of the work (which was published in the *Ephémérides* from September 1768 - June 1769 and was included in the *Lettres sur la législation* in 1775). According to Schéler, in his annotated copy of Tchemerzine, there are only a few copies known (he states 3 or 4), regardless of issue, which contain Rousseau’s *Discours* (one could still argue a case for the book’s rarity even without the Rousseau consideration). The intention that the two texts be issued together is supported by a printed note at the foot of the final page of the Rousseau: ‘On mettra ce Discours à la tête des Lettres sur la Dépravation & la Restauration de l’Ordre légal’ (interestingly, there also exists a third issue of the *Discours*, by Marc Michel Rey in ‘Amsterdam’, i.e. Lausanne *selon* Dufour, which does not have this note). The unsolved bibliographical mystery is thus whether Mirabeau and Rousseau decided to have their works published together, or whether the double issue was merely commercial speculation on the side of the publishers. Mirabeau and Rousseau did know each other, Rousseau briefly lived in a property of Mirabeau and there exists correspondence between the two man.

Unlike vol. II in the copy described by Schéler (which had an extra page of text pasted onto the blank verso of F1), that of our copy is continuously paginated and collates: p2 A2 B-D12 E6 F-M12, with an initial blank.

To our knowledge, there is no copy of the Mirabeau in North America. Apart from that of the Einaudi collection, we were able to locate only 3 copies: the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague (Schneider), the Feltrinelli library in Milan (Wilcox), and the Biblioteca Estense in Modena (Wilcox). All the libraries also have Rousseau’s *Discours*.

In spite of the title’s announcement that it had not previously been printed, Rousseau’s work was first published in 1768 in volume VIII of Fréron’s *Année littéraire*; it appeared in book form the following year, and Dufour denotes two issues: Amsterdam (i.e. Lausanne), Marc Michel Rey (258), and Amsterdam, Schneider (259). As with the Mirabeau, the Rousseau is very rare: OCLC locates a copy of the Rey issue at Linköping only; NUC also locates an Amsterdam printing (no publisher given), at Wisconsin; it is not listed in RLIN. - With a burnhole to page 135/6 with slight loss; inner margin of half title to the Mirabeau a bit damaged. Title label to spine reads “Oeuvres de Rousseau. Tom VI.”

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

€ 1500

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

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

63 OVIDIUS, [OVID, OVIDE] NASO, PUBLIUS. De Gedaant-Wisselingen van P. Ovidius Naso, in het Latyn en Nederduitsch, Nieulyx vertaald, en te zamen in het Licht gegeven, door Isaak Verburg,; nevens Omstandige Aantekeningen tot opheldering der Verdichtselen, Door Antonius Banier, Met een groot getal keurlyke prentverbeeldingen, door B. Picart en andere voorname Meesters gesneden, vercierd. Te Amsterdam, By R. en J. Wetstein, en W. Smith, 1732. With engraved title, 2 engraved title vignettes, titles printed in red and black, engraved vignette at head of dedication, 124 text engravings and 3 plates with two illustrations each after Lebrun, Picart, Punt and others, by Bouche, Folkema, Van Gunst, Wandelaar, and others. Two volumes in one. [18], 247, [1, blank] pp.; [2], 249-524, [4] pp. Folio. Contemporary blind tooled vellum, spine with raised bands, a bit warped, somewhat dirty and soiled, but a fine copy.

€ 1800

Cohen-de Ricci, col. 768: "Magnifique ouvrage."

A magnificent book production, and preferable to the French edition because of the earlier impression of the plates (see Cohen-de Ricci).

Each engraving is followed by a short summary (Inhoudt), followed by the texts in Latin and in Dutch, and followed by the "Verklaring van de [number] Fabel" (Explanation of the Fabel). - Somewhat browned and foxed in places, last leaf of index partly loose but still solid, a good copy with ample margins and good impressions of the plates.

Publius Ovidius Naso (20 March 43 BC - 17/18 AD), known as Ovid in the English-speaking world, was a Roman poet who lived during the reign of Augustus. He was a contemporary of the older Virgil and Horace, with whom he is often ranked as one of the three canonical poets of Latin literature. The Imperial scholar Quintilian considered him the last of the Latin love elegists. He enjoyed enormous popularity, but, in one of the mysteries of literary history, was sent by Augustus into exile in a remote province on the Black Sea, where he remained until his death. Ovid himself attributes his exile to *carmen et error*, "a poem and a mistake", but his discretion in discussing the causes has resulted in much speculation among scholars.

The first major Roman poet to begin his career during the reign of Augustus, Ovid is today best known for the *Metamorphoses*, a 15-book continuous mythological narrative written in the meter of epic, and for works in elegiac couplets such as *Ars Amatoria* ("The Art of Love") and *Fasti*. His poetry was much imitated during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, and greatly influenced Western art and literature. The *Metamorphoses* remains one of the most important sources of classical mythology.

64 PAINE, TH. Droits de l'homme; en réponse à l'attaque de M. Burke sur la Révolution française. Secrétaire du Congrès pour le département des Affaires étrangères pendant la guerre de l'Amérique, Membre de la Convention Nationale de France en 1792, et Auteur de l'Ouvrage intitulé: le Sens Commun. Avec des notes et une nouvelle Préface de l'Auteur. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, (Chez F. Buisson et Testu for the second volume), 1793-1792. 2 volumes. (4), 239, (1) pp.; (4), 16, 224 pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 900

PMM 241 (English edition); Gimbel collection 48F (p. 95); not in Sabin; Fay 30 (2nd part only); Echeverria & Wilkie 793/91 & 792/78.

Second edition of first volume, first edition of second volume. The first volume was originally published in 1791 of which edition several different issues exist. The second volume was published in 1792. The translation was done by Francois Soules.

The work is a defense of the French Revolution and a statement of the principles of 1776 and 1789 and, of course, the famous counterblast to Burke's *Reflexions on the Revolution in France*. It is also an exposition of the principles of government underlying the American and French revolutions. For an elaborate analysis of the work see: John Keane, *Tom Paine, a Political Life*.

'The *Rights of Man*, published in 1791 and 1792, was written after his return to England in 1787 in response to Edmund Burke's attack on the French revolution. This pamphlet stimulated the radical reform movement in England and the Jeffersonian Republican party in the United States and led to the prosecution of Paine in England for sedition and to his election to the French National Assembly. In England, the *Rights of Man* became a foundation text of the English working class movement until about 1880' (IESS, xi, pp. 364-5).

Thomas Paine "symbolisé, de 1776 à 1793, l'élan révolutionnaire, tant en Amérique qu'en France" (*Dictionnaire historique de révolution française*, p. 808)

The second volume includes propositions for schemes of taxation, including one for the abolition of the poor-rate. Since 1792 the work was adopted as the manifesto of the party which sympathised with the French Revolution. The title-page of the second volume reads: Droits de l'Homme, Seconde Partie, réunissant les principes et la pratique; Traduit de l'Anglois sur la troisième édition.

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

€ 450

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

Very rare first edition.

The preface (dated New York, October 1847) of this work consists almost entirely of a citation by Paine, where he states his critical position towards monarchy: '... der ganzen Hölle der Monarchie habe ich den Krieg erklärt.' The first chapter is a compilation of texts from the two most important works by Paine. The second chapter is entitled 'Aphorismen', and the subsections are headed: 'Die Amerikanische Revolution', 'Die Einheit des Menschen', 'Kirche und Staat', 'Religion', 'Sclaverei', 'Credit und Geld', 'Stimmrecht' a.o. The selection is made from several works by Paine. Pp. 103-119 contain a short biography: 'Biographie Thomas Paine's'. On the author of this work hardly any information could be found. He seems to have

published in the same year a guide for German emigrants to North-America. The year of publication is remarkable. Whereas the French revolution had only affected the cultural elite in Germany, truly political revolutionary events happened all over Germany in March 1848. The king of Prussia Friedrich Wilhelm IV was forced by the revolts to establish a sort of parlement, a liberal democratic government and a constitution, assets that were annihilated in November 1848 by the King in a counter-revolution. Paine's statements like: 'Jeder mann hat ein Recht auf eine Stimme und keiner auf mehr... und wer ist er der einen andern ausschliessen möchte?' could have had at least as great a revolutionary alloy in Germany in these days as they had had in Paine's lifetime. Though the work does not appear in Stephans' *Gimbel Paine Collection* it is present in the library of the American Philosophical Society.

66 (PASCAL, B.) Ludovici Montaltii Litteræ Provinciales, de Morali & Politica Jesuitarum disciplina. A Willelmo Wendrockio Salisburgensi theologo, e gallicâ in latinam linguam translatae, et theologicis notis illustratae, quibus tum jesuitarum adversus Montaltium criminationes repelluntur: tum præcipua theologiæ moralis capita à novorum casuistarum corruptelis vindicantur. Coloniae, Apud Nicolaum Schouten (Leiden, Jean Elzevier), 1658. (32), 608 pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 1250

Willems 829; Brunet, iv, 396; Tchemerzine-Scheler, v, p. 69; Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, ii, 27; *En Français dans le Texte* 96; PMM 140 (both for the original edition).

First Latin edition of the famous *Lettres Provinciales*, translated by Pierre Nicole (and with additions (p. 510-608) by Pierre Nicole (as "Willem Wendrockius" and as "Paulus Irenaeus")), published under the pseudonym Wilhelm Wendrock, a few months after the original French edition and just as that edition forbidden (by the Conseil d'État on September 23, 1660) and burnt. The book was printed by Jean Elzevier "pour le compte de ses parents d'Amsterdam" who had very good relations with the jansenists and were about to publish the first collective edition of the *Provinciales* (see Willems).

Born in 1623, Pascal came under Jansenist influence in 1646. 'In 1654, after a period of discouragement and repeated meditations, he underwent a mystical experience which effected his definite conversion to a religious life He now, in 1655, took up his residence in Port Royal Attacks by the Jesuits on the Jansenist cause and on Antoine Arnauld led to the publication in 1656-7 of eighteen *Lettres de Louis de Montalte à un Provincial de ses amis et aux RR. PP. Jesuites sur la morale et la politique de ces peres*; they were composed by Pascal and are known as his *Lettres provinciales*. They deal with two subjects: divine grace, and the ethical code of the Jesuits ... Against the relaxed morality which the Jesuits were said to teach, he makes a vigorous appeal to public opinion by means of quotations from Jesuit works and by dialogues in which Jesuits are made, by their admissions, to cast discredit on themselves. The *Lettres provinciales*, written with polite irony and the utmost simplicity, lucidity, and objectivity, were an enormous success and dealt the Jesuits a blow from which they never recovered. The work was placed on the Index and was ordered by the Royal Council to be burnt (1660)' (*Oxford Companion to French Literature*, p. 541).

After his mystical experience Pascal brought into this new existence "the gift of concrete precision which was the mark of his genius. The *Lettres Provinciales* are masterpieces of both the *esprit de géométrie* and the *esprit de finesse*. The first carried to the extreme the demands of a morality that was sincerely Christian and did not permit of serving two masters at the same time; the second unmasked one by one the abstract formulae, seemingly framed for juridical

and secular purposes, behind which lay hidden the complaisance of the casuists. He forced the faithful Christian to scrutinize his own conscience, laying bare the depths of desire and the libido which testifies to the persistence of the original sin. (.....) If the influence of Pascal, which has been decisive in the history of positive science, in the history of French literature and in the history of Christian thought, continues to be felt in our own days, the reason is that no work invites us more to pass beyond discursive abstractions and to uncover by direct contact with the realities of nature and of the soul the springs of vivifying intuition (Léon Brunschvicg in ESS, vol 12, pp. 7-8).

'L'ouvrage le plus lu à son époque, *Les Provinciales* ont contribué à imposer un art d'écrire classique' (*En Français dans le Texte*).

'The *Lettres Provinciales*, as they are called, are the first example of French prose as we know it today, perfectly finished in form, varied in style, and on a subject of universal importance ... Pascal's weapon was irony, and the freshness with which the gravity of the subject contrasts with the lightness of the manner is an enduring triumph. The vividness of and distinction of his style recalls the prose of Milton at its best' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). - Provenances: Guillaume Hoffman with engraved ex-libris "G.H.", manuscript ex-libris C. Stahl and a small stamp in blank portion of the title "Bibl. Familiæ Pajacsich."

67 PELLETAN, E. *Histoire des trois journées de Février 1848*. Paris, Louis Colas, 1848. (6), 184 pp. 8vo. Modern half hard-grained morocco, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering, marbled boards, original covers preserved, top edge gilt.

€ 125

Stammhammer, i, p. 171 (3); not in Dolléans & Crozier.

First edition of this work dealing with the February revolution of 1848 in France, one of a wave of revolutions in Europe.

Pierre Clément Eugene Pelletan (1813-1884) studied law at the Collège Royal in Poitiers, he then moved to Paris to continue his studies but was more interested in philosophy, economics and history and studies these at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne. He sympathized with the saint-simonian doctrines, and travels during one year through the north of France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. He made his appearance in journalism in 1836 (*la Nouvelle Minerve* and *la France Littéraire*). During the revolution of 1848 he followed Lamartine into the Hotel de Ville but refused to be employed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He wrote for a large number of journals and remained active in politics until the end of his life.

In 1863 he was elected deputy, he joined the opposition to the Second Empire regime. His bright and eloquent speeches won him fame as a brilliant orator. Re-elected in 1869, he protested against the war with Prussia and became a member of the Government of National Defense on 4 September 1870. From 31 January to 4 February 1871, Pelletan exercised the duties of public education minister, but he departed for Bordeaux on 6 February. Elected to the National Assembly in February 1871, he approved the politics of Thiers and became vice-president of the Senate in 1879. In 1884, the year he died, he was elected senator for life.

68 PICOT, G. *Histoire des États Généraux considérés au point de vue de leurs influence sur le gouvernement de la France de 1355 à 1614*. Paris, Hachette, 1872. 4 volumes. (4), xi, (1), 575 pp.; (4), 582, (1, errata) pp.; (4), 544 pp.; (4), 438 pp. Large 8vo. Modern half morocco, spines with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edges gilt.

€ 200

Paetow 273 (other edition); Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 1087.

First edition.

This book was honoured with the 'Premier Prix du Concours d'Histoire' of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. It is an important historical study and reference work and contains an important and elaborate analytical index.

69 POIVRE, (P.) *Voyages d'un Philosophe, ou Observations Sur les Moeurs & les Arts des Peuples de l'Afrique, de l'Asie & de l'Amérique*. Par M. Poivre, ancien Intendant de l'Isle de France. A Maestricht, Chez Jean-Edme Dufour & Philippe Roux, 1779. (4), 154 pp. 12mo. Sewn in contemporary blind covers, an uncut copy.

€ 500

Kress B.222; JFBL P328; INED 3616; Higgs 4261 (1768 edition); Goldsmiths 10399 (1768 edition); Sabin 63718; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Indosinica*, p. 2495.

Third edition. The work was first published in 1768 without the knowledge of Poivre.

'Full of physiocratic ideas independently arrived at' (Higgs).

The experiences of Poivre (1719-1786) of his travels to the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Siam, Cambodia, China and other countries in Africa and to America, a comprehensive discourse on Isle de France and the Isle de Bourbon, Coromandel, and comparative essays in the field of agriculture. "A survey of agriculture principally in southern Asia and in the islands of the Indian Ocean colonized by France" (JFBL).

Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), traveller and naturalist, became in 1767 intendant of the isles de France and Bourbon where he developed the growing of spices imported from India and the Moluccas or Spice Islands; he eased the treatment of the slaves and put an end to the excesses in their treatment.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

A bit paperspotted.

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

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

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

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

71 RECUEIL des Pieces les plus Curieuses qui ont esté faites pendant le regne du Connestable M. de Luynes. Comme se voit par la Table suivante. Troisieme edition, Revueuë, corrigée & augmentée. No place, 1625. (40), 534 (misnumbered 536) pp. Small 8vo. Early 20th century vellum, handwritten title on spine.

€ 600

Bourgeois & André 2376; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, A224.

Third edition, revised, corrected and augmented.

Collection of 65 pieces, some in verse, published in the period 1619-1621, the year in which Luynes died. The Duc de Luynes was allowed all real power after Louis XIII had forced the Queen-Mother into exile in 1617. The next four years, which ended with the death of de Luynes, saw the unedifying spectacle of two revolts made by the Queen-Mother, supported by various great noblemen, against her own son and de Luynes, and an armed rising of the Huguenots. He died in 1624 in a campaign against the Huguenots of Béarn. Only with the rise to power of Richelieu in 1624 did the monarchy become master of the situation at home. - Equally browned throughout, copy with generous margins.

72 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.

73 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.

€ 6500

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.

74 RETZ, (J.F.P. DE GONDI DE.) Mémoires contenant ce qui s'est passé de remarquable en France pendant les premières années du Règne de Louis XIV. Nouvelle édition. A Genève, Chez Fabry & Barillot, 1751. 4 volumes. - (Followed by:) JOLY, G. Mémoires de Guy Joli, Conseiller au Chastelet de Paris. Nouvelle édition augmentée d'une table des matières. A Genève, Chez Fabry & Barillot, 1751. 2 volumes. Together 6 volumes xxiii, (1), 516 pp.; (4), 493, (1) pp.; (4), 432 pp.; (4), 457, (1) pp.; (4), 4, 270 pp.; (4), 346 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with red and brown labels, gilt lettering, marbled edges, a few corners very lightly bumped.

€ 750

First work: Bourgeois & André 797.

François Paul de Gondy, Cardinal de Retz, a man who lacked the political talent and intelligence to support his ambitions in a period where Richelieu, Mazarin and after the latter, Louis XIV

were the men in power. He spent several years in exile where he seems to have started composing these memoirs and these memoirs present an interesting picture of society at the time: 'Ces mémoires sont cependant utiles pour une étude générale de la société à l'époque de la Fronde: on y verra quel faible sens moral avaient alors ceux qui luttèrent contre le premier ministre, quels mobiles ambitieux et intéressés dictaient leur conduite, à quel extrémités ils étaient capables de se porter pour satisfaire leurs désirs. Retz possède un art admirable pour composer une scène, dépeindre les personnages principaux avec leurs caractères, leurs travers, leurs passions, leurs projets, et mener les intrigues jusqu'à la fin en graduant l'intérêt: rien de plus curieux que celles où il est le 'grand premier rôle' dont il fait le portrait avec un soin infini, une variété parfaite de nuances délicates et de couleurs fortes. Ses mémoires sont à la fois une comédie en cent actes divers et une condamnation de la Fronde' (Bourgeois & André).

Second work: Bourgeois & André 798.

'Après les mémoires du maître, ceux du serviteur L'histoire se servira de ses souvenirs pour compléter ceux du cardinal' (Bourgeois & André).

75 RETZ, (J.F.P. DE GONDI) DE. Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz, de Guy Joli et de la duchesse de Nemours; contenant ce qui s'est passé de remarquable en France pendant les premières années du règne de Louis XIV. Nouvelle édition, augmentée, ornée du portrait du Cardinal de Retz, et du fac simile d'une de ses lettres. A Paris, Chez Etienne Ledoux, 1820. With portrait and facsimile. 6 volumes. (4), xxv, (1), 531, (1) pp.; (4), 515, (1) pp.; (4), 441, (1) pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 506 pp.; (4), 496 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, marbled boards, red and green labels with gilt lettering.

€ 800

Bourgeois & André 797.

Important French autobiography and important historical account on the period of the Fronde. François Paul de Gondy, Cardinal de Retz, a man who lacked the political talent and intelligence to support his ambitions in a period where Richelieu, Mazarin and after the latter, Louis XIV were the men in power. He spent several years in exile where he seems to have started composing these memoirs and these memoirs present an interesting picture of society at the time: 'Ces mémoires sont cependant utiles pour une étude générale de la société à l'époque de la Fronde: on y verra quel faible sens moral avaient alors ceux qui luttèrent contre le premier ministre, quels mobiles ambitieux et intéressés dictaient leur conduite, à quel extrémités ils étaient capables de se porter pour satisfaire leurs désirs. Retz possède un art admirable pour composer une scène, dépeindre les personnages principaux avec leurs caractères, leurs travers, leurs passions, leurs projets, et mener les intrigues jusqu'à la fin en graduant l'intérêt: rien de plus curieux que celles où il est le 'grand premier rôle' dont il fait le portrait avec un soin infini, une variété parfaite de nuances délicates et de couleurs fortes. Ses mémoires sont à la fois une comédie en cent actes divers et une condamnation de la Fronde' (Bourgeois & André).

The Florentine banking family of the Gondy had been introduced into France by Catherine de' Medici; Catherine offered Jérôme (Girolamo) de Gondy in 1573 the château that he made the nucleus of the Château de Saint-Cloud; his hôtel in the Faubourg Saint-Germain of Paris became the Hôtel de Condé in the following generation. The Gondy acquired great estates in Brittany and became connected with the noblest houses of the kingdom. François Paul de Gondy had little influence under Richelieu, used his later influence against Mazarin which in turn helped lead to the outbreak of the Fronde.

76 REYBAUD, (M.R.) *Études sur les réformateurs contemporains ou socialistes modernes*. Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen. Paris, Guillaumin, 1840-1843. 2 volumes in 1. xi, (1), (5)-404 (misnumbered 402) pp.; (4), iii, (1), 411 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettered label, marbled boards, rear joint and top of spine skillfully repaired.

€ 250

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 68 (first volume only); not in Del Bo-Gerits, *Supplement*, (cf.: 29); not in Walch-Gerits, *Supplement* (cf.: 38).

First edition of both volumes, not listed as such in any of the bibliographies. Since the second volume was published three years after volume 1, one rarely finds the two volumes together in original editions. At the time the second volume was published, the first volume had reached already its fourth edition.

The first volume deals with the utopists from Plato's time to modern thinkers such as Saint-Simon, Fourier and Owen. The second volume deals with communists, chartists, utilitarians and humanitarians, among others Owen, Hunt, Jean Bodin, Harrington, Cabet, Jeremy Bentham. There is furthermore an appendix entitled "Hobbes et Harrington."

Louis Reybaud (1799-1879) became the leading historian of the Socialist school in Paris. His 'Études sur les Réformateurs Contemporains' was the first work to bring the word socialism into general use. 'All (his) works show an observant mind and an independent character. They are written with intelligence, spirit, and good sense' (Palgrave, iii, p. 304).

77 (ROHAN, H. DUC DE.) *Interests et Maximes des Princes & des Estats Souverains*. A Cologne, Chés Jean du Païs, 1666. Sphere on title. - (*Bound with:*) *MAXIMES des Princes et Estats Souverains*. A Cologne, 1665. Sphere on title. (8), 248 pp.; 245, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 700

Willems 1371; Rahir 1431; BMSTC, *French Books, 1601-1700*, I.102; Barbier, ii, col. 954.

Original edition.

These two volumes are usually found bound together: the first text is by de Rohan, or at least based on de Rohan's work, additional material has been added. The author of the second text has remained unknown. This edition is rare. Willems writes that the text by de Rohan is almost unchanged, there was only substantial new matter added concerning subjects that de Rohan had not dealt with.

The work is the chef-d'oeuvre in this particular field of political literature: its main thesis is that the interest of the state imposes itself upon kings: this interest of the state is the tyrant imposing itself upon the tyrant. It is written to give an overview of the situation in Europe and to determine which position France should take in various conflicts or potential conflicts, to establish what the influence of various countries and rulers is on and in various parts of Europe. It maintains that what constitutes good government changes over time just as conditions change over time and that good government bases itself not on old conceptions and abstractions but on the situation as it is at present. De Rohan was most likely influenced by the theorists of "raison d'Etat" in Italy, where he served for a long time.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

79 (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 canellanda and cancellantia: thus, what the original text was as first printed is problematic. (.....) In the two BN copies, (.....), the imprint date has been altered in manuscript to read M.DCC.LVII. (This is also the case with the present copy where the second 'I' has been added in manuscript.) This is a series of letters dated July-September 1756, forming an essay on

international power politics with special reference to European colonial systems in America' (Echeverria & Wilkie).

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

80 (SARPI, P. DIT) FRA PAOLO. Discours Dogmatique et Politique, Sur l'origine, la nature, les prétendues immunités, et la véritable destination des Biens Ecclésiastiques. Ouvrage posthume de Fra-Paolo. Traduit de l'Italien (par F.M. de Marsy). A Avignon, Chez Alexandre Girard, 1750. (6), 248 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, two corners very lightly bumped.

€ 400

Conlon 50:875; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, v, p. 218.

First French edition.

Paolo Sarpi (1552-1623), Venetian statesman and historian. Sarpi was a member of the order of the Serviti, but was nevertheless very critical of the papacy and the church. He succeeded in defending the rights of the state against papal attack. In his *Istoria dell'interdetto di Venezia* (1624) he advocated a policy of rigorous jurisdiction over everything pertaining to the temporal interests of the church, anticipating in some respects the doctrine of the separation of the two powers. Sarpi ranks with Machiavelli and Guicciardini as one of the great historical writers of the sixteenth century.

The current work is a learned historical exposition dealing with the possessions of the Church, how these were acquired and how they are used: Sarpi points to the fact that originally the gifts received by the church aimed at supporting the church and clergy and to provide aid for the poor: he denounces the misuses and corruption and the extreme wealth of the church. - Stamp of Edmond Vallée on first blank.

81 SAY, J.B. Lettres à M. Malthus, sur différens sujets d'Économie Politique, notamment sur les causes de la stagnation générale du commerce. A Paris, Chez Bossange, père et fils; A Londres, chez Martin Bossange, 1820. (8), 184 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering (Ateliers Laurenchet).

€ 700

Teilhab, p. 376; Kress C.617; Goldsmiths 22780; Einaudi 5115; Mattioli 3231.

First edition.

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

Schumpeter remarked judiciously: 'Say's work is the most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras.' Say opened up new paths, but later authors followed them with more success than he. This was the case with the members of the marginalist school -Carl Menger, Stanley Jevons, and especially Léon Walras- who were able to employ the

notion of utility in a much more precise and scientifically valid manner than their common precursor (Walras tended to minimize his debt to Say, but it was nevertheless important). Say is seen primarily as the author of the law of the markets, one of the favorite butts of Keynesian and neo-Keynesian criticism, and this 'law', interpreted and misinterpreted as it has been, may remain his chief title to fame. But perhaps he will be remembered for his power to build on established intellectual traditions and to stimulate other thinkers: there lay his true merit, which only time will confirm (Gaston Leduc in IESS). - Somewhat spotted, especially first leaves.

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

€ 125

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

83 (SCHMIT, J.P.) Aux Ouvriers. Du Pain, du Travail et la Vérité. (Drop-head title). (Paris, de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, 1848 ?) 16 pp. 12mo. Side-stitched.

€ 100

DBMOF, vol. 3, pp. 391-392; not in Stammhammer.

"Seconde Tirage à 10,000 exemplaires" printed right at top of first page, while at the left we can read "4,000 exemplaires vendus en trois jours."

Rare little pamphlet dealing with the current situation of the working classes, their prospects and troubles and discusses in particular mechanization in the printing and publishing industry. Urges the working classes to form "associations des travailleurs": Schmit was an advocate of these, he believed that profits had to be fairly divided between employers and employees; and he favoured universal suffrage. Interesting pamphlet written in a remarkably clear and moderate style. - A bit spotted.

84 SMITH, A. Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations. Traduction nouvelle, avec des notes et observations par Germain Garnier. Avec le portrait de Smith. A Paris, Chez H. Agasse, an X, 1802. With engraved portrait by Prevost. 5 volumes. (4), cxxvii, (1), 368 pp.; (4), 493, (1) pp.; (4), 564 pp.; (4), 556 pp.; (4), 588 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, vellum corners, spines gilt in compartments with labels with gilt lettering.

€ 1200

Vanderblue, p. 25; K.E. Carpenter, *The Dissemination of the Wealth of Nations in French and in France*, p. 175 and pages lvii-lviii; Kress B.4604; Goldsmiths 18412; Einaudi 5340.

Apparently a rare edition. All editions usually having at the end of each volume an errata-leaf. Here, however, all the errors have been corrected and the errata leaf is not present.

Our copy is identical with the one described by Einaudi. Compared with copies usually appearing on the market it is clear that this edition was entirely newly printed. It is the improved version of the first edition of this classic translation, which became the standard

French text, with the valuable notes by Garnier. His notes and observations were frequently reprinted after they had been translated for the Glasgow edition of 1805. - Front blank in first volume loosening.

85 SOMBART, W. *Der moderne Kapitalismus. Historisch systematische Darstellung des gesamteuropäischen Wirtschaftslebens von seinen Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart.* München und Leipzig, Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, 1928. 3 volumes in 6. xxiv, 462 pp; x, 919, (1) pp.; xii, 585, (1) pp.; xi, (3), 589-1229, (1) pp.; xii, 514, 514a (errata) pp.; x, (2), 517-1063, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Original red cloth gilt.

€ 350

Thinkers of the Twentieth Century (Editor: R. Turner), p. 716-718.

First published in 1902 and substantially enlarged in 1916 (vol. I and II) and 1927/28 (vol. III), this edition represents the first publication of the entire work incorporating all the revisions.

The work 'shocked professional historians by its often unsubstantial brilliance. They failed to see in it anything that they would call real research - the material in the book is in fact wholly second-hand- and they entered protests against its many carelessnesses. Yet it was in a sense a peak achievement of the historical school, and highly stimulating even in its errors' (Schumpeter, p. 816).

Werner Sombart (1863-1941), German economist and sociologist. His early ideas on capitalism showed the influence of the works of Karl Marx. Sombart, however, did not retain his enthusiasm for socialism or the productive capacities of capitalism and his ideas changed considerably in the next few years. Like Max Weber, Sombart maintained that the development of capitalism could not be explained in purely economic terms, and like Weber, Troeltsch and Max Scheler, he was interested in the connection between religious morality and capitalist spirit. Against Weber, Sombart postulated that Protestantism, and not Calvinism, and Puritanism in particular, had played a key role in creating the spirit of modern capitalism. After the advent to power of National Socialism, many of Sombart's theories changed, in order that he might present 'a unified view of the various social problems of the time from the point of view of the national socialist way of thinking.' Nevertheless, official National Socialism never accepted Sombart as its interpreter. - Some library stamps on first pages and titles. Some lead-pencil underlinings.

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

€ 750

The first work is number 116 of 980 copies printed, the second work is number 61 of 980 copies printed. Both are printed on especially prepared Van Gelder-Zonen paper with the name of John Henry Mackay as watermark. The first work is signed by John Henry Mackay on the annotated leaf bound in at the end. The original covers are Japanese 'Pergamentpapier'; the idea

to have the books bound was abandoned 'da es unmöglich ist, hier den Geschmack des einzelnen auch nur annähernd zu treffen.' The last 6 pages of the first work contain the 'Inhalt', a leaf with the title and at the bottom the text: Beilage zu Exemplar Nr. 116, followed by the annotated leaf which is dated Charlottenburg bei Berlin, 1. Juli 1911 and signed by John Henry Mackay.

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

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

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

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

87 TABLE des Matières, des Noms de Lieux et des Noms des Personnes
Contenus aux procès-verbaux des séances de l'Assemblée nationale, depuis le premier
octobre 1791 jusqu'au 21 septembre 1792 inclusivement. Tome Premier [- Tome Second].
A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, Frimaire An X (1802). Two volumes. (4), iv, 603, (3,
Omissions & Corrections) pp.; (4), 734, (6, Supplément à l'Errata du premier volume,
Fautes à corriger dans le second volume, last blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf,
spines gilt in compartments, green labels, gilt lettering, paper-covered boards,
somewhat worn & rubbed, top upper joint of vol. 2 split, yellow sprinkled edges.

€ 300

Tourneux, i, 479a; Martin & Walter 6056.

Original edition, edited by A.A. Camus.

Volume i starts with: Tableau des députés à l'Assemblée législative, depuis l'époque du premier
octobre 1791 jusqu'au 21 septembre 1792, avec l'indication du département où ils ont été
nommés (pp. 1-19), followed by Tableau des Présidens, Vice-Présidens et secrétaires de

l'Assemblée Législativ (sic) (pp. 20-24). Page 490 is followed by a leaf numbered 490 bis & ter after which normal pagination continues.

The main table ends on page 568 in volume 2 and is followed by: Table par ordre chronologique des arrêtés, décrets et autres actes du Corps législatif, avec l'indication de la date de la sanction, des refus suspensif, de la promulgation des ces divers actes (pp. 569-678) and is followed by: Table des rapports, projets de résolution, opinions et autres pièces imprimées par l'ordre de l'Assemblée nationale législative; et des discours des membres de l'Assemblée, distribués à leurs collègues: le tout rangé par ordre de matières (pp. 679-728). - Remains of seal on half-title in volume i, half-title of volume 2 with a few burns holes causing a few brown spots on the title.

88 TARGET, (G.J.B.) Les Etats-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Suite de l'Écrit intitulé: Les Etats-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Iie Suite de l'Écrit intitulé: Les Etats-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Projet de déclaration des droits de l'homme en société. (Drop-head title). (Versailles, 1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité de constitution. (Drop-head title). Paris, Baudouin, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité de constitution à la séance du 31 mars 1790. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, (1790). 6 volumes in 1. 75 pp.; 41 pp.; 62 pp.; 7 pp.; 8 pp.; 16 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 500

Martin & Walter 32253, 32259, 32260, 32263, 32264, 32265.

All first or only editions.

Among others against any right of veto in whatever form.

Guy-Jean-Baptiste Target (1733-1806), lawyer and juriscult. Was received as *avocat* before the Parlement of Paris in 1752, and over the next thirty-five years earned a reputation as the foremost legal expert at the Parisian bar. Target was one of the prime movers in the Revolutionary national patriot party in 1788-1789. He contributed notably to the Constituent Assembly's legal, constitutional and administrative reforms. With the institution of the new judiciary in Revolutionary France, Target entered the magistracy, becoming judge and later president of one of the capital's civil tribunals. He helped prepare the Civil and Criminal Codes under Napoleon. Target's lifelong stature in legal affairs was reflected in his election to the Académie Française in 1785 and his later appointment to the Institut national (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, ii, 936).

89 TOCQUEVILLE, A. DE. L'ancien régime et la révolution. Paris, Michel Lévy frères, 1856. xxi, (1, blank), 456, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Modern blue half calf, marbled boards, corners, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 750

Weulersse, i, xviii; Einaudi 5631.

First edition, printed in 2000 copies which sold out in less than two months.

Standard work which had enormous influence on contemporary social thought and which has been a standard textbook of the social sciences since its publication. It was almost immediately translated into English and has since been translated into every major language of the Western world and is even still printed and circulated today.

Tocqueville (1805-59) is of course best known, particularly in the USA, for *De la Démocratie en Amérique* (1835-40). In that, the first impartial and systematic study of American institutions, he concluded that the trend of history was irresistibly toward equality, and that the future of the Western world lay in the acceptance of democratic principles. It seems only natural that Tocqueville should have next turned his attention to the other great movement toward democracy of the period, the French Revolution. He conceived a work in three sections: l'ancien régime; a history of the events of the Revolution itself; and a life of Napoleon. He only lived to complete the first part. *L'ancien régime*, which is based upon extensive research into official and municipal records, studies the social and political fabric of France before the Revolution and attempts to explain why the Revolution broke out in that country rather than anywhere else in Europe. The success of *L'ancien régime* was almost as great as that of *De la Démocratie*. If Tocqueville had completed all three sections, it seems likely that his work on France would have eclipsed his work on America in importance (see: Harvey and Heseltine, *The Oxford Companion to French Literature*). - Somewhat spotted.

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

€ 750

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

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

€ 600

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

First French edition, printed in Rouen according to Weller.

Compilation from the Italian *Il Mercurio ovvero historia dei correnti tempi* by the Italian historian Vittorio Siri. Siri had made an analysis of the Franco-Italian relations under Richelieu and Mazarin, the ambitions of Richelieu, the French court life, etc. Siri lived in France in the years 1649-1650 and this work contains 'une foule de pièces, fournis principalement de Hugues de Lionne, instructions, dépêches, mémoires, etc' (Bourgeois & André).

This is of course not a book with anecdotes as we understand the word today: in earlier times the word "anecdote" meant something which had not yet been passed on, an "unpublished fact", something that had been kept secret. - First pages of volume one with tiny hole in lower blank margin. From the library of Bruno Monnier.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

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

93 VIEUX CORDELIER, LE. *Journal rédigé par Camille Desmoulins*. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Chez Desenne, (1793-1794). 7 numbers bound in 1 volume. 1-64, (57)-72, 65-172 pp. (actually therefore 188 pages). 8vo. 19th-century polished calf, spine with raised bands, discoloured

€ 1800

Hatin 147; Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 1402; Tourneux, ii, 10916.
All published, original edition.

The most eloquent journal of the Revolution. The pp. 165-172 contain the 'Copie de la lettre écrite par Camille Desmoulins à sa femme. Datée de la prison du Luxembourg' which letter ends with the moving words 'Je vais mourir!'

C'est l'oeuvre le plus éloguente qu'ait produit la Révolution, et à coup sûr, avant et depuis, le journalisme n'a rien donné qui puisse lui être comparé' (Hatin).

Under attack by the very radical Hébertists for poor attendance at the Convention and for socializing with the wealthy, Desmoulins published the journal as his defense. Perhaps the Terror also offended him because after blasting his assailants, he printed subtle but telling indictments of the Terror and called for clemency. It has also been suggested by many historians that Desmoulins acted to support Danton and his associates who were at the same time attacking the Hébertists and trying to limit the Terror. Thompson, in his two volume study on Robespierre even states that the aim of the journal was not to moderate the government, but to overthrow it. Whatever the truth may be, the Committee of Public Safety decided to eliminate its political opponents, which included Desmoulins, He was executed April 13, 1794.

94 (VIOLE D'ATHYS.) *Response à la harangue faite par l'illustrissime Cardinal du Perron, à Paris l'an 1615, par M.V.D.C.C.D. Sacrifiez un sacrifice de Justice.* No place, (1615). 64 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Lindsay & Neu 3610; Bourgeois & André 2111; Welsh 668.

First edition, rare.

Discusses the power of the Church and the State. Du Perron had claimed, in a speech delivered on 2 January 1615, the supremacy of the Church and had denied all other institutions, whether 'le roi' or 'le tiers', any power over the Church and church matters. The speech provoked a heated debate, Virole d'Athys here opposing Du Perron and defending Gallicanism.

95 VOLTAIRE, (PSEUD. OF F. M. AROUET.) *Poèmes, épitres et autres poésies.* London (Cazin), 1779. With engraved portrait of the elder Voltaire in oval medaillon. (4), 246 pp. 18mo. Contemporary marbled paper, some loss of paper to spine, uncut.

€ 325

Bengesco 635; Cioranescu 63975; Quérard, vol. x, p. 308.

Very nice Cazin edition of a collection of works that had appeared before in 1777 in Genève (with another portrait).

Contains a.o. *Le poème de Fontenoy; Sur le désastre de Lisbonne; La Loi naturelle; Discours sur l'homme; Épitre au Roi de la Chine; A M. Marmontel, etc.*

The Cazin publications are reknown for their quality but also for their licentious contents: in fact Cazin was fined, had his books confiscated and spent time in the Bastille. - Some pages misbound but complete.

96 VOYAGE de Robertson aux Terres Australes, traduit sur le manuscrit anglois. Amsterdam (France), 1767. (4), 474 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, green label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Hartig 59; Trousson pp. 161-162; Gove p. 356; INED 3858; cf.: Negley 979.

Rare second issue of the first edition (1766) of this utopian novel in which, in the vein of Rousseau, the newly discovered people of an (Australian) island are praised for their political and social institutions (thereby condemning the European counterparts).

Utopian account of which it is suggested that it is a translation from the English. The work is evidently inspired by the Physiocratic ideas and draws also inspiration from Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. Contains also political, economical and moral ideas, points to the importance of agriculture and population, and pleads for the nationalization of the trade. The Encyclopedists appear as the 'Pansophistes' and are criticized (pp. 146 and ff.) The main story is that the hero has sailed with Sir Francis Drake to South America and, through his narrative, to have inspired William Penn to found an ideal city in North America. For an extensive description of this interesting work see: Van Wijngaarden, *Les Odyssées philosophiques en France entre 1616 et 1789*, pp. 216-225.

97 (WICQUEFORT, A. DE.) Discours Historique de l'Élection de l'Empereur et des Électeurs de l'Empire. Par le Resident de Brandebourg. A Paris, Chez Augustin Courbé, 1658. (16), 511 (misnumbered 519), (1) pp. 4to. Later full speckled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, gilt fillet on sides, marbled edges, small tear in lower front joint.

€ 950

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, B.33.

First edition, dedicated to the French chancellor Séguier and discusses the difficult electoral process in the Holy Roman Empire. During the interregnum between the death of Ferdinand III (1657) and the succession in 1658 by his son Leopold (who was king of Bohemia and Hongaria, but not Roman king) the author attempted to inform a French audience by presenting a detailed history of and the principles by which the electoral process of the German emperor took place, explaining that the election of Holy Roman Emperor is the monopoly of seven princes of the Holy Empire, four of which are catholic and three of which are protestant. Each of these and their respective family are treated in this work outlining the history of each and with an explanation of their rights.

Abraham de Wicquefort was born in Amsterdam in 1598, studied in Paris and became the official representative of the Margrave of Brandenburg in Paris until he fell in disgrace with Mazarin who had him thrown into the Bastille in the year of publication of the present volume. - Leaf Xxij with a tear in the outer blank margin. Very nice copy, from the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, author of the famous *Maximes*, and with a contemporary signature in the lower blank margin of the title-page and the stamp of the library at the Chateau Roche-Guyon in the blank outer margin of the title-page.

98 WINCKELMANN, (J.J.) *Histoire de l'art chez les anciens*, Par Winckelmann; Traduite de l'allemand; avec des notes historiques et critiques de differens auteurs. Tome Premier [-Tome II. Deuxième partie.] A Paris, Chez H.J. Jansen et Comp. (vols I & II), chez Gide (last volume), 1793-1803. With 3 engraved frontispieces, 3 title vignettes, engraved head- and tailpieces, many fine half-page engravings and 65 engraved plates. Two volumes bound in three. cii, 695, [1] pp.; [4], 692 pp.; [4], 405, [3] pp. 4to. Nineteenth century blind and gilt tooled calf, spines with raised bands, gilt lettering, inside dentelles, marbled edges, joints and extremities a bit shaved, first two volumes with short splits to joints but firmly holding.

€ 900

Brunet v, col. 1463: "Bonne édition, dont les 2 prem. volumes parurent d'abord en 1793, sous le titre *Oeuvres de Winckelmann*"; Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*, vol. vi, p. 461.

"The most influential voice in the Enlightenment reassessment and valorization of ancient Greek art, Winckelmann also shaped two disciplines that emerged in the eighteenth century, art history and archaeology. (...) Winckelmann's growing reputation as the foremost classical scholar, as well as his appointments and personal connections, put him at the center of an influential circle of art connoisseurs, artists, and intellectuals. (...) *History of Ancient Art*, groundbreaking because of its historical, developmental account of the origins and development of art in various periods and cultures, largely viewed Roman art, by contrast to that of the Greeks, as imitative in a negative sense, a decadent fall from the perfection of the Greek ideal. (...) Artistic styles, as Winckelmann argued, developed in response to factors such as climate and social and political structures conducive to freedom. Since, as he saw it, these external conditions were ideal in ancient Greece, Greek art had developed in perfect harmony with nature" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. iv, pp. 259 ff.) From 1758 on, Winckelmann was employed as a librarian and curator by Cardinal Alessandro Albani, founder of one of the most important eighteenth-century collections of classical antiquities. He was also librarian at the Vatican and prefect of Roman antiquities. Winckelmann's interpretations of ancient arts were enormously influential and his influence can be traced among numerous German thinkers -including Johann Gottfried Herder, Goethe, Friedrich and August Wilhelm Schlegel, and Hegel. - The half-titles of the first two volumes entitled "*Oeuvres Completttes de Winckelmann*" as indicated by Brunet. Some pages a bit browned or spotted, but only occasionally, a nice copy on good paper and with ample margins.

99 (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'oeil 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.

100 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, Cerieux, (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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Les prix indiqués sont hors taxes. Une TVA de 9% sera appliquée à toute marchandise acquise par un résident de l'UE ne fournissant pas de numéro de TVA.