

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

€ 700

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

Second edition, first published in 1597 (?)

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

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

2 AUX TRAVAILLEURS de France. *Le Conseil National du Parti Ouvrier Français (1889-1900)*. Paris, Libr. G. Jacques et Cie, 1901. (4), 91, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine, original covers preserved.

€ 225

First collective edition in bookform.

Contains manifests of the Parti Ouvrier Français, collected and introduced by Bracke: Ni Ferry, ni Boulanger !; La Manifestation internationale du 1er Mai; Le Premier Mai 1891; La journée de huit heures; La Grève de Carmaux; Socialisme et Patriotisme; Les Congrès de Lille et de Londres; L'Affaire Dreyfus, etc. etc. At head of title: Onze ans d'histoire socialiste.

3 AVENTINUS, J. *Annalium Boiorum, sive veteris Germaniae libri VII*. In quibus non solum Boiariae, sive Bavariae regionum, urbium, fluminum, & Sylvarum, sed etiam Germaniae veteris descriptio Chorographica populorum, religionis, legum, constitutionum & morum, ut & Heroum, Ducum & Regum veterum & recentiorum Germaniae, bellorum & rerum gestarum, migrationum & expeditionum historia adeo luculenta & fidelissima habetur, ut non tam Bavariae, quam totius Germaniae Chronicon dicimereatur. Francoforti, impensis Ludovici Regis, 1627. (24), 514, (2, blank), (40) pp. Folio. 18th-century polished calf, red label with gilt lettering, raised bands, gilt double fillet on sides, slightly rubbed.

€ 500

*Neue Deutsche Biographie*, i, p. 469.

First published in 1554, this is the first critical analysis of early German history, edited by Nicolaus Cisner.

Johannes Aventinus, historian, 1477-1534. He went with his teacher Konrad Celtis to Vienna and devoted his time at the university there to further study of the humanists. After his return to Germany he was invited to the court in Munich where he received the commission of writing a history of Bavaria. The work is in terms of contents important since the author was given access to a great number of sources which have been lost since. 'Mit freiem Geiste, fern von

jeder Schablone, hat er den Stoff gemeistert und aus seiner humanistischen Gesinnung heraus neu gestaltet, wenn er sich dabei auch manchmal allzu nachgiebig seiner eigenartigen Phantasie überließ. De eine Anzahl Quellen, die er noch benutzen konnte, inzwischen verlorengegangen sind, ist sein Text für den Inhalt jener heute maßgebend, wie sich z.B. erst vor kurzem nach der Auffindung alter Salzburger Annalen gezeigt hat' (NDB). - Browned throughout.

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

€ 400

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

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

Barère published a number of violent works against the English, many of which were commissioned by Bonaparte, who needed no help with the sword, but who needed a pen for his political requirements, and of which the current one is one, an open "letter" to Lord William Wyndham Grenville (1759-1834), member of the Whig party and future Prime Minister of Great Britain. Barère here attacks the belligerent tone of a speech by Grenville, held on January 28, 1800, before the Lords in their Chamber. He answers and refutes Grenville point by point, with relevant citing if and when necessary, and attacking the apparent willingness, if not desire, of the English to continue the war with France and their willingness to accept massive debts just to get the House of Bourbon back on the French throne.

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

5 (BAUDEAU, N.) *Lettres d'un citoyen à un magistrat, sur les vingtièmes et les autres impôts*. A Amsterdam, Chez Arkstée & Merkus, 1768. [4], 234 pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt triple fillets on sides, red label with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, a very nice copy.

€ 900

Goldsmiths 10454; Higgs 4444; INED 285; Mattioli 231; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this exposition of the physiocratic theory of taxation, one the most important and rarest of Baudeau's publications.

"Application des principes philosophico-économiques. La perception directe d'une portion du revenu des fonds de terre, à l'opposé des impôts indirects, s'accorde parfaitement avec la loi naturelle (nécessité physique)" (INED.) One of the rarest publications of this leading physiocrat. - Engraved ex-libris "Biblioth. DD. de Fréval" on front paste-down, verso front blank stamped name "Docteur Maurichet." A very nice copy.

6 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.

€ 5000

Sgard, *Dictionnaire des Journaux, 1600-1789*, 1016; Hatın 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)*.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

Pierre-Marie-Sebastien, Baron de Bigot de Morogues (1776-1840), agronomist, philanthropist, political writer, and member of the Chamber of Peers. Destined for a career in the Navy, a family-tradition, Bigot's future was first altered through the coming of the Revolution, and then through his marriage with Claudinne de Montaudouin. His wife held one of the largest domains in Sologne, the Chateau de la Source, and Bigot became an agronomist. For the next forty years he wrote numerous articles and pamphlets on specific agricultural improvements. Both on his own estates and in local agricultural societies he encouraged the use of new techniques to better the lot of the local peasantry. More broadly, Bigot was interested in the social, economic, and moral conditions of the poor. He emphasized the need for society to educate the young in basic skills so that they could function better in the modern world .... Bigot saw luxury and the inequality of wealth as necessary causes and by-products of modern civilization, but he also recognized the negative effects of industrial capitalism. Economic progress might raise the level of civilization in both the arts and morality, but something had to be done to help the poorer classes who frequently suffered under such progress (*Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restauration tot the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 106-108.) Bigot's works were part of a wider movement represented by authors such as Villermé, Villeneuve Bargemont, and Buret, informing an ever-increasing public about what was happening in the big industrial towns. (.....) But all recognized that poverty was keeping step with capitalist concentration, and that it was poverty of an entirely new character, utterly different from that of previous periods; all condemned the idea of unbridled liberalism and drew attention to the need for social legislation (Jacques Droz, *Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848*, p. 63). - The original front cover laid down, with some spots and a bit dirty, small repair causing loss of a few letter in the dedication (see below), title-page not quite clean and with some small loss in blank upper margin, a bit stained in gutter towards the end. Copy with a three-line handwritten dedication on the front cover by the author to Louis-René Villermé.

8 BOUCHE DE FER, LA. Par Paschal Grousset. Paris, (Imprimerie de A. Vallée), 8 Mars-11 Mars 1871. 2 numbers of together 48 pp. Small 8vo. Modern cloth, black label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Del Bo, *Comune di Parigi*, p. 5; Noël, *Dictionnaire de la Commune*, p. 199; Le Quillec, 324; Schulkind *Commune Collection*, p. 28; not in Lemonnyer, *Les Journaux de Paris*; not in Maillard; not in Drujon.

All published.

The publication was forbidden after the publication of nr 2 by order of General Vinoy, on March 11, 1871. Grousset founded also the well-known journal *L'Affranchi*.

Pascal Jean François Grousset started as a doctor but became soon involved in politics and journalism opposing the Second Empire. He became director of *La Marseillaise* in which he launched a campaign against the prince Pierre Bonaparte. He was an active member of the Paris commune, was arrested and deported to Nouvelle-Calédonie from which he managed to escape with Jourde, Rochefort and 4 others: the only successful escape in the history of the deportations!

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

€ 800

Camus 245; Bourgeois & André 3731.

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

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

10 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.

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

€ 300

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

First edition.

The work has also been attributed to Poulier & M. le Pelletier.

An interesting 'dictionary' giving some 200 names with short biographical informations describing the careers and positions of the various individuals who have killed and pillaged in the name of freedom and equality. Among the many names are those of Antonelle, Barere, Crachet, Cavegnac, Echasseriaux, Hassenfratz, Levasseur (de la Sarthe), Merlin (de Douai), Poulain-Grandpré, Texier-l'Olivier.

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

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

12 CAMPANELLA, (T.) Oeuvres choisies, précédées d'une notice de Madame Louise Colet. Paris, Lavigne, 1844. With folding facsimile. (6), iii, (1, errata), ii, 342 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, original covers preserved.

€ 225

Trousseau 264; cf.: Versins 144.

Contains: Poésies - the famous utopian work *Cité du Soleil* - Lettres - Jugements et témoignages sur Campanella.

Tomaso Campanella (1568-1639), Italian philosopher. He is the author of two famous and important utopias: the universal theocratic monarchy described in his *Monarchia di Spagne* (Amsterdam, 1640), and the communistic *Città del sole* (Frankfurt, 1623). Like the utopias of More and other Renaissance writers the *Città del sole* owes much to Plato's Republic; it owes still more to contemporary accounts of the Incas and to the example of religious communities such as those founded by the Anabaptists and the Catholic missionaries. To community of goods Campanella added that of women. He subjected all social life -economic, sexual and educational- to stringent regulation. It is significant that he animated his whole community with the conceptions of natural right and equality (Rodolfo Mondolfo in ESS, volume iii, p. 166).

- A little spotted in places. **Copy inscribed by the editor Louise Colet.**

Louise Colet (15 August 1810 - 9 March 1876), born Louise Revoil de Servannes, was a French poet and writer. In her twenties she married Hippolyte Colet, an academic musician, partly in order to escape provincial life and live in Paris. Upon arrival in Paris, Colet began to submit her work for approval and publication and soon won a two-thousand-franc prize from the Académie française, the first of four prizes won from the Académie. At her salon participated many of her contemporaries in the Parisian literary community, such as Victor Hugo.

In 1840 she gave birth to her daughter Henriette, but neither her husband nor her lover, Victor Cousin, would acknowledge paternity. Later she became the paramour of Gustave Flaubert, Alfred de Musset, and Abel Villemain.

13 CAVALCANTI, B. Trattati ovvero discorsi di M. Bartolomeo Calvalcanti sopra gli ottimi Reggimenti delle Republiche antiche et moderne. Con un discorso di M. Sebastiano Erizo gentil'huomo Vinitiano de Gouverni Civili. Ne' quali con molta dottrina si mostra quanto siano utili i governi pubblici, & quanto necessari i priuati & particolari per conseruation del genere humano, dichiarandosi tutte le qualità de gli Stati. Con Priuilegio per anni xx. In Venetia, (colophon: Iacobo Sansovino il Giovane, 1570), 1571. Vignette to title page, decorative woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces. [4], 86, [2], 14 leaves. 4to. Contemporary limp vellum, ties gone, spine lettered in manuscript.

€ 1500

Adams C.1178; DBI XXII, p. 611; BMSTC *Italian*, p. 162; Cosenza 951; rare, NUC and RLIN record just two copies, (DLC, NsyU).

First edition, rare, of this important treatise on political theory, a blueprint for constitutional reform by the Florentine diplomat and government official Bartolomeo Cavalcanti (1503-1562). Because of political differences with the Florentine government and the Medici, Cavalcanti went into voluntary exile, was in the employment of Pope Paolo III, and Henri II of France, and especially in the liberal republic of Ferrara. Cavalcanti was much praised for his theoretical writing and his political acumen, but also for his publications on rhetoric and political theory. His work was published posthumously and edited by Sebastiano Erizzo (1525-85), whose own brief treatise on civil government, here published for the first time, is bound at the end, the last 14 leaves, and which is almost always lacking, entitled: Discorso de I Governi Civili di M. Sebastiano Erizzo, gentilhuomo Venetiano. A M. Girolamo Veniero.

Starting with Plato's *Republic* and Aristotle's *Politics*, Cavalcanti develops a remarkable and far-reaching analysis of the workings of the city republic, published in a democratic spirit in Venice. The treatise is of particular interest because Cavalcanti incorporates a discussion of the economic situation and workings of public administration. Cavalcanti concurs with Aristotle that the ultimate purpose of the city state is the well-being of all citizens, and the ideal form of government would be democracy. He maintains that a healthy economy is one of the prerequisites of a functioning city state.

The far-reaching importance of Cavalcanti's treatise can be seen in the fact that it was reprinted a number of times, first in 1591, but then again in 1805 and in 1852. - Some mild browning, stronger on leaves 9-11, prelims and first 5 leaves with a small inkspot in lower blank margin, but in all a good copy.

14 (CHASTELLUX, F.J. DE.) De la félicité publique, ou considérations sur le sort des hommes dans les différentes époques de l'histoire. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de notes inédites de Voltaire. A Paris, Chez A.A. Renouard, 1822. 2 volumes. (4), 350 pp.; (4), 332 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, paper covered boards, corners.

€ 450

Not in Kress (cf.: 7197); not in INED (cf.: 1075); Goldsmiths 23385; Einaudi 1038.

'Chastellux's analysis of American society was both more searching and influential. A member of the French Academy, one of the founders of the social sciences, and major general on Rochambeau's staff, he was easily the foremost intellectual in the French forces in America. In ..... *De la Félicité*, he had sought to determine whether "society is susceptible, if not of perfection, at least amelioration," that is, of an increase in human felicity. (.....) The only possible answer

was in social reform. The function of government, he posited, was to achieve "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Man must create through the free and enlightened use of his reason a liberal government midway between the extremes of pure democracy and pure absolutism, based upon a true understanding of economic principles (Physiocracy), which would guarantee a high standard of living, adequate leisure, and the right to private property. In this work Chastellux had cited America as an example of man's ability to progress through liberty, reason, equality and agriculturism" (See at length: D. Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 110-14). - Somewhat paperspotted, handwritten ownership's entry "Ges. Gobin jeune" on verso front free flyleaf.

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

€ 1250

Brunet, i, 1826; Conlon 50:438.

First edition.

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

"The project of a supplement to the dictionary of Bayle was conceived at the death of the philosopher, but was not executed. After some English people of letters gave an English translation of the book by Bayle in 40 vol, with considerable additions, it was proposed to Chauffepié to translate into French the additions made in England. These additions consisted either in addition to articles by Bayle, either new articles, He devoted many years to this work, and made himself new additions and new articles. Out of nearly fourteen hundred items found in his dictionary, more than six hundred, almost all English, are translated without additions from Chauffepié; about two hundred and eighty are reworked by him, some five hundred items are entirely his. Chauffepié has neither the piquancy nor cynicism of Bayle. He meets the character of Minister which he was invested with. He sometimes straightens English authors, and shows great erudition. Only in a work of this scope can we afford the explanatory notes of the text, or dissertations on some curious history or literature points" (Wikipedia).

16 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.

17 COLLECTION of 4 decrees concerning the Revolutionary Tribunal. Troyes, 1793. 4 pieces. 2, 2, 2 and 2 pp. Small 4to. Separate leaves.

€ 150

The Revolutionary Tribunal was a special high court established in 1793 to try crimes against the republic. This new court, from which there was no appeal, was instituted at a time when Revolutionary France seemed in a desperate situation: military defeats, the treason of Dumouriez and the eruption of counterrevolution in the Vendée and riots in Paris.

The Tribunal was to have jurisdiction over all counterrevolutionary activities, all attacks on liberty, equality, unity, the indivisibility of the Republic, the internal and external security of the state, and all plots tending to reestablish the monarchy or any other authority hostile to liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people. The most famous name attached to the Tribunal is that of Fouquier-Tinville.

Contains:

1. DECRET de la Convention nationale, du 30 Mai 1793, qui nomme un juge & quatre suppléants au Tribunal criminel extraordinaire. No place, no date.
  2. DECRET de la Convention nationale du 8 Juin 1793, qui nomme les jurés & les remplaçans pour le tribunal criminel extraordinaire. (At end:) Troyes, Imprimerie d'André, (1793).
  3. DECRET de la Convention nationale du 13 Juin 1793, qui proroge jusqu'au 1er Juillet les fonctions des jurés du tribunal extraordinaire. (At end:) Troyes, Imprimerie de Sainton, (1793).
  4. DECRET de la Convention nationale du 26 Juin 1793, relatif aux jurés du tribunal révolutionnaire. (At end:) Troyes, Imprimerie d'André, (1793).
- In the left outer margin the numbers 976, 977, 1000, 1076.

18 COMTE, A. Correspondance inédite. Paris, au siège de la Société Positiviste, 1903-1904. 4 volumes. (4), 346 pp.; (4), 403, (1) pp.; (4), 340 pp.; (4) 339, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, a bit discoloured along edges, uncut.

€ 300

Comte came under the influence of the writers with whom throughout the subsequent course of his life he was to retain some degree of intellectual affiliation during his years at the École Polytechnique. He was influenced by Bonald and de Maistre, from whom he borrowed the notion of an order governing the evolution of human society, by Condorcet, from whom he borrowed the idea that this evolution was attended by progress, and between 1818 and 1824 he was associated as secretary, disciple and friend with Saint-Simon, who stimulated his interest in economics. And it was during this period that Comte worked out his general conception of social science, to which he gave the name sociology. His influence can be seen in the French scientific movement of the last half of the nineteenth century, represented by Taine, Renan and Berthelot, and in the writings of such outstanding English figures as John Stuart Mill and

Herbert Spencer, in spite of the latter's repudiation of Comte's laws of evolution. Contemporary sociology not only owes to the creator of positivism its existence as an independent science but possesses the seal of his authority upon three fundamental precepts in its methodology: the necessity of treating social facts like physical phenomena, of reducing them in the final analysis to social beliefs and of applying to them the method of experimental investigation (R ne Hubert in IESS). - All volumes weak in the original covers.

19 (CORMATIN, P.M.F.D. DE.) Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Chatelet en Portugal, ou se trouvent Des d taills tr s int ressans sur ses Colonies, sur le Tremblement de terre de Lisbonne, sur M. de Pombal et la Cour; revue, corrig  sur le manuscrit, et augment  de Notes sur la situation actuelle de ce Royaume et de ses Colonies, Par J.Fr. Bourgoing, ci-devant Ministre pl nipotentiaire de la R publique fran aise en Espagne, .... Avec la Carte de Portugal, et la Vue de la Baie de Lisbonne. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, An VI de la R publique (1797). With two folding plates, one a large detailed plate of Portugal, the other a view of Lisbon Bay. Two volumes in one. [2], viii, 268 pp; [2], 260 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering.

  900

JFBL C-622 (under Cormatin); Borba de Moraes, vol. i, p. 179 (under Chatelet): "This is a classic work about Portugal, with several chapters on Brazil, ...."; Chadenat 2058 (under Bourgoing).

First edition and quite scarce, of this interesting work on Portugal: a complete topography of Portugal and the Portugese colonies in the world with interesting sections on Brazil, but deals also with Portugese possessions or settlements in Africa, with Madeira and the Azores, Cape Verde, etc.

"A general survey of the political and economic situation in Portugal, with extensive information on overseas trade" (JFBL).

Over time, various names have been suggested as author but today most copies listed in library catalogues give Cormatin as the author, usually based on the following: "Le v ritable auteur de ce livre est Desotteux, officier de l' tat-major de l'arm e de Rochambeau, plus connu sous le nom de Cormartin. Le duc du Chatelet n'a jamais  t  en Portugal" (Barbier IV, 1080.) However, the preface of the work claims that this work was based on a manuscript by the Duc de Chatelet, edited, improved and with added notes by the anonymous editor. Other names given as possible authors are (obviously) the Duc de Chatelet and J.F. Bourgoing.

20 COURIER FRANCOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles v ritables de ce qui s' st pass  depuis l'enl vement du Roy, tant   Paris, qu'  S. Germain en Laye. Paris, Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 12 nrs. - (Followed by:) COURIER POLONOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles de ce qui s' st pass  en l'autre monde, depuis l'enl vement du Roy fait par le cardinal Mazarin   S. Germain en Laye, jusqu'  pr sent. Paris, la vefve J. Remy, 1649. 2 nrs. - (Followed by:) COURIER EXTRAORDINAIRE, LE, apportant les nouvelles de la r ception de Messieurs les Gens du Roy   S. Germain en Laye, & de celle du Courier d'Espagne au Palais; avec toutes les harangues qui ont  t  faites. Paris, Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 1 nr. - (Followed by:) COURIER ESTRANGER, LE, contenant la lettre de cr ance que l'archiduc L opolde a envoy e   Messieurs de la Cour du Parlement de Paris. Ensemble ce qui s' st pass  en ladite Cour sur le mesme sujet: & la

Harangue faite par Messieurs les gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye. Paris, G. Alliot & J. Langlois, 1649. 1 nr. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER DE LA COUR, LE, portant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le 15 Mars 1649 iusques au 22. Paris, Denys Langlois, 1649. 2 nrs. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER PLAISANT, LE, apportant de plaisantes nouvelles dédiées aux curieux. Paris, la vefve J. Remy, 1649. 1 nr. - (*Followed by:*) COMMERCE DES NOUVELLES RESTABLY, LE, ou Courier arresté par la gazette. Paris, 1649. Together 20 numbers bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 950

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

Complete set.

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

Second work: Moreau 833.

All published.

Third work: Moreau 827.

All published

Often found inserted between the nrs 5 and 6 of the *Courier françois*.

Fourth work: Moreau 826.

All published.

Fifth work: Moreau 821.

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 832.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 718.

All published.

Fine set of journals, published during the exile of the Court in St. Germain en Laye, by the sons of Théophraste Renaudot. 'Le *Courier François* n'est pas seulement le journal le plus important de cette espèce d'interrègne; sa création, son existence est un des plus curieux épisodes de l'histoire de journalisme' (Hatin). - Fine set with the rare supplements.

21 (CREVECOEUR, MICHEL GUILLAUME ST. JEAN DE, CALLED: SAINT JOHN DE CREVECOEUR.) Voyage dans la Haute Pensylvanie et dans l'État de New-York, Par un Membre adoptif de la Nation Onéida. Traduit et publié par l'auteur des Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième.] De l'Imprimerie de Crapelet. A Paris, Chez Maradan, An IX - 1801. Frontispiece, two plates, one folding plate, one folding map (vol. 1); four folding maps (vol. 2); four folding tables, two folding maps (vol. 3). Three volumes. xxi, [1, errata], 427, [1] pp.; xiii, [1, errata], 434 pp.; xii, 409, [1, errata] pp. 8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, green morocco labels with gilt lettering, a very attractive copy.

€ 1600

Echeverria & Wilkie, 801/22; Fay, p. 40; Monaghan 503; Sabin 17501.

The scarce first edition of this little-known work by Crèvecoeur, which was not translated into English until the 1960s. It is of course not a translation but an original work by Crèvecoeur.

Crèvecoeur was of noble birth and first came to America in 1754. He served in Canada during the Seven Years' War, travelled widely throughout the Great Lakes and Ohio regions and

American colonies, and finally settled on a farm near the frontier in Orange County, NY. He became an American citizen in 1764, and he served as French consul in New York from 1783 to 1790. His "letters of an American Farmer," published in English in 1782, made him an instant celebrity in Europe and the book was the first best-seller by an American author in Europe.

"Crèvecoeur spent nearly a quarter of a century in America, saw Washington, in 1774, come to the first Congress fresh from his farm, witnessed his extraordinary career, and, in 1797, saw him retire to the private life of an agriculturist. His experience, therefore, enables him to give much information and personal gossip not readily found elsewhere. (.....) This work is distinguished by its details on the aboriginal tribes, and their gradual disappearance. No other writer has so well described the Indian great councils, or assemblies, where they deliberate on their public interests" (Monthly Review, quoted in Sabin).

The work furthermore provides information on central New York, Niagra Falls, deals with (new settlements in) Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, the two Carolina's and some discussion on Canada, there are observations on the flora and fauna, political history, the city of New York, the whole constituting a rich source on the 18th-century history of America.

The frontispiece is a portrait of George Washington, further portraits are of Kesketomah, an Ondondaga sachem, Koohassen, an Oneida warrior, a map entitled "Carte de la Partie Septentrionale des Etats-Unis", a map entitled "Plan de la Cataracte de Niagara et de l'Isthme qui separe les lacs Erie et Ontario", and a map entitled "Carte de la Partie Meridionale des Etats-Unis", a plate "Fortification des Anciens Indigenes" and a plate "Plan d'un Ancien Camp Retranché", two folding views of Niagara Falls, plus some tables both in- and outside text. - A very nice copy of a scarce and interesting work.

22 (CRUCE, E.P. OU EMERI DE LACROIX.) *Le nouveau Cynée. ou discours des occasions et moyens d'establis une paix générale et la liberté du commerce par tout le monde.* A Paris, Chez J. Villery, 1623 (Paris, EDHIS, 1976). (12), 226, (16) pp. 8vo. Imitation leather.

€ 225

Goldsmiths' 529. The work is very rare: Van den Dungen counts fewer than a dozen copies known worldwide.

Reprint of this extremely rare and important work, published in a limited edition of 150 numbered copies and 30 copies not destined for the trade and since long out-of-print.

*Le Nouveau Cynée* 'is, in essence, an early plea for the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration. It is also a condemnation of war on rational rather than religious grounds. 'Mit seinem *Nouveau Cynée* begründete Emeric Crucé den modernen Pazifismus ... So war Crucé der erste, der ein wirklich universelles Friedenssystem verfasste' (almost 100 years before the Abbé de Saint-Pierre's *Projet pour rendre la Paix perpetuelle en Europe*) writes Ter Meulen in his famous work; his colleague Christian Lange confirms this in his equally well-known study where he calls Crucé 'le premier internationaliste véritable'. More recently, Hinsley had written that Crucé's book was, 'in the records of modern history, the first proposal for an international organization that was also a proposal for maintaining peace'.

'This little work, in short, is of major significance in the history of peace writings, particularly as regards the idea of international organization. There is thus little cause for surprise to find that the two most famous collections of peace literature that exist possess a copy of it. Neither should it cause surprise to learn that a further two copies ... are to be found in two equally famous collections, this time of economic literature (the Seligman Collection at Columbia and the Goldsmiths' Collection at London). For Crucé is not only considered an early advocate of international arbitration, but equally the founder of the free trade doctrine in France ... To

facilitate and increase international commerce he proposes the introduction of one currency in Europe, and one system of weights and measures, and the joining together of seas and waterways. Crucé insisted that the economic interests of nations were in peace, rather than war, but this would only become the accepted dogma of political economy one hundred and fifty years later, when Adam Smith published the *Wealth of Nations* ... One of the reasons commonly suggested of the long obscurity which befell this book is precisely its striking originality. Contemporaries hardly took note of the book, as its thesis appeared too unconventional, and the author's proposal unrealistic and utopian ... His patience bore fruit, (however,) and he is now regarded as the 'véritable précurseur du libéralisme moderne, ... sans doute le premier écrivain qui ait entrevu le rapport intime entre le commerce et la paix'. This estimate indicates that the absence of Crucé's work in the major collections on the history of economic literature might constitute a serious gap' (Peter van den Dungen, *The Hidden History of a Peace "Classic": Emeric Crucé's Le Nouveau Cynée*, p. 27ff).

23 (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; Tchemerzine-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.

24 (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.

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

€ 950

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 500

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

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

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

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

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

27 EFFEN, (J.) VAN. Oeuvres diverses de Mr. Juste van Effen. Tome Premier [-Tome Cinquieme.] A Amsterdam, Chez Herman Uytwerf, 1742. With frontispiece in volume one, titles printed in red and black and with engraved vignettes. Five volumes. [44], [2, blank], 459, [13, last blank] pp.; [4], 504, [16, last blank] pp.; [26], 300, [8] pp.; [4], 289, [9] pp.; [8], 406, [10] pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, slight loss to three headbands, short split at foot of upper joint of volume five, a very nice copy.

€ 850

Sgard, *Dictionnaire des Journalistes 1600-1789*, 793; *Dictionary of Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Dutch Philosophers*, vol. i, pp. 286-7; *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, p. 392-3.

First edition of these posthumous collective edition of works by the Dutch journalist Justus van Effen.

The title is taken from the half-titles, the titles, printed in red and black, give the contents of each volume, printing place, publisher and date. Volume I: Eloge Historique de Mr. Juste van Effen; Lettre de Mr. P. à l'Auteur de l'Eloge de Mr Van Effen; Le Misanthrope. Troisième édition revue et corrigée. Volume II: Le Misanthrope; Relation d'un voyage de Hollande en Suède, contenue en quelques Lettres de l'Auteur du Misanthrope. Volumes III-IV: La Bagatelle, ou Discours ironiques où l'on prête des sophismes ingénieux au vice et à l'extravagance, pour en faire mieux sentir le ridicule. Volume V: Le Nouveau Spectateur françois, ou Discours dans lesquels on voit un portrait naïf des moeurs de ce siècle.

Justus van Effen has remained internationally famous as a writer of French periodicals and a translator from English into French (he was, among others, the translator of Mandeville's famous *Free thoughts on Religion* ..... into French), while in his own country he has gone down in history as a moralist who disseminated enlightened ideas among a wider audience. (....) It was the English bookseller Thomas Johnson who suggested that he write a French periodical following the satirical, moralizing style of the *Tatler* (1709-1711) edited by that well-known pair of English journalists, Joseph Addison and Richard Steele. That is how *Le Misanthrope* (1711-1712, here included in these works) came into being, the **first periodical of this kind on the Continent**.

It was also through Johnson that Effen was admitted to an anonymous Société des Gens de Lettres, which in 1713 started a periodical *Journal littéraire*, that was to achieve a great reputation in the Republic of Letters. (....) After a stay in London from 1715 to 1716, where his employer fulfilled a diplomatic mission and he himself was appointed a member of the Royal Society, Effen continued his publishing efforts with added intensity. He was now the sole editor of the *Journal littéraire*. In 1718, he launched a successor to *Le Misanthrope*, called *La Bagatelle* (also here included in these works) (....) In 1725 and 1726 he started another periodical, *Le nouveau spectateur françois* (also here included in these works) .... In the same period he made Daniel Defoe's novel *Robinson Crusoe* and Jonathan Swift's controversial satire on superstition and fanaticism, *A Tale of a Tub*, available to a continental audience by translating them into French (see the *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*.) In the Netherlands, however, Van Effen is still mainly known for his *De Hollandsche Spectator*, a very popular journal published weekly in 360 issues from 1731 to 1735 (the year Van Effen died), styled on the British example set by Addison and Steele and containing lively, common sense essays dealing with such subjects as education, toleration, and the general duty of man to act in accordance with reason (*Dictionary of Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Dutch Philosophers*.) - Some light scattered spotting and browning, a very light marginal stain in volume three, a very nice copy.

28 ENCYCLOPÉDIE MÉTHODIQUE. Économie politique et diplomatique. Partie dédiée et présentée à Monseigneur le Baron de Breteuil ..... Par (J.N.) Dêmeunier. A Paris, Chez Panckoucke, A Liège, Chez Plomteux, 1784-1788. With one large folding engraved table. 4 volumes. (2), vi, 760 pp.; (4), 757, (1) pp.; (4), 787, (1) pp.; (4), 840 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt with red and green labels, gilt lettering, all edges red, upper compartment of volume 4 with small damage.

€ 750

Kress B.574; Goldsmiths 12380; INED 1340; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

The *Encyclopédie Méthodique* was a reworking of the famous *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Alembert, containing most of the articles from that work with additions and corrections. Its chief novelty was that the whole work was divided into subject categories, making every subject thus more accessible. All these parts form an independent work on particular subjects. The major part of the work was done by Demeunier who was assisted by Desbois de Rochefort and Grivel. The major subjects here are agriculture, population and political economy.

29 FERGUSON, A. *An Essay on the History of Civil Society*. Edinburgh, printed for A. Millar & T. Caddel in the Strand, London, and A. Kincaid & J. Bell, 1767. viii, 430 pp., complete with the final blank. 4to. Original speckled calf, expertly repaired, spine (renewed) gilt with raised bands with the original title label preserved, paste-downs and endpapers new, gilt fillet on sides, red sprinkled edges.

€ 4500

Kress 6432; Goldsmiths 10264; Higgs 3973; Mattioli 1254; not in Chuo.

First edition of a sociological classic and the principal work of Adam Ferguson, professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh and a leader of the Scottish Enlightenment.

'Ferguson is today remembered for his *Essay*.... rather than for his contributions to moral philosophy or Roman history: he was what we would now call an intellectual historian, tracing the gradual rise of the human mind from barbarism to political and social refinement .... Debates between Reid, Dugald Stewart, Hume, Adam Smith, Lord Kames and Ferguson himself reveal Scottish philosophy, in general, to be important sociologically. Ferguson's thought was part of a general eighteenth century movement, stimulated by the French, built upon English empirical traditions, and hostile to Cartesian speculation. Ferguson is sometimes considered the father of modern systematic sociology, and although he himself was soon forgotten amidst the antiempirical reactions of Heglian disciples, the influence of the philosophical group to which he belonged was attested to by such nineteenth-century political thinkers as Comte, Mill and Marx. His discussions of politics, economics, history, easthetics, literature and ethnology were a synthesis of the thought of his time' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). - Copy discarded from the library of the Freie Universität Berlin with their stamp (and a stamp reading 'Gestrichen') on verso of title, a very small and light dampstain in the inner margin of the preliminaries. A very good copy with wide margins of an important and scarce book.

30 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.

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

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

€ 650

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

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

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

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

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

33 GALERIE, LA, des Etats-Généraux. No place, 1789. 2 volumes. - (Followed by:) GALERIE, LA, des dames françaises, pour servir de suite à la Galerie des Etats-Généraux, par le même auteur. A Londres, 1790. - (Followed by:) (DUMOURIEZ, Ch. Fr.) Galerie des aristocrates militaires, et mémoires secrets. A Paris, Chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1790. Together 4 volumes bound in 1. 204, (2) pp.; (4), 172, (2) pp.; 207 pp.; xxiv, 159, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, slightly worn, joints split.

€ 550

Martin & Walter 22175, 22176 (for the Galerie, listed under Luchet) and 11935 (Dumouriez); Tourneux, iv, 20635b and 20749, the third text not in Tourneux.

First editions.

The first three volumes are sometimes attributed to De Luchet, Rivarol, Mirabeau, Choderlos de Laclos and Cérutti and Senac de Meilhan, either separately or in collaboration. 'C'est l'ouvrage d'un homme de talent et d'esprit' (Tourneux). This is a collection of satirical biographical sketches of the members of the French Parliament in Paris (States General; États-Généraux) during the first year of the French Revolution: among those described in these volumes are Necker, Mirabeau, the Marquis de la Fayette, the Comte de Montmorin, the Duc de Luxembourg, the Vicomte de Noailles, Clavière, Beaumarchais, Bergasse, Condorcet, Abbé Grégoire, Brissot de Warville, and many others. Most are described in a satirical way, except for a few, including Mirabeau, under a fictitious name. The 'Galerie' was published anonymously and obviously caused turmoil.

Although many names have been put forward as possible authors, the most likely candidate is Mirabeau as he is one of the very few who is described favorably. Each volume contains at the end a leaf giving the keys to the fictitious names used in the biographical and satirical essays, with the exception of the third volume, where the real names have been inscribed in a contemporary hand. In the third volume the female characters are being dealt with: Madame Necker, Madame de Stael, Princesse de Beauveau, Comtesse de Sabran, Comtesse Diane de Polignac, comtesse du Barry, etc. etc.

34 GIOJA, M. Filosofia della statistica esposta da Melchiorre Gioja autore degli elementi di filosofia. Milano, Presso Gio. Pirotta in Santa Radegonda, Febbrajo 1826. With five folding tables. 2 parts in 1 volume. xvi, 308 pp.; 416 pp. 4to. Contemporary boards, a few small library markings, lightly worn.

€ 600

Goldsmiths, *Additions*, 24785.1; Einaudi 2570; *Italian Economic Literature in the Kress Library 1475-1850*, 885

First edition.

Melchiorre Gioja (1767-1829) studied first theology, then mathematics, economics and statistics, to which last he applied himself steadily. Schumpeter affirms the importance of the results of Gioja's statistical research (p. 511, 519) and also Babbage saw in him an important predecessor. He was involved in politics, imprisoned several times and lost various positions including that of director of the statistical office at Milan. He initiated with Custodi and Romagnosi the *Annali universali di statistica* (1824-1871). The first part contains the 'Discorso elementare sull'indole, ull'estensione, sui vantaggi della statistica.'

35 GOSSSEN, H.H. *Entwicklung der Gesetze des menschlichen Verkehrs, und der daraus fliessenden Regeln für menschliches Handeln*. Neue Ausgabe. Berlin, Verlag von R.L. Prager, 1889. Numerous tables and figures in the text. (2), viii, 277, (1, errata), (2, Vieweg und Sohn catalogue) pp. 8vo. Later half cloth, marbled boards, corners, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 2200

Einaudi 2657; Mattioli 1479.

Second issue of the very rare first edition, first published at Gossen's own expense by Vieweg in Brunswick (1854).

Very few copies were sold and the book remained unnoticed for years. Shortly before his death, Gossen withdrew it from circulation and the unsold copies were returned to him. After the author had become famous, Vieweg's successor, Prager, bought this stock from Hermann Kortum (Gossen's nephew and professor of mathematics) and brought the work back on the market in 1889 with a new title page and as a 'new' edition.

The importance of Gossen was brought to light by Jevons and Walras. In the second edition of *The Theory of Political Economy* Jevons included a generous acknowledgement of Gossen's priority 'as regards the general principles and method of the theory of Political Economy.'

'Gossen, though perhaps not quite a genius, had a brilliant, original and precise mind. With his one book, he moved constrained optimization into the centre of the theory of value and allocation, where it has since remained. With respect to economic content, his was **probably the greatest single contribution to this theory in the 19th century**' (New Palgrave, ii, p. 550-554).

Inner margin of paste-downs and free first blanks reinforced with white cloth tape, two discrete stamps on verso of the title-page "Universitätsbibliothek Konstanz", two passages in the book with side marking.

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

€ 1500

Original edition, rare.

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

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

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

- Bookplate "Bibliothèque de Barante" on front pastedown. For the arms see Olivier, Hermal & Roton, 216, nos 8 and 9. After the death of De Thou in 1617, these arms continued to be used by his widow and his sons. See the Catalogie Bibl. Thunanae, ii, 329. Jacques Auguste de Thou was

a lifelong servant of the French monarchy. He served Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII in various capacities. He is best known for his *Histoire de Son Temps*, a history of France, his Latin poetry, and was a celebrated bibliophile.

37 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 Francois; & 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.

€ 1750

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.

38 (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.

€ 5000

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', 'lettres 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.

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

€ 950

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

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

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

This last letter by Jacobi addressed to Hemsterhuis deals with Spinoza, volume one includes Herder's essay on love and egoism (v. 1, p. [91]-130).

Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Dutch philosopher. His life and philosophy may be divided into two periods. In the first period the *Lettres sur l'Homme et ses rapports* was his principal work, preceded by two small, closely connected treatises, *Lettres sur la Sculpture* and *Lettre sur les Désirs* in which works Hemsterhuis argued that the essence of the aesthetic experience is longing to unite oneself with the art object. This concept became part of his theory of ethics which is set out in the *Lettre sur les Désirs*. The theory is further developed in *Alexis ou l'Age d'Or*, on which the Platonic dialogues of his second period are based. In this second period he

wrote four Platonic dialogues the most important of which are *Aristée ou de la Divinité*, and *Alexis ou de l'âge d'or*. In *Alexis* Hemsterhuis, perhaps influenced by contemporary German philosophy, presented for the first time his concept of the golden age and the harmonious development of the individual. He also introduced the notion of the value of poetical truth (truth discovered by the poet in moments of enthusiasm). With these ideas Hemsterhuis had moved far from his earlier rationalism, and his thought was received with admiration and approval by representatives of the *Sturm und Drang* and romantic movements in philosophy. In this period he was very popular with and influenced the two Schlegels and Novalis.

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

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

€ 1800

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

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

Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Dutch philosopher. Although Hemsterhuis was an admirer of John Locke and Isaac Newton, his inspiration was Platonic and idealistic. His emphasis on feeling as a source of knowledge makes him a forerunner of the Romantics. His life and philosophy may be divided into two periods. In the first period the *Lettres sur l'Homme et ses rapports* was his principal work, preceded by two small, closely connected treatises, *Lettres sur la Sculpture* and *Lettre sur les Désirs* in which works Hemsterhuis argued that the essence of the aesthetic experience is longing to unite oneself with the art object. This concept became part of his theory of ethics which is set out in the *Lettre sur les Désirs*, and which is further developed in the present work, on which the Platonic dialogues of his second period are based. On the subject of the nature of man Hemsterhuis thought in terms of a dualistic philosophy like Descartes's, but Hemsterhuis' dualism was combined with an empiristic-sensationalistic theory that he probably derived from Locke and Condillac. The theory here developed leads to an individualistic concept of man's moral duties, which is one of the reasons for Hemsterhuis' influence on the German philosophers of *Sturm und Drang* and romanticism. In this first period F.H. Jacobi and J.G. Herder were among Hemsterhuis' admirers (see: *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, iii, p. 475).

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

41 (HERZEN, A. PSEUD.:) ISKANDER. Kontsy i nachala. S predisloviem avtora. Norrkoeping, Eric Biorström, (below, on printed cover: En Commission - Londres, Trübner & Co), 1863. (2), iv, (2, blank), 96 pp. 8vo. Sewn in the original yellow printed covers.

€ 500

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

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

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

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

42 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 exemple 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.

43 HOBBS, TH. *Elementa Philosophica de Cive*. Amsterodami, Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium (Amsterdam, Elzevier), 1647. Engraved title. [48, including the engraved title], 403, [5] pp. 12mo. Eighteenth-century full red morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, all edges gilt, a bit rubbed.

€ 850

MacDonald & Hargreaves, 27; Willems 1048, stating that this particular edition was printed by Blaeu.

One of three Elzevier editions from 1647, this being the one with a different engraved title, issued without the portrait of Hobbes present in the other two editions, but with the prefatory letters by Gassendi and Mersenne which are absent in the other two editions. The first edition was published in 1642 and is almost impossible to find, these 1647 editions being the first ones obtainable for a wider audience.

*De Cive* is the book where all the foundations for his later "Leviathan" are to be found: the observation "bellum omnium in omnes" (war of all against all) and the equally famous "homo homini lupus est" (man is a wolf to other man). It consists of three parts, the first treating the

state of nature (entitled "libertas"); the second treats the necessity of the creation of a stable state or government (entitled "imperium"), and the final section, entitled "Religio" contains theological reflections and arguments in support of the first two sections.

*De Cive* is one of Hobbes major works, the first edition, and this edition, were published in Latin, the first English edition appeared in 1651.

Hobbes had planned to write a comprehensive philosophy in three sections: *De Corpore*, *De Homine*, and *De Cive*, in this order, but he wrote the last section first because the political situation in England seemed to him urgently to require it. *De Cive* was printed in such a limited number of copies that Gassendi declared they excited rather than satisfied thirst. The fact that the book was condemned in 1683 by the University of Oxford, and included in a *Decretum* of 16 June 1654 published at Rome testifies to the fact that the first edition was hardly known at the time. A second edition was published 5 years later in which edition he had inserted a number of notes in answer to objections and which included a weighty 'Preface to the Reader', giving the first distinct public intimation of the relation in which the treatise stood to a general philosophical scheme, and explaining the occasion of its appearance out of due order (MacDonald & Hargreaves). - Margins a bit short but not affecting text, the last blanks (R11-R12) preserved, a nice copy in red morocco.

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

€ 800

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

In 1755 Iselin published his *Patriotische und Philosophische Träume eines Menschenfreundes*. 'Afterwards, by good fortune, the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* came into his hands after reading which Quesnay became in his eyes 'what Newton is in the eyes of a mathematician.' The new standpoint comes to light, fully matured in the work which appeared in 1776: *Träume eines Menschenfreundes*. This book is by no means a second edition of the work published in 1755, as is generally supposed, and as might have been conjectured from the kindred title, but quite a new work' (Palgrave, vol. ii, p. 459) in which he embraces the authors who had adopted Quesnay's teaching, as the marquis de Mirabeau, Baudeau, Comte d'Albon and others. The present edition is a reprint of the 1776 edition, the first volume contains the representation of Quesnay's *Tableau Economique*.

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

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

45 JONES, JOHN PAUL, OR PAUL-JONES, JOHN. Paul-Jones, ou Prophéties sur l'Amérique, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Espagne, la Hollande, &c. par Paul-Jones ..... Y Joint le rêve d'un Suisse sur la Révolution de l'Amérique, Dédié à Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Franklin, & à leurs Nobles et Hautes Puissances Messeigneurs du Congrès. (Basle ?), De l'ère de l'Indépendance de l'Amérique L'An V (= 1781). 120 pp. 8vo. Nicely decorated paper covers, spine renewed, an uncut copy.

€ 1200

Conlon 81:1635; Sabin 36567; Howes J.231; Echeverria & Wilkie 781/79; Faÿ, pp. 14-15.

First edition and very scarce: "A very amusing *jeu d'esprit*, the author of which shows himself to be no false prophet" (Sabin).

"Pamphlet en faveur des Etats-Unis dont la prospérité future est révélée sous forme de prédiction" (Faÿ.)

The *Rêve* occupies the pages 105-120, with its own title-page, and is oriented against U.S. independence: its full title being: *Le Rêve d'un Suisse, Dédié à son Excellence Monseigneur l'Ambassadeur Franklin, & à leurs Hautes Puissances Messeigneurs du Congrès des Treize Cantons Unis de l'Amérique*. A Basle en Suisse, MDCCLXXXI. The dedication is signed Jérôme Helvetius.

The main work predicts the future wealth and political power of the U.S. in the form of prophecies. It comments on political and social conditions during the American Revolution and the War of Independence and relations with various European nations. Both title-pages with a printed dedication to Benjamin Franklin, who represented the U.S. in France for a number of years and who was a long-time friend of the author.

John Paul Jones (1747-1792), a Scotland born famous Revolutionary War sea captain and naval officer. After the Revolutionary War started Jones occupied various positions in the U.S. navy, made two short raids in Britain and captured the first British naval sloop to surrender to America. He was lionized in France, Louis XVI made him a chevalier of France. During the last years of the war he commanded the *America*. Congress honored Jones' service in the Revolution with the only gold medal presented to a Continental naval officer in 1787. See: *The Encyclopedia of Colonial and Revolutionary America*, pp. 219-220. His actions in British waters during the Revolution earned him an international reputation which persists to this day. As such, he is sometimes referred to as the "Father of the American Navy" (a sobriquet he shares with John Berry and John Adams). There is a statue of John Paul Jones in Washington D.C. A nice touch is that Jones at one point commanded a ship named *Bonhomme Richard*, the French title (*La Science du Bonhomme Richard*) under which Franklin's work *Way to Wealth* was published in France.

46 JUSTI, J.H.G. VON. Die Natur und das Wesen der Staaten, als die Grundwissenschaft der Staatskunst, der Policey, und aller Regierungswissenschaften, desgleichen als die Quelle aller Gesetze abgehandelt. Berlin, Stettin und Leipzig, im Verlag Johann Heinrich Rüdigers, 1760. Woodcut head and tail-pieces and initials. (14), 488, (32) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, paper label to spine with handwritten title (label with some loss), spine a bit discoloured.

€ 2250

Higgs 2415; Humpert 7492; Masui p. 916; Menger, column 51; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; uncommon: NUC, RLIN and OCLC list copies at Harvard, Chicago, and Columbia only.

First edition of Justi's most explicit treatise on political philosophy.

In this work 'Justi became a theoretician of the proper relation between state and civil society and postulated *Polizey* (administrative science) as the means of mediating between them. Increasingly, Justi derived state institutions and law not from natural law but from the social processes and individual psychological desires (for survival, self-aggrandizement, and happiness) that he thought animated society. That is, he shifted the foundation for his political philosophy from the state to civil society.

Consequently, Justi advocated curtailing the reach of government in economic regulation, to ensure growth and prosperity; in private home, to protect the innocent freedom of individuals; in law, to remove superfluous moral or religious injunctions, and in censorship, to encourage the development of enlightened public opinion. (.....) Justi did describe the outlines of a liberal future by calling for the separation of powers, the principle of private property, major legal reform, and an independent judiciary (though his legal recommendations were less developed than those of many of his contemporaries), an economy liberalized for expansion, a temperate state, and an active sphere of public opinion. More remarkably, Justi anticipated many of the basic liberal assumptions regarding public and private domains, gender, sexuality, and education that were fully developed only in the nineteenth century. (.....) Perhaps Justi's greatest practical achievement was making cameral political theory accessible to literate Germans and thus helping to create a public capable of criticizing government on behalf of a civil society whose active sovereignty he only haltingly admitted' (Isabel V. Hull in: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. ii, pp 324-5). - A very nice copy, some scattered spotting, title-page lightly browned, entirely uncut.

47 LANDAUER - LUNN, E. Prophet of community. The romantic socialism of Gustave Landauer. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, 1973. With portrait. x, 434 pp. 8vo. Original cloth, with dustwrapper.

€ 75

Interesting scholarly study of Germany's major anarchist thinker at the beginning of the 20th century. A full-scale intellectual biography.

Gustav Landauer (7 April 1870 - 2 May 1919) was one of the leading theorists on anarchism in Germany at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. He was an advocate of social anarchism and an avowed pacifist. In 1919, during the German Revolution, he was briefly Commissioner of Enlightenment and Public Instruction of the short-lived Bavarian Soviet Republic. He was killed when this Republic was overthrown. In his early years he was influenced by Max Stirner and Friedrich Nietzsche.

Landauer is also known for his study of metaphysics and religion, and his translations of William Shakespeare's works into German. - The bibliography covers the pages 405-425.

48 LATERRIERE, J. DE. Des associations ouvrières en matière d'agriculture et d'industrie. Des syndicats et de l'instruction populaire. Paris, Dentu, 1864. 96 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, original covers preserved.

€ 175

Against the 'associations ouvrières'. The author (of whom we could not trace any information) defends free enterprise and feels that 'Il faut laisser les patrons débattre librement le prix des salaires avec leurs ouvriers, et laisser l'ouvrier prélever, à son gré, sur son salaire, l'épargne qui sa prévoyance doit l'engager à faire ....' The workers may found small 'sociétés de secours

mutuels'. As for the 'patrons': se sont eux qui, chefs d'usine, exposent leur fortune, leur personne, leur honneur même aux chances des affaires.

49 LE (MERCIER DE LA) RIVIERE, (P.P.F.J.H.) Palladium de la constitution politique, ou régénération morale de la France: question importante proposée à l'examen des départemens, des districts, &c., & à la décision de l'Assemblée nationale. A Paris, Chez l'auteur & chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1790. 32 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 600

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 2794bis; Martin & Walter 19320; May, *Le Mercier de la Rivière*, 164.

First edition, very rare: COPAC lists one copy (British Library), while Worldcat adds two further copies (Bibliothèque Nationale and Stanford).

INED, May and Martin & Walter all list an edition published by Baudouin from the same year. Disciple of Quesnay, the author demands a fundamental political and administrative reform of all the educational institutions, universities, academies, etc. so that they may serve and further strengthen the revolution and the regeneration of France. - Somewhat stained.

50 (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 Barthélemy 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.

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

€ 750

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

First edition.

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

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

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

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

The *Catholic Encyclopedia* writes: This work, composed with great accuracy, shows best the soundness of judgement, the common sense, and the clearness of mind which distinguishes Lessius. The chapters on interest and other commercial subjects are epoch-making in the

treatment of those difficult questions; Lessius was especially consulted by the merchants of Antwerp on matters of justice.

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

€ 200

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

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

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

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

€ 750

Zaleski 1772.

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

The journal of the radical political group 'Narodnaya Volya' (People's Will), a group of radical revolutionaries which broke away from the 'Zemlya i Volya' (Land and Liberty) at a famous

meeting. The Narodnaya represented those who were convinced that efforts to promote an economic revolution, which had formed the basis of the 'to the people' movement, were useless unless political liberty was first attained; hence, they addressed themselves directly to the task of wringing from the government by force and threats concessions which would allow the people of Russia to participate in the work of the government. This program made a wide appeal, outside the ranks of the revolutionaries themselves, to a large body of the public.

The *Rabochaya Gazeta* (Workers' Gazette) was produced by a group of about thirty students capable of spreading propaganda through speeches and leaflets among the working classes. It was written in a deliberately simple and popular style and contained stories with a social background, descriptions of the difficulties of the working class life, vivid accounts of the unemployment, dismissals, fines and reduced wages in various factories in St Petersburg. See: F. Venturi, *Roots of Revolution*, with an elaborate chapter on the Narodnaya Volja and their journal as well as the *Rabochaya Gazeta*. - Copy which belonged to Vera Gotz.

55 MALISSET D'HERTEREAU, (J.B.A.) La Parfaite Intelligence du Commerce où se trouvent les Connoissances et les Renseignemens les plus utiles à diverses Classes de Citoyens et particulièrement aux Armateurs, Negocians, Navigateurs, Commissionnaires, Agens, Courtiers de Commerce, Fabricans, Artisans, Commis, Gens d'Affaires, etc. Le tout distribué de maniere à faciliter les recherches des lecteurs. Par M. Malisset. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. Imprimé à Andenarde et se vend à Paris, Chez Lami, et l'Auteur, maison de M. Deville, 1785. With three folding tables in volume two. Two volumes. (4), xii, xii, (Vocabulaire Technique des Matieres ....), 64 pp (Supplement à la Parfaite intelligence de la Commerce), 732, (2, Approbation, Privilège) pp.; (4), 238, 500, (2, Approbation, Privilège) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, red edges, some minor wear.

€ 2250

Kress B.901; Goldsmiths 12933; not in Einaudi; NEHA 867; Echeverria & Wilkie 785/68 (" ..... includes a section entitled "Article VI. Des Nouveaux Etats-Unis, de l'Amérique" (1: 200-208) and various other entries on the U.S., especially in reference to major port cities, such as Boston, New York, and Charleston, and in reference to major U.S. products, such as tobacco"); not in JFBL; not in Sabin; not in Howes.

First edition of this very rare work dealing with all forms and all sorts of trade in every conceivable product with foreign countries: a very detailed handbook on commerce throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas, which includes information on commodities and ports of call

The work is divided into four parts: I. Précis de Géographie Moderne (with a detailed account on the "Treize Etats-Unis, des Terres Polaires, des océans, mers, détroits, golfes, caps et places maritimes, etc.") II: Dictionnaire contenant les Renseignemens les plus utiles sur plus de 1000 Villes, Lieux & Contrées commerçantes des quatres parties du Globe où se trouve aux plus considérables de ces Villes tout le détail suivant ..... III: Dictionnaire essentiel tant pour les termes Généraux de Commerce de Terre & de Mer, leur diverses applications & les détails les plus intéressans sur chacun de ces Termes ..... IV: Dix-Huit Chapitres Contenant des Tables sur les poids, Mesures, Aunages, Monnoies, Foires & Marchés, Productions locales & d'industrie, Droits d'entrée & de sortie perçues en France; Tarifs de l'or .... Jurisdictions consulaires .....

Describes a large number of countries from all parts of the world, with a dictionary of over 1000 cities and other commercial venues, contains 'renseignemens les plus utiles' giving the

geographical location and distances of Paris and other commercial cities, industry, value and exchange rates of money, fairs and markets, laws, trading companies, local and industrial production, and an abundant wealth of other information, organised in alphabetical lists and illustrated with detailed tables throughout in the text, covering virtually every country and every aspect relevant for commerce and trade. Contains further a Dictionnaire des Termes du Commerce par Terre et par Mer, Réglemens, Traités de Commerce, Compagnies de Commerce, Ports, formalités à observer, etc.; an alphabetical list 'des productions', their "nature", Pacquebots pour les Etats-Unis, etc. etc.

The work also offers important information about the Traite des Negres (slave trade), with 3 double page tables:

"Tableau de la Traite des Noirs de la Cargaison du Navire le St. André, de Bordeaux, Capitaine Morel, Ledit navire allant à la Cote d'Or";

"Tableau de la vente des Noirs du navire St André, au Cap François, Isle & Côte Saint-Domingue, & des Marchandises reçues en payemens de cette Vente, lesquelles forment la Cargaison, en retour, dudit navire; ou Compte que rend le Capitaine Morel, à MM. les Intéressés au susdit navire le St André, de Bordeaux";

"Tableau du Chargement, du navire St André, Capitaine Morel, Ledit navire venant de la côte de Guinée, chargé en rade du Cap-François, Isle & Côte St. Domingue, pour aller à Nantes, pour le Compte des Intéressés & divers ....".

Contains furthermore detailed information about the trade between France and the United States. Very rare with the 64 pages of Supplement which was issued separately and offered to the purchasers of the main volumes containing additional information.

56 MANUSCRIPT - PARLEMENTS - SUR LE PARLEMENT DE FRANCE. Undated manuscript from the second part of the 18th century, probably somewhere between 1750 and 1780. 56 pp. Folio. Disbound.

€ 600

Anonymous study dealing with the various French parlements (Bretagne, Bourgogne, Normandie, Aquitaine, Le Berry, le Vermandois, Lorraine, Champagne, Provence, Angoulême, etc.), from the origin of these institutions up to the middle of the 16th century.

Written in a legible hand, with on a number of pages many marginal additions and corrections in a very small, and difficult to read hand.

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

€ 700

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

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

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

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

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

58 MASSON, (J.) P. *Descriptio fluminum Galliae, qua Francia est. Parisiis, apud Ludovicum Billaine, 1678.* (8), 565, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, handwritten title and date on spine.

€ 700

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, M-643 (first edition from 1618); Bourgeois & André 255.

Second edition.

Important posthumous geographic work on the rivers and waterways of France by Jean Papire Masson (1544-1611), celebrated French historian, biographer, literary critic and lawyer. The result of many years of research, the work presents descriptions and all the information that the author was able to discover concerning the principal navigable waterways of France: the Loire, Seine, Rhône, Garonne, etc., with descriptions of the regions and cities. In the printed side-notes are given the vernacular French names of the regions described in the Latin text.

'Dans l'oeuvre immense de l'infatigable historien, critique et jurisconsulte, la *Description des fleuves de la Gaule*, publiée après sa mort par son frère Jean Masson, doit être mise à part. L'auteur ne se borne pas à décrire sèchement le cours des principales rivières (la Loire, la Seine, le Rhône, la Garonne); il étudie en même temps les contrées que celles-ci traversent et les peuples riverains. Les renseignements sont généralement précis: on relève parfois des inexactitudes, mais elles sont peu graves' (Bourgeois & André). - Some very light occasional browning, short tear in outer blank margin of pages 59-60.

59 (MAUBERT DE GOUVEST, J.H.) *Ephraïm Justifié. Mémoire Historique et Raisonné sur l'État passé, présent, et futur, des Finances de Saxe. Avec le parallèle de l'Oeconomie Prussienne & de l'Oeconomie Saxonne. Ouvrage utile aux Créanciers & Correspondans, aux Amis & aux Ennemis de la Prusse & de la Saxe. Adressé par le Juif Ephraïm de Berlain à son Cousin Manassés d'Amsterdam. A Erlang, A l'Enseigne du Tout est dit, 1758.* [2], viii, 107, [1] pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary blind paper covers, an uncut copy.

€ 600

Szajkowski, *Franco-Judaica*, 1581; Goldsmiths 9384; Kress 5696; Higgs 1781; Conlon 58:922; Cioranescu 43793; Masui, *A Bibliography of Finance*, i, p. 408; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

There are three issues from the same year: the present one, one with 112, and one with 118 pages. Maubert de Gouvest served in the Saxon army in 1745 when he took part in the Battle of Dresden against Prussia. The present work is a comparative study of these two nations, now engaged in the Seven Years' War, in the form of a letter from a German Jew to his cousin in Amsterdam.

The preface is dedicated as follows: L'Editeur A Monsieur Andrée de Pinto, Juif Portugais, Citoyen & Négociant d'Amsterdam.

Jean Henri Maubert de Gouvest (1721-1767) entered the order of the Capuchins but soon discovered that it was not his vocation and left in 1744, went in hiding in Holland and thereafter in Saxony and, after a career in the army, entered in the services of the family Rutowski. His political views were noted and they got him in prison for 4 years. He was liberated on condition that he returned to the convent which he promised but did not carry out. Instead, he went to Lausanne, joined the calvinists and embarked on a career as journalist, writer and barrister. His work *Histoire politique du siècle* (1754-1755) was confiscated and he was forced to leave again. This remained the story of his life, he never was able to stay somewhere very long, always being forced to leave after a while. On his way to yet another place to stay he died. For a detailed survey of his life and works see: Balmas, E., *Les Lettres Iroquoises de J.H. Maubert de Gouvest*, Milano, Paris, 1962, pp. 7-65, and see also: J. Sgard (ed.): *Dictionnaire des Journalistes 1600-1789*, ii, pp. 561-563. - A nice copy, pp. 11-19 with a dark spot in upper outer blank margin, an uncut copy with good margins.

60 MAYER, (CH. J.) DE. Les Ligues Achéenne, Suisse et Hollandoise; et Révolution des États Unis de l'Amérique, comparées ensemble. Par M. de Mayer. Tome Premier [- Tome Second: entitled: États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, comparées avec les Ligues Achéenne, Suisse et Hollandoise. Par M. de Mayer.] A Geneve, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Cuchet, 1787. Engraved ornaments, head and tail pieces. Two volumes in one. iv, xxiv, 259, [1] pp.; [4], 328 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 750

Echeverria & Wilkie 787/59; Sabin 47107; Muller 485; not in Leclerc.

Rare first edition.

"Charles Joseph de Mayer, a writer on political subjects as well as the author of an Asgill play, comparing the United States to earlier federations, said the new nation, founded in an age of enlightenment by wise and learned men, enjoyed a freedom made possible only by the liberation of men's reason. He gave special emphasis to the achievement of true democracy in the United States and the guaranties of religious liberty and freedom of thought and press" (Durand Echeverria, *Mirage in the West. A History of the French Image of American Society to 1815*, p. 156.)

One of the earlier federations is the federation of 12 villages on the north side of the Peloponneses which battled, between 250 and 146 B.C., to defend the Greek identity and nationality, against the Kings of Macedonia, dissenting villages and the Romans: this is the Ligue Achéenne, or Achaean Ligue. The present work is a comparative history in which De Mayer studies the causes of birth and decline of republics and federations, attempting to help the United States preserving her hard won independence and to help the new republic prosper. Contains at the end of the second volume "Articles de Confédération et d'Union Perpétuelle entre les États de Newhampshire, de Massachuset, Rhode-Island, Établissement de Providence, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pensylvanie, Delaware, Maryland, Virginie, Caroline

Septentrionale, Caroline Meridionale, Georgie". The last leaf contains the names of the delegates who signed these articles, listed by state. - The endpapers have not been preserved.

61 (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

Cf.: 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.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

63 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE.) *Théorie de l'impôt*. (Paris), 1760. - (*Bound with:*) (PESSÉLIER, C.E.) *Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt*. (Paris), 1761. Two works bound in one volume. viii, 336 pp.; viii, 148 pp. 4to. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, all edges gilt, a bit rubbed, small damage to head of spine.

€ 8000

First work: Kress 5883; Goldsmiths 9602; INED 3209; Higgs 2297; McCulloch 346, Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XXI, (2); Einaudi 3946.

First edition, the very rare 4to edition.

'Ce fut la première oeuvre vraiment personnelle de Mirabeau depuis sa conversion (to Physiocratic doctrines). Le succès en fut très vif. Mirabeau développe les principes de la nouvelle école, avec un franc-parler qui lui attira de nombreux suffrages ..... et le fit emprisonner. Il s'élève notamment contre les fermiers-généraux, fait une critique sévère du régime fiscal alors en vigueur, et énonce trois conditions nécessaires à une judicieuse imposition' (INED). The collaboration between Mirabeau and Quesnay seems evident as the Archives Nationales have the manuscript of the text to which lengthy notes by Quesnay have been added. It is one of the principal works of the Physiocratic school and established it in the public eye, which was also due to the ensuing imprisonment of Mirabeau following his very frank manner of expression used in the book. 'Always in strict collaboration with the master, Mirabeau wrote a treatise on one of the major economic problems of the time: the reform of the fiscal system. The *Théorie de l'Impot* appeared in 1760 and presented one of the Physiocrats' most famous proposals: the single tax on rent' (New Palgrave, iii, p. 870).

This is a spirited and able attack on the financial administration of France and especially the *Fermiers-généraux*, whom Mirabeau regarded as parasites preying upon the vitals of the nation. The work proposes a reorganisation of financial administrative machinery, the abolition of the 'Fermes', a reduction in the taxation upon salt, with the object of increasing the total yield, and a special tax upon tobacco farms. The domaine, the post and the mint were to be further sources of revenue. The author ranks as one of the earliest important writers on taxation. Higgs notes that the book is 'of real importance in the history of financial theory' (Higgs, *The Physiocrats*, p. 57).

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

First edition, the very rare 4to edition.

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

64 (MOREAU, J.N.) *Nouveau mémoire pour servir à l'histoire des Cacouacs*. Amsterdam, 1757. Vignette on title. - (*Followed by:*) (GIRY DE SAINT-CYR, J.) *Catéchisme et Décisions de cas de conscience, à l'usage des Cacouacs; avec un discours du Patriarche des Cacouacs, Pour la Réception d'un nouveau Disciple*. A Cacopolis, 1758. - (*Followed by:*) (GAUCHAT, G.) *Catechisme du livre de l'Esprit, ou Elémens de la Philosophie de l'Esprit; mis à la portée de tout le monde*. No place, no publisher (Paris, Hérisant), 1758. - (*Followed by:*) (CHICANEAU DE NEUVILLE, D.-P.) *Considérations sur les ouvrages d'esprit*. Amsterdam, 1758. Four works bound in one volume. (4), 108

pp.; xlii, 107, (1) pp.; (2), 92 pp.; (4), 164 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges

€ 950

First work: Conlon 57:1050; INED 3281; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 703; Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799. Bibliographie Chronologique*, 81; Barbier iii, 503.

First edition.

Against the writings of Helvétius, Diderot, the Encyclopedists, Voltaire and, above all, against Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The "Philosophes" were all labelled "Cacouacs." This *Nouveau Mémoire* contains, pp. 103-108, his earlier published *Premier Mémoire sur les Cacouacs*, which was published in the *Mercure de France*, October 1757.

Second work: Conlon 58:751; INED 2053; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 381; Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799. Bibliographie Chronologique*, 86 (gives as author Moreau): "critique générale de la pensée de Rousseau."

First edition.

Third work: Conlon 58:734; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 366.

First edition of this rare work against Helvétius' famous *De l'Esprit*.

Fourth work: Conlon 58:587; not in *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*.

First edition.

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.

"Likewise highly damaging both among the reading public and at court was a series of three satires pillorying the *philosophes* as "Cacouacs". Widely read for their witty style, the first of these diatribes appeared in October 1757 (the *Premier Mémoire*, see above, note one.) (.....) The derisive epithet "Cacouacs", echoing the Greek word for "bad men" or mischief-makers, enjoyed a sensational vogue as a means of ridiculing the *philosophes modernes* as moral and cultural savages wreaking havoc on all sides that remained popular in some quarters until the Revolution. (.....) The succes of the first "Cacouac" lampoon elicited a sequel, the *Nouveau Mémoire* .... (.....) The Cacouac lampoons culminated with Saint-Cyr's *Catéchisme des Cacouacs*. Again, heavy stress was laid on the atheistic intent of Bayle's thought and its close relationship to Diderot's, and on the *Encyclopédie's* affinities with d'Argens, La Mettrie, Rousseau's essay on inequality, and Helvétius *De l'Esprit*, a newly published work frequently cited in Saint-Cyr's footnotes (Jonathan I. Israel, *Democratic Enlightenment. Philosophy, Revolution, and Human Rights 1750-1790*, pp. 63-4.) Gauchet's work against Helvétius was equally an important voice in the *anti-philosophe* movement as the public outcry against Helvétius' work was a major factor in the suppression of the entire *Encyclopédie*.

A very nice collection of texts opposing the Enlightenment philosophers and especially Diderot, Rousseau and Helvétius. The collection was brought together at the time by Adrien-Joseph Havé, with his exlibris on the front paste-down. Havé was secretary to Marin, one of the collaborators of the lieutenant general of police, Sartine. Sartine was the effective ruler of Paris for some 15 years, among other things responsible for censorship and like Malesherbes, with sympathy for Diderot and the *Encyclopédie*.

65 (MORELLY.) Naufrage des isles flottantes; ou Basiliade du célèbre Pilpai. Poème heroique. Traduit de l'indien par Mr. M\*\*\*\*\*. A Messine (Paris), Par une Société de Libraires, 1753. Title printed in red and black, with engraved frontispiece, and a title-vignette. 2 volumes. Frontispiece, (2), xli, (1), 216 pp.; (4), 307, (1) pp. 12mo.

Contemporary marbled calf, richly gilt spines, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, slightly rubbed.

€ 1500

Negley, *Utopian Literature*, 810; Hartig & Soboul, p. 54; Trousson, pp. 145-150; Versins, *Encyclopédie de l'Utopie et de la Science fiction*, pp. 602-603; Higgs 665; INED 3319; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, the head on the frontispiece turned to the right (to the title-page) which is claimed by Chinard as the first issue, first edition. Versins claims that copies with the head of the frontispiece facing away from the title-page are the first issues of the first editions.

'Oeuvre du fondateur du communisme. Epopée allégorique, sorte d'utopie qui propose une société meilleure. Les idées de Morelly seront plus solidement exposées dans le *Code de la nature* (1755). Diatribes violentes contre la propriété, mère de tous les crimes; souhait d'une postérité nombreuse; critique de l'indissolubilité du mariage (dans la société de Morelly, il n'y a d'ailleurs ni divorce, ni adultère, ni prostitution, ni grossesse honteuse); attaques portées contre le commerce capitaliste, qui ne fait vivre qu'un tiers des hommes, etc.' (INED). 'Sous une forme allégorique, l'auteur dépeint une société fondée sur des principes communistes, morcelée en petits groupes économiques indépendants, comptant chacun cent personnes. Les idées philosophiques et sociales de Morelly exposées dans cette 'épopée' ont été l'objet d'une critique acerbe de la part de ces contemporains' (Hartig & Soboul). Trousson points to the fact that Morelly's communism is of a negative sort: there is no marriage, no property, no police, no church, no privileges, etc. It is, in fact, an anarchist state, ruled only by the laws of nature, a society without any contract whatsoever and far from the *Contract Social*. Nothing is forbidden since one can not make any mistakes or do wrong if one follows the rules of nature (or better, nothing wrong can exist for those who live according to nature). The majority of the ideas which were later further elaborated in Morelly's *Code de la Nature* are already presented here. The work is considered to be one of the most important utopian works of the 18th century.

66 MOUHY, CHARLES DE FIEUX, CHEVALIER DE. *Tablettes dramatiques, contenant l'abrégé de l'Histoire du Théâtre François, L'établissement des Théâtres à Paris, un Dictionnaire des Pièces et l'abrégé de l'Histoire des Auteurs & Acteurs*. Paris, Sébastien Jorry, 1752. - [Bound with:] *Supplément aux Tablettes dramatiques pour les Années 1752 & 1753*. Paris, Pissot, Jorry, Duchesne, 1753. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1753 & 1754*. Paris, Jorry, Duchesne, 1754. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1754 & 1755*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1755. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1755 & 1756*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1756. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1756 & 1757*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1757. - [Bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1757 & 1758*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1758. Text printed within woodcut border. [ii] (series title dated 1763), xxii, [ii], 244, 88; 48 (the pagination of the six supplements is continuous) pp. 8vo in 4s. Finely bound in late nineteenth century crushed blue morocco, spine in compartments, gilt-lettering directly to spine, tooled with theatrical mask to spine and to all four corners of upper and lower board, upper edge gilt, gilt dentelles, partly uncut, a fine copy.

€ 3250

Grand-Carteret (*Almanachs Français*) 192; Dufour, *Bibliographie de Paris*, p. 395; Soleinne, IV, 283; OCLC locates a number of copies of the main work, but only Dutch Royal Library, Lyon and Bibliotheque Nationale for the full complement of supplements.

First edition, very rare with all six supplements present, of this detailed account of French theatre up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The supplements, which were published separately over the course of six years, are very rarely present. Here they are collected with a general title page, dated 1763, published 'at the expense of the author', and bound in a fine 'theatrical' binding.

The *Tablettes dramatiques* are a most valuable source for the history of French theatre, covering first the history of the theatre, the history of the foundation of specific theatres, an inventory of plays performed or printed for the period 1552 to 1752, with critical commentary, and finally a biographical dictionary of authors and actors. The supplements generally follow the same format and give information on new plays, a performance calendar for the period in question, details of ballets, and biographical information on new emerging actors. A fascinating overview of French or more specifically Parisian theatre history, documenting the transition from medieval theatre to the highly organised and politicised drama up the middle of the eighteenth century.

The chevalier de Mouhy (1701-84), was a playwright and prolific author on the theatre, he also published an *Histoire du theatre français depuis son origine jusqu'en 1780*.

67 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.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

71 (PERREAU, J.A.) *Le Roi voyageur, ou Examen Des abus de l'Administration de la Lydie*. A Londres, Chez T.P. Cadel, 1784. (8), 211, (5) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering

€ 750

INED 3522; Kress S.5048; Conlon 84:1625; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Hartig & Soboul, p. 68; not in Valette; not in Negley.

First edition of this utopian work in the usual fashion: after a so-called translated manuscript on the institutions of "Lydia" are analysed while in fact the work contains criticism of contemporary society and institutions.

In favour of freedom of trade, agriculture and work, and analysing the financial and economic institutions of France.

Perreau (died in Toulouse in 1813) was professor of 'droit de la nature et des gens' at the Collège de France, and later became professor of law at the l'École centrale du Panthéon. He edited in 1791 the 'Journal du vrai citoyen' founded with the aim of protecting the constitutional principles. A very nice and clean copy.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

A bit paperspotted.

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

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

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

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

73 PUFENDORF, S. *De Jure Naturæ et Gentium, Libri Octo. Cum integris Commentariis Virorum Clarissimorum Jo. Nicolai Hertii, atque Joannis Barbeyraci, Accedit Eris Scandica. Recensuit & Animadversionibus illustravit Gottridus Mascovius. Francofurti & Lipsæ, Ex Officina Knochiana, 1744.* With frontispiece, title-vignettes, and titles printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (6, frontispiece, title, 'Privilegium Caesareum'), xxix, (1), 854 pp.; (2), 500, (28), 372, (4) pp. 4to. Contemporary vellum, labels with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed, rear cover of volume 2 with small damage.

€ 900

Camus 148; Macdonell & Manson, *Great Jurists of the World*, pp. 305-344.

Esteemed and important Frankfurt edition of *The law and nature of nations* (first published in Lund in 1672) and enlarged with the author's *Eris Scandica*, (first published in 1686), and with the important notes by Hertius and Barbeyrac.

'Samuel von Pufendorf (1632-1694), German jurist, statesman and historian. Pufendorf, leaning on Hobbes, was a representative of the natural law school of international law. Whereas Grotius had distinguished between natural and positive law of nations, Pufendorf considered all international law as a part of natural law. He could not conceive of any real international law arising from the customs and treaties of the nations. This view, although long abandoned by legal science, is historically important for its contribution to the development of general principles of jurisprudence' (*Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*). By introducing the ideas of Grotius and Hobbes into German thought he made their ideas really effective for the first time. The translator's notes are of value and gave the translation its esteemed reputation.

'Samuel Pufendorf, in his great systematic treatise on natural and international law, began by taking exception to Grotius's opinion that morals and mathematics are not equally certain. Nor was this ideal of demonstration confined to law and politics. It was extended to all branches of social study, producing the systems of natural religion and rational ethics that prevailed throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Finally, it produced the systems of natural economy that continued to pass as economic science well into the nineteenth century. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance that these conceptions had in the early modern development of social studies' (George H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, pp. 395 ff).

The *Eris Scandica* is a collection of polemical pieces, and covers the last 376 pages in volume 2, with a separate title-page. It was written in answer to the violent attacks on the present work in Sweden and Germany on the ground of its divorcing natural law from theology. - Brownd throughout, paste-downs partially or entirely loose.

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

€ 950

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

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

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

75 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.

76 (RICCI, L.) *Riforma degl' istituti pii della città di Modena*. Modena, eredi di Bart. Soliani, (1787). (2), 3-7, (1), 221, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 562; Einaudi 4757; McCulloch, p. 306; not in Goldsmiths; Mattioli, as part of the *Scrittori Classici* ..... but no separate edition.

First edition.

Ludovico Ricci (1742-1799) was born near Modena. He held different posts chiefly connected with charity organisations and taxation. The above work is a valuable monograph, full of historic and scientific statistics. The economic problem of the administration of charity forced itself on governments and Ricci studied the problem for Modena. His study far surpasses the limits of a monograph relating solely to a small state. He treats the problem of the reform of the charity institutions from a rational and systematic point of view. He shows the economic disadvantages of an improved system of public charity, that it tends to the increase of beggary and of the numbers of the poor. Those poor only who are unable to work should be relieved, those who are able to work should be helped solely by work being procured for them. Ricci's views on population are theoretically interesting: he has been called a precursor of Malthus, but, though he touches on the population question, he regards it from a different point of view from Malthus, and more closely approaches modern scientific conclusions (Palgrave, iii, pp. 309-310). 'Remarkable for being one of the first works published in Italy, in which the utility of such institutions was called in question' (McCulloch). - Somewhat spotted.

77 ROGEAU, (A.) *Le Montagnard par le citoyen Rogeau*. Paris, Prévot, Rouanet, 1833. 15, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Not in Maitron; not in Stammhammer.

Republican brochure of Robespierriist tendency. 'Pour nous, patriotes nouveaux, attachons-nous plus que jamais à l'étude des oeuvres de Robespierre.'

78 (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.

79 RULHIÈRE, C. (C.) Histoire de l'anarchie de Pologne, et du démembrement de cette république. Suivi des anecdotes sur la révolution de Russie, en 1762, par le même auteur. Paris, Desenne, Nicolle et Desenne jeune, 1807. 4 volumes. (4), 75, (2), 346 pp.; (4), 505 pp.; (4), 469 pp.; (4), 431 pp. 8vo. Contemporary sprinkled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, gilt ornamental border on sides, very lightly rubbed.

€ 450

Catalogue Russica, ii, R-1529; cf.: Zaleski, i, 16.

First edition.

Deals with the first partition of Poland in 1772, in an attempt to restore the balance of power in this part of Europe between Prussia, the Austrian Empire and Russia after Russia's successes against the Ottoman Empire and the danger of an Austrian-Russian war.

In Paris the problem of Poland was discussed with extraordinary intensity. The circles of diplomats, writers, and economists were extraordinarily sensitive. The work of Rulhière, published posthumously in 1807, but which circulated widely in manuscript from the seventies and eighties, is typical. The political element dominated: the struggles of men and circumstances, intrigues, betrayals, violence. But above this rose the desperate will of the Poles to live and act, even when everything around them was collapsing. Consult for an elaborate treatment of the Polish question and Rulhière's book: F. Venturi, *The End of the Old Regime in Europe, 1768-1776. The First Crisis*, chapter VII). The *Anecdotes sur la révolution de Russie* had appeared already before, in 1797. - A nice copy.

80 (RULIÈRE, P., TURGOT, A.R.J., AND GOUTTES, J.-L.) Théorie de l'intérêt de l'argent, tirée des vrais principes du droit naturel, de la théologie & de la politique. Contre l'abus de l'imputation d'usure. Nouvelle édition, revue & augmentée, avec une Défense & des observations sur plusieurs critiques. A Paris, Chez Barrois l'aîné, 1782. (4), xvii-xxxii, (33)-96, 376, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, corners a bit bumped.

€ 600

Kress B.507; Goldsmiths 12336 (both incomplete copies); not in INED; not in Einaudi (see nr 2667 where the 1780 edition is mentioned under Gouttes).

Second edition, first published in 1780. This second edition is augmented with replies to critics.

The Aristotelian position, which equated interest with usury and thus condemned it, was still prevalent in the eighteenth century. After the initial historical chapters, the argument runs clearly along the lines of Turgot's *Sur les Prêts d'Argent*, in defence of interest, which Schumpeter had classified as 'by far the greatest performance in the field of interest theory the eighteenth century produced' (Schumpeter, p. 332). Turgot established the necessity of interest for commercial and industrial purposes, and persuasively argued that the taking of interest should be legalised, and the rate left to be settled between borrower and lender. He also stated that interest was an indispensable prerequisite of production, a point which is argued in great detail in chapter XI. Turgot had written *Sur Les Prêts d'Argent* because of a commercial crisis in

Angoulême in 1769 (see Palgrave vol. 2, p. 433 for further details), and the legislation regarding Angoulême is reprinted at the end of the volume. - This is the work of three authors, originally composed by Pierre Rulié, this treatise was substantially rewritten by Jean Louis Gouttes, and is actually attributed to him in Einaudi, he in turn drew heavily on the assistance of Turgot and quotes extensively from his work, in particular from *Sur les Prêts d'Argent* and *Reflexions sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses* and also from an unpublished manuscript. - Title-page and 'Avis' a bit spotted.

81 (SAIGE, J.) *Catéchisme du citoyen, ou Éléments du droit public français, Par demandes & par réponses; suivi de Fragmens politiques par le même auteur. En France, 1788. 220, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.*

€ 400

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

One of the two issues of the improved 1788 edition, enlarged with the 'Fragmens politiques', including a.o. 'Réflexions sur les droits des Etats Généraux, relativement à la concession des subsides'; 'De l'autorité des magistrats', etc. The book was first published in 1775 and almost immediately forbidden and suppressed.

The work is cited as one of the most radical and serious attempts to maximalize the theory of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* and stating that nothing supercedes the social contract and the "general will." "Written in response to Chancellor Maupeou's attack on the parlements in 1771, the *Catéchisme* contained a radical statement of the doctrine of national sovereignty, not simply in the abstract terms of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* or the more congested historical formulations of the parliamentary *Maximes du droit public français*, upon both of which it drew, but in the more immediate question-and-answer form of a political catechism offering a direct response to a precisely defined act of royal despotism, and culminating in a clear choice between revolution and the destruction of the political order. "Once one has read it, one is not surprised that the partisans of despotism have made such efforts to annihilate it," commented Pidansat de Mairobert in his *Mémoires secrets*. (..... As a result, copies of the 1775 edition are extremely rare.) Yet the interest of the work remains, not simply because it offered the most radical expression of the principle of national sovereignty, but also because it reappeared in 1787 and went through several editions in 1788 buttressed with additional fragments called forth by the events of the Pre-Revolution" (see: Keith M. Baker, "A classical republican in eighteenth-century Bordeaux: Guillaume-Joseph Saige" in: *Inventing the French Revolution*, Cambridge, 1990, pp. 128-151).

- Slightly stained at blank upper margin throughout.

82 (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.*

€ 1800

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.

83 (SCHMID D'AVENSTEIN, G.L.) Principes de la Législation universelle. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1776. 2 volumes. xx, 389, (3) pp.; (4), 474, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with red labels and gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 900

INED 4116; Einaudi A.867; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Leblanc 113; Mattioli 3269.

First edition of this very interesting exposition dealing with the laws of society, the relation between men, man and society, natural and positive law, the role of economics, demography, luxury, property, religion, individual liberty, liberty of the press, free speech, etc. etc. and how society should be organized, governed and managed, this is both a work of sociology, economics, politics and legislation seeking the well-being and happiness of societies and population through proper and rational legislation and organization.

'Économie politique. Doctrine plus agrarienne que populationniste, très proche de celle des physiocrates' (INED, giving a long and extensive analysis of the work). There are sections discussing population (Schmid advocates a continuous increase), family life, property (he defends private ownership of land), luxury, religious toleration, (Schmid is in favour), taxation (Schmid favours direct over indirect taxation), commerce (he advocates, among other things, free trade for the colonies and an autonomous government) and war. One of the best expositions of the body of economic thought of the time.

Further sections deal with: De l'Autorité souveraine; Des Forces de la Société; Des Rapports d'une Société avec les autres Sociétés; Du bonheur de la Société; Des Loix positives.

George-Louis Schmid (or Schmidt), born in Avenstein in 1720, entered the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and retired in 1757 to Nyon in the Vaud. He had close relations with Voltaire, Diderot and d'Alembert and the other leading *philosophes* of the 18th century. He belonged, together with authors such as Rillet de Saussure, Delolme and Iselin to a group of important Swiss authors actively participating in the European debates of those days and historians now believe that Swiss authors like these were unique in their attempts to reconcile traditional

republican and Christian standards of social justice with the imperatives of economic growth. For this reason, they came to occupy a central position in European debates and the essay competitions of the Economic Society of Bern were closely watched elsewhere in Europe. - Some occasional browning. An excellent copy of a scarce work.

84 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 Philipppson, 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.

85 (STAEL-HOLSTEIN, A.L.G. NECKER DE.) *Lettres sur les ouvrages et le caractère de J.J. Rousseau. Dernière édition, augmentée d'une Lettre de Mme la Comtesse Alexandre de Vassy, et d'une Réponse de Mme la Baronne de Staël*. No place, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) (CHAMPCENETZ, L.P.G. DE RICHEBOURG DE). *Réponse aux lettres sur le caractère et les ouvrages de J.J. Rousseau. Bagatelle que vingt librairies ont refusé de faire imprimer*. Genève, 1789. 2 works bound in 1 volume. (4), 92 pp.; 63 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt lettering, spine and joints somewhat damaged.

€ 600

First work: Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799*, 807; Cabeen 1947; 'Revealing both for influence of Rousseau and development of Mme de Staël.'

These letters were originally published in 1788.

Second work: Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1751-1799*, 773.

First edition.

Refutation of the former.

Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de Staël-Holstein (1766-1817), daughter of Suzanne Curchot and Jacques Necker, finance minister to Louis XVI. Her interest in philosophy began with a study of Rousseau, whose fervent admirer she remained throughout her life. Mme de Staël never questioned the absolute value of personal liberty. This belief she attributed to Protestantism, her family religion. To her, Protestantism rested on the principle of personal interpretation, and the source of one's convictions was to be looked for in the heart, just as it was in the teachings of Rousseau's Savoyard vicar. A true daughter of the eighteenth century, Madame de Staël was at once a passionate lover of France and a cosmopolitan, and she adhered firmly to the current faith in the indefinite perfectibility of the liberated spirit.

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

€ 750

The first work is number 116 of 980 copies printed, the second work is number 61 of 980 copies printed. Both are printed on especially prepared Van Gelder-Zonen paper with the name of John Henry Mackay as watermark. The first work is signed by John Henry Mackay on the annotated leaf bound in at the end. The original covers are Japanese 'Pergamentpapier'; the idea to have the books bound was abandoned 'da es unmöglich ist, hier den Geschmack des einzelnen auch nur annähernd zu treffen.' The last 6 pages of the first work contain the 'Inhalt', a leaf with the title and at the bottom the text: Beilage zu Exemplar Nr. 116, followed by the annotated leaf which is dated Charlottenburg bei Berlin, 1. Juli 1911 and signed by John Henry Mackay.

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

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

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

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

87 (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, *Supercherries*, 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.

88 TESORO Politico, Cioè, Relationi, Istruttioni, Trattati, Discorsi varii Di Ambasciatori. Pertinenti alla cognitione & Intelligenza delli Stati, Interessi, & Dipendenze de i più gran Prencipi del Mondo. Nouamento Impresso. A beneficio di chi si diletta intendere, & pertinentemente discorrere le cose di Stato. Nell'Accademia Italiana di Colonia, Terza Impressione, 1598. [8], 776 pp. 8vo. Contemporary supple vellum, rear cover with some damage and a dark spot, some loss of vellum along upper edge of front cover.

€ 600

Adams T.423; Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*, vii, 72; BMSTC, *Italian*, p. 666; BMSTC, *German*, p. 853; Melzi, iii, 140.

One of two different editions from the year 1598, first published in 1589.

The *Tesoro Politico* is a collection of mainly political and diplomatic texts that circulated largely in manuscript, before their *editio princeps* in 1589. It has long been considered a very important book for early modern European literature, although its origins are mysterious. After the first edition subsequent *Tesori politici* contained very different material under the same title because this had become the fashionable one for disseminating information on the political situation of European and extra-European countries, as well as supposedly secret pieces of advice to envoys, cardinals, and decision-makers. Thus, the *Tesoro Politico* is one of the most striking examples of the widespread interest in politics at the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one that combines a general curiosity for political affairs with the fashionable discourse of *ragion di stato*, interest of state, and political prudence (see: Simone Testa, "From the 'Bibliographical Nightmare' to a Critical Bibliography. *Tesori politici* in the British Library, and Elsewhere in Britain", in: *Electronic British Library Journal* (or eBLJ), 2008.)

The work deals with practical politics by considering and discussing the political state of affairs as well as considering various other factors in various countries: Venice, Milano, France, the Papal State; Portugal, Spain, Austria, Persia, Napoli, Turkey, etc., all accompanied by reports of treaties, agreements and events, all also being used as instructions and examples of and for political conduct. The work has sometimes been attributed to Comino Ventura. His name appears for the first time on the title-page of the 1600 edition, but it is not generally agreed that this implies that he was the author or compiler of earlier editions. All 17th-century editions however, are attributed to Ventura. - A nice copy, printed in Italics, modern ex-libris Froissart on front paste-down.

89 THONISSEN, J.J. Le socialisme dans le passé. Bruxelles, A. Jamar, (1850). With 3 portraits. Three parts in one volume, continuous pagination, (4), 292 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, top edge gilt, uncut, corners, original covers preserved.

€ 180

Stammhammer, i, p. 247.

First edition.

Jean Joseph Thonissen (1816-1891), Belgian jurist and statesman. Thonissen became one of the most authoritative representatives in Belgium of the classical school of penal law, upholding the traditional conception of crime and punishment. From 1863 he was a member of the Chamber of Representatives and was affiliated with the conservative Catholic party. He was also interested in political and economic theory. The present works, later published again as *Le Socialisme depuis l'antiquité, jusqu'à la constitution française du 14 janvier 1852*, was inspired by the events of 1848, and revealed his antipathy to the theories of the socialists. It purported to be a history of socialistic ideas and movements, pointing out fallacies in doctrine and concluding that attempts to realize a communistic system brought devastation and anarchy. To offset socialist influence Thonissen demanded a program of social amelioration to be realized by the promotion of thrift, cooperation and professional training (Fernand Collin in ESS, 14, p. 621). Published by the 'Société pour l'émancipation intellectuelle'. Bound in are the all the original coloured covers for each of the three parts.

90 THORE, T. La vérité sur la Parti Démocratique, par T. Thoré. A Paris, Chez Desessart, Masgana, Rouanet, Ve. Barbe, A Bruxelles, Chez Géruzet, 1840. 47, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 300

Stammhammer, i, 247; DBMOF, iii, p. 451; Drujon, p. 391.

First edition.

Théophile Thoré (1807-1869) was founder of the *Vraie République*, was elected in the department of the Seine together with Raspail and the future Napoléon III in 1848. Politically he belonged to the group of Cabet and in general to the more anti-state socialists. He was also an art critic and his articles, which appeared under the pen name of Burger, show that he was a fairly talented one. Baudelaire regarded them very highly. The present work led to his prosecution while the pamphlet was immediately seized and destroyed, hence its great rarity. Thoré belonged to a new generation of radical journalists and was thrown into prison for this work "The Truth about the Democratic Party", which was that it must serve "the interests of the most numerous and deserving classes, of the working people" (James H. Billington, *Fire in the Minds of Men. Origins of the Revolutionary Faith*, p. 262.)

This particular copy has its original covers preserved, which gives the printing places, publishers and year of publication. The title-page does not mention any place, publisher or year. Copies exist with a cover stating 'deuxième édition': those copies are identical to the first edition, apart from the line 'deuxième édition' and the covers are pink whereas the covers of the present edition are blue. - Lightly spotted in places, with a tiny hole in lower blank inner margin of all pages including the covers.

91 THORNTON, H. Recherches sur la nature et les effets du Crédit du papier dans la Grande-Bretagne, par Henri Thornton, M.P. Traduit de l'Anglais. A Genève, De L'Impr. de la Bibliothèque Britannique, et se trouve chez Manget, J.J. Paschoud, et à Paris, Magimel, An XI (1803. v.st.) viii, 270 pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, a few minor blemishes.

€ 950

Goldsmiths 18731; not in Kress, Einaudi or Mattioli; Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, p. 242. The very rare first French edition.

Blaug calls this 'the greatest work of the nineteenth century on monetary theory'. It gives a comprehensive account of the workings of the money market at the date of its publication, and of the attitude in which the Bank of England stood towards the rest of the commercial world. He insists that over-issue would depreciate the value of notes, but does not consider that the bank issue of the Bank of England is excessive. This treatise contained 'a greater amount of practical and useful information with respect to pecuniary transactions carried on in the country than had ever previously been communicated to the public' (McCulloch). 'His *Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain* (1802) is an amazing performance. .... it anticipated in some points the analytic developments of a century to come' (Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, pp. 718-724, among others.) "..... his outstanding treatise, *An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain* (1802), gives him a strong claim to be regarded as the most important contributor to monetary economics between David Hume (1752) and Knut Wicksell (1898). Only David Ricardo could seriously be regarded as a rival here" (New Palgrave, iv, p. 634). The first English edition was published in 1802, in 1803 the French and German translations were published, both very rare. This French translation was done by Etienne Dumont, the famous translator into French of many works by Jeremy Bentham.

Thornton was one of the founders of the Clapham Sect of evangelical reformers and a foremost campaigner for the abolition of the slave trade. A close friend and cousin of William Wilberforce, he is credited with being the financial brain behind their many campaigns for social reform and philanthropic causes which the group supported. For some years Thornton

and Wilberforce shared a house called Battersea Rise which Thornton had bought in 1792. The cousins spent much time here co-coordinating their activities and entertaining their friends. After their marriages in 1796-97 they continued to live and work in close proximity for another decade.

In 1791 Thornton played a major part in the establishment of the Sierra Leone Company, which took over the failed attempt by Granville Sharp to create a colony for the settlement of freed slaves in Africa. A nice clean copy with good margins.

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

€ 750

Weulersse, i, xviii; Einaudi 5631.

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

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

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

93 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 Berscenyi, 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.

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

€ 150

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

First edition.

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

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

95 (TUCCI, F.) *Lo Spartimento del favoloso Leone verificato dal Re di Francia nella divisione della Monarchia di Spagna*. A Colonia, 1700-1701. Both title-pages with Sphere. Two parts in one volume. 84 pp.; 202 pp. 4to. Contemporary boards, handwritten title to spine, a bit dirty and lightly damaged.

€ 600

Melzi iii, 85.

First edition of both parts. The author, a courtly imperial advisor from Lucca, opposes the politics of Louis XIV with regards to the Spanish throne. The work argues how the last Habsburg king of Spain, the childless Charles II, after having given some thought to dividing

the enormous kingdom of Spain, in the end designated, in his final testament, Philip of France, Duke of Anjou and nephew of Louis XIV, as his universal heir of the vast and undivided Spanish Monarchy. This last will was contested by the Austrian Habsburgs, who had their own candidate for the Spanish throne, the Austrian Habsburg archduke who claimed the throne as Charles III. This claim was backed by England and the Dutch and it initiated the War of Spanish Succession which ended with the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt (1713-1714).

The War of Spanish Succession had tremendous repercussions: it ended the two century-long Habsburg encirclement of France, Philip renounced his rights to the French throne, thereby creating the Spanish Bourbon dynasty, the still reigning royal house in Spain, it marked the rise of England as the dominant maritime and commercial power and it marked the starting decline of the Dutch Republic as a first-rank power.

The second part has the following title: *Lo Spartimento del favoloso Leone verificato dal Re di Francia nell'intrusione del Duca d'Angio alla Corona di Spagna, con il giusto diritti dell'imperadore, e della sua Casa a questa Corona.*

Jean Marchand wrote an article in the "Bulletin du Bibliophile," (1955, pp. 139-154) in which he points to the great rarity of the work, despite the fact that it was almost simultaneously published in five languages: Italian (this original edition) and translations into French, English, German and Spanish. - The work has probably been printed in Rome where the author lived at the time of publication. A nice copy.

96 VENNE, ADR. VAN DE. *Tafereel van de Belacchende Werelt [Tableau of the Ridiculous World], en des selfs geluckige Eeuwe, Goet Rondt, Met by-gevoegde Raedseel-Spreucken, aen-geweven in de Boer-Achtige Eenvoudigheid, op de Haegsche Kermis. Verçiert met Konst-rijcke Af-beeldingen. In 's Graven-Hage, Gedruckt voor den Autheur, ende by hem ende syne te koop, op de Turf-Marckt, inde drie Leer-Konsten, 1635. With engraved additional title, large woodcut allegorical vignette on letterpress title, 12 fine half page engravings in the text. (16), 280 pp. 4to. Nineteenth-century half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards*

€ 2250

Hollstein XXXV nos. 438-445.

First edition of this humorous depiction of 17th-century life in The Hague by the great Dutch painter, Adriaen van de Venne. The fine frontispiece and plates were engraved following his drawings by Daniël van Bremden, Pieter de Jode the Younger, Pieter Serwouters, and others. Several of the engravings had appeared the previous year in van de Venne's *Sinne-droom*, also published in The Hague. Van de Venne was one of the most prolific illustrators of Dutch 17th-century emblem books, most notably those composed by Jacob Cats. There are two issues of page 1: one spells "krijghen" in line 3, the other "krijgen" (as here).

This is a beautifully illustrated "mirror" of Dutch seventeenth-century life. Based upon genre scenes at the annual The Hague Fair, van de Venne captured attitudes and human behaviour that were designed as a guide for proper manners and morals. The work (the title is sometimes also translated as "Scenes of the Laughable World") comments on the attractions and various types of visitors at the famous annual fair in The Hague and is probably the best example of his work as an author, as well as including some of his finest book illustrations. The theme is explored largely through the device of a dialogue between the young farmer Tamme Lubbert (Soft Johnny) and his sweetheart. They comment on the attractions and visitors at the famous annual fair in The Hague, with a sidebar containing moralizing proverbs and sayings printed in the columns on the outer margins.

Painter, draftsman, and poet, Adriaen van de Venne rejected the international grand manner based on antique models and created a new style based on Holland's own idioms. Although

largely self-taught, he also studied with local painters who may have taught him the grisaille technique--painting in shades of gray--that characterizes his later work. By 1614 he was in Middelburg, where his earliest dated paintings show the influence of the Flemish Jan Brueghel the Elder's landscapes and of Jan's father Pieter Bruegel the Elder's satirical, moralizing peasant vignettes.

Van de Venne began working as a book illustrator, print designer, political propagandist, and poet, collaborating with his brother Jan, a well-known publisher and art dealer. Holland's leading writers employed Van de Venne, whose illustrations contributed greatly to the popularity of Dutch emblem books, which combined pictures and prose to present a moral lesson. After moving to The Hague and joining the Guild of Saint Luke in 1625, Van de Venne was probably employed at court. In 1640 he became the guild's dean. He continued his book and printmaking projects and painted most of his well-known grisaille paintings, many depicting the destitute and maimed. - Somewhat browned and spotted throughout, a few pages with a faint stain in the lower half, mainly confined to the lower blank margin, a handwritten exlibris with the date 1656 in the blank lower margin of the title-page, copy with good margins and fine impressions.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

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

98 VIDAL, (F.) *Théologie de la religion naturelle* par Vidal. Paris, Librairie Philosophique de Ladrangé, 1859. (4), 200 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine with gilt compartments and gilt lettering.

€ 650

Stammhammer ii, p. 338 (giving as title “*Théologie de la religion*” and as date 1850); for the author, see DBMOF, iii, p. 502 and *Dictionnaire des Parlementaires Français*, ii, p. 513.

First and only edition and very scarce.

“Si vous avez la foi, vous n’avez pas besoin d’ouvrir ce livre, et vous pouvez le re-fermer. Mais si vous n’avez plus la foi, ce livre est fait pour vous” (If you have faith, you have no need to open this book and you can close it again. But if you no longer have the faith than this book is made for you). Interesting essay dealing with natural religion: the rejection of traditional religion which is based on beliefs in the supernatural. This does not necessarily carry with it a rejection of religion as such, however. Many naturalists envisage a substitute for traditional religion which will perform the typical functions of religion without making any claims beyond the natural world. Vidal here seems to try to establish an argument for a natural religion which will guide man through life based on knowledge: first he gives the ways by which we can acquire (natural) knowledge: conscience, reason, senses, history and tradition, induction, etc. He then proceeds to treat various aspects of “doctrine”: providence, liberty of man, our penchant for evil, grace, the future of man, followed by moral obligations (“devoirs”) dealing with family, politics, social life, religious education, property, commerce, wealth and the existence of poor and rich, etc. etc. Interesting work by an author who marks the transition from utopian socialism of Saint Simon and Fourier to collectivist socialism in his earlier published works such as *De la répartition des richesses* (1846), a book which is even interesting at the present day according to Palgrave. - Pages 161/2 bound after 163/4.

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

€ 225

Conlon 87:2868.

First French edition.

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

100 YOUNG, A. *Le cultivateur anglois, ou Oeuvres choisies d'agriculture et d'économie rurale et politique. Traduit de l'Anglois par les MM. Lamarre, Benoist et Billecocq; avec des notes par le citoyen Delalauze, coopérateur du 'Cours d'agriculture' de l'abbé Rozier. Avec des planches en taille-douce. A Paris, Chez Maradan, an IX, 1800-1801. With 73 plates on 72 leaves (plates 28/29 are printed on one single leaf) and 6 tables. 18 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spines gilt with red and green labels with gilt lettering, and with gilt lettered on upper sides: 'Ferme expérimentale'.*

€ 2250

Musset-Pathay 308; Kress B.4312; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First French translation of Young's works.

Complete set of Young's most important works to which are added Delalauze's valuable notes. Of fundamental interest for the history of agriculture. Contains: *Voyages au sud, à l'ouest, au midi de l'Angleterre.* - *Voyage au nord de l'Angleterre.* 2 volumes. - *Voyage à l'est de l'Angleterre.* 3 volumes. - *Voyage en Irlande.* 2 volumes. - *Lettres d'un fermier.* 2 volumes. - *Guide du fermier.* - *Expériences d'agriculture.* 2 volumes. - *Annales d'agriculture.* 3 volumes. - *Voyage en France.* - *Arithmétique politique.*

It is in the diffusion and popularisation of new and improved practices that the merit of Arthur Young's works lies. His descriptions of the tours he made through France and Ireland, the general descriptions as well as those of roads, commerce, manufactures, arts, country houses and palaces are still used as a source for the study of eighteenth-century conditions. - Added: the prospectus for the volumes 15-18. 11 pp. Sewn. A very fine copy.

*A. Gerits & Son  
Distelvlinderweg 37 d  
1113 LA DIEMEN  
Netherlands*

*Int. Tel.: + 31 20 698 13 75  
E: [a.gerits@inter.nl.net](mailto:a.gerits@inter.nl.net)  
W: [www.agerits.nl](http://www.agerits.nl)*