

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

€ 500

2 ARRETE du Parlement, Du 6 juillet 1787 - [Second Arrêté du treize Juillet 1787; Réponse du Roi, Du 15 juillet 1787; Arrêté Du 16 Juillet 1787, 4 heures de relevée]. (Drop-head titles). No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) SEMONVILLE, (Ch.L.H. DE.) De la nécessité d'Assembler les États-Généraux dans les circonstances actuelles, et de l'inadmission du Timbre. Fragment du discours de M. de Sémonville, Conseiller au Parlement, dans la Séance du 16 (Juillet 1787). (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REMONSTRANCES du Parlement de Paris; Arrêtées le 24 Juillet 1787 (au sujet du nouveau droit de timbre). (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) DU Vendredi 27 Juillet 1787. Réponse du Roi au Parlement. [- Dimanche 29 Juillet 1787.] Réponse du Roi Aux Remonstrances du Parlement, arrêtées le 24 du présent. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) DELIBERATION du Parlement, 30 Juillet 1787, Les Princes et Pairs y séans. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement, Du Dimanche 5 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) LETTRES-PATENTES du Roi, Qui transfèrent en la Ville de Troyes le Siege du Parlement; Données à Versailles le 15 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Troyes, de l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Gobelet, (1787). - (*Bound with:*) HUES, C. Discours de M. Huès, Maire de Troyes, au Parlement, Toutes les Chambres assemblées, après l'enregistrement des Lettres-Patentes de translation du Parlement en la Ville de Troyes. Du 22 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Paris, Séant a Troyes, du 27 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRET du Conseil d'État du Roi, Qui casse les Arrêtés du Parlement de Paris, des 7, 13, 22 & 27 Août 1787. Du 2 Septembre 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) RECIT de ce qui s'est passé a la Chambre des Comptes a la Cour des Aides, et au Chatelet, Les 17, 18 & 21 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Chatelet de Paris, Du 21 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE de la Cour des Monnoies, Du Mercredi 22 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) PREMIERES [- Secondes] supplications de la Cour des Aides, Du 25 Août [2 Septembre] 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) SECOND arrêté de la Cour des Aides, Du 27 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE du Roi Du 2 Septembre 1787, Aux Supplications de la Cour des Aides, contenues en son Arrêté du 27 Août. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE du Roi a la Cour des Aides. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Sur la réponse du Roi, à la Cour des Aides, du 25 Août 1787. De la nécessité d'assembler les Etats Généraux, & de rappeler le Parlement de Paris. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) SUPPLEMENT aux Remonstrances du Parlement, en Réponse à la lettre d'un ami. Du 24 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) LETTRE à un ami, Sur ce qui s'est passé à la dernière Séance des Notables. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). -

(*Bound with:*) (MAURY, J.-S.) Observations d'un Avocat, Sur l'Arrêté du Parlement de Paris, Du 13 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE d'un François aux Observations d'un Avocat, Sur l'Arrêté du Parlement de Paris, du 13 Août 1787. A Berlin, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) CONFERENCE entre un ministre d'état et un conseiller au parlement. (Drop-head title). - (*Bound with:*) LETTRE du Parlement de Besançon, au Roi, adressée à M. le Garde des Sceaux, Le 30 juillet 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) EXTRAIT des registres du Parlement de Franche-Comté, A la Séance du 30 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRET de la Cour du Parlement de Bordeaux, Faisant inhibitions & défenses à toutes personnes de quelque ordre que ce soit, de se réunir en corps d'Assemblées Provinciales, avant que l'Edit portant création de ces Assemblées soit enrégistré en la Cour. Du 8 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Bordeaux, De l'Imprimerie de Pierre Phillipot, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE de la Cour de Parlement de Bordeaux, Qui, sous le bon plaisir du Roi, persiste dans son Arrêt du 8 du présent mois, portant défenses de se réunir en Corps d'Assemblées provinciales dans son Ressort, avant l'enregistrement de l'Edit. Du 18 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). A Bordeaux, de l'Imprimerie de Pierre Phillipot, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Grenoble. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Rouen. Du 22 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Rennes en Bretagne, Du 18 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) SECOND Arrêté du Parlement de Bretagne, du 22 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE du Roi, Du 8 juillet 1787, et Arrêté du Parlement, du 9 du même mois. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REYNAUD DE MONTLOZIER, F.-D. DE. Essai sur l'art de constituer les peuples, ou Examen Des opérations constitutionnelles de l'assemblée nationale de France. A Paris, Octobre 1790. 33 works in one volume. (4), 7, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 16 pp.; 2 pp.; 2 pp.; 4 pp.; 7, (1) pp.; 3, (1) pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; (2), 22 pp.; 8 pp.; 6 pp.; 8 pp.; 4 pp.; 3, (1) pp.; 4 pp.; 32 pp.; (2) 20 pp.; 8 pp.; 38 pp.; 16 pp.; 48 pp.; 4 pp.; 14 pp.; 4 pp.; 7, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 4 pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; (4) pp.; (2), iv, 280, (4) pp. 8vo. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, blind stamped ornaments in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 900

1: Not in Conlon.

2: Conlon 87:2724.

3: Conlon 87:1115.

4: Not in Conlon.

5: Conlon 87:323.

Deliberations of the parliament of Paris on the possible convocation of the States General.

6: Not in Conlon.

7: Not in Conlon.

8: Conlon 87:2059.

9: Not in Conlon.

10: Not in Conlon.

11: Conlon 87:1009.

12: Not in Conlon.

13: Not in Conlon.

14: Conlon 87:906.

Asking the King to recall the parlement of Paris and the convocation of the States General.

15: Not in Conlon.

16: Not in Conlon.

17: Not in Conlon.

18: Conlon 87:820.

19: Conlon 87:1216.

20: Conlon 87:596.

Dated at end: Ce 29 Mai 1787.

21: Conlon 87:2366.

22: Conlon 87:1138.

Reply to the previous work.

23: Conlon 87:284 (there were in total 4 pieces published: Suite, Seconde suite and La Nouvelle Conference).

24: Conlon 87:640.

25: Not in Conlon.

26: Not in Conlon

27: Not in Conlon.

28: Not in Conlon.

29: Not in Conlon.

30: Not in Conlon.

31: Not in Conlon.

32: Not in Conlon.

33: Martin & Walter 25032; Monglond i, col. 834.

First edition.

Interesting collection on a variety of topics: the exile of the government to Troyes, the convocation of the Estates General, taxes, various reforms, etc., all from the year 1787 with the exception of the last work.

3 (AUGER.) Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du droit public de la France en matière d'impôts, ou Recueil de ce qui s'est passé de plus intéressant à la Cour des Aides, depuis 1756 jusqu'au mois de Juin 1775; Avec une Table générale des Matières. A Bruxelles, 1779. xiv, 776, (2, errata, blank), 10 pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, some minor blemishes to binding.

€ 1850

Kress B.175; Goldsmiths 11860; Einaudi 207; INED 137; Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, i, p. 126; Dupin/Camus 954*bis*, pointing to the fact that this work is only complete with the 10 pages supplement, as is the case here; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 114.

Very rare only edition and suppressed by the Cour des Aides in February 1779 because it was considered contrary to the authority of the Court, it lacked respect for its decisions and it violated the confidentiality of the decisions.

This precious and scarce volume, which was not available on the market and which was suppressed in 1779, contains the work of Malesherbes during his tenure in office at the Cour des Aides, that is, the work of 25 years: the reports of the sessions of the Cour des Aides and the remonstrances. It was published with tacit permission and did not contain, in the first instance, those pleas in which Malerherbes addressed the king in quite frank language. These withheld texts were shortly thereafter nevertheless printed and inserted and they form the indispensable 10 page supplement at the end of the volume.

The Cour des Aides was suppressed, together with the Parliaments, by Maupeou in his attempt at reform; it played, under Malesherbes, a significant role of opposition to what the Court considered to be "royal arbitrariness" and basically shared the "constitutionalist" ideology common to most members of the Grande Robe. The Court was suppressed in 1771 and re-instated in 1774: Malesherbes was recalled to Paris with the reconstituted Cour des Aides on the accession of Louis XVI; it was at this point that he spearheaded the famous 1775 *Remontrances* of the *cour des aides*, which detailed the problems facing the regime and envisioned a total overhaul of fiscal policy. Louis XVI was so impressed with the plan -and fearful for the future of his government- that Malesherbes was appointed minister of the *maison du roi* in 1775. He held office as a royal minister only nine months; the Court proved intransigent in its opposition to his proposals for fiscal restraint and other reforms, including curtailing the arbitrary issuance of *lettres de cachet*, and he soon found himself bereft of political support. He resigned together with Turgot in 1776.

- Pages 71-72 bound between pages 66-67, and with the pages 71-72 bis present, 457-8 omitted in numbering, numbers 465-66 used twice, but text complete.

4 BAYLE, P. Dictionnaire historique et critique par Mr. Pierre Bayle. Cinquième édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée de remarques critiques, avec la vie de l'auteur, par Mr. Des Maizeaux. A Amsterdam, par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1734. Title-page printed in red and black, with large engraved emblem. 5 volumes. (14), xxiv, cxx, 857 pp.; (4), 1004 pp.; (4), 904 pp.; (4), 985 pp.; (4), 887, (1, fautes à corriger), 889- 896 (alphabetical index of articles) pp.; 103, (1, additions and corrections) pp. Folio. Contemporary marbled calf, richly gilt spines with raised bands, all edges red, very lightly rubbed, small defects at edges, head and foot of spines; small waterstain in upper margin and corner of volumes 2, 4 and 5.

€ 1250

Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, p. 353; cf.: Peignot i, p. 20; INED 323; PMM 155 (for the first edition).

'A vast amount of material concerning 17th-century scholars and their works. In many cases there is still nothing better than Bayle's criticism' (Cabeen).

Especially for this edition extensive comments were added by the abbé Le Clerc at the end of each volume. The fifth edition was in fact pirated from the 1730 edition, but held in esteem as the so-called 'Trévoux' edition, with approbations of the States of Holland and West Frisia, and of the Duc du Maine (see: Elisabeth Labrousse, *Pierre Bayle et l'instrument critique*, 1965, p. 183). The complete version of the controversial article 'David' has been integrated in the text of volume 2, the shorter version is also added after the approbation on pp. 1000 as the pages 1001-1004 of volume 2.

The pages 529-532 in volume 5 are preceded by the pages (529-530) and these contain additions to the letter V.

5 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; Hatin 33; Bourgeois & André 1952.

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

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

6 (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 Laurechet), 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.

7 (BINET, R.) Observations présentées à Messieurs du Comité d'Instruction publique, au sujet de l'emploi provisoire d'une partie des revenus de l'Université de Paris, proposé par le Département. (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de Seguy-Thiboust, no date (text dated at end: A Paris, ce 27 février 1792). 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Martin & Walter, 3429; Tourneux, iii, 17284; not in Monglond.

Signed at end: Binet, faisant les fonctions de Recteur de l'Université.

Discusses the desire of the Assembly to eliminate a number of professional bodies at the university and to use the funds thus becoming available for "des objets plus utiles": given the position of Binet as "faisant les fonctions de Recteur de l'Université" it is hardly surprising that he opposes the idea.

8 BLANC DE VOLX, J. État commercial de la France, au commencement du dix-neuvième siècle; ou Du Commerce Français, de ses anciennes erreurs et des améliorations dont il est susceptible. A Paris, Chez Treuttel et Würtz, et à Strasbourg, An XI-1803. 3 volumes. (8), xxii, 316, (4, Table des Matières, Errata) pp.; (4), 342, (2) pp.;

(4), 354, (2, Errata, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels with gilt lettering, gilt double fillet on sides, slightly rubbed and some light stains to the binding.

€ 600

Goldsmiths 18594; Einaudi 520; INED 526; not in Kress.

First edition

The first volume deals with the general principles of commerce, money, banks, credit, taxes, agriculture, etc.; the second volume treats the commercial relations of France with other countries and its colonies (slavery and colonial rule); and the final volume deals with commercial laws (customs, harbours, corporations, chambers of commerce, etc).

'Économiques. Théories sur les différentes branches de l'économie, opposées en tous points à celle des *Économistes*. Éloge du commerce: 'si la population et l'agriculture furent, dans tous les tems, les premiers élémens de la puissance d'un Empire, le commerce, surtout de nos jours, en est devenu le rival et les a supplées quelquefois' (INED). - Last 4 leaves of volume 2 with a light waterstain in upper outer corner.

9 (BOISGUILBERT, P. LE PESANT DE.) Le détail de la France, sous le regne present. Augmentée en cette nouvelle Édition, de plusieurs Mémoires & Traitez, sur la même matiere. No place (Rouen?), Année 1707. 2 volumes in 1. (2), 294 pp.; (2), 300 (misnumbered 302, 277-278 omitted in numbering) pp. 8vo. Contemporary green vellum, raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 900

Kress 2542; Goldsmiths 4429 & 4430; Einaudi 581; Mattioli 370; Carpenter VIII (9); INED, *Pierre de Boisguilbert où la naissance de l'économie politique*, i, p. 495 ff; Gerits, A., *Le Détail de la France* in 'Quaerendo', vol 16/3 (1986), pp. 198-207.

One of at least 7 editions published in 1707. This is the edition normally found, without the rare supplement of 12 pages. The importance of this edition is that "Boisguilbert réunit dans cette édition, parue avant le 14 mars 1707, les plus importantes de ses oeuvres antérieures, manuscrites et imprimées, et y ajouta de nouveau textes" (*Pierre de Boisguilbert où la naissance de l'économie politique*, vol. i, p. 495 ff). These new texts are the following: "Traité du mérite et des lumières de ceux qu'on appelle Gens habiles dans la Finance, ou Grands Financiers" (pp. 164-183, vol. 1); "Sentence du Châtelet de Paris, qui fixe le prix du pain. Du sixième May 1649. De par le Roy, et Monsieur le Prévost de Paris, ou son Lieutenant Civil" (pp. 192-195, vol. 11). The "Détail de la France ..." contains minor changes, additions and corrections, the "Traité de la Nature, Culture, Commerce," (pp. 184-294, vol. i) is a new text and the principal text by Boisguilbert "sur les Bleds"; the "Memoire, qui fait voir en Abrégé, que plus les Bleds sont à vil Prix," (pp. 179-191, vol. ii) was published in 1704 "en deux feuilles" with a slightly different title; the "Causes de la Rareté de l'Argent," (pp. 196-212, vol. ii) is published here for the first time; the "Dissertation de la Nature des Richesses, de l'Argent" (pp. 213-302, vol. ii) is published here for the first time.

In the second half of the seventeenth century the great advance in economic theory and method had been concentrated mainly in England. The appearance of the first writings of Pierre de Boisguilbert, notably his *Détail de la France* (first published in 1695), can be taken as a sign that eventually, in the course of the eighteenth century, pre-eminence in political economy would pass to France - before subsequently being assumed by Scotland. As regards France, the title of the definitive edition of Boisguilbert's writings (1966) is well justified: *Pierre de Boisguilbert: où la naissance de l'économie politique* Boisguilbert regarded the economic situation of France as one of disastrous decline and widespread poverty, and he began to study, with mounting passion,

the causes and policies in the preceding decades which had brought this about. The depression seemed to have been specially severe in agriculture, which had suffered from Colbert's policy of favouring industrial development. Whether or not his alarming assessment of France's economic decline was correct, Boisguilbert, in seeking to analyse and establish the causes of what had happened, made general, theoretical and conceptual contributions of fundamental importance, including, among others, such monetary, or macro-economic, concepts, clearly though precisely formulated as: the propensity to consume or save, the velocity of circulation, the state of confidence, the expectations of businessmen, multiplying or cumulative effects, and, especially, the fundamental notion of equilibrium (Hutchison, T., *Before Adam Smith. The Emergence of Political Economy 1662-1776*, pp. 107-115). Boisguilbert was 'chiefly preoccupied with the problem of French fiscal policy and nearly as fact-minded as was Vauban, he differed from the latter not only in the much wider scope of his interests but also in the fact that he was theoretically articulate - perhaps more so than any other writer before Cantillon' (Schumpeter, p. 215 note). 'Boisguilbert is largely remembered as a precursor of the Physiocrats and as the economist whom Marx linked with Petty as marking the start of classical political economy. His influence was undoubtedly more extensive: much of Cantillon's circular flow analysis appears inspired by his work; while Roberts in his *Boisguilbert, Economist of the Reign of Louis XIV*, (1935) argues for considerable similarity between his fundamental economic ideas and some of Adam Smith's' (New Palgrave, i, p. 259).

10 (BONCERF, J.P.) Inconvénients des Droits féodaux. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint que Montesquieu a écrit sur les Fiefs, dans les Livres XXX & XXXI de l'Esprit des Loix. A Paris, 1776. - (*Bound with:*) (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) Essai sur le despotisme. Londres, 1775. 2 volumes in 1. (1), 155, (1) pp.; 275, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, small damage to joint at the foot of the volume.

€ 750

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

Third edition, published in the same year as the first edition, first edition with this title.

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

Second work: Higgs 6537; INED 3188 (1831 edition); Martin & Walter 24430; not in Goldsmiths (see 11518 for the second edition).

First edition.

Philosophical and political study on despotism and its effects it pretends to refute the theories of Rousseau while the author in reality attacks straight forward the government. Of actual value seems again his remark 'La nation finit toujours par être plus puissante que le tyran lorsque le pouvoir arbitraire parvenu à son dernier délire a dissous tous les liens de l'opinion et épuisé les ressources que la terre offre à ceux qui la cultivent en liberté. Ainsi les hommes se vengent tôt

ou tard.' 'Dans cet insolent libelle, intitulé *Essai sur le Despotisme*, sous couleur de réfuter les théories de Jean-Jacques sur la bonté naturelle de l'homme, l'auteur s'attaquait de front aux pouvoirs' (Duc de Castries, *Mirabeau*, p. 105). Important work proclaiming democratic ideas and openly attacking despotism: 'Après cette vue philosophique générale, l'ouvrage s'attaquait seulement au 'despotisme d'un seul'' (Duc de Castries, op.cit)

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

€ 750

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

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

12 (BOUHOURS, D.) La manière de Bien Penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit. Dialogues. Troisième Édition, revue & corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier, 1705. With engraved frontispiece and title-vignette. (8), 463, 33 pp. 12mo. Later overlapping vellum, red label with gilt lettering, remains of old paper label.

€ 250

This edition not in Adams, *Bibliographie d'ouvrages français en forme de dialogue, 1700-1750*; Brunet, i, 1169 (other editions); Sommervogel, *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes publiés par les Religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus*, p. 540 (other editions).

Scarce third edition, originally published in 1687.

Dominique Bouhours (1628-1702) taught, among others, at the collège de Clermont where he was introduced to the literary circles by Rapin. He met and became befriended with Boileau, Racine, La Fontaine, La Bruyère and Bussy-Rabutin. His taste and knowledge of language brought him into a position where writers 'lui soumettaient leurs ouvrages.' His name became known when he entered into a vivid debate with the Jansenists. - Somewhat browned throughout, with modern bookplate.

13 BOULAINVILLIERS, (H.) DE. Histoire de l'ancien gouvernement de la France. Avec XIV lettres historiques sur les Parlemens ou États-Généraux. A La Haye, Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1727. 3 volumes. Titles printed in red and black. - (Followed by:) (BOULAINVILLIERS, H. DE.) Mémoires présentés à Monseigneur d'Orléans, contenant les moyens de rendre ce royaume très-puissant, & d'augmenter considérablement les revenus du Roy et du peuple. A La Haye & A Amsterdam, Aux

dépens de la Compagnie, 1727. 2 volumes. - Together 5 volumes bound in 4. (34), 352 pp.; (2), 324 (misnumbered 224) pp.; (2), 240, (6) pp.; (6), 158 pp.; (2), (1-4), 5-230, (2, table & errata) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering.

€ 900

First work: Camus 874; Monod, *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France*, 1057; Conlon 27:348.

First edition.

Claims the re-establishment of the États-Généraux. The absolutism of the royalty had destructed the feudal system which had assured the people of more freedom. In Boulainvilliers's view, absolutism had destructed not only the freedom of the people, but especially the religious freedom. He claimed that the absolute power of the King should be controlled by the States General. He may be considered as one of the very first historians, who considered government as a science. The above work is considered as the author's main work.

"He shared the humanitarianism and the somewhat antimercantilistic sentiments of Vauban and Boisguillebert. He agreed (....) that the condition of the masses, particularly that of the peasants, must be improved. In his indifference to, and criticism of, the established religion, he anticipated the philosophes. The power of the state, Boulainvilliers believed, depended upon its having happy and comfortable subjects and a great number of common people - in his opinion, the most useful class of the state and the source of the nation's labor supply and soldiers; upon the existence of respect for the rights and liberties of individuals; and upon the absence of absolutism" (Spengler, p. 36). See also at length: Simon, *Boulainvilliers*, pp. 144 and ff.

Second work: Kress 3678; INED 714; Goldsmiths 6532; not in Einaudi; Bourgeois & André 6557; Weulersse, i, xix; Monod, *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France*, 4344; Conlon 27:349.

First edition.

Political and economical improvements are suggested. With great frankness the author lays bare the causes of the financial distress of France. His work was prohibited in France. The *mémoire* against the financiers and proposing a state-treasurer's office; the *mémoire* against arbitrary taxation; the *mémoire* against the excessive salt-tax and the *mémoire* against disorderly financial administration in general, are of special interest. In many ways the author anticipates the ideas of the Physiocrats, who held him in great esteem. Boulainvilliers's works were all published after his death, mostly in Holland or under Dutch imprint, and were forbidden in France. -Ex-libris of Caboud on front paste-downs, removed from the first volume.

Henri de Boulainvilliers (1658-1722) was an eclectic philosopher, a historian, an astrologer with scientific pretensions, and a freethinker in religion. The coherence of his works lay in a dramatic effort to reconcile the principles and culture of the nobility with the social, political and cultural tendencies of the modern world. In his early years, his encounter with Baruch de Spinoza's *Ethics* was decisive. After translating that text into French, he wrote an *Essai de Métaphysique* that was intended to lift the burden of "mathematical dryness" from Spinoza's thought. Boulainvilliers was one of the aristocratic fathers of the Enlightenment. The philosophes read Spinoza through the intermediary of the *Essai de Métaphysique* Voltaire used Boulainvillier's name to symbolize free thought in his *Diner du Comte de Boulainvilliers*. His historical studies influenced Montesquieu and were debated throughout the century (see: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, pp. 168-9).

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

€ 900

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

First edition, very rare.

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

15 (BUTEL-DUMONT, G.M.) *Histoire et commerce des colonies angloises, dans l'Amérique septentrionale, Où l'on trouve l'état actuel de leur population, & des détails curieux sur la constitution de leur gouvernement, principalement sur celui de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, de la Pensilvanie, de la Caroline & de la Géorgie*. A Londres, et se vend à Paris, Chez Le Breton, Desaint, Pissot, Lambert, 1755. xxiv, 336 pp. 12mo. Modern marbled boards, red leather label with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Kress 5421; Higgs 1030; INED 884; Goldsmiths 9028 (without the preliminaries); not in Einaudi; Conlon 55:545; Sabin 9602; JFBL B635; Howes B.1049; Leclerc 241; Echeverria, pp. 15n and 19; not in Muller.

First edition, second issue ('Italic type' as identified by Echeverria & Wilkie) and without the errata on page xxiv and with the errata corrected.

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

attributed to Véron de Forbonnais. - Tiny hole in half-title and title, modern ex-libris on the front paste-down.

16 (CARRA, J.L.) Mémoires historiques et authentiques sur la Bastille, dans une suite de près de trois cens emprisonnemens, détaillés & constatés par des pièces, notes, lettres, rapports, procès-verbaux, trouvés dans cette forteresse, & rangés par époques depuis 1475 jusqu'à nos jours, &c. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Buisson, 1789. With 1 double-page plate and 1 folding plan (added). 3 volumes. xvi, 431 pp.; 428 pp.; 416 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, a lovely copy.

€ 600

Martin & Walter 6251; Tourneux, iii, 12403.

First edition.

Jean-Louis Carra (1742-1793), editor and conventionnel, flung himself with the advent of the Revolution into Parisian politics. In 1787-1788, he dashed off works vilifying the finance minister, C.A. de Calonne, and the former police-lieutenant, J.B. Lenoir. He was founder of the *Society of the Friends of the Blacks*, an abolitionist organization. His meteoric rise to national prominence commenced with the foundation of the *Annales Patriotiques et Littéraires*. As the principal editor of this daily newspaper and a highly visible member of the Paris Jacobins, he had an incalculable impact on the departmental Jacobin clubs (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, i, pp. 156-157).

'Publication faite en vertu de la délibération des représentants de la Commune du 16 septembre 1789, par Jean-Louis Carra, d'après ses papiers déposés à Saint-Louis-la-Culture et transférés depuis à l'Arsenal. Le tome III renferme une table alphabétique des dossiers résumés ou analysés, classés sous le nom du personnage détenu, avec le motif de son incarcération'. Complete with the double-page plate showing the siege of the Bastille on the famous 14th of July, engraved by Sellier and probably designed by Duplessis-Bertaux. - A really very nice copy.

17 (CHARLES EMMANUEL III.) Manifeste de la part de sa Majesté le Roy de Sardaigne. (A Turin, par Jean Baptiste Chais Imprimeur du Roy, 1733). 10 pp. 4to. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Conlon 33:369.

First edition.

Declaration or rather justification by the King of Sardinia, Charles Emmanuel III, for joining sides with the French in an attempt to uphold the rights of Stanislas Leczinski to the throne of Poland in the War of Polish Succession. The war was ended by Treaty of Vienna.

18 CHAS, J. & (M.) LEBRUN. Histoire politique et philosophique de la Révolution de l'Amérique septentrionale. A Paris, Chez Favre, an IX (1801). (8), viii, 458, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 375

Sabin 12166; Leclerc 845; Fay 40; Echeverria & Wilkie 801/4.

First edition.

This publication is one in a group which was typical of revived French-American fraternity in the early 19th century, dwelling on the similarities between the American and the French revolution, comparing Napoleon with Washington, and the struggle against the English. The work was therefore dedicated to Napoleon while the authors were careful to explain that American Liberty meant respect for the law, not license, and that the doctrine of the social contract and the principle of equality were not to be misinterpreted as signifying pure democracy or an unrestricted franchise (see at length: Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 255). Only after 1804 and the coronation of the Emperor, parallels between Washington and Napoleon were no longer politically desirable.

19 (CHEVALIER, M.) Religion saint-simonienne. La presse. Articles extrait du Globe, journal de la doctrine de Saint-Simon. Paris, au Bureau du Globe et de l'Organisateur, 1831. 28 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed blue covers, small loss to lower outer margin

€ 100

Fournel 82,4; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 93; Goldsmiths 27033; not in Kress; not in Einaudi. First edition.

Collection of 3 articles on the press, considered as the "fourth power" but also seen as an incentive to progress. They were published earlier in the Saint-Simonian journal *Le Globe*.

20 (CHOISEUL, E.F. DE.) Mémoire historique Sur la négociation de la France & de l'Angleterre, depuis le 26 Mars 1761 jusqu'au 20 Septembre de la même année, avec les Pièces justificatives. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1761. (2), iv, 194 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, joint with short split at head and foot, lightly rubbed, extremities slightly shaved.

€ 600

Sabin 47516; Howes M.507; JFBL C309; Conlon 61:583; *Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection*, 230. First edition.

A document of great importance, marking the important beginning of the negotiations which later resulted in the British securing much of North America. Deals also with Treaty of Paris which ended the French-Indian War, the cession of Canada, limits of Louisiana, Cape Breton, etc.

Choiseul, Comte de Stainville and later Duc de Choiseul, had served as ambassador in Rome and in Vienna when he was appointed Secretary for War in 1761 and two years later Secretary for Marine. He was therefore the statesman who directed France through the closing scenes of the Seven Years War. A man of energy and ability, he could not save his country from defeat, but at least he perceived the defects of her military and naval organisation, defects which he did much to remedy. It was mainly by his reforms that France proved such a formidable adversary in the War of the American Revolution. -With small library stamp (Bib. du Dist. d'Amiens) on the title-page.

21 COQUILLE, G. Oeuvres postumes, excellens et curieux de M. Guy Coquille, Sieur de Romenay, Nouvellement recouvrez & mis en lumière. Ensemble trois autres petits ouvrages de divers Autheurs. A Paris, Chez la veufue I. Guillemot, 1650. (8), 68; 184; 88 (misnumbered 76); 26, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary limp vellum, a bit wrinkled and spotted, handwritten title to spine.

€ 1800

Not in Camus; Gouron & Terrin 25; Hauser, 2934, 3043, 3108; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

The works by Coquille collected here in this volume are: *Dialogue sur les causes des miseres de la France, entre un Catholique Ancien, un Catholique Zelé, et un Palatin, fait en l'annee 1590* - *Memoires pour la reformation de l'Estat Ecclesiastique, faits en l'annee 1592* - *Traicté des libertez de l'Eglise de France, et des droicts et autorité que la Couronne de France a es affaires de l'Eglise dudit Royaume par bonne et sainte union avec ladite Eglise, fait en l'annee 1594*.

Includes furthermore: A. Loisel. *Consultation de M.A.L.A.E.P. sur la réception du Concile de Trente en France faite en l'annee 1596*, which is followed by: *Extrait d'aucuns Articles du Concile de Trente, qui semblent estre contre et au prejudice de la Justice Royale, et Libertez de l'Eglise Gallicane, fait par Messieurs de l'Assemblée tenue a Paris en Avril 1593*, and followed by: M. Cureau de la Chambre. *Observations de Philaethe sur un libelle intitulé Optatus Gallus, et publié en l'an 1640 en ce qui regarde le livre des libertez de l'Eglise Gallicane*, Imprimee en l'annee 1639. See: Quérard, vol. i, col. 229, f, and Quérard, vol. iii, col 101, d.

Guy Coquille (1523-1603), French jurist, "was one of the stars, and not the least brilliant, in that remarkable pléaide of jurisconsults which France produced in the sixteenth century. (.....) In the Estates General he participated in the political and religious struggles of his time. His opinions were moderate and in favor of the Gallican doctrine as against the ultramontanists and of a limited monarchy as against the League. His views are expressed in his singularly penetrating and almost prophetic *Traité des libertéz de l'Eglise de France* (1594, one of the texts in this volume). In contending that it is the people who make the law he expressed a theory very close to that of national sovereignty" (ESS, vol. 4, p. 405). The *Dialogue sur les causes des misères de la France* (the first work in this *Oeuvres*) is a dialogue between a moderate Catholic (Catholique Ancien), a fanatical Catholic (Catholique Zelé) and a "homme de cour", rather detached from religious questions. It is again a defence of the rights of the Gallican church, discusses the question "who has the right to call a meeting of the estats general", and stresses the mutual obligation that exists between the sovereign and the people: the people must obey the legitimate king, but the king has the duty to protect the people and to keep them free from oppression. This *Dialogue* is a rather violent text, *pamphletaire* so to speak, not least because Coquille here exposes without any mercy the real motives of the various parties in the religious conflicts, accusing them of using religion as a pretext to persue personal and worldly ambitions. Coquille was a moderate, a *Politique*, who detested absolute and despotic power and defended a moderate monarchy insisting that only a limited monarchy could save France from her two greatest enemies: Spain and Rome. - Wormtrack in lower inner blank margin in a part of the book, handwritten ownership entries in blank portions of title-page, some scribbling on front free end-paper.

22 (CORMATIN, P.M.F.D. DE.) Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Chatelet en Portugal, ou se trouvent Des détails très intéressans sur ses Colonies, sur le Tremblement de terre de Lisbonne, sur M. de Pombal et la Cour; revue, corrigé sur le manuscrit, et augmenté de Notes sur la situation actuelle de ce Royaume et de ses Colonies, Par J.Fr. Bourgoing, ci-devant Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République

française 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 République (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 véritable auteur de ce livre est Desotteux, officier de l'état-major de l'armée de Rochambeau, plus connu sous le nom de Cormartin. Le duc du Chatelet n'a jamais été 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.

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

Chez la vefve Musnier, 1649. 12 pp. Bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half black morocco, gilt lettering on spine, marbled boards, top edge gilt.

€ 1800

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

Complete set.

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

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

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

Fourth work: Moreau 821; Sgard 269.

All published.

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

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 829; Sgard 292.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 833; Sgard 299.

All published.

Eighth work: Moreau 835; Sgard 318.

All published.

Ninth work: Moreau 718; Sgard 320.

All published.

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

24 (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.

25 (DAGONEAU, J.) Légende de Domp Claude de Guyse, abbé de Cluny. Contenant ses faits & gestes, depuis sa nativité jusques à la mort du Cardinal de Lorraine, & des moyens tenus pour faire mourir le Roy Charles neuvième, ensemble plusieurs Princes, grands Seigneurs & autres, durant ledit temps. No place (Genève ?), no publisher, 1581. (20), 256 pp. Small 8vo. Nineteenth-century red morocco (Jansenist style binding), spine with raised bands, richly gilt inside dentelles, beautiful marbled paste-downs, all edges gilt, binding signed Thibaron-Joly.

€ 1800

Hauser 1494; Haag, *La France Protestante*, iv, p. 179; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, ix, 635; Adams, D-1; not in BMSTC (French).

The very rare first (?) edition of this protestant work against the De Guise family. Hauser cites other sources who claim there was a 1574 publication entitled "Legende de Saint-Nicaise" with content similar to this book, but, as Hauser states, no-one has seen a copy and he doubts whether that edition really exists at all, something which is confirmed by Haag, in the second edition of his *La France Protestante*, volume 5, columns 15-22. The book is generally attributed to Jean Dagoneau, but has also been attributed to Gilbert Regnault, Seigneur de Vaux.

This satirical and historical work is directed against the De Guise family in general and Claude de Guise in particular. The author poses as defender of the De Guises against horrible accusations, a clever device which allows him to recount all the atrocities that circulated against the De Guises, a catalogue of abductions, poisonings, bastard children and the like. More importantly, it offers also precise and detailed accounts of the persecution of the protestants in the Macon region, accounts that have been praised by Hauser.

The De Guises were an immensely influential factor in French politics, advancing the Catholic cause as well as their own great ambitions. They opposed Catherine de Medici's more tolerant policy towards the protestants while she was the regent of France and their doings eventually provoked the French Wars of Religion; they were also heavily involved in the massacres of Saint-Bartholomew's Day, and played a very important part in French politics in the second half of the 16th century, being the leaders of the Catholics opposing both Henry III and Henry of Navarre and in fact reigning over half of France in the mid 1580s.

The author of this book and his brothers were protestants who greatly suffered in the period thereafter when the persecution of Huguenots was pursued relentlessly. - A very nice copy in red morocco by Thibaron-Joly.

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

€ 800

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

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

Nicolo Donato, prominent member of a family whose members served the Venetian Republic for two centuries. He was a diplomat of great qualities and left this book, in which he treats the art of governing and the qualities required for a statesman, dealing with politics, law, administration, and the like, and which contains a remarkable treatise on public finance: a classification under seven headings, and a statement giving details of public expenditure relating more particularly to the Venetian state. The translation was done by J.B.R. Robinet, who enriched the work with an important corpus of notes, mostly drawn from Montesquieu. - Somewhat browned throughout.

27 (DUBREUIL, S.) *Hommage à la vérité, contre l'oppression, l'injustice et les rapines du Directoire et de ses représentans au Corps-législatif; ou Appel à leur cruauté pour en obtenir la mort. Par une famille de rentiers et créanciers de l'Etat, réduite à l'agonie du désespoir par l'extrême besoin.* (Drop-head title). No place, (1798). 71, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 275

Martin & Walter, 11270; Tourneux, iv, 22565.

One of three different editions (according to Martin & Walter) all published in the same year.

Of Babouvist inspiration. The Dubreuil family had participated in the Babeuf conspiracy.

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

€ 1250

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

First edition, rare.

Dubuat-Nançay (1732-1787), diplomat and historian is seen as one of Cantillon's disciples because of his emphasis upon the standard of living and his treatment of luxury. He differed from Cantillon, however, both in his general philosophy and in his analysis of social problems. Thus he believed that the ruin of France could be averted only through the restoration of a

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

29 (DUBUISSON, P.U.) *Abrégé de la Révolution de l'Amérique Angloise, Depuis le commencement de l'année 1774, jusqu'au premier Janvier 1778. Par M***, Américain. A Paris, Chez Cellot & Jombert, 1778. [2], 452, [4, Privilege du Roi, Fautes à corriger, blank] pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, a nice copy.*

€ 500

Sabin 21037; Leclerc 868; Fay 11; Howes D.528; Monaghan, *French Travellers in the United States*, 580B; Muller 1597; not in Streeter sale; not in Kress; not in INED; Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 74; Echeverria & Wilkie, 778/20; Chadenat i, 813.

First edition of this important work dealing with the War of Independence of the British colonies.

An early French account of the Revolution, published about the time of the French entry into the war on the side of the Americans. "Day-by-day account of events from Gage's arrival at Boston until French recognition" - Howes. The author favours free trade with the American colonies, which had just been officially recognised as an independent state. Pp. 433-450 contain: *Traité d'amitié et de commerce conclu entre le Roi et les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionale, le 6 février 1778* and U.S. Declaration of Independence: *Declaration des Représentans des Treize Provinces-Unies de l'Amérique, assemblées en Congrès-Général, le 4 juillet 1776* (pages 340-351.)

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

€ 900

Conlon 64:768.

First edition and the rare 4to edition.

The Chevalier Eon de Beaumont, after brilliant studies, entered, in 1755, into the services of the King on instigation of the Prince de Conti. What Eon entered into was the 'Secret du Roi, service de renseignements qui, dans l'ombre, doublait la diplomatie officielle.' Thus Eon started out on missions commissioned by the King. After very succesful missions to Russia, and after courageous behaviour during the Seven Year's War, Eon gets slowly on into difficulties with certain circles at the Court, notably Madame de Pompadour, the duc de Praslin and the Comte de Guerchy, 'protégé de Praslin et de la Marquise'. His troubles get worse after rumours that he actually is a woman, and after the death of Louis XV, Louis XVI, informed about the 'Secret du

Roi' wants to see all documents still in the hands of the Chevalier back. The final settlement is that Eon returns as a woman. It is one of the strangest outcomings of ugly negotiations over important and compromising papers and the Chevalier whose financial demands in exchange are exorbitant. Interestingly enough, Eon had dressed and had presented himself as 'Mademoiselle Lea de Beaumont' on his first mission to Russia. - With the bookplates of Lord Lilford and Library Lilford on the front paste-down, and the bookplate of William Hartcup on recto of the first free frontpaper.

31 FIRST INTERNATIONAL - REPERTOIRE international des sources pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux aux XIXe et XXe siècles. - La Première Internationale. Paris, A. Colin, 1958-1963. 3 volumes. xx, 81,(1) pp.; 86, (1) pp.; xix, 223, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers.

€ 75

1. Périodiques 1864-1877. - 2 & 3: Imprimés 1864-1876.

32 FOURIER, CH. (F.M.) Oeuvres complètes. Paris, Librairie Sociétaire, 1841-1845. 6 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines richly gilt with gilt lettering, a very nice copy.

€ 1500

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 8; Del Bo-Gerits, *Supplement*, p. 16.

Second edition, scarce.

1. Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales. Deuxième édition. With 1 folding table. (4), xxxvi, 484 pp.

2-5. Théorie de l'unité universelle (Traité de l'association domestique-agricole). Deuxième édition. With 1 folding table. (4), lxxviii, (2), xlii, 243, (1), 107 pp.; xv, 451 pp.; viii, 593, (1) pp.; xii, 603 pp.

6. Le nouveau monde industriel et sociétaire. Deuxième édition. With two plates. (2), xvi, 489 pp. Del Bo does not mention the plates in vol. 6.

33 FRENCH NAVY - COLLECTION of 4 pieces concerning the French navy, published between 1778 and 1787. 4 pieces. 4to. Disbound.

€ 250

Catalogue général Bibliothèque Nationale: Actes royaux, vi, 41802 & 41847 for the numbers 2 & 4.

Contains:

1. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), portant règlement entre les pêcheurs françois & étrangers de Marseille. Du 20 Mars 1786. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1786. 6 pp.

2. REGLEMENT concernant les élèves de la marine. Du 28 Janvier 1787. De par le Roi (Louis XVI). (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1787. 8 pp.

3. ORDONNANCE de nosseigneurs de l'Amirauté de France, concernant la sûreté des ports, havres & rades du royaume. Extrait des Registres de l'Amirauté de France, du 20 Mars 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 12 pp.

4. EDIT du Roi (Louis XVI) portant suppression du droit d'ancrage sur les navires françois dans les ports du royaume; de celui de lestage & délestage, & autres; des six sols & huit sols pour

livre sur les droits attribués à l'Amiral de France; des quatre deniers pour livre sur le produit des ventes, &c. & qui ordonne qu'il sera procédé à la liquidation des droits qui se perçoivent sur le commerce, la navigation & la pêche nationale, ainsi qu'à la vérification des salaires des officiers des amirautés, & autres frais de justice. Donné à Versailles au mois de Juin 1787. (Drop-head title.) (At end:) Paris, N.H.Nyon, 1787. 12 pp.

34 GANILH, CH. Essai politique sur le revenu public des peuples de l'Antiquité, du Moyen Age, des siècles modernes, et spécialement de la France et de l'Angleterre, depuis le milieu du 15e siècle jusqu'au 19e. A Paris, chez Giguet et Michaud, 1806. 2 volumes. 420 pp.; (4), 503, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, marbled boards, green corners, some offsetting to boards, sprinkled edges.

€ 600

Kress B.5046; Goldsmiths 19270; INED 1953; Humpert 12952; not in Einaudi; Mattioli 1391.
First edition.

Important work 'sur les recettes publiques' which contains a financial history and a theory of tax. 'Cet imporant ouvrage sur les recettes publiques contient une histoire financière et une théorie de l'impôt. Ganilh passe rapidement sur la partie historique et traite de la science du revenu public en 4 livres: législation et administration, dépenses publiques, contributions, comptabilité. En faveur de l'industrie et du bien-être, ainsi que pour une harmonie entre les consommations individuelles et sociales, mais contre le populationnisme agricole et l'impôt direct' (INED). Ganilh (1758-1836) 'was a mercantilist with considerable modifications, due no doubt largely to his extensive acquaintance with the economic literature of his own time' (Palgrave).

35 GEE, J. Considérations sur le commerce et la navigation de la Grande-Bretagne. Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois sur la quatrième édition. A Genève, Chez Antoine Philibert, 1750. - (Followed by:) GRIGNON, (P.C.) Mémoire sur la nécessité et la facilité de rendre navigable la rivière de Marne, depuis Saint Didier jusqu'au dessus de Joinville. A Amsterdam, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Delalain, 1770. 2 works bound in 1 volume. 24, 215, (1) pp.; ix, (1), 201, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, marbled boards, small damage to one compartment on spine.

€ 600

First work: Not in Sabin (see 26828 for the 1749 edition); not in Leclerc; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths (see 8382 for the 1749 edition); Alden & Landis, *European Americana*, 750/136; Echeverria & Wilkie 750/4; Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XII (5).

Second edition, first published in French in 1749.

Translated by J.B. de Secondat, son of Montesquieu. Reviews England's commercial situation, indicating trade carried on with many regions, and includes suggestions for improvement. A large part relates to the trade of the plantations in America and contains discussions of British trade with Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and New England. The first English edition appeared in 1729.

Second work: Not in INED; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

- Tear in titlepage of Grignon repaired.

36 (GIN, P.L.C.) Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. A Genève, 1777. (4), vii, (1, blank), 316 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, corners a bit bumped, some stains, small loss to outer upper margin of rear board.

€ 600

INED 2037 (later edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Mornet, *Les origines intellectuelles de la Révolution*, pp. 217-8; L. Desgraves, *Répertoire des ouvrages et des articles sur Montesquieu*, 1026.

Rare first edition.

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

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

€ 1500

Cohen-de Ricci 447.

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

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

The ideas expressed in the *Lettres d'une Péruvienne* were original because of the feminine perspective and feminine emphasis and in the last quarter of the twentieth century scholarly

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

38 (GRASLIN, J.J.L.) *Essai analytique sur la richesse et sur l'impôt, où l'on réfute la nouvelle doctrine économique qui a fourni à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Limoges les principes d'un programme qu'elle a publié sur l'effet des impôts directs.* Londres (Paris), 1767. (12), xii, 408 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering.

€ 2500

Kress 4142; Goldsmiths 10266; Einaudi 2683; INED 2126; Higgs 4142; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii; Conlon 67:916; Leblanc 139.

The very scarce first edition of one of the most important works written against the physiocrats. 'Graslin's reputation never was what it should have been because he put so much emphasis upon criticism of the Physiocrats -which is in fact the best ever proffered- that his readers were apt to overlook his positive contribution. Actually, his *Essai analytique* presents the outlines of a comprehensive theory of wealth as a theory of total income rather than of income net of all producers expenses including wages -a not inconsiderable improvement considering the role the latter was to play later on. Also he was above his contemporaries insight into the problem of incidence of taxation' (Schumpeter, p. 175). 'In his principal work (the present work) he criticized the physiocratic conceptions of wealth, production and taxation, advocating as preferable to the physiocratic *impôt unique* what amounted to a kind of progressive tax on income' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, p. 315.) 'Graslin was a steady and consistent opponent of the tenets of the Physiocrats on the subject of the produit net and the consequences they deducted from this principle and applied to taxation' (Palgrave, ii, p. 255). - Lightly browned throughout.

39 (GUYON, C.M.) *L'Oracle des nouveaux Philosophes; Pour servir de suite et d'Éclaircissement aux Oeuvres de M. de Voltaire.* A Berne, 1760. - (*Followed by:*) (GUYON, C.M.) *Suite de l'Oracle des nouveaux Philosophes; Pour servir de suite et d'Éclaircissement aux Oeuvres de M. de Voltaire.* A Berne, 1760. 2 volumes. xx, 388 pp.; (4), viii, pp. (387)-888. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, small damage to joint of vol. 1, a very nice copy.

€ 400

Conlon 59:848 (for the first edition of the first volume); the second volume not listed by Conlon. First edition of volume two, second edition of volume one.

Critique of Voltaire's religious and philosophical ideas. Claude Marie Guyon was an ardent defender of the religious faith, worked for the Abbé Desfontaines and his historical and theological works earned him the sarcasm of Voltaire and a pension from the clergy.

40 (HERZEN, A. PSEUD.:) ISKANDER. Kontsy i nachala. S predisloviem avtora. Norrkoeping, Eric Biornström, (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.

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

42 HOMME, L'. *Journal de la démocratie universelle.* Jersey, London, 1853-1856 (Paris, EDHIS, 1977). 132 nrs and 2 supplements, in 1 volume. Large folio. Imitation leather.

€ 400

Numbers 1-53 (30 novembre 1853-29 novembre 1854); numbers 1-53 (6 décembre 1854-28 décembre 1855); numbers 107-132 (1 mars 1856-28 août 1856). The two supplements are to be found after number 45 of the first series and is entitled 'Discours de Victor Hugo prononcé le 27 septembre 1854 sur la tombe du Citoyen Felix Bony, proscrit français, mort à Jersey', the second is to be found after number one of the second series and is entitled 'Discours de Louis Kossuth.' Very well executed reproduction on good paper of the complete text of this famous international journal in a limited edition of 150 copies. The journal was severely prosecuted at the time throughout Europe. The editors were Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat, Pierre Leroux, Ledru-Rollin, Victor Schoelcher for the French, Alexander Herzen for the Russians, Dombrowski, Oborski, Zeno Swietoslawski and Worcel for the Polish, Louis Kossuth and Sandor Teleki for the Hungarians, Mazzini, Mazzolini, Aurelio Saffi for the Italians, W.W. Linton and G. Julian Harney for the English, Geurz for the Germans, and other famous collaborators such as Barbès, Jeanne Deroin, Constantin Pecqueur, etc.

L'Homme was the first international journal and prosecuted in all European countries, it was created at the moment that almost all democratic and socialist journals had disappeared in continental Europe. It is an indispensable source for the revolutionary and socialist movements in the 19th century, linking the 1848 revolution to the birth of the Workers' International in 1864, the revolution of September 1870, and the Commune of Paris.

43 INTERNATIONAL TREATIES - COLLECTION of 5 interesting pieces concerning treaties between France and surrounding countries, 1776-1787. 5 pieces. 4to. Disbound.

€ 400

Catalogue général Bibliothèque Nationale. *Actes royaux*, vi, 38986; 40350; 41797 for the numbers 1, 2 and 5; none of the pieces pertaining to the Netherlands in Knuttel.

Contains:

1. LETTRES patentes du Roi (Louis XVI), portant ratification de la convention entre le Roi & le Prince de Nassau-Weilbourg, concernant les limites de leurs Etats respectifs. Données à Versailles le 7 Février 1776. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1776. 15, (1 blank) pp.
2. RATIFICATION de la Convention conclue entre Sa Majesté (Louis XVI) et le Gouvernement Général des Pays-Bas, relativement aux limites des Etats respectifs. Du 29 Décembre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1780. 18 pp.
3. TRAITE de Paix entre l'Empereur (Joseph II) et les Provinces-Unies. Signé à Fontainebleau le 8 Novembre 1785. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon & N.H. Nyon, 1786. 12 pp.
4. TRAITE d'alliance entre le Roi (Louis XVI) et les Provinces-Unies. Signé à Fontainebleau le 10 novembre 1785. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon & N.H. Nyon, 1786. 7, (1 blank) pp.
5. LETTRES patentes du Roi (Louis XVI), portant abolition du droit d'aubaine en faveur des sujets du Roi d'Angleterre. Données à Versailles le 18 Janvier 1787. (Drop-head title.) (At end:) Paris, N.H. Nyon, 1787. 4 pp.

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

€ 450

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

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

Jobard, 1792-1861, had always been passionately interested in technology, social reform, and patents and copyright. Being himself an inventor and strenuous upholder of the maintenance of copyright, he published, besides many pamphlets on the subject, the above work. 'Si vos nobles efforts n'ont pas répondu à toutes vos espérances, vous ne devez en accuser que la mauvaise constitution de l'industrie, qui livre, de nos jours, le travail et la production à l'anarchie la plus déplorable, déjoue les meilleurs calculs, trompe les plus sages prévisions (.....), au milieu de cette guerre impie de la libre concurrence, qui ravage les pays de liberté, sous le séduisant mais fatal drapeau du laisser faire et laisser passer' (pp. vi-vii). The motto on the titlepage reads: Ne laissez pas tout faire. Ne laissez pas tout passer.

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

45 JOURNAL pour servir à l'histoire du dix-huitième siècle. Contenant les événemens relatifs aux impôts de la subvention territoriale et du timbre proposés à l'enregistrement des Cours souverains de Paris, et retirés ensuite. A Paris, Chez les

Libraires Associés, 1788-1789. With a folding plate (Modèle des coupons d'intérêt). Two volumes. - (*Bound with:*) LE COUP MANQUE, ou Le retour de Troyes. Réflexions sommaires sur le dernier arrêté du Parlement de Paris, en date du 19 Septembre 1787. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) VERMOND, ABBE DE (DUVEYRIER, H.M.N., BARON DE). La dernière édition de la Cour plénière, Héroï-Tragi-Comédie, en Trois Actes et en Prose. A Bavière, Et se trouve A Paris, Chez la veuve Liberté, à l'enseigne de la Révolution, 1788. Three works in four volumes bound in 2. xix, (1), 460 pp.; lii, 464 pp.; 40 pp.; viii, 115 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands and green labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, very lightly rubbed.

€ 800

First work: Hatin 306; *Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*, ii, 784; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Deschiens, *Bibliographie des Journaux*.

First edition. These two volumes were the only ones published although more were announced. Precious collection of documents: arrêtés, remontrances, pleas and other pieces concerning the taxes and the opposition of the parlements, arranged after the various parlements.

'..... le recueil doit réunir les pièces authentiques qui émanent du gouvernement, des Cours souveraines, des tribunaux inférieurs, des municipalités, des assemblées provinciales et des corporations, et qui, reliées par un bref historique, permettront de suivre "le véritable fil de ce qui a produit le nouvel ordre de choses" (*Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*.)

Interesting historical source for the period just preceding the outbreak of the revolution, and includes also pieces of legal interest.

Second work: Conlon 87:306.

First edition.

This second work has been bound after the first volume of the first work.

Third work: I. Page, *French Plays 1701-1840 in the National Library of Australia, A Bibliography*, 530. Published in the year of first publication, but an augmented edition, the edition (first?) listed in Page has 75 pages.

46 KRUL, J.H. Pampiere wereld Ofte Wereldsche Oeffeninge, Waer in begrepen zijn meest alle de Rijmen en Werken van I.H. Krul. Al te zamen door hem verbeterd, en met veel nieuwe Rijmen verrijckt, doorgaens met schoone kopere platen verciert, Afgezondert In Vier Deelen. Tot Amsteldam, (By de Weduwe van Jan Jacobsz Schipper), 1681. With engraved title preceding the printed title, and 92 half-page copperplate engravings after A. van de Venne in the text. Four parts in two volumes, bound in one. (14, including the engraved title), 320 pp.; 447, (5, last blank) pp. 4to. Contemporary blind tooled vellum with raised bands.

€ 1250

Praz 390; Landwehr, *Emblem Books in the Low Countries*, 309.

Third and last edition (first published in 1644) of this collection of amorous, moralizing, and dramatic poetry.

The first print in this work, (on page 11), has been ascribed to Rembrandt for a long time, but consensus now attributes the print to Ferdinand Bol.

Not only of great artistic value because of the fine plates, but also of great literary interest. Some of the plates are by G. Donck after A. van de Venne. There are 43 copperplates of emblematical interest depicting everyday life in the seventeenth century.

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. A real master-piece of the Dutch Golden Age. - Quire I in last part slightly misbound.

47 (LA MOTHE LE VAYER, F. DE.) *Derniers petits traittez en forme de lettres escrites à diverses personnes studieuses*. A Paris, Chez Augustin Courbé, 1660. With engraved printer's mark on title ("curvata resurgo.") [14], 462, [2] pp. 8vo. Contemporary supple vellum.

€ 900

Jammes, *Libertins Érudits*, 220; Tchermersine-Scheler, iii, p. 975; BM STC, *French Books 1601-1700*, L292; Richard H. Popkin, *The History of Scepticism from Erasmus to Descartes*, (New York, 1964), pp. 92-99.

Scarce first edition which is composed of 24 letters to learned friends on various topics: De l'Impiété, Du Sçavoir humain, Du Gouvernement politique, Des Doutes raisonnez, De la connoissance des choses divines, etc.

François de la Mothe le Vayer (1588-1672), French skeptical philosopher. He was a prominent figure in avant-garde circles in Paris -in the group around Montaigne's adopted daughter, Mlle. de Gournay; in the group of *libertins érudits* with Naudé, Guy Patin, Diodati, and Gassendi; in the scientific group around Mersenne; and in the literary world of Molière and Cyrano de Bergerac. La Mothe Le Vayer's skepticism represents perhaps the most extreme type of antirationalism in the seventeenth century. He continually offered a wealth of evidence to show the variations in human moral behavior, the diversity of man's religious beliefs and practices, the vanity of scientific study, and the virtues of skepticism. La Mothe le Vayer's anti-intellectual and destructive attack on human rational knowledge (presented almost obliviously to the scientific revolution going on around him, and especially to the achievements of René Descartes) and his appeal to faith, carried the Montaignian position to an absurd extreme. He has therefore been often seen as a pure libertine undermining all bases for religious belief. He was either a sincere Christian skeptic or a secret atheist undermining confidence in all views and beliefs. He was still an important figure in Bayle's time and has a lemma devoted to him in Bayle's great dictionary. - Manuscript ex-libris (repeated three more times) in blank portions of title (P. Penon), very light stain at top of first 18 pages, last page of the preliminaries contains the errata, a very nice copy with good margins.

48 (LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, F. DE.) *Memoires de M.D.L.R. Sur les Brigues à la mort de Louys XIII. Les guerres de Paris & de Guyenne, & la Prison des Princes. Apologie pour Monsieur de Beaufort. Memoires de Monsieur de la Chastre. Articles dont sont convenus Son Altesse Royale & Monsieur le Prince pour l'expulsion du Cardinal Mazarin. Lettre du Cardinal à Monsieur de Brienne*. A Cologne (Bruxelles), Chez Pierre van Dyck (François Foppens), 1662. (4), 400 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed.

€ 750

Brunet iii, col. 848; Willems 1997; Rahir 3104; Tchemerzine-Scheler, p. 25-27; Marchand, J., *Bibliographie générale raisonnée de la Rochefoucauld*, 3.

One of three editions: rather complicated bibliographically: this copy is partly in conformity with the work described on p. 25 in Tchemerzine-Scheler: the title-page is identical but the errors in numbering are not present with the exception of the second one; the work is partly in conformity with the copy described on p. 27: the same errors in pagination, but the title-page is not identical to our copy; according to Rahir this copy is the third edition, according to Willems this is the first edition, one of the copies without the errata-leaf, and according to Marchand this is the "seconde édition originale".

The book was printed in Brussels by Foppens, it contains, after the title, "Le Libraire au Lecteur" in which text mention is made of the errors in the text due to the haste with which the book is given to the public, followed by the *Memoires de la Rochefoucauld*, p. 21: Guerre de Paris; p. 100: Retraite de Monsieur de Longueville en son Gouvernement de Normandie, pendant la guerre de Paris, 1649; p. 115: Recapitulation de ce que dessus Avec la prison des Princes; p. 149: Ce qui se passa depuis la prison des Princes Jusqu'à la guerre de Guyenne; p. 189: Guerre de Guyenne, et la derniere de Paris; p. 257: Apologie ou deffence de Monsieur de Beaufort; Contre la Cour, la Noblesse & le Peuple; p. 277: Memoires de Monsieur de la Chastre Sur ce qui s'est passé à la fin de la vie de Louys XIII & au commencement de la Regence; p. 385: Lettre escrite à Monsieur de Brienne, dont il est parlé dans la Relation; p. 387: Articles & conditions dont S.A.R & M. le Prince sont convenus pour l'expulsion du C. Mazarin, en consequence des Declarations du Roy, & des Articles des Parlemens de France; p. 394: Lettre de Monsieur le Cardinal Mazarin à Monsieur de Brienne.

The famous memoirs about the civil wars in France during the minority of Louis XVI clandestinely published by La Rochefoucauld (1613-80), best known for his *Maxims*. The author joined the aristocratic anarchy of the Fronde, and took part in the sieges of Paris and Mardyke.

- Bookplate on front paste-down.

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

€ 200

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

Rare first edition.

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

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

50 (LAVOISIER, A.L.) Rapport sur la Caisse d'Escompte, fait à l'Assemblée nationale, le 4 Décembre (1789) par ses commissaires. (Drop-head title). (Paris, 1789). With three tables, of which 2 on 1 folding leaf. 56 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 600

Kress B.1553; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 4742; Stourm, p. 173; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 1914; Tourneux, iii, 13715; Duveen & Klickstein 251.

First edition.

This interesting report details the continuous pressure on the Caisse which the government maintained during 1788-1789 to make ever increasing funds available to them -against the judgement of the administrators of that body and, eventually, against its clearly defined statutes (Duveen & Klickstein).

51 (LEVESQUE DE POUILLY, L.J.) *Theorie des sentimens agréables, où après avoir indiqué les règles que la nature suit dans la distribution du plaisir, on établit les principes de la théologie naturelle, et ceux de la philosophie morale.* A Paris, Chez Debure père, 1774. With engraved frontispiece and 2 engraved folding plates. xxxii, 352, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, a very, very good copy.

€ 450

Schosler, p. 114; *Bibliothèque Voltaire*, 2111; *Dictionnaire des Journalistes 1600-1789*, 516; Cohen, *Livres à Gravures*, 989.

First published in 1736, this is the 5th and best edition of this famous work, enlarged with the *Eloge historique de l'auteur* (by the abbé de Saulx), and two discourses the author had held in Reims and which also contains his description of an antique monument found in Reims.

The content of this work is described in Michaud as 'le dessein de Levesque est de prouver que le bonheur est dans la pratique des devoirs.' Levesque was born in Reims, where he studied at the local university. He went to Paris to continue his studies, especially philosophy, and it was there that he started working on Newton's famous *Principia*. At the age of 22 he tried to explain the difficulties of Newton's famous work and make it accessible to readers. He lived for a year in London, was a friend of Voltaire and Bolingbroke, whom he introduced to a French audience, and he received David Hume in Reims, one of Hume's first intellectual contacts in France. - With manuscript ex-libris on title-page: Petit Thouars: Georges Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1724-1794) lieutenant and commander of the city and castle of Saumur.

52 (LINGUET, S.N.H.) *Théorie des loix civiles, ou principes fondamentaux de la société.* Tome Premier [- Tome Second.] A Londres, 1767. 2 volumes. (4), 496 pp.; (4), 528 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers, some minor defects to joints but a very nice copy.

€ 900

Conlon 67:1044; Einaudi 3420; Goldsmiths 10377; Higgs 4251; INED 2930; Kress 6459.

Usually described as the first edition, this probably is the second edition, preceded, in the same year, by an edition set from different type, having a different pagination and collation, and with errata. It still remains a scarce and important book by this predecessor of Marx.

The *Théorie des Loix civiles* is Linguet's Magnum Opus in which he refocused earlier reflections on history, retrospective cultural anthropology, law, political economy, and public administration, and integrated them into a theory of the origins of society, the organization of its institutions and cultural superstructures, and the dynamics and directions of its development. It is a refutation of Montesquieu and the Physiocrats, and one of the major achievements of early socialist thinking. Linguet's book was highly praised by Marx,

particularly because of the thesis Linguet developed in the second book, 'On the Origin of Laws.' Linguet wrecked Montesquieu's illusory 'Esprit des Lois' with a single word: the 'esprit des lois is property.'

'Moreover, occupying himself almost entirely with the fate of living people, workers and peasants, and analyzing the mechanism of their condition, Linguet stands much nearer to the modern industrial socialists than to the first French socialist school, and he is one of the few writers before 1789 of whom could be said with good reason that he is more a predecessor of Karl Marx than an ancestor of Fourier or Cabet!' (Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 288-305).

In Linguet's perception that economic facts are more important in the life of the individual than political background Linguet was far in advance of any other thinker of his age. When in his *Théorie des Loix civiles*, perhaps his most important work, he declared that men could not be really free if "they must go upon their knees to a rich man to gain from him permission to increase his wealth," he was crudely foreshadowing the doctrine of surplus value. His fame died before him, but his ideas had an important influence on Karl Marx (see *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, vol 9, pp. 488-489).

53 LO FASO PIETRASANTA, DOMENICO ANTONIO. Memoria al Parlamento di Domenico Lo Faso e Pietrasanta, Duca di Serradifalco Dove ragionandosi intorno i mezzi di recare a sollecito compimento le strade principali del regno, si espone un progetto di nuova arganizzazione per lo accurato regolamento delle opere. In Palermo, Dalla Reale Stamperia, 1814. With charming title vignette, head- and tailpieces. 60, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 300

First edition.

Memoir of the Duca di Serradifalco to increase the ways of communication and transportation in Sicily to further the development of the Sicilian economy. This little book is lacking in all the economic and sicilian bibliographies consulted. - Last three leaves with a small stain in upper inner margin.

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

€ 5500

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

First Italian edition, rare.

A very good copy of this handsomely printed book translating John Locke's *Some Considerations of the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money* (1692) and *Further Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money* (1695), the only early translation of Locke's papers on money, based on the folio *Works* of 1740, and is furnished with extensive footnotes by

the translators Giovanni Pagnini and Angelo Tavanti. At the end of the second volume is a 116 pages essay by Pagnini on the correct price and value of money entitled *Essay on the just price of things, the correct value of money and on the trade of the Romans*. Pagnini was destined to become one of the major economic historians in the eighteenth century with the publication of his *History of the tithe* in 1765-66.

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

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

56 MABLY, (G. BONNOT DE.) Observations sur l'histoire de France. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Genève, Par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1765. 2 volumes. xx, 453, (1) pp.; viii, 427, (1) pp. 12mo Contemporary marbled covers, uncut, small loss of paper at foot of volume two, a nice uncut copy.

€ 450

Peignot 276; Tchemerzine-Scheler 250; Monod 1017; Conlon 65:1037.

Original edition.

Audacious defence of equal rights. The author 'louait les Francs d'avoir affranchi les Gaulois du joug romain et représentait Charlemagne comme un souverain constitutionnel. Ces principes

trop audacieux affrayèrent le gouvernement, qui proscrivit sévèrement le livre' (Belin, *Le mouvement philosophique*, i, p. 182).

Gabriel Bonnot de Mably (1709-1785), French historian, moralist and political philosopher. After he retired Mably began to produce a number of works, most of which were oriented about the purpose of ameliorating the contemporary evils of France but which carried him into widely ramified branches of social and political philosophy. His works plainly reveal his intimate acquaintance with the thought of Plato, Cicero, Locke, and his brother Condillac. Although he firmly believed that political and legal equality had no meaning without economic equality, Mably cannot, however, be classed as a communist, although he is frequently so regarded and although he actually inspired Babeuf. He believed communism to be the ideal system and posited the possibility that it had existed in the primitive state of man. But a quality of realism and an inclination toward the evolutionary standpoint prevented him from espousing any political system which failed to take full account of human nature and of the peculiar history and customs of the people concerned.

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

€ 500

First edition.

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

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

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

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

€ 250

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

First edition.

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

60 MILLIET, P. *Une famille de républicains fouriéristes*. Les Milliet. Paris, Giard et Brière, 1915-1916. With numerous plain and coloured illustrations. 2 volumes. 404 pp.; 271 pp. 4to. Sewn, original printed covers, front cover of vol. 1 discoloured, spines very lightly damaged, uncut.

€ 450

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 95; Le Quillec, 1716.

Second edition, containing a new chapter (XII) not previously published, and the first illustrated edition.

Sumptuous publications on the cultural and social life of a Fourierist family. The period covered is from shortly before the 1848 revolution upto 1880. The second volume deals extensively with the Paris Commune.

The author, Paul Milliet, was the son of a Fourierist poet, Félix Milliet, who went into exile in 1851 after the coup d'état and settled in Geneva with his son Paul. Paul Milliet was a painter and decorator, writer and archaeologist. He decorated the ceiling of the Grand Théâtre in Geneva and also worked on the decorations of various official French buildings (among which work in the Hôtel de Ville of Paris). He was a Lieutenant during the Paris Commune, condemned in absence, amnesty in 1879. The present work is a family history depicting the life of his parents and others through the 19th century, the revolutions, republican movements, and the various utopian thinkers, of whom Fourier was an inspiration to his father.

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

€ 1200

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

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

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

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

62 (MIRABEAU, V. DE RIQUETTI DE.) *L'Ami du peuple, ou Essai sur une matiere importante*. A Hambourg, Chez Chrétien Herold, 1764. [4], 424 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, a very nice copy.

€ 500

Conlon 64:43; not in Higgs, Goldsmiths', Kress, Einaudi, Mattioli, INED.

Very rare and lacking in all bibliographies. Conlon cites as source *Biblioteca Casanatense*, Rome and gives no further locations. Very rare counterfeit edition of the famous *Théorie de l'Impôt*, "..... bible de la Physiocratie, écrite en étroite collaboration avec Quesnay" (*Pierre de Boisguilbert ou la Naissance de l'Économie Politique*, (Paris, INED, 1966), p. 556.)

"Cet ouvrage fort rare est une contrefaçon de la *Théorie de l'Impôt* de Mirabeau: allusions de Mirabeau à Boisguilbert" ("Boisguilbert parmi Nous," *Actes du Colloque International de Rouen* (22-23 mai 1975), présentés par Jacqueline Hecht, Paris, INED, 1989, p. 530, note 94.)

"Ouvrage fort rare, non cité par Barbier, et qui se ne trouve pas à la Bibliothèque nationale. Cet *Ami du Peuple* est tout bonnement une contrefaçon du célèbre ouvrage de Mirabeau, *Théorie de l'Impôt*, dont la parution en 1760 avait entraîné le bref exil de l'auteur. Le plagiaire anonyme, après s'être inspiré du titre de *l'Ami des Hommes*, reprend fidèlement le plan de Mirabeau en neuf entretiens, terminés par un résumé. Il conclut, à son exemple, sur la nécessité de purger notre langue du mot odieux de "financier."

Les allusions à Boisguilbert et les références au *Détail de la France* se retrouvent dans le cours de l'ouvrage" (*Pierre de Boisguilbert ou la Naissance de l'Économie Politique*, (Paris, INED, 1966), p. 508.) - A very nice copy.

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

€ 1500

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

Scarce first edition.

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

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

64 MORALE, LA, des anciens Philosophes. Par le marquis D'****. A Berne, De la Société Typographique, 1770. (2), 142 (misnumbered 140) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum over boards, title piece missing.

€ 300

Conlon 70: 373.

First edition.

Delivers in a large number of short chapters in abbreviated form the "moral of the ancient philosophers": Pythagoras, Heraclites, Socrates, Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Antisthenes, Diogenes, Aristippus, Zeno, Seneca, Epictetus, Confucius, Thomasius, Mohammed, etc. - Quire Y loose.

65 MORELET, A. Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale, l'île de Cuba et le Yucatan Tome Premier [- Tome Second.] Paris, Gide et J. Baudry, 1857. With 2 pages of music, a very large folding lithographed map of Yucatan, Guatemala and Cuba, coloured in outline, each chapter headed by a nice wood-engraved illustration. Two volumes in one. [4], 337, [3, blank, table, blank] pp.; [4] 323, [3, Note sur la Carte du Voyage, table, blank] pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, spine with raised bands, all edges gilt.

€ 2250

Chadenat 2706 ("Ouvrage recherché et devenu rare"); Sabin 50591; Howgego, 1800-1850, M56; not in Leclerc; not in Muller.

First edition of this important account of a voyage to Central America and Cuba by the French naturalist and traveller Pierre-Marie-Arthur Morelet (1809-1892).

"In 1846 Morelet visited isolated regions of Guatemala and Yucatan which had not been described for many years" (Howgego). He was the first to explore the vast territory of Guatemala, which was inhabited by the Itzas and the Locadons, describing his observations and experiences extensively.

Morelet begins with the description of his voyage from France to Central America and his first expeditions into the tropics, other chapters are devoted to Cuba, Havana and the Isla de Juventud (Isle of Pines), Guatemala, the indigenous populations, ancient ruins (Palenque), forests, mountains, lagoons, as well as other extensive geographical, ethnological and archeological observations. At the end of volume two, pages 316-319, in his report to the Paris Académie des Sciences (February 1850), Morelet indicated he had deposited at the museum 90 plants, 150 species of molluscs which were described for the first time, 32 unknown fish species, 104 reptiles, 70 birds and 57 mammals. - A very nice copy of this scarce work.

66 MOUNIER, (J.J.) *Recherches sur les causes qui ont empêché les François de devenir libres, et sur les moyens qui leur restent pour acquérir la liberté.* A Genève, et se trouve à Paris, chez Gattey; A Lyon, chez Maire de Mars; A Bordeaux, chez Bergeret, 1792. 2 volumes in one. (2), xvi, 304 pp.; viii, 295 pp. 8vo. Sewn in contemporary wrappers, paper label on spine with handwritten title, a bit rubbed, an uncut copy.

€ 600

Martin & Walter 25395.

First edition.

Mounier gained prominence as a leader of the Revolution of 1788 in the Dauphiné and as one of the more influential leaders of the Estates General and the National Constituent Assembly in the summer of 1789. He was a constitutional monarchist and as long as he thought the Revolution was taking France toward his ideal, he was a revolutionary. He was the proposer of the Tennis Court Oath, rejoiced at the 14 July uprising and the storming of the Bastille; and his wording of the first three articles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man was accepted by the Assembly.

'Mounier, in 1788 the leader of a great popular movement, a year later was merely representative of what was condemned as a revolutionary wing of the Assembly' (Cobban, *Aspects of the French Revolution*.) Later the author had to take refuge in Switzerland, England, Italy and Germany. From 1805 onwards he served in the council of State under Napoleon I.

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

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond.

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

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

68 NAVARRE, (J.) Discours qui a remporté le prix, par le jugement de l'Académie des Jeux Floraux en l'Année M.D.CC.LXIII, sur ces paroles: Quel seroit en France le Plan d'Etude le plus avantageux? No place, (1763). 72 pp. 12mo. Modern boards with red label and gilt lettering.

€ 200

Conlon 63:1156.

First edition of this educational treatise outlining in detail subjects to be taught and even giving lists of authors and titles to be studied.

Navarre, member of the 'congrégation de la Doctrine Chrétienne', was awarded for this essay. 'On trouve dans cet écrit quelques idées qu'on ne s'attendrait pas à rencontrer sous la plume d'un religieux, et qui montrent que les Pères de la Doctrine, comme ceux de l'Oratoire, osaient se montrer novateurs en éducation' (Buisson, *Dictionnaire de Pédagogie*, vol 2, p. 2013).

69 NEGOCIATIONS relatives à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV; ou Correspondances, mémoires et actes diplomatiques concernant les prétentions et l'avènement de la maison de Bourbon au trône d'Espagne. Accompagnés d'un texte historique et précédés d'une introduction par M. Mignet. Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1835-1842. 4 volumes. (8), xcix, (1, blank), 552 pp.; (4), 650 pp.; (4), 714 pp.; (4), 712 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, spines richly gilt with raised bands, marbled boards, corners (Collection de documents inédits sur l'histoire de France).

€ 700

A. Franklin, *Les sources de l'histoire de France*, pp. 172-175.

First edition.

Important and rare work covering the years upto 1679 and dealing with the Spanish successions and the claims of the Bourbons to the trône giving correspondance, memoirs and diplomatic papers, etc. etc.

70 NOUVELLES recherches sur la France, ou Recueil des mémoires historiques sur quelques provinces, villes et bourgs du Royaume. Ouvrage qui peut servir de supplément à l'État de la France de M. de Boulainvilliers, & à la description du Royaume par M. Piganiol. A Paris, Chez Herissant fils, 1766. 2 volumes. xii, (4), 528 pp.; (8), 530, (2, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, red edges, slightly worn.

€ 750

Conlon 66:949 (under Hérissant); Kress S.4454; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Interesting collection dealing principally with numerous cities and villages (such as Annonay, Avalon, Avesnes, Bourg de Charenton, Mantes, Milly-en-Gatinois, Montargis, etc., etc., their history, culture, natural history, wine production, etc.) and important persons in the kingdom of France. According to the 'Avertissement', the work is based on material not used in the 1768-1778 edition of Lelong's *Bibliothèque Historique*, also published by Hérissant. Much material for

that work was obtained through correspondance with 'des sociétés savantes' but Lelong did not use all of it. Quérard lists the work under Fevret de Fontette.

71 (NOVI DE CAVEIRAC, J.) Apologie de Louis XIV, et de son Conseil sur la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes pour servir de réponse à la lettre d'un patriote sur la tolérance civile des protestans de France avec une dissertation sur la journée de la S. Barthelemi. (Paris?), 1758. Vignette on title. (2), vi, (4), 565, (1, advertishment), lxxiii, (1, blank), (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 500

INED 3400bis; Higgs 1869; Perry, *From Theology to History*, appendices 11 (listing a 12mo edition only); Sauvy, *Quelques démographes ignorés*, 362 ff; Conlon 58:966; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition. According to Sauvy the work was originally published as *Paradoxes intéressans sur la cause et les effets de la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, le dépopulation et la repopulation du royaume, l'intolérance civile et rigoureuse d'un gouvernement, pour servir* and 'sur certains exemplaires, le titre est modifié *Apologie de Louis XIV.*' According to Conlon however, the *Paradoxes intéressans....* is the re-edition of the present work.

Caveirac, fanatically intolerant, furnished the Bishops of Languedoc, consulted by Voyer d'Argenson, with the arguments calculated to reject the alleviation of the fate of the Protestants. The principal reason given for this softening being the depopulation and impoverishment which resulted from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the abbot was led to study the general problem of depopulation and he did so with care. We find ourselves, then, not before a scholar seeking truth, but before an advocate seeking the argument necessary for a demonstration" (Sauvy, op.cit, our translation).

'L'auteur fait un grand étalage d'érudition et de science en matière d'économie politique. La *Dissertation* offre des recherches curieuses' (Michaud). The *Lettre d'un patriote* was written by Antoine Court. - Very good copy.

72 (ORLEANS, L.P.A. D') De la situation des Ouvriers en Angleterre. Mémoire présenté à la commission d'enquête sur les conditions du travail par M. le Comte de Paris. Paris, Michel Lévy frères, Librairie Nouvelle, 1873. With tables in the text. (4), 297, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 275

Einaudi 4221.

First edition.

Louis-Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, Orleanist pretender and publicist. He became heir to the throne of Louis-Philippe in 1842. After the fall of the Second Empire in 1870 he sought fusion with the Bourbon house in which understanding Chambord would be the pretender with the count of Paris as his successor. Chambord consistently rejected. In 1886 the count was expelled and from then on lived in England until his death.

This work deals among others with the wages of the working classes, Trade Unions, strikes, institutions founded for the betterment of the conditions of the working class, legal initiatives seeking the same such as the Enabling Act and the General Benefit Act, education of the children, salubrity, sanitary conditions, etc., etc. - First and last leaves with some spotting.

With handwritten and signed dedication by the author to C. Fortescue (?) on the half-title and the bookplate of Barlingford on front paste-down.

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

After his mystical experience Pascal brought into this new existence "the gift of concrete precision which was the mark of his genius. The *Lettres Provinciales* are masterpieces of both the *esprit de géométrie* and the *esprit de finesse*. The first carried to the extreme the demands of a morality that was sincerely Christian and did not permit of serving two masters at the same time; the second unmasked one by one the abstract formulae, seemingly framed for juridical and secular purposes, behind which lay hidden the complaisance of the casuists. He forced the faithful Christian to scrutinize his own conscience, laying bare the depths of desire and the libido which testifies to the persistence of the original sin. (.....) If the influence of Pascal, which has been decisive in the history of positive science, in the history of French literature and in the history of Christian thought, continues to be felt in our own days, the reason is that no work invites us more to pass beyond discursive abstractions and to uncover by direct contact with the realities of nature and of the soul the springs of vivifying intuition (Léon Brunschvicg in ESS, vol 12, pp. 7-8).

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

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

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

€ 450

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

First (and only ?) edition.

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

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

€ 750

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

All published.

Edited by E. Vermersch, A. Humbert and M. Vuillaume. Complete collection of this immensely popular journal, which had a very substantial distribution.

76 POULLAIN, H. *Traité de monnoyes*. A Paris, Chez Frederic Léonard, 1709. (22), 454, (48) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands,

gilt triple fillets on both sides, all edges gilt, head and foot of spine somewhat damaged, corners bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 650

Kress 2630; Goldsmiths 4575; Einaudi 4510; INED 3650bis; Stourm, p. 42; not in NEHA.

Second edition, partly original, augmented by Le Verrier: 'La première édition de ce traité a parue en 1617. Celle de 1709, publiée par les soins de M. Le Verrier, est augmentée de diverses pièces qui lui donnent de l'intérêt' (Brunet, iv, 849).

Originally published in 1617 'et qui dans la suite est devenu si rare, qu'il est tout presque impossible de le trouver.' The editor has added to this edition 'quelques autres traités du même auteur qui n'avaient pas encore parus' et 'qui étaient restés entre les mains de Monsieur Poullain de Beaumont, son arrière petit-fils.' Collection of reports on money presented to Sully by Poullain. '..... cet auteur est donc le seul qui ait entrepris de montrer tout ce qui qu'il faut observer en France pour y entretenir abondamment les monnayes du pays, pour y attirer celles des pays étranger' (INED).

77 PROCES de Armand Laity, ex-lieutenant d'artillerie, ancien élève de l'École Polytechnique, accusé devant la Cour des Pairs du crime d'attentat contre la sûreté de l'État, comme auteur de l'écrit intitulé: Relation historique des événemens du 30 Octobre 1836. Le prince Napoléon à Strasbourg. Contenant: Faits préliminaires; arrestation de Laity, perquisitions, saisies, réquisitoires, interrogatoires, rapport, arrêt d'accusation, etc. Débats, interrogatoires, réquisitoire, défenses, répliques, arrêt. Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. - (Followed by:) PROCES et acquittement du National, poursuivi pour avoir défendu l'égalité, les droits de l'armée, la loi, contre le privilège et le régime des ordonnances: contenant l'article incriminé, les débats, le réquisitoire, la plaidoirie et la réplique de Me Michel (de Bourges). Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. - (Followed by:) PROCES DE HUBER et de ses co-accusés devant la Cour d'Assises de la Seine, contenant les débats, l'acte d'accusation, les interrogatoires, les dépositions des témoins, le réquisitoire, les plaidoiries, les répliques et l'arrêt de condamnation. Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. 3 works bound in 1 volume. 114, (2) pp.; 40 pp.; 112, (4) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine "Procès Politiques de 1838."

€ 450

1: Armand Laity was one of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte's partners in the attempt to raise the garrison at Strasbourg in 1836. In 1838 he published an apologetic account of it and was almost immediately arrested by the government, sentenced to 5 years in prison and one franc fine for every copy printed, in all 10,000 francs.

2: *Le National* was an important revolutionary and republican newspaper of the Restoration, the July Monarchy, and the Second Republic. It was founded by Adolphe Thiers, François-Auguste Mignet and Armand Carrel with the express purpose of overthrowing not merely the Polignac government but the Bourbon dynasty. *Le National* was among only four newspapers that continued publication despite the July Ordinances.

3: Aloysius Huber was a socialist conspirator and member of secret societies during the July Monarchy, and a leader of political clubs during the Second Republic. He was influenced by the theories of the socialist Pierre Leroux and quite active during the 1830 Revolution. Disappointed by the results of the revolution, he joined the Society of the Rights of Man and was sentenced to five years in prison for complicity in the Neuilly plot. Freed by the amnesty of 1837, he left for London but soon returned to Paris and was again put in jail, this time for

conspiracy to assassinate the king. - The original covers of the second and third work have been preserved. Nice clean copies.

78 (QUESNAY DE SAINT-GERMAIN, R.F.) *Projet d'instructions et pouvoirs généraux et spéciaux, à donner par les communes des pays d'élection, à leurs députés aux Etats-Généraux, convoqués à Versailles pour le 27 avril 1789.* A Philadelphie (Paris), 1789. 68 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 350

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Martin & Walter 28440.

Second edition, with the errata corrected.

Grandson of François Quesnay, the author provides a model for the 'cahiers de doléances' entirely based on physiocratic theories. Colonies are being dealt with on page 22 ff.

79 RECUEIL A-Z, &. (Publié par G.L. Pérau, A.G. Meusnier de Querlon, B. Mercier de Saint-Léger, J. de le Porte, E. de Barbazan, B.C. Graillard de Graville). Fontenoy, Luxembourg, Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, 1745-1762. All title-pages printed in red, each letter has its own title-page. 24 volumes in 12. (2), iv, (2), 224 pp.; (4), 222 (misnumbered 112) pp.; (iv), (4), 207, (1) pp.; (6), 247, (1) pp.; (2), 265, (5) pp.; (2), ii, (2), 195, (1) pp.; (2), 248, (2) pp.; (2) 236, (2) pp.; (2), 209, (3) pp.; (2), 209, (7) pp.; (2), 235, (3) pp.; (2), 235, (3) pp.; (2), 227, (5) pp.; (2), 226, (2) pp.; (2), 218 (misnumbered 219), (4) pp.; (2), 216, (2) pp.; (2), 226, (2) pp.; (2), 214, (2) pp.; (2), 235, (3) pp.; (2), 256, (4) pp.; (2), 239, (1) pp.; (2), 219, (5) pp.; (2), 210, (6) pp.; (2), 197, (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, some minor defects, a number of volumes with stains on front and/or rear cover, overall a good copy.

€ 2000

Echeverria & Wilkie 752/8 (second volume only); *European Americana*, 745/183; Sabin 68417; Muller 2942; not in Howes; not in Leclerc; not in JFBL; Tchemerzine-Scheler, i, 434; *Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*, ii, 1160.

First edition.

Includes in vol B the *Mémoire sur la Louisiane ou Mississipi* (pp. 123-176) which contains various references to English settlements and colonies to the east and northeast and which was published in this collection only. The collection includes many interesting and rare pieces relating to 16th and 17th century history, politics, diplomatic correspondance, royal acts, French regional history, European history and contains furthermore miscellaneous pieces. Most of the pieces printed in this collection remained unknown upto then, and are not to be found elsewhere: as Hatin, p. 61, writes: "compilation historique ayant pour objet de conserver à la postérité des pièces importantes, rares, et qui, étant détachées, séparées et en très petit-nombre, eussent été en danger de se perdre." The majority of the texts collected here are of historical nature and are for the most part from the period 1580-1620 while the entire collection moves between the dates 1547-1751. Occasionally they are grouped around a theme such as duels or the struggle between the De Guises and the Kings of Navarre. A very interesting and scarce collection. - Copy from the Bibliothèque de Belay.

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

€ 600

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

Third edition, revised, corrected and augmented.

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

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

€ 800

Bourgeois & André 797.

Important French autobiography and important historical account on the period of the Fronde.

François Paul de Gondy, Cardinal de Retz, (born September 1613, Montmirail, France-died August 24, 1679, Paris), one of the leaders of the aristocratic rebellion known as the Fronde (1648-53), whose memoirs remain a classic of 17th-century French literature.

While still a student, he sympathized with the opposition to Cardinal de Richelieu, chief minister of Louis XIII from 1624 to 1642, who sought to weaken the power of the nobility. In 1643 Gondy was ordained a priest and was appointed coadjutor (acting deputy and successor-designate) to his uncle, Jean-François de Gondy, who was the archbishop of Paris.

Gondy received the opportunity to play a major political role with the outbreak of the Fronde, a rebellion against the government of Anne of Austria (who was regent for her son, Louis XIV) and her chief minister, the Italian-born Cardinal Mazarin. Throughout the Fronde, Gondy worked primarily to advance his own interests, shifting his allegiance between the rebels and the government. During an interlude in the civil war he was persuaded to support the government's arrest of the powerful Prince de Condé in January 1650. But, reversing his position and that of his followers, he helped obtain the release of Condé and the temporary exile of Mazarin (February 1651). In an attempt to win his support, Anne nominated Gondy to the cardinalate on September 22, 1651. His nomination was accepted by Pope Innocent X on February 19, 1652, and from that time Gondy styled himself Cardinal de Retz. But his political maneuvering cost him his popularity in Paris, while the government mistrusted him and waited for revenge.

After the end of the Fronde, and with the government victorious, and unable to gain favour with King Louis XIV, Retz lived away from court, on his estates or in his French abbeys. Claiming a religious conversion, he lived his last years in penance. Retz's *Mémoires*, written during his retirement, is an account of his life to 1655 and contains a description of his role in the events of the Fronde, portraits of contemporaries, and maxims drawn from his experiences. The Florentine banking family of the Gondi had been introduced into France by Catherine de' Medici; Catherine offered Jérôme (Girolamo) de Gondi in 1573 the château that he made the nucleus of the Château de Saint-Cloud; his hôtel in the Faubourg Saint-Germain of Paris became the Hôtel de Condé in the following generation. The Gondi acquired great estates in Brittany and became connected with the noblest houses of the kingdom. François Paul de Gondi had little influence under Richelieu, used his later influence against Mazarin which in turn helped lead to the outbreak of the Fronde.

82 REYBAUD, (M.R.) *Études sur les réformateurs contemporains ou socialistes modernes*. Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen. [Volume two: La société et le socialisme - Les communistes - Les Chartistes - Les Utilitaires - Les Humanitaires.] Paris, Guillaumin, 1840-1843. 2 volumes in 1. xi, (1), (5)-404 (misnumbered 402) pp.; (4), iii, (1), 411 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettered label, marbled boards, rear joint and top of spine skillfully repaired.

€ 250

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

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

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

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

83 RHODES, DE PLAISANCE, J.B. *La Paix universelle, ou le Mariage philosophique du commerce avec l'agriculture et sa famille entière, Reposant sur l'Empire universel des intimes et légitimes liaisons qui existent naturellement entre la nature, l'homme, l'agriculture, les arts, les sciences, les commerces, les gouvernans, les potentats, les nations, l'ensemble des sociétés civilisées, en un mot, entre les principales et fondamentales bases qui soutiennent, aliementent et perpétuent le majestueux et systématique édifice de la civilisation et du pacte social*. A Tarbes, chez R. Lagarrique, Août 1830. 95, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards, gilt lettering, original printed covers preserved.

€ 250

Goldsmiths 26117; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

The author published a number of tracts on agriculture in 1822. The greater part of the work details the situation after the 'Philosophical marriage between commerce and agriculture': 'Les droits respectifs de ces nouveaux époux', 'Leur langage', 'Leur éducation', 'Leurs lois fondamentales', etc.

84 RICHER, E. Histoire du syndicat d'Edmond Richer. Par Edmond Richer lui-même. A Avignon, Chez Alexandre Girard, 1753. (4), 419, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering and red edges.

€ 350

Bourgeois & André 4473; Conlon 53:1005.

First edition, published posthumously, of this rare exposition of the theories of the freedom of the Gallican church, the authority of the King, and the independence of their spiritual authorities. Very interesting especially for the democratic theories which sound rather modern.

'Pour Richer, la puissance d'ordonner et d'édicter des lois infaillibles n'appartient pas à un seul, mais à toute l'Église universelle. L'exercice de ce pouvoir est conféré, en dehors du corps des fidèles, à la communauté des pasteurs Le premier ordre, celui des évêques, est supérieur au second, celui des prêtres. Mais ces derniers ne sont pas soumis à une obéissance totale envers le pape et les prélats: réunis en synodes ils participent et collaborent au gouvernement des diocèses' (Bourgeois & André).

Edmond Richer (1559-1631) published his controversial *Libellus de ecclesiastica et politica potestate* in 1611. The problems the work provoked led to his disposition in 1612 and he lived in exile thereafter. In this exile he wrote the present work in which he 'donna la forme définitive à sa doctrine dans l'histoire de son syndicat, publié seulement au milieu du siècle suivant' (Bourgeois & André). - A very nice copy.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

86 (SALGUES, J.B. & E. JONDOT & MUTIN.) La Philosophie rendue à ses vrais principes, ou cours d'études sur la religion, la morale et les principes de l'ordre social. Pour servir à l'instruction de la Jeunesse. A Paris, Chez Mlle. Chatain, 1800 - An VIII. Two volumes in 1. 307, (1) pp.; 308 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, labels with gilt lettering, faded, sprinkled edges, small accident to upper cover.

€ 450

Monglond, v, col. 134.

First edition.

The first volume is a history of philosophy and an attempt to prove the existence of God on philosophical grounds, the second volume is an attack on the philosophical principles of the *philosophes*. - Copy with the **handwritten ex-libris of La Mennais on the title-page**.

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

€ 2500

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

Jacques Savary (1622-1690) was for some time director of the French Royal Domains, and later became general business agent to the Duke of Mantua. He had such sound notions about commerce and was so successful in his operations that Colbert appointed him in 1670 in the "Conseil de la Reforme", which was to reform and refine the rules of commercial practice. The "Commercial Code" of 1673 resulting from it was called after him "Code Savary". He was then also pressed to write down and publish all his commercial knowledge, which pressure led to the publication of the famous *Le parfait Négociant* (1675). It taught everything a merchant should know, but only his left papers revealed to the world the immense and universal knowledge on commerce Savary possessed. The dictionary was immensely successful and covers all aspects of

commerce and trade as well as legal and historical matters. Deals among others with: trading cities throughout the world, their manufactures, operation of foreign trade, trading companies (including a short history of the South Sea Company), banking (including an account of John Law's Bank), bookkeeping, etc. etc. The dictionary was the first of its kind to appear in Europe, and has furnished the principal part of the material for most of the dictionaries that were to follow. The project was sponsored by the French government who justly considered that such a dictionary, if well executed, would be of national importance. Hence a considerable, and indeed the most valuable portion of the work is compiled from memoirs sent to the author, by order of government, by the inspectors of manufactures in France and by the French consuls in foreign countries (see: McCulloch, p. 61). The dictionary is preceded, in volume one, by an elaborate, long (upto column 544) separate essay on the "État général du commerce de l'Europe" (and followed by other essays on the continents of Africa, Asia and the Americas). Ooii -Vviv in volume three with a wormtrack in the upper outer blank margin.

88 SEGUIN, A. Observations sur la nouvelle conception financière présentée à la Chambre des Députés, par M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres, Le 5 janvier 1825; ... Paris, Imprimerie d'Ant. Béraud, Janvier 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Observations sur le rapport fait au nom de la commission de la Chambre des Députés, charger d'examiner le projet de loi sur la dette publique et l'amortissement. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Février 1825 - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyen de parer aux principaux inconvénients des projets ministériels, sur les indemnités et sur la dette publique, en conservant les avantages qu'on peut obtenir de ces projets. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Mars 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Memento, et Barème de la perspective de notre avenir financier, en cas de naufrage de port. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Mars 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Plan Extrait de l'ouvrage sur les finances, en 4 volumes in-8. (Drop-head title). No place, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Causes de la dernière erreur de M. le Président du Conseil des ministres. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de J. Tastu, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Résultats inévitables de l'adaption du projet sur la réduction des rentes. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de J. Tastu, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Balance entre l'avantage pécuniaire de la réduction des rentes, et le désavantage pécuniaire de l'augmentation de leur capital nominal. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. De la nécessité de prescrire une règle positive pour l'emploi des sommes affectées à l'amortissement, dans le cas d'adoption des projets ministériels sur la dette publique. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de A. Henry, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyens d'acquitter intégralement le milliard des indemnités, et d'atteindre le but politique au quel elles se rattachent; en parant aux principes inconvénients des projets ministériels sur l'indemnité et sur la dette publique. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Chaigneau jeune, Avril 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Régulateur des rentiers, ou guide et résultat des combinaisons et des spéculations rentières qu'engendrera la loi sur la dette publique et l'amortissement; Et considérations sur les disposit que pourroient faire naître, et sur les emprunts que pourroient nécessiter dans l'avenir les besoins et les convenances de la nouvelle ère financière de la France; Neuvième édition. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de C.J. Trouvé, Juillet 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SEGUIN, A. Moyens d'obtenir le bien que desirent le Roi, le Dauphin, et les Chambres; et d'éviter les maux qui dérivent des conceptions financières de M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres. Paris, Janvier 1826. -(*Bound with:*) (DELON.)

Moyens d'exécution, applicables au système de credit public de la France, faisant suite au système fondé en 1816, sous le ministère de M. Corvello; et pouvant servir de réponse à la mesure de réduction de nos cinq pour cent en trois, proposée, par M. de Villèle. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de J.M. Eberhart, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) (VAYSSE DE VILLIERS, R.J.F.) Opinion impartiale d'un capitaliste sur le projet de la réduction des rentes, sur les moyens de remplacer d'une manière avantageuse autant qu'honorable l'économie qui devoit en résulter, et sur la nécessité de maintenir l'intérêt a 5 pour 100. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Le Normant fild, (1825). - (*Bound with:*) DERNIER CRI, dernières plaintes, derniers gémissemens des rentiers. Par G.D., Avocat sans Cause. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, Février 1825. 15 works bound in one volume. (4), 120 (misnumbered 119) pp.; one dedication leaf, 38 pp.; 20 pp.; 28 pp.; 119, (1) pp.; (2) pp.; 4 pp.; 23, (1) pp.; 55, (1) pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; (2), xvi, 236, 96 (Appendice) pp. + 4 leaves with tables numbered 111-117; 8 pp.; 15, (1) pp.; 86 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, blue label to spine reading 'Chambres des Députés, session 1825. Objects DIV Tom II', and red label reading 'Réduction de la Rente par Armand Seguin', at foot of spine the number '12' gilt stamped.

€ 900

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

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

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

IV: Kress C.1550; Goldsmiths 24597; not in Einaudi.

V: Kress S.5636; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

VI: Kress C.1548; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

VII: Kress C.1557; not Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

VIII: Kress C.1547; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

IX: Kress C.1549; Goldsmiths 24596; not in Einaudi.

X: Kress C.1552; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XI: Kress C.1556; Goldsmiths 24602; not in Einaudi.

XII: Kress C.1788; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XIII: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XIV: Kress C.1583; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

XV: Kress C.1407; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

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

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

89 (SENAC DE MEILHAN, G.) Considérations sur l'esprit et les mœurs. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les Marchands des Nouveautés, 1787. (4), 388 pp. + errata leaf. 8vo. Contemporary paper covers, somewhat worn at spine, uncut and unopened.

€ 350

INED 4140; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Conlon 87:2725.

First edition.

'Sur l'homme en société. Quelques réflexions sur l'influence respective de la guerre et de la paix sur le caractère national' (INED). A well written work giving interesting insights into French society on the eve of the revolution.

90 (SUZE, CHARLES DE.) Suite des Erreurs et de la vérité; ou développement du livre des hommes rappelés au principe universel de la science. Par un Ph...Inc... A Salomonopolis, Chez Androphile, à la Colonne inébranlable, MMMMM DCC LXXXIV (1784). (4), 445, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges, small repair to head of spine and to lower upper joint.

€ 600

Schosler, p. 163; Vercruysse, *Bibliographie d'Holbach*, p. 44; Caillet 9770; Conlon 84:1765.

First edition.

In 1775 Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin published his *Des Erreurs et de la Vérité*.... This work is apparently a counterfeit sequel to that work, attributed to Charles de Suze, author of *Clef des Erreurs et de la Vérité*. The work has also been attributed to Holbach and Condorcet. The present work reviews a number of the questions dealt with in the genuine work by Saint-Martin such as good and evil, liberty and necessity, but developing however the very antithesis of the teachings of Saint-Martin. Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), French philosopher, known as 'le philosophe inconnu', the name under which his works were published. He came under the influence of Martinez de Pasquales who taught a species of mysticism drawn from cabalistic sources, and endeavoured to found thereon a secret cult with magical rites.

91 TAILLIAR, M. De l'affranchissement des communes dans le nord de la France et des avantages qui en sont résultés. Cambrai, 1837. xii, 397, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half cloth, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 250

Sections on: Du développement des institutions communales en Flandre, et de la combinaison des divers principes dont elles procèdent. - De la constitution intérieure des communes, et de l'organisation des pouvoirs communaux. Entirely devoted to the Middle Ages.

92 (TAINTENIER, F.J.) Traité sur la Mendicité avec les projets de règlement Propres à l'empêcher dans les villes et villages, Dédié à Messieurs les Officiers de Justice et de Police, par un Citoyen. No place, no publisher (but: Tournai, Varlé), 1774. - (Followed by:) (TAINTENIER, F.J.) Supplement au Traité sur la Mendicité, avec les Objections Qui ont été faites contre les projets de Règlement, qui y sont proposés pour l'abolir, & les réponses. A Bruxelles, Et se vend à Tournai, Chés R. Varlé, 1775. Two parts in one volume. [4], 72, [2, errata, blank] pp.; [2], 56 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners.

€ 800

Higgs 6116 (first work, attributing it to Taintenier) and 6468 (*Supplement*, attributing that to Feller); Goldsmiths 11197 (without the supplement, attribution to Feller); INED 1799

(attribution to Feller, both parts); Granier, *Bibliographie Charitable*, 1334-1335 (attribution to Feller, later editions); Kress 7056 (first work, attribution to Tainteneur); Conlon 74:1498 & 75:1666 (both attributed to Taintenier following Sommervogel iii, 612); not in Dada.

First edition of both parts, very rare the two parts together.

This is an important fundamental legal treatise on begging and mendicants in which Taintenier addresses the general problem of rising mendicity and offers possible solutions, such as the institutions of work houses, hospitals, reform schools, etc. The underlying (and very modern) principle of his proposals is the need of work for the poor, who should in some way contribute to the society that supports them. He proposes new regulations for the administration of poor relief and the distribution of charity need to be rendered more efficiently. To illustrate advances in charity work in other places he gives numerous examples, especially drawing on the project in force in Ath and Yverdon. The *Supplément* continues the argument, again stressing the need for the poor to work for the charity they receive. A list of objections and answers is given on the question of poor relief and charity in general again drawing on the enlightened projects at Yverdon and Ath.

"C'est alors que F.J. Taintenier, échevin à Ath, publie son *Traité sur la Mendicité* (1774), suivi du *Supplément au Traité sur la Mendicité* (1775). Ce physiocrate, s'inspirant d'un système pratiqué à Yverdon dans le pays du Vaud, préconise l'assistance au lieu de résidence et à domicile par des bureaux de charité, et la multiplication des écoles de village. Ces idées, déjà rencontrées dans d'autres pays, étaient bien accueillies au moins par une fraction de l'opinion et elles expliquent la création de bureaux de charité ou aumônes générales à Courtrai, Bruges, Gand, Tournai, l'organisation d'une "nouvelle administration des pauvres" à Anvers" (Jean-Pierre Gutton, *La Société et les pauvres en Europe (XVI-XVIIIe siècles)*, Paris, PUF, 1974, p. 182). - A nice copy, both titles within decorative border, from the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek Schloss Eferding.

93 (THORILLON, A.J.) Idées sur les impôts publics, qui peuvent à la fois soulager les peuples de plus de la moitié, & les nobles & privilégiés de plus du quart de ce qu'ils paient, & enrichir l'Etat de 300 millions & plus, de revenu annuel. Par Tho Minau de la Mistringue. A la Hutte du Parc, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Belin et chez les Marchands des Nouveautés, août 1787. (4), 113, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary catpaw calf, spine richly gilt with label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, very lightly rubbed, spine ends a bit rubbed, small damage to front joint, all edges gilt.

€ 900

Kress B.1344; Goldsmiths 13476; Stourm, p. 146; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; cf.: INED 4321; not in Martin & Walter.

Very rare first edition.

Criticizes Necker and develops ideas to improve the raising of taxes, the crucial problem of pre-revolutionary France. According to Coquelin & Guillaumin and according to a citation in INED the work is practically 'introuvable'. The author was 'Ancien procureur au Châtelet, et administrateur de la municipalité de Paris, et juge de paix à la section des Gobelins' (Coquelin & Guillaumin). - Fine, large paper copy on heavy paper and very rare.

94 (TOLOSAN, J.-F. DE.) Mémoire sur le commerce de la France et de ses colonies. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Moutard, 1789. With title vignette and decorative head-piece. Numerous figures and tabled in the text. - (Followed by:) PROJET de révision

ou de réforme de l'Edit du mois de mars 1673, appelé communément l'Ordonnance du commerce; avec des notes, en forme de commentaire, indicatives des divers changemens qui y ont été faits, & des motifs qui ont déterminé à les faire. (Drop-head title.) No place, no date (1789?). With a large folding table. Together two works bound in one volume. [2], 122 pp.; 211, [1] pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 2250

First work: Sabin 96126; Kress S.5269; Goldsmiths 13839; INED 4339; not in Mattioli or Einaudi; not in James Ford Bell Library; see Perrot, *Une Histoire intellectuelle de l'Economie politique* for a detailed assessment.

First edition, very rare and important treatise on the French economy and colonial trade. It is also a comparative study of the trading benefits of various European countries in competition with France, especially with regard to the American colonies and slave trade.

Divided into 5 sections: Des différentes branches de l'Agriculture. - Richesse industrielle & produit des différentes espèces de manufactures. - Enumération de nos différentes colonies, & observations sur chacune. - Commerce intérieur & commerce extérieur. - Commerce extérieur de deux espèces. Celui d'importation & celui d'exportation.

'L'agriculture et l'industrie sont l'essence du commerce. Exposé des ressources de la France et de ses colonies dans ces trois domaines. Le commerce intérieur est plus avantageux que le commerce extérieur; intérêt du maintien des monopoles au profit de la liberté de commerce' (INED).

First edition, very uncommon, of the best panorama of France's economy in 1789 on the eve of the French Revolution. De Tolosan (also Tolozan), superintendant of trade was the greatest statistician of the period, and gives, in this comprehensive treatise, a much more accurate picture of the state of France than the later publication by Lavoisier. He concentrates on industry and commerce rather than just agriculture, and was clearly inspired by Adam Smith rather than the physiocratic mode of Quesnay. He includes industrial production, salaries and industrial profits in his national revenue calculations.

The work discusses the colonies, the slave trade, production, the cost-benefit ratio, etc. Amongst his observations he includes some comments on the economic viability of the slave trade, with the cynical aside that discussing the morality of the slave trade is outside his remit. His study of French commerce is clearly presented and he is credited with providing the first classification of industry, later only slightly modified by Chaptal.

He commented on the inadvisability of the free trade in grain, since French grain production was so close to consumption levels that any exported grain would have to be re-imported to feed the nation. This might profit the coffers of the merchants, but not the public purse or the starving population. In comparative assessment of British and French industry he believed that French patent regulations discouraged French inventors and investors.

Second work: Not in Kress, Goldsmiths', Einaudi, Mattioli or INED.

This text has been made up on order of M. de Miromesnil by a committee of deputies of commerce under the direction of De Montaran père & fils, and De Tolosan, intendant du commerce.

In fact, this text is a thorough analysis of the celebrated trade-decree (Code Marchand) of 1673 which regulated 'le commerce des négocians & marchands tant en gros qu'en détails' up to the Napoleonic era. It was drafted on order of the famous Colbert and was his successful attempt to restore confidence in the word of the French merchants by imposing upon them ruthless regulations. The current text analyses this celebrated code and offers suggestions for corrections, improvements and additions considered beneficial to French trade. - Neat

handwritten short note in blank portion of title-page, very rare, especially the two works together, and a very good copy.

95 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 footprints 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.

96 (TURIGNY, J.P. PSEUD.:) GUETRE, J. *La République de Jean Guêtré, laboureur. Passé, présent, avenir. Se vend à Nevers, Au Patriote de la Nièvre*, 1885. 23, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers.

€ 250

DBMOF, 15, pp. 256-257.

Original edition.

Jean Placide Turigny, opponent of the Empire, radical and finally socialist, collaborator for the democratic press, went into exile in Brussels after the 'coup d'état' of 1851 and played a very active role in the social movements of the time in his native region, the Nièvre. He founded 'La Tribune nivernaise', the 'Patriote de la Nièvre', and published articles and brochures and belonged to the 'milieu' from which, in 1897, the Fédération socialiste de la Nièvre was established.

97 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. *Projet d'une dixme royale. Qui supprimant la taille, Les Aydes, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires; & tous autres Impôts onéreux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roy un Revenu certain et suffisant, sans frais; & sans être à charge à l'un de ses Sujets plus qu'à l'autre, qui s'augmenteroit considérablement par la meilleure Culture des Terres.* No place (Rouen?), 1707. With one folding table. (8), 204, (20) pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilding faded, a bit rubbed, inner hinge front cover cracked but binding solid.

€ 15000

En Français dans le Texte, 134; Bourgeois & André 6702; Stourm 63; Kress 2583; Goldsmiths 4431; McCulloch, p. 342f; Masui, p. 396; Carpenter X (1); this edition not in INED and Einaudi, OCLC and RLIN locate only three copies at Keio, Yale and Minnesota.

Very rare first edition, with B4 in cancelled state: on p. 16, a setier is correctly given as weighing 240 pounds, and a notable rarity, of 'an erudite economic work much in advance of its time, and distinguished both by accuracy of method and breadth of view' (Palgrave), 'credible alike to the heart and the head of its illustrious author' (McCulloch). 'Though the book was published anonymously, and only a few copies issued (for circulation among friends), Vauban had to submit to the mortification of seeing it 'pilloried' by the parliament, while he himself incurred the displeasure of the king (Louis XIV). A few weeks later he died' (Palgrave).

The copy of the author himself contained four pages of manuscript in which statements were to be found which could not be printed and in which Vauban, among other things, clearly distinguishes between nobles which have earned their title and position by their actions, whether by their ancestors and by themselves and are an honour to the State, and those who have purchased their titles and are of no use at all to the State. The *Projet d'une Dixme Royale* is an outstanding work in the field of public finance. Its two most notable features are its understanding of the central role of fiscal policy in economic reform - the result of an exceptionally comprehensive grasp of the economic process - and its use of detailed numerical data to substantiate conclusions. Schumpeter called the work 'unsurpassed, before or after, in the neatness and cogency of the argument Purposefull marshalling of all the available data was the essence of his analysis. Nobody ever understood better the true relation between facts and argument. It is this that makes him an economic classis in the eulogistic sense of the work, and a forerunner of modern tendencies' (Schumpeter, *History of Economic analysis*, p. 204).

According to Boislisle, the first edition was printed in Rouen in 1706 at the initiative of the Abbé de Beaumont (who is actually credited with the authorship of the work by Boisguilbert). Vauban had the sheets bound by the widow of a certain Fétil, and took great pains that the book did not have any public circulation. It was prohibited on 14 February 1707, but apparently the police were only able to seize two copies. To the police, the binder declared she had had 264 copies in total, 12 bound in morocco, the rest in calf. The two copies seized at the Abbé de Beaumont's were described as in 'veau fauve' and marbled parchment. See Arthur Michel de Boislisle, *La Proscription du projet de Dime Royale et la mort de Vauban* (Mémoire lu à l'Académie

des sciences morales et politiques), Paris, 1875. - The folding plate is a very well done xerox on old paper.

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

€ 1800

Hatin 147; Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 1402; Tourneux, ii, 10916.

All published, original edition.

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

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

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

99 (VIVANT DE MEZAQUES.) Bilan général et raisonné de l'Angleterre, depuis 1600 jusqu'à la fin de 1761; ou Lettre à M.L.C.D. sur le produit des terres et du commerce de l'Angleterre. Par M.V.D.M. No place, 1762. (4), 260 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt, some slight rubbing.

€ 1800

INED 4468bis; Goldsmiths 9742; Higgs 2770; Conlon 62:1361; Einaudi 5931 (English translation); not in Kress; one copy in OCLC (University of Wisconsin).

Scarce first edition.

'Pamphlet économiste contre le luxe de la Grande-Bretagne. Importantes considérations sur le commerce, le revenu territorial, etc' (INED). The object of the *Bilan général* is to show that the wealth and trade of England were not greater than those of France. With this view the author examines into the balance of trade between England and other countries (including Ireland), the national income and debt, exchanges, imports and exports of bullion, war expenditure, etc. He concludes that England, after having been a gainer by her trade during the 17th century, was in 1761 a loser from the monetary point of view. He supports his argument by statistics from official and the best private estimates, and carefully considers objections. Page 113 contains a reference to Cantillon and his *Essai sur la nature du commerce*. - Very lightly browned.

100 WOLFF, C. Psychologia rationalis methodo scientifica pertractata, que ea, quae de anima humana indubia experientiae fide innotescunt, per essentiam et naturam animae explicantur, et ad intimiorem naturae ejusque auctoris cognitionem profutura proponuntur. Editio novissima emendatior. Verona, apud hearedes Marci Moroni, 1779. (8), 364 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very slightly worn.

€ 600

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First edition was published in 1734.

Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was an outstanding philosopher and mathematician. His philosophy is close to that of Leibnitz and is seen as a modification of the philosophy of Leibnitz. Wolff held almost undisputed sway in Germany till his philosophy was replaced by the Kantian revolution. The merits of Wolff's philosophy are his comprehensive view of philosophy as embracing in its survey the whole field of human knowledge, his insistence everywhere on clear and methodic exposition, and his confidence in the power of reason to reduce all subjects to this form. To this must be added that he was practically the first to 'teach philosophy to speak German'. - Ex-libris 'Biblioteca Del Excmo. Senor Marques de Astorga' pasted in blank outer margin of the dedication.

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