

1 (ANTHOINE DE SAINT-JOSEPH, A.I.) *Essai historique sur le commerce et la navigation de la Mer-Noire, ou Voyage et entreprise pour établir des rapports commerciaux et maritimes entre les ports de la Mer-Noire et ceux de la Méditerranée.* Paris, H. Agasse, an XVIII (1805). With the folding map loosely inserted. xvi, 300, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, sprinkled edges, somewhat rubbed and worn along extremities, tiny loss of calf at head of spine.

€ 700

Kress B.4881; Goldsmiths 19056 (without the map); *Catalogue Russica*, i, A-818; Polak 115; not in Einaudi.

First edition

The author, a merchant at Marseille, proposed a plan for an economic union between France, Russia and Poland and to create commercial possibilities through the Black Sea and Bosphorus instead of using the costly and time consuming northern routes. The French government recognized the importance of his ideas and entrusted him with a mission to Russia, to investigate the possibilities of his plan. Catherine II and Potemkine were also interested in the project and new commercial relations and contacts were established: this is not an utopian dream but it was in actual fact a real and successful project.

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

€ 600

Neue Deutsche Biographie, i, p. 469.

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

Johannes Aventinus, historian, 1477-1534. He went with his teacher Konrad Celtis to Vienna and devoted his time at the university there to further study of the humanists. After his return to Germany he was invited to the court in Munich where he received the commission of writing a history of Bavaria. The work is in terms of contents important since the author was given access to a great number of sources which have been lost since. 'Mit freiem Geiste, fern von jeder Schablone, hat er den Stoff gemeistert und aus seiner humanistischen Gesinnung heraus neu gestaltet, wenn er sich dabei auch manchmal allzu nachgiebig seiner eigenartigen Phantasie überließ. De eine Anzahl Quellen, die er noch benutzen konnte, inzwischen verlorengegangen sind, ist sein Text für den Inhalt jener heute maßgebend, wie sich z.B. erst vor kurzem nach der Auffindung alter Salzburger Annalen gezeigt hat' (NDB). - Browned throughout.

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

€ 400

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

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

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

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

5 BAUDEAU, N. *Éclaircissements demandés à M. N**, Sur ses Principes Économiques, & sur ses projets de législation; Au nom des Propriétaires fonciers & des Cultivateurs François. Par M. l'Abbé Baudeau. (Paris), 1775. - (Preceded by:) (NECKER, J.) Sur la législation et le commerce des grains. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez Pissot, 1775. Two volumes. Together three volumes bound in one. x, 306 pp.; (4), 236 pp.; 184, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine richly gilt, raised bands and label with gilt lettering.*

€ 2000

First work: Kress 7071; Goldsmiths 11256; Einaudi 344; Higgs 6259; INED 276.

First edition in bookform, first published in the *Nouvelles Ephémérides Économiques*, and published in a very limited number of copies.

Famous physiocratic polemic between Baudeau and Necker, here both present.

'Doctrinaire économiste, l'un des plus fervens sectateurs de cette école, et l'un de ceux qui en ont le mieux exposé les principes' (Blanqui, p. 420). The work was written following the publication of Necker's *Sur la législation et le commerce des grains* presenting, in magnificent style, the arguments of the Physiocrats against Necker's theories. Baudeau criticizes Necker for his preference of industry over agriculture, for his Colbertism and his preferential attitude towards commerce in luxury goods. Baudeau advocates a return to the economics of Sully, protests against the protectionist laws of the new government and argues that free trade in corn will cause a price reduction rather than raise the price of bread.

Second work: Kress 7144; Goldsmiths 11267; Higgs 6260; INED 3372; not in Einaudi; Lichtenberger, *Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 305-310.

First edition: although the title-page indicates that this is the second edition, it is in reality the first edition, with the errata-leaf at the end of volume two and the errata uncorrected.

Necker condemned the physiocratic doctrine of free trade and was in favour of government control.

6 BAYLE, P. *Pensées diverses Écrites à un Docteur de Sorbonne, A l'occasion de la Comète qui parut au mois de décembre 1680. Quatrième éditon. A Rotterdam, Chez Reinier Leers, 1704. 2 volumes. - (Followed by:) BAYLE, P. Continuation des Pensées diverses Ecrites à un Docteur de Sorbonne, à l'occasion de la Comete qui parut au mois de Decembre 1680 ou Reponse à plusieurs difficultez que Monsieur *** a proposées à l'Auteur. A Rotterdam, Chez Reinier Leers, 1705. 2 volumes. Together 4 volumes. (30), 312 pp.; (2), 315-530, (8), 531-616, (18) pp.; (30), 360 pp.; (2), 363-802, (32) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, red morocco labels with gilt lettering.*

€ 900

Mori, p. 348, 350 and 351; Delvolve 6, 29 and 33; Sauvy, 1021.

Fourth edition of the first work (first published in 1681), second edition of the second work (first published in 1704). The first work (second volume, pp. 531-616) includes the *Addition aux Pensées diverses sur les Comètes ou Réponse à un libelle intitulé: Courte Revue des maximes de morale et des principes de religion de l'Auteur des Pensées diverses sur les Comètes &c., Pour servir d'instruction aux juges ecclésiastiques qui en voudraient connaitre*, which was first published in 1694.

The appearance of a comet in December 1680 and the belief that the appearance of comets signaled evil and disaster gave Bayle the opportunity to continue his attack on superstition, on intolerance, on poor philosophy and history: he proved that there had been comets without disasters and that there had been disasters without the previous appearance of comets. Moreover, Bayle argues, miracles are against all reason. 'There is nothing more consonant with

God's infinite greatness than His maintenance of the laws which He Himself established; there could be nothing more unworthy than to imagine Him intervening to interrupt their regular operation' (Paul Hazard, *The European Mind, 1680-1715*, p. 188). In the *Continuation*, published in August 1704, Bayle resumed and further explored the themes from his *Pensées diverses*. He notably develops a comparative analysis of atheism and idolatry and tries to demonstrate the preference of the former. He also gives a minute criticism of the proof for divine existence that certain authors thought to infer from universal human consensus (see Labrousse, i, p. 253-4). Bayle's conclusion towards an atheistic rationalism 'marque sans doute le plus profond -et le plus délicat- des analyses philosophiques de Bayle' (Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, pp. 140-146). - The last two volumes with some browning throughout and a few marginal spots. Very good copies.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 (BERINGTON, S.) Mémoires de Gaudence de Lucques, prisonnier de l'Inquisition, augmentée de plusieurs cahiers qui avoient été perdus à la douane de Marseille, enrichis des savantes remarques de M. Rhedi, et de figures en taille-douce. A Amsterdam, & se trouve à Liège, Chez F.J. Desoer, 1777. With 4 engraved frontispieces. 4 parts in 2 volumes. 147 pp.; (4), 143 pp.; (4) 144 pp.; (4) 164 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 800

Gove p. 297; Versins p. 108; cf.: Hartig 50; Trousson pp. 143-144 & 266; Negley 93.

Augmented edition of this at the time immense popular adventure-utopia.

The original edition appeared in London in 1737 as *The memoirs of Sigr. Gaudentio di Lucca*. It was mistakenly attributed to Bishop Berkeley. It was not until 1935 that the true author was identified (Lee M. Ellison, *Gaudentio Di Lucca, a forgotten utopia* 1935). With Berkeley as its supposed author this utopia 'attained to a rank and dignity comparable to that of the *Republic* of Plato, the *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More, and the *New Atlantis* of Lord Bacon' (Ellison). This version was translated from the English by Milts and revised by Saint-Germain, who in the process added several ideas of his own, and it was augmented by Dupuy Demportes. Thus it became one of the most important imitations of the *Histoire de Sévarambes* by Vairasse d'Alais. The basic story is the confession of Gaudence before the Inquisition about his adventures and travels in and to the land of the Mezzoranyes. In this land there were hardly any laws, there was abundance, equality, no death penalty, public warehouses and only one road connected with the outside world. For an extensive discussion of the work see: Van Wijngaarden, *Les Odyssées philosophiques en France entre 1616 et 1789*, pp. 182-188, and Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe Siècle*, pp. 45-47.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

€ 850

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

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

A vast bibliographic compendium, giving extensive detailed entries containing reviews, reports and critical reviews: *Censura* here of course meaning "census" and not censorship. Among the numerous (around 600) authors (writers, lawyers, philosophers, men of science, etc., etc., and from the Ancients upto the authors own days) here surveyed we find among others: Aldrovandi, F. Bacon, Barclay, Bellarmino, Bembo, Boccaccio, Bocalini, T. Brahe, Calvino, Campanella, Cardano, Chaucer, Copernicus, Dante, Falloppio, Fernel, Galileo, Gassendi, Gesner, Grotius, Guicciardini, Harvey, Van Helmont, Hobbes, Jansenius, Kimchi, Lascaris, Lipsius, Lullus, P. Manutius, Melantone, Pico della Mirandola, T. More, S. Munster, Paracelsus,

Petrarch, Filelfo, Possevino, Rabelais, Sabellico, Sadoletto, Sannazaro, Savonarola, Scaliger, Selden, Tasso, Tritemio, Valla, Vesalius, Willis, Wycliff, Zwingli, and countless others. "It is a bibliographical dictionary of a peculiar kind, and may be described as a record of the opinions of the greatest writers of all ages on one another" (DNB, ii, p. 718).

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

Handwritten marginalia on pages 120 and 194.

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

11 (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).

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

€ 800

Camus 245; Bourgeois & André 3731.

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

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

13 BOULAINVILLIERS, (H.) DE. Mémoires présentés à Monseigneur d'Orléans, régent de France, 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 in 1. (6), 158 pp.; (2), (1-4), 5-230, (2, Table des Mémoires, Fautes à corriger) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

Kress 3678; INED 714; Goldsmiths 6532; Mattioli 398; 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.

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 BRISSON, B. *Essai sur le système général de navigation intérieure de la France, suivi d'un essai sur l'art de projeter les canaux a point de partage*. Paris, Carilian-Goëury, 1829. With tables and 1 large folding engraved map, highlighted in color. (4), xxviii, 172 pp. 4to. Contemporary blue wrappers (partly detached), uncut, slightly worn.

€ 600

Kress C.2240; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'The idea of a rational system of inland navigation which had been taking shape since the 17th century received fresh impetus after the Revolution, gathering momentum through the first decades of the 19th century. Brisson was very much in the forefront of this movement 'In this remarkable work he proposes a comprehensive scheme dividing the country into nine regions served by three classes of canal; those connecting Paris with the major commercial centres; those which distribute the produce of the various districts; and those of small dimensions for less well-endowed areas. They were intended to link in with existing canals and river navigations on which the work is a useful source of information. The estimated costs of the enterprise are tabulated with an account of how the figures were arrived at It was the outcome of his collaboration with Dutens and with Becquey, Inspector General of the Ponts et Chaussées, whose crucial report of 1820 got the navigation system underway. Brisson's contribution lay in the planning of the network while Dutens advised on the financial aspects. The two men were appointed members of Becquey's Commission des Canaux of 1821. Brisson's 'Essai' was published posthumously at a time when the whole project was coming in for severe criticism. It was edited for publication by Duleau who contributed a long introduction. He also included the fundamental report, 'Essai sur l'art de projeter les canaux à point de partage', written by Brisson with Dupuis de Torcy in 1801. It shows how the best line for any summit level may be laid out by the use of contoured maps (then in their infancy), particularly those of

Cassini. This they proposed as an alternative to surveying on the ground... "Charles Dupin said of the work as a whole 'C'est un vaste répertoire que les administrateurs, les ingénieurs et les capitalistes pourront consulter avec fruit et devront souvent consulter.'" The color highlighting of the map depicts projected canals throughout France. Paperspotted, copy with good margins.

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

€ 800

Nijhoff & van Hattum, 50.

Second edition, the first with the nice engraved plates.

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

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

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

€ 9000

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

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

De Bruin left Amsterdam and sailed along the coast of Norway to Archangel above the polar circle, travelled by river and over land southwards through Russia (where he stayed for over a year in Moscow and where he engaged in conversations with Peter the Great, in Dutch), on to the Caspian Sea, from there over land by way of Asia Minor (Turkey) to Persia where he spend a year in Isfahan after which he headed for Persepolis, destroyed by Alexander the Great and which had his special interest. He spend three months there carefully drawing the ruins of the palace, the remaining reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions. His drawings of these ruins are the

first reliable pictures of this palace made accessible to Western scholars. From Persia he travelled to India, Ceylon and the East Indies and returned by much the same route, this time visiting the ruins of Pasaragdes in Persia.

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

17 (BRUNY, CHEVALIER DE.) Examen du ministère de Colbert. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de d'Houdry, 1774. (2), xvi, 295, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Kress 6996; Goldsmiths 11130; Einaudi 726; INED 859; Higgs 5973; Conlon 74:730; not in Mattioli.

Scarce first edition.

The author was director of the Compagnie des Indes. The work is entirely in favour of colbertism and insists on industrial expansion.

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

€ 450

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

First edition.

'Auteur très laborieux et très exact dans ces citations; il a traduit plusieurs ouvrages anglais sur le commerce Ouvrage extrêmement remarquable, le meilleur peut-être qui ait été écrit sur le même sujet. Il est très préférable à beaucoup d'autres très recherchés' (Coquelin & Guillaumin).

'.... author of a very learned and able treatise 'Sur l'administration des Terres chez les Romains' (McCulloch). Important work on the republican virtues of Rome, it was the last published work by Butel.

19 CARROUGE - SENTENCES passed by the Military Commission of Carrouge, covering the period 27 octobre 1793 - 12 pluviôse an II. Extracts from the minutes of the clerk of the court and certified by the secretary of the court. Collection of 12 manuscript pieces, forming 21 leaves. Bound in 1 volume. Folio. Modern boards.

€ 600

Severe condemnation of soldiers for theft and other mischief against civilians. The Carrouge division (suburb of Geneva) belonged to the Army of the Alps. The Army of the Alps was created on 3 October 1793 and was commanded first by Montesquiou and later by Kellerman. It consisted of 20,000 men. The army was united with the Italian forces in 1795.

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

€ 725

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

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

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

21 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.

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

€ 900

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

First edition.

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

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

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

23 COLIZZI MISELLI, V. Memoria sulle Lane Greggie, e Manifatturate dello Stato Pontificio di Vincenzo Colizzi Miselli. Roma, Da' Torchj di Luigi Perego Salvioni, 1802. With one folding printed table. xii, 135, (1, imprint) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, spine with label with gilt lettering.

€ 450

Einaudi 1176; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 705; not in Mattioli; not in Goldsmiths.

Scarce first and only edition of this uncommon treatise containing suggestions for the improvement of the wool industry in the pontifical states.

Protectionist measures, to stop the exportation of raw wool and the importation of woollen products, are the most prominent of Colizzi Miselli's suggestions and are presented here together with relevant English and French legislation. In addition to these legal measures, he

recommends special breeding programs for improved sheep races. - A bit spotted, small stain in blank outer margin throughout, uncut with large margins.

24 CONDILLAC, (E. BONNOT DE.) *Le Commerce et le Gouvernement considérés relativement l'un à l'autre. Ouvrage élémentaire. Première Partie [- Seconde Partie]*. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Jombert & Cellot, 1776. 2 volumes in 1. (4), 273, (1) pp.; (4), 180 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, morocco label with gilt lettering, corners lightly bumped.

€ 750

Goldsmiths 11373; Einaudi 1209; Mattioli 741 (one of the other issues); INED 1162 (first edition); Kress 7200-7201 (first edition and the edition without errata but with the errata corrected); Leblanc 109; Lebeau, *Condillac économiste*, pp. 45-52.

There are three editions from 1776 of this work: one with errata on page iv, which we consider to be the first edition; another edition (Kress 7201) without errata and the errata corrected, also continuously paginated as the first edition, and the present edition which is in two separately paginated volumes, with two title-pages, no errata but the errata only partially corrected.

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

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

25 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).

26 COURNOT, (A.A.) *Principes de la Théorie des Richesses*. Paris, L. Hachette, 1863. (4), iv, 527, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, with label with gilt lettering, small loss of paper on rear cover.

€ 2500

Einaudi 1364; Mattioli 794; New Palgrave, i, p. 708; Schumpeter p. 958.

First edition, a reformulation in non-mathematical terms of his ideas exposed earlier in his seminal but at the time almost completely ignored *Recherches sur les Principes Mathématiques de la Théorie des Richesses*.

Cournot was the first 'to visualize the general interdependence of all economic quantities and the necessity of representing this cosmos by a system of equations' (Schumpeter, p. 467). Cournot's first attempt to apply mathematics to the treatment of economic questions, his *Recherches sur les Principes Mathématiques de la Théorie des Richesses*, published in 1838, did not

meet with much understanding due to the fact that the work contained many technicalities to which economists had been previously unaccustomed. The book therefore went almost unnoticed until its significance was recognized by Jevons, Walras and Marshall. In the *Recherches* Cournot treated only questions where mathematical analysis was applicable and therefore the product was not a complete treatise on political economy but a selection of contributions to various specific topics. In the present work the results are united thus stating his theory without the mathematics and developed into a systematic doctrine. - Neatly cancelled library stamp on half-title, tear in one blank corner of a leaf neatly repaired. Printed on good quality paper.

27 (COYER, G.F.) Développement et défense du système de la noblesse commerçante. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, chez Duchesne, 1757. 2 volumes. - (*Bound with:*) (BELOT, Dame Octavie Guichard, later: présidente Octavie Guichard DUREY DE MEYNIERES.) Observations sur la noblesse et le Tiers-Etat par Madame ***. A Amsterdam, chez Arkstée & Merkus, 1758. Together 2 works in 1 volume. 151 pp.; 206, (2, publisher's catalogue) pp.; (2), xxiv, 113 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 700

First work: Kress 5597; Goldsmiths 9241; Einaudi 1383; Higgs 1478; INED 1227; not in Mattioli; Conlon 57:658.

First edition.

Coyer wrote his famous *La Noblesse Commerçante* ... in 1756. He outlined in this work the advantages for the nobility if they were to be engaged in commerce, and the advantages of a commercial active nobility for the State: development of commerce and trade, rise in population growth and consumption. The work generated a substantial polemic and against the many criticisms of his system the Abbé Coyer wrote this defense, particularly against the Chevalier d'Arcq's *La Noblesse Militaire*.

Second work: Kress 5663; Goldsmiths 9395; Einaudi 397; Higgs 1728 (under Durey de Meynieres) & 1793 (under Belot); INED 391; Conlon 58:664.

First edition.

'C'est en réprimant le luxe qui dévore les citoyens, énerve leur courage, dépeuple les provinces et dévaste les campagnes' (INED). - Preliminaries of the second work browned.

28 CURT, (L.) DE. Décret sur les principes constitutionnels de la marine, du 26 juin 1790; précédé du Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale au nom du Comité de la Marine, Par M. de Curt, Député de la Guadeloupe, Membre et Secrétaire de ce Comité. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, 1790. 15, (1 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, disbound.

€ 150

Martin & Walter, 9015 (without mentioning the Décret); Polak 2169.

First edition.

Printed names of the members of the committee at end among whom 'de Robespierre.'

Reforming the navy after the reforms initiated by de Seignelai earlier in the century. The measures taken by de Seignelai are deemed the causes of the French naval weakness and the inferiority of the French navy. - Spot in the lower outer blank margin.

Louis Curt was captain in the colonial troops of Guadeloupe until 1779 and deputy of Guadeloupe at the Constituent Assembly with Gaspard Viscount of Galbert. He proposed the

creation of a Colonial Committee on November 27, but failed to pass his motion. He was a deputy of Guadeloupe until 1792. He emigrated to England after the death of the King and remained in London where he negotiated with the government the treaty of Whitehall. He died in London around 1805.

Signed on February 19, 1793, between the English and the colonists of Santo Domingo, Martinique and Guadeloupe, the treaty of Whitehall allowed the French colonists to fight the revolutionary troops, oppose the emancipation of the Blacks, and allowed the English to recover the lucrative taxation on French sugar plantations.

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

€ 175

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

First edition.

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

30 (DECKER, M.) *Essai sur les causes du déclin du commerce étranger de la Grande Bretagne.* No place, 1757. 2 volumes. (1), 302 pp.; (2), 392 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, small loss of calf to front cover of volume 2, very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

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

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

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

references he suggests would permit her to avail herself of these, her natural strength' (Palgrave, i, p. 519).

31 (DELISLE DE SALES, J.B.C.; PSEUD. OF J.B. ISOARD.) *De la philosophie de la nature, ou traité de la morale pour le genre humain, tiré de la philosophie et fondé sur la nature. Cinquième édition et la seule conforme au manuscrit original. A Londres, et se trouve dans la plûpart des capitales de l'Europe, 1789. With engraved frontispiece and 13 engraved plates. 7 volumes. (2), clxlii, 256 pp.; (2), 351 pp.; (2), 418 pp.; (2), 422 pp.; (2), 452 pp. (2), 419 pp.; (2), 413 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, title labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards.*

€ 600

Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, i, pp. 96-98; Schosler p. 60; cf.: INED 1331; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 542.

Fifth, best and most complete editon of this work which forced the author into exile while his property was confiscated.

Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. The first edition of only three volumes was published in 1766 and it took the authorities some time to discover that the book was "matérialiste" and "spinoziste".

32 DESSON DE SAINT-AIGNAN, (M. M.) *Philosophie des sociétés secrètes, ou Explication des vérités de la religion et des lois de la nature. Paris, Chez Ladvocat, 1830. 23, (1 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, disbound.*

€ 125

The author, born in 1848 in Rouen, was a right wing politician.

This text has nothing to do with secret societies, but is a defence of Christian religion and deals mainly with the dogma of the Trinity. - Somewhat paperspotted.

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

€ 125

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

Qualified by Moreau as 'rare'.

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

€ 1400

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

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

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

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

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

35 DOISY, (P.) Le royaume de France et les États de Lorraine disposés en forme de dictionnaire, contenant le nom de toutes les provinces, villes, bourgs du royaume & des rivières qui y passent; le nombre des feux dont elles sont composées; les généralités, élections, diocèses, bailliages, sénéchaussées, prévôtes, vigueries, sergenteries, bureaux des finances, bureaux des fermes & du tabac, greniers à sel, amirautés, juridictions consulaires, &c. dont elles dépendent. Avec des tables particulières et fort instructives, relatives à chacun de ces matières On y trouve aussi trois autres tables alphabétiques également curieuses et utiles: l'une de tous les archevêchés & évêchés de France; l'autre, des plus considérables foires du Royaume; la troisième qui indique les routes de toutes les principales villes & leur distance de la capitale. A Paris, Chez N. Tilliard, 1753. (6), 1128, 42, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, spine-ends very lightly damaged, extremities very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

INED 1441; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Second edition, first published in 1745, of this vast dictionary.

'Dictionnaire géographique et administratif. Le point de vue démographique n'est pas négligé: Doisy présente, pour chaque ville, bourg ou paroisse une évaluation du nombre de feux'

(INED). The work reviews the administrative division of the kingdom, its fairs and postal services and contains a "Table alphabétique des meilleures cartes géographiques des Provinces" which constitutes a very useful cartographic bibliography.

36 DU HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD. De l'estat et succez des affaires de France. Oeuvre contenant les choses plus singuliers & plus remarquables, advenus durant les regnes des Rois de France, depuis Pharamond premier Roy de France, Francons, ou François, iusques au Roy Loys unzieme. A Paris, à l'Olivier de l'Huillier, 1570. Printer's mark on title. (8), 165, (3) lvs. Small 8vo. Contemporary limp vellum, wrinkled, outer part of rear torn off.

€ 950

Hauser 1447; not in BMSTC (French); not in Adams; Brunet ii, 1611: "... encore bon à consulter." First edition of this at the time much esteemed work, which went through many editions.

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

The lvs 145-165 contain the 'Sommaire des comtes et ducs d'Aniou depuis Geoffroy Grisegonnelle iusques à Monseigneur Henry fils & frère de Rois de France, & Duc d'Anjou, de Bourbonnois & d'Auvergne' by the same author, with a separate title.

The work is dedicated to the duc d'Anjou and the author came under the duc's protection and became his secretary of finances, Charles IX and Henry III (to whom the third edition of 1580 was dedicated) appointed him to the position of historian in charge of assembling and editing the 'Annales nationales'. - With handwritten ex-libris "Bibliothèque de Genetiner".

37 (DU PUY, P.) Histoire des plus illustres favoris anciens et modernes. Recueillie par feu Monsieur F.D.P. Avec un Journal de ce qui s'est passé à la mort du Maréchal d'Ancre. Sur l'Imprimé A Leyde (Lyon), Chez Jean Elsevier, 1660. (16), 624 pp. 12mo. Modern calf, spine gilt with raised bands and red label, gilt outside dentelles.

€ 400

Willems 852; Gay-Lemonyer, ii, 545; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, P-62.

One of the French counterfeit editions of the original 1659 Elzevier edition, which enjoyed such a succes that counterfeits followed rapidly.

Among the "favorites" listed are: Hugues de Beauvais; Pierre Brosse; Enguerrand de Marigny; Pierre Landais; Alvaro de Luna; Roderic Calderan; Maio grand amiral de Sicile; François Coppola; Nicolas Gara, Palatin de Hongrie; Georgius Martinuzius, cardinal hongrois; le duc d'Irlande; Pierre de Gaveston; Hugues Spenser; David Riz; Robert Carr, comte de Somerset; etc. Contains furthermore a very interesting account of the events around the death of the Maréchal d'Ancre (Concino Concini), murdered by baron de Vitry, captain of the "gardes du corps" on orders of Louis XIII. - Copy from the library of Bruno Monnier.

38 DU VILLARD (DE DURAND, E.E.) *Recherches sur les Rentes, les Emprunts et les Remboursements. D'où résultent, 1. Des formes d'emprunts, moins onéreuses à l'emprunteur, & en même temps plus avantageuses aux créanciers accumulateurs, que ne le sont les différentes formes d'emprunts publics employées jusqu'à présent. 2. Des conversions de remboursements, qui réunissent ces deux avantages, surtout, lorsque le débiteur renonce à emprunter de nouveaux capitaux.* A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, A Geneve, Chez Franç. Dufart, 1787. With 2 folding tables and 2 folding engraved plates. (8), 125, (1, errata), (2, prospectus) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, very lightly rubbed, upper cover with a stain.

€ 950

Kress B.1204; Goldsmiths 13438; INED 1715; not in Einaudi; Biblioteca Mansutti, 564; *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie d'Assurances Utrecht*, i, p. 619.

First edition and very rare.

Du Villard de Durand, born in Geneva of an ancient French Huguenot family, was head of the statistical department of population in the office of the French ministry of the Interior. His treatise on the theory of loans repayable by constant or variable annuities was published under the auspices of the 'Académie Royale des Sciences' in Paris, with a preface by Condorcet recommending it. In this work one also finds a demographic analysis to determine the appropriate rate on a loan which the borrower undertakes to repay in equal instalments over his lifetime.

'He attempts to measure the desirability of an investment by using the expected rate of return. He also shows how one may find the period for which a given investment may give the maximum rate of return' (R.D. Theocharis, *Early Developments in Mathematical Economics*, p. 85). - With a name and a number in an old hand written on half-title. Rare and an important contribution to the history of mathematical economics.

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

€ 175

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

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

40 DUPONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) De l'exportation et de l'inportation des grains. Mémoire lû à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Soissons, par M. Du Pont, l'un des Associés. A Soissons, et se trouve à Paris, Chez P.G. Simon, 1764. With one folding table. - (Preceded by:) LA SALLE DE L'ETANG, (S.P.) DE. Manuel d'agriculture pour le laboureur, pour le propriétaire, et pour le gouvernement; contenant les vrais & seuls moyens de faire prospérer l'agriculture, tant en France que dans les autres Etats où l'on cultive; avec la réfutation de la nouvelle méthode de M. Thull. A Paris, Chez Lottin l'aîné, Dessain junior, 1764. With engraved frontispiece by Cochin. Two works in one volume. (2), viii, 174 pp.; (4), xviii, (2), 584 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, very lightly damaged at head of spine.

€ 3000

First work: Kress S.4336; Goldsmiths 9977; INED 1605; Higgs 3158; Weulersse, i, p. xxvi; Schelle 3; not in Einaudi; Conlon 64:754.

Very rare first edition, second issue with the suppressed passages reprinted, of Dupont's first physiocratic treatise. The pages 15-20 and 47-52 are cancels as usual, printed with 3 pages to one leaf.

According to Dupont's autobiography, this work was written to prove his grasp of physiocratic doctrine. The entire work was devoted to demonstrating the advantages to be gained for a nation from free international trade in grain and other goods. The first fifteen pages of the book are devoted to a basic description of the physiocratic conception of the source of wealth, the mechanics surrounding the produit net, and the means by which it may be increased. The bulk of the book consists of a detailed description of the causes of fluctuations in grain prices and a demonstration of the reasons why free international trade in grain would both raise and stabilize French grain prices (see for a detailed analysis of Dupont's book: James J. McLain, *The Economic Writings of Du Pont de Nemours*.) 'Dupont avait dédié cet ouvrage à la Marquise de Pompadour, qui mourut d'ailleurs avant sa publication. Son but était de prouver les avantages immenses que la nation trouverait dans la liberté absolue du commerce des grains' (INED).

Second work: Goldsmiths 9960; Higgs 3121; not in Kress (cf.: 6569); not in Einaudi; not in INED; Musset-Pathay 992; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii; Conlon 64:934.

First edition.

The early eighteenth century saw many technical innovations in agriculture. La Salle argues strongly against Thull, Duhamel and Patullo, believing that the old idea of leaving land fallow should be maintained. 'On ne parviendra jamais, en France ni ailleurs, à rétablir parfaitement l'agriculture que par les propriétaires.'

The pages 17-32 are bound after the leaf with the *Explication de l'estampe* (recto) and the errata (verso).

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

€ 950

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

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

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

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

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

42 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 exhorbitant. 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.

43 FLACHSLANDEN, (J.B.A.) DE. *Réflexions sommaires et impartiales sur l'utilité de l'ordre de S. Jean de Jerusalem, et sur les dangers de sa suppression en France.* (Drop-head title). (Paris), (At end:) De l'Imprimerie de P.F. Gueffier, (1789). 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Not in Martin & Walter.

The author was 'Grand-Turcopolier de l'Ordre de Malthe', and deputy from Alsace.

On the necessity to preserve the religious order, which protects all who deal with maritime commerce in the Levant and the mediterranean areas against piracy.

44 (FREMINVILLE, E. DE LA POIX DE.) *Traité historique de l'origine et nature des Dixmes, Et des biens possédés par les Ecclésiastiques en franche Aumône, & de leurs charges.* Par M. E.D.L.P.D.F. Bailly des Ville & Marquisat de la Palisse. A Paris, Chez Valleyre père, 1762. (2), x, (4), 468, (20) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges, corners very lightly bumped.

€ 425

Kress 6021; INED 2614; Higgs 2669; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Leblanc; not in Masui; not in Stammhammer, *Bibliographie der Finanzwissenschaft*; not in Camus; Conlon 62:879. First edition.

Historical and legal treatise which studies the *dîmes* in relation to religion, law and the origins of the monarchy and stating that the *dîmes* were not, at the outset, due to the church. Edme de la Poix de Fréminville studied law. His main interests were related to feudal questions and his works were of importance. - Occasional light browning. Rare.

45 (FRESSION, F.-A.) *Règlement de police pour la ville de Versailles.* (Drop-head title). Paris, Louis-Denis Delatour & Pierre Simon, 1721. 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

This is an attempt to regulate, in 36 articles, the influx of "un grand nombre de mandiants & gens sans aveu", who seek refuge in Versailles. The regulations seek to administer the public spaces, trades, fairs, activities of merchants (instructions where they can buy and sell, and what they can sell, butchers can only bring one dog which may not move freely, etc.), activities of public dancers and other entertainers, etc.

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

€ 650

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

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

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

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

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

47 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 important 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).

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

€ 800

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

Rare first edition.

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). "Il y défend les lois fondamentales de la monarchie pure, réfute la théorie de la liberté politique ou de constitution de Montesquieu, celle de l'équilibre des pouvoirs et refuse de donner des limites à la puissance du monarque' (Mornet).

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

Third edition, published in the same year as the first edition.

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

49 (GOUDAR, A.) *Les intérêts de la France mal entendus, dans les branches de l'agriculture, de la population, des finances, du commerce, de la marine et de l'industrie*. Par un citoyen. A Amsterdam, Chez Jacques Coeur, à la corne d'Abondance (Paris), 1756. 3 volumes. xii, 372 pp.; 406 pp.; 350 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering and numbering.

€ 900

Mars 27; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii; Kress 5526; Goldsmiths 9082; Einaudi 2659; Mattioli 1481; INED 2079; Higgs 1145.

First edition, second issue.

Einaudi's copy is identical with ours, about the Kress and Goldsmiths copies not much can be said, both collections contain more than one copy and they both indicate that there is one copy with a third volume with the indication 'Nouvelle édition', as does our third volume. According to Mars, *Ange Goudar, cet inconnu, essai bio-bibliographique*, the third volume came from the same press as the first two volumes but with a different ornamental typography. Between the first issue and this issue, there appeared, according to Mars, a parisian contrefaçon, all published in 1756.

This is the main work of Goudar. It was used by the demographer Süssmilch in his *Die goetliche ordnung*. Voltaire had a copy in his library and Diderot wrote about the book in a letter to Sophie Volland. Preceding Mirabeau's *l'Ami des Hommes* by a few months, it marks an important date in the history of political economy, and made Goudar one of the leading figures of the school of 'des agrariens et populationnistes', not to be mixed with the Physiocrats, which they preceded and with whom they disagreed on various points. 'Of the pre-physiocratic

French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar (1720-1791) was the most important' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 56-67.) Spengler's analysis is elaborate and shows the crucial importance of this work. - Some corners somewhat damaged.

50 GOUY, (D'ARCY, L.M.) DE. Première dénonciation solennelle d'un ministre, faite à l'Assemblée nationale, en la personne du comte de La Luzerne, ministre d'Etat, de la Marine et des Colonies, signée par les représentans de la colonie; approuvée et confirmée (sic) par les trois Assemblées provinciales et par l'Assemblée coloniale de Saint-Domingue. Paris, Chez Demonville, 1790. - (*Followed by:*) (GOUY D'ARCY, L.M. De.) Supplément à la dénonciation de M. de La Luzerne, ministre de la Marine & des Colonies, ou Réponse par des pièces justificatives, sans réplique, au prétendu Mémoire justificatif qu'il a publié en juin 1790. Par les Députés de Saint-Domingue à l'Assemblée Nationale. (Drop-head title). No place, no date, (Paris, 1790.) 2 volumes. (4), 166, 141 pp.; 31 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards (volume 1), modern half morocco, marbled boards (volume 2).

€ 900

Martin & Walter 15478 (first volume only); Sabin 28152 (first volume only); not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in JFBL.

Original edition.

Against the policy of La Luzerne with regards to the colonies. Gouy d'Arcy led the colonial delegates in support of the Tennis Court Oath: the colonies had sent delegates to the upcoming Estates General in France and had even drafted their own *cahiers des doléances* in which they voiced their demands for more home rule and economic freedom.

Gouy d'Arcy acquired a considerable fortune by marrying Anne-Amable Hux de Bayeux, a rich creole from Saint-Domingue and he became an ardent defender of colonial and Saint-Domingue interests, was founder of the colonial committee of Paris and the *Club Massiac*, and was instrumental in legislation favouring the colonists, and a fierce opponent of Brissot and the *Amis des Noirs*.

The original frontcover of volume one is preserved and gives, both recto and verso, the chronology of the events in Saint-Domingue from December 1st 1789 - 22 October 1790. - Very rare in this complete state.

51 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.

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

€ 1500

Original edition, rare.

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

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

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

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

various capacities. He is best known for his *Histoire de Son Temps*, a history of France, his Latin poetry, and was a celebrated bibliophile.

53 (GUDIN DE LA BRENELLERIE, P.P.) *Essai sur l'histoire des comices de Rome, des Etats Généraux de la France et du Parlement de l'Angleterre* par M+++ . A Philadelphie, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Maradan, 1789. 3 volumes. (2), iv, 464, (2) pp.; (4), 303, (3) pp.; (4), 344 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edges gilt, original blind covers preserved.

€ 900

Martin & Walter 15890; Camus 444.

First edition.

One of the most esteemed comparative histories of the Etats-Généraux.

The first two volumes contain a still valuable history of the French 'Etats-generaux', preceded by a concise history of representation in ancient Rome. The third volume is taken by a history of the English parliament. The publication of this work was 'hastened by the convocation of the 'Etats-generaux' in 1789', and it was awarded a prize by the French Academy. Paul Philippe Gudin de la Brenellerie (1738-1812) was educated in Geneva, acquainted with Voltaire and Beaumarchais and author of a great number of works of literary, historical and philosophical interest.

Provenance: Copy from the library of Michel Adanson, with numerous manuscript marginal annotations and underlinings in his hand in all three volumes, and with a very interesting autograph letter from the author to Adanson, offering him this book. This letter has been bound in with volume 1. Adanson's bookplate loosely inserted. Michel Adanson (7 April 1727 - 3 August 1806) was an 18th-century French botanist and naturalist of Scottish descent, and was an early proponent of the inheritance of acquired characters and a limited view of evolution.

54 HAAG, EUG. & EM., *La France protestante, ou Vies des protestants français qui se sont fait un nom dans l'histoire depuis les premiers temps de la Réformation jusqu'à la reconnaissance du principe de la liberté des cultes par l'Assemblée nationale*. Paris, Joël Cherbuliez, 1846 -1858. 10 volumes. - (*Followed by:*) HAAG, Eug. & Em. *La France protestante*. Deuxième édition sous la direction de H. Bordier. Paris, Sandoz et Fischbacher, 1877-1888. 6 volumes. Together 16 volumes. 8vo. Vols 1-10 contemporary half calf, (rubbed), marbled boards, vols 11-16 contemporary half cloth, marbled boards.

€ 1800

Winchell AJ129 (with erroneous comment); not in Besterman.

Original editions.

The second edition covers the letters A-Gasparin only and was never completed. For this part of the alphabet these 6 additional volumes form an indispensable supplement to the first edition. Vol. 10 of the first edition contains 'pièces justificatives' and contain the texts of edicts, laws, and other source materials relating to Protestantism in France.

- Somewhat paperspotted.

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

€ 6000

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

The only edition of this important work.

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

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

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

56 (HAUTERIVE, A.M. BLANC DE LA NAUTTE, COMTE D'.) De l'État de la France à la fin de l'an VIII. A Paris, Chez Henrics, Brumaire An 9 (octobre 1800). iv, 350, (2) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, red label and gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress B.4197; Goldsmiths 17829; Einaudi 2859; not in Mattioli; INED 2232; Stourm, p. 318; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, iii, p. 211.

First edition.

Deals with the political situation of France in comparison with the other European nations: The political situation before the war; General thoughts on the present situation of France; Present situation of France considering its allies; Present situation of France considering its enemies;

Present situation of France considering the neutrals; Internal situation of France, followed by two chapters dealing with: 'Population et industrie de la France' and with 'Moeurs et Lois de la France.' According to Barbier the work was composed not only under supervision of Talleyrand but even partly written by him. Alexandre-Maurice Blanc de Lanautte, Comte d'Hauterive, was diplomat and economist, born in Aspres (Hautes-Alpes) on 14 April 1754. He went with Choiseul-Gouffier to Constantinople, spent some years in New York, and returned to France in 1798 and started working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From the 18th Brumaire to the fall of the Empire he was involved in all the major negotiations of the period. - Small hole in half-title, occasional light spotting, small library stamp on half-title, a very attractive copy.

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

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

€ 2800

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dubuisson was a playwright and historian, active in various capacities in France, Belgium and America, and was denounced by Robespierre as responsible for sowing discord among the

Jacobins, tried by the revolutionary tribunal and executed on March 24, 1794 at the age of 48. - Errata for both parts on p. 164.

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

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

€ 800

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 surprizing 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.

60 HUYGENS, C. *Koren-bloemen. Nederlandsche gedichten* Tweede druk, Vermeerdert tot xxvii Boecken. t' Amstelredam, By Johannes van Ravesteyn, 1672. With engraved frontispiece by Romeijn de Hooghe, full page portrait by Blotelingh, large folding plate of the estate Hofwyck with a bird's eye view, a plan of the garden and 4 other views, a large folding view on the famous Zeestraat leading from The Hague to Scheveningen. Two volumes in one. (32), 732 pp.; (2), 574 pp. 4to. Contemporary blind stamped vellum with floral ornament in the centre on both sides and line borders with floral ornaments in the corners, spine with raised bands

€ 1500

Second and enlarged edition (expanded from 19 tot 27 books) of Constantijn Huygens his poetical works, first published in The Hague in 1658.

Constantijn Huygens (4 September 1596 - 28 March 1687), was a Dutch Golden Age diplomat, scholar, architect, poet and composer. As a poet he ranks among the very best the Dutch Golden Age has produced. He was secretary to two Princes of Orange: Frederick Henry and William II, and the father of the scientist Christiaan Huygens. He is often considered a member of what is known as the Muiderkring, a group of leading intellectuals gathered around the poet Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft, who met regularly at the castle of Muiden near Amsterdam. Aside from his membership in the Muiderkring (which was not as formerly supposed, an official club), at the start of the 1630s he was also in touch with René Descartes, with Rembrandt, and the painter Jan Lievens. He became friends with John Donne, and translated his poems into Dutch. - Copy from the library of B. Huydecoper with his signature on title and small marginal notes in his hand.

61 INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND CRAFT - COLLECTION of 55 declarations, and arrests dealing with industrial arts and crafts in France, published between 1727 and 1787. 55 pieces. 4to. Disbound.

€ 2200

Catalogue général. Bibliothèque nationale. *Actes royaux*, VI, 38037; 39703; 39748; 39746; 39744; 39757; 39759; 39808; 39833; 39835; 39865; 40092; 40188; 40190; 40191; 40281; 40321; 40922 bis; 40972; 41011; 41261; 41338; 41356 for the numbers 2, 7, 10-14, 17-20, 24, 30-32, 36, 40, 45-47, 52-54. Very interesting collection providing information on the development of government control, development of industry, legal requirements and organization and social implications.

Contains:

1. ARREST de la Cour de Parlement, portant règlement pour la communauté des maîtres plombiers & autres qui ont droit d'acheter des plombs ou d'en employer... (Drop-head title). (At end:) 6 septembre, Paris, Pierre Simon, 1727. 7, (1 blank) pp.
2. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XV), portant règlement pour la communauté des vinaigriers de la ville de Paris. Donnée à Compiègne, le 24 Juillet, 1772. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1772. 8 pp.
3. ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), par lequel Sa Majesté, en interprétant en tant que de besoin l'Edit du mois d'août 1669 & la Déclaration du 3 mars 1749, ordonne, 1. que les gardes-jurés des différens corps & communautés des marchands & artisans du royaume, ou tous autres préposés pour la recette & administration des revenus desdites communautés, seront tenus d'en compter tous les ans par-devant les juges de police: 2. qu'un double desdits comptes sera remis à l'intendant, lequel l'enverra au Conseil avec son avis: 3. Fait défenses auxdits gardes-jurés d'établir aucunes cotisations, & de percevoir aucuns deniers en provenans, à moins qu'ils n'y soient autorisés par arrêt du Conseil ou par ordonnance du Commissaire départi en la généralité. Du 13 Juin 1774. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1774. 3, (1 blank) pp.
4. ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne que toutes les assemblées ordinaires ou extraordinaires des communautés de perruquiers du royaume, ne pourront être convoquées que sur les mandemens des lieutenans du Premier Chirurgien de Sa Majesté. Du 30 Juillet 1774. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1774. 3, (1 blank) pp.
5. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui proroge jusqu'au 1er Janvier 1778, les délais fixés par les articles VIII & IX de l'Edit du mois d'avril dernier, concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers dans les villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris: et qui règle en même temps ce qui regarde les veuves des maîtres dans lesdites villes. Du 5 Octobre 1777. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1777. 2 pp.

6. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), pour l'élection des gardes-jurés des marchands & fabricans, dans les villes & lieux où il est d'usage d'en nommer. Du 1er Décembre 1777. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1777. 2, (2 blank) pp.
7. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), pour l'élection des gardes-jurés des marchands & fabriquans, dans les villes & lieux du ressort du Parlement de Paris où il est d'usage d'en nommer. Données à Versailles le premier Décembre 1777. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
8. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), portant règlement pour la reddition & la révision des comptes des corps des marchands & communautés d'arts & métiers. Du 16 Janvier 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
9. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les communautés de teinturiers dans les villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris. Du 2 Octobre 1777. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1777. 2 pp.
10. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), portant établissement d'une communauté de passementiers en la ville de Tours. Données à Versailles le 30 Janvier 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
11. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne l'établissement de communautés de teinturiers dans différentes villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris. Donnée à Versailles le 30 Janvier 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 4 (misnumbered 3) pp.
12. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), qui étend aux communautés d'arts & métiers du ressort du Parlement de Paris, créées par l'Edit d'Avril 1777, les dispositions de la Déclaration rendue le 18 Août suivant, concernant les veuves de maîtres dans les corps & communautés d'arts & métiers de la ville de Paris. Donnée à Versailles le 30 Janvier 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
13. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonnent que la ville de Chauny sera ajoutée à l'état des villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris, où il a été établi des jurandes par l'édit du mois d'Avril dernier 1777. Données à Versailles le 6 Février 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
14. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne que la ville de Sens sera ajoutée à l'état des villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris, où il y a des jurandes. Données à Versailles le 6 Février 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. (3, (1 blank) pp.
15. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), portant création, dans la ville de Versailles, d'une communauté de peintres, doreurs, vernisseurs, sculpteurs & marbriers, à l'instar des autres communautés établies par l'Edit d'Avril 1777. Registrée en Parlement le 17 Février 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
16. ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui accorde un nouveau & dernier délai aux maîtres & maîtresses des anciens corps & communautés, pour payer les droits de confirmation, de réunion & d'admission. De 18 Février 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
17. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), portant règlement pour les frippiers-brocanteurs. Donnée à Versailles le 29 Mars 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1778. 4 pp.
18. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), qui fixent la forme & les délais de la comptabilité du sieur Rouillé de l'Etang, trésorier des deniers provenans des corps & communautés d'arts & métiers. Données à Versailles le 24 Avril 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778. 7, (1 blank) pp.
19. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les communautés d'Orfèvres-lapidaires-joailliers & horlogers, dans les villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris, autres que Paris & Lyon, à l'égard desquelles il a été statué par la Déclaration du 9 Mai 1777. Donnée à Versailles le 25 Avril 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778. 8 pp.

20. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers dans la ville de Beauvais. Données à Versailles le 19 Mai 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, (1778). 3, (1 blank) pp.
21. ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne que dans quinzaine, pour tout délai, tous les maîtres de la nouvelle communauté des menuisiers, ébénistes, tourneurs, layetiers, tonneliers, boisseliers, &c. de la ville de Compiègne, seront assemblés par le lieutenant de police de ladite ville, pour être procédé à l'élection des syndics & adjoints, conformément à l'Edit d'Avril 1777. Du 20 Mai 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
22. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les détailliers d'eau-de-vie & les vendans vins, & autres boissons à pot & assiette, dans les villes où il a été établi des communautés de cabaretiers-aubergistes, caferiers-limonadiers, par l'Edit du moi d'Avril 1777, ainsi que dans les autres villes du royaume où il en sera établi par la suite. Du 23 Mai 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.
23. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant toutes les parties de gages ou rentes pour lesquelles les corps & communautés d'arts & métiers supprimés, ou qui le seront par la suite, ont été employés dans les états des finances. Du 31 Décembre 1778. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 2 pp.
24. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les communautés de papetiers & de cartiers. Donnée à Versailles le 6 Mars 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1779. 4 pp.
25. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), portant nouveau règlement sur la répartition & le recouvrement des impositions dans les corps & communautés d'arts & métiers de la ville de Paris. Du 14 Mars 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 12 pp.
26. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les comptes à rendre par les syndics & adjoints des communautés d'arts & métiers, établies dans les villes du ressort du Parlement de Paris. Du 5 Avril 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 6 pp.
27. ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes, qui dispense les propriétaires des rentes appartenantes aux corps & communautés d'arts & métiers supprimés, du rapport des pièces visées dans les jugemens de liquidation des principaux desdites rentes. Du 12 Avril 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) (Paris), L. Cellot, 1779. 4 pp.
28. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui nomme des commissaires pour procéder à la liquidation des dettes des communautés d'arts & métiers supprimées, de la ville de Rouen, & de celles qui pourront l'être par la suite dans le ressort du Parlement de Normandie. Du 15 Avril 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 3, (1 blank) pp.
29. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui accorde un nouveau délai jusqu'au 1er Janvier prochain, pour la fixation des maîtrises des communautés d'arts & métiers de la ville de Rouen. Du 20 Juin 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 2 pp.
30. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers pour la ville de Troyes. Donnée à Versailles le 23 Juin 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1779. 4 pp.
31. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), portant établissement de deux communautés de tondeurs à grandes forces, & de cordiers, dans la ville de Troyes. Données à Versailles le 23 Juin 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1779. 3, (1 blank) pp.
32. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), en forme de déclaration, qui suppriment les communautés d'orfèvres, & autres ouvriers employant des matières d'or & d'argent, ci-devant établies dans les villes du ressort du Parlement de Rouen: Et réunissent les professions d'orfèvres, lapidaires, joailliers & horlogers, pour ne former à l'avenir qu'une seule communauté dans les villes du ressort, dont l'état est ci-attaché. Données à Versailles le 27 Juin 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 7, (1 blank) pp.

33. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui proroge, jusqu'au 1er Janvier prochain, les délais fixés par les articles VIII & IX de l'Etat d'Avril 1779, concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers des villes du ressort du Parlement de Rouen. Du 8 Août 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1778 (sic for 1779). 2 pp.
34. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui proroge jusqu'au 1er Janvier 1780, les délais fixés par l'Edit de Mai dernier, concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers du ressort du Conseil de Roussillon. Du 9 Août 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 2pp.
35. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne la reconnoissance & levée des scellés apposés sur les effets appartenans aux communautés d'arts & métiers dans le ressort du Conseil supérieur de Roussillon, pour ensuite être procédé à la vente desdits effets. Du 9 Août 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 3, (1 blank) pp.
36. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), portant réunion en une seule communauté, des professions d'orfèvres, lapidaires, joailliers & horlogers, dans les villes du ressort du Conseil Souverain de Roussillon, dont l'état est ci-annexé. Données à Versailles le 12 Septembre 1779. (Drop-head title) (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 7, (1 blank) pp.
37. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui nomme des commissaires pour procéder à la liquidation des dettes des communautés du ressort du Parlement de Nanci. Du 29 Septembre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. (1, blank) pp.
38. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne que ceux qui ont été reçus dans l'ancienne communauté des croquetiers de la ville de Caen, le seront dorénavant dans celle des marchands épiciers-confiseurs-ciriers-chandeliers de ladite ville. Du 18 Octobre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 3. (1 blank) pp.
39. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne l'exécution, dans la ville de Saint-Lô, de l'Edit du mois d'Avril dernier, concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers des villes du ressort du Parlement de Rouen; déclare nulle l'opposition faite par le Seigneur de Saint-Lô, à la perception du droit relatif aux communautés de ladite ville & faubourgs. Du 14 Novembre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 2 pp.
40. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), portant création d'une communauté de tondeurs à grandes forces dans la ville d'Amiens. Donnée à Versailles le 20 Novembre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1780. 3, (1 blank) pp.
41. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui proroge jusqu'au 1er Juillet 1780, les délais fixés par l'Edit de Mai dernier, concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers des villes du ressort du Parlement de Nanci. Du 13 Décembre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1780. 3, (1 blank) pp.
42. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne que les délais fixés pour l'admission des anciens maîtres dans les communautés créées dans la ville de Lyon, seront de nouveau prorogés jusqu'au 1er Avril 1780. Du 18 Décembre 1779. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1779. 2 pp.
43. ARRET de la Cour des Monnoies, qui ordonne que les Maîtres & marchands orfèvres seront tenus de marquer de leurs poinçons tous leurs ouvrages d'or & d'argent, & ce tant aux corps & pièces principales qu'aux pièces d'appliques & garnisons qui en pourront recevoir l'empreinte sans être détériorés. & ce sous peine d'amende. Du 12 Janvier 1782. (Drop-head title). (At end:) (Paris), P.M. Delaguette, (1782). 4 pp.
44. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les comptes à rendre par les syndics & adjoints des communautés d'arts & métiers, établies dans les villes du ressort du Parlement de Metz. Du 15 Mars 1782. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1782. 4 pp.
45. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les communautés d'arts & métiers dans les villes dont l'état est annexé à l'Edit d'Avril 1777. Donnée à Versailles le premier Mai 1782. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1782. 16 pp.

46. EDIT du Roi (Louis XVI), qui autorise les six corps des marchands, & les autres communautés d'arts & métiers de Paris, à percevoir une augmentation de droits sur les réceptions. Donné à Versailles au mois d'Août 1782. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1782. 7, (1 blank) pp. Includes 2 pp. of tariffs.
47. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les translations de domicile des maîtres orfèvres. Donnée à la Muette le 26 Octobre 1782. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1782. 3, (1 blank) pp.
48. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui permet aux veuves des maîtres reçus depuis l'Edit du mois d'Août 1776, d'exercer le commerce ou la profession de leurs maris pendant l'année de leur viduité seulement, &c. Du 31 Octobre 1782. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1782. 2 pp.
49. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui accorde aux anciens maîtres des communautés d'arts & métiers de la ville de Lyon, un délai jusqu'au 1er Juillet prochain, pour se faire recevoir dans les nouvelles communautés créées dans ladite ville par Edit de Juillet 1777. Du 10 Février 1784. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1784. 3, (1 blank) pp.
50. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui casse l'arrêt du Parlement de Rouen du 13 Janvier dernier; & cependant par grâce, accordé aux marchands & artisans domiciliés dans les justices des seigneurs, des faubourgs & banlieues des villes du ressort dudit Parlement, un nouveau délai jusqu'au 1er Mai prochain, pour se faire recevoir dans les nouvelles communautés. Du 26 Février 1784. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1784. 3, (1 blank) pp.
51. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui accorde aux anciens maîtres des communautés d'arts & métiers des villes du ressort du Parlement de Metz, un nouveau délai jusqu'au 1er Septembre prochain, pour se faire recevoir dans les nouvelles communautés, sur le pied de la modération portée par l'Edit du mois de Juillet 1780. Du 28 Février 1784. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1784. 3, (1 blank) pp.
52. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), qui ordonne que dans les communautés d'arts & métiers de la ville de Lyon, dénommées en l'état annexé à ladite Déclaration, il sera établi le nombre de maîtres & gardes fixé par icelui. Donnée à Versailles le 2 Mai 1784. (Drop-head title). (At end:) (Paris), P.G. Simon, (1784). 8 pp.
53. LETTRES PATENTES du Roi (Louis XVI), portant suppression de la communauté des maîtres passementiers-brodeurs, & leur réunion au corps des marchands fabricans tissutiers-rebanniers de Paris. Données à Versailles le 5 Août 1784. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon, 1784. 4 pp.
54. DECLARATION du Roi (Louis XVI), concernant les maîtres des communautés de Paris, qui vont s'établir dans les villes du royaume. Donnée à Versailles le 15 Mai 1784. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, P.G. Simon & N.H. Nyon, 1784. 4 pp.
55. ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui prescrit les formalités à remplir, non-seulement par les maîtres des communautés supprimées par differens Edits, mais encore plus par les artisans qui exerçoient des professions libres avant lesdits Edits; & enfin par ceux qui exercent ou exerceront des professions restées libres. Du 30 Juin 1787. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1787. 3, (1 blank) pp.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

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

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

€ 500

Goldsmiths' 33908.

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

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

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

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

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

65 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.

66 (LA GERVAISAIS, N.L.M. MAGON DE.) L'Auteur du système. (1720-1825). Paris, Hivert & Ponthieu (imprimé par A. Pihan Delaforest), 1825. (2), 22 pp. 8vo. Sewn, uncut, no cover.

€ 225

Kress C.1461; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Quérard, *Anonymes*, i, 319.

First edition.

One of the many pamphlets this political figure and economist published during the years 1815-1838.

This one is particularly directed against the ministry of finance and aims to demonstrate the ministry's unbalanced policy. The title is an obvious allusion to John Law and his system.

According to Michaud, the works of La Gervaisais were always published by Hivert and Delaforest and were never meant for the trade but were distributed by him among friends, politicians, ministers, journalists, etc. and they are consequently quite rare.

67 (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, Chez Pierre van Dyck, 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.

68 LABORDE, A. DE. De l'esprit d'association dans tous les intérêts de la communauté, ou Essai sur le complément des bien-être et de la richesse en France par le complément des institutions. Paris, Gide fils, 1818. (2), x, 584 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 300

Kress C.98; Einaudi 3149; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli; Stammhammer, i, p. 122.

First edition.

"This work develops the advantages to a community of the spirit of association in all its branches: industrial association to assist production; military association to secure possession; the advantages of credit associations; benevolent, scientific, literary associations, etc. It is interesting as marking the ideas of association current at the time before protection was advocated so strongly (.....) and before, on the other hand, socialism and communism were as prominent as they are now" (Palgrave ii, p. 514).

'Ce livre est surtout remarquable par la justesse de ses prévisions et par son excellente appréciation des institutions les plus favorables au développement de la prospérité publique lorsque M. de Laborde publia cet exposé des avantages de l'esprit 'association', riche de faits et plein d'aperçus lumineux sur les véritables sources de la puissance industrielle et politique des Etats' (Blanqui, *Histoire de l'Économie politique*, ii, p. 295).

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

€ 75

Interesting scholarly study of Germany's major anarchist thinker at the beginning of the 20th century. A full-scale intellectual biography. The bibliography covers the pages 405-425.

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

€ 7500

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

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

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

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

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

According to Law, a paper-money standard was preferable to one based on precious metals. Suitable candidates for the money supply included government fiat, bank notes, stocks and bonds. Since the primary function of money was as a medium of exchange, it could best be served by a commodity (paper) not subject to considerable fluctuation in value and high-resource costs. Thus Law advocated the establishment of note issuing national banks that would extend productive loans (real bills), providing sufficient currency to guarantee prosperity.

"John Law (1671-1729), I have always felt, is in a class by himself. Financial adventurers --but is it fair so to call that administrative genius? --often have a philosophico-economic system of sorts. (.....) But Law's case is different. He worked out the economics of his projects with a brilliance

and, yes, profundity, which places him in the front rank of monetary theorists of all times" (J.A. Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, p. 295).

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

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

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

€ 600

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

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

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

72 LE PERE DUCHESNE. Editor: Jacques-Rene Hébert. Numbers 1-30, and numbers 1-355 (November 1790 - An II (1794). Paris, EDHIS, 1969. 10 volumes. 8vo. Imitation of contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges, revolutionary symbols in each of the compartments.

€ 1800

Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 1013; Tourneux, ii, nrs 11505 & 11506; Hatin, pp. 190-196.

All published, the numbers 52, 76 and 103 were never published. Well executed reprint of this important, famous and extremely rare journal of which no collection has a complete or even a near complete set. The last volume contains, after the last number (355) *Les pamphlets et affiche de J.-R. Hébert*, and *Le procès instruit et jugé au Tribunal Révolutionnaire contre Hébert et Consorts*.

This reprint was published in a limited edition of 230 copies, of which 30 were not destined for the trade.

Jacques-René Hébert (1757-1794), member of the Paris Commune, dechristianizer, leader of the Paris *sans-culottes*. He began to publish the Père Duchesne in 1790 and it became the most popular of all the Revolutionary journals. The popularity of the journal rested on its author's unusual talent to speak the patois of the streets and the army camps. The journal was an accurate expression of the way the *sans-culottes* expressed themselves. Moreover, it taught them politics as seen through the eyes of the man who spoke as a Revolutionary democrat and expressed their needs and concerns. Hébert freely admitted that the journal was not written for 'des demoiselles' of his day. Moreover, its scurrilous language expressed the frustrations and disappointments felt by the *sans-culottes* who had sacrificed so much but who had received so little in return.

This collection, a reprint produced in a limited number of copies, is the only complete one and has been produced from various libraries owning parts of the journal. There is a long historical introduction by Professor Albert Soboul in volume 1. Details of the contents are to be found in both Martin & Walter and Tourneux, Hatin also has long essay on the journal.

73 LE TROSNE, (G.F.) De l'administration provinciale, et de la réforme de l'impôt. A Basle, et se trouve à Paris, Chez P.J. Duplain, 1788. 2 volumes. (4), xvi, 605, (1) pp.; (4), 556 pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spines gilt in compartments with red labels and gilt lettering, slightly rubbed.

€ 900

Kress B.1438; Goldsmiths 13644; Einaudi 3357; INED 2867; Peignot, *Les Livres Condamnés*, ii, p. 164.

The second edition, published posthumously, augmented with the author's *Dissertation sur la féodalité* and *Manière de simplifier le plan proposé*. It was originally published in 1779 in 4to which edition is almost impossible to find.

The work was seized already in 1780, although Necker favoured its publication: '..... en 1780 il devait y avoir une réunion du clergé à Paris, le garde des sceaux craignait que ce livre n'indisposait les évêques pour éviter tout bruit et tout scandale, il le fait saisir' (Peignot). 'En 1755, les difficultés occasionées par la perception de l'impôt et l'insuffisance des moyens procurés par lui, font penser à un projet émis par le Marquis de Mirabeau dans sa brochure de 1750 sur l'utilité des États provinciaux. L'Académie de Toulouse reprend cette question et invite les auteurs à donner leur avis sur la généralisation des Administrations provinciales. Le Trosne répond en 1755 par un mémoire qui remporte le prix offert par l'Académie. C'est ce mémoire qui sera transformé en ouvrage en 1779' (Leblanc, M., *De Thomas More à Chaptal. Contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique*.) 'Source importante de renseignements sur l'organisation de la société avant 1789' (INED). A follower of Quesnay, Le Trosne (1728-1780) was a lawyer by training. He joined the Physiocrats in 1764 and published a book defending the free trade in grain: 'La Liberté du commerce des grains, toujours utile et jamais nuisible in 1765', and articles in the 'Ephémérides', and other journals. The present work discusses the fiscal administration of France and brought to attention the projects and ideas of Mirabeau. Palgrave notes that the work 'from the point of view of the financier had the advantage of appearing four years before the work of Necker on the administration of the financial affairs of France; and from the point of view of the politician, of appearing ten years before the celebrated night of 5th August 1789.'

74 (LECLUSE, H. DE). Le déjeuné de la rapée, ou discours des Halles et des Ports. Nouvelle édition, Revuë & augmentée des Etrennes aux Riboteurs, & des Chansons. Avec Un Extrait de l'Inventaire des Meubles & Effets trouvés dans le magasin d'une des Harangeres de la Halle. Et une liste des plus rares Curiosités trouvées dans le même magasin. A la Grenouillere; Et se trouvent à Paris, Chez Duchesne, no date (1755?) 48 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Cioranescu 38382; Conlon 48:604.

Originally published in 1748 with the title 'Léclusade, ou déjeuné de la Rapée', 18 pages.

A niece piece, characteristic for the literature written in vulgar speech (litterature poissairde) of the 18th century. The author was actor at the Opéra-comique and as such greatly appreciated by

Voltaire, as well as dentist (of the king of Poland) - A few leaves with a stain in the blank outer margin, one leaf with a small repair to blank upper margin.

75 (LEGROS, ABBE J.CH.F.) Analyse et Examen De l'Antiquité dévoilée, du Despotisme oriental, & du Christianisme dévoilé, Ouvrages posthumes de Boullanger. Par un Solitaire. A Geneve, Chez Barde Manget & Compagnie, et à Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, 1788. 400 pp. 8vo. Modern half calf (ancient style), spine richly gilt with red label and gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, red edges.

€ 650

Cioranescu 38958; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 513; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED (listing many other works by Legros); Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean Jacques Rousseau*, 757.

First edition.

Apart from the refutation of these works of d'Holbach (which were published under the name of Boulanger), this work also contains an analysis of the thought, philosophy and works of Jean Jacques Rousseau as well as numerous critical passages dealing with the theories of the physiocrats or *économistes*, with the pages 320-342 entirely devoted to them.

The Abbé Legros was born in 1711 (died 1790) and had a successful career within the church and an additional career of refuting and criticizing the works of the '*philosophes et économistes*'. He wrote also works against Rousseau, Gebelin, and Necker, all his works being published under the pseudonym of 'Un Solitaire'. - A very nice large paper copy.

76 LEMEURIER, FR. Copy of an autograph letter dealing with the death of R.P. Antoine Joseph Poncet S.J., dated 'de l'Isle de la Martinique en Amérique méridionale le 18 Juin 1675'. 4 pp. Folio, tear in inner fold.

€ 175

Antoine Joseph Poncet was born in Paris in 1610. He entered the Jesuit order in 1639, taught in Orléans and later in Canada, where he was tortured in a very cruel way by Iroquois. In 1665 he left France again for Martinique where he died (See: Sommervogel, vi, 991.)

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

€ 200

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

These "Letters" to the Comte d'Artois urge him to take responsibility as Prince of the Blood and to accept the changed situation in France and to provide leadership. It pleads for the recall

of Necker and informs the Comte d'Artois about public opinion concerning his person and warns the Count d'Artois that civil war or something similar is eminent.

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

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

€ 350

Moreau 1837; not in Welsh.

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

79 LETTRES sur la Désertation, la Milice, et sur le recrutement des troupes réglées. No place, 1770. 4 parts in one volume. (2), 35, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; 25, (5) pp.; 19, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, marbled paper a little rubbed.

€ 300

Conlon 70:331.

First edition.

The first work, dealing with desertion, states among other things that capital punishment is useless ('inutile') as it does not prevent soldiers from deserting. The second and third part are two 'Lettres sur la Milice', the fourth on the recruitment of regular troops.

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

€ 750

Zaleski 1772.

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

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

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

81 LORRAINE ET BAR - PROCES-VERBAL des séances de l'Assemblée provinciale des duchés de Lorraine et de Bar, tenue à Nancy, au mois de Novembre 1787. Nancy, H. Hacner, 1788. 495, (1) pp. 4to. Modern cloth.

€ 350

Lavergne, *Assemblées provinciales*, pp. 273ff.; Goldsmiths 13532; not in Kress.
First edition.

Proceedings of great importance, especially in view of the financial and administrative matters discussed. The King allowed discussion in a desire to learn which changes the local inhabitants would consider as necessary. The population appeared strongly in favour of free trade with foreign countries.

82 LOTTINI, G.F. Advis civils, contenant plusieurs beaux et utiles enseignemens, tant pour la vie politique, que pour les conseils, & gouvernemens des Estats & Républiques. Traduits puis-nagueres en François de l'Italien de Meſire Francisque Lotin, Gentilhomme de Volterre, au territoire Florentin. A Paris, Chez Jean Richer, 1584. With an woodcut title-vignette. [32], 335, [1] leaves. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping supple vellum, some loss to foot of spine.

€ 1800

BMSTC, *French Books*, p. 288; Adams L.1535.

Very rare first French edition. There seem to exist copies with Abel l'Angelier as publisher.

Translation by Thomas Sébillet of *Avvedimenti civili* by Francesco Lottini (Florence, 1574). An important work in Italian political thought in the sixteenth century, and composed in the classical form of advice to the prince, the *Avvedimenti* contain detailed political precepts concerning the heterogeneous aspects of the sovereign's action, the virtues to be cultivated, the choice of ministers, the means by which to exercise power, etc. It is a text of considerable importance, which should not be placed in the tradition of Machiavelli, but is predominantly a work of reflection on political prudence. Lottine rejected the Machiavellian proposition that the

prince should make himself more feared than loved, and argued that his actions should be justified instead by their contribution to the common good.

Giovanni Francesco Lottini (1512-1572) was an Italian politician and writer. He was secretary of Cosimo I, but in 1542 officially was removed by the same Cosimo I for acts of sodomy, but remained in his service for shady dealings. In February 1548 Cosimo I sent him to Venice, but it was he who prepared the plot against Lorenzino de' Medici, who oddly enough, the very same month, was hit by two killers from Volterra (where Lottini was born). Lottini then moved to Rome where he became secretary of the Cardinal of Santa Fiora. On January 31, 1550 during a conclave, Cardinal Niccolò Ridolfi was poisoned and Lottini was blamed by many. He worked for various cardinals and was, in 1559, at the service of Giovanni Angelo de' Medici (who became Pope Pius IV) as a secretary and who appointed Lottini Bishop of Conversano in 1560. Lottini however, refused the assignment, instead taking up his wandering life. - Endpapers and paste-downs renewed, smudge in lower outer blank portion of the title, slightly browned. The letters "I" and "L" on both covers.

83 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.

84 MARCHANGY, (L.A.F. DE.) Plaidoyer de M. de Marchangy, Avocat-Général à la Cour Royale de Paris; Prononcé le 29 Aout 1822, devant la Cour d'assises de la Seine, dans la Conspiration de la Rochelle. A Paris, Chez Anth. Boucher, et chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1822. 241, (1) pp. + booksellers catalogue (Boucher) of 8 pages. 8vo. Sewn in original blind wrappers.

€ 350

First edition.

Marchangy was the government prosecutor at the trial of the four sergeants of La Rochelle. This prosecution was his most famous case: the four sergeants were executed for their part in a Carbonari plot to overthrow the government. The Carbonari or Charbonnerie, a secret

revolutionary group opposed to the Bourbon Restoration government, most active from 1821 to 1823. It was started after conspirators who had fled to Italy and had been in contact with the original Italian Carbonari, returned to France to found their own Carbonari, in May 1821. The society grew rapidly, merged with another secret revolutionary group, the Knights of Liberty, and had perhaps 50,000 members within two years. The Carbonari were remarkably unsuccessful at revolution. The most famous uprising of this revolutionary group was that of four sergeants of La Rochelle. These unfortunate young soldiers, too open with their comrades about a planned uprising, were executed on 21 September 1822. They could probably have saved themselves by cooperating with the government in tracking down the carbonari leadership. Their silence earned them liberal sainthood: see: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, volume i, pp. 152-154. - Somewhat browned throughout, uncut.

85 (MARTINELLI, V.) *Istoria Critica della Vita Civile*. Con Indice copioso delle Materie al nobilissimo Signore Alfonso C. Ercolani, Marchese di Florimonte Cavalier della Chiave d'Oro e Principe del S.R.I. Bologna, All'Insegna dell'Iride, 1754. With engraved frontispiece, title within engraved border, woodcut initials and headpieces. Half-title, frontispiece, title, [14], 270, [2] pp. Folio. Contemporary vellum, a bit spotted, spine with raised bands, paper label to spine, small loss of vellum in compartment at foot of spine.

€ 950

This is the first Italian edition, the book was first published in London in 1752. This first Italian edition is rather scarce on the market.

Vincenzo Martinelli (1702-1785), the Montecatino born jurist and man of letters worked as a lawyer and later at the state chancery in Naples before he came to England in 1748 to teach Italian. The book had already been composed in Italy but it was first published in England, the first of three books he would eventually publish in England. It made his reputation as a man of letters: it consists of 19 chapters each dealing with one aspect of *la vita civile*: education and the education of women, the duties of family life, industry, art, science, marriage, liberal arts, theatre, law, methods of government, etc., and finishes with "della liberta." There is an interesting section on Martinelli and his stay in England and Italian-English relations in Franco Venturi's *The End of the Old Regime in Europe 1768-1776*, pp. 384-392. - Some occasional light stains, a copy with large margins.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

87 (MATTHIEU, P.) Histoire des derniers troubles de France. Soubs les regnes des Roys Tres-Chrestiens Henry III, Roy de France & de Pologne, & Henry IIII, Roy de France & de Navarre. Divisée en Plusieurs Livres. Contenant tout ce qui s'est passé durant les derniers troubles iusques à la paix faite entre les Rois de France et d'Espagne. Avec un recueil des Edicts & Articles accordez par le Roy Henri IIII pour la ré-union de ses subiects. No place, Imprimé l'an de grace, 1599. 4 unnumbered leaves, 169 numbered leaves, 10 unnumbered leaves, 1 unnumbered leaf (title-page), 74 numbered leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves, 2 unnumbered leaf (title-page and table), 123 numbered leaves. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum, handwritten title on spine.

€ 900

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

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

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

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

89 MESMER, (F.A.) *Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnétisme Animal*; par M. Mesmer, A Geneve, et se trouve à Paris, Chez P. Fr. Didot le Jeune, Librairie-Imprimeur de Monsieur, 1779. (2), vi, 85, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine elaborately gilt in compartments (corners lightly bumped).

€ 5500

Printing and the Mind of Man, 225; *En Français dans le Texte*, 171; Garrison-Morton 4992.1; Grolier 100 'Medicine', 47; Norman M4.

The very rare first edition.

Discussing and describing one of the best-remembered 'alternative' medicines of all time. Mesmer maintained 'that a magnetic fluid pervades the universe, exists in every living being, and affects the nervous system. Experimenting with the use of his "magnetism" he found that there was a healing magnetic power in his own hands and that he could obtain results in treating nervous disorders without a magnet, a faculty which he called "animal magnetism"' (PMM). Whilst 'Mesmerism' in its own right was discredited, Mesmer's theories laid the foundation for hypnosis and suggestion theories. Indeed Mesmer himself induced sleep, known as 'Mesmeric sleep' which term was used before James Braid coined the term 'hypnosis'. 'Since his time the investigation of how to release subconscious states through auto- and hetero-suggestion has continued, and the whole field of extra-sensory perception and spiritualism has affinity with mesmerism [as does] the development of psychoanalysis' (PMM).

Mesmer lived for some time in a comfortable town house in Vienna before he moved to Paris, where he had enough time and money to indulge his passion for music. He was well befriended with the Mozarts and Mozart's first opera, *Bastien und Bastienne* took place in Mesmer's garden, and Mozart later made room for mesmerism in a scene in *Così fan tutte*.

But there is another side to this book as well, a political side. 'The crashing failure of the *Social Contract*, Rousseau's least popular book before the Revolution, raises a problem for scholars searching for the radical spirit in the 1780's: if the greatest political treatise of the age failed to interest many literate Frenchmen, what form of radical ideas *did* suit their tastes? One such form appeared in the unlikely guise of animal magnetism or mesmerism. Mesmerism aroused enormous interest during the pre-revolutionary decade; and although it had originally no

relevance whatsoever to politics, it became, in the hands of radical mesmerists like Nicolas Bergasse and Jacques-Pierre Brissot, a camouflaged political theory very much like Rousseau's' (R. Darnton, *Mesmerism and the End of the Enlightenment in France*, Boston, 1968). - Some light marginal browning.

90 (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) *Essai sur le despotisme*. Seconde édition, Augmentée & corrigée par l'Editeur de cet ouvrage. Londres, 1776. (2), viii, 308 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments with label and gilt lettering, lightly shaved, corners somewhat bumped.

€ 450

Goldsmiths 11518; INED 3188 (1831 edition); Martin & Walter 24430; Higgs 6537 (for the first and second edition).

Second, revised, enlarged and corrected 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. Still to the point remains his remark that: '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.) - With the errata at the end of page 308.

91 (MONDENARD, J. SAINT-SARDOS DE MONTAIGU DE.) *Considérations sur l'organisation sociale, appliquées à l'état civil, politique et militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre; à leurs moeurs, leur agriculture, leur commerce et leurs finances, à l'époque de la paix d'Amiens*. Paris, Chez Migneret, 1802. 3 volumes. x (misnumbered xii), 349, (1) pp.; (4), 322, (2) pp.; (4), 335, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments, red label and gilt lettering, gilt ornamental border on sides.

€ 650

Kress B.4568; INED 3230bis; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

The first volume deals with political science; volume two with population and economics, the colonies and slavery, agriculture and commerce; the third volume deals with finances, mendicity and prisons. The work was published on the occasion of the peace of Amiens with the hope of establishing a rapprochement between France and England. It is interesting to note that the absence of a commercial agreement with the peace of Amiens is considered to be one of the causes of its failure within little more than a year and that Mondénard deals with the subject of economics and commerce in relation to the peace of Amiens (see: Coquelin & Guillaumin, vol. 2, p. 199, and the *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France, 1799-1815*, p. 16).

'Ouvrage principal de Mondénard. Celui-ci, émigré en Angleterre, le publia anonymement à son retour. Conservateur, farouche défenseur de la propriété et de la grande culture, il s'en prend aux excès de la Révolution mais accepte quelques-uns de ses principes. Idées justes,

notamment sur les rapports entre la machine et l'emploi' (INED). - Some scribbling on half-title of first volume, handwritten name and date on title of first volume.

92 MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Collection of twenty-three works by Montesquiou-Fezensac, bound in two volumes. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spines.

€ 1750

Interesting and nice collection of scarce tracts dealing with the finances of France in the early years of the revolution.

Contains:

MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Aux trois ordres de la Nation. No place, (1789). 30 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Mémoire sur les Assignats, ou Supplément aux Mémoires sur les Finances du Royaume. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Didot l'ainé, Octobre 1791. 36 pp - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Lettre de Montesquiou, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale, A M***. A Paris, ce 11 novembre 1790. (Drop-head title). No place, (1791). 11, (1) pp.- (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. Montesquiou, à MM. Bergasse, Maury, &c. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. Montesquiou à M. Mirabeau l'Ainé Sur la fabrication des Assignats. (Drop-head title). No place, (1790). 8 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. de Montesquiou à la réplique de M. Bergasse. A Paris, Chez P. Didot l'ainé Et Desenne, 1791. (2), 51, (1) pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Lettre à M. Clavière, sur son ouvrage intitulé: De la conjuration contre les finances de l'Etat, et des moyens à prendre pour en arrêter les effets. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Du Pont, (1792). 32 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Motion faite à l'Assemblée Nationale, Le 17 Mai 1791, , sur les moyens de remédier à la rareté du numéraire. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion Sur les Assignats-Monnoie. (Drop-head title). (Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1790). 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion , Sur la liquidation de la dette publique. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1790). 32 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion Sur l'organisation du trésor public. Le 10 Mars 1791. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 8 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Mémoires sur les finances du Royaume, Présentés à l'Assemblée Nationale, à la Séance du 9 Septembre 1791, Avec des Pièces Justificatives. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. With 59 leaves with tables. 81, (1) pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Plan de travail. Présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale, au nom du Comité des Finances, (Drop-head title). (A Paris), Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, (1790). 20 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, Le 18 Novembre 1789. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, (1789). With 7 folding tables on 19 leaves.(2), 25, (1) pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, Le 26 Septembre 1789. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée nationale, 1789. 24 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, Le 26 Février 1790. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale,

(1790). 11, (1) - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, A la Séance du 15 Mars 1790, Sur le Mémoire de M. le Premier Ministre des Finances, du 6 du même mois. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. (2), 29, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport sur la Dette Publique fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, Le 27 Août 1790, A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. 31, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Sur l'ordre de liquidation & de remboursement de la dette publique, au nom des Commissaires réunis des Finances & d'Aliénation. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 32 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) État des dépenses publiques pour l'année 1791. Publié au nom du Comité des Finances, et suite du rapport du 6 Février 1791. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. With 13 folding tables. 8, 12 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, au nom du Comité des Finances,, Sur la demande faite par la Municipalité de Paris, d'une avance de fonds. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 7, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait au nom des Comités des Finances et de l'Extraordinaire,, Dans la Séance du 17 Avril 1791. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 7, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport des Commissaires de l'Assemblée Nationale, Envoyés dans les Départemens de la Meuse, de la Moselle et des Ardennes,, le 13 Juillet 1791. 16 pp.

Kress, numbers B.2159, B.1861, B.1606, and B.1863, owns only the items 6, 13, 14 and 16; Martin & Walter, 24935, 24940, 24951, 24943, 24944, 24946, 24952, 24960, 24962, 24963, 24964, 24959, and numbers 24967-24977; Mattioli 2469 (item 10) and 2470 (item 14).

Anne-Pierre, Marquis de Montesquiou-Fézensac was a writer and general. He was born in 1739 to a noble family of the Périgord. He was elected to the Estates General as a representative of the nobles from the *bailliage* of Meaux. Although a close friend of Provence and presumably an advocate of his viewpoint, Montesquiou-Fézensac proposed that nobles should surrender their privileges in taxation. Because of his willingness to speak out on matters of taxation and finances he was selected, in 1789, for the Committee of Finances in the National Constituent Assembly, and soon became its *rapporteur*. He was named president of the Constituent Assembly on 14 March 1791. In May 1791 he was promoted lieutenant-general, served under Lafayette, and in February 1792 was given the command of the Army of the South. In September of the same year he completed the conquest of Savoy, but in November 1792 he was accused of royalist leanings, and had to take refuge in Switzerland. In 1795 his name was erased from the list of *émigrés* and he returned to Paris, where he died on 30 December 1798.

93 NECKER, (J.) Compte rendu au roi, par M. Necker, Directeur général des Finances. Au mois de Janvier 1781. Imprimé par ordre de sa Majesté. Paris, De l'imprimerie royale, 1781. With 1 folding table and 2 folding engraved coloured maps. (4), 116 pp. 4to. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, corners and extremities a bit worn, spine with some light damage, rear cover with some scratches.

€ 500

Kress B.360; Goldsmiths 12183 & 12184; Mattioli 2550; not in Einaudi (listing an issue without a printer's name, and the issue printed at the 'Imprimerie du Cabinet du Roi'); not in INED.

In 1781 there appeared at least three different issues of the work: two printed at the Imprimerie Royal in two different settings and one printed at the Cabinet du Roi. This last one was meant for Royal use only and not put in the trade.

The *Compte rendu* was published in Monday, February 19 and fell on such fertile soil that even Necker must have been astonished at the eagerness with which the public seized upon the treatise, noting minutely every figure in the account, toting up the sums of revenue and expenditure, seeing how much the king spent on favors and pensions, and what the royal household cost, and exactly what tribute was levied upon the people. But there was much more than figures in the treatise. Necker surveyed for the king (and the public) everything he had accomplished during his ministry. He expressed his ideas on reform and summarized what had been accomplished, and what he hoped to accomplish when the war (the American War of Independence) ended. The principles of moderate reform generated strong public support. - Small tear in folding table.

94 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.

€ 600

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.

95 (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, advertisement), lxiii, (1, blank), (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 450

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.

96 ORLICH, L. VON. Reise in Ostindien in Briefen an Alexander von Humboldt und Carl Ritter von Leopold von Orlich. Zweite durchgesehene und vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, Verlag von Gustav Mayer, 1845. 2 volumes in 1. xii, 306, (2) pp.; (8), 309, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, paper label on spine, somewhat shaved and worn.

€ 300

Second, improved and augmented, edition, first published in 1844.

Travels in India and surrounding regions. Deals among others with the British-Indian army. The author travelled from London to Southampton and then on to Gibraltar, Cairo, Aden, Bombay, which he describes in his second letter, then on to Puna, Kuraschy, Sakkar, Ferospur, etc. The author had planned to travel with the British Army to Afghanistan to report on the war there. As it happened, he was delayed and caught up with the British at Ferospur. The book is essentially an account of what the author has to say about what he saw, experienced and learned in letters to von Humboldt and Ritter about the British in India, customs and manners of the habitants, etc. The work was translated into English by Evans Lloyd. - Verso title page the library stamp of Donau-Eschingen. The pages 263-266 of volume 2 have been bound between the pages 88-89.

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

€ 1800

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

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

Each engraving is followed by a short summary (Inhoudt), followed by the texts in Latin and in Dutch, and followed by the "Verklaring van de [number] Fabel" (Explanation of the Fabel). -

Somewhat browned and foxed in places, last leaf of index partly loose but still solid, a good copy with ample margins and good impressions of the plates.

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

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

98 PALAFOX (Y MENDOZA, J.) DE. Histoire de la conquête de la Chine par les Tartares. Contenant plusieurs choses remarquables touchant la religion, les mœurs, & les coùtumes de ces deux nations, & principalement de la dernière. Et traduite en François par le sieur Collé. A Paris, Chez Antoine Bertier, 1670 (at end: Paris, de l'Imprimerie de B. Vitré, 1669). With engraved frontispiece. (16), 478, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, a bit rubbed & worn.

€ 1200

Lust 447; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica* 627; cf.: Cox, i, 326; JFBL, P41; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, P109.

The first French edition.

Account of the fall of the Ming and rise of the Manchu dynasty, with descriptions of Manchu customs and expresses hope for progress by Christian missions. Deals also extensively with the role of the Japanese, the confrontations with the Portuguese and Dutch colonists, the war with the King of Corea and how Corea was made tributary to the Tartars. Corea is qualified as a proud and warlike nation.

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

€ 500

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

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

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

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

100 (PETITPIED, N. & J. DE JOUVENCY.) Recueil de pièces touchant l'histoire de la Compagnie de Jésus, composée par J. Jouvenci, et supprimée par Arrêt du Parlement de Paris du 24 Mars 1713. Seconde édition revue, corrigée & augmentée. A Liege, 1716. With folding plate. xxi, (1), 539, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, slightly worn.

€ 650

Willaert, *Bibliotheca Janseniana Belgica*, ii, 8567; Peignot, i, p. 201; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 375; not in Parmentier, *La Bibliothèque Jansénienne de l'Église d'Utrecht*.

Second, revised and augmented edition.

The *Histoire de la Compagnie de Jésus*, written by the P. Jouvency, was condemned immediately after its publication in 1710 because of its 'maximes pernicieuses et contraires aux droits des souverains'. The present *Recueil*, published by Nicolas Petit-Pied, reproduces all the condemned texts as well as numerous extra pieces dealing with the question of tyrannicide. Petitpiéd was a most active defender of Jansenism, fiercely opposing the *Bulle Unigenitus* and the Jesuits.

'Nicolas Petitpiéd, signataire du fameux *Cas de Conscience*, il refusa de se rétracter, fut exilé à Beaune puis, en 1706, rejoignit Quesnel à Amsterdam. Il revint sous la Régence, mais après avoir interjeté appel de la constitution, il dut se réfugier à nouveau en Hollande où il demeura jusqu'en 1734. Petitpiéd composa un grand nombre d'écrits en faveur du jansenisme dont il fut peut-être, au XVIIIe siècle, l'apologiste le plus remarquable' (*Jansenisme et Politique*, pp. 239-240, see also *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*, XII, columns 1348-1351). Peignot points to the fact that the folding plate is of great rarity: 'Il faut faire attention si, dans ce volume, existe une estampe représentant la fameuse pyramide élevée, en 1595 à Paris, devant la porte du palais, au sujet de l'exécrable assassinat commis en la personne de Henry IV par Jean Chatel. Souvent cette gravure est arrachée, comme dans l'exemplaire que j'ai sous les yeux; car elle sert à conserver la représentation d'un monument que la société des jésuites est parvenue à faire abolir.'

101 PHOONSEN, J. Wissel-styl tot Amsterdam, vervattende niet alleen wat men gewoon, maar ook wat een voorsichtigh koopman, tot zijn securiteyt, in de wisselhandel dienstig en noodig is. Mitsgaders ordonantien, willekeuren, en reglementen van wisselen tot Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerpen, Lions, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Nurnberg, Augsburg, Breslauw, Als ook Ordonantien van Lodewyk de XIV. wegens de handel der Negotianen en Koopliden Beschreven, en by een vergadert, door J. Phoonsen. Zynde deezen Druk vermeerderd met de Wissel-regten in Deenmarken, Sweeden, Brandenburg, Pruyssen, en tot Dantzic, yder in zyn eygen spraak, met desselfs Vertaalingen. 't Amsterdam, by Andries van Damme, En Joannes Ratelband, 1711. Title printed in red and black. (8), 336, (4), 384, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum, paper labels to spine gone.

€ 500

Kress S.1445 (first edition); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; EHB 2206.
Fourth edition.

A very popular handbook on bill-broking for merchants which went through a great number of expanding editions. It includes the regulations and practices of Amsterdam and the other major commercial cities of Europe, for the greater part in the original language with translations into Dutch. Originally published in 1667 the work was published in successively expanding editions, and also translated into French. The author Johannes Phoonsen (1631-1702) was a 'book-keeper' in the service of an Amsterdam merchant, after he had failed as a merchant on his own account. Yet he was an authority as a writer on the practice of commerce, trade and finance and is credited with several memoirs and recommendations relating to the Amsterdam exchange bank remaining in manuscript. - A few quires with a faint stain in the inner upper margin, a fresh copy.

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

€ 500

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 500

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

First edition.

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

A bit paperspotted.

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

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

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

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

104 PRAGER, R.L. Zur sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. Katalog 213/14. Erster Teil eines Jubiläumskatalog aus Anlass des 50 jährigen Geschäftsbestehens herausgegeben von R.L. Prager. Berlin, Prager, 1922. (4), 167, (3) pp. 8vo. Brown half cloth, corners, marbled boards, paper label, original wrappers preserved.

€ 175

All published.

Contains 5612 priced items.

The firm of R.L. Prager was founded by Robert L. Prager (1843-1918) and continued by his son Werner. "Der alte Prager" soon became one of the first, and foremost, specialists in political science, both as a bookseller and publisher. He was one of Martin Breslauer's admired teachers and friends for whom Breslauer worked as a young man for a year in 1891 (see "Erinnerungen eines Antiquars", in Festschrift Zobeltitz, 1927, q.v.). This, today amazing, catalogue of almost 6000 items, has a historical introduction by K. Zielenziger. Catalogue inscribed by W. Prager to M. Breslauer.

105 PROUDHON, P.J. Idées révolutionnaires. Les Malthusiens. Programme révolutionnaire. La reaction. Question étrangere. La presidence. Argument a la Montagne. Le terme. Toast a la revolution. Avec une préface par Alfred Darimon. Paris, Garnier frères, 1849. (4), xxvii, (1), 268 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed wrappers, mounted on yellow paper.

€ 150

Hoffman, p. 365; Nettlau, p. 19; Goldsmiths 36696; Einaudi 4563; not in Mattioli

First collective edition of outstanding articles by Proudhon from *Le Peuple*.

The editor was a political economist and became the interpreter of Proudhon and his secretary.

A series of articles initiated by the revolutionary developments in France from April to December 1848. The articles relating to Proudhon's favourite project for a 'Banque du Peuple' were published in another volume entitled 'Resume de la question sociale. Banque d'échange'.

In the present volume Proudhon deals with a wide range of other subjects and argues incessantly for his principles of free association and reciprocity, in opposition to both the 'Malthusians' and laissez-faire liberals like Adolphe Thiers and the state-socialists like Louis Blanc. - Somewhat browned throughout.

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

€ 1500

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

The very rare first edition of this important work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 6500

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

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

Collection of 345 essays concerning a wide range of subjects, edited by Théophraste Renaudot and his sons Isaac and Eusèbe. Théophraste Renaudot (1586-1653), founder of French journalism and of various institutions for social betterment. Touched by the hordes of paupers who infested Paris after the wars of religion, he opened the first employment agency. In 1631 he established what is generally regarded as the first French newspaper, the *Gazette*, later called *Gazette de France*, which appeared weekly up to 1914. Both Louis XII and Richelieu, realizing the power exerted by the press upon public opinion, contributed to the *Gazette*, and Richelieu granted Renaudot a news monopoly. He founded, in anticipation of the Academy of Sciences, a learned society, whose purpose was to give a weekly lecture, followed by a symposium, on any

subject other than theology and politics. The conferences were open to all who bothered to come and they were conducted in French, the topic of each conference was decided by the participants. To allow maximum freedom of speech and expression the names of the contributors were not given in the printed texts. It is known that many of the leading philosophers took part in these conferences: Gassendi, Descartes, Campanella, Mersenne and both father and son Pascal are only a few of those believed to have participated.

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

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

108 (RICHEMONT, L.A. CAMUS DE.) *De la situation politique de l'Europe et des intérêts de la France.* (Paris), Ant. de Bernard, (1829). 91, (1) pp. Folio. Modern half blue morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 300

Lithographed text, published in bookform in the same year, 1829, in 8vo, by Levavasseur, according to Quérard, vol. xii, p. 380.

The author deals with this question: 'Sous quelles vues d'utilité et dans quels desseins l'Angleterre et l'Autriche cherchent-elles à entraîner la France dans une coalition contre la Russie?' The different parts of this manuscript have been dated 5 April, 10 May, and 9 June 1829 and are each signed by the author. Richemont belonged to a small minority which opposed an 'entente cordiale' with Great Britain. The author, better known as Camus de Richemont, had already been charged, in 1801, with an important mission to the Indian seas where he was to investigate the means by which it would be possible to defend French interests in that part of the world against Great Britain. Upon his return he submitted indeed an important memoir on the situation and suggested means by which this defense could be organised.

The text ends thus: 'J'ai pensé qu'il pouvait y avoir (dans les circonstances présentes) quelque inconvénient à donner à mes deux mémoires une publicité complète. Je me suis donc borné, dans des vues d'intérêt public, à ne faire autographier que le petit nombre d'exemplaires que je me proposais de distribuer, soit dans les Chambres, soit au dehors, aux personnes qui, par leur position et leur influence politique, peuvent donner du poids à mes propositions, et les recommander à la considération du gouvernement, si elles obtiennent leur approbation.'

109 RIEMER, J. DE. Beschryving van 's Graven-Hage, behelzende deszelfs oorsprong, benaming, gelegenheid, uitbreidingen, onheilen en luister; mitsgaders stigtinge van het Hof, der kerken, kloosters, kapellen, godshuizen en andere voornaame gebouwen..... als mede de privilegien, handvesten, keuren, en wyze der regeringe. Delft, Reinier Boitet, 1730-1739. With engraved frontispiece and 59 fine engravings, mostly by I.C. Philips after G. v. Giessen, among which the fine bird's eye view on The Hague, 2 folding plans and a double page map. 2 volumes bound in 3. (32), 510 (last blank) pp.; (2 blank), pp. 511-946, (54) (last blank) pp.; (8), 520, 78, (18) pp. Large folio. Contemporary blind tooled vellum.

€ 4000

Large paper copy with extremely fine impressions of the plates.

In volume 1, second part, in the pagenummering numbers 807 and 808 were omitted. The 78 pp. in the third volume contain *Costumen van 's Graven-Hage*. The leaves L2 and M2 are misbound.

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

€ 175

Not in Maitron; not in Stammhammer.

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

111 ROUGIER-LABERGERIE, J.B. *Essai politique et philosophique sur le commerce et la paix, considéré sous leurs rapports avec l'agriculture*. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de A. C. Forget, 1797. (iii)-xix, (1), 479, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt, gilt ornamental border on sides, marbled edges, very lightly rubbed, some discolouring to front cover.

€ 450

Musset-Pathay 591; INED 3929; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

The present volume starts with an ardent plea for free trade, particularly the free trade in grain: 'free trade increases the income of the state and produces more wealth for the people it also means competition and hence stable prices of bread, of wages and of everything'. Rougier then discusses the problems caused by the present war with England and the benefits that peace would bring for all European nations. He ends with a 'call to philosophers, poets, artists, etc. in favour of the peace'. The work deals in various ways with England: it discusses the last trade agreement with the English, it discusses and favours "prohibitisme" (protectionism) drawn from the English example, he discusses the free trade in grain in England, discusses the financial systems of England and Holland and the effects on the prosperity in both countries, and discusses the reasons that would make England accept a peace treaty.

Contains furthermore numerous considerations on tariff-barriers, credit, population and longevity. Jean Baptiste Rougier, baron de La Bergerie was passionately occupied with agriculture at the time the revolution broke out. He represented the department of the Yonne at the *Assemblée Législative*. He became prefect of the Yonne in 1800. He was member of many learned societies, among which the *Société centrale d'agriculture*, and corresponding member of the 'Institut.' - Lacks the half-title, tiny wormhole in outer blank margin of first few leaves.

Verso front blank handwritten 'L. de la Bédollière 1867' and a handwritten purchase note dated 1917.

112 ROUSSEAU - GUDIN (DE LA BRENELLERIE), P.PH. Supplément au Contrat Social. A Paris, Chez Maradan & Perlet, 1791. With folding table. xii, 298, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, yellow edges, very lightly worn.

€ 600

Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1751-1799*, 861; Einaudi 2787; INED 2181; Martin & Walter, 15893.

One of two editions (the other being in 12mo) from the year of first publication, no priority established.

The author argues in favour of Rousseau's influence and thought in the Revolution currently developing in France. The work is both of political and economical interest and includes demographical considerations while the table contains demographical information for Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux for the years 1709-1789.

'Le plus grand problème de la politique, c'est de trouver le moyen de n'avoir dans un Etat ni gens désoeuivrés, ni gens sans propriété.' The work was addressed to the Assemblée nationale and it argued in favor of a constitutional monarchy. Only Conlon lists both the 8vo and 12mo edition of this work.

113 ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR - COLLECTION of works dealing with Roussel de la Tour's (in)famous "Richesse de l'Etat".

€ 1000

Contains the following works:

1: FOUR pamphlets dealing with the discussions raised by Roussel de la Tour's 'Richesses de l'Etat', bound in one volume. No place, (about 1763). 16 pp.; 16 pp.; 8 pp.; 16 pp. Small 8vo. Modern supple boards.

INED 3967 for the first two texts.

Separate editions, three of them later collected as additions to a re-edition of the *Richesses* in 1764.

Contains: 1. TOUT est dit. - 2. TOUT n'est pas dit. Réponse de Candide au docteur Pangloss sur son optimisme des finances. - 3. LE BOUTTE-SELLE. - 4. (DARIGRAND). La Patrie vengée, ou La juste balance. Conclusions des Richesses de l'Etat.

The first text is a criticism on the *Richesses*, the second work defends the *Richesses*, the third piece discusses the *Richesses*, and the fourth work considers the positive elements of the *Richesses* of sufficient value to accept some of the weaker points.

2: LETTRE à M. S... Sur un plan de réforme dans les finances. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1763). 15, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

Stourm, p. 106; not in Kress; not in INED; not in Conlon; not in Higgs; not in Goldsmiths.

First editon.

One of the many replies provoked by Roussel de la Tour's *Richesse de l'État* in which the author proposed principles of taxation which were wholly contrary to the principles of the *Tableau Oeconomique*.

3: (MOREAU, J.N.) Entendons-nous, ou le radotage du vieux notaire. No place, (Amsterdam ?) Où il vous plaira, 1763. (4), 67 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

Kress 6123; Einaudi 4011; Higgs 3006; INED 3276; Stourm, p. 106; Conlon 63:1147; not in Goldsmiths.

One of two editions from the year of first publication, the other edition being entitled *Entendons-nous, ou le radotage du vieux notaire sur La richesse d'État* in 32 pages.

Criticizing Roussel de La Tour's *Richesse de l'État*. 'Les Français sont fous, mais ils ne sont pas ruinés. Plaidoyer spirituel en faveur du rétablissement de l'ordre financier' (Stourm).

4: OBSERVATIONS certaines sur les doutes modestes d'un Quidam, doutes qui dégénèrent en assertions très-immodestes contre la Richesse d'Etat. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. 8 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

INED 4702; Higgs 3003; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Rare first edition of this work, part of the extensive polemics which followed the publication of Roussel de la Tour's celebrated *Richesse de l'Etat*.

'Réfutation de Moreau, l'un des critiques de la *Richesse de l'Etat*, de Roussel de la Tour: 'ce que le Docteur rétrograde, qu'il lise et relise la richesse d'Etat, il y trouvera les ressources surabondantes qu'il n'y a pas encore vues" (INED).

5: REFLEXIONS d'un solitaire Sur ce qui peut procurer le plus grand bien de l'Etat. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Pyre, 1774. 15, (1) pp. 4to. Modern marbled boards (Lobstein-Laurenchet).

INED 4761; Conlon 74:476; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Higgs; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Critical of Roussel de la Tour's *Richesse de l'État* and proposing fiscal and economic reforms: 'lever un dixième sur les fruits de la terre, les maisons des villes, les rentes et les professions lucratives. Réflexions populationnistes, éloge de la liberté du commerce; la prison perpétuelle est conseillée pour les mendiants, qui seront employés aux travaux publics ou particuliers' (INED). Title-page has as date M.DLXXIV. In the text there is a reference to Messange and his important work *Recherches sur la Population*. The analysis and criticism are given in 32 short chapters.

6: RESOLUTION des Doutes modestes, Sur la possibilité du Système établi par l'Écrit intitulé: la Richesse de l'État. No place, no date (1763). 43, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

Kress S.4312; INED 3967 (nr. 4); Stourm, p. 106; Goldsmiths 9899; Higgs 3007; Conlon 63:477.

Original edition.

Project for reform of the taxes provoked by Roussel de la Tour's *Richesse de l'État*, a work which, due to its advocating of taxing principles which were wholly contrary to the *Tableau Économique*, provoked numerous replies. A number of those are given in INED under Roussel's own text and number 3967 which lists a number of replies.

7: (ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR.) Richesse de l'Etat. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). - (Followed by:) (ROUSSEL DE LA TOUR.) Développement du plan intitulé: Richesse de l'Etat, par le même auteur. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). - (Followed by:) (MOREAU, J.N.) Doutes modestes sur la Richesse de l'Etat, ou Lettre écrite à l'auteur de ce système, par un de ses confrères. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez Bonaventure Ruinart, (1763). 3 pieces bound in 1 volume. 8 pp.; 10 pp.; 8 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

First work: Cf.: Kress 6135-6; Goldsmiths 9901; Einaudi 4902; Higgs 3000, note; INED 3966; Mattioli 3141.

One of the editions published in the year 1763 when the text was published for the first time. This is the rare 4to edition.

Page 2 contains the *Tableau de répartition de deux millions personnes*. 'This tract, proposing a single tax, graduated in twenty groups of 100,000 taxpayers each, was the anonymous work of a young official. As it was allowed to circulate, the Physiocrats, who had been cowed into silence by the imprisonment of Mirabeau for producing his *Théorie de l'impôt*, (1760), concluded that they might now renew their activities' (Higgs).

Second work: Cf. Kress 6134; Einaudi 4901; Higgs 3270; INED 3963; Mattioli 3140; not in Goldsmiths.

One of the editions of the first year of its appearance, it further elaborates the theories of the author as put forth in his previously published *Richesse de l'Etat*.

Third work: Cf.: Kress 6122; Goldsmiths 9888; Einaudi 4010; Higgs 3001; INED 3275; Mattioli 2475.

First edition.

The starting point of many discussions provoked by Roussel's theory.

8: TAILLE REELLE, LA. (Drop-head title of page 1 reads:) Lettre d'un avocat de Paris à un de ses Confrères en Province, contenant des Réflexions sur l'écrit qui a pour titre, Richesses de l'Etat. (Anvers & Paris, Vallat, 1763). 38 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

Kress S.4323; Goldsmiths 9907; INED 4802; Einaudi 5528; Higgs 3008; Conlon 63:505.

First edition.

Roussel de La Tour had suggested to tax all the subjects of the kingdom, the author of this work suggests to tax only the capitalists ('n'assujettir à l'impôt que les seuls capitalistes'). Suggests which taxes to abolish (*ferme générale, aide, gabelle, etc.*) and which to maintain (*douanes extérieures, paulette, etc.*) in order to fix a 'taille réelle sur tous les immeubles, contrats de rentes et pensions royales.' Only 'les négociants, classe la plus utile à l'état' will be exempted from any taxation. The place of printing and printer are given by INED.

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

€ 250

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

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

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

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

€ 450

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

First edition.

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

In Paris the problem of Poland was discussed with extraordinary intensity. The circles of diplomats, writers, and economists were extraordinarily sensitive. The work of Rulhière, published posthumously in 1807, but which circulated widely in manuscript from the seventies

and eighties, is typical. The political element dominated: the struggles of men and circumstances, intrigues, betrayals, violence. But above this rose the desperate will of the Poles to live and act, even when everything around them was collapsing. Consult for an elaborate treatment of the Polish question and Rulhière's book: F. Venturi, *The End of the Old Regime in Europe, 1768-1776. The First Crisis*, chapter VII). The *Anecdotes sur la révolution de Russie* had appeared already before, in 1797. - A nice copy.

116 SAINT-CHAMANS, A.L.P. DE. Du système d'Impôt fondé sur les principes de l'Économie politique; par M. le Vte. de Saint-Chamans. Paris, Le Normant, 1820. (4), 640, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards (slightly sunned).

€ 500

Goldsmiths 22857; Einaudi 4934; Masui, p. 478; not in Kress; not in Menger; Palgrave, iii, p. 345. First edition.

In Palgrave's opinion, Saint-Chamans 'was the most distinguished of the upholders of the theory of the balance of trade.' The last part of the book contains numerous tables and notes.

'Boutade d'un écrivain distingué, qui a dépensé au service des doctrines surannées de l'économie politique plus d'esprit qu'il n'en fallait pour faire un excellent ouvrage. C'est dans son livre que se trouve la plus habile apologie du système mercantile' (Blanqui, *Histoire de l'Économie politique en Europe*, vol. ii, p. 391). - Small library label on front paste-down.

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

€ 2000

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

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

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

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

population, leurs différentes distances, etc.' (INED). - Contemporary signature and author's name in blank portion of title.

118 SAINTE-CROIX, G. E. J. GUILHEM DE CLERMONT-LODEVE, BARON DE. De l'état et du sort des colonies des anciens peuples. Ouvrage dans lequel on traite du gouvernement des anciennes républiques, de leur droit public, &c. avec des observations sur les colonies des Nations modernes, & la conduite des Anglois en Amérique. Philadelphie, 1779. xiv, 336 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt fillet on sides, a bit warped.

€ 800

INED 4042; JFBL S-62; Kress B.229; Goldsmiths 11784.1; not in Einaudi; Echeverria & Wilkie 779/94; Sabin 75529.

First edition of this interesting treatise dealing with the administration and conflicts of the French and English colonies in the West-Indies and North America (Seven Years' War, the conquest of Canada, the treaties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.) by way of comparing government, conduct and policy of ancient nations such as Carthage, Phoenicia, Greece, Athens with that of the nations of the 18th century.

Guillaume-Emmanuel-Joseph Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève, Baron de Sainte-Croix, born Mourmoiron 1746, died in Paris 1809. After a trip to St. Domingo, with his uncle who died there because of battle injuries, and some years in the French Army, Sainte-Croix devoted himself to historical studies. In this work he deals with ancient commercial empires and compares them with eighteenth century imperialism, chiefly by the British in North America. An anti-British, pro-U.S. work that includes a section entitled: 'Observations sur les colonies des nations modernes & sur la conduite des Anglois dans l'Amérique Septentrionale' (Echeverria & Wilkie). - Some unobtrusive scattered browning.

119 (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**.

120 SANDIS, E. Relation de l'Estat de la Religion, et par quels desseins, et artifices, ella a esté forgee, & gouvernee en divers Estats de ces parties Occidentales du Monde. Tiree de l'Anglois, du Chevalier Edwin Sandis. Avec des additions notables. A Geneve, par Pierre Aubert, 1626. (8), 323, (5) pp. 8vo. 18th-century marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides.

€ 350

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

First French edition.

Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561-1629), statesman, second son of Archbishop Edwin Sandys, by his second wife, Cicely, sister of Sir Thomas Wilford. 'In 1593 Sandys accompanied his friend Cranmer on a three years' tour on the continent, visiting France, Italy and Germany. He remained abroad after Cranmer's return, and was in Paris in April 1599; he dated thence his *Europae Speculum*, and dedicated it to Whitgift. In the preparation of this work Sandys was largely aided by his intercourse with Fra Paolo Sarpi, who subsequently translated it into Italian. The tone of the book is remarkable tolerant for the time. Sandys finds good points even in Roman catholics. For a long time it remained in manuscript, but on 21 June it was entered at Stationers' Hall, and published under the title *A relation of the State of Religion*' (DNB, xvii, pp. 775 ff.) In 1626 Diodati translated the work into French, with Sarpi's additions. - Some top margins cut short, never affecting the text.

121 (SAUGRAIN, C.M.) Code de la Librairie et Imprimerie de Paris, ou Conférence du Règlement arrêté au Conseil d'Etat du Roy, le 28 février 1723, et rendu commun pour tout le Royaume, par Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du 24 Mars 1744. Avec les Anciennes Ordonnances, Edits, Déclarations, Arrêts, Réglemens, & Jugemens rendus au sujet de la Librairie & de l'Imprimerie, depuis l'an 1332, jusqu'à présent. A Paris, Aux dépens de la Communauté, 1744. Title printed in red and black. xxiv, 496, (30) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, gilt fleurons in corners, all edges gilt, a bit rubbed and worn, two corners bumped.

€ 1200

Barbier i, 623; Conlon 44:1114; Bigmore & Wyman, ii, 296.

First edition.

Essential work for the history of the book under the Ancien Régime. The regulations of 1723 were edited by the chancellor d'Aguesseau. This work contains all the regulations governing the profession until the Revolution of 1789. The 'table des matières', to be found at the end of the volume, is, according to the author, 'un dictionnaire des règles de droit bibliotypographique.'

The work sets out the detailed code of laws ruling the printing and publishing industry covering the administration and composition of the community, censorship procedures, policing of published works, rights of authors, the role of peddlers, auxiliary trades, the privileges and permits. It remained the fundamental source governing the book trade throughout the Ancien Regime.

I. Des franchises, exemptions & immunités des imprimeurs & des libraires de Paris. - II. Des imprimeurs & libraires en général. - III. Des souscriptions. - IV. Des apprentis imprimeurs & libraires. - V. Des compagnons imprimeurs & des compagnons libraires. - VI. De la réception des libraires & de celle des imprimeurs. - VII. Des veuves des libraire & des veuves des imprimeurs. - VIII. Des correcteurs. - IX. Des fondeurs de caractères d'imprimerie. - X. Des colporteurs & des afficheurs. - XI. Des libraires forains. - XII. Des syndics & adjoints, & des administrateurs de Confrairie. - XIII. De la visite des imprimeurs & libraires, & de celle des livres venant de dehors en la Chambre syndicale. - XIV. Des libelles diffamatoires & autres livres prohibés & défendus. - XV. Des privilèges & continuations d'iceux pour l'impression des livres. - XVI. Des ventes, inventaires & prisées des bibliothèques, des imprimeries & fonds de librairie.

122 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. 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.

€ 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, with an elaborate, long (upto column 544) separate essay on the "État général du commerce de l'Europe" (and followed by the other continents Africa, Asia and the Americas). - Very small damage to head of spines of volumes 1 and 2.

123 SCHOELCHER, V. Histoire des crimes du 2 décembre. Edition considérablement augmentée. Bruxelles, Chez tous les Libraires, (Imprimerie de A. Labroue et Cie.), 1852. 2 volumes in one. 501, (1) pp.; 480 pp. Small 12mo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 350

DBMOF, iii, p. 393; not in Stammhammer.

Second edition published in the same year as the original London edition, augmented, and published in pocket size for secret distribution in France.

Victor Schoelcher (1804-1893), republican and author of the degree abolishing slavery in 1848. He visited the USA in 1829 and it was during his trip there that he became convinced that it was necessary to abolish slavery. During the first ten years of the July monarchy he worked for several journals such as the *Revue Républicaine*, the *Revue indépendante*, *La Réforme*, and others. He went again on a long voyage and upon his return prepared the degree abolishing slavery in the French colonies. He served in the garde nationale during the siege of Paris in 1870-1871 and sided with the democrates and socialists.

The present work deals with the 'coup d'état' of 1851, and Schoelcher, together with Victor Hugo, Baudin and others attempted to rouse the old revolutionary district of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine against Louis Napoleon after the 'coup d'état'. The work was written during Schoelcher's exile in London. - Annotations on the front blank leaves and an ownership's entry reading 'Lucien Rodanet, 1877', the letters L.R. stamped in gilt at the foot of the spine.

124 (SENAC DE MEILHAN, G.) *Considérations sur l'esprit et les moeurs. 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.

125 (SERVAN, J.M.A.) *Réflexions sur la réformation des Etats provinciaux. Par un ancien Magistrat du P ... de G ... (Parlement de Grenoble). No place, 1788.* (2), 109 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

€ 375

INED 4175; Martin & Walter 31471 (1789 edition only); Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, xiv; not in Kress, Goldsmiths and Einaudi.

First edition, very rare, both INED and Martin & Walter citing an 1789 edition.

'Politique. Défense des droits du Tiers dans les États provinciaux. Sur l'égalité des trois ordres devant l'impôt; en cette matière, le seul privilège digne de la noblesse et du clergé serait de payer beaucoup plus: 'tandis que le peuple se plaint à peine quand l'impôt ne peut s'accorder avec sa subsistance, les deux autres ordres ne peuvent supporter l'impôt quand il se refuse à l'accroissement de leur luxe'' (INED).

126 STEYERT, A. *A propose d'une Prétendue Histoire des Institutions municipales de Lyon avant 1789 Par M. Marc Guyaz Etude au courant de la plume précédée d'une dédicace à l'Académie de Lyon Par A. Steyert. Lyon, Imprimerie A. Waltener et Cie., 1884.* 46, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, corners, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, top edge gilt, original covers preserved (Thierry).

€ 150

Charlety, *Bibliographie Critique de l'Histoire de Lyon*, vol i, 1074.

First and only edition.

Guyaz is the author of the *Histoire des institutions municipales de Lyon avant 1789* which was awarded a prize by the Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon. The work however was severely criticized as inaccurate and full of errors. Steyert, a known expert of the history of Lyon, was among those who questioned the judgement of the Académie and in this work recapitulates his objections to the work produced by Guyaz. This text was printed in a very limited number of copies and not put in the trade and is quite rare. Charlety lists under 1074 the work by Guyaz and mentions this work by Steyert in the note, but did not list it in his *Bibliographie critique* as a separate entry. A very nice copy of an apparently very rare work.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

Max Stirner, born as Johann Caspar Schmidt, was born in 1806 in Bayreuth and died in 1856 in Berlin. He was one of the most prominent left-wing Hegelians in Berlin and he contributed, together with Karl Marx and other young bourgeois radicals, to the *Rheinische Zeitung*, the journal of the advanced wing of the industrial and banking circles in the Rhineland. The present work is his major and most celebrated work which made a strong impression on the German intelligentsia and which was widely read and reviewed. The work was published in 1844

(although the title-page on all first editions reads 1845) and it forced Marx and Engles to write extensive refutations of Stirner's ideas in their *Die deutsche Ideologie*.

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

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

€ 125

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

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

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

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

Pour pensions et appointements, trois millions.

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

129 TEMPLE, (W.) Les Oeuvres mêlées de Monsieur le Chevalier Temple. Seigneur de Shene; Baronet; Ambassadeur du Roy de la Grande Bretagne auprès des Provinces Unies, & aux Traittez d'Aix la Chapelle, en 1668 & à Nimeque en 1678 &c. A Utrecht, Chez Antoine Schouten, 1693. Sphere on title. Two volumes in one. (12), 283 (misnumbered 273), (1) pp.; (2), 437 (misnumbered 435), (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten name, date and title to spine, sprinkled edges.

€ 300

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, T150.

First French edition.

The first volume contains among others: 'La recherche, ou l'essai de l'origine & de la nature du Gouvernement', 'La Recherche des moyens d'avancer le commerce en Irlande', 'Des Considérations générales sur l'état & les intérêts de l'Empire, de la Suede, du Danemarc, de l'Espagne, de la Hollande, de la France, & de la Flandre par rapport à l'Angleterre en l'année 1671

while the second volume mainly contains literary texts. Sir William Temple (1628-1699) was a diplomat (Envoy to Brussels 1665-68 and ambassador at The Hague 1668-70 and 1674-79), who turned to miscellaneous writing during leisure periods in his career and retirement at Moor Park, Surrey, where he employed Jonathan Swift as a secretary. He negotiated the triple alliance between England, Holland and Sweden in 1668. - Tiny wormtrack in the outer blank margin of the first three quires, somewhat larger on a few pages, not touching text, old ownership entry in blank portion of the title-page, dated 1693.

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

€ 450

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

Very rare first edition.

The preface (dated New York, October 1847) of this work consists almost entirely of a citation by Paine, where he states his critical position towards monarchy: '... der ganzen Hölle der Monarchie habe ich den Krieg erklärt.' The first chapter is a compilation of texts from the two most important works by Paine. The second chapter is entitled 'Aphorismen', and the subsections are headed: 'Die Amerikanische Revolution', 'Die Einheit des Menschen', 'Kirche und Staat', 'Religion', 'Sclaverei', 'Credit und Geld', 'Stimmrecht' a.o. The selection is made from several works by Paine. Pp. 103-119 contain a short biography: 'Biographie Thomas Paine's'. On the author of this work hardly any information could be found. He seems to have published in the same year a guide for German emigrants to North-America. The year of publication is remarkable. Whereas the French revolution had only affected the cultural elite in Germany, truly political revolutionary events happened all over Germany in March 1848. The king of Prussia Friedrich Wilhelm IV was forced by the revolts to establish a sort of parlement, a liberal democratic government and a constitution, assets that were annihilated in November 1848 by the King in a counter-revolution. Paine's statements like: 'Jeder mann hat ein Recht auf eine Stimme und keiner auf mehr... und wer ist er der einen andern ausschliessen möchte?' could have had at least as great a revolutionary alloy in Germany in these days as they had had in Paine's lifetime. Though the work does not appear in Stephans' *Gimbel Paine Collection* it is present in the library of the American Philosophical Society.

131 TIFAUT DE LA NOUE, J. Réflexions Philosophiques sur l'Impôt, Où l'on discute les Principes des Economistes, & où l'on indique un Plan de perception patriotique; accompagnées de notes. Par Jérôme Tifaut de la Noue. A Londres, Et se trouve à Paris, Chez la Veuve Barrois, & fils, Fr. Amb. Didot l'aîné, 1775. With engraved frontispiece, one engraved plate and one table. xx, 361, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges, corners a bit bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 950

Kress S.4837; Goldsmiths 11340; Higgs 6419; Einaudi 5625; INED 4326; Conlon 75:1690; Leblanc 143; not in Mattioli.

Rare first edition.

The author is severely critical about one of the central issues of the *Economistes*: their idea of reducing all taxes to one single tax. He reviews Des Galannières' *Plan d'Imposition*, which reasons along those lines, and takes it as point of departure for his criticisms and to present his alternative proposals: to exempt the land from taxation and to replace this tax by a progressive tax on consumption and revenues.

The last page contains the errata. - Small stain in outer margin of frontispiece, offsetting onto title-page. The frontispiece was designed by the author himself.

132 TRES-HUMBLE remonstrance du Parlement au Roy, et à la Reyne regente. A Paris, Par les Imprimeurs & Libraires ordinaires du Roy, 1649. 16 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

Moreau 3814; not in Welsh.

First edition.

Claims that the fundamental law of the monarchy is that there should only be one master in title and function and that it is disgraceful to the prince and injurious to the subjects if one individual should receive too much attention or affection: these should be given to all equally and belong to no other than the king. Signed Janvier 21, 1649. Attributed to Président Le Coigneux.

133 TURGOT - PROCES-VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi au château de Versailles, le vendredi 5 mai 1775. Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1775. 12 pp. 4to. Disbound

€ 350

Conlon 75:487.

Original edition.

Deals with the 'guerre des farines' and the riots caused by Turgot's edict on the freedom of corntrade. These riots occurred in different parts of the kingdom, but especially in Versailles and Paris where barns were burnt and boats with corn were sunk by insurgents. In Versailles flour stores were pillaged after which they walked on Paris and pillaged the bakers' shops everywhere the next day (see at length: J.P. Poirier, *Turgot*. Paris, Perrin, 2000, pp. 232 ff. and W. Walker Stephens, *The Life and Writings of Turgot*, p. 98 and ff). This Lit de Justice forced the Parlement of Paris to register a proclamation by the king, ordering the pillagers to be tried at the courts of the Provost-Marshal.

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

€ 750

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

135 VALAZE, (C.E. DUFRICHE DE.) Opinion sur les subsistances. (29 novembre 1792). (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie nationale, (1792). 23 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 150

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Martin & Walter 33072.

First edition.

Very hostile to the ideas of the 'economists' concerning free corn trade. 'Valazé, Charles-Eléonor Du Friche de, conventionnel. D'abord officier, puis avocat à Alençon, il fut député de l'Orne à la Convention, s'y rangea parmi les Girondins, et vota dans le procès du roi pour l'appel au peuple, la mort et le sursis.' He studied Rousseau, Montesquieu and Beccaria and wrote a work against the death penalty, *Le Cri de l'humanité*, which remained in manuscript until 1785. He published with his brother a pamphlet entitled *Idées d'un citoyen sur un système possible des finances*. See: A. Kuscinski, *Dictionnaire des Conventionnels*, pp. 220-221.

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

€ 2500

Hollstein XXXV nos. 438-445.

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

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

Painter, draftsman, and poet, Adriaen van de Venne rejected the international grand manner based on antique models and created a new style based on Holland's own idioms. Although largely self-taught, he also studied with local painters who may have taught him the grisaille technique--painting in shades of gray--that characterizes his later work. By 1614 he was in Middelburg, where his earliest dated paintings show the influence of the Flemish Jan Brueghel the Elder's landscapes and of Jan's father Pieter Bruegel the Elder's satirical, moralizing peasant vignettes.

Van de Venne began working as a book illustrator, print designer, political propagandist, and poet, collaborating with his brother Jan, a well-known publisher and art dealer. Holland's leading writers employed Van de Venne, whose illustrations contributed greatly to the popularity of Dutch emblem books, which combined pictures and prose to present a moral lesson. After moving to The Hague and joining the Guild of Saint Luke in 1625, Van de Venne was probably employed at court. In 1640 he became the guild's dean. He continued his book

and printmaking projects and painted most of his well-known grisaille paintings, many depicting the destitute and maimed. - Somewhat browned and spotted throughout, a few pages with a faint stain in the lower half, mainly confined to the lower blank margin, a handwritten exlibris with the date 1656 in the blank lower margin of the title-page, copy with good margins and fine impressions.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

139 (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.

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

€ 600

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

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

Utopian account of which it is suggested that it is a translation from the English. The work is evidently inspired by the Physiocratic ideas and draws also inspiration from Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. Contains also political, economical and moral ideas, points to the importance of agriculture and population, and pleads for the nationalization of the trade. The Encyclopedists

appear as the 'Pansophistes' and are criticized (pp. 146 and ff.) The main story is that the hero has sailed with Sir Francis Drake to South America and, through his narrative, to have inspired William Penn to found an ideal city in North America. For an extensive description of this interesting work see: Van Wijngaarden, *Les Odyssées philosophiques en France entre 1616 et 1789*, pp. 216-225.

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

€ 900

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

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