

1 AUSPITZ, R. & R. LIEBEN. *Untersuchungen über die Theorie des Preises*. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1889. xxxi, [1]; 555, [1] pp.; with diagrams in the text printed in red and black. Large 8vo. Uncut in original publisher's full cloth, spine and sides ruled and lettered in black; corners very slightly bumped, and faint dampstain to foreedge of lower board; two small private Japanese library stamps, on title page (Ex library from Nakamura), on final blank (personal name, Yu); a very good copy.

€ 4000

Batson, p. 40; Menger, col. 71; Theocharis pp. 151 and 218n; Einaudi 214; Mattioli 151 (first French translation, 1902, not this first edition).

Very rare first edition of the important work by Auspitz and Lieben, 'the book that assured its authors of a place among the eminent mathematical economists. It is essentially an exhaustive partial-equilibrium analysis of price in terms of an ingenious geometrical apparatus Auspitz and Lieben, though highly regarded by men like Edgeworth, Pareto and Fisher, never received the credit they deserved. In their local environment, in view of the Austrian School's intolerance for mathematics, they were academic outcasts' (New Palgrave, i, p. 144 f). Schumpeter called the work 'one of the outstanding theoretical performances of the age' (Schumpeter p. 849).

The fundamental first chapter (of this work), preprinted in 1887 to fix priorities relative to Bohm-Bawerk, provides the basic tools. (.....) In subsequent chapters this apparatus is applied to a wide range of microeconomic problems and cases An important final chapter extends the analysis monopoly, monopolistic competition, excise taxes and international trade, and includes a brilliant discussion of optimal tariffs (New Palgrave, p. 145).

2 (BARBEU-DUBOURG, J.) *Petit Code de la Raison Humaine, ou Exposition succinte de ce que dicte à tous les hommes, Pour éclairer leur conduite & assurer leur bonheur*. Par M.B.D. (Paris), 1789. (iii)-xxii (misnumbered xxiv), 112 (misnumbered 114) pp. 12mo. Modern half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 800

Echeverria & Wilkie 789/7; INED 218; no edition in Kress; no edition in Goldsmiths; no edition in Einaudi; not in Sabin.

Final edition of this little collection of 102 maxims and reflections forming a perfect abridged statement of the philosophy of the Enlightenment.

'Both signatures a and b have had the first leaf of each cancelled; no located copy still has them present' (Echeverria & Wilkie). After the half-title and title the numbering of the prelims is: vii-ix, verso of ix an unnumbered blank page, ix again, verso numbered xii, xv-xxiv. This is a copy with a5r numbered ix (see Echeverria & Wilkie). The dedication is 'A Monsieur B.F. (i.e. Benjamin Franklin).

The first edition was published in 1774 and a second one was printed in 1782 in Paris on the press of Benjamin Franklin. Livingston (19) writes: 'It was again printed in 1789, a close copy, typographically, of Franklin's Passy press edition, and this is the only edition recorded in the Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale (1914).' According to Quérard (I, 175), this edition 'est plus complète que les autres', and he adds 'ce petit traité renferme beaucoup d'idées sur le commerce maritime.'

'Éloge de la famille et du mariage, du travail, de la tolérance. Défense du droit de propriété et de l'impôt foncier. Idées agrariennes sur la population et l'agriculture' (INED). On page 87 these

lines on the USA: 'La Pensylvanie est le premier pays policé de l'univers où la tolérance réciproque de tous les cultes religieux ait été garantie par une loi authentique.'

The pages 89-90 are omitted in the numbering, page (91)-end contains notes to the various maxims. Jacques Barbeu-Dubourg (1709-1779) was doctor, professor, journalist and businessman: he was Diderot's doctor until Barbeu died, and he created various commercial companies with the aim to help the American revolutionaries. - Small tear in outer blank margin of the title-page and a few unobtrusive spots, verso title-page and recto last page with strengthened inner margin.

3 (BASTON, G.-A.-R.) Les entrevues du Pape Ganganelli [Clément XIV], servant de suite aux Lettres du même auteur. Nouvelle édition augmentée; Ouvrage traduit de l'Italien de Monsignor S****. A Anvers, Chez Philippe Frakenner, 1778. vi, 7-451, [3] pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges, a very nice copy.

€ 350

Conlon 77:658; Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, ii, p. 205; Barbier, ii, col. 137.

Second and augmented edition, first published the previous year, and, according to Weller, published in Rouen, and not a translation but an original work presented in the form of discussions and dialogues between Pope Clement himself and various other individuals.

Contains the following "Entrevues" (discussions): with Saint-Ignace de Loyola discussing the death of Pope Clément XIV, his exaltation, the destruction of the Jesuits and their order; with Sixtus V and comparing these two Popes; with the Abbé de Lignac; with Scot and Bannés discussing the scholastic theology and a project of reform; with Sainte-Thérèse, discussing the censoring of letters attributed to Clement XIV in which devotion and the religious orders were discussed; with M. Anthropole "négociant", discussing the "traité des Nègres"; with Lemos, discussing grace and the rules to be observed when forming an opinion; with Simplicius, discussing the study of religion; with M. Mead, "médecin", discussing the liberal arts, their liberty, and the refutation of a work entitled "medica sacra"; with M. Berclay, anglais; with Grégoire VII and the Countess Mathilde discussing the independence of sovereigns and with M. Vazoni discussing celibacy and population.

The author studied theology at St. Sulpice in Paris and finished his studies at Angers. He was then appointed professor of theology at Rouen. During the French Revolution he wrote against the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. Having refused to take the oath, he was obliged to go into exile (1792), first to London, then to Holland, and finally to Coesfeld in Westphalia. In 1803 he returned to Rouen, where he was appointed vicar-general and dean of the chapter by Archbishop Cambacérès. As a Gallican, he won the favour of Napoleon, who appointed him Bishop of Sées (1813) and the chapter of the cathedral accepted him as capitular vicar. Pope Pius VII failing to approve of this nomination, the cathedral chapter revoked the nomination (1814), and Baston went into retirement at Saint-Laurent near Pont-Audemer, where he died in 1825.

Pope Clement XIV (Latin: Clemens XIV; 31 October 1705 - 22 September 1774), born Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli, was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 19 May 1769 to his death in 1774. At the time of his election, he was the only Franciscan friar in the College of Cardinals. To date, he is the last pope to take the pontifical name of "Clement" upon his election. He is best known for his suppression of the Society of Jesus. - Some contemporary manuscript annotations and underlining. Provenance: modern ex libris "Daniel Berditchevsky" and typographical ex libris "Monsieur Fourel, Conseiller & Procureur du Roi, Honoraire au Baillage A Annonay."

4 BAYLE - NOUVELLES de la République des Lettres. A Amsterdam, Chez David Mortier, 1715-1720. With 14 engraved plates and engravings in the text. Titles printed in red and black. 56 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt stamped coat-of-arms of Abraham François Migieu de Savigny, Président à mortier au Parlement de Bourgogne in center of both sides and on all volumes, some damage to top of 8 spines, and some occasional minor imperfections.

€ 6500

Sgard, *Dictionnaire des Journaux, 1600-1789*, 1016; Hatin 33; Bourgeois & André 1952.

All published. The second revised and corrected edition with the exception of volume 1 (third edition) and volume 5 (fourth edition). This famous periodical informed a European audience about newly published books in various fields such as philosophy, theology and religious matters (controversies and religious affairs), sciences such as physics, medicine, astronomy, history, literature, language and philology, geography and travels, etc. etc. "Principaux auteurs étudiés: il faudrait citer la plupart de ceux qui, célèbres ou moins célèbres, ont participé à l'activité intellectuelle de l'époque, de Leibniz à Locke, de Nicole à Bossuet, d'Abbadie à R. Simon et au père Hardouin, de La Hire à Tournefort, de Bochart à Vossius, de G. Leti à Varillas, de Boileau à La Bruyère" (Sgard).

The journal was edited by La Roque, Barrin, Le Clerc and Bernard, after Bayle had to abandon his journal because of his health. The work started in March 1684 and continued upto Mai/June 1718 although not without interruptions. 'C'est Bayle, suivi de près par Le Clerc et Basnage, qui se présente alors comme intermédiaire entre la riche littérature anglaise et le public lettré sur le continent, incapable de profiter de pareille aubaine sans le secours d'un guide compétent, et cela pour diverses raisons: incuriosité quasi absolue pour la langue anglaise, surtout en France, manque de loisir, instruction insuffisante, prix élevé des éditions d'outre-Manche, censure dans les pays catholique. Ce sont là autant d'éléments favorables au succès des premiers périodiques internationaux français de Hollande, succès qui était du reste assuré d'avance par trois facteurs essentiels réunis dont aucun de leurs devanciers à l'étranger ne disposait en même temps: la langue française comme véhicule, le réfugiés comme rédacteurs, et comme lieux de publication un pays extrêmement libéral. Ce n'est pas le moindre mérite de Bayle d'avoir compris que les littératures du continent devaient aller se ravitailler en idées au-delà du Détroit, et surtout d'avoir mis la main à l'oeuvre en fondant le plus ancien périodique international dans les Pays-Bas, les *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*' (H.J. Reerink, *l'Angleterre et la littérature anglaise*, pp. 167-195; see also at length: E. Labrousse, *Pierre Bayle*, vol 1, pp. 168-200). Pierre Bayle (1647-1706), French publicist and Philosophe. The *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, a truly international review gave him considerable international prominence. Together with his *Dictionnaire historique et critique* it established Bayle as one of the pioneers on historical criticism, a great figure in the history of rationalist thought and a precursor of sociological positivism. For a detailed description of the contents of the *Nouvelles de la République* see: H. Bost, *Un 'Intellectuel' avant la Lettre: Le journaliste Pierre Bayle (1647-1706)*.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 BOUCHE DE FER, LA. 1790-1791. Editors Cl. Fauchet & N. de Bonneville. Nrs 1-36 and Prospectus, 2nd series, nrs 1-104. With supplements Bulletin de la Bouche de Fer nrs 1-8 and 2nd series, nrs 1-3; and Annales de la confédération universelles des amis de la verité. 2 nrs. Paris, EDHIS 1981. Bound together in 7 volumes. 8vo. Imitation leather.

€ 750

All published. Well executed reprint of this rare and important revolutionary journal.

The organ of the 'Cercle Social', defenders of the 'tribuns' of the people. The primary function was to reprint the minutes of the Cercle Social meetings and discuss issues relevant to the club's concerns. Worthy of special mention are Fauchet's weekly commentaries on Rousseau's *Contrat Social*, many of Etta Palm's feminist writings, speeches by Condorcet on political matters, a debate over Voltaire's place among the Revolutionary patriarchs, and a letter by Madame Roland advocating inheritance law reform. During the spring of 1791, the journal reprinted many documents from the burgeoning democratic movement, including several Cordeliers Club petitions. Among the other authors published in this journal were Cloots and Thomas Paine (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, vol. 1, p. 112).

7 BRIANCOURT, M. Précis de l'organisation du travail. Extrait de "l'Organisation du Travail et l'Association." Par Math. Briancourt. Paris, A la Librairie Societaire, 1846. 63, (1) pp. 12mo. Original blue printed covers, side-stiched.

€ 175

Del Bo, p. 21; Goldsmiths' 36041; not in Einaudi & not in Kress.

The description is based on the title-page, the original blue covers give as publisher "La Librairie Phlansterienne", as date 1848, and states "2e Edition, 3e Tirage." Verso of the printed

cover contains the "Table des Matieres" and the rear cover (recto & verso) is taken by the "Extrait du catalogue de la Librairie Phalansterienne."

Mathieu Briancourt, militant and propagandist of the ideas of Fourier, whose philosophy he expounded, explained and promoted in a number of publications, especially Fourier's ideas on the organisation of work. In this work, in the form of dialogues, Briancourt discusses Fourierist conceptions of work and the organisation of labour.

8 BRUIN, C. Kleefsche en Zuid-Hollandsche Arkadia, of Dag-Verhaal van twee reizen, in en omtrent die gewesten gedaan, in Dicht-Maat uitgebreid, door Claas Bruin, verrykt met aantekeningen van den Heere L. Smids M: Dr. Tweede druk Vermeerdert met Printverbeeldingen. T' Amsterdam, By Evert Visscher, 1730. With engraved title, one folding plate, and 34 engravings. (20), 208 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum.

€ 800

Nijhoff & van Hattum, 50.

Second edition, the first with the nice engraved plates.

The folding plate shows the grave of Prince Maurits, the views are, among others, of Wyk te Duurstede, Slot tot Wijk te Duurstede, Cleve, Emmerik, 's Heerenberg, Wageningen, Wassenaar, Rhynsburg, Buuren, Leerdam, Vlaardingen, Den Briel, Rheenen, Valkenburg, Hillegom, Vianen, Gorinchem, Schiedam, Loosduinen.

Interesting example of arcadian poetry and giving a nice picture of the Netherlands, its wealth and complacency in the first half of the 18th century. Claas Bruin was, in his days, a famous and greatly admired poet and author of various biblical plays.

9 BRUINS, CORNELIS DE (OR BRUYN, OR BRUIJN.) Reizen over Moskovie, door Persie en Indie: Verrykt met Driehondert kunstplaten, Vertoonende de beroemste lantschappen en steden, ook de byzondere dragten, beesten, gewassen en planten, die daer gevonden worden: Voor al derzelver oudheden, En wel voornamentlyk heel uitvoerig, die van het heerlyke en van oudts de geheele werrelt door defaemde Hof van Persepolis, By den Persianen Tchilminar genaemt. Alles door den Auteur zelf met groote naeuwkeurigheid na't leven afgetekent, en noit voor dezen in 't ligt gebragt. 't Amsterdam, Gedrukt voor den Auteur, Door Willem en David Goeree, 1711. Title printed in red and black, with frontispiece by Picart, engraved portrait of de Bruin by G. Kneller, 2 folding maps, 260 numbered engraved plates (many of which are folding), and 37 text engravings, not numbered, including views and portraits. [6], 472, [12] pp. Folio (33,6 x 22,2 cm). Contemporary blind stamped vellum, spine with six raised bands.

€ 9500

Tiele 209; Catalogue Russica B.2184; Catalogus Nederlandsch Historisch Scheepvaart Museum, p. 257; Chadenat 5085 (the 1718 edition).

First edition of one of the most richly illustrated voyages through Russia, Persia (today's Iran) and adjacent countries and territories by the Dutch artist and traveller Cornelis de Bruijn.

De Bruin left Amsterdam and sailed along the coast of Norway to Archangel above the polar circle, travelled by river and over land southwards through Russia (where he stayed for over a year in Moscow and where he engaged in conversations with Peter the Great, in Dutch), on to the Caspian Sea, from there over land by way of Asia Minor (Turkey) to Persia where he spend a year in Isfahan after which he headed for Persepolis, destroyed by Alexander the Great and

which had his special interest. He spend three months there carefully drawing the ruins of the palace, the remaining reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions. His drawings of these ruins are the first reliable pictures of this palace made accessible to Western scholars. From Persia he travelled to India, Ceylon and the East Indies and returned by much the same route, this time visiting the ruins of Pasargades in Persia.

This is an extensive and very important work in both naval and travel history. It contains many beautiful and large panoramic views of places such as Archangel, Moscow and Isfahan, Persepolis, Astrakhan and others, some of very considerable size when unfolded, portraits of Samoyeds, many illustrations of local flora and fauna, costumes, natives, birds, plants and fish and early depictions of an Australian aborigine and a Kangaroo. The last pages contain the list of the 260 plates and where they had to be placed in the book, as well as errata. The plates are in good and strong impression. Page 414 with a small damage touching some letters, a very good copy.

10 (CARLI, G.R.) *L'Uomo Libero ossia Ragionamenti sulla Libertà naturale e civile dell'Uomo*. Edizione Seconda Ricontrata, corretta, ed accresciuta sull'Originale dell'Autore. In Milano, Nell' Imperial Monistero di S. Ambrogio Magg. Per Antonio Agnelli, 1779. Engraved title vignette, title-page laid down. 196 pp. 12mo. Contemporary full vellum, labels with gilt lettering, foot of spine chipped.

€ 1400

Feltrinelli, 99.

Second enlarged edition of this quite rare work directed against the principles championed by Hobbes and Rousseau concerning human liberty. It was considered of exceptional importance to the Italian Enlightenment.

Carli, one of the main figures of the Italian Enlightenment, was together with Beccaria and Verri the leading intellectual of the 'École de Milan.'

In this stringent criticism of Rousseau's *Contract Social* he formulates his picture of an anti-egalitarian society in strict opposition to Rousseau. 'Men are condemned by nature to a state of permanent inequality, physical, moral and economic. It is not an accident that society is divided into two classes, rich and poor. Unlike Verri, for whom economic development had in itself the power to improve the conditions of the poorer classes by allowing them to participate in consumption, and unlike Beccaria who continued to see inequality as the chief problem to be solved, Carli was convinced that development would increase not only inequality but also class conflict. The only remedy was the power of the sovereign, of a monarch who could guard against despotism but at the same time defend civil society against anarchy' (Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason, 1685-1789*, p. 270). Carli exposes the myth of a power, which by limiting ownership and liberty, ensured -through strong centralization - the safety and happiness of his subjects and he remained convinced that politics consisted of adjustments and cautious provisions rather than of radical reform. - With contemporary ownership inscription to front free endpaper, earlier inscription crossed out. A very nice copy.

11 (CHAUDON, L.M.) *Dictionnaire anti-philosophique, Pour servir de Commentaire & de Correctif au Dictionnaire Philosophique, & autres Livres qui ont paru de nos jours contre le Christianisme: Ouvrage Dans lequel on donne en abrégé les preuves de la Religion, & la Réponse aux objections de ses Adversaires; Avec La notice des principaux Auteurs qui l'ont attaqué, & l'apologie des Grands Hommes qui l'ont défendu*. Nouvelle Édition considérablement augmentée. Par Monsieur ***. A Avignon,

Chez La Veuve Girard & François Seguin, Antoine Aubanel, 1769. Two volumes. xxxii, 288 pp.; 256 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind grey wrappers, spine with very small loss.

€ 450

Cioranescu 18828 (first edition of one volume only); INED 1082.

Second and largely augmented edition: the first edition was published in 1767 in one volume.

One of the more interesting works against Voltaire's *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, a book which provoked many refutations, and the *Encyclopédistes*. The author, Louis-Mayeul Chaudon, was a representative of what is called 'le rationalisme pieux'. - Entirely uncut, some quires browned, quire G & H in volume 2 interchanged, title printed within a nice printed border.

12 (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.

13 CITATEUR REPUBLICAIN, Le, Recueil de Principes, de Liberté, ou Choix Principaux de Traités de Démocratie extraits de divers Écrits de Philosophie, ancienne et nouvelle. Nouveau Corps d'ouvrage Divisé par Livraisons. Paris, Rouannet, 1834. viii, 324 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 350

Not in Hatin; not in *Catalogue Collectif des Périodiques*.

Complete collection consisting of all 8 parts.

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

14 COLLINS, A. Essai sur la Nature et la destination De l'Ame Humaine, par Mr. A. Collins, Traduit de l'Anglois, sur la dernière Edition revue & corrigée par l'Auteur. A Londres (Amsterdam, Marc-Michel Rey ?), 1769. (8), 295, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet

on sides with gilt ornamental decoration in the corners, top edge gilt, joints a bit weak and rubbed, corners a bit bumped, some minor imperfections, binding by K. Muller, successor to Thouvenin.

€ 650

Conlon 69:676; Schosler, p. 187; *Holbach et ses amis*, 1553; Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, ii, p. 214; Weller, p. 182; *Le Bucher Bibliographique*, 696bis; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 223.

First French edition, the translation has sometimes been attributed to d'Holbach, something Vercruysse refutes. This is an important translation as Collins' works were much more influential on the European continent than in England.

Anthony Collins (1676-1729), English deist, freethinker, theologian, and philosopher. He associated with the freethinkers John Toland and Matthew Tindal, but his brief, intense friendship with John Locke transformed him. Locke's tutelage shaped the pursuit that mattered most to him: an unfettered love of truth, especially in religion. Collins's defence of a universal right of freethinking and the corollary rights of free expression and toleration pervades his writings. Freethinking is not only essential to any increase in human knowledge, but to any rational confidence in the knowledge we claim already.

He made a lasting, if at the time a notorious, name for himself through a series of outspoken yet restrained publications, all of which were anonymous (although most sophisticated readers were aware of the author's identity). Benjamin Franklin remarked that reading Collins made him a religious doubter, while the French atheist Jacques-André Naigeon gave pride of place to his arguments against immaterialism and to his view of liberty. See: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, pp. 269 ff.

Collins died late in 1729 and was buried in Oxford chapel. It is said that despite a lifetime of controversy, he was never attacked on the basis of his character. Collins represents the philosophical skeptic in the true sense of the word.

This is the translation of Collins replies to Samuel Clarke in the dispute over whether "matter can think" and other topics.

"Along with John Toland, Collins was the most significant member of a close knit circle of radical free thinkers that arose in England in the first three decades of the eighteenth century. This group included such men as Samuel Bold, Matthew Tindal, Thomas Woolston and William Wollaston. He was a friend of John Locke in Locke's old age and Locke was one important formative influence on his philosophical views. In respect to his materialism and determinism Collins was clearly influenced more by Hobbes, Bayle and possibly Spinoza than he was by Locke. (.....) Collins' works had some influence in England and much more on the continent during the 18th century" (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.) - A bit browned, an uncut copy.

15 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).

€ 1500

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.

16 (DARIGRAND, J.B.) *La patrie vengée, ou la juste balance. Conclusions des Richesses de l'Etat.* (Drop-head title). No place, no date, (Paris, 1763). 16 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 175

Einaudi 1432; Higgs 3270; INED 1278; Conlon 63:752; Mattioli 879; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

Defending and summarizing Roussel de la Tour's *Richesse de l'Etat* with at the end of this little but scarce work replies to earlier voiced criticism of the *Richesse de l'Etat*.

17 DELARIVIERE, P.F.T. *Rapport général sur les travaux de l'Académie des Sciences, Arts et Belles-Lettres de la ville de Caen, jusqu'au premier janvier 1811* (- Pour les années 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814 et 1815, faisant suite au rapport général imprimé en

1811). A Caen, Chez P. Chalopin, An 1811 (-1816). 2 volumes. 352, (8) pp.; 302, (14) pp. 8vo. Gilt tooled ornamental borders on contemporary blue morocco with blind-stamped ornamental center-pieces, gilt inside dentelles and silken pastedowns, raised bands with gilt decorated spine and gilt edges.

€ 700

Frère, i, p. 329.

First and only edition, all published.

In a very nice binding signed P. Leclère.

18 (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 Gisse, 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.

19 (DINOUART, J.A.T.) *Vie du vénérable Dom Jean de Palafox, Evêque d'Angélopis, et ensuite Evêque d'Osme, dédiée à Sa Majesté Catholique.* A Cologne, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Nyon, 1772. With engraved frontispiece. xlv, 436 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed, some discolouring, marbled edges.

€ 250

Sabin 20201; Leclerc 453; Muller 975 (all listing the first edition).

Second edition, first published in 1767.

This work is largely based on a manuscript by P. Champion, Jesuit, who had started having a life of Palafox printed, but the impression was stopped. Dinouart says in his preface he was happy in being able to procure the entire manuscript of Champion which enabled him to complete the life of the celebrated bishop (Sabin).

Juan de Palafox y Mendoza (June 26, 1600 - October 1, 1659), a Spanish politician, administrator, and Catholic clergyman in 17th century Spain and viceregal Mexico. Palafox was the Bishop of Puebla (1640-1655), and the interim Archbishop of Mexico (1640-1642). He also held political office, from June 10, 1642 to November 23, 1642 as the Viceroy of New Spain. He lost a high-profile struggle with the Jesuits in New Spain, resulting in a recall to Spain, to the minor Diocese of Osma in Old Castile.

In 1639 Philip IV nominated him, and Pope Urban VIII appointed him, as Bishop of Puebla de los Ángeles in viceregal Mexico. Puebla de los Ángeles was the second largest city in the Viceroyalty of New Spain (viceregal México) then, and is the present day City of Puebla. He was consecrated at Madrid on December 27, 1639.

As bishop, Palafox arrived in Veracruz on June 24, 1640. He was in the company of the new Viceroy of New Spain, Diego López Pacheco, 7th Duke of Escalona, whom he had gotten to know during the voyage. That same ship brought an Irishman, William Lamport, known in New Spain as Don Guillén de Lombardo y Guzmán, who played a role in political turmoil during the 1640s. Palafox was also named Visitador (royal inspector, representative of the king), to investigate the two previous viceroys.

Palafox founded the Biblioteca Palafoxiana on September 5, 1646, stocking it with five thousand books of science and philosophy. He also founded the Dominican Convent of Santa Inés, the Colleges of San Pedro and San Pablo, and the girls school Purísima Concepción. He amended the by-laws of the seminary of San Juan, and worked diligently on completing the cathedral, which was dedicated April 18, 1649. As bishop, Palafox y Mendoza distinguished himself by his efforts to protect the Native Americans, forbidding any methods of conversion other than persuasion. - Small stamp on page v: Toulouse 1777, and a scribbled name. A good copy.

20 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.

€ 800

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. The translation was done by J.B.R. Robinet, who enriched the work with an important corpus of notes, mostly drawn from Montesquieu. - Somewhat browned throughout.

21 DU HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD. De l'estat et succez des affaires de France. Oeuvre depuis plusieurs précédentes éditions, enrichi et illustré de plusieurs belles recherches, contenant sommairement l'Histoire des Roys de France, & les choses plus remarquables par eux instituez pour l'ornement, grandeur et établissement de leur Royaume, & autorité. Ensemble une sommaire histoire des Seigneurs, Comtes & Ducs d'Anjou. Paris, A l'Olivier de P. L'Huillier, 1580. Printer's mark on title. (16), 321, (25), 24 lvs. Small 8vo. 18th-century polished calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt fillet, crowned monogram in the corners, all edges gilt, a very nice copy.

€ 1250

Hauser 1447; not in BMSTC (French); Adams G-730.

Improved edition of this at the time much esteemed work, which went through many editions. The first edition appeared in 1570. The last part, the *Sommaire histoire* with a separate title. Also listed under Girard.

The work forms a condensed history of France upto the reign of Louis XI, deals with the authority of the Kings, forms of government, laws and legal system, administrative and religious structure of the Kingdom of France and enumerates the various responsibilities of the officers of France. The work is an important vade-mecum for the history and institutions of France upto and including the Renaissance.

The work is dedicated to the duc d'Anjou and the author came under the duke's protection and became his secretary of finances; Charles IX and Henry III (to whom the third edition of 1580 was dedicated) appointed him to the position of historian in charge of assembling and editing the 'Annales nationales'. - Small lower corner torn off from lvs 3 and 64 with loss of a few letters; the same with the last two leaves, but without loss. Small piece of upper margin of title cut off.

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

€ 900

Conlon 64:768.

First edition and the rare 4to edition.

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

23 ETAT de ceux des Domaines Nationaux compris dans la soumission de la Commune de Paris, du 26 Juin 1790, dont l'estimation se trouve faite. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU de la correspondance, avec les départemens, jusqu'au 31 décembre inclusivement, Depuis la Circulaire du 12 Octobre 1790, par laquelle on leur a demandé les Bordereaux des rôles arrêtés et mis en recouvrement dans chaque municipalité de leur arrondissement. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de situation, par département, de la contribution patriotique du Royaume, au Décembre 1790. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de distribution de 97.903 fusils, à faire au 83 départemens du Royaume, Adopté & Décrété par l'Assemblée nationale, le vendredi 28 janvier 1791. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de la Recette Faite par Départemens, sur la Contribution Patriotique, depuis le premier Janvier jusqu'au 28 Février 1791. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT des Recettes Faites par Généralités, sur la Contribution Patriotique, au 28 Février 1791. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de situation, par Département, de la Contribution patriotique, au 28 Février 1791 inclusivement. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour la Division du Gendarmerie Nationale, à cheval, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour la Division du Gendarmerie Nationale, à pied, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour un Régiment d'Infanterie de ligne, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour un Régiment d'Infanterie légère, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) DEPARTEMENT DE LA GUERRE. Etat général des dépenses ordinaires et extraordinaires du Département de la Guerre pendant l'année 1791, tant en vertu des différens Décrets de l'Assemblée Nationale pour les parties organisées, que conformément aux anciennes ordonnances pour les parties sur lesquelles l'Assemblée Nationale n'a point encore prononcé. (Drop-head title). At end: Fait à Paris, le 8 septembre 1791. Twelve pieces bound in one volume. 1 folded leaf; (8) pp.; 1 folded leaf; (4) pp.; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; (4) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 800

1: Printed in outer upper margin: Procès-verbal, No. 372.

Lists in 6 columns Noms des Experts; Nature des biens; Situations; Noms des locataires; Origine; Estimation.

2: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 4214.

In upper inner margin: Contribution patriotique, at bottom: Procès-verbal, No. 529.

Contains 5 columns on the left page: Numéros des Départemens; Noms des Départemens; Dates des Lettres qui leur ont été écrites depuis la circulaire du 12 Octobre; Objet des Lettres; Dates des Réponses. The right page contains the "Situation actuelle des Opérations d'après les réponses."

3: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 529.

Lists the 83 départemens, the "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés par chaque Département", "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés dont les Rôles sont vérifiées", "Montant des Bordereaux d'Assiète" and "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés qui n'ont pas encore fourni leurs Rôles".

4: Lists the names of the départemens, "nombre de fusils que chaque Département a déjà reçu"; "nombre de fusils que chaque département recevra"; Total des fusils qu'aura chaque département; and "Observations", at the end a "Récapitulation générale." Printed at bottom: Vu & Vérifié. A Paris, ce 28 janvier 1791. Jacques Menou, Rapporteur du Comité Militaire.

5: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 586. Outer margin partly repaired causing loss of a number of figures in the last column. Columns for "Noms des départemens" and "Montant de la Recette".

6: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 586. Six columns listing: "Noms des Anciens Arrondissementens"; "Valeurs Actives" (subdivided into "Argent" and "Assignats"); "Total"; "Valeurs D'Extinction"; "Bons Garat." and "Total Général" and a section "Observations".

7: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 586.

Lists the 83 départemens, the "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés par chaque Département", "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés dont les Rôles sont vérifiées", "Montant des Bordereaux d'Assiète" and "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés qui n'ont pas encore fourni leurs Rôles".

8: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 725, page 46. Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17420, for this and the next item.

9: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 725, page 55.

10: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 726, page 31. Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17419, for this and the next item.

11: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 726, page 37.

12: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 771. Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 1557.

Nice collection of various tables and statistical information from the early days of the revolution, undoubtedly collected from various sources and brought together in modern times: the board binding is by Laurenchet and all these pieces are mounted on stubs.

*** French Political Pamphlets ***

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

25 BOUTHILLIER, D. Plaidoyé de Me. Denis Bouthillier, advocat en la cour de Parlement. Pour les religieux du monastère de Marmoustier. Contre le visiteur & syndic de la Congrégation des Benedictins. A Paris, Chez Barthelemy Macé, 1606. 66, (2) pp. 8vo. 19th-century half blue cloth, marbled boards.

€ 225

Not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

The Abbaye de Marmoustier, Saint-Radegonde, close to Tours, was founded by Saint-Martin and adhering to the rules of Saint Benedict, founder of numerous monasteries in France and England. In the 18th century they went over to the Maurists, the congregation which takes its name from St. Maurus (6th century), a disciple of St. Benedict of Nursia. - The last leaf has recto an engraving with in the center three fleur-de-lis, above the epitaph Pietate et Iustitia, above and beneath a long handwritten note in an ancient hand.

26 (BROUSSE, M.) Lettre d'un Religieux, envoyée à Monseigneur le Prince de Condé, à S. Germain en Laye. Contenant la verité de la vie & moeurs du Cardinal Mazarin: Avec exhortation audit Seigneur Prince d'abandonner son party. A Paris, Chez Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 11, (1) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 175

Moreau 1895; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 1151.

First edition.

- Top margins cut short.

27 (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).

28 CAHIERS Généraux des articles resolués et accordez entre les Deputez des 3. Estats. Imprimé à Paris, 1615. 40 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Bourgeois & André, 3304; Lindsay & Neu, 3364; not in Welsh; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, F.866.

First edition.

The 'Cahier' of the Clergy covers the pages 3-12, Nobility covers 12-28, Third Estate the pages 28-40. - Small dampstain in upper blank margin of all pages.

29 CENSEUR, LE, politique au très-auguste Parlement de Paris. A Paris, Chez Mathieu Colombel, 1649. 28 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Moreau 668; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, C-556; not in Welsh.

Important piece containing judicial observations on the 'tailles', on criminal justice, the prisons, etc.

30 CHAMPAGNE, LA, désolée par l'armée d'Erlach (sic). (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1649). 8 pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 125

Moreau, *Mazarinades*, i, 677; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

Three letters, dated 3, 6 and 7 May; the second one signed d'Alincourt and the third, Gervaise. - Browned, slightly waterstained.

31 (COEFFETEAU, N. DE.) Response au Manifeste publié par les Perturbateurs du repos de l'Etat. A Paris, Chez Antoine Estienne, 1617. 16 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 350

Lindsay & Neu 3811.

32 (DAVENNE, FR.) Factum de la sapience éternelle, & requeste remonstrative présentée au Parlement, &c. (Drop-head title). No place, (1652). 11, (1 blank) pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 180

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 1361; not in Welsh.

- A little browned.

33 DECLARATION du Roy (Louis XIII), en faveur des Princes, Ducs, Pairs, Officiers de la Couronne, Seigneurs, Gentils-hommes & autres qui 'estoit esloignes de

sa Majesté. Publiée en Parlement le 12. May, 1617. A Paris, Par Fed. Morel, & P. Mettayer, 1617. 12 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 125

Lindsay & Neu 3896.

34 DIALOGUE ou Entretien de deux cavaliers, l'un François l'autre Anglois; touchant les affaires de France & d'Angleterre. A Paris, Chez la Veufue Theod. Pepingue & Est. Maucroy, 1649. 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 125

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 1096; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, D.580; not in Welsh, *Second Checklist*. - Qualified by Moreau as 'rare'.

35 (DUBOSC-MONTANDRE, C.) La Satyre des Satyres du Temps. No place, no date, at end: A Paris, Chez François Noël, (1650). 10, [2] pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 3589; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, S.291; not in Welsh, *Second Checklist*.

Born in the second half of the 17th-century, Dubosc-Montandré (or Dubosc de Montandré) took an active part in the so-called Fronde, the civil war in France, which occurred in the midst of the French-Spanish war and which aimed at the protection of ancient liberties from encroachments by royal power, by violently attacking the government of Mazarin, the embodiment of growing state power at the expense of ancient rights and liberties. Dubosc-Montandré worked in the service of Condé and just as Condé, left the country in 1652.

36 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 successful 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.

37 ESTAT et Denombrement des tailles ou impositions faictes sur les inhabitants du Tiers-Etat de la province de Dauphiné (Drop-head title). No place, (1602). 7, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards (Lobstein).

€ 150

Lindsay & Neu 2201; not in Welsh; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Original edition.

Dated on page 5: Fait ce 19 d'Avril 1602. Pages 6-7 contain: 'Estat de declaration des tailles attermoyees et autres payables presentement sans delay n'y remise.'

38 FINANCIER, LE, à Messieurs des Estats. No place, 1615. 42 (misnumbered 43), (1, errata) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Lindsay & Neu 3353; Bourgeois & André 2130; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 433; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, F.246; Kress 343 & 344; Goldsmiths 443.

One of several editions from the year of first publication. Most editions have 40 pages, and can be distinguished by the number of lines on page 40. Editions with 42, (1) pages are much scarcer.

A call for better control of the finances in the realm, including abolition of the paulette, the prohibition of any foreigner from controlling any treasury, the Conseil Privé regulated, and the revocation of several edicts which have proved injurious to France.

'Critique vivement les États-Généraux, puis répond à Beaufort: il est absolument inutile de constituer une chambre de justice: seuls les petits seraient punis, tandis que les grands échapperaient. Il faut donc réformer tout d'abord le Conseil' (Bourgeois & André). - Some scribbling on title-page, equally and lightly browned.

39 FRANCE, LA, affligée sur l'enlèvement du Roy. Avec une pièce contre les Maltoutiers. Paris, 1649. 6 pp. Small 4to. Disbound, loose.

€ 150

Moreau, *Mazarinades*, i, 1419; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 1190.

First edition.

In verse.

The piece against the Maltoutiers is entitled "Contre les Maltoutiers. Sur le dernier impost qui fut mis sur le vin." - Slightly browned.

40 GAZETTE, La, des Halles touchant les affaires du Temps. Première nouvelle. A Paris, Chez Michel Mettayer, 1649. - (*Bound with:*) LA GAZETTE de la place Maubert ou suite de la Gazette des Halles. Touchant les Affaires du temps. Seconde nouvelle. A Paris, Chez Michel Mettayer, 1649. - (*Bound with:*) SUITE de la Gazette de la Place Maubert par l'Autheur de la Gazette de Halles; touchant les affaires du temps. A Paris, Chez Michel Mettayer, 1649. Three pieces in one volume. 7, (1) pp.; 11, (1) pp.; 14 pp. 4to. Modern marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 600

Moreau 1470 (first work) & 1469 (second and third work); not in Welsh; *Dictionnaire des Journaux*, vol. i, 548.

Original editions.

'Naudé dit, page 220 du *Mascurat*, qu'il ne faut pas les négliger;' (Moreau). Deals with the Fronde from the perspective of common people.

41 GENIE, LE, des mal-fortunez. No place, 1622. 32 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Lindsay & Neu, 4836; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 822; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; not in Bourgeois & André.

First edition.

Deals with De Luynes. - Lightly browned, faint small stain in outer blank margin.

42 (GILLOT, J.) Le caton français. Au Roy. No place, 1614. 64 pp. 8vo. 19th-century green half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 300

Lelong 20235; Bourgeois & André 2124; Lindsay & Neu 3027; Welsh 500.

Giving council on political and economic matters to Louis XIII, and also opposing the Spanish alliance and the Jesuits, and in favour of De Condé. Jacques Gillot was one of the authors of the famous 'Satyre Menipée.' - "Francois" on title misspelled as "Frnancois", some scribbling in blank portion of the title. Somewhat browned, a scarce pamphlet.

43 GRANDS JOURS, LES, tenus à Paris, par Mr. Muet, Lieutenant du petit Criminel. No place, 1622. 32 pp. 8vo. 19th century half calf, marbled boards.

€ 150

Lindsay & Neu, 4843; Welsh, 851.

- Some repairs to the last leaf causing loss of a few letters.

44 LES ALARMES. (Drop-head title). No place, (1615). 21 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3203; Welsh, *A Second Checklist of French Political Pamphlets 1560-1653 in the Newberry Library*, 380; not in Bourgeois & André.

Defending the royal authority and the rights of the Gallican Church, and warning the queen regent and the king against the influence of the Jesuits. - Old scribbling in upper margin of first text-page.

45 (LESCHASSIER, J.) Pour la seureté de la vie et de l'Etat des Roys. Contre les impietez de ceux qui ont escrit contre leurs puissances souveraines. No place, 1626. 32 pp. Small 8vo. Modern hard-grained half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 275

Bourgeois & André 1974; Lindsay & Neu 5490; Welsh, 993; BMSTC, *French books 1601-1700*, D.689.

Second edition, first published in 1613 as 'Discours pour la sureté de la vie et de l'état des rois'.

Against the theory of the Jesuits, and as stated again by Sanctarel in his *Tractatus* (1625), that 'le Pape peut disposer les Roys; il peut les faire tuer.'

Jacques Leschassier (1550-1625), lawyer and partisan of the royal party at the time of the Ligue. His collected works were published in 1649. 'Oeuvre d'un avocat très réputé' (Bourgeois & André). - Somewhat browned.

46 LETTRE d'avis à Messieurs du Parlement de Paris, escrite par un Provincial. Paris, 1649. 34 pp. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, green label with 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.

47 LETTRE du Chevalier Georges de Paris. A Monseigneur le Prince de Condé. A Paris, (at end:) Chez Nicolas Boisset, 1649. - (Followed by:) LA SECONDE lettre du Chevalier Georges à Monsieur le Prince. A Paris, Chez Iean Brunet 1649. 2 parts in one volume. 18 pp.; 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Moreau 2099; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

Naudé refers to this pamphlet on several occasions and calls it one of the most remarkable ones. It should be noted that these remarks refer to the first pamphlet; the second pamphlet is not written by the same author and of lesser quality. - One leaf of the second pamphlet neatly repaired in outer inner blank margin.

48 LETTRE du Père Michel religieux hermite de l'ordre de Camaldoli, près Grosbois, à Monseigneur le Duc d'Engoulesme, sur les cruautés des Mazarinistes en Brie. A Paris, 1649. 32 pp. 4to. Modern boards, gilt lettering.

€ 150

Moreau 2128; not in Welsh, *A Checklist of French Political Pamphlets 1560-1653 in the Newberry Library*.

Original edition.

'Guy Patin la cite parmi les meilleurs pamphlets, ' (Moreau).

49 LONGUEVILLE, (HENRI II D'ORLEANS), DUC DE. Lettre de Monseigneur le Duc de Longueville. Au Roy. No place, 1615. 7, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 125

Lindsay & Neu 3461.

This is a strong letter by Henri d'Orleans to Louis XIII to protest the conduct of Concini. He also writes a protest to accusation that he has committed the crime of "lese-majeste." - Small stain in upper margin.

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

51 MANIFESTE de ce qui se passa dernièrement aux Estats généraux, entre le Clergé & le tiers Estat. No place, 1615. 45, (3, blank) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 275

Lindsay & Neu 3476; Bourgeois & André 3302 (edition of 8 pp. only); Welsh 628.

More extensive edition than the one cited by Bourgeois & André. 'L'auteur adopte d'abord le ton de la polémique pour encourager les cardinaux dans leur opposition à l'article premier du tiers. Il revient ensuite au calme pour raconter les faits avec une très grande précision: peut-être était-il un des députés des clergé. Puis il reprend ses invectives contre les fauteurs de troubles et termine en publiant les textes par lesquels le roi interdit toute nouvelle délibération sur ce sujet' (Bourgeois & André). - A little browned.

52 (MEDICIS, MARIE DE, QUEEN CONSORT OF HENRY IV.) Double de la responce de la Royne Regente, Mere du Roy, à la lettre escrite à sa majesté, par monseigneur le Prince de Condé, le dixneufiesme de feurier 1614. (Caption title.) No place, (1614.) 28 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3065.

Letter from Marie de Medicis written "le vingt-septiesme iour de Feburier, 1614," in reply to the Prince de Condé. The Queen's ministers advised her to come to terms with the rebelling princes. This letter constitutes the beginning of that process, indicating she had already decided to call a meeting of the Estates General and explaining some of her past actions to Condé.

53 (MEDICIS, MARIE DE, QUEEN CONSORT OF HENRY IV.) Lettre de la Royne au Parlement de Bretagne. A Paris, Chez Pierre Chevalier, 1614. 8 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3066.

The Queen Regent writes to the Parlement de Bretagne explaining why the Prince de Condé and the other Princes left the Court. Marie de Medicis, however, defends her record and demonstrates how everything in the government is just how it would have been if Henry IV, her late husband, were still alive. "Ecrit à Paris le 13 Feurier 1614".

54 NERVEZE, ANTOINE DE. Lettre escrite a Monseigneur le Prince, Par le Sieur de Nerveze. A Paris, Chez Toussaincts du Bray, 1614. 15, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Bound in a sheet of manuscript.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3088.

Nervèze, counselor and confidant of Henry IV, turned his allegiance to the Prince de Condé after the former's death. He counseled him repeatedly to curb his temper and attempt to be a force for good within the government. This is one of those exhortations.

55 OFFICIER, L', et Catholique royal sur le droict annnel (sic) et le I. article du tier (sic) Estat. No place, 1615. 163, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled sides, gilt lettering.

€ 450

Kress 337; BMSTC, *French Books, 1601-1700*, B-37; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Bourgeois & André; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh.

First edition.

The 'Droit annuel' often called the *Paulette* (see: M. Marion, *Dictionnaire des Institutions de la France aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles*), had to be paid by the 'propriétaires d'offices' if they were to pass their position over to their heirs. This copy has on verso title-page a text 'Au Lecteur' which is signed G.R.P.D.B., covering the whole page. - Old name and date written in upper blank margin of title-page.

56 POLITIQUE, LE, du temps. Touchant tout ce qui s'est passé depuis le 26 aoust 1648 jusques à l'heureux retour du Roy en sa ville de Paris. Discours qui peut servir de mémoire à l'histoire. Dedié Aux Curieux. No place, 1648. 22 pp. 4to. Modern half red morocco, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 250

Moreau 2812; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

'Très rare. On voit par ce pamphlet ce que les partisans du Prince de Condé qu'en pensaient du rôle qu'il était appelé à jouer pendant la régence, ce qu'en pensait peut-être le prince lui-même' (Moreau). - Verso page 21 is blank, the next leaf, mounted, is numbered, verso, page 22, recto blank.

57 PRINCE, LE, absolu. A Paris, 1617. 24 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Lindsay & Neu 3971; Bourgeois & André 2375; Welsh, 735-A.

The king has, now that the Maréchal d'Ancre is dead, all the power and he uses it, according to the anonymous author, correctly.

58 PROCEZ-VERBAL de tout ce qui s'est passé en la Chambre du Tiers Estat. Touchant le premier article de leur Cahyer présenté au Roy. No place, 1615. (2), 174 (misnumbered 156) pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, raised bands, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 275

Lindsay & Neu 3369.

This work deals with Article I of the "Procez Verbal" of the Third Estate meeting in 1614-1615. This Article pertains to the sovereignty of the King. References are also made to Ravailac, assassin of Henry IV, Robert Estienne's Greek Testament, and lists of names of the deputies. - Somewhat stained in places.

59 RAISONS, LES, ou les Motifs véritables de la deffense du parlement & des Habitans de Paris. Contre les Perturbateurs du repos public, & les Ennemis du Roy & de l'Estat. A Paris, 1649. 26 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 200

Moreau 2967; not in Welsh.

First edition.

'Expose complet, mais très-passioné, de ce qui s'est passé en 1648 et 1649, jusqu'à l'arrêt qui déclare le cardinal Mazarin ennemi public' (Moreau). Ex-libris Bruno Monnier, Chateau de Mantry, Jura.

60 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.

61 REQUETE, LA, des trois Estats présentée à Messieurs du Parlement. No place, 1649. 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 100

Moreau 3494; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, R.642; not in Welsh.

Second edition, first published in 1648.

Apology of the revolt against the royal power.

'C'est de cette requete que Naudé dit (page 308 du Mascurat), qu'il faut lui donner lieu entre les bonnes pièces.' 'Ce sont les trois états du gouvernement de l'île de France qui parlent seuls dans la Requete; mais ils se portent forts pour les treize autres provinces' (Moreau).

62 ROY, LE, hors de page, à la Royne Mere. No place, 1617. 16 pp. 12mo. Modern half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands, gilt decoration in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 250

Bourgeois & Andre 2308; Lindsay & Neu 4001; Welsh 741.

"Diatribes against the House of Medicis, supposedly written by Louis XIII to his mother, Marie de Medicis" (Welsh).

Bourgeois & Andre adds to this "rappel de la légende de l'empoisonnement de Charles IX par sa mère Catherine." On page 8 there is a side-note claiming that all the misfortunes that arrived in France, had their origin in Italy and departed from Florence. - Margins at head and foot cut short, small discrete stamp in blank margin of title page and page 15, copy from the collection Bruno Monnier, Chateau de Mantry, Jura.

63 STOMACHATIO boni popularis. (Drop-head title). No place, (1649). 7, (1) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 225

Moreau 3719; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, S1014; not in Welsh.

First edition.

Moreau suggests that the author wrote in Latin because he did not want to address the people 'déjà bien échauffée d'elle-même'. The author discusses the origin of royal power.

64 SUITTE de la Relation présentée au Roy en son Conseil, sur la dissipation de seize à dix-sept millions de livres, des revenus du Roy, sur quarante-deux millions de livres, dont sa Majesté doit jouir par chacun an, toutes charges généralement déduites. A Paris, 1651. 10 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 125

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 3108, item 2; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; not in Welsh.

The "Sutte" to *Relation de ce qui s'est fait et passé touchant les propositions faites au Roy* (1651, Moreau 3108, item 1).

This piece is a presentation of budget to the King and Queen, with, among much else:

"Pour les plaisirs du roi, trois cent mille livres.

Pour pensions et appointements, trois millions.

Pour une armée de cinquante mille hommes, dix-neuf millions cent trente mille livres" (Moreau).

65 TRES-HUMBLE remonstration du Parlement au Roy, et à la Reyne régente. Paris, 1649. Royal coat of arms on title. 16 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

Moreau 3814; not in Welsh.

First edition.

'La loi fondamentale de la monarchie veut qu'il n'y ait qu'un maître en titre et en fonction; de sorte qu'il est toujours honteux au prince, et dommageable aux sujets, qu'un particulier prenne trop de part à son affection ou à son autorité, celle-là devant être communiquée à tous, et celle-ci n'appartenant qu'à lui seul.' Dated Janvier 21, 1649. Attributed to Président Le Coigneux.

66 TRES-HUMBLE requeste au Roy. Sur la disposition de la Chambre de Iustice. Par un officier des finances. No place, 1615. 14 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

Lindsay & Neu 3600; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 521; Kress 349; not in Bourgeois & André; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

This inquiry into the prevailing system of the Chambre de Justice is written by an Officer of Finance. Reforms must be made.. - Number in old ink on title, a bit browned.

67 VENDOME, CESAR, DUC DE. Seconde Lettre de Monsieur de Vendosme, Au Roy. A Paris, Chez Pierre Chevalier, 1614. 12 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 150

Lindsay & Neu 3173.

This letter, written 27 March, 1614, is written to the King after Vendôme had left the court and was intriguing with the other nobles. The letter assures the King that the Duc de Vendôme remains loyal to him. The letter asserts that there is no basis in fact concerning the rumors of Vendôme fortifying the city of Blauet.

68 (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 Iustice. 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, Viole d'Athys here opposing Du Perron and defending Gallicanism.

69 (GARCIN, J.) Le vrai Patineur ou principes sur l'art de patiner avec grace, Précédé de réflexions et de remarques critiques sur la manière de quelques Patineurs

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

€ 2200

Foster, *Bibliography of Skating*, 35.

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

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

Garcin, as opposed to the English approach, compared skating with dancing and stressed grace and artistry. The work was dedicated to Mademoiselle Gosselin, principal dancer at the Académie Imperial de Musique. In France, it was Marie-Antoinette who introduced skating to the court, and she seems to have been a rather accomplished skater herself. In England the first club was founded in Scotland, Edinburgh, in 1742, the Edinburgh Skating Club. At the end a short dictionary of ice-skater's terminology is added. The work also gives suggestions as to the choice of skates, how to tie them, and the like; the skaters depicted in various positions have names such as "Le Beau Narcisse", "L'Apollon", "l'Adonis", etc. Garcin's work remained unique and was reprinted some 40 years later, when ice-skating started to attract the attention (and participation) of the general public. - Small hole in page 81/2 affecting a few letters, plate 7 bound between plates 3 and 4, plate 8 bound between plates 5 and 6. Ownership's stamp in blank portion of half-title: Max Machey - Epernay.

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

€ 2250

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

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

The first serious survey of China in which Juan Gonzales de Mendoza not only reported what he had found, but also what previous explorers had discovered: the work does also consist partly of travel accounts by Augustine and Franciscan Fathers. Material on China was also taken from a small but useful collection of Chinese works acquired by the P. Martín de Rada in Fukien, and worked through with the help of Chinese traders in the Philippines (see Lust). Philip II sent him to China in 1580 with the assignment to bring home extensive information on

the population, politics, agriculture, climate, commerce, ways of travelling and the culture. Mendocça spent three years on this voyage and returned with fascinating reports about China. The first Spanish edition contained for the first time European printed Chinese characters, reproduced here on the pages 200 and 202. - Slightly browned.

71 GOUDAR, ANGE. Lettre de Monsieur le Chevalier Goudar à un académicien de Paris au sujet de la nouvelle charrue à semer. Ou l'Auteur fait voir le danger qu'il y auroit pour l'Etat Politique & le Gouvernement Civil d'abandonner l'ancien usage d'ensemencer les terres. Avignon, 1758. 59, [1] blank pp. 8vo in 8s and 4s. Uncut in original grey stiff wrappers; paper spine label.

€ 1100

Mars 48; OCLC lists just a microform copy; INED 2080; not in Kress, Goldsmiths' or Einaudi. First edition, uncommon of Goudar's response to l'abbé Soumille's proposals, expressed in a number of pamphlets, on the mechanisation of agriculture, especially the introduction of multiple seeding machinery. Goudar argues against it because this would lead to depopulation of the land.

"Of the pre-physiocratic French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar (1720-1791) was the most important" (Joseph J. Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, p. 57-69 with elaborate discussion of Goudar and his works.)

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

€ 1500

Cohen-de Ricci 447.

Very good copy of the "deluxe" issue on 'papier vélin' and with the engravings, including the portrait, 'avant la lettre'.

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

makes one wonder whether Turgot's *Lettre* was 'provoked'.

The ideas expressed in the *Lettres d'une Péruvienne* were original because of the feminine perspective and feminine emphasis and in the last quarter of the twentieth century scholarly interest in Graffigny increased dramatically, in large part among feminist critics (English Showalter in *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, volume ii, pp. 144-145). - Bound in is a manuscript letter by an unknown author, addressed to the marquise de Maulévrier, probably Henriette-Marthe de Froulay de Tessé, daughter of a maréchal de camp, who married François-Édouard Colbert, marquis de Maulévrier (1674-1706). The letter mentions Mme. de Graffigny ("notre amie de Graffigny"). [Thanks go to David Smith (University of Toronto) who transcribed the letter and identified the recipient of the letter]. The letter itself deals with military matters and is dated April 30, 1734.

73 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.

74 GROS DE BESPLAS, ABBÉ (JOSEPH-MARIE-ANNE.) Des Causes du Bonheur Public. Ouvrage dédié à Monseigneur Le Dauphin, Par M. l'Abbé Gros de Besplas, de la Maison & Société de Sorbonne, Prédicateur du Roi, &c. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Sébastien Jorry, 1768. Frontispice by Jean Massard after Charles Eisen representing the young Dauphin, the future Louis XVI, running after the shadow of his father, the Dauphin Louis, who died in 1765. xxxiv, 586, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, gilt triple fillet on sides, very lightly rubbed.

€ 1350

INED 2163 (edition 1790 in 2 volumes in 12mo); Higgs 4522; Goldsmiths 11087 (the 1774 edition); Kress S.4524; not in Mattioli; Einaudi A.348 (the 1774 edition); Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe Siècle*, pp. 391-393.

First edition of the major work by the Abbé Gros de Besplas, the preacher of Louis XV. While property, society and religion were subjected to violent attacks in the writings of the *philosophes*, only very few "abbé's" introduced the subject of political economy into their sermons, some even to the point where they were called to order by the ecclesiastical authorities. Among them, the Abbé Gros de Besplas, while not believing in the utility of important and profound reform, argued that public welfare, of which religion and the monarch were the principle guards, follows from possession of the "necessary", a certain abundance, and being subjected to work. Gros de Besplas strongly condemns celibacy, mendicity and "le luxe" which, he feels, must be suppressed by means of heavy taxes, deplores the fallow land for want of instruments and machines in the hands of those who work the land, and argues for a more even distribution of land in "accord avec la justice". The subjects of the monarch, or any ruler, have four important rights: the right to life, the right to be free, the right to own property, and the right to be protected. From this Gros de Besplas arrives at a socialist theory of property: the property of land belongs to society as it can not belong to any particular man. To his politically moderate ideas Gros de Besplas attaches more radical ideas concerning property. The engraved frontispiece is preceded by a leaf which contains verso an "Explication du Frontispiece." Rare: only Higgs and Kress have the original edition.

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

€ 2250

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

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

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

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

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

€ 1500

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

First and only edition, very rare.

These biographies, each illustrated with a portrait are those of Danton, C. Desmoulins, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud-Varennes, J.-L. David, Marat, Babeuf, Fouquier-Tinville, Joseph Lebon, Romme, Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, Robespierre jeune, Couthon, Saint-Just, and Robespierre aîné. The author was heavily influenced by the famous work by Buonarotti (*Conspiration de Babeuf*), one of the few surviving friends of Babeuf, which was published in 1828. The portrait of Romme is also present, while his name has been omitted from the table of contents and added in a contemporary hand. The sympathy for Babeuf and babouvism and for Robespierre made the book subject to suppression from the moment it was published.

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

77 (HAUTCHAMP, B. MARMOND DU.) Histoire du système des finances sous la minorité de Louis XV. Pendant les années 1719 & 1720. Précédée d'une abrégé de la vie du Duc Régent, & du Sr. Law. A La Haye, Chez Pierre de Hondt, 1739. Titles printed in red and black, with folding table on two sheets and 1 engraved plate. 6 volumes in 3. (2), 204 pp.; (2), 312 pp.; (2), 208 pp.; (2), 286 pp.; (14), 294 pp.; (18), 246 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, volume three with some loss of calf at outer margin of front cover.

€ 6000

Kress 4447; Goldsmiths 7712; Einaudi 3728; INED 1553; Mattioli, 2247; Conlon 39:427; JFBL M162; *European Americana*, 739/191; not in Sabin.

The only edition of this important work.

An account of the financial operations of John Law and his 'Compagnie des Indes', including a great number of important memoirs, letters patent, decrees, declarations, etc. Barthélemy Marmont du Hautchamp (1682 - ab. 1760) was an admirer of John Law's system and his book is not written without partiality but has yet been recognized as the best contemporary history of the system and its most precious source. John Law's operations began with the foundation in 1716 of the 'Banque Générale', soon afterwards renamed 'Banque Royale'. This was followed by the scheme of colonization known as 'Mississippi scheme' in the 'Compagnie des Indes' which, by absorbing various other chartered companies, acquired the monopoly on the trade to America, Africa and China. Moreover, the company obtained the monopoly of tobacco, the control of the mint, the payment of the national debt, and the farm of the taxes. Within a few years Law's companies thus got almost complete control over France's overseas trade, its currency and public finances. In 1719 the 'Compagnie des Indes' and the 'Banque Royale' were united, and the promising outlooks of the new company lead to an unprecedented speculation in its shares. As known the bubble burst in 1720, cash payments were suspended and Law fled from the country, leaving behind ruined many of his former supporters.

The last 2 volumes contain the full texts of the 'mémoires', 'letters patentes', 'édits', 'déclarations', 'arrêts', etc., mostly by the Conseil d'État, as well as many other documents of which many are dealing with the 'Compagnie d'Occident', and the 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales et de la Chine', on which documents the author based this thorough and important history.

Marmont du Hautchamp was born in Orléans and *fermier des domaines* in Flanders. He was also the author of the famous and very rare *Histoire générale et particulière du visa* (also published in The Hague, in 1743) which also dealt with the activities of John Law and the Mississippi bubble.

78 (HEMSTERHUIS, F.) *Alexis ou de l'Age d'Or*. A Riga, Chez Jean Frederic Hartknoch, 1787. With engraved folding diagram at end. 188 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, richly gilt spine, label with gilt lettering, red edges, held in a marbled slipcase.

€ 950

Stoddard, 'François Hemsterhuis: Some Uncollected Authors VIII', in: *The Book Collector*, Summer 2001, pp. 186-201, number 11; Fresco, Geeraedts & Hammacher, *Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Sources, Philosophy and Reception*, p. 644.

First edition, only five copies listed in NUC.

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

Hemsterhuis had a predilection for "marginous" printing, so that copies of his books are often wrongly described as being on large paper; in fact, all copies are grand-papier. Provenance: "Meckel, canonicus", at inner margin of verso front flyleaf.

79 HERZEN, A. *Lettres de France et d'Italie (1847-1852)*. Traduit du Russe par Mme N(atalie) H(erzen). Édition des enfants de l'auteur. Genève, 1871. xvi, 311, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, original covers preserved.

€ 225

Zaleski 79; not in *Catalogue Russica*.

First French edition.

Alexander Herzen (1812-70) was a prominent nineteenth-century Russian social thinker and is known as the 'father of Russian socialism.' Early in his intellectual development, Herzen was influenced by German idealist thinkers such as Schiller and Schelling. He believed in the

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

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

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

€ 650

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

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

The Glorious Revolution brought William of Orange on the throne of England and his acceptance as the ruler of England, with his wife Mary, daughter of James II of England, deeply divided the Anglican Church over whether William and Mary could be legally recognized as sovereigns, and a group of Anglican ministers refused the oaths: they were called "Nonjurors". The Glorious Revolution removed the Catholic king James II from the throne and also prevented a French-English alliance coming into existence.

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

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

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

€ 600

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

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

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

Jurieu summarizes his views when he states: 'Le prince est le maître de l'exterieur de la religion: s'il ne veut pas en permettre d'autre que la sienne, si l'on ne peut obéir, on peut mourir sans se défendre, parce que la véritable religion ne se doit point servir de la voie des armes pour 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.

82 JUSTI, J.H.G. VON. *Staatswirthschaft oder systematische Abhandlung aller Oekonomischen und Cameralwissenschaften, die zur Regierung eines Landes erfordert werden. In zween Theilen ausgefertiget. Erster Theil, Welcher die Lehre von Erhaltung und Vermehrung des Vermögens des Staats ... in sich begreift. [- Zweyter Theil, Welcher die Lehre von dem vernünftigen Gebrauche des Vermögens des Staats ... in sich begreift.] Nebst einem vollständigen Register über beide Theile. Zweyte stark vermehrte Auflage.* Leipzig, Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf, 1758. With 5 folding printed tables (3 in volume one; 2 in volume two). Two volumes. xlviii, 606; [ii], 744, [51] index, [1] errata pp. 8vo. Recent half calf to style, spine gilt with matching gilt-lettered labels; contemporary mss notes and calculations to front free endpaper of volume one; still a good copy.

€ 2500

Kress 5716; Einaudi 3104; Higgs 1634; Humpert 790; not in Goldsmiths'; not in Mattioli.

Second, much enlarged and revised edition of Justi's *Staatswirthschaft* (first pulished in 1755).

Justi (1705-1771), the leading representative of eighteenth century cameralism was appointed in 1750 the first professor of cameral sciences established at the 'Theresianum' in Vienna, an academy for the education of the nobility for public administration.

"Cameralism is the study of state administration under *absolutism*, the period when governments aspired to almost universal regulation and sought to instrumentalize economy and society for their own ends. Justi distinguished himself from fellow cameralists by his lucid prose, his relentless systematizing (which led him to ground cameralism in modern political philosophy) and, above all, by his growing insistence that economy and society were quasi-independent entities that government should serve, not vice versa. Justi, however, elevated civil society and its requirements for material prosperity and free ethical development without ever abandoning the typical cameralist focus on successful administration and enhancement of state power. It has therefore been easy to overlook Justi's significance in the transition from cameralism to modern liberalism" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, ii, p. 325).

Justi was a man of remarkable gifts and indefatigable industry. His importance in the history of political economy arises from the fact that he was the first German systematic writer on the science. In his earlier publications he stands on the basis of the mercantilist doctrine, but in his later works he was influenced by the encyclopedists and tended towards views similar to those of the physiocratic school (Palgrave, ii, p. 499). "His major work is the *Staatswirtschaft*, literally 'state economy', which details the manner in which a ruler should govern his lands to assure the 'happiness of the state' and a flourishing population. Cameralism had begun as a systematization of the principles followed by the administrators of the ruler's domains. In Justi these principles are identified with the management of the absolutist state, in which economic welfare is conceived as the path to political power. Welfare and wealth are produced by good government and the implementation of 'good police' - *Polizei* in the 18th-century sense of regulations covering all aspects of social action and public order" (New Palgrave, ii, p. 1039). "The subject of Justi's inquiry is what the German historians call the Welfare State (*Wohlfahrtsstaat*) in its historic individuality and in all its aspects. That is to say, he dealt with economic problems from the standpoint of a government that accepts responsibility for the moral and economic conditions of life - just as modern governments do - in particular for everyone's employment and livelihood, for the improvement of the methods and organization of production, for a sufficient supply of raw materials and foodstuffs, and so on through a long list of topics that include beautification of cities, fire insurance, education, sanitation, and what not" (Schumpeter, p. 171). - Some faint dampstaining affecting first two signatures of volume two.

83 LA TAILLE DE GAUBERTIN, (E. DE.) Pensées et réflexions diverses sur les Hommes. Par M. de la Taille de Gaubertin. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1775. Title within a nice printed ornamental border. [4], 136, [2, blank], 137-147, [5, blank] pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary red morocco, covers with richly gilt dentelles (birds, acanthus leaves) within gilt fillet, floral ornaments in the corners, spine richly gilt in compartments, blue silk paste-downs, all edges gilt, a very nice copy.

€ 450

Conlon 75:1255; Cioranescu 37365.

First (and only?) edition of this very nice book containing 560 aphorisms, very nicely printed.

L'ambition n'est légitime qu'autant qu'elle est modeste ; plus l'homme aspire à s'élever dans le monde, plus il s'abaisse en soi-même [Ambition is only legitimate as long as it is modest; the more man aspires to rise in the world, the more he lowers he himself]

Il n'y a point de gens qui jugent si librement de tout que ceux qui ne savent juger de rien [The people who judge so freely about everything are the people who cannot judge anything]

Il y a des hommes et des fruits qui ne mûrissent jamais [There are men and fruits that will never ripen (mature?)]

Provenance: handwritten name of Du Pasquier on verso second front blank. A very nice copy.

84 LAW, J. *Considérations sur le Commerce et sur l'Argent*. Par Mr. Law, Contrôleur 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.

85 (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.

86 (LESCUYER, N.J.B.) Manifeste de la Ville et État d'Avignon. No place (Paris), (at end:) Lejay fils, no date. (2), 41, (1, blank) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 200

Martin & Walter 21224.

Complete title on page one reads: Manifeste de la ville et état d'Avignon, Publié par ses Députés, chargés de faire agréer à l'Assemblée Nationale sa réunion à l'Empire François.

Between 1309 and 1377, during the Avignon Papacy, seven successive popes resided in Avignon and in 1348 Pope Clement VI bought the town from Joanna I of Naples. Papal control persisted until 1791 when, during the French Revolution, it became part of France. The town is now the capital of the Vaucluse department and one of the few French cities to have preserved its ramparts. Avignon was annexed to France on grounds of self-determination, of which this text, pleading for reunion with France, is an exemple.

87 LESSIUS, L. De justitia et iure ceterisque Virtutibus cardinalibus Libri Quatuor, Ad 2.2 D. Thomae à quaest. 47. usque ad quaest. 171. Editio sexta, auctior et castigatior; Cum Appendice de Monte Pietatis. Antverpiæ, Ex Officina Plantiniana,

Apud Balthasarem Moretum, 1626. With beautiful engraved title by C. Galle after P. Rubens. (16), 825, (1, Approbatio), (66), + imprint leaf. Folio. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over boards, five raised bands to spine, clasps preserved.

€ 2500

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

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

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

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

88 (LEVESQUE DE BURIGNY, J.) *Histoire de la Philosophie Payenne, ou Sentimens des Philosophes et des Peuples Payens les plus célèbres sur Dieu, sur l'Ame et sur les devoirs de l'Homme. Tome Premier [- Tome Second.]* A La Haye, Chez Pierre Gosse, Pierre de Hondt, 1724. Titles printed in red and black. Two volumes. (10), 389, (1) pp.; (8), 314, (14) pp. 12mo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, sprinkled edges, scratch on rear cover of volume two.

€ 750

Schosler, p. 42; Conlon 24:256.

The very scarce first edition.

Jean Lévesque de Burigny (1692-1785): 'Ce 'très bon et très savant homme' (Diderot) is known for the active part he took in the distribution and notably also the editing of various clandestine publications of deist propaganda. In his long life he made many friends within the literary elite, and those of the 'Holbach Salon'. A never published *Encyclopedia of human knowledge and errors*, provided him with a wealth of material he reworked in several of his later books. Levesque belonged to the foremost writers of clandestine philosophical texts: men "whose commitment to illicit philosophy remained hidden from the authorities and wider public, though they enjoyed appreciable reputations as scholars in other fields. (.....) Similarly, Levesque de Burigny was widely known as an *habitué* of the salons and an eminent classical scholar " (see Jonathan I. Israel, *The Radical Enlightenment*, chapter 36: "The Clandestine Philosophical Manuscripts.")

This *Histoire de la Philosophie Payenne* was also anonymously issued and with a misleading title so as to avoid persecution, because it is no history in the modern sense but a vaste compilation of dissenting views and 'ethnographical' statements taken from ancient and modern 'pagan' thinkers on the paradoxes of theology, metaphysics and morals. The last four chapters lead

along a very subtle argument toward the malicious conclusion that there is no truth from natural religion which could not be arrived at by philosophy alone, no virtuous deed that was not already practised by the heathens. With this book we have an early enlightened version of philosophical and religious relativism and scepticism and a true 'Summa' of impious erudition of which the unbelievers in the early eighteenth century could take advantage. Levesque de Burigny also devotes a long passage to the supposed pantheistic predecessors of Spinoza. - A bit browned and spotted throughout. Provenance: Ferdinand comte de Plettenberg (his name in manuscript in blank portion of the titles), appointed first minister in 1723 by Clément Auguste de Baviere, and who inherited the castle of Nordkirchen. Ex-libris of Nordkirchen on the front paste-down of both volumes and the modern ex-libris of Daniel Berditchevsky, also in both volumes.

89 (LISOLA, F. DE.) Bouclier d'estat et de justice, contre le dessein manifestement découvert de la Monarchie Universelle, sous le vain prétexte de pretentions de la Reyne de France. No place (Brussels, Foppens ?), 1667. 358, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum.

€ 300

Bourgeois & André 8149; Willems 2030; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First edition with the six line errata on the last page as described by Willems.

One of the publications of the time that tried to disprove the claims of France to Spanish properties (Brabant) through the rights of the French queen Marie-Thérèse. It was therefore strongly forbidden to bring it into France. F.P. Baron de Lisola (1612-1675) was a successful diplomat and publicist, praised by Pierre Bayle for his magnificent style. He was charged with important diplomatic missions, notably for the Emperor of Austria. The Baron Lisola was an ardent opponent of Louis XIV and his European aspirations and pretentions. The work saw many editions and was translated into Spanish, Italian, German and English. This edition has the 6 lines of errata at the end as called for by Willems and was probably published in Brussels. - First blank partly loose.

90 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.

91 LOCKE, J. Ragionamenti sopra la Moneta l'interesse del Danaro le finanze et il commercio scritti e pubblicati in diverse occasioni Tradotti la prima volta dall'Inglese con varie annotazioni [vol. II: e con un discorso sopra il giusto pregio delle cose e della moneta e il commercio de' Romani]. Tomo Primo [- secondo]. In Firenze, Appresso Andrea Bonducci, 1751. Titles printed in red and black, large folding table, engraved vignette on title of first volume. Two volumes in one. xxxiii, (1, blank), 191 (misnumbered 189), (1, blank) pp.; xxiii, (1, blank), 316, (2), 116 pp. 4to. Contemporary Italian vellum boards, label with gilt lettering to spine, a very nice copy.

€ 5500

Einaudi 3476; Goldsmiths 8635; Higgs 115; Yolton 164 (only four copies); Attig 507; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, i, 275.

First Italian edition, rare.

A very good copy of this handsomely printed book translating John Locke's *Some Considerations of the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money* (1692) and *Further Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money* (1695), the only early translation of Locke's papers on money, based on the folio *Works* of 1740, and is furnished with extensive footnotes by the translators Giovanni Pagnini and Angelo Tavanti. At the end of the second volume is a 116 pages essay by Pagnini on the correct price and value of money entitled *Essay on the just price of things, the correct value of money and on the trade of the Romans*. Pagnini was destined to become one of the major economic historians in the eighteenth century with the publication of his *History of the tithe* in 1765-66.

The year of publication of this translation, and the translation itself, represent an interesting moment in time: 1751 is also the year Galiani's famous and important *Della Moneta* was published. Galiani's roots were firmly planted in the southern culture which had been rekindled by the work of Locke and Newton. One of Galiani's first intellectual undertakings had been the translation of Locke's essay on financial problems, which he dropped when he heard that in Florence another version was being produced, edited by Pagnini and Tavanti (the present work) (Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason 1685-1789*, p. 250). - Front paste-down with a few wormtracks, an old bookplate verso of the front blank, a very fine large paper copy, printed on heavy paper.

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

€ 850

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

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

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

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

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

- Attributed by the BnF (notice FRBNF33992817, this edition) to Jacques de Mailles, secretary of Du Terrail, the dedication has been signed by Theodore Godefroy who was the editor and under whose name the book is also sometimes listed; BMSTC lists it under Du Terrail, Cioranescu 33407 under Godefroy, Hauser (376) claims the book was first published as *La Très joyeuse, plaisante et récréative histoire du gentil seigneur de Bayard, composée par Le Serviteur Royal* (Paris 1527) and states that the "Serviteur Royal" is probably De Mailles. The dedication is to Louis XIII, the notes are by Etienne Pasquier and De La Valette, the last 33 pages contain the Table, Fautes, Privilege and Achevé d'Imprimer; the printer's mark is a nice engraving by Léonard Gaultier and shows how an angel interrupts the sacrificing of Isaac by Abraham; a very nice copy from the library Philibert and Jules Germain Cholet and Léon Picard, with bookplate on front paste-down.

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

leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves, 2 unnumbered leaf (title-page and table), 123 numbered leaves. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum, handwritten title on spine.

€ 900

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

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

'Pure compilation, mêlée de résumés de pièces et de digressions nombreuses, mais faite avec beaucoup d'intelligence par un catholique navarriste. Commence par un 'discours des grands effets qui ont suivi la conversion du Roi. Tiré d'un harangue sur la reduction de la ville de Lyon'. The four books contain: I: From the peace of 1576 to 1585; II: July 1585 - May 1588; III: to the Convocation of the Etats; IV: From the convocation to 1589. This particular copy contains a fifth book, to be found in some copies, which however is not by Matthieu, with a separate title-page reading: 'Le Cinquiesme Livre, ou Recueil contenant l'Histoire des choses plus memorables advenuës en France depuis la closture des Estats de Blois, jusques à la publication de la Paix faite entre les Roys de France & d'Espagne, au mois de Juin, l'an mil cinq cents quatre vingts dix-huict. Imprimé l'An de Grace, 1599. This text is followed by: Recueil des Edicts et Articles accordez par le Roy Henri III pour la réunion de ses subiets. Imprimé l'An de Grace, 1599.

94 MESMER, (F.A.) *Aphorismes de M. Mesmer, Dictés à l'Assemblée de ses Eleves, & dans lesquels on trouve ses principes, sa théorie & les moyens de magnétiser; le tout formant un corps de Doctrine, développé en trois cens quarante-quatre paragraphes, pour faciliter l'application des Commentaires au Magnétisme Animal. Ouvrage mis au jour par M. Caillet de Veumorel, Médecin de la Maison de Monsieur. Troisième édition, revue, corrigée & considérablement augmentée, dans laquelle on trouve les moyens intéressans de magnétiser d'intention. A Paris, (at end: A Compiègne, de l'Imprimerie de Bertrand), 1785. With title vignette, engraved head- and tailpieces. 48, 240 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, richly gilt spine with red label and gilt lettering, slightly damaged at head and foot, marbled boards, green corners.*

€ 650

Caillet 7414; Crabtree 129; Conlon 85:1578.

Third and largely augmented edition, published in the same year as the first edition of 172 pages only.

"A compilation of "class notes" taken down from talks given by Mesmer to those he was training in the theory and practice of animal magnetism. Edited and published by Caillet de Vermorel, a disciple of D'Eslon, the book was rejected by Mesmer. It is nonetheless believed to faithfully reproduce Mesmer's teaching. The *Aphorismes* was a very popular book and went through many editions" (Crabtree). "... un des monuments les plus curieux de tout le magnétisme" (Caillet). The present work belongs to the small group of works that best explains the theory and practice of mesmerism (see R. Darnton, *Mesmerism and the End of the Enlightenment in France*, p. 10, note). The work contains 344 "aphorismes", followed by "Détails servant de Suite aux Aphorismes de M. Mesmer". - Leaf a8 with a tear, errata on verso of title-page.

95 (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".

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

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

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

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

Second work: Schaberg 54.

First edition, second issue. The book was published on 22 September 1888. Five hundred copies were printed, but 500 additional copies were printed at this time and falsely marked as second

edition by the addition of "Zweite Auflage" in the middle of the ornamental rule and the deletion of the publication date. The true second edition of a 1000 copies was printed in October of 1891.

The book is a critique of Richard Wagner and the announcement of Nietzsche's rupture with the German artist, who had involved himself too much, in Nietzsche's eyes, in the *Völkisch* movement and antisemitism. His music is no longer represented as a possible "philosophical affect," and Wagner is ironically compared to Georges Bizet. However, Wagner is presented by Nietzsche as only a particular symptom of a broader "disease" which is affecting Europe, that is nihilism. The book shows Nietzsche as a capable music-critic, and provides the setting for some of his further reflections on the nature of art and on its relationship to the future health of humanity.

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

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

97 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. Poyvre, 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.

98 RELATION de l'événement arrivé à Antoni, Village distant de Paris d'environ trois lieues, Le 10 Juillet 1752. (Drop-head title). No place (Paris ?), (1752). 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 150

Conlon 52:296.

First edition.

Account of an accident caused by work: as a result of a collapse of rocks in a quarry, two workmen are buried in the shaft. After nine days of rescue work, elaborately detailed here, the two are saved and freed from the shaft where they got stuck and are moved to the house of the "Sieur Trudon, ou ils sont l'objet de la visite et des bienfaits du public."

99 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.

100 (RENOUARD, CH.) Il faut semer pour recueillir. Aux électeurs et aux éligibles. Paris, Imprimerie d'Auguste Barthelemy, Septembre 1827. 16 pp. 8vo. Disbound.

€ 175

Appeal to the public to use their rights and have them registered so that they can vote or be elected. Pages 10-16 contain a 'Formulaire électoral' which was drawn up by Ernest Deslozeaux to help the people to establish and if necessary maintain their rights.

Interesting pamphlet published by the society 'Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera'. The society was formed to aid opposition candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies in the period 1827-1834. It was directed by a central committee in Paris and operated through a network of local committees and agents throughout the country. After the Revolution of 1830, the original directors of the society (among whom Barrot, Guizot and de Rémusat) withdrew, and leadership passed to young republicans, including Godefroy Cavaignac, Etienne Garnier-Pagès, and Louis Blanc. Under their direction the society published pamphlets, distributed letters of political intelligence and advise to members.

101 REVOLUTIONS DU XIXe SIECLE, LES. 1848. La Révolution démocratique et sociale. Paris, EDHIS, 1984. 10 volumes, 6 in 8to, 3 in 4to, one in folio. Original publisher's leather.

€ 1200

Covers the period February 1848 - Coup d'Etat of 2 December 1851 and contains 193 titles of which 86 ephemeral publications. Well executed and since long out-of-print.

The first volume opens with a preface by Maurice Agulhon, a general index of authors and editors for all 10 volumes, an index of the reproduced periodicals. The texts are all put in chronological order. Each volume opens with its own index. This is an impressive collection of texts, documents, pamphlets and periodicals of the period, most of them rare and difficult to find. List of contents per volume is available upon request.

102 REVOLUTIONS DU XIXe SIECLE, LES. 1852-1872. Paris, EDHIS, 1988. 10 volumes, 8 in 8vo, 2 in 4to. Original publisher's leather.

€ 1200

Each volume has an index, the first volume has a preface by Michel Cordillot, a bibliography, an index of authors and editors and an index of the associations, societies, circles, committees, etc. Well executed and since long out-of-print.

I: Les Républicains sous le Second Empire. - II-IV: Les Sociétés ouvrières. - V: L'Association Internationale des Travailleurs en France. - VI: De la Révolution du 4 Septembre 1870 à l'insurrection du 18 mars 1871. - VII: La Commune de Paris. - VIII: Les Mouvements républicains et communalistes de Province. - IX: La Mutualité, Journal du Travail, 1865-1866. - X: Affiches, feuilles populaires et documents divers, 1852-1872. A detailed list of the contents of each volume is available upon request.

103 (ROBINEAU, A.L.B.) Les masques arrachés, Histoire secrete des révolutions et contre-révolutions du Brabant et de Liege, Contenant les vies privées de Vander-Noot, Van Eupen, le Cardinal de Malines, la Pineau, l'Evêque d'Anvers, Madame Cogneau, & autres personnages fameux. Par Jacques le Sueur, Espion honoraire de la police de Paris, & ci-devant employé du ministere de France en qualité de clairvoyant dans les Pays-Bas autrichiens. Nouvelle Édition, Revue, corrigée & augmentée de deux rapports. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. Anvers, 1791. Two parts in one volume. 216 pp.; 235, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary green half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, a bit rubbed and worn.

€ 500

Caillet 6610.

Second and augmented edition.

These imaginative volumes in which the events in France and Belgium (the Hendrik van der Noot of the title had invaded Belgium at the head of an armed group from the north a few months after the fall of the Bastille) were described as early as 1790 as the result of a conspiracy of secret societies. Spiced by the odd salacious anecdote, the book was reprinted in 1791. Jacques le Sueur was the pseudonym of the French playwright Alexandre-Louis-Bertrand Robineau, who also used the name Beaunoir. Robineau was a prolific writer but his works forced him to leave the order he belonged to and he later had to abandon his position at the Bibliothèque du Roi: his co-workers thought his works were 'bien légères' and asked him no longer to sign his work, not even with his pen-name. He started using the name of his wife but his co-workers judged it not sufficient. Robineau gave up his position.

In 1789 he left France because of the revolution and moved to Belgium. He became actively involved in politics as a political writer in opposition to the revolution. It has been said that the present work contributed to the fall of Van der Noot. - With bookplate "Ex Bibliotheca J.W. Six."

104 (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.

105 ROTARIUS, TH.F. Apparatus Universæ Theologiæ moralis Pro examine ad audiendas Confessiones à Tyronibus sustinendo In tres Partes divifus. Auctore P.D. Thoma Francisco Rotario Astensi Clerico Regulari S. Pauli Barnabita Romæ, novis typis, & Fusoria Cajetani Zenobii apud Magnam Curiam Innocentianam, (1702). (16), 701, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, raised bands.

€ 450

First edition.

Contains, apart from chapters of a strictly religious nature, also chapters on 'De bello', 'De usura', 'De contractibus', 'De venditione et emptione', etc. - Handwritten ex-libris on title-page.

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

€ 2000

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

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

'There are several issues of this edition occasioned by cancellanda (D4-5, D11-12, E10, G11, and I5-8, all of which are present in this copy). No copy is known, however, that is not a mixture of both cancellanda and cancellantia: thus, what the original text was as first printed is problematic. (....) In the two BN copies, (....), the imprint date has been altered in manuscript to read M.DCC.LVII. (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' (Echerverria & 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.

107 SAVARY DE BRUSLONS, J. Dictionnaire universel de commerce, contenant tout ce qui concerne le commerce qui se fait dans les quatre parties du monde, par terre, par mer, de proche en proche, & par des voyages au long cours, tant en gros qu'en détail. L'explication de tous les termes qui ont rapport au négoce, les monnaies de compte qui servent à y tenir les livres et écritures des marchands les productions les étoffes, ouvrages et manufactures les Compagnies de commerce tant français qu'étrangères avec l'histoire de leur établissement les banques les Chambres d'Assurances, le détail du commerce de la France l'établissement des six corps marchands et des cent-vingt-quatre communautés des Arts et métiers Les Édits, déclarations, ordonnances, arrêts et réglemens. Ouvrage posthume, continué sur les mémoires de l'auteur par Ph.L. Savary. Nouvelle édition. Tome Premier [-Tome Troisième]. A Paris, Chez la Veuve Estienne et Fils, 1741. With nice head- and tailpieces. 3 volumes. (8), xxvii, (1), 544 pp., (545)-1140 numbered columns; (4) pp., 1772 numbered columns; (4) pp., 1316, 684 numbered columns. Folio. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, joints, head and foot of spine and some corners repaired.

€ 2500

Kress 4584; Goldsmiths 7819; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Jacques Savary (1622-1690) was for some time director of the French Royal Domains, and later became general business agent to the Duke of Mantua. He had such sound notions about commerce and was so successful in his operations that Colbert appointed him in 1670 in the "Conseil de la Reforme", which was to reform and refine the rules of commercial practice. The "Commercial Code" of 1673 resulting from it was called after him "Code Savary". He was then also pressed to write down and publish all his commercial knowledge, which pressure led to the publication of the famous *Le parfait Négociant* (1675). It taught everything a merchant should know, but only his left papers revealed to the world the immense and universal knowledge on commerce Savary possessed. The dictionary was immensely successful and covers all aspects of commerce and trade as well as legal and historical matters. Deals among others with: trading cities throughout the world, their manufactures, operation of foreign trade, trading companies (including a short history of the South Sea Company), banking (including an account of John Law's Bank), bookkeeping, etc. etc. The dictionary was the first of its kind to appear in Europe, and has furnished the principal part of the material for most of the dictionaries that were to follow. The project was sponsored by the French government who justly considered that such a dictionary, if well executed, would be of national importance. Hence a considerable, and indeed the most valuable portion of the work is compiled from memoirs sent to the author, by order of government, by the inspectors of manufactures in France and by the French consuls in foreign countries (see: McCulloch, p. 61). The dictionary is preceded, in volume one, by an elaborate, long (upto column 544) separate essay on the "État général du commerce de l'Europe" (and followed by other essays on the continents of Africa, Asia and the Americas). Ooii -Vviv in volume three with a wormtrack in the upper outer blank margin.

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

€ 500

Not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Léon Jean Baptiste Say (1826-1896) was a French statesman, financier, and economist. He was the son of Horace Emile Say, grandson of Jean-Baptiste Say, and nephew of Louis-Auguste Say and Charles Comte. He became one of the most prominent statesman of the French Third Republic, serving as Finance Minister from 1872 to 1879 and again in 1882, overseeing the largest financial operation of the century - payment of war reparations to Germany. His financial policies were directed towards a decrease in public expenditures and the removal of barriers to internal trade. He railed against socialism from the left and protectionism from the right. The above work was directed against the idea of using taxation as a means of social equalization. He argued, instead, that the basis of taxation should always be real (based on property), never personal. A curious parallel exists in the careers of Say and Turgot, whose name Say declared he could not even pronounce without emotion. They shared a body of ideas and a similar destiny. Both achieved eminence as finance ministers in the French government, only to be turned out upon losing public favour. Say, however, helped to immortalize his predecessor by writing one of the earliest biographies of Turgot (New Palgrave, iv, p. 251). - Some light occasional spotting. **Copy inscribed by the author on the half-title of volume 1.**

109 SLEIDANUS, J. Commentariorum de Statu religionis & Reipublica, Carolo Quinto Caesare, Libri XXVI. Argentorati (Strassbourg), Theodosius Rihelius, (around 1560 ?). With woodcut title-vignette. (16), 872, (24) pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 600

Adams S.1294; not in BMSTC (French); Haag, *La France Protestante*, viii, pp. 225-227.

Adams gives a number of slightly differing editions (numbers 1292-1295) and dates them 1565. Copies we located in the Dutch on-line catalogue of the Dutch University Libraires are dated 1558. The 1555 edition contained 25 books, this edition has 26 books, and the last sections deals with the year 1556.

Sleidanus was born as Jean Philippon, but adopted at a fairly young age the name of his native village, Schleiden (in Latin, Sleida).

Sleidanus was one of the three historians of the German Reformation who dominated both Catholic and Protestant citations, the other two being Hospinien and Chytraeus. Sleidanus did not provide much detail on the lives of the Reformers, but supplied an extract of public acts and original documents deposited in the Strasbourg archives. His fidelity to these documents made him a trusted authority for both sides in the historical debates (E. Israels Perry, *From Theology to History: French religious controversy and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, pp. 27-28.) 'Johannes Sleidanus (1506-1556), annalist of the German Reformation. Adopting Protestant views of a Calvinist type, in 1536 he entered the service of the Bellay brothers who were in correspondence with the Schmalkaldic League, and in 1540-1 he was employed in diplomatic missions for the French crown. In 1544 he was appointed as historiographer of the Reformation by Philip of Hesse. He represented a group of South German cities at the Council of Trent and took part in the negotiations of the German Protestants with Henry II of France in 1552. His work *De Statu Religionis....* and its large collection of documents make it the chief contemporary source for the period, though the author's impartiality met with little favour from his contemporaries,

Protestant or Catholic. It remains the most valuable contemporary history of the times of the Reformation, and contains the largest collection of important documents' (*Encyclopædia Britannica*). - Stamp of 'Studiehuis Minderbroeders Nijmegen' on title and page 11. Occasional underlinings, stamped library shelf mark on title and shelf mark pasted on upper cover.

110 SUPPLEMENT à la Gazette de France, du Vendredi 18 Octobre 1771 [- 1 Juin 1773.] No place, (1771-1773). 13 numbers. 6 pp.; 14 pp.; 12 pp.; 16 pp.; 21, (1) pp.; 28 pp.; 14 pp.; 16 pp.; 12 pp.; 11, (1) pp.; 22 pp.; 16 pp.; 21, (1) pp. Small 8vo. 19th-century half polished calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, 'Rouen 1771-1773' printed in gilt at foot of spine.

€ 750

Sgard (Editor), *Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*, 1241; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 612.

Very rare and complete collection of this journal, essentially directed against Maupeou and his reforming projects.

Passed off as a supplement to the Gazette de France, this work is in reality an independant publication in which the opposition against Maupeou and his reforms took shape. The authors were anonymous, the tone was very sharp and personal ('sous forme de satire personnelle extrêmement violante') and apart from reporting on the resistance to Maupeou in Paris and the provinces, it also reported political news and 'on s'y intéresse aussi aux questions financières et fiscales,'. It is unlikely that the journal had a united editorial board: 'cela expliquerait le style extrêmement disparate de ces feuilles' (Sgard). The 'Suppléments furent activement pourchassés par la police qui arrêta de nombreux colporteurs et quelques particuliers qui en possédaient' (Sgard).

As in all copies, a word has been crossed out on page 19 of number 5.

Maupeou became chancellor of France in 1768 and took the extreme measure in 1771 of dissolving both the *parlement* of Paris and the provincial *parlements*, and replacing them with courts staffed by magistrates who were no longer the owner of their office but salaried officials. His measures were not well-received in many circles and Maupeou was attacked in many diatribes, some of which accused him of Jesuit designs.

Between the numbers 8 and 9 a pamphlet of 4 pages has been bound: LES Propos Indiscrets. Octobre 1772 (Conlon 72:412). - With the bookplate of R. Chardey, Havre, on the front paste-down.

111 (TELEKI DE SZEK, J.) Essai sur la foiblesse des Esprits-Forts par J. T. de Sz. C. d. S.E.R. (Josef Teleki de Szek, Comte du Saint Empire Romain). A Amsterdam, Chez M.M. Rey, 1761. xvi, 128 pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, stains to covers, joints a bit rubbed, front joint split at top, all edges gilt.

€ 350

Conlon 61:1067; Barbier, *Supercheries*, ii, 430; Schosler, *Bibliographie des éditions et des traductions d'ouvrages philosophiques français et particulièrement des écrivains obscurs 1680-1800*, p. 170.

Scarce first edition.

The author, descendant of an ancient noble calvinist family from Hungary (Transylvania) studied in Basle where he followed the lectures of the brothers Bernouilli, especially those of Daniel Bernouilli, to whom this little volume has been dedicated. Teleki de Szek wrote this work in his early twenties and the Bernouilli brothers urged him to publish it. The

"avertissement" contains a quote from Bernouilli in praise of the book and its arguments in favour of Christian faith: "vos arguments sont concluans, sublimes, & spirituels." Jean-Jacques Rousseau read and admired this work and discussed it briefly with Teleki when Teleki visited Rousseau in Montmorency, see: Maurice Cranston, *The Noble Savage. Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1754-1762*, p. 270 ff. - Modern ex libris Daniel Berditchevsky on front paste-down, a nice copy printed on thick paper.

112 TOTT, (F. DE.) Mémoires du baron de Tott, sur les Turcs et les Tartares. Première Partie [-Quatrième Partie]. A Amsterdam, 1784. Four parts bound in two volumes. lvi, 274 pp.; blank leaf; 301, [1] pp.; 252 pp.; 208 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, boards with blue marbled paper, spines a bit rubbed, small defects to head of spines.

€ 900

Atabey 1227; Blackmer 1667 (edition Amsterdam 1785); Hage Chahine 4820; Chadenat 994 (also Amsterdam 1785); Conlon 84:1854.

First edition, scarce, of this important account of the Ottoman Empire.

François Baron de Tott (Hungarian: Báró Tóth Ferenc) (August 17, 1733, Champigny, - September 24, 1793, Hungary) was an aristocrat and a French military officer of Hungarian origin: the descendant of a Hungarian nobleman, who had emigrated to the Ottoman Empire and then moved on to France with the cavalry of Count Miklos Berscey, and was later raised to the rank of baron.

In 1755 he travelled to Constantinople, the capital city of the Ottoman Empire, as the secretary of his uncle Charles Gravier, comte de Vergennes, who had been appointed ambassador. His main duty was to learn the Turkish language, to investigate the situation in the Ottoman Empire and to gather information about the Crimean Khanate.

In 1767, he was appointed consul in Crimea in order to learn about the country and incite the Crimean Tatars to rebel against Imperial Russia. François de Tott played a major role during the Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774). Leaving Crimea for a while, he was commissioned by the Ottoman government with the task of defending the Dardanelles against the Russian fleet.

Following in the footsteps of Claude Alexandre de Bonneval, known as Humbarac Ahmed Pasha, François de Tott was involved in the reform efforts of the Ottoman military. He succeeded in having a new foundry built to make howitzers, and was instrumental in the creation of mobile artillery units. He built fortifications on the Bosphorus and started a naval science course that laid the foundation stone for the later naval school.

He travelled across the Ottoman Empire, visiting coastal cities around the Mediterranean Sea, mainly Alexandria, Aleppo, Smyrna, Salonika and Tunis. He also prospected the area for the construction of a canal in Suez.

François Baron de Tott's Memoirs were published in four volumes. He returned to Hungary from Switzerland, where he had moved after the French Revolution. He died on September 24, 1793 in Hungary.

"..... an influential work on the Turkish Empire published by the baron de Tott" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 3, p. 190). "Ouvrage curieux contenant des renseignements très intéressants sur les moeurs des Turcs" (Chadenat). - Each part with half-title, title and separate paging and signatures.

113 TRIPPAULT, L. Coustumes generales, des bailliage, et prevosté d'Orleans, & ressorts d'iceux. Revueës, corrigées, & de nouveau augmentées d'Annotations, avec le

Proces verbal, par Leon Trippault, Avocat au siege Presidial d'Orleans. Plus, un Extrait de l'Antiquité, & choses plus notables d'icelle ville, fidelement recueilly par le mesme auteur, des Comographes, & historiens qui en ont escrit. Et Almanach, contenant les iours non plaidoiables, qui y sont pour le present observez. A Orleans, Par Eloy Gibier, 1570. With initials and sideglosses. (16), 152, 69, (1) pp. Small 8vo. 18th-century marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 900

Gouron & Terrin, *Bibliographie des Coutumes de France*, 1548; not in Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*; Brunet, vol. v, col. 950.

The rare first edition of this edition of the *Coutumes of Orleans*.

The first 16 (unnumbered) pages contain among others *Extrait de l'Antiquité*, and the *Almanach*. Some scribbling in blank portion of the title-page, and with handwritten ex-libris, some pages with marginal handwritten annotations, a longer handwritten note at the end of the *Coutume*, dated 1584. The last 70 pages contain the *Proces-verbal*. The first 30 pages with a faint stain in the lower part of the pages, lacks the last blank leaf. Brunet notes that the *Extrait de l'Antiquité* is not always present. A nice copy.

114 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 on 13 April 1794.

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