

1 ARNOULD, (A.M.) Histoire générale des Finances de la France, depuis le commencement de la Monarchie; pour servir d'introduction à la loi naturelle ou Budget de l'Empire français. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie ordinaire du corps législatif, et se vend chez Rondonneau, mars 1806. xii, 224, iv, 164, (4, advertisements) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, very lightly rubbed.

€ 900

Kress B.5003; Goldsmiths 19258; Einaudi 162; INED 94 (only the last iv, 164 pp.); Martin & Walter, 545.

First edition.

'Ambroise-Marie Arnould (1750-1812), a French economist, was director of the board of commerce under the Revolution. His works contain valuable information upon the theory of trade, the state of the balance of trade in Europe during the 18th century, French finances, etc. He advocated the division of France into departments according to their homogeneous economical nature; and appealed to all maritime nations to confederate against the menacing power of England' (Palgrave, i, p. 58). The last 164 pages contain the 'Notes et pièces justificatives', with tables throughout the text.

2 ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE - COLLECTION of 141 pieces, almost all relating to the Assemblée Nationale, the legislative body during the first period of the Revolution. Almost half of the 578 deputies representing the Third Estate were lawyers ! After a short struggle with the other two Estates and the King, the National Constituent Assembly was established and became the powerful legislative and constitution-making body of France. This body passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, passed provisions announcing equality before the law, freedom from arrest without due process, freedom of speech and press. It was this body that decided to confiscate and nationalize the properties of the Catholic church, it replaced the chaotic structure of the Ancien regime with a rational administrative system that consisted of 83 departments, it set important judicial reform in motion by establishing a new, graduated system of tribunals in both civil and criminal cases, abolished the sale of legal offices, and introduced the elective principle for judges, the most striking aspect of these judicial reorganization was its almost total separation from the crown, and it was this body that drafted the 1791 Constitution for France, the Assembly's major contribution to the French Revolution. Many of these topics are represented here in this collection, as well as a good number of other topics the Constituent had to deal with. Bound in 7 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, richly gilt spines with red morocco labels with gilt lettering.

€ 6000

Detailed list of all 141 items in this collection available on request.

Contains texts by among others: Bancal des Issarts, Barnave, Brissot, Cerutti, Chamfort, Condorcet, Desmoulins, Dubois de Crancé, Fauchet, Herault de Sechelles, Lafayette, Merlin de Douai, Mirabeau, Montesquiou-Fezenac, Petion, Rabaut Saint-Etienne, Roland, Servan, Sieyes, Talleyrand-Perigord, Vergniaud, etc.

3 BAILLET, A. Jugemens des Savans sur les principaux ouvrages des Auteurs. Revûs, corrigez, & augmentez par Mr. de la Monnoye. Nouvelle édition, Augmentée I. de L'Anti-Baillet de Menage, avec des Observations de Mr. de la Monnoye; 2. des Reflexions sur les Jugemens des Savans; 3. des Reflexions sur la Vie de Descartes par Baillet; 4. des Jugemens des Savans sur les Maitres d'Eloquence par Mr. Gibert, Professeur de Rhetorique. A Amsterdam, Aux Depens de la Compagnie, 1725. Titles printed in red and black, with title vignettes and portrait-frontispiece. 8 volumes in 4. (6), lxxvii, (1), 237, (1) pp.; (8), 478 pp.; (2), 310, (2, blank) pp.; (2), 402 pp.; (6), 350 pp.; (2), vi, 299, (1) pp.; (8), 379, (1) pp.; xv, (1), 408 pp. 4to. Contemporary polished calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, bindings with some very minor spots, volume two with small damage, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, a very nice copy.

€ 750

Schosler, p. 21; Huisman, D., *Dictionnaire des Philosophes*, i, p. 229-230; Colonia, ii, p. 358; Willaert, *Bibliotheca Janseniana Belgica*, 9212; Petzholt, pp. 27-28; Besterman, pp. 467-468.

Important work describing and discussing approximately 5000 works.

Adrien Baillet was converted to Jansenism by Walon de Beaupuis and Godefroi Hermant and it was the latter who obtained for him the post of librarian of François-Chrétien de Lamoignon. His first task was to catalogue the very large and beautiful library and this work forced him to develop a thorough knowledge about many of the books. In two years time he produced a catalogue of 32 volumes gathering an enormous knowledge in the process. It was the access to so many books and his formidable knowledge which made him decide to produce a sort of 'catalogue raisonné' of the production of the human mind, the *Jugemens des Savans*, the most celebrated and useful of all his works. The praise bestowed on the Jansenists in this work brought down on Baillet the hatred of the Jesuits. Although this is his most celebrated work, Baillet remains best known for his *Vie de Descartes*, a mine of information on the philosopher and his work, derived from numerous unimpeachable authorities. - Very good copy.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

The first edition was published in 1774 and a second one was printed in 1782 in Paris on the press of Benjamin Franklin. Livingston (19) writes: 'It was again printed in 1789, a close copy, typographically, of Franklin's Passy press edition, and this is the only edition recorded in the

Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale (1914).’ According to Quérard (I, 175), this edition ‘est plus complète que les autres’, and he adds ‘ce petit traité renferme beaucoup d’idées sur le commerce maritime.’

‘Éloge de la famille et du mariage, du travail, de la tolérance. Défense du droit de propriété et de l’impôt foncier. Idées agrariennes sur la population et l’agriculture’ (INED). On page 87 these lines on the USA: ‘La Pensylvanie est le premier pays policé de l’univers où la tolérance réciproque de tous les cultes religieux ait été garantie par une loi authentique.’

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

5 (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).

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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 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 BIBLIOGRAFIJA ruskoi revoljutsii i grazhdanskoi voiny (1917-1921). Iz kataloga biblioteki P.Z.I. Arkhiva. Pod redaktusiei Jana Slavika. Sostavil S.P. Postnikov. Praga, 1938. xv, (1 blank), 445, (3) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine lettered gilt, marbled boards, original covers bound in.

€ 300

Not in Besterman; not in Winchell.

Title and preface also in Czech. Bibliography in Russian, with extensive index.

9 (BOISGUILBERT, P. LE PESANT DE.) Le détail de la France, sous le regne present. Augmentée en cette nouvelle Édition, de plusieurs Mémoires & Traitez, sur la même matiere. No place (Rouen?), Année 1707. 2 volumes in 1. (2), 294 pp.; (2), 300 (misnumbered 302, 277-278 omitted in numbering), 12 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, spine and joints damaged at head and foot, some damage to rear cover with some loss of calf at extremities.

€ 1200

Kress 2542; Goldsmiths 4429 & 4430; Einaudi 581; 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. The 12 pages at the end of volume two are printed in a small character and contain the supplement, here written with one 'p' and which is only rarely found. Aiiii and Aiii in the supplement have been interchanged.

This is the edition normally found, but often 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 nouveaux 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. The "Supplément" was published separately in early 1707 and added in some, but not all, copies.

'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' (T. Hutchison, *Before Adam Smith. The Emergence of Political Economy 1662-1776*, pp. 107-115). Boisguilbert was 'chiefly preoccupied with the problem of French fiscal policy and nearly as fact-minded as was Vauban, he differed from the latter not only in the much wider scope of his interests but also in the fact that he was theoretically articulate - perhaps more so than any other writer before Cantillon' (Schumpeter, p. 215 note). 'Boisguilbert is largely remembered as a precursor of the Physiocrats and as the economist whom Marx linked with Petty as marking the start of classical political economy. His influence was undoubtedly more extensive: much of Cantillon's circular flow analysis appears inspired by his work; while Roberts in his *Boisguilbert, Economist of the Reign of Louis XIV*, (1935) argues for considerable similarity between his fundamental economic ideas and some of Adam Smith's' (New Palgrave, i, p. 259).

10 CALONNE, (C.A.) Lettre adressée au Roi, le 9 Février 1789. Londres, Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, (1789). (4), 140 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, marbled paper somewhat damaged.

€ 600

Kress B.1555; Goldsmiths 13867; Einaudi 799; Martin & Walter 5822; Monglond i, 7; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, ii, p. 505.

First edition and the rare 4to edition.

'Plustôt politique que financière'. (Stourm). 'Calonne, après avoir rappelé les actes de son administration, s'attache surtout à critiquer ses successeurs; il trace au Roi un plan politique pour l'établissement des lois constitutionnelles, l'organisation du royaume aux points de vue judiciaire et civil, la reconstruction de la caisse d'escompte, etc., enfin pour l'extinction du déficit' (Stourm, p. 150, note 4). According to Martin & Walter (5822) the 4to edition of this work was the first edition: there were a number of different editions issued in 1789, all with differing pagination.

11 (CAMPOMANES, P.D. DE.) Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular. Madrid, En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha, 1774. (8), 198 pp. (Roman numbering). 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering (somewhat rubbed, sides somewhat shaved).

€ 400

Kress 6998; Goldsmiths 11127; Einaudi 821; Higgs 5957; not in Colmeiro.

First edition of this important book of which Venturi wrote: 'one of the fundamental books of the Spanish Enlightenment' (F. Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment. Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, p. 274).

'Pedro Rodriguez de Campomanes (1723-1802), an eminent Spanish jurist, economist and statesman. As a member of the group of enlightened ministers who gave lustre to the reign of Charles III, he laboured for the reform of taxation, the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, the diffusion of education and the adaptation of Spanish institutions to the needs of the age. Eminently upright and disinterested, he was one of the foremost benefactors of his country. His theoretic views and practical efforts strikingly resemble those of his illustrious contemporary Turgot' (Palgrave, i, p. 208). 'A man of wide culture and great ability, he tried his hand, both in office and out of it, on the great economic problems of his time and country. Of his writings, the one most relevant to our purpose is his *Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular*, which was to move McCulloch to fervent eulogy.' 'They (Campomanes and Jovellanos) were practical reformers in the line of economic liberalism, and neither bothered about nor contributed to the progress of analysis. But they understood the economic process better than did many a theorist. And, in view of the date of Campomanes *Discurso* (1774) it is not without interest to observe how little, if anything, he stood to learn from the *Wealth of Nations*' (Schumpeter, p. 172-173 and note). The *Discurso sobre al fomento* and the *Discurso sobre la Educacion Popular* 'are intended to show the dignity and importance of arts and manufactures; the patronage to which they are entitled; the drawbacks under which they laboured in Spain from corporation privileges and vicious taxes and regulations; and the many advantages that would result from the systematic and judicious training of those engaged in them' (McCulloch, p. 361). - The first 7 leaves have been bound in reversed order. A good copy of a scarce and important work.

12 (CANTILLON, R.) *Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en général*. Traduit de l'anglais. A Londres, Chez Fletcher Gyles, dans Holborn, 1755. (4), 430, (6, Table des Chapitres) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, floral ornament in each compartment, green paper covered boards, all edges red.

€ 30.000

Kress 5423; Goldsmiths 8989; Einaudi 846; INED 933; Higgs 938; *En Français dans le Texte*, 159; Leblanc 57; Antoin E. Murphy, *Richard Cantillon: entrepreneur and economist*; T. Hutcheson, *Before Adam Smith*, pp. 163-178.

First edition of Cantillon's great work, 'the most systematic statement of economic principles before Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*' (Roll, p. 121).

'The economic repute of Cantillon, for a time completely obscured by the glory of Adam Smith, can never have rested upon the popularity of his little book, now one of the scarcest works in economic literature The influence of the book is evidenced not only by the number but by the distinction of its students, including Gournay, Quesnay, Mirabeau, Turgot, and Adam Smith. It gave birth to Mirabeau's *l'Ami des Hommes* and apparently suggested much of the *Tableau Oeconomique* of Quesnay and parts of the *Wealth of Nations* Cantillon avoided, as Jevons has pointed out, the one-sidedness of the Physiocrats; and yet has been marked out as a Physiocrat Jevons thought Cantillon wrote 'with the scientific precision of a Cairnes or a Cournot,' and Prof. Marshall refers to his 'thoroughly scientific manner of discussion' In France the *Essai* has been pretty continuously read (see e.g. Ganilh, *Des Systèmes d'Economie Politique*, 2d. ed. 1821), and so stimulating and suggestive does it remain that its direct influence may be found to be not yet exhausted' (Palgrave, i, pp. 214f). Roll has called this work 'the most systematic statement of economic principles, before the *Wealth of Nations*' (*History of Economic Thought*, p. 121).

Cantillon, a French banker of Irish extraction, was influenced by Petty, but his own influence was principally felt by the Physiocrat school: Higgs maintains that Quesnay took his fundamental principle of Physiocracy from the *Essai*. The *Essai* was written about 1730 and circulated in manuscript. Cantillon died in 1734 and the work was first published in 1755 in French, not in English, as stated on the title.

The *Essai* has been quoted by Smith, Condillac, and Quesnay, plagiarised by Harris and Postlethwayt, and called by Jevons 'more emphatically than any other single work the cradle of political economy'. The work is divided into three sections: a general introduction to political economy, a treatise on currency, and a study of foreign commerce and exchange.

'Since the 'discovery' of Cantillon by the English-speaking world following Jevons's enthusiastic article (1881), no less than justice has been done to the merits of the Essay Jevons himself noted that Cantillon had presented a treatment of currency, foreign exchanges, banking and credit which, judged against the work of its period, he felt to be 'almost beyond praise' It was likewise recognized as early as Jevons that Cantillon had set out the leading ideas of Adam Smith's 'important doctrine concerning wages in different employments' and that the Essay contained 'an almost complete anticipation of the Malthusian theory of population' (The New Palgrave, i, p. 318). - A very good copy.

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

€ 1400

Feltrinelli, 99.

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

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

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

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

€ 500

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

First edition, undoubtedly printed in France.

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

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

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

€ 350

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

Complete collection consisting of all 8 parts.

This work compiles texts drawn from the works of such authors as Prudhomme, Jacques Roux, Mably, Hélietius, La Vicomterie, d'Holbach, Laménais and dealing with subjects such as the freedom of the press, the relation between government and citizen, the necessity of the republic

for France, taxes, responsibility of the ministers, death penalty, the constitution, luxury, divorce, etc. etc. - A very good copy of this interesting work, some scattered and unobtrusive spotting, and with two original yellow covers (of the first and the seventh 'livraison') bound in, and complete with the 'Rapport des pièces de la publication du *Citateur Républicain*' and the tables which were supplied after the last number was published.

16 (CITRI DE LA GUETTE, S, TRANSLATOR.) Histoire de la Conquête de la Floride, par les Espagnols, sous Ferdinand de Soto. Ecrite en Portugais par un Gentilhomme de la ville d'Elvas. Par M.D.C. A Paris, Chez Denys Thierry, 1685. [24], 300 pp. 12mo in 8s and 4s. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, a nice copy.

€ 2000

Sabin 24864; *European Americana* 685/90; JFBL H186; Chadenat 2828 ("Édition originale française, très rare"); Leclerc, ii, 907 "L'édition originale est excessivement rare, la traduction française, peu commune, devient de ce fait assez précieuse"; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in Conlon, *Prélude*; not in Howes; not in Streeter sale.

Very rare first French edition and one of the earliest available, of De Soto's exploration of the Southern United States. It is a translation of *Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos que o governador dom Fernando de Souto*, first published in Evora, 1557, and of which apparently only a few copies are known.

"The first French edition, the source for the English translation issued the following year. The preface indicates it was published as the means to inform Frenchmen about Florida and as an example in the conduct of such expeditions" (JFBL).

Hernando de Soto (c. 1500 - May 21, 1542) was a Spanish explorer and conquistador who was involved in expeditions in Nicaragua and the Yucatan Peninsula, and played an important role in Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire in Peru, but is best known for leading the first European expedition deep into the territory of the modern-day United States (through Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and most likely Arkansas). He is the first European documented as having crossed the Mississippi River.

De Soto's North American expedition was a vast undertaking. It ranged throughout what is now the southeastern United States, both searching for gold, which had been reported by various Native American tribes and earlier coastal explorers, and for a passage to China or the Pacific coast. De Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi River; different sources disagree on the exact location, whether it was what is now Lake Village, Arkansas, or Ferriday, Louisiana.

This is a rare book consisting of the anonymous eyewitness account of De Soto's expedition into Florida and the Southern United States. It also includes the dramatic history of Juan Ortiz, a member of the Narvaez expedition who was captured by the Indians and rescued by De Soto. As Ortiz had learned a number of the Indian languages, he served for years as interpreter for De Soto. - Some scribbling onto recto of front blank, same leaf with some stains, a good copy in its original binding.

17 CONFERENCE entre un ministre d'Etat et un conseiller au Parlement. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) SUITE de la conférence du ministre avec le conseiller. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) SECONDE SUITE de la conférence du ministre avec le conseiller. No place, (1787). - (*Bound with:*) LA NOUVELLE CONFERENCE entre un

ministre d'Etat et un conseiller au Parlement. No place, (1787). Together 4 pieces in 1 volume. 39 pp.; 43 pp.; 26 pp.; 36 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Kress B.1194 & B.1343 (for the first three, different editions); not in Goldsmiths; Conlon 87:284 & 87:790 (all four).

Original editions, quite scarce.

Discussing the state of affairs in France in the preceding years, especially the ministries of Calonne and Necker, in the form of dialogues between a minister (Necker) and an advisor.

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

€ 250

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

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

19 COYER, (G.F.) Bagatelles morales et dissertations, par Monsieur l'Abbé Coyer; avec le Testament littéraire de Mr. l'Abbé Desfontaines. Nouvelle édition, augmentée. A Londres, et se vend à Francfort, Chez Knoch & Eslinger, 1769. Title printed in red and black. (4), 303 (misnumbered 203) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine richly gilt in floral ornaments, red edges, a very nice copy.

€ 250

INED 1224 (first edition); Versins 210; Einaudi 1381 (later edition); Higgs 2130; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First published in 1754, this is an augmented edition.

Recueil de pièces diverses. Considérations sur le commerce ("nerf de l'État"), le luxe, le célibat, les impôts, la population, l'allaitement maternel, etc. Critiques assez vives de la société, et annonce de bouleversements sociaux, notamment dans *l'Année Merveilleuse* et dans *l'Astrologue du Jour*: 'Riches, faites usage du peu de temps qui vous reste à jouir de votre fortune, car elle va bientôt passer en d'autres mains' (INED). The two named pieces in this INED entry are extensively analysed in Lichtenberger's *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 47-49. Important critical survey of French society and predicting social revolutions.

20 (CREVECOEUR, MICHEL GUILLAUME ST. JEAN DE, CALLED: SAINT JOHN DE CREVECOEUR.) Voyage dans la Haute Pensylvanie et dans l'État de New-York, Par un Membre adoptif de la Nation Onéida. Traduit et publié par l'auteur des Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième.] De l'Imprimerie de Crapelet. A Paris, Chez Maradan, An IX - 1801. Frontispiece, two plates, one folding plate, one folding map (vol. 1); four folding maps (vol. 2); four folding tables, two folding maps (vol. 3). Three volumes. xxi, [1, errata], 427, [1] pp.; xiii, [1, errata], 434 pp.;

xii, 409, [1, errata] pp. 8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, green morocco labels with gilt lettering, a very attractive copy.

€ 1600

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

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

Crèvecoeur was of noble birth and first came to America in 1754. He served in Canada during the Seven Years' War, travelled widely throughout the Great Lakes and Ohio regions and American colonies, and finally settled on a farm near the frontier in Orange County, NY. He became an American citizen in 1764, and he served as French consul in New York from 1783 to 1790. His "letters of an American Farmer," published in English in 1782, made him an instant celebrity in Europe and the book was the first best-seller by an American author in Europe.

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

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

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

21 (CROUZAS, OR CROUSAZ, J.-P. DE.) De l'Esprit Humain, substance differente du corps, active, libre, immortelle. Verites que la raison démontre, et que la revelation met au-dessus de tout doute. A Basle, Chez Jean Christ, 1741. Title printed in red and black, and with title vignette with motto "Ex Recto Decus." [8], 606, [16] pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, some scratches and blemishes, two corners somewhat worn.

€ 1200

Cioranescu 21926; Conlon 41:413; see also: *Dictionary of 17th & 18th Century Dutch Philosophers*, and Jonathan Israel's *Enlightenment Contested*.

First French edition, originally published in 1726 as *De Mente Humana* in Groningen, a work of 269 pages only at that time.

Crousaz' took the lead in the debate over Leibniz's philosophy which, in his view, had to be understood as a kind of determinism or fatalism, because it denied the freedom of man's will, which in turn undermined religion and morality. As Crousaz explains in the present work, Leibniz's philosophy had much in common with Spinoza's system. The work has been described as a "harsh critique of Leibniz's preestablished harmony, which presupposed a determinism denying free will" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, p. 485.)

Crousaz's polemical works are an important step in the European debate on the so-called Leibniz-Wolffian philosophy.

De Crousaz (1683-1750), a Swiss theologian and philosopher, was born in Lausanne. He was a many-sided man, whose numerous works on many subjects had a great vogue in their day: he has been described as an *initiateur plutôt qu'un créateur* (an initiator rather than a creator), chiefly because he introduced the philosophy of Descartes to Lausanne in opposition to the reigning Aristotelianism, and also as a Calvinist pedant (for he was a pastor) of the French abbés of the 18th century. Nevertheless, whether he was an initiator or creator, his *Commentaire sur l'analyse des infiniment petits*, appeared in 1721, made him famous (See: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, vol. ii, pp. 484-6).

He studied in Geneva, Leiden, and Paris, before becoming professor of philosophy and mathematics at the academy of Lausanne in 1700. He was rector of the academy four times before 1724, when theological disputes led him to accept a chair of philosophy and mathematics at Groningen. In 1726 he was appointed governor to the young prince Frederick of Hesse-Kassel (or Hesse-Cassel), and in 1735 returned to Lausanne with a good pension. In 1737 he was reinstated in his old chair, which he retained to his death.

Edward Gibbon, describing his first stay at Lausanne (1752-1755), writes in his autobiography, "The logic of de Crousaz had prepared me to engage with his master Locke and his antagonist Bayle."

Crousaz belonged to the so-called "rationaux", the cream of the European Huguenot intellectual elite, the foremost of whom were Le Clerc, Saurin, Jaquelot, Bernard, Durand, Benoît, Barbeyrac, and Crousaz himself. Their prime aim was to rebuild a viable and stable synthesis of faith and reason, authority and freedom, science and religion, to which Boyle, Locke and Newton in England, Malebranche in France, and Leibniz and Wolff in Germany were all so fervently committed. - Handwritten name of the author on title-page, internally a fine copy with good margins.

22 D'AUBIGNE, T.A. Oeuvres complètes de Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné publiées pour la première fois d'après les manuscrits originaux. Accompagnées de notices biographique, littéraire & bibliographique, de variantes, d'un commentaire, d'une table des noms propres & d'un glossaire par Eug. Réaume & F. de Caussade. Paris, Alphonse Lemerre, 1873-1892. With portrait of d'Agrippa d'Aubigné and 2 facsimiles. 6 volumes. (4), xxvii, (1), 609 pp.; (4), 705 pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 406 pp.; (4), iii, (1), 397, (1) pp.; (4), 499, (9) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines with raised bands, red morocco labels with gilt lettering, top edges gilt, uncut, some slight damage to the bindings.

€ 750

Cabeen, ii, 1348, note; Vicaire ii, col. 763-764.

The only complete critical edition.

Published for the first time after the original manuscripts and with biographical, bibliographical and literary notes, variants, commentary and tables. Volume 6 contains the index and the glossary. Complete with the engraved portrait by Massé (volume 5) and the two facsimiles.

D'Aubigne (1552-1630, a French poet, soldier, propagandist and chronicler. His epic poem *Les Tragiques* (1616) is widely regarded as his masterpiece) was the son of a zealous Huguenot who instilled in him an abiding protestant sympathy and an almost reckless disregard for personal safety in the Protestant struggle. He was present at the siege of Orleans where his father was killed. He soon after went to Geneva to study under Beza. From there he attached himself to the Huguenot army under the command of the Prince of Conde. Eventually he joined the retinue of Henry of Navarre, and proved himself of great service to the future king, both as a soldier and a

counselor. After Henry's elevation to the throne, the king found d'Aubigne's rough manner and caustic criticisms tiresome (in his literary works he freely exercised his gift of sarcasm with regard to the king and his family) and the rift between the two widened when the king converted to Catholicism. When Marie de' Medici became regent following Henry's assassination in 1610, she embraced the Counter-Reformation and Aubigné's isolation made him an easy target. He was proscribed in 1620 and fled to Geneva where he lived for the rest of his life, though the hatred of the French court showed itself in procuring a sentence of death to be recorded against him more than once. He devoted the period of his exile to study, and supervising the fortifications of Bern and Basel which were designed as a material defence of the cause of Protestantism. - Copy on heavy paper.

23 DECLARATION du Roy (Louis XIII), en faveur des Princes, Ducs, Pairs, Officiers de la Couronne, Seigneurs, Gentils-hommes & autres qui 'estoyent esloignes de sa Majesté. Publiée en Parlement le 12. May, 1617. A Paris, Par Fed. Morel, & P. Mettayer, 1617. 12 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 125

Lindsay & Neu 3896.

24 (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 green 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 edition.

The best and most complete edition of this work which forced the author into exile while his property was confiscated.

Jean Baptiste Claude Isoard, 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".

25 DU HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD. De l'estat et succez des affaires de France. Oeuvre contenant les choses plus singuliers & plus remarquables, advenueës durant les regnes des Rois de France, depuis Pharamond premier Roy de France, Francons, ou François, iusques au Roy Loys unziesme. 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.

€ 900

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".

26 DUPIN, CH. Système de l'Administration Britannique en 1822, considéré sous les rapports des finances, de l'industrie, du commerce et de la navigation, d'après un exposé ministériel. Paris, Bachelier, 1823. - (*Bound with:*) (FRISELL, F.) De la Constitution de l'Angleterre, et des changemens principaux qu'elle à éprouvés, tant dans son esprit que dans sa forme, depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours; avec Quelques remarques sur l'ancienne constitution de la France. Par un Anglais. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez le Normant, 1820. - (*Bound with:*) SEPTENNALITE, LA, du Parlement d'Angleterre, ou Journal des Discussions, qui ont eu lieu dans les deux chambres lors de cette proposition; suivi des opinions de Tindal, Smollet, Belsham, Coxe et Blackstone, Publicistes Anglais. Extrait de l'Histoire du Parlement d'Angleterre. Londres, Treuttel et Würtz, Treuttel fils et Richter, 1824. 3 volumes in one. (4), 160 pp.; 100 pp.; 174 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

First work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Baron Charles Dupin (1784-1873), mathematician, engineer, politician, peer of France and Senator of the Second Empire. Charles Dupin favored representative institutions about which he wrote in his *Lois fondamentales de la France* (1814). He visited England several times between 1816 and 1819 and during these trips he assembled most of the material that served him so well in the composition of some of his more important works.

Second work: The name of the author is given by Barbier who writes that the name of the author appeared on the title page of the fourth edition. The first and second edition were both published in 1820.

Fraser Frisell (1774-1846), a friend of Chateaubriand and Joubert, was educated at the University of Glasgow. He was in France in 1793 when he was thrown in jail following the

decree of the Convention ordering the arrest of strangers. On the renewal of the war in 1803 he was again in France, and was thrown again in jail although not for long. He took up residence in Paris for the remainder of his life. Frisell was a man of considerable accomplishments. Chateaubriand called him 'le Gréco-Anglais.'

Third work: First edition (?).

Deals with the seven years term of the English parlement.

27 (DUPONT DE NEMOURS, P.S.) Philosophie de l'univers. Troisième édition, augmentée de plusieurs notes, et d'une table des matières. A Paris, Chez Goujon fils, Fructidor an VII (1799). With a fine portrait engraved by Cathelin after J. Ducreux. 399, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, uncut.

€ 700

Schelle 64; Einaudi 1673; Mattioli 1081 (2nd edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Third and final edition and addressed to his long-time friend Lavoisier.

Because Dupont de Nemours sided with the King in 1792, he was imprisoned in the observatory of the Mazarin College, from which he succeeded in escaping to the country-side. During the time that elapsed before he was discovered and arrested again, he wrote the above work in the form of a letter to Lavoisier. This enlarged edition starts with 'Oromasis. Poëme'. The main text starts on page 37/38 with a separate titlepage reading 'Principes et recherches sur la philosophie de l'univers. Lettre à Mr. et Mme. Lavoisier' and is dated 1792. At the end of the volume there are six additional interesting texts in the form of notes to the main text: Sur la nécessité de l'impulsion perpétuelle pour entretenir le cours des astres; Sur la possibilité de l'animation des globes célestes; Sur la sociabilité et la moralité du loup, du renard, du chien sauvage et sur la manière dont celui-ci est devenu domestique; Sur Haller, sur Bonnet, sur leur très-louable philosophie, et sur les erreurs qu'ils pouvaient en retrancher; Sur la moralité, l'intelligence, les sciences et les institutions sociales des fourmis; Sur la propagation des bonnes et des mauvaises actions. At the end two tables: "Table générale" and a "Table particulière." See: Schelle, *Du Pont de Nemours*, pp. 331 ff.

28 (DUPRE DE SAINT-MAUR, N.F.) Essai sur les monnoies, ou Réflexions sur le rapport entre l'argent et les denrées. A Paris, Chez J.B. Coignard & De Bure, 1746. With numerous tables in the text, and 1 folding table. 2 parts in 1 volume. xxi, (3, approbation, privilège du Roi, Fautes à corriger dans la première partie; Fautes à corriger dans les Variations des Prix), 220 pp.; 188 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed and worn.

€ 750

Kress 4804; Goldsmiths 8235; Einaudi 1687; INED 1643; Stourm 42.

First edition.

Very interesting for the medieval history, giving details on money and extensive information on prices for various commodities, including cornprices, for the period 1202-1746. The Physiocrats used his work often and abundantly for statistical details: 'Dupré de Saint Maur, leur guide habituel en matière de statistique' (Weulersse, ii, p. 622.)

'This work would, perhaps, have been more properly placed along with works on prices. It is full of elaborate researches with respect to the value of money at different periods; and contains tables exhibiting the successive variations in the quantity of silver in the coins, and the prices of a great variety of commodities from the early part of the 13th down to near the middle of the

18th century. Dr. Smith has borne testimony to "the diligence and fidelity" with which M. de Saint Maur has formed his table of prices' (McCulloch, p. 188).

29 (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 and outer margin.

30 ENQUETE fait par ordre du Parlement d'Angleterre, pour constater les progrès de l'industrie en France et dans les autres pays du continent. Présenté à la Chambre du Commerce de Paris. Paris, Baudouin frères, 1825. xix, (1), 359, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, spine gilt, corners very lightly bumped.

€ 350

Goldsmiths 24495; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First French edition.

The work was translated and presented by Raymond Balthazar Maiseau. Famous industrial and commercial research project into the potential capacity of French industry under the Restoration, a time in which such projects were not generally commissioned. The work contains an interview with T. R. Malthus (pp. 339-345).

31 EVANS, TH. Réfutation des Mémoires de la Bastille, Sur les Principes Généraux des Loix, de la Probabilité et de la Vérité; dans une suite de lettres à Monsieur Linguet, Ci-devant Avocat au Parlement de Paris. Par Thomas Evans, Solliciteur à la Chancellerie, & Procureur au Banc du Roi en Angleterre. A Londres, De l'Imprimerie de Edw. Cox, Imprimeur de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, se vend chez J. Murray,

1783. (4), 68 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering on spine, original marbled paper covers preserved.

€ 400

Conlon 83:1071.

First French edition, all published.

Fully supported by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Evans published a brochure (the present work) in which he attempted to undermine Linguet's credibility as a witness to and victim of despotism, which was the subject of Linguet's *Mémoires sur la Bastille*, published in 1783 (see: D.G. Levy, *The Ideas and Careers of Simon-Nicoals-Henri Linguet. A Study in Eighteenth-Century French Politics*, p. 223). Thomas Evans was apparently an informer in the service of Moustier, the French ambassador in London. It seems that Evans suggested to Moustier that one sure way to get rid of Linguet would be to persuade his mistress's husband to initiate proceedings against Linguet on the charge of adultery. Evans was sure that Linguet would be convicted. The work ends with the mention 'Fin de la Première Lettre', but no more letters were published. - A large paper copy.

32 FAVIER. Observations de Favier sur la maison d'Autriche, et particulièrement sur le traité de Versailles, du premier Mai 1756; entre le roi et l'impératrice Reine de Hongrie. Nouvelle édition. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie du Cercle Social, 1792. viii, 103, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 225

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Apparently this short treatise was written at the request of d'Argenson in 1756, just after the publication of the Treaty of Versailles and the declaration of War against Great Britain. A nice touch is that another note states that the author, having been informed by d'Argenson, that the king 'n'étoit pas susceptible d'une attention longue et suivie', he composed this in 48 hours, presenting the points of views of the minister (d'Argenson) in such a way that each section could be read separately. Both notes are to be found verso of the title-page.

It is followed by an Avis des Éditeurs where they state that now that the 'maison d'Autriche nous a forcés à lui déclarer la guerre' it might be very interesting to read what Favier had to write about the Austrians in 1756. The treatise tried to answer the following questions: is the proposed treaty advantageous for France in terms of security, enlargement, and monetary. The whole ends with a short sort of summary in which it is shown that the previous treaty did nothing for France and that the court of Vienna does nothing else but conspire.

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

€ 1500

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

Second edition, scarce.

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

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

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

34 FOURIER, CH.F.M. La fausse industrie morcelée, répugnante, mensongère, et l'antidote, l'industrie naturelle, combinée, attrayante, véridique, donnant quadruple produit (et perfection extrême en toutes qualités, added to title of volume 2). Paris, Bossange père, l'auteur, 1835-1836. 2 volumes bound in 1. 8vo. Modern half calf, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, original covers preserved, uncut.

€ 1500

Del Bo, *Fourier*, 7; Kress C.3953; Goldsmiths 29298; Einaudi 1952; Stammhammer, i, 80.

First edition.

The collation, which is very difficult and irregular, is identical with the collation given by Del Bo. It is one of the rarest works by Fourier, not reprinted in the *Oeuvres Complètes* and one of the most important of his later works. It was intended as the continuation of his "Réforme industrielle", of which the plan of the work was revised almost without interruption (and at the same time answering continuous criticism from the press) which led to a very irregular pagination. The principles and ideas of Fourier however remain the same. - Lightly browned, with the original covers which is very rare.

35 GAYARRE, CH. Histoire de la Louisiane, par Charles Gayarré. Premier volume [-Second volume.] Nouvelle-Orléans, Imprimé par Magne & Weisse, 1846-1847. Two volumes bound in one. [4], xi, [1], 377, [3, blank] pp.; vii, [1], 427, [1] pp. Large 8vo. Nineteenth-century red half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 1250

Leclerc 629; Sabin 26792; Howes G85.

First edition, covering the French period of Louisiana history up to 1769, with much material on early exploration, settlement and commerce. The work contains numerous extracts of official documents pertaining to Louisiana history.

"Une des bonnes histoires de notre ancienne colonie, composée sur des documents extraits des cartons du ministère de la marine" (Leclerc.)

Excellent history of Louisiana from the discovery of America and the first European settlements up to the departure of d'Aubry and d'Oreilly, discussing among others the expeditions of De Soto, Marquette and Joliet, the exploration of the Mississippi by De La Salle, etc. etc.

Charles-Étienne Arthur Gayarré (January 9, 1805 - February 11, 1895) was an American historian, attorney, slave owner and politician, born to a Spanish and French Creole planter family in New Orleans, Louisiana. He grew up on a plantation before attending law school in Pennsylvania, he was a Confederate sympathizer and lost his fortune by supporting them, later earning his money by writing and as a court reporter. He was president of the Louisiana Historical Society for nearly thirty years. As a writer of plays, essays, and novels, Gayarré is chiefly remembered for his histories of Louisiana, a state he served in various capacities during his life. He is considered one of New Orleans's first great historians.

- The first twenty quires are browned (160 pages). Copy with signed dedication to the Comte de Maupassant, dated Paris, August 1, 1874, by Edmond Bermudez: Edmond or Edouard Bermudez (January 19, 1832 - August 22, 1892) was a Louisiana attorney who served as Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court from April 5, 1880 to April 5, 1892. He married

Elizabeth Amanda Maupassant with whom he had nine children, five of whom died young. Amanda de Maupassant belonged to a family of great renown in France and was related to the comte de Maupassant.

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

€ 450

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

First published in 1665 in Leipzig.

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

37 GODART, J. L'Ouvrier en soie. Monographie du tisseur lyonnais. Etude historique, économique et sociale. Première partie. La réglementation du travail. Le maître ouvrier en draps d'or, d'argent et de soie, de l'établissement de la manufacture à Lyon (1466) au décret des 2-17 mars 1791 portant suppression de toutes les maîtrises et jurandes. Lyon, Bernoux & Cumin, 1899. With engraved frontispiece and 2 engravings. (8), iii, 542, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary half morocco, spine gilt with raised bands, marbled boards, corners, top edge gilt, original covers preserved, a bit rubbed.

€ 250

Bourgeois & André 5793; DBMOF, vol. xii, p. 295; Charléty, *Bibliographie de Lyon*, 1369.

All published.

Standard work. 'L'industrie de la soie a donné lieu à des ouvrages importants. Il faut mettre à part celui de J. Godart qu'il convient de regarder comme ayant la valeur d'une source' (Bourgeois & André). - Printed on 'grand papier de Hollande', number 52, signed by Godart. One of only 110 copies of a 'tirage de luxe.'

38 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).

€ 750

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

Original edition, extremely rare with the "Supplement" which is almost always lacking. 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*. Together with Moreau de Saint-Méry, he organized fierce opposition to any colonial reform (see: Albert Soboul, *Dictionnaire historique de la Révolution française*, pp. 516-7.) 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.

39 GRANIER DE STE.-CECILE, J.M. *Projet de Finance, adressé aux gouvernemens de toutes les nations policées*; par Joseph-Modeste Granier de Ste-Cécile, Résident à Treffort, Département de l'Ain. Bourg (Ain), Chez Janinet, Imprimeur-Libraire du Roi, 1819. 64 pp. 8vo. Stab-sewn in original pale yellow covers, a bit frayed at edges.

€ 800

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Louandre & Bourquelot, iv, p. 153 for other works by the author but not this one; Quérard, iii, p. 451, listing the third edition published in 1821.

First edition.

The author, inhabitant of Treffort in the department l'Ain, was a prolific philanthropist. In this curious work he exposes with much details a revolutionary financial project which he would like to see implemented in all civilized nations. The gist of the project is no less than the abolition of all taxes: they will be replaced by a voluntary contribution: "C'est sur l'orgueil, le luxe et l'amour-propre que je vais proposer d'établir un impôt." The method is simple and clear: no-one is allowed to decorate his horses, carriages, clothes, furniture, harness, etc. etc. unless a license has been bought. Granier's argument is based on human nature: if something is dear to someone, he will want it; if it distinguishes it is appreciated and desired, and the more it is wanted. Hence, many will pay to be able to obtain what they want and what will distinguish them from others. Granier also deals with possible objections to his project, gives calculations of income generated through his project, and exposes clearly the unjust and uneven division of taxes in existence: a day-worker pays 15 % taxes on his glass of wine, whereas those who can afford to purchase wine "en gros" pay only 5%!

Granier is the author of various other works: *Moyen d'améliorer l'état social en diminuant l'excès de la fréquentation des cafés, billards,*, *Moyen d'éteindre la mendicité, d'améliorer le sort des pauvres* and of *Moyen pour produire spontanément et à peu de frais un moteur capable de suppléer aux pompes de feu* A very nice copy, a bit spotted, uncut.

40 GROS DE BESPLAS, ABBÉ (JOSEPH-MARIE-ANNE.) *Des Causes du Bonheur Public. Ouvrage dédié à Monseigneur Le Dauphin, Par M. l'Abbé Gros de Besplas, de la Maison & Société de Sorbonne, Prédicateur du Roi, &c.* A Paris, De

l'Imprimerie de Sébastien Jorry, 1768. Frontispice by Jean Massard after Charles Eisen representing the young Dauphin, the future Louis XVI, running after the shadow of his father, the Dauphin Louis, who died in 1765. xxxiv, 586, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, gilt triple fillet on sides, very lightly rubbed.

€ 1200

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

First edition of the major work by the Abbé Gros de Besplas, the preacher of Louis XV.

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

The engraved frontispiece is preceded by a leaf which contains verso an "Explication du Frontispiece." Rare: only Higgs and Kress have the original edition.

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

€ 400

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

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

42 (HAUTCHAMP, B. MARMOND DU.) Histoire du système des finances sous la minorité de Louis XV. Pendant les années 1719 & 1720. Précédée d'une abrégé de la vie du Duc Régent, & du Sr. Law. A La Haye, Chez Pierre de Hondt, 1739. Titles printed in red and black, with folding table on two sheets and 1 engraved plate. 6 volumes in 3. (2), 204 pp.; (2), 312 pp.; (2), 208 pp.; (2), 286 pp.; (14), 294 pp.; (18), 246 pp. Small 8vo.

Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, volume three with some loss of calf at outer margin of front cover.

€ 5000

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

The only edition of this important work.

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

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

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

43 (HEBERT, J.R.) *La nouvelle lanterne magique, pièce curieuse. Dédiée aux gens de province, par un sous-lieutenant de Riquette Cravatte*. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie des Savoyards, 1790. (2), 36 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 300

Tourneux, ii, 11392; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 10814.

First edition.

Barbier attributes this publication to the 'Père Duchêne', but Tourneux and Martin & Walter reject this attribution.

44 HELVETIUS, (C.A.) *Oeuvres complètes de M. Helvétius*. Londres (Maastricht), (Dufour & Roux), 1777. With engraved portrait of Helvetius bound before the title-page, titles in red and black. 4 volumes. (4), iii, (1, blank), 484 pp.; (2), xx, 513, (2, approbation, privilège du Roi) pp.; xxv, iii, 586 pp.; xiv, 616 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering.

€ 700

Smith, *Bibliography of the Writings of Helvétius*, O3; Keim p. 715; Tchermersine-Scheler, iii, p. 684; Thomas, *Checklist*, p. 73.

'Publication of this edition, the only *Oeuvres* to include the 'Système de la Nature', can be attributed to Jean Edme Dufour, who had earlier worked for Bassompierres, and Philippe Roux of Maastricht, whose association with Dufour lasted from 1775 to 1787' (D. Smith, p. 25).

- Stamped crowned monogram on half-titles, a very nice and attractive copy.

45 HERBART, (J.F.) Zur Lehre von der Freyheit des menschlichen Willens. Briefe an den Herrn Professor Griepenkerl von Herbart. Göttingen, In der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1836. xxiv, 255, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, handwritten paper label on spine, corners lightly bumped.

€ 350

Ziegenfuß, i, p. 514.

Scarce first edition.

Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), German philosopher, psychologist, and educational theorist. He entered the University of Jena in 1794. Although he studied under J.G. Fichte, Herbart was unable to accept Fichte's view of the ego and its psychology, and in reaction he laid the basis for his own metaphysical and psychological views. Herbart's ideas were in fact the bases of the chief German pedagogical school of the late nineteenth century and exerted considerable influence in the United States through pedagogues trained at Jena. The Herbartians (for example, Stoy and Rein) had their last center in the Jena pedagogical seminary until the postrevolutionary school reforms terminated their declining influence. - Old ownership entry on front pastedown: A.G. Bruschius, Frankfurt a/M 1836. A very good copy.

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

€ 500

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

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

Alexander Herzen (1812-70) was a prominent nineteenth-century Russian social thinker and is known as the 'father of Russian socialism.' Early in his intellectual development, Herzen was influenced by German idealist thinkers such as Schiller and Schelling. He believed in the autonomy and dignity of the individual and opposed forces, such as family and state, that oppressed the individual. Later, under the influence of French socialist thinkers such as Charles Fourier, Herzen's thought became more radical. Herzen projected his earlier concern for the oppressed individual onto society at large and he became a supporter of socialism. The

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

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

47 HIRZEL, (H.K.) *Le Socrate rustique, ou Description de la conduite économique et morale d'un paysan philosophe*. Traduit de l'allemand de M. Hirzel, premier Médecin de la République de Zurich, par un Officier Suisse au Service de la France (J.R. Frey de Landres) et dédié à l'Ami des Hommes. Troisième édition, corrigée et augmentée. Zürich, Chez Fuesslin & Comp., 1768. 408 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spine gilt with green label with gilt lettering, all edges marbled, very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

Musset-Pathay 1772; Kress 6561; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 2905 (edition of 1777); Higgs 4312; Carpenter, *Dialogues in Political Economy. Translations from and into German in the 18th century*, p. 14 and no. 15.

Third French edition of 'Die Wirtschaft eines philosophischen Bauern'.

Hans Kaspar Hirzel (1725-1803), town physician of Zurich, describes the model farm of Jakob Gujer (1716-1785), known as 'Chlijogg', a farmer-philosopher who attained European fame through this account. Goethe came to see him twice and thought him one of the most wonderful creatures on earth. He was portrayed by Lavater in his famous work on physiognomy. The first German edition of this work was published in 1761 by Heidegger as part of *Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich*; he also published the first French edition, the first to be in book form, in 1762.

'This was the most successful German socio-economic work of the 18th century. It shows the importance of French as an intermediary language. (.....) More importantly, through the French translation it came to the attention of Arthur Young who had it translated and published as an appendix to his *Rural Economy* (1770) which went through several editions. The translation made for Arthur Young was also published several times in the American colonies and in the early years of the new republic. The myth it fostered of the superior virtue of the agricultural life has been a powerful and persistent force in American life' (Carpenter). Includes the correspondence of the author with De Mirabeau.

48 (ISELIN, I.) *Träume eines Menschenfreundes*. Erster [-Zweyter] Theil. Karlsruhe, 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.

49 JOBEZ, A. *La France sous Louis XV (1715-1774)*. Paris, Didier et Cie., 1864-1873. With maps and plates. 6 volumes. (4), vi, 569, (3) pp.; (4), 569, (3) pp.; (4), 477, (3) pp.; (4), 559, (1) pp.; viii, 617, (3) pp.; (4), viii, 827, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine richly gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edges gilt.

€ 500

Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 4267; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, x, 1348.

Original edition of this work by Alphonse Jobez, a politician who studied law in Paris, was elected into the Constitutional assembly in 1848 due to his liberal opinions and sympathy for fourierist ideas. His ideas changed in the course of time and he drifted away from his friends at the *Démocratie pacifique* and usually voted with the right (Vapereau, *Dictionnaire des contemporains*, p. 997). - A very good copy.

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

€ 750

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

One of three editions: rather complicated bibliographically: this copy is partly in conformity with the work described on p. 25 in Tchermezine-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 dernière 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 écrite 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.

51 (LA SALLE DE L'ETANG, S.P. DE.) *Prairies artificielles, ou Moyens de perfectionner l'agriculture dans toutes les provinces de France, surtout en Champagne, par l'entretien & le renouvellement de l'engrais. Troisième édition, augmentée 1. d'un traité sur la culture de la luzerne, du trèfle et du sainfoin; 2. d'une dissertation sur l'exportation du bled.* A Bruxelles, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint & Saillant, 1762. 330 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges, rear joint with some loss, lightly rubbed.

€ 350

INED 2659; Higgs 2666; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 3219 (Italian translation); Weulersse i, xxvii.

Third, expanded and best edition.

A treatise on 'artificial pastures' and other means to improve agriculture, originally published in 1756 as a volume of 124 pages only. In the present third edition the original essay is followed by two other treatises, of which the first deals with the culture of clover, and the second with the exportation of corn.

Simon-Philibert la Salle de l'Étang (1700? -1765) here provides one of the earliest systematic plans for rotating food crops with "artificial" pastures, allowing tilled lands to rebuild nutrient reserves. In addition, the author advocates raising livestock for manure to fertilize dry and sterile lands. In order to facilitate his plan, he calls for the establishment of a national bureau of agriculture that would be responsible for record-keeping, distributing produce throughout the country in times of famine and regional crises, regulating foreign trade in agricultural products, and maintaining fair prices. La Salle de l'Étang was an official of the city of Reims and deputy at Paris and author of a popular 'Manuel d'agriculture'. His formula for a balanced partition of the soil between arable land and 'artificial pastures' was adopted by Quesnay in his famous article 'Grains' for the 'Encyclopedie'. - Old handwritten ownership's entry in blank lower margin of the title-page.

52 LAVELEYE, A. DE & A. DE GRANDSAGNE. Nécessité et moyen d'occuper les ouvriers qui manquent d'ouvrage en France. Mémoire présenté au Roi et aux Chambres. Paris, Imprimerie de Decourchant, 1831. With one folding map. 78, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco with gilt lettering and marbled boards.

€ 225

Goldsmiths 26898; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Jouffroy, *Recherches sur les sources de la création d'une Grande Lignes de Chemin de Fer au XIXe siècle*; not in *The Pioneer Period of European Railroads*.

First edition.

Discusses the problems of unemployment, and proposes to put the unemployed to work by developing large-scale railroad projects, which in its turn will greatly contribute to the economy, and discusses the financial implications of the project. The folding map shows France indicating railroads in red (north-south) and blue (east-west). - Very lightly spotted.

53 (LEGROS, ABBE J.CH.F.) Analyse et Examen De l'Antiquité dévoilée, du Despotisme oriental, & du Christianisme dévoilé, Ouvrages posthumes de Boulanger. 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.

54 (LEGROS, J.C.F.) *Analyse des ouvrages de J.J. Rousseau, de Geneve, et de M. Court de Gebelin, Auteur du Monde Primitif; Par un Solitaire. A Geneve, Chez Barthelemy Chirol, et à Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, 1785. 234 pp. 8vo. Original blind wrappers, spine somewhat defective, a nice uncut copy with ample margins.*

€ 450

Conlon, *Ouvrages français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, 695; INED 2772; *L'Illuminismo francese alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 511.

First edition.

Analysis of two essays by Rousseau (his famous prize winning *Discours* from 1750 and the *Discours sur l'Origine et les fondemens de l'inégalité*) and of several works of Court de Gebelin, particularly his *Les Devoirs* and his *Monde Primitif* and in general discussing the question of the origins of man and criticizing the hypothesis of the 'homme sauvage.' The Abbé Legros was member of the Assembly of the Clergy in 1760 and represented the clergy at the *Etats-Généraux* in 1789. He was also the author of an important critical analysis of the theories of the "Économistes", the physiocrats.

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

€ 300

Moreau 1837; not in Welsh, *A Checklist of French Political Pamphlets 1560-1653 in the Newberry Library*.

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. - Annotation in ink on title, slightly waterstained.

56 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.

57 LITERATURA sotsial' no-revoljutsionnoi 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.

58 LUXEMBURG, R. Die Akkumulation des Kapitals. Ein Beitrag zur ökonomischen Erklärung des Imperialismus. Berlin, Verlag: Buchhandlung Vorwärts Paul Singer, 1913. (8), 446, (2, imprint) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, gilt lettering to spine, spine discoloured, small defect to front joint.

€ 250

Not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Rosa Luxemburg (1870-1919) was a socialist thinker, writer and economist. In the period 1907-1914 she lectured in political economy, and then in economic history. She aimed at producing an orthodox popularizing manual convinced that political economy found its peak and climax in Marx's works. Attempting to give an outline of the general tendencies of capitalist economy however, she faced insurmountable problems, previously unsuspected. She could find no satisfactory answer in Marx to the question 'what are the objective historical limits to capitalism?' Excited by her own hypothesis she wrote in a period of 4 months over 500 pages and without even reading the draft turned it over to the publisher. This was the genesis of her opus magnum: *Die Akkumulation des Kapitals*. The significance of the work lies in the fact that it is an attempt at a theoretical solution of the known Marxian statement that the conditions of production are not identical with the conditions of realization. The departing point for the accumulation theory are the schemes of capitalist reproduction in part II of *Das Kapital*, the least read and most difficult text by Marx but which was in Luxemburg's opinion vital to answer the question: 'why is capitalism on economic grounds, an impossibility?' or, rephrased: 'can reproduction, which came to expansion in the capitalist economy, continue (theoretically) unlimited?' - Modern bookplate on front paste-down.

59 MABLY, (G. BONNOT) DE. De la législation, ou Principes des loix. A Amsterdam (Paris), 1776. 2 volumes in 1. viii, 264 pp.; iv, 264 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 350

Camus 121; Conlon 76:1238; Tchemerezine-Scheler, iv, p. 251.

First edition.

The present work marks a return to the dialogue form of *Des Droits et des Devoir du Citoyen* (written in the late 1750s) in the work of Mably. The central preoccupation is an ambitious program of political reform, designed to redress the ills and injustices caused by excessive social inequality; it moves from general statements of principle to consideration of the specific contexts and prospects for reform in different European states. This sustained critique of social inequality was accompanied by a serious and approving reflection on the notion of a *communauté des biens*. The grounds of the critique are twofold, involving an appeal both to natural principle and to historical evidence. This is, moreover, one of the books that won Mably his reputation as a "communist" writer. *De la Législation*, in particular, has long been seen as one of the most coherent presentations of an early socialist viewpoint to have emerged from the French enlightenment (Johnson Kent Wright, *A Classical Republican in Eighteenth-Century France. The Political Thought of Mably*, pp. 94 ff with elaborate analysis). - A very nice copy.

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

€ 500

First edition.

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

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

61 (MANUEL, B.E.) Des institutions sociales. No place, an 7-10 (1799-1802). (4), 168 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards.

€ 300

Martin & Walter, 22815; Monglond iv, 833.

First (and only?) edition of this work on the relationship between the individual and institutions, particularly those associated with the government, particularly in light of the "Lecons de la Révolution."

Published in 10 parts during the years 1799-1802, and issued here with a title and index as one volume. An old manuscript note on the first fly-leaf states: 'Imprimé au chateau de Montmorency', a statement for which we were not able to find any confirmation. - Small hole in title, not affecting text.

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

€ 175

Cf.: Lindsay & Neu 3065.

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

63 MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE. De la monarchie Prussienne, sous Frederic le Grand; avec un appendice contenant des recherches sur la situation actuelle des principales contrées de l'Allemagne. A Londres, 1788. With 38 engraved maps, 93 engraved plates and 43 tables, mostly folding. 4 text volumes in 4to, one atlas in folio. (6), xlv, 522 pp.; (4), 566 pp.; (4), 710 pp.; (14), 560 pp. Contemporay half calf, marbled boards, gilt spine with black labels and gilt lettering, the initials H.C.S. gilt stamped at foot of spines, some corners lightly bumped.

€ 2250

Kress B.1448 (8vo edition) and Kress B.1449 (for the atlas); INED 3190 (8vo edition); not in Goldsmiths, not in Einaudi.

The very rare first edition in 4to.

This work deals with its history, geography, economics, commerce and trade, both national and international, administration, military organization, legislation and political and civil institutions and the educational system, the whole preceded by a 25 page long excellent catalogue of books dealing with the same subject.

Mirabeau was assisted in writing this work by the German physiocrat Jacob Mauvillon and by J. Thibaut de Lavaux. 'Oeuvre maîtresse de Mirabeau, ce grand rapportage contient un certain nombre de considérations sur la population (livre second). Elles situent leur auteur dans le prolongement direct des physiocrates, l'originalité de sa pensée résident moins dans une théorie générale, quasiment inexistante, que dans la critique farouche des moyens, sinon des fins, du 'populationisme'. Outre ses considérations, et des données statistiques sur les habitants de la Prusse, on trouve dans les autres volumes des renseignements d'ordre économique-politique. Livre III: productions agricoles et richesses naturelles; livres IV et V: manufactures et commerce, constitution civile et politique, revenus et dépenses; système militaire et religion. Dans les derniers volumes, situation économique et politique de quelques-uns des principaux états de l'Allemagne (Saxe, Bavière, etc.) (INED). The tables of the second and the fourth volume have been bound with the atlas.

Especially important are the sections on education (the Prussian educational system was much advanced compared to the French which later led to the observation that the "Prussian schoolmaster has won the Franco-Prussian war") and the section devoted to the Prussian army illustrated with 93 plates depicting military activities and manoeuvres. There are also 10 double-page maps giving in much detail the various regions of Germany. - Copy from the Furstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek Schloss Eferding, with discrete stamp on the fly leaf.

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

€ 500

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 6500

Einaudi 3944 (Schneider issue, defective, lacking the fifth letter in second volume of the Mirabeau, and 4900 for the Rousseau); Tchemerzine-Schéler, iv, 756; not in Goldsmiths, Higgs, INED or Kress; not in OCLC or RLIN. For the *Lettres sur la législation* (1775), of which OCLC

locates only 3 copies (Library of Congress, Chicago, Boston), see Goldsmiths 11229; Higgs 6196; INED 3201.

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

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

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

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

The 1769 (possibly pirated) edition is known in two issues; the other is by Schneider in Amsterdam. Both reproduce Mirabeau's text as it originally appeared in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1767, but omit the final part of the work (which was published in the *Ephémérides* from September 1768 - June 1769 and was included in the *Lettres sur la législation* in 1775).

According to Schéler, in his annotated copy of Tchermersine, there are only a few copies known (he states 3 or 4), regardless of issue, which contain Rousseau's *Discours* (one could still argue a case for the book's rarity even without the Rousseau consideration). The intention that the two texts be issued together is supported by a printed note at the foot of the final page of the Rousseau: 'On mettra ce Discours à la tête des Lettres sur la Dépravation & la Restauration de l'Ordre légal' (interestingly, there also exists a third issue of the *Discours*, by Marc Michel Rey in 'Amsterdam', i.e. Lausanne *selon* Dufour, which does not have this note). The unsolved bibliographical mystery is thus whether Mirabeau and Rousseau decided to have their works published together, or whether the double issue was merely commercial speculation on the side of the publishers. Mirabeau and Rousseau did know each other, Rousseau briefly lived in a property of Mirabeau and there exists correspondence between the two men.

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

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

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

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

€ 2250

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

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

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

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

67 (MORELLE.) Naufrage des isles flottantes; ou Basiliade du célèbre Pilpai. Poème heroïque. Traduit de l'indien par Mr. M*****. A Messine (Paris), Par une Société de Libraires, 1753. Titles printed in red and black, with engraved frontispiece, and title-vignettes. 2 volumes. (2), xxxvii, (1), 216 pp.; (2), 307, (1, corrections) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt with raised bands, corners, labels and gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed, small defect to upper cover of volume one.

€ 1500

A. Maffey, *L'Utopia della Ragione*, nr 7; Negley, *Utopian Literature*, 810; Hartig & Soboul, p. 54; Trousson, pp. 145-150; Versins, *Encyclopédie de l'Utopie et de la Science fiction*, pp. 602-603; Higgs 665; INED 3319; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, one of the rare issues with the portrait looking to the left and a slightly different collation for the preliminaries compared to the copies ordinarily found. According to Versins in his study published in 1963 in 'Ailleurs', this is the true first edition, first issue. Chinard however claims that the copies with the portrait looking to the right are the first issues.

'Oeuvre du fondateur du communisme. Epopée allégorique, sorte d'utopie qui propose une société meilleure. Les idées de Morelly seront plus solidement exposées dans le *Code de la nature* (1755). Diatribes violentes contre la propriété, mère de tous les crimes; souhait d'une postérité nombreuse; critique de l'indissolubilité du mariage (dans la société de Morelly, il n'y a d'ailleurs ni divorce, ni adultère, ni prostitution, ni grossesse honteuse); attaques portées contre le commerce capitaliste, qui ne fait vivre qu'un tiers des hommes, etc.' (INED). 'Sous une forme allégorique, l'auteur dépeint une société fondée sur des principes communistes, morcelée en

petits groupes économiques indépendants, comptant chacun cent personnes. Les idées philosophiques et sociales de Morelly exposées dans cette 'épopée' ont été l'objet d'une critique acerbe de la part de ces contemporains' (Hartig & Soboul). Trousson points to the fact that Morelly's communism is of a negative sort: there is no marriage, no property, no police, no church, no privileges, etc. It is, in fact, an anarchist state, ruled only by the laws of nature, a society without any contract whatsoever and far from the *Contract Social*. Nothing is forbidden since one can not make any mistakes or do wrong if one follows the rules of nature (or better, nothing wrong can exist for those who live according to nature). The majority of the ideas which were later further elaborated in Morelly's *Code de la Nature* are already presented here. The work is considered to be one of the most important utopian works of the 18th century.

68 (MURALT, B.L. DE.) *Lettres sur les Anglois et les François et sur les voïages*. No place, 1726. Titles printed in red and black. 3 parts in one volume. (18), 200 pp.; (6), 200 pp.; (6), 224 pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt with red label and gilt lettering, all edges red, front joint split but solid, head and foot of spine damaged.

€ 600

INED 3346 (edition published in 1767); Conlon 25:572.

Second edition, considerably augmented. The first edition, published the previous year in Cologne, had one volume only (see Conlon).

A celebrated work by the Anglophile Swiss author Beat de Muralt (1665-1749) who influenced Voltaire, Rousseau, and Albrecht von Haller. Although the book had circulated widely in manuscript before publication, it proved to be a pioneer work in shifting Swiss and German interests from French classicism to English achievements and attitudes. Muralt had in fact travelled in France and England as early as 1694-1695. While in England he picked up some deistic views which on his return to Bern caused his banishment. It is one of the earliest detailed portraits in French of English society, it provides the reader with a vibrant foreigner's-eye view of late 17th century social life in England and France (but mainly of course in London and Paris) and it questions the perceived intellectual superiority of the French and in a sense this book precedes the 'Anglomania' which surfaced during the century.

The work was refuted by the abbé Desfontaines (in 1726) who wrote an *Apologie du caractère des Français et des Anglais*.

Stamp neatly erased from first title-page, the first title-page has added in a contemporary hand the name of the author, the last title-page contains only the title, not giving the year of publication.

69 NAPOLEON III - PIAT. *Candidature de Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, représentant du peuple à la présidence de la République*. (Drop-head title). (Paris), N. Chaix, dated at top of page 1: 4 novembre 1848. 2 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 75

Bibliothèque Nationale, *La révolution de 1848. Exposition* (1948), 806 & 808b.

Leaflet of propaganda, accompanied by a ballot paper (page 2). At end printed name of Général Piat.

70 NECKER, (J.) Sur le compte rendu au Roi en 1781. Nouveaux éclaircissemens. A Lyon, chez G. Regnault, 1788. (8), 455, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, a bit rubbed.

€ 350

Kress B.1453; Einaudi 4112; Goldsmiths and INED cite the 4to editions from the same year only. First 8vo edition, published in the same year as the first 4to edition.

Necker's famous defence against accusations by Calonne who claimed that Necker's tenure in office which ended in 1781 was not the success it was thought to be and that Necker's famous *Compte Rendu* was based on incorrect figures. Calonne claimed his figures were based on what he called "comptes effectifs" which he however consistently failed to produce to prove his point. The previous controller general, Joly de Fleury, confirmed that he believed that Necker's *Compte Rendu* was accurate, a claim which shocked the keeper of the seals, Hue de Miromesnil and the King: Calonne was dismissed and Necker returned to office shortly thereafter. See: Robert D. Harris: *Necker, Reform Statesman of the Ancien Regime*, pp. 232 ff.

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

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

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

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

Second work: Schaberg 54.

First edition, second issue. The book was published on 22 September 1888. Five hundred copies were printed, but 500 additional copies were printed at this time and falsely marked as second edition by the addition of "Zweite Auflage" in the middle of the ornamental rule and the deletion of the publication date. The true second edition of a 1000 copies was printed in October of 1891.

The book is a critique of Richard Wagner and the announcement of Nietzsche's rupture with the German artist, who had involved himself too much, in Nietzsche's eyes, in the *Völkisch* movement and antisemitism. His music is no longer represented as a possible "philosophical affect," and Wagner is ironically compared to Georges Bizet. However, Wagner is presented by Nietzsche as only a particular symptom of a broader "disease" which is affecting Europe, that is

nihilism. The book shows Nietzsche as a capable music-critic, and provides the setting for some of his further reflections on the nature of art and on its relationship to the future health of humanity.

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

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

72 PALAFOX (Y MENDOZA, J.) DE. Histoire de la conquête de la Chine par les Tartares. Contenant plusieurs choses remarquables touchant la religion, les moeurs, & les coûtures 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 plate bound before the title. (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.

73 PASQUIER, E. Les Oeuvres d'Estienne Pasquier, Contenant ses recherches de la France; Son Plaidoyé pour M. le Duc de Lorraine; Celuy de Me Versoris, pour les Jesuites, Contre l'Université de Paris; Clarorum virorum ad Steph. Pasqueirium Carmina; Epigrammatum Libri sex; Epitaphiorum liber; iconum liber, cum nonnullis Theod. Pasquierii In Francorum Regum Icones notis. Ses Lettres; ses oeuvres meslées; et es lettres de Nicolas Pasquier, fils d'Estienne. A Amsterdam, Aux depens de la Compagnie des Libraires Associez, 1723. Titles printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (4), xxii, 1364 columns; (4), xlvi (misnumbered xlix, xxxix omitted in numbering), 1482 columns. Folio. Contemporary calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 1200

Hauser 872; Tchemerzine-Scheler iv, p. 94; Brunet iv, col. 405-6.

First collective edition, carefully and nicely printed, an important source.

'Source trop négligée' (Hauser). 'Cette collection contient les Recherches de la France, les Plaidoyers, les Lettres, les Poésies latines et françaises, et les autres ouvrages de Pasquier déjà publiés séparément, à l'expection du *Catéchisme des Jésuites*, des *Ordonnances générales d'Amour*, et de quelques autres opuscules' (Brunet). According to Tchemerzine-Scheler the work was printed at Trévoux. For an elaborate account of the contents see Hauser. - Very nice copy. Both volumes have at the foot of the spine a red label with the letters LMDM, probably signifying La Maignon de Malesherbes.

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

€ 2000

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

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

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

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

75 PLASZ, H.G. Die Tyrannis in ihren beiden Perioden bei den alten Griechen. Dargestellt nach Ursachen, Verlauf und Wirkungen. Zweite unveränderte Ausgabe. Leipzig, Adolf Gumprecht, 1859. Two volumes in one. xiii, 294 pp; viii, 392 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers.

€ 250

I. Die ältere Tyrannis der Griechen, etwa zwischen 700-500 v. Chr. II. Die jüngere Tyrannis der Griechen von etwa 400 vor Chr. bis zum Aufhören der Selbstständigkeit der griechischen Nation.

76 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.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

A bit paperspotted.

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

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

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

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

78 PRINCIPES constitutio-monarchiques de la France. Erreurs dévoilées sur ce point important. Une foi, une loi, un roi. Seule & vraie constitution de la France, qui n'eut jamais besoin d'être écrite pour être sentie des peuples, moins encore d'être interprétée pour le bonheur des citoyens & la prospérité de l'Empire. Dédiés à Dieu, au Roi, à la Patrie. Par un auteur connu, resté toujours fidèle à son roi, et constamment attaché à sa patrie. Au Cap de Bonne Espérance, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les principaux Libraires, 1789. 2 parts in 1. (4), 84 pp.; 91 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 400

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 14393 (different edition without the first part); Monglond i, p. 126. Discusses the political situation from a catholic point of view. The second part is entitled: Suite des Principes Constitutio-Monarchiques de la France, Et des erreurs dévoilées sur ce point important. Dissertation sur les propriétés de l'Eglise de France, & sur les droits utiles & honorifiques attachés aux fiefs de la Noblesse, dont l'origine des unes & des autres est absolument la même. (Drop-head title).

79 PROSVESHCHENIE. Exhemesyachnyi zhurnal. (*Later:*) Ezhemesyachnyi obshchestvenno-politicheskii i literaturnyi zhurnal marksistkago napravleniya. (*Later again:*) Teoreticheskii organ Rossiiskoi Sotstial.-Demokr. Rabochei Partii. St. Petersburg, 1911-1917 (Reprint Milano, Feltrenelli, 1970). 4 volumes. Large 8vo. Cloth with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1200

Zaleski, ii, 28; R.P.P., ii, 187-9.

Reprint in a limited number of copies and long out-of-print.

Reprint of the official, theoretical organ of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party with Bolshevik tendency. Collaborators were: Molotov, Stalin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bucharin, Rjazanov, Krupskaja, etc. Lenin, from abroad, gave instructions to the members of the editorial board and wrote numerous articles himself. The journal includes also one of the earliest articles by Stalin.

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

81 PUFENDORF, S. VON. De rebus gestis Friderici Wilhelmi Magni, Electoris Brandenburgici, Commentariorum libri Novendecim. Berlin, for Jeremias Schrey & Heirs of Heinrich-Johann Meyer, 1695. With fine engraved frontispiece and dito portrait by S. Blesendorff. (12), 1634, (82) pp. Folio. Later overlapping vellum.

€ 800

Macdonell & Manson, *Great Jurists of the World*, pp. 305 ff.

First edition.

This is a very valuable history of the reign, as well as a monumental biography, of Frederick Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, under whose rule Prussia recovered greatly from the devastation of the Thirty Years War. Samuel von Pufendorf, German jurist, statesman and historian. His historical works are numerous and the present one belongs to the most important of these works. Not only are they based on a thorough use of the archives, but they also set forth a view of events marked by great vision and keen political insight. The present work was written when Pufendorf was invited by Elector Frederick William to come to Berlin, where many Huguenot refugees, after the Revocation of Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, were being welcomed into what became known as The Refuge.

'Unter seinen Geschichtswerken ist die Biographie des Großen Kurfürsten wohl das bedeutendste, sie hat eine Erneuerung der historischen Methode in Deutschland eingeleitet' (Kleinheyer & Schröder, *Deutsche Juristen aus fünf Jahrhunderten*, 3.Auflage, p. 224). - First few leaves with a marginal stain, not affecting text.

82 RAPPORT de la commission d'enquête sur l'insurrection qui a éclaté dans la journée du 23 juin et sur les événements du 15 mai (1848). (Paris, Imprimerie de l'Assemblée Nationale, 1848). 3 volumes in one. 376 pp.; 335, (1) pp.; 254 (misnumbered 252) pp. 4to. Contemporary red half morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering, top edge gilt.

€ 350

Bibliothèque Nationale. La Révolution de 1848, 866.

Original edition.

The events of May 15 deal with a large demonstration mounted by Parisian clubists and workers to pressure the Assembly to send troops to the aid of Poland which escalated into an invasion of the Assembly and the proclamation of a New Provisional Government, including Louis Blanc and other leftists. But the Executive Commission soon dispersed the demonstrators, arrested the most popular leaders -including Albert, Barbès and Blanqui- and suppressed many of the clubs. Draconian laws prohibited street gatherings, consequent mass arrests, and the Assembly's hostility to social reform created a situation electric with fear and anger. This was precipitated into insurrection by the Assembly's decision on 21 June to slash the rolls of the National Workshops. For four days, an unprecedented civil war tore the city in two. The June uprising started with several large gatherings at the Place de la Bastille and at the Pantheon on 22 June and the morning of June 23 and were followed by the erection of hundreds of barricades throughout eastern Paris. The June days then were an insurrection of Parisian workers against the government of the Second Republic which was crushed by the army in the bloodiest street fighting in Paris before the Commune of 1871. Alexis de Tocqueville noted the working-class character in the insurrection, and Karl Marx called the June Days the first great class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Very valuable source. The rapports contain a.o.: Documents relatifs à Louis Blanc. - Documents relatifs à M. Caussidière. - Documents relatifs à l'affaire de Belgique. - Actes du Gouvernement provisoire. - Documents sur les Clubs. - Ateliers nationaux. - Documents fournis par les préfectures, etc. The leading man of this 'Commission d'Enquête' was A. Bauchart who was vehemently attacked by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. A major and fundamental source for the 1848 revolution. - Quire 10 in the third volume disbound but complete.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

Ludovico Ricci (1742-1799) was born near Modena. He held different posts chiefly connected with charity organisations and taxation. The above work is a valuable monograph, full of historic and scientific statistics. The economic problem of the administration of charity forced itself on governments and Ricci studied the problem for Modena. His study far surpasses the limits of a monograph relating solely to a small state. He treats the problem of the reform of the charity institutions from a rational and systematic point of view. He shows the economic disadvantages of an improved system of public charity, that it tends to the increase of beggary and of the numbers of the poor. Those poor only who are unable to work should be relieved, those who are able to work should be helped solely by work being procured for them. Ricci's views on population are theoretically interesting; he has been called a precursor of Malthus,

but, though he touches on the population question, he regards it from a different point of view from Malthus, and more closely approaches modern scientific conclusions (Palgrave, iii, pp. 309-310). 'Remarkable for being one of the first works published in Italy, in which the utility of such institutions was called in question' (McCulloch). - Somewhat spotted.

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

€ 400

Caillet 6610.

Second and augmented edition.

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

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

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

€ 600

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

Original edition.

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

The work is the chef-d'oeuvre in this particular field of political literature: its main thesis is that the interest of the state imposes itself upon kings: this interest of the state is the tyrant imposing itself upon the tyrant. It is written to give an overview of the situation in Europe and to determine which position France should take in various conflicts or potential conflicts, to

establish what the influence of various countries and rulers is on and in various parts of Europe. It maintains that what constitutes good government changes over time just as conditions change over time and that good government bases itself not on old conceptions and abstractions but on the situation as it is at present. De Rohan was most likely influenced by the theorists of "raison d'Etat" in Italy, where he served for a long time.

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

€ 450

First edition.

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

87 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 tarif-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.

88 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 désœuvrés, 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.

89 ROUX, V. Analyse historique de l'établissement du crédit public en France. Par Vital Roux, Régent de la Banque. Paris, Bossange père, 1824. With 6 folding tables. (4), 234 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 425

Kress C.1330; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 560. First edition.

This is a history of public finances during the Restoration and of the establishment of public credit in France. The author was born in Bellay, around 1760, and died in Strasbourg in 1846. He started his career with a trading company in Lyon, and after that went to work for the house of Delessert in Paris. He founded himself a trading company but with little success. He became regent of the Banque de France, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris and one of the editors of the Code de Commerce. In 1819, he established the world's first school of management, a kind of business school providing special instruction for young people who had finished their academic studies and intended to pursue a career in commerce and industry. Roux's school, the École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris, still exists today as the ESCP-EAP "European School of Management", with branches in Paris, Oxford, Madrid and Berlin. - A very nice copy with ample margins.

90 SAINT-SIMON, C.H. (DE.) Oeuvres choisies de C.-H. de Saint-Simon précédées d'un Essai sur sa doctrine. Bruxelles, F. van Meenen et Cie., 1859. With portrait and 1 folding plate. 3 volumes. (4), cxii, 264 pp.; 455, (1) pp.; 388 pp. 8vo. Original green cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 800

Walch 103; Einaudi 4952; Mazzone 5.

This is the second publication of the works of Saint-Simon, after the publication of the Oeuvres by Rodriques in 1841.

Very good and important edition, edited by the able and dedicated saint-simonist Ch. Lemonnier, containing all the important texts by Saint-Simon, among which: *Lettres d'un Habitant de Genève a ses contemporains* - *Introduction aux travaux scientifiques du dix-neuvième siècle* - *Mémoire sur la science de l'Homme* - *De la réorganisation de la Société Européenne* - *Du système industriel* - *Catéchisme des Industriels* - *Opinions littéraires, philosophiques et industrielles*. *Nouveau Christianisme*, and other texts.

91 (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.

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

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

€ 400

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

First French edition.

Paolo Sarpi (1552-1623), Venetian statesman and historian. Sarpi was a member of the order of the Serviti, but was nevertheless very critical of the papacy and the church. He succeeded in

defending the rights of the state against papal attack. In his *Istoria dell'interdetto di Venezia* (1624) he advocated a policy of rigorous jurisdiction over everything pertaining to the temporal interests of the church, anticipating in some respects the doctrine of the separation of the two powers. Sarpi ranks with Machiavelli and Guicciardini as one of the great historical writers of the sixteenth century.

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

93 SAY, J.B. *Traité d'économie politique, ou simple exposition de la manière dont se forment, se distribuent et se consomment les richesses. Troisième édition, à laquelle se trouve joint un épitome des principes fondamentaux de l'économie politique.* Paris, Deterville, 1817. 2 volumes. 79, (1), 452; (4), 486 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, very lightly worn.

€ 500

Kress 7041; Goldsmiths 21737; Teilhac 376; this edition not in Einaudi and not in Mattioli. Third edition.

Jean-Baptiste Say is primarily remembered for Say's Law: 'that supply creates its own demand'. Say never resolved his differences with Ricardo as to whether value was based on labour or utility, but in an attempt to clarify his position in 1822, Say spoke of 'the quantity of useful things' as being crucial. In his correspondance with Sismondi and Malthus, he came finally to reconcile Say's Law with their theories of aggregate disequilibrium. Say was a policy-orientated economist rather than a model builder like Ricardo. In his introduction to the new restrictions added to his chapter on the law of the markets, Say remarked: 'Now, we are studying practical political economy here. To Malthus he wrote: 'It is better to stick to facts and their consequences than to syllogisms' (New Palgrave, iv, p. 249).

94 (SCHOMBERG, A.C.) *Remarques historiques et politiques sur le tarif du Traité de Commerce, conclu entre la France et l'Angleterre, avec des Observations préliminaires.* Traduit de l'Anglais par M.D.S.D.L. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Buisson, 1788. 174 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 325

Goldsmiths 13594; Einaudi 5168; not in Kress (see B.1334 for the English edition); not in Black (see 1549 for the English edition); not in Mattioli.

First French edition, the first English edition was published in 1787.

Translated by De Serres de la Tour with notes by Mallet du Pan. Deals with the Anglo-French Commercial treaty, concluded in 1786. Also called "The Eden Treaty", it was signed between Great Britain and France in 1786, named after the British negotiator William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland (1744-1814). It effectively ended, for a brief time, the economic war between France and the British and set up a system to reduce tariffs on goods from either country. It was spurred on in Britain by the secession of the thirteen American colonies, and the publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. British Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger was heavily influenced by the ideas of Smith, and was one of the key motivators of the treaty. Obstinacy in

negotiations on the part of the British made the commercial agreement almost wholly beneficial to the British, and the unequal protection on certain industries ended up hurting the French economy. This treaty is often considered to be one of the grievances of the French people that sparked the French Revolution.

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

€ 1200

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

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

Our copy is identical with the one described by Einaudi. Compared with copies usually appearing on the market it is clear that this edition was entirely newly printed. It is the improved version of the first edition of this classic translation, which became the standard French text, with the valuable notes by Garnier. His notes and observations were frequently reprinted after they had been translated for the Glasgow edition of 1805. - Front blank in first volume loosening.

96 SULLY, M. DE BETHUNE DE. *Mémoires, ou Oeconomies royales d'Etat, domestiques, politiques & militaires de Henri le Grand*. A Amsterdam, aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1725. Titles printed in red and black, sphere on title. 12 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, some spines slightly worn at top or foot, red sprinkled edges.

€ 700

Cf.: INED 4259; this edition not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Sully's influence was widespread; he encouraged agriculture, urged free circulation of produce, promoted stock raising, planned a system of canals and forbade the destruction of the forests. He strengthened the French military establishment, promoting the construction of great lines of defences on the frontiers. He represented Henry at the Court of King James I, arranged Henry's marriage to Marie De Medicis, and helped to put down several revolts by the nobility. Sully's political power and influence ended with assassination of Henry IV in 1620. While he was unpopular with his colleagues, he nonetheless exhibited a gifted executive ability throughout his career as well as an unbending loyalty to the King. Sully was largely responsible for the transformation in France between 1598-1610, when agriculture and commerce improved, and foreign peace and internal order were maintained. These memoirs are very valuable for the history of the time, as an autobiography of Sully and as a record of his remarkable career.

Schumpeter: 'Maximilien de Béthune, created Duke de Sully by Henry IV, the latter's minister of finance, was a much greater, and especially stronger man than was the most famous of his successors, Colbert. He reformed the fiscal system of France most successfully and saw much beyond the range of what he actually accomplished. Moreover, he knew - which is the criterion

of greatness in a fiscal administrator - how to make fiscal policy an element and tool of general economic policy.' - Handwritten old name and date in blank portion of title.

97 TABLEAU général du maximum de la République Française, décrété par la Convention Nationale le 6 ventôse (24 Février). A Paris, Chez Belin, Volland, Gueffier, Prault, Rondonneau & compagnie, L'An II de la République (1794). 3 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with red and green labels with gilt lettering, lightly rubbed and some small imperfections.

€ 1500

Not in Kress; Goldsmiths 16029; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17454.

Complete set.

The Law of the Maximum, legislation that established a partially controlled economy during the year II. It was the second of three primary maximum degrees. It aimed at fixing the prices of wheat and flour (maximum of 4 May 1793), the maximum of 29 September 1794 fixed both prices and wages over a wide spectrum of primary commodities and production, the third, the maximum of 24 February 1794, replaced the local prices of the second maximum with a schedule of national prices. On 24 December 1794 the Thermidorians disestablished this system of price and wage controls. These were the basic laws of a complex of degrees and a torrent of administrative reporting that included not just fixed prices but administratively controlled distribution as well, all of it directed theoretically from Paris by the Commission of Subsistence and Provisions and backed by the authority of the Committee of Public Safety.

Volume I: Alimens, boissons, épiceries, et drogueries. (2), 12 pp. No 1: viande fraîche et salée, poisson sec et salé, avec les prix en 1790, augmentés du tiers. 119 pp. - No 2: légumes sec, etc. 83 pp. - No 3: productions d'animaux vivans. 85 pp. - No 4: boissons, etc. 74 pp. - No 5: épiceries et drogueries. 107 pp. and folding table.

Volume II: No 6: laines et draperies. 115 pp. - No 7: chanvres et corderies. 36 pp. - No 8: fils et rubans de fil. 21 pp. - No 9: toiles. 55 pp. - No 10: cotons, fils de coton et cotonades. 19 pp. - No 11: bonneterie. 46 pp. - No 12: soies et soieries. 19 pp. - No 13: cuirs et peaux. 79 pp.

Volume III: No 14: peaux, poils, chapellerie fine et commune. 23 pp. - No 15: papiers. 42 pp. - No 16: fers et fontes. 4 pp. Folio (folded). - No 17: quincaillerie. 114 pp. - No 18: bois de travail, merrains et boisellerie. 99 pp. - No 19: bois à brûler. 67 pp. - No 20: charbons de bois. 56 pp. Provides a wealth of information.

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

€ 800

Higgs 6116 (first work, attributing it to Taintenier) and 6468 (*Supplément*, attributing that to Feller); Goldsmiths 11197 (without the supplement, attribution to Feller); INED 1799 (attribution to Feller, both parts); Granier, *Bibliographie Charitable*, 1334-1335 (attribution to

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

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

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

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

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

100 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.

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

€ 800

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

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

Thornton was one of the founders of the Clapham Sect of evangelical reformers and a foremost campaigner for the abolition of the slave trade. A close friend and cousin of William Wilberforce, he is credited with being the financial brain behind their many campaigns for social reform and philanthropic causes which the group supported. For some years Thornton and Wilberforce shared a house called Battersea Rise which Thornton had bought in 1792. The cousins spent much time here co-coordinating their activities and entertaining their friends. After their marriages in 1796-97 they continued to live and work in close proximity for another decade.

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

102 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.

103 (TOLOSAN, J.-F. DE.) Mémoire sur le commerce de la France et de ses colonies. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Moutard, 1789. With title vignette and decorative head-piece. Numerous figures and tabled in the text. - (Followed by:) PROJET de révision ou de réforme de l'Edit du mois de mars 1673, appelé communément l'Ordonnance du commerce; avec des notes, en forme de commentaire, indicatives des divers changemens qui y ont été faits, & des motifs qui ont déterminé à les faire. (Drop-head title.) No place, no date (1789?). With a large folding table. Together two works bound in one volume. [2], 122 pp.; 211, [1] pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 2250

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

regulations. The current text analyses this celebrated code and offers suggestions for corrections, improvements and additions considered beneficial to French trade. - Neat handwritten short note in blank portion of title-page, very rare, especially the two works together, and a very good copy.

104 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.

105 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 Autheur, ende by hem ende syne te koop, op de Turf-Marckt, inde drie Leer-Konsten, 1635. With engraved additional title, large woodcut allegorical vignette on letterpress title, 12 fine half page engravings in the text. (16), 280 pp. 4to. Nineteenth-century half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards

€ 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.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

Pietro Verri (1728-1797) was an Italian economist, administrator and philosopher. His work includes several anti-Physiocratic views: for example on tax issues and on the importance of agriculture. His work contains a number of original contributions. Not only did he do historical research of importance, but he also was a true econometrician. Schumpeter states: "Count Pietro Verri would have to be included in any list of the greatest economists." Verri also belonged to the 'Illuministi' of Italy and founded the important but short-lived periodical 'Il Caffé',

together with Beccaria and others. - Somewhat browned and spotted throughout, title-page and some other pages somewhat heavier, in a contemporary hand written onto title "del c. verri milanese", rather thick lettering.

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

€ 350

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

First edition, rare.

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

108 (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.

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

€ 950

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

First edition, dedicated to the French chancellor Séguier.

Deals with the difficult electoral process in the Holy Roman Empire. During the interregnum between the death of Ferdinand III (1657) and the succession in 1658 by his son Leopold (who was king of Bohemia and Hongaria, but not Roman king) the author attempted to inform a French audience by presenting a detailed history of and the principles by which the electoral

process of the German emperor took place, explaining that the election of Holy Roman Emperor is the monopoly of seven princes of the Holy Empire, four of which are catholic and three of which are protestant. Each of these and their respective family are treated in this work outlining the history of each and with an explanation of their rights.

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

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

€ 225

Conlon 87:2868.

First French edition.

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

111 YOUNG, A. *Voyage en Irlande, contenant des observations sur l'étendue de ce pays, le sol, le climat, les productions, les différentes classes d'habitans, les moeurs, la religion, le commerce, les manufactures, la population, les revenus, les taxes, le gouvernement, etc., etc., etc.* Traduit de l'Anglais par C. Millon, et suivi de *Recherches sur l'Irlande*, par le traducteur. A Paris, Chez Moutardier, Cerioux, (an) 8 (1799-1800). With 2 engraved plates. 2 volumes. (2), 8, 368 pp.; (2), 356 (last page misnumbered 561) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, green and red labels with gilt lettering.

€ 950

Not in Musset-Pathay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 6099 (for the English edition).

First French edition.

Mainly devoted to agriculture, but also supplying useful information on population, commerce, industry. The first English edition appeared in 1780. The additional *Recherches* by the translator cover the pages 83-end of volume 2. For the period before 1790 the travel accounts as given by Young form an important part of the economic literature, owing to the absence of regular reporting by permanent agencies: see at length: Schumpeter, *History of economic analysis*. - With an engraved bookplate on the front paste-down of each volume. Copy from the library of Edmond Vallée, with his small owner's stamp on flyleaves.

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

€ 2250

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

First French translation of Young's works.

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

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

113 ZACCHIA, L. *De Salario, seu operariorum mercede Tractatus in tres partes distinctus, In quo quaestiones omnes, tam ad Theoricam, quam ad Praxim pertinentes proponuntur, pertractantur, resoluuntur, Cum Duplici Indice*. Romae, Ex Typographia Nicolai Tinassi, 1658. - (*Bound with:*) ZACCHIA, L. *Centuria Decisionum Ad Materiam Tractatus De Salario, et Operariorum Mercede*. Venetiis, Apud Turrinum, 1664. Title-page of the first work printed in red and black, both title-pages with a large woodcut vignette. Two works in one volume. (100), 404 (misnumbered 406) pp.; (76), 180 pp. Folio. Later half calf, spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, three vellum corners (vellum on one corner gone).

€ 1800

Vinciana 1161 for the 1679 edition which was the first collected edition of these two works, these two separate original editions lack; Einaudi 6102 also the 1679 edition; Kress S.1150, first work only, second work not in Kress; Goldsmiths 1425, first work only, the second not in Goldsmiths; both not in Camus.

Scarce first edition of both works.

Lanfranco Zacchia was an Emilian jurist and the author of a Latin treatise (the present one) on wages which deserves mention for the rarity of the consideration of that subject in the days when he wrote. Zacchia distinguishes different forms of wages which he regards as the reward for any description of work. Wages are fixed by the monarch or the law, by custom or contract, and failing these, by a judge, who in fixing them should take account of the ability of the workman, the quality of his work, and the price of food. He also studies the judicial effects on wages of alterations in the value of money. The work deals with the subject in 110 questions or problems, both practical and theoretical, and treating numerous professions and sorts of work. Zacchia also deals, in various places, with the problem of usury.

In the second work Zacchia has collected the rulings by the Sacra Rota concerning the same subject and also presents literature on wage related court cases. After the title-page there is the "Index Decisionum S. Rotae Romanae Tractatui de Salario seu Operariorum Mercede Annexarum" followed by the "Index Argumentorum Harum decisionum" and followed by the third index, the "Index Locupletissimus Harum decisionum, Alphabetica serie digestus."

"Thanks to the many cases discussed, "De Salario" represents a very rich source for understanding early modern labour relations and it allows us to reconstruct the doctrine of salary during the two centuries after the Counter-Reformation" (Andrea Caracausi in: IRSH 56 (2011): The just wage in early modern Italy. A Reflection on Zacchia's "De Salario.")

Both works printed in two columns per page.

The woodcut on the first title-page shows the Madonna with Jesus while two angels place a crown on the Madonna's head. - Somewhat browned, somewhat heavier in places.

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