

1 (ACCARIAS DE SERIONNE, J.) Les intérêts des nations de l'Europe développés relativement au commerce. A Paris, Chez Desain (Leiden, Luzac), 1767. 4 volumes. (8), 411, (1) pp.; (4), 343, (1) pp.; (4), 331, (1) pp.; (4), 396 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, small damage to front joint of vol. 4.

€ 600

Higgs 4071; INED 12; Sabin 3726; Einaudi 55; Echeverria & Wilkie 767/2; JFBL A32; not in Kress (cf.: 6310); not in Goldsmiths.

Second edition, originally published in 1766.

In this his principal work Serionne rejected the Physiocratic theories of production and taxation; he also refused to accept the prevailing opinion that the population of France was diminishing rapidly. He strongly believed that the discovery of America had stimulated European agriculture and industry, improving levels of employment and that colonial commerce had itself contributed to an increase in the population of Europe (See: Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 315-321). After having run into serious difficulties in France, the author was forced to leave France. This edition with the 'Paris' imprint was apparently destined for export from Holland. - Half-title and first blanks slightly loose at foot in volume one, a very fine copy, with bookplate of G. de Ste Marguerite, very likely belonging to the family of De Bonnet, seigneurs de la Baume, de Saint-Marguerite et de Costefrède.

2 AGRICOLA, G. De mensuris & ponderibus romanorum atque graecorum lib. V. De externis mensuris & ponderibus lib. II. Ad ea, quae Andreas Alciatus denuo disputavit de mensuris & ponderibus, brevis defensio lib. I. De mensuris, quibus interualla metimur lib. I. De restituendis ponderibus atq. mensuris lib I. De precio metallorum & monetis lib. III. Basel, apud H. Frobenium et N. Episcopium, 1550. Two full-page illustrations in the text. (8), 179, (3), 181-192, one blank leaf, 193-340, (16) pp. Small folio. 17th-century calf, spine gilt with raised bands, excellent repaired binding.

€ 1500

Adams A.344; BMSTC (German), p. 8; Kress S.123 (lacking the blank 251-252); Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 171-173.

Final and enlarged edition of this work, first published in 1533. The last three texts are published here for the first time.

The first work is one of Agricola's most important and became a standard work on ancient weights and measures. It is 'a valuable book of reference on the history of ancient measures ... The book is also valuable to the student of Roman and Greek numerals, and of various symbols of measures. Such works explain the origin of certain systems of measures employed before the metric system was developed, and of such symbols as are still used by apothecaries' (Smith). - Title-page browned and with faint stains, pages 198-230 with a small wormtrack in lower blank margin, internally a very good copy with good margins. Both blanks, q8 and x6, are present.

3 ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), qui nomme des commissaires pour procéder à la liquidation des dettes de la succession du sieur Dupleix, & prescrit la forme dans laquelle se fera cette liquidation. Du 10 Août 1776. (Drop-head title.) (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1776. - (Followed by:) ARRET du Conseil d' Etat du Roi (Louis XVI), Qui accorde aux créanciers & prétendants droits sur la succession du sieur Dupleix, un dernier délai de trois mois pour la production de leurs titres. Du 7 Novembre 1778. (Drop-head title) (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie royale, 1778. 3, (1 blank) pp.; 3, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 225

First work: Wroth & Annan 1870.

Settlement, or rather further settlement, of the estate of Dupleix.

Second work: not in Wroth & Annan.

Joseph François Dupleix (1697-1763), French colonial administrator. Dupleix revolutionized the policy of the European powers during the critical period of their expansion in to India and the Far East. Taking advantage of temporary French superiority of sea power in Indian waters he was able by means of skilful diplomatic intervention among the Indian princes to make himself the leading European influence in India. He changed the hitherto merely commercial interests of the French and British East India companies into a rivalry for territorial and political control. His ambition developed from the conviction that he could extend French influence beyond the coastal trading ports into the interior and erect there a political hegemony which would not only pay its own way but also vastly expand trading opportunities and produce for France and the French East India Company a revenu 'fixe, constant et abondant'. His ambitious policy failed in the end and he had to return to France where he was received with honour until he submitted 'ses créances', which were considered disappointing. The ensuing trial ruined Dupleix who died in 1763, poor. 'Dupleix avait offert à la France l'Empire des Indes; on se refusa à cueillir ce beau fruit. Cet homme exceptionnel périt victime de politiciens à courtes vues et de marchands pour lesquels tout gain est immédiat.'

The first work deals with the settlement of the estate of Dupleix: The Compagnie des Indes owed him a substantial sum of money, but then there were apparently many creditors of Dupleix. This Arrest sets up the commissions that will have to deal with the liquidation of the debts from the estate of Dupleix. The second piece is extending the period in which creditors can prove the validity of their claims with three months.

4 ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE - PROCES-VERBAL des séances des députés des communes (Assemblée Constituante), depuis le 12 juin 1789 au 17 juin, jour de la Constitution en Assemblée nationale. Paris, Baudouin, 1789. 104 pp. - (Followed by:) PROCES-VERBAL de l'Assemblée Nationale, du mercredi 17 juin 1789 au 30 septembre 1791. 782 nos. - (Followed by:) RECIT des séances des députés des communes, depuis le 5 mai 1789 jusqu'au 12 juin suivant, époque à laquelle la rédaction des Procès-verbaux a commencé. (Paris, Baudouin, 1789). 172 pp. - (Followed by:) PROCES-VERBAL des conférences sur la vérification des pouvoirs. Paris, Baudouin, 1789. (4), 216 pp. - (Followed by:) MOTION de Messieurs les commissaires, conciliateurs de l'ordre de la Noblesse, portée dans cette Chambre, par M. le Comte d'Antraigues. Paris, Baudouin, 1789. 104 pp. - (Followed by:) OUVERTURE des États-Généraux, faite à Versailles le 5 mai 1789. Discours du Roi; Discours de M. le Garde des Sceaux; Rapport fait par M. le Directeur général des finances, fait par ordre du Roi. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1789. 118 pp. - (Followed by:) LISTE par ordre alphabétique de baillages et de sénéchaussées, de MM. les Députés à l'Assemblée Nationale. (Paris 1789). 150, (2) pp. - (Followed by:) PROCES-VERBAL

historique des actes du Clergé député à l'Assemblée des États-Généraux des années 1789 et 1790. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. (2), 116 pp. - (*Followed by:*) TABLE de premier (-soixante et unième) volume du Procès-Verbal. (Paris, Baudouin, 1789-1791). 12 parts in 1 vol. - (*Followed by:*) TABLE des matières, des noms de lieux et des noms de personnes contenus dans ces Procès-verbaux des séances de l'Assemblée Constituante, depuis le 5 mai 1789 jusqu'au 30 septembre 1791 inclusivement. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, An XIV (1806). - (*Followed by:*) COLLECTION of 183 contemporary pamphlets all concerning the Assemblée Nationale and its deliberations. Bound in 40 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary calf (7 volumes in later calf, but in the same style), all spines gilt (the 5 volumes of tables not uniform).

€ 25.000

Tourneux 407, 435, 448 and 452 (the items 2-3, 7 and 10 only!); Rétat, *Les journaux de 1789*, 155 (item 2).

Very rare and important set of these proceedings forming a very important and indispensable source for the history of this period. The 183 pamphlets have been bound in the volumes 2-26, between the 782 numbers of item 2. These 782 numbers of item 2 are bound in the volumes 2-32. Items 3-8 have been bound in the volumes 34 and 35, item 9 is bound in volume 33, item 10 has been bound in the volumes 36-40

These proceedings contain, among many other things, the official deliberations of the Assembly concerning the Declaration of the Rights of Men and the Constitution: in these proceedings the final wording of these 17 famous articles is being discussed and decided upon and they constitute the very first appearance of this so important and famous document. It shows that the Assembly decides to condense the first 6 articles of the Abbé Sieyès' project into 3 articles, that they decide to add a Preamble, and so forth and so on. Thus these proceedings contain the actual birth and final wording of the famous Declaration of the Rights of Men and are the first appearance in print of it.

These proceedings contain furthermore (October 5, 1789) the King's acceptance of the Declaration and of the 19 articles of the Constitution. Later, in 1791, some minor changes were made to the Declaration, and some points were clarified: all these are also present (a correction voted in article 4, on October 1789 when the document was prepared for transmittal to the King, for instance, and later corrections on August 8, 1791, to articles 6, 12, 14 and 17). The discussions about the Constitution continued upto September 3, 1791, and that expanded and revised constitution was again accepted by the King on September 13, 1791: the minutes of 13 September 1791 mention this and reproduce the accepting letter of the King. This then completed constitution was the first written one in France.

These proceedings therefore offer not only the final text of the Declaration, but the early stages of its history and early developments: from the first discussions in the Assembly to the final wording of what is nowadays a basic document in global politics: they contain not just the birth of the Declaration but the birth of the Revolutionary France, they show the changing position of the King, the growth and development of the newly established Assembly which has assumed power and which tries to reconcile it's own work and power with that of the King in a transitional period in France from absolute monarchical power to one in which the people has representation.

These proceedings show this and much more in all its aspects as they also deal with all other aspects of revolutionary France: the entire restructuring, re-designing and re-organization of France was discussed here in the meetings of this Assembly. - A very exceptional collection. A detailed list of the pamphlets is available on request.

5 BABEUF - (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre Écrite par M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale, le 28 Juin 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). - (*Bound with:*) (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre de M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Du 12 Juillet 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). - (*Bound with:*) (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre de M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Du 10 Août 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). - (*Bound with:*) (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre de M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Du 18 Août 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). Four works in one volume. 20 pp.; 18 pp.; 8 pp.; 18 pp. 4to. Modern half red morocco, gilt lettering.

€ 1500

Martin & Walter, 18865, 18866, 18867, 18869.

All original editions, scarce.

Those four letters all deal with the difficulties met in collecting the taxes. The first letter, which contains a 'Releve de la situation des perceptions de la Regie générale des aides dans les villes et lieux qui composent ci-devant les Généralités d'Amiens et de Soissons', strongly denounces the activities of the 'Sieur Babeuf' in and around the cities and villages of Montdidier, Guise, Peronne, Saint-Quentin and Roye as well as his petition against the taxes.

During the revolution, in a period which R.B. Rose in his *Gracchus Babeuf, The First Revolutionary Communist*, labels "The Tax Rebellion of 1789-1790", Babeuf published his "Petition sur les Impôts" which he had circulating in 1790. With Paris and Normandy, Picardy is generally conceded to have been one of the three most heavily taxed regions of France in terms of the burden per head of the population. See Rose, chapter 5. 'Détails sur les activités de Babeuf' (Martin & Walter, 18865).

6 (BAUDEAU, N.) Avis au peuple sur son premier besoin, ou Petits traités Economiques. Par l'Auteur des Ephémérides du Citoyen. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Hochereau, Desaint, Lacombe, 1768. 3 parts in 1 volume. (2), 152 pp.; 69, (1) pp.; 201, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, gilt lettering, gilt stamped unidentified arms in upper compartment, marbled edges.

€ 2000

Kress 6516; Goldsmiths 10441; Einaudi 4432; INED 273; Higgs 4373; Leblanc 99; Weulersse, i, pp. 160-161.

First edition.

I: Premier Traité sur le commerce des bleds.

II: Second Traité Sur la Mouture des Grains, & sur le Commerce des Farines.

III: Troisième Traité, sur la Fabrication et le commerce du pain, et sur le vrai moyen de pourvoir aux approvisionnements publics.

Nicolas Baudeau (1739-1792). Born at Amoise, Baudeau entered the church, becoming a Canon and Professor of theology at the Chancelade Abbey. He was subsequently called to Paris in the service of Archbishop de Beaumont. In 1765, Baudeau founded the periodical *Ephémérides du Citoyen*, at that time a journal defending the mercantile system, in opposition to Quesnay and his followers. Baudeau however was converted to Physiocracy in 1766 by Dupont de Nemours and he turned his journal over to the promotion of physiocracy. He was the editor till late 1768 when he handed editorial responsibility to Dupont de Nemours. Perhaps the most interesting of Baudeau's many writings is his systematic exposition and development of the Physiocratic theory of luxury, the most complete version of that theory and as such wrongly ignored. The *Avis au Peuple* 'est un livre pratique, semi-technique, puisqu'il s'agit de mouture et de boulangerie; une oeuvre

d'expédient, pourrait-on-dire, écrite en vue de remédier d'urgence à la cherté, 'enfin d'aider aux vues saines et généreuses de l'Administration, qui en de telles circonstances porte seule le poids de la misère du peuple et de l'ignorance des subministrations" (Weulersse). - Lacks the title-page to the third part. Very rare.

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

€ 2200

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

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

Especially for this edition extensive comments were added by the abbé Le Clerc at the end of each volume. The fifth edition was in fact pirated from the 1730 edition, but held in esteem as the so-called 'Trévoux' edition, with approbations of the States of Holland and West Frisia, and of the Duc du Maine (see: Elisabeth Labrousse, *Pierre Bayle et l'instrument critique*, 1965, p. 183).

The complete version of the controversial article 'David' has been integrated in the text of volume 2, the shorter version is also added after the approbation on pp. 1000 as the pages 1001-1004 of volume 2.

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

8 (BEAUMARCHAIS, P.A. CARON DE.) Le voeu de toutes les nations et l'intérêt de toutes les puissances, dans l'abaissement et l'humiliation de la Grande Bretagne. Seconde édition, corrigée par l'auteur. No place, 1778. 74 pp. 8vo. Sewn, old blind covers with stamp of the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek, Schloß Eferding.

€ 1000

Not in Cordier, *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Beaumarchais*; Sabin 4178; Fay 11 (listing the first edition only); Echeverria & Wilkie 778/7; Muller 1585; Howes B.290; Tchemezine-Scheler, i, 511 (without collation); Echeverria, p. 68; not in JFBL; not in Leclerc.

Second edition, very rare.

One of the rarest anti-british publications of the period. The aim was to present Britain as having imperialistic plans and to support the independence of the Americans. Includes (pp. 3-6): *Envoi au très honorable M.M. Benjamin Franklin, ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique, à la Cour de France*.

9 BERGASSE, (N.) Cahier du Tiers-Etat à l'Assemblée des Etats-Généraux de l'année 1789; ou Instructions importantes aux députés sur la réforme des abus dont on doit faire la demande. En Janvier 1789. - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Lettre de M. Bergasse sur les Etats-Généraux. No place, 1789. - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Mémoire de M. Bergasse sur les Etats-Généraux, fixés au 27 Avril 1789, précédé de son désaveu de cayer du tiers-état, qui avoit paru sous son nom, & du dépôt qu'il a fait de ce mémoire en main de notaire, pour prévenir de pareils abus. No place, 1789. - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Discours de M. Bergasse sur la motion faite par M. l'abbé Sieyès, le 15 Juin 1789, portant que l'Assemblée des Députés des Communes se constitueroit en Assemblée des Représentans connus & vérifiés de la Nation. No place, (1789). - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Discours de M. Bergasse sur la manière dont il convient de limiter le pouvoir législatif & le pouvoir exécutif dans une monarchie. No place, 1789. - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Rapport du Comité de constitution sur l'organisation du pouvoir judiciaire, présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale. Par M. Bergasse. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, 1789. - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Protestation de M. Bergasse contre les assignats-monnoie. No place, (1789). - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Lettre de M. Bergasse, Député de la Sénéchaussée de Lyon, à ses commettans, au sujet de sa protestation contre les assignats-monnoie, accompagnée d'un tableau comparatif du système de Law, avec le système de la caisse à escompte & des assignats-monnoie, et suivie de quelques réflexions sur un article du Patriote Français rédigé par M. Brissot de Warville. No place, (1790). - (*Followed by:*) BERGASSE, (N.) Réponse au Mémoire de M. Montesquiou sur les assignats. Ecrits où l'on traite la question des assignats sous de nouveaux points de vue, et où l'on examine ce qu'il faut penser de l'établissement d'une Banque publique dans les circonstances présentes. A Paris, Chez Lallement 1791. 9 pieces bound in 1 volume. 52, (misnumbered 43) pp.; 53 pp.; 47 pp.; (2), 25 pp.; 90 pp.; 64 pp.; 44 pp.; 56 pp.; (2), 67 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 900

First work: Martin & Walter 2643; INED 404.

Second work: Martin & Walter 2651; INED 407 (variant edition).

Third work: Not in Martin & Walter.

Fourth work: Martin & Walter 2664.

Fifth work: Martin & Walter 2666.

Sixth work: Martin & Walter 2656 (variant edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Seventh work: Martin & Walter 2667.

Eighth work: Martin & Walter 2648; not in Kress; Goldsmiths 14214.

Ninth work: Martin & Walter 2662; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Stourm, p. 188.

Nicolas Bergasse, lawyer, politician, and writer, representative of the Third Estate, one of the founders of the Société Mesmer (société de l'Harmonie Universelle), one of the founders of the société Gallo-Américaine and member of the Société des Amis des Noirs. Born in Lyon to a bourgeois family, Bergasse became a lawyer and in 1775 began pleading cases before the Parlement of Paris. At first he mixed in the circles of the *philosophes*, and started as a revolutionary radical. The course of the revolution increasingly worried him and he slowly moved to the more prudent and conservative side.

10 BERGASSE, (N.) Considérations sur la liberté du commerce; par M. Bergasse. A Londres, 1788. 60 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 400

Kress S.5169 and Goldsmiths 13568 both describe an edition in 4to, both with different pagination; INED 405; Einaudi 441 (first edition, 1780).

Second edition.

The pages 57-60 contain LETTRES-PATENTES du Roi, Concernant le Courtage du Roulage, & l'Entrepôt des marchandises. Données à Versailles le 16 Février 1785. Registrées en Parlement le douze Avril 1785.

'Rapide historique sur la régie des Messageries; conséquences du privilège exclusif du 'roulage', réclamé par les Fermiers, ou régisseurs des Messageries, Rôle néfaste de tout monopole: rien n'est plus nuisible à la propriété, au commerce et au progrès que cet impôt sur l'industrie. Bergasse réclame la liberté de commerce' (INED).

Nicolas Bergasse (1750-1832), lawyer, politician, and writer. Born in Lyon to a bourgeois family, Bergasse became a lawyer and in 1775 began pleading cases before the Parlement of Paris. At first he mixed in the circles of the *philosophes*, and started as a revolutionary radical. The course of the revolution increasingly worried him and he slowly moved to the more prudent and conservative side.

11 BERTEZEN, S. Réflexions sur les moyens d'améliorer la culture de la soie en France, et d'augmenter sa production; suivies d'un plan pour y parvenir. Paris, Imprimerie de la Feuille du Cultivateur, 1792. (2), 33 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 175

Musset-Pathay 1708; Martin & Walter 2898; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

12 BIELFELD, (J.F.) DE. Institutions politiques. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. A Leyde, & se vend à Leipsick, en Foire, Chez J.F. Bassompierre, Fils, 1768-1774. With engraved portrait-frontispiece and five folding tables. 3 volumes. xii, 608 pp.; iv, 635, (1) pp.; xvi, 800 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, a bit rubbed.

€ 950

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Humpert; INED 496 (vols 1-2 only); Higgs 2422; Leblanc 240; Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XX.9.

Improved, revised and augmented edition, with the third volume.

Baron Bielfeld was personal advisor to Frederick II of Prussia and mentor to Prince Ferdinand. His *Institutions* aims at examining the foundations of the modern state and at outlining a science of government. His perspective is economic as well as political; his leanings are towards policies of free trade, granting timely independence to colonies, and the fight against poverty. He traces a history of political arithmetic citing Graunt, Petty, Süßmilch and the English and French 'calculateurs', and examines the sources of the wealth of nations, devoting particular attention to trade, and mentioning the effects of American lands and resources on Spain and Britain.

'Cet ouvrage est écrit à l'usage des gouvernants. Il concerne l'art de régner. Bielfeld veut réduire la politique en système, la transformer en une science qui puisse être enseignée. Il divise ses *Institutions Politiques* en deux parties: 1: Tout ce qui regarde l'intérieur d'un État: cadre législatifs et politiques, finances, manufactures, commerce, navigation, armée, marine; 2: Tout ce qui concerne la politique étrangère et les rapports d'un État avec les autres puissances' (Leblanc).

'This is essentially a cameralistic guide for rulers. Bielfeld, although a German, first published his books in French; he relied in large measure upon the French data and writers' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 79). The *Supplément aux Institutions Politiques pour cette nouvelle édition* is to be found in the second volume covering the pages 557-628.

"This Cameralistic treatise is by a Prussian state official. It was more successful outside Germany than any other Cameralistic work, presumably because it was written in the international language of the Eighteenth Century -- French" (Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XX.9).

13 (BIGOT DE SAINTE CROIX.) *Avis du Parlement de Dauphiné Sur la libre circulation des Grains et la réduction naturelle des prix dans les années de cherté. Adressé au Roi le 26 avril 1769. No place, 1769. With 1 folding table. 147, (1, Avis au relieur) pp. 8vo. Modern red half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.*

€ 2500

Einaudi 2247; Higgs 4642; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal, contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique*, 290; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in INED.

First edition.

There are some copies of the first edition (and this is one of those copies), where the pages 122-124 contain a long note, not present in all copies of the first edition. The text of the note refers to the deliberations of the Parlement de Paris (see below, the citation from Weulersse). It seems likely that the author, as soon as he was aware of the opinion of the Parlement of Paris added this note in defense of his position.

During the discussion on free trade of grains several 'Parlements' gave their opinions. 'Celui de Dauphiné donnait solennellement, le 26 avril 1769, un *Avis* qui était une exposition magistrale de la doctrine physiocratique, d'une orthodoxie impeccable. 'Ouvrage excellent à tous égards, s'écrie Dupont en l'annonçant aux 'lecteurs patriotes' aux 'bons citoyens'; ouvrage que nos derniers neveux baigneront encore des larmes de leur reconnaissance, comme nous l'avons fait nous-même en le lisant.' l'*Avis* fut rendu public. L'impression produite pouvait être si forte que le Parlement de Paris s'arrangea pour faire disparaître la brochure: 'Cet ouvrage est devenu bientôt excessivement rare, écrit Bachaumont, parce que le système qu'on propose à Sa Majesté est totalement opposé à ce que les Parlements de Paris et de Rouen ont écrit sur cette matière, et que cette première Compagnie n'a pas trouvé bon qu'on répandit sous ses yeux un écrit si contraire à sa façon de penser.' Le manifeste du Parlement de Dauphiné n'en émut pas moins l'opinion, et son succès rejaillit sur le parti tout entier' (Weulersse, i, p. 200). 'Le Parlement du Dauphiné se fait défenseur de l'Edit de 1764, donc de la liberté du commerce des grains et de la concurrence. Il s'élève contre les entraves et les limitations qui lui sont apportées' (Leblanc, op.cit.) - Extremely rare.

14 BIRKBECK, M. *Lettres sur les nouveaux établissemens qui se forment dans les parties occidentales des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique. Par Morris Birkbecks. Traduit sur l'édition originale de Philadelphie. Paris, Chez L'Huilier, Delaunay, 1819. With engraved map. (4), xvi, 156 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.*

€ 750

Sabin 5568; Howes B.467; not in Streeter sale; not in Muller; not in Leclerc.

The only French version.

The name of the author is misspelled as Birkbecks on the title. Birckbeck purchased 6.000 acres of land on English Prairie, Illinois, in 1816, founding thereon the city of New Albion. The author did much to inspire and direct British emigrants into that area. The French translator considers the wealth of information supplied also of great interest for French people who might wish to emigrate to the United States. The work includes a wealth of information on economic and social conditions in that part of the United States. - One leaf (pp. 63/64) neatly repaired, without loss of text, and some small loss of paper in outer blank margin of half-title and title.

15 BLANC DE VOLX, J. État commercial de la France, au commencement du dix-neuvième siècle; ou Du Commerce Français, de ses anciennes erreurs et des améliorations dont il est susceptible. A Paris, Chez Treuttel et Würtz, et à Strasbourg, An XI-1803. 3 volumes. (8), xxii, 316, (4, Table des Matières, Errata) pp.; (4), 342, (2) pp.; (4), 354, (2, Errata, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels with gilt lettering, gilt double fillet on sides, slightly rubbed and some light stains to the binding.

€ 600

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

First edition

'Économiques. Théories sur les différentes branches de l'économie, opposées en tous points à celle des *Économistes*. Éloge du commerce: 'si la population et l'agriculture furent, dans tous les tems, les premiers élémens de la puissance d'un Empire, le commerce, surtout de nos jours, en est devenu le rival et les a supplées quelquefois' (INED). The first volume deals with the general principles of commerce, money, banks, credit, taxes, agriculture, etc.; the second volume treats the commercial relations of France with other countries and the colonies; and the final volume deals with commercial laws (customs, harbours, corporations, chambers of commerce, etc). - Last 4 leaves of volume 2 with a light waterstain in upper outer corner.

16 (BONCERF, P.F.) Inconvénients des Droits féodaux. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint que Montesquieu a écrit sur les Fiefs, dans les Livres XXX & XXXI de l'Esprit des Loix. A Paris, 1776. (2), 155, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 400

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

Third edition, published in the same year as the first edition, the other two having only 48 and 72 pages respectively.

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

17 BONNET, C. Recherches philosophiques sur les preuves du Christianisme. Seconde édition, ou l'on trouvera quelques additions, en particuliers sur l'existence de Dieu, & des notes propres à faciliter l'intelligence de l'ouvrage à un plus grand nombre de lecteurs. A Genève, chez Claude Philibert & Barth. Chirol, 1771. xxxix, (1, errata), 512 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, label with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed.

€ 275

Schosler, p. 32; *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, ii, p. 286-7; *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, i, pp. 345-346.

Second edition, revised and updated.

Charles Bonnet (1720-1793) is considered one of the fathers of modern biology. He is distinguished for both his experimental research and his philosophy, which exerted a profound influence upon the naturalists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Bonnet was not only a remarkable experimentalist in his younger years and a theoretician with fertile ideas: he was the instigator of a whole series of fundamental experiments. Mention must also be made of the importance of Bonnet's methodological work. The present work belongs to a group of works on theoretical biology: Bonnet was an enthusiastic champion of preformation, the theory postulating that the animal already existed in miniature in the germ cell. His discovery of parthenogenesis was, to him, proof that the female germ cell contains the preformed individual.

18 (BOSSE, R.H.B. VON.) *Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Économie Politique des Peuples modernes jusqu'au commencement de l'année 1817. Première [-Deuxième] Partie.* Paris et Londres, 1818. With one folding table. Two parts in one volume. xii, (4), 263, (1) pp.; (8), 224 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, label with gilt lettering, joints lightly rubbed.

€ 450

Kress C.16; Goldsmiths 2207; INED 669; not in Einaudi; Holzmann & Bohatta, ii, 2186.

First edition.

Economic history of Asia, Africa, America and Europe. States that there are only three 'systems' in economics which are being applied among the different populations: the Chinese, the 'mahométan', and the European system. All three find their basis in the 'vertus domestiques', but they differ in the way these are applied to make these 'systems' function. The first part deals with the development of these upto the moment where the European system becomes dominant, the second part collects the data indicating the establishment of this system in the next phase and presents an overall view of the current situation in political economy at the present date, 1817. - Somewhat browned throughout.

19 BOUGEANT, (G.H.) *Histoire des guerres et des négociations qui précédèrent le Traité de Westphalie, sous le règne de Louis XIII, & le ministère des cardinaux Richelieu & Mazarin. Composée sur les mémoires du Comte d'Avaux, ambassadeur du roi très-chrétien dans les Cours du Nord, en Allemagne & en Hollande, & plénipotentiaire au Traité de Munster.* A Paris, Chez Musier fils & Durand, 1767. 3 volumes. (14), 599, (33) pp.; (4), 656 pp.; (4), 660 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, somewhat rubbed and worn, damage to head and foot of volumes.

€ 650

Camus 245; cf.: Bourgeois & André 3731.

First published in 1727. Important work for international diplomacy and international law

'Bougeant s'est servi de nombreux documents, en particulier des mémoires du Comte d'Avaux: il cite toujours ses sources en marge, et, pour rendre son ouvrage maniable, il a composé des tables commodes' (Bourgeois & André). Important work, which, since its publication, formed the basis for many later works on the subject. It was compiled after the memoirs of d'Avaux, who was minister plenipotentiary during the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Münster. - Small library stamp in blank margin of the half-titles, paper shelf labels on the front paste-downs.

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

€ 1500

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

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

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

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

€ 500

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

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

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

22 BYNKERSHOEK, C. VAN. *Cornellii van Bynkershoek, jcti et senatoris, opuscula varii argumenti, his inscriptionibus: I Praetermissa ad L.2. D. de Orig. juris. II. De rebus Mancipi et nec Mancipi. III. De jure occidendi, et exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos. IV. De cultu religionis peregrinae apud veteres Romanos. V. De captatoriis institutionibus. VI. De legatis poena nomine.* Leiden, Johannes van der Linden, 1719. - (*Bound with:*) BYNKERSHOEK, C. VAN. *Cornelii van Bynkershoek, Jurisconsulti & Senatoris, curae secundae de jure occidendi et exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos ad virum clarissimum Gerardum Noodt, Jurisconsultum & Antecessorem in Academia Lugduno-Batava.* Leiden, Johannes van der Linden, 1723. Title page printed in red and black. 2 works in 1 volume. (16), 408, (3), (1 blank) pp.; (8), 100 pp. Small 4to. Contemporary vellum, small piece of head of spine gone; front hinge weak.

€ 800

Dekkers 15 (10 and 13); Ahsmann & Feenstra 478; Heijnsbergen p. 79 ff.
First edition of both works.

Collection of treatises on various legal subjects. All show the remarkable integration of previously unedited sources of Roman law and the style and argumentative force that was derived from the study of classical Greek and Latin authors. As such it is a fine example of the achievements of the Dutch humanistic judicial tradition. One of the pieces became more known because of a quite curious controversy it aroused with Bynkershoek's colleague, professor of Law in Leiden, and friend (until that day) Gerard Noodt. Bynkershoek arrives in this work at different conclusions as Noodt on the relatively minor subject 'De occidendi et exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos' (the abandoning and killing of children). At that point the discussion among the former friends escalates. Noodt answers Bynkershoek in 1722 with an 'Amica Responsio' (Ahsmann & Feenstra, 477) formulated, however, in a quite virulent tone. The year thereupon Bynkershoek replies with the here contained 'Curae secundae', in the dedication whereoff he deplored Noodt's attitude. Then the text of the 'Amico Responsio' is provided on half of the page to which Bynkershoek adds his sometimes sarcastic commentaries. Noodt thereupon shows his disdain in a work of 1724, but the controversy came to an end with his passing away in 1725. The 'Opuscula' and the 'Curae secundae' have been reprinted many times hereafter but this is the first edition of both works. Bynkershoek was a renowned Dutch jurist who founded the positive school of international law, which held that usage and practice were more important than doctrines drawn from natural law.

23 CALENDRIER Historique de l'Orléanois, curieux et nécessaire pour toute la Province, avec le détail du commerce de la ville Et de la généralité d'Orléans; Corrigé & augmenté. Pour l'année 1787. Dédié a Mrs. les Maire, Échevins de la ville d'Orléans. A Orléans, Chez C.A. Le Gall, Et se trouve à Paris, Chez Langlois, no date (1786). 240 pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt ornamental border with gilt fleuron in the center on both sides, all edges gilt, some damage to spine and a bit rubbed and worn.

€ 500

Title printed within an engraved double ornamental border, text printed within an engraved border. A charming volume from the "Bibliothèque de M. Laplagne Barris" with engraved bookplate on front paste-down.

24 CALONNE, (C.A.) Réponse de M. de Calonne à l'écrit de M. Necker, publié en avril 1787; contenant l'examen des comptes de la situation des finances rendus en 1774, 1776, 1781, 1783 & 1787. Avec des observations sur les résultats de l'Assemblée des Notables. Londres, de l'Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, Janvier 1788. With 4 folding tables. viii, 204, 89 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, a bit rubbed.

€ 1250

Kress B.1375; Goldsmiths 13617; Einaudi 800; not in INED; Martin & Walter 5814.

The rare original edition in 4to which invited numerous counterfeited editions.

Stourm (p. 126): 'Ce volume, qui récapitule toute l'administration de Calonne et fournit des situations financières rétrospectives inédites mérite d'être lu en entier.' - Large paper copy with the gilt stamped arms of the Duc La Rochefoucauld d'Enville in upper compartment of spine and discrete stamp on title.

25 CAMPAIGN of France and Battle of Paris (January - April 1814) - ARMEE-Nachrichten (Army News), followed by a proclamation to the habitants of Paris, a proclamation concerning the capitulation of Paris and a proclamation in which the occupying forces proclaim that they will honour the wishes of the French nation. Dated, Paris, March 31, 1814, 3 pm. Small loose folio broadsheet, folded.

€ 350

The broadsheet is entirely in German: the Army News announces the defeat of the armies of Mortier and Marmont and the following occupation of Paris by the allied forces, mentions the three proclamations (these follow further down), recounts briefly the entry into the city and the meeting of various sovereigns, the meeting of the Senat to elect a provisional government and ends thus: "Es herrscht die tiefste Ruhe in der Hauptsadt" ("the capital is completely calm", freely translated).

Follows the proclamation "Einwohner von Paris !" signed by Feldmarschall Fürst von Schwarzenberg, the proclamation concerning the surrender of Paris and the last proclamation concerning the State of France itself. It indirectly announces the decisions made in the First Treaty of Paris (May 1814) in which the Allies agreed to give France the borders of 1791, which included territory which had not been French in 1789: Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin and parts of the Rhineland, Belgium and Savoy and the return to France of Tobago, Saint Lucia and Mauritius. This last proclamation was signed by Graf von Nesselrode.

The Campaign of France was a defensive campaign, commonly regarded as one of Napoleon's most brilliant, which nevertheless resulted in his defeat and abdication. The Campaign of France culminated into the Battle of Paris. The resulting surrender of the city, coupled with the war weariness of many Frenchmen, accelerated the rebellion of Napoleon's marshals and the emperor's abdication. Far outnumbered the French defenders of the capitol surrendered the city to the Allies and on March 31 the Allies entered the city. The Campaign of France was over. This folio broadsheet is a dramatic testimony of the events leading to Napoleon's first abdication.

26 (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.

€ 1600

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.

27 CARNAP, R. *Der Raum. Ein Beitrag zur Wissenschaftslehre*. Berlin, Reuther & Reichard, 1922. 87, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn in original publisher's printed paper covers, slightly worn at spine, light discolouring and spotting to covers (Kant-Studien. Ergänzungshefte nr. 56).

€ 150

Ziegenfus, i, 170; *Neo-Positivismus bibliographie*, p. 264.

First edition of Carnap's first publication, his doctoral thesis presented at the University of Jena. *Der Raum* " analyzed the differences in logical character among the mathematical, physical, and intuitive (or psychological) concepts of space and sought to trace differences of opinion concerning 'space' to the fact that the term had a different meaning for mathematicians, for physicists, and for philosophers. Although the monograph cannot, of course, be regarded as developed formulation of logical positivism, it already contained many of the chief elements of Carnap's philosophical thought-in particular, a tendency to look on philosophical disputes as being largely due to failure to analyze logically the concepts employed, and a commitment to a basic empiricism supplemented by the methods of modern logic and mathematics" (Norman M. Martin, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

28 CASTILLE, H. Louis Blanc. Avec portrait et autographe. Paris, Ferdinand Sartorius, 1856. With facsimile of a letter and portrait of Louis Blanc. 63, (1) pp. 12mo. Original green printed cover, stamp on front cover, a bit browned and spotted, spine damaged at foot.

€ 75

Not in Stammhammer (listing another title by Castille published in this series)

Published in the series "Portraits Politiques au Dix-neuvième Siècle."

Charles Hippolyte Castille (1820-1886) founded with Molinart *Le Travail Intellectuel*, and later with Bastiat *La République Française*. He was editor of *La Révolution Démocratique et Sociale* and

of the *Tribune des Peuples*. He was also a member of several Parisian socialist groups. Two small stamps verso title-page, a bit stained and spotted, uncut.

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

€ 225

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

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

30 CHAPTAL (DE CHANTELOUP), J.A.C. De l'industrie françoise. A Paris, Chez Antoine-Augustin Renouard, 1819. With 4 folding tables. 2 volumes. xlviii, 248 pp.; (4), 462, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, head and foot with gilt ornaments, black labels at head with gilt stamped name of the author and title and at foot with gilt volume numbering and between the labels a gilt rectangular surrounding smaller rectangular with in the corners floral ornaments, marbled edges.

€ 1500

Kress C.252; Goldsmiths 22294; Einaudi 1033.

First edition.

This work is important as one of the earliest comprehensive surveys of French industry; it compares the dominant agriculturalism of France with the intense industrialism of Britain. France was lagging behind England in its development of industry due to the still apparent effects of the revolution: shortage of capital, skilled labour and raw materials which kept it from switching from manual to industrial production. It deals also with French industry and commerce and contains substantial sections on dyeing and textile industries, as well as a section on commercial relations between France and the United States. A comprehensive study by the famous French chemist and industrialist, founder of the 'Ecole des Arts et Métiers' and Minister of the Interior under Napoleon. - Some occasional scattered spotting, copy with the bookplate of Jules Delalain. A very nice copy.

31 (CHASTELLUX, F.J. DE.) De la félicité publique, ou considérations sur le sort des hommes dans les différentes époques de l'histoire. A Amsterdam, Chez M.-M. Rey, 1776. 2 volumes in 1. (4), xxii, 272, (2) pp.; (2), 247, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands.

€ 600

Kress 7197; Goldsmiths 11375; INED 1075; Echeverria & Wilkie 776/6; not in Sabin; not in JFBL; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 258.

Second edition, the work had been first launched in Amsterdam in 1772 before a French publisher dared to bring it on the market in France. That French publication was simultaneously with the present publication.

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

happiness of the greatest number." Man must create through the free and enlightened use of his reason a liberal government midway between the extremes of pure democracy and pure absolutism, based upon a true understanding of economic principles (Physiocracy), which would guarantee a high standard of living, adequate leisure, and the right to private property. In this earlier work Chastellux had cited America as an example of "man's ability to progress through liberty, reason, equality and agriculturism" (See at length: D. Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 110-14).

32 (CHAUDON, L.M.) Dictionnaire anti-philosophique, Pour servir de Commentaire & de Correctif au Dictionnaire Philosophique, & autres Livres qui ont paru de nos jours contre le Christianisme: Ouvrage Dans lequel on donne en abrégé les preuves de la Religion, & la Réponse aux objections de ses Adversaires; Avec La notice des principaux Auteurs qui l'ont attaqué, & l'apologie des Grands Hommes qui l'ont défendu. Nouvelle Édition considérablement augmentée. Par Monsieur ***. A Avignon, Chez La Veuve Girard & François Seguin, Antoine Aubanel, 1769. Two volumes. xxxii, 288 pp.; 256 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind grey wrappers, spine with very small loss.

€ 650

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

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

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

33 CLAPIES, (J.) DE. Mémoire sur les fontaines de la ville de Narbonne, avec un devis des ouvrages pour leur rétablissement. A Montpellier, De l'Imprimerie de la Ve. d'Honoré Pech, 1720. With a nice engraved headpiece. 17, (1) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

Not in Conlon.

First edition, very rare, dealing with the water supplies to the city, difficulties, natural circumstances, remedies.

Jean de Clapiès was elected 'correspondant' of the Academy of Sciences in 1702 and was charged with the observations of the eclipse of the sun on May 12, 1706. He became general director of Public Works of the Languedoc, and professor of mathematics in 1718. The *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. vii, writes: 'Il n'avait publié qu'un court mémoire sur les apparences de la lune éclipcée.'

34 CLEMENT-DESORMES, A. & A. DUBU. Mémoire sur la question de l'application des gaz des hauts-fourneaux au chauffage des chaudières à vapeur. Février 1848. Lyon, Imprimerie Typographique de Rodanet et Compagnie, 1848. With 4 plates of which 2 folding and in colours. - (*Bound with:*) DUBU, A. Résumé sur la question de l'application des gaz des hauts-fourneaux au chauffage des chaudières à vapeur. Juillet 1850. Lyon, Imprimerie Typographique de J.-B. Rodanet, 1850. With 9 plates (numbered I-V). - (*Bound with:*) DUBU, A. Notes de faits contre le pourvoi en cassation dans le procès relatif à l'application des gaz des hauts-fourneaux au chauffage des chaudières à vapeur. Décembre 1850. Paris, Imprimé par E. Thunot et Cie., 1850. - (*Bound with:*) COUR DE

CASSATION. Chambre criminelle. Mémoire pour MM. Laurens, Thomas et d'Andelarre, demandeurs en cassation d'un arrêt rendu par la cour de Lyon (Chambre des Appels correctionnels) le 14 août 1850, contre les Srs. B. Robert, Ramay et Beaujelin, tous trois membres et co-Gérants solidaires de la Compagnie des Hauts-Fourneaux du Rhône, et Dubu, gérant de la nouvelle Société qui exploite les dits fourneaux. Paris, Imprimerie et Lithographie de Maulde et Renou, Décembre 1850. - (*Bound with:*) EXPOSITION des produits de l'industrie française en 1849. Rapport du Jury Central (concerning Thomas et Laurens). Extrait. Paris, Imprimerie et Lithographie de Maulde et Renou, 1851. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) ARRET rendu par la Chambre des appels de police correctionnelle de la Cour de Riom. Le 23 juillet 1851 (concerning the case Laurens-Thomas d'Andelarre against Robert, Ramay, Beaujelin et Dubu). (Drop-head title). (Paris, Imprimerie de Maulde et Renou, 1851.) With two large folding and coloured plates. 6 pieces bound in 1 volume. (2), 56 pp.; (2), 92, xv (Pieces et Notes Justificatives) pp.; 35, (1) pp.; 35, (1) pp.; 7, (1) pp.; 28 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 500

'Il s'agit de l'emploi des gaz sortant des hauts-fourneaux pour le chauffage des chaudières à vapeur. MM. Dandelarre, Thomas et Laurens, cessionnaires des brevets d'invention de MM. Robin et Baudelot, revendiquent cette application comme leur propriété particulière, résultant de ces brevets; et c'est là le sujet du procès. L'usine mise en cause est celle des hauts-fourneaux de la Mulatière (près Lyon). Mais le procès intéresse la métallurgie entière, car presque tous les hauts-fourneaux emploient le système qu'on prétend l'objet d'un privilège.'

Interesting legal document with technical details and technical plates showing the contested methods used.

35 COCHIN, (H.) Oeuvres, contenant le recueil de ses mémoires et consultations. Nouvelle édition. A Paris, Chez T. Hérisant fils, Durand, Durand neveu, 1762-1771. 6 volumes. xvi, lxii, (2), 699 pp.; (4), iv, 726, (2) pp.; viii, 784 pp.; viii, 784 pp.; viii, 771, (1) pp.; iv, 776 pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red edges.

€ 1000

Camus 1354.

Henri Cochin, 1687-1747, was one of the most famous and influential lawyers of the Parlement de Paris. - Repair to title of volume 4.

36 COLLECTION of pamphlets against the candidacy for the presidency of Louis-Napoléon. Paris, Imp. Lacrampe fils et Comp., (ab. 1848). With many satirical wood-engravings. 14 nrs (of 30 published), 1 or 2 pages each. Folio.

€ 900

Catalogue de l'Histoire de France, xi, page 355, nr 2248; not in Izambard, *La presse Parisienne*.

Listed in the *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France* as "Recueil de pièces contre la candidature du prince Louis-Napoléon à la présidence." They were clearly separately issued without a general or collective title.

The collection we offer contains the nrs 1-3, 6, 8, 10, 12-13, 15-16, 21, 24-25 and 29. A note of the publisher in nrs 24/25 announces the publication of 30 nrs in all. The *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France* also describes an incomplete set, lacking the numbers 9, 18, 19, 25, 26 and 30. - Extremely rare.

37 COMPAGNIE DES INDES - MEMOIRE pour le Sieur Dupleix. Contre la Compagnie des Indes. Avec les pieces justificatives. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de P.A. Le Prieur, 1759. - (*Bound with:*) (NECKER, J.) Réponse au Mémoire de M. l'Abbé Morellet, sur la Compagnie des Indes, Imprimée en exécution de la Délibération de Mrs. les Actionnaires, prise dans l'Assemblée générale du 8 Août 1769. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1769. 2 volumes in 1. (4), 294, (2), 124 pp.; (2), 50 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, raised bands, green label with gilt lettering, worn and rubbed, spine damaged, joints split, but solid.

€ 1500

First work: Kress S.4166; Goldsmiths 9478A; Einaudi 1659; Higgs 2007; JFBL D341; not in INED; not in Sabin.

First edition.

Joseph François Dupleix (1697-1763), French colonial administrator. Dupleix revolutionized the policy of the European powers during the critical period of their expansion into India and the Far East. Taking advantage of temporary French superiority of sea power in Indian waters he was able by means of skilful diplomatic intervention among the Indian princes to make himself the leading European influence in India. He changed the hitherto merely commercial interests of the French and British East India companies into a rivalry for territorial and political control. His ambition developed from the conviction that he could extend French influence beyond the coastal trading ports into the interior and erect there a political hegemony which would not only pay its own way but also vastly expand trading opportunities and produce for France and the French East India Company a revenu 'fixe, constant et abondant'. His ambitious policy failed in the end and he had to return to France where he was received with honour until he submitted 'ses créances', which were considered disappointing. The ensuing trial ruined Dupleix who died in 1763, poor. 'Dupleix avait offert à la France l'Empire des Indes; on se refusa à cueillir ce beau fruit. Cet homme exceptionnel périt victime de politiciens à courtes vues et de marchands pour lesquels tout gain est immédiat.' In 1763 appeared a work with the title: 'Mémoire pour la Compagnie des Indes. Contre le Sieur Dupleix.' The second leaf (after the title-page and preceding the text) contains the errata to the *Mémoire* and the *Pièces Justificatives*.

Second work: Kress 6665; INED 3370; Higgs 4701; Sabin 52216; JFBL N25; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in Einaudi; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

Morellet's *Mémoire sur la situation actuelle de la Compagnie des Indes* was an assault on the monopolistic privileges of the Compagnie des Indes which was published in June 1769. Necker replied with the present work in August 1769 and Morellet responded with his *Examen de la réponse de M. N*** au Mémoire de l'Abbé Morellet* in September 1769. Morellet's success with his campaign is shown by the suspension of that Company's charter from 1769 to 1785. - Internally a good and sound copy with wide margins.

38 COMPTE rendu Par la Commission des contributions directes de la Commune de Paris, de ses opérations, depuis le premier nivôse an 3, époque de son entrée en fonctions, jusqu'au 20 fructidor an 7. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. - (Followed by:) COMPTE rendu Par les Membres de la Commission des Contributions directes de la Commune de Paris, de leurs opérations depuis le 20 fructidor an 7 jusqu'au 20 thermidor an 8. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de J.-R. Lottin, An 9. - (Followed by:) MEMOIRE Sur la nécessité de centraliser l'Administration des Contributions à Paris. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. 3 works in one volume. 70 pp.; 16 pp.; 38 pp. 8vo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt ornamental border on sides, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, rear cover with some dark markings.

€ 1500

Tourneux 13663, 13670, 13667; Martin & Walter 16155 (third work); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Original editions.

All texts deal with the financial administration, city toll and charity in Paris, and all texts have the printed names of Guinot, Fain, Devaudichon and Pfeuty at the end as the responsible individuals for these important and scarce reports.

39 CONDORCET, (J.M.A.N. DE CARITAT DE.) Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain. Ouvrage posthume de Condorcet. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez Agasse, l'an III (1795). (iv), v-viii, 389, (1) pp. 8vo. Nineteenth century half calf, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine, lightly rubbed.

€ 750

Printing and the Mind of Man 246; *En Français dans le Texte* 196; Robinet 382; INED 1184; Martin & Walter, 8083.

Identical with the first edition, but re-set. We have not been able to trace a record of this edition in any of the reference works consulted.

Considered to be Condorcet's most original and most important work. In it he divided history into ten epochs, the first nine dealing with history upto the time in which he himself lived, whereas the tenth is his prophetic view of the future. It is the most original part of the book in which Condorcet forecasts among others the future moral, intellectual and physical improvement of man. '..... it is with the *Sketch* itself that Condorcet's name and influence have been chiefly associated, and it is with that work -often regarded as the philosophical statement of the eighteenth century- that Condorcet bequeathed to the nineteenth century the fundamental idiom of its social thought, the idea of progress The *Sketch* not only demonstrated the power of the social art but also made clear that it could succeed only as a communal and democratic art. It is this emphasis upon the collective experience and achievements of mankind, this concern with the 'most obscure and neglected chapter of the of history of the human race', namely the progress of the mass of the people in society, that links Condorcet's view of history with the conception of social science' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

40 CONSULTES tenues au Collège de Louis-le-Grand, pendant la visite du Père Provincial, pour la réformation de la maison de Clermont, en l'année 1708. On y a joint Les moines, comédie en musique, composé et représentée par les RR.PP. Jésuites en leur maison de Mont-Louis. A Lisbonne (Paris), 1761. 5 parts forming 4 volumes, bound in 2 (6), 275, (1) pp.; (2), (275)-639, (1) pp.; (4), 288 pp.; (2), 289-385, (3, blank) pp.; (2), (391)-461 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spines gilt with red labels and gilt lettering, numbering on spine interchanged.

€ 600

Weller, ii, 158; not in Conlon.

The only edition.

The fifth part is entitled: 'Les moines, comédie en musique composée par les Révérends Pères Jésuites; et représentée en leur maison de récréation à Mont-Louis, devant feu le R.P.D.L.C. par les jeunes de leur Société.' Berg-op-Zoom, Habacuc Strelits, 1709. - Extremely rare.

41 COURIER FRANCOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles véritables de ce qui s'est passé depuis l'enlèvement du Roy, tant à Paris, qu'à S. Germain en Laye. Paris, Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 12 nrs. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER POLONOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles de ce qui s'est passé en l'autre monde, depuis l'enlèvement du Roy fait par le cardinal Mazarin à S. Germain en Laye, jusqu'à présent. Paris, la vefve J. Remy, 1649. 2 nrs. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER EXTRAORDINAIRE, LE, apportant les nouvelles de la réception de Messieurs les Gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye, & de celle du Courier d'Espagne au Palais; avec toutes les harangues qui ont esté faites. Paris, Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 1 nr. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER ESTRANGER, LE, contenant la lettre de créance que l'archiduc Léopolde a envoyée à Messieurs de la Cour du Parlement de Paris. Ensemble ce qui s'est passé en ladite Cour sur le mesme sujet: & la Harangue faite par Messieurs les gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye. Paris, G. Alliot & J. Langlois, 1649. 1 nr. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER DE LA COUR, LE, portant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le 15 Mars 1649 iusques au 22. Paris, Denys Langlois, 1649. 2 nrs. - (*Followed by:*) COURIER PLAISANT, LE, apportant de plaisantes nouvelles dédiées aux curieux. Paris, la vefve J. Remy, 1649. 1 nr. - (*Followed by:*) COMMERCE DES NOUVELLES RESTABLY, LE, ou Courier arrêté par la gazette. Paris, 1649. Together 20 numbers bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 1250

First work: Moreau 830; Hatin 13.

Complete set.

Second work: Moreau 833.

All published.

Third work: Moreau 827.

All published

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

Fourth work: Moreau 826.

All published.

Fifth work: Moreau 821.

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 832.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 718.

All published.

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

42 COURTOIS, R. Recherches sur la statistique physique, agricole et médicale de la province de Liège par Richard Courtois, docteur en médecine, sous-directeur du jardin botanique de l'université de Liège. Verviers, Chez M.-R. Beaufays, 1828. With many tables in the text and 19 folding tables (6 in the text and 13 bound at the end). 2 volumes. (2), 254 pp.; (4), 281, (1), (13, folding tables), 23 (supplement) pp. 8vo. Modern cloth, labels with gilt lettering, partly unopened and uncut.

€ 600

3 copies in OCLC and RLIN: Library of Congress and Harvard (2).
First and only edition.

Although the works of Bernoulli and Laplace foreshadowed the application of probability to the measurement of uncertainty in the social sciences, it was only around 1825 with the works by the statistician and sociologist Quetelet that the first steps were taken in making this wish a practical reality (S. Stigler, *The History of Statistics*, pp. 161 ff.) Quetelet's compatriote Richard-Joseph Courtois was born in Verviers 1806 and died in 1835. In his only 29 years he nevertheless succeeded to compose a botanical study which brought him a prize from the University of Gand at the age of 17. He got his doctorate in medicine at the age of 19, and published several books. He found himself in the midst of the debate of men like Quetelet, Keverberg, and Say about the usefulness and application of statistical research. In the preface to the second volume Courtois denies against Say that 'la connaissance de la situation physique des états ne peut nous éclairer que faiblement sur les moyens d'améliorer le sort de l'homme'. Just like Quetelet from 1827 to 1835, Courtois assembles in this book a wealth of data not only on the flora and fauna, the geology, climate and agriculture of the area under his consideration (the Belgian province of Liège) but also on the social organisation of the medical and social care (hospitals, prisons, vaccination etc.). In chapter 10 of the second volume he finally comes to an 'examen des causes qui influent d'une manière spéciale sur la santé et les maladies des habitans'; the factors in the physical constitution of the region that determine the health of the population (tables of the meteorological constitution and the medical constitution of the population.) In chapter XIII Courtois brings forward his estimates of the population of the province Liège and here cites Quetelet's study on the populations, births, and mortality in the Low Countries. He also tries to relate the number of marriages, births and mortality rates (included are tables of suicides and centenarians) to the whole of the population (citing again another mémoire by Quetelet) and tries to draw conclusions from it. Though there is no discussion or reference to pure statistical methods, or sign of their actual application, it is interesting to see the virutally unknown Courtois, already before Quetelets groundbreaking work of 1842 (*Sur l'Homme* etc.), trying to draw conclusions from the mass of data assembled on the composition, growth and development of the population of this limited area. - Slight dampstaining and wrinkling throughout.

43 COYER, (G.F.) Bagatelles morales et dissertations, avec le Testament littéraire de l'abbé Desfontanes. Nouvelle édition. A Londres, & se vend à Francfort, Chez Knoch & Eslinger, 1759. Title in red and black. Printer's device on title. (4), 289, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt double fillet on sides, slightly worn and rubbed, corners bumped.

€ 300

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. Criticizes the French society and predicts social revolutions. - Title-page and first twenty pages with a faint stain in the lower margin.

44 (COYER, G.F.) *La noblesse commerçante*. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez Duchesne, 1756. With engraved frontispiece. - (*Bound with:*) (BILLARDON DE SAUVIGNY, L.E.) *L'une et l'autre ou la noblesse commerçante et militaire*. Avec des réflexions sur le commerce & les moyens de l'encourager. A Mahon (Paris), de l'Imprimerie Française, aux dépens de Williams Blakeney, 1756. - (*Bound with:*) (SAINTE-FOIX D'ARCQ, P.A. DE.) *La noblesse militaire ou le patriote français*. (Paris), 1756. 3 works in 1 volume. 215, (1) pp.; (2), 134 pp.; v, (1), 210 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges, extremities a bit worn, corners lightly bumed, minor defect to head and foot of spine.

€ 750

First work: Kress 5504; Goldsmiths 9118; INED 1229; cf.: Einaudi 1387 & Higgs 1203.

First edition.

Coyer wrote his famous *La Noblesse Commerçante ...* in 1756. He outlined in this work the advantages for the nobility if they were to be engaged in commerce, and the advantages of a commercial active nobility for the State: development of commerce and trade, rise in population growth and consumption. The work generated a substantial polemic of which two important ones have been bound in with Coyer's work.

Second work: INED 504; Einaudi 502; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Billardon here points to the fact that many members of the nobility have in fact entered the commercial activities of France, notably in maritime commerce. He pleads for a ministry of commerce and commercial 'diplomacy' to be sent to the main commercial towns in the world, and the reorganisation and unification of customs.

Third work: Kress 5490; Goldsmiths 9138; Einaudi 149; Higgs 1209; INED 80.

First edition.

Refutation of Coyer's work with the argument that the important profession of the nobility is military in nature.

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

€ 175

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

First edition.

Roussel de la Tour here defends his earlier *Richesse de l'Etat* with at the end of this little but scarce work his answer to earlier voiced criticism of the *Richesse de l'Etat*.

46 (DEFOE, D.) Het leven En de wonderbare gevallen van Robinson Crusoe, Behelzende onder andere ongehoorde uitkomsten een verhaal van zijn agt en twintig jaarig verblyf op een onbewoond Eiland, gelegen op de Kust van America, by de mond van de Rivier Oronoque. Alles door hem zelfs beschreven, Nu uit het Engels vertaald, en met figuren benevens een nette Kaart zyner zwerving verrykt. Eerste deel [- Eerste deel, Tweede stuk]. 't Amsterdam, By de Jansoons van Waesberge, 1735 (Te Amsterdam, By Jan Morterre, 1752, for the second part). With frontispiece, folding map and 12 engraved plates. First title printed in red and black. - (Followed by:) (DEFOE, D.) Tweede deel Der Wonderbare levens gevallen van Robinson Crusoe, Behelzende, behalven een Verhaal van het gepasseerde op zyn Eilandt gedurende zyn afweezen, zyne Tweede Togt derwaarts; Benevens zyne te-rug-reis door Persien, China, Tartaryen en Moscovien tot in Engeleandt: vol van ongehoorde en vreemde ontmoetingen, zoo op Zee als te Landt. Alles door hem zelfs beschreven, nu uit het Engelsch vertaald, en met een kaart zyner Voyagie, en Figuren voorzien. 't Amsterdam, By de Jansoons van Waesberge, 1736. With one folding map and 8 engraved plates. Title printed in red and black. - (Followed by:) (DEFOE, D.) Derde deel van Robinson Crusoe, Bestaande in Ernstige aanmerkingen, Over syn Leven en Wonderbaere gevallen Benevens syne Beschouwing der Engele waereld. Alles door hem selfs beschreeven. Uyt het Engels Vertaelt. Tot Amsterdam, By de Jansoons van Waesberge, 1736. With frontispiece, one folding map and 6 engraved plates. Title printed in red and black. Three volumes. (14), 392 pp., title-page second part, pages 393*, 394*, 393-730 pp.; (8), 608 pp.; (20), 678 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, spines with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, somewhat worn and rubbed.

€ 2800

Ullrich, *Robinson und Robinsonaden*, II, 2; Staverman, *Robinson Crusoe in Nederland*, A 2; Buisman, 443; Hartig & Soboul, p. 40; Babcock Gove, *The Imaginary Voyage in Prose Fiction*, p. 223 ff.

The very rare and complete second Dutch edition of Defoe's famous novel.

Daniel Defoe's dates (1660-1731) "place him at the beginning of the Enlightenment, but because he was so involved with everything that was new in his age, because he was committed to new inventions, new projects, and new literary forms, and because he was able to reach so many readers through *Robinson Crusoe*, he had a major influence on Enlightenment thought. Jean-Jacques Rousseau wanted *Emile*, his ideal pupil, introduced to reading through *Robinson Crusoe*.

Robinson Crusoe (was) received in Britain as a new type of adventure story, but (was) recognized on the Continent as an allegorical account of human development and education. The isolation of the eponymous hero sparked a new interest in solitude as a cure for the restless quest for wealth and power, and the manner in which Crusoe learns how to survive and prosper on his island influenced philosophes such as Rousseau to advocate a return to a more natural state. If Crusoe established toleration on his island in the first part, in the continuation, he delineated the ways in which the pressures of invasion by the cannibals eventually unified the quarreling factions on the island. After revisiting the island, Crusoe gave up his proprietorship and allowed the inhabitants to find their own political destiny" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, p. 334).

Volume one, the second part, has probably the 1752 title-page inserted. It also contains, after the title-page, pages 393* and 394* after which the books paginates as 393-730, which is correct. The

pages 393* and 394* contain however, the text: the text starts on 393* and continues to the end: the copy held at the Lilly Library, Bloomington, Indiana, collates identical. In volume three the pages 423-426 are cut short and have possibly been inserted from another copy. Volumes a bit browned throughout, some sections with a marginal stain, but an overall good copy and very rare complete: the maps in volumes 1 & 2 are identical maps of the world, the map in volume 3 is a map of the island of Robinson Crusoe.

47 DELFINO, D. *Sommario di tutte le scienze, Dal quale si possono imparar molte cose appartenenti al vivere humano, & alla cognition di Dio. Con la tavola, & le postille delle cose più notabili. Di nuovo ricorretto, & ristampato.* In Venetia, Appresso I. Gioliti, 1584. With woodcut title-page device and historiated woodcut initials throughout. (56), 360 pp. Small 8vo. Modern half vellum over boards, title and date to spine, vellum corners, marbled boards.

€ 600

Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, 275; this edition not in BMSTC (Italian) and not in Adams; Riccardi, i, 402.

First published in 1556.

This is a treatise on philosophy and the sciences (logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astrology, music, medicine, etc.) and the moral duties of man.

'The book ... devotes a brief chapter to the Boethian arithmetic' (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, 275).

Domenico Delfino was a sixteenth century Venetian, born of a noble family, which had produced a doge, a general of the Camaldoli, and other men of prominence. At that period the family was very prominent in Venice. In the nineteenth century it was discovered that this treatise is in reality a translation of "Vision delectable de la philosophia y artes liberales" by Alfonso de la Torre which has been attributed to Delfino for unknown reasons: he was only the translator. - Early ownership inscription on title-page, with small stain, corners and fore-edge of title expertly restored, stain to woodcut initial of dedication. With the bookplate of the Galileo scholar Stillman Drake.

48 (DELISLE) DE SALES (PSEUD.OF J.B.C. ISOARD.) *Examen Pacifique des Paradoxes d'un célèbre Astronome en faveur des Athées, Suivi d'un Essai Philosophique et Religieux, sur une nouvelle Cosmogonie.* Par J. de Sales, No place, 1804. iv, 116 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine gilt with title label with gilt lettering, slightly shaved, dark spot at bottom of front cover.

€ 700

Not in Martin & Walter; Cioranescu 22856.

Only edition, very rare, published in a limited number of copies and not destined for the trade.

Verso of half-title reads: Cet écrit, imprimé à un très-petit nombre d'exemplaires, n'est point destiné à être mis en vente par des Librairies: mais il sera donné à quelques hommes purs, qui, Philosophes sans le dire, s'honorent d'annoncer qu'ils ont une Religion.

Directed against Sylvain Maréchal, *l'Homme sans Dieu* and author of the famous and libertarian *Manifesto of the Equals* and his *Dictionnaire des Athées* and against the famous Lalande who had published a laudatory *Notice sur Sylvain Maréchal, avec des Supplémens pour le Dictionnaire des Athées*. - Title somewhat spotted, throughout a faint stain in the upper blank margin.

49 (DELISLE) DE SALES, (J.B.C. IZOUARD, PSEUD.:) De la Paix de l'Europe et de ses bases. Par J. Delisle de Sales. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, chez Maradan, An IX - 1800. (4), 383, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt.

€ 500

INED 1329.

First edition.

'Philosophique et historique. Quelques-uns des événements politiques européens des dernières années, suggèrent à Delisle des réflexions de droit international et de science politique' (INED).

Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The work is apparently very scarce. Isouard spent the rest of his life trying to earn himself a reputation as a writer and philosopher and his production of works dealing with a variety of subjects is impressive.

50 DES POMMELLES. Tableau de la Population de toutes les Provinces de France, et de la Proportion, sous tous les Rapports, des Naissances, des Morts & des Mariages, depuis dix ans, d'après les Registres de chaque Généralité, accompagné de notes et observations. Mémoire sur les Milices, leur Création, leur Vicissitude & leur Etat actuel. Examen de la Question sur la Prestation du Service Militaire en nature, ou sur sa Conversion en une Imposition Générale. A Paris, (Imprimerie Royale), 1789. With large folding table. (2), 68 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 2000

Goldsmiths 13816; INED 1396; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; Martin & Walter 10541; NUC lists just two copies (MH-BA, NjP); RLIN lists only microfilms.

The very rare first edition of this detailed study of French population figures and their changes, anticipating the methods of modern demography. The work is quite scarce in the trade.

The author attempts an assessment of the total population of the country and compares his results with those of d'Expilly, Moheau and Necker. This task is carried out with much detail: the male/female deaths and births ratio, the ratio of married to widowed, the number of celibates of either sex, figures for the clergy and nobility, etc. etc., taking into consideration the different circumstances which may influence these figures. In addition, he adds comparative figures of births and deaths, differentiated by type of occupation, type of residence (i.e. country or city dwellers) and according to average temperature. A compilation of these figures is documented on the large folding table. His detailed commentary on the table not only explains his methods of calculation, but also gives details of the various factors influencing the level of population.

51 (DIDEROT, D.) Le Fils naturel, ou les épreuves de la vertu. Comédie en cinq actes, et en prose, avec l'histoire véritable de la pièce. A Amsterdam (Paris), 1757. ix, (1), 11-299 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with red morocco label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 950

Adams, *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Denis Diderot 1739-1900*, FN1; Cioranescu 24091; *Diderot et son temps*, Bibliothèque royale, Bruxelles (1985), 81; Tchemerzine-Scheler, ii, p. 941, (a); Thomas, p. 45.

First edition of Diderot's first dramatical work.

The *Fils naturel* was sufficiently novel -in techniques of staging and acting as well as new emphasis in character analysis and intellectual content- to make it controversial. The plays of Diderot were in sober fact revolutionary, not merely in an aesthetic sense but also in a political one. The motivations, the values, the morality, the self-evident truths set forth in the *Fils naturel* and later the *Père de famille* were those of a new social class just beginning to feel its own power and to respect its own intuitions. (.....) If you would judge beforehand, wrote Alexis de Tocqueville in *Democracy in America*, of the literature of a people which is lapsing into democracy, study its dramatic productions The tastes and propensities natural to democratic nations, in respect to literature, will therefore be first discernible in the drama, and it may be foreseen that they will break out with vehemence.'

The part entitled *Histoire véritable de la pièce* (pp. 137-299) consists in reality of three dialogues with Dorval, the hero of the play, in which numerous aspects of acting and dramatic composition are discussed. Within the framework of these imaginary interviews, Diderot propounded many new conceptions of drama, conceptions that he was not the first to feel but that he was the first to express, at least in so comprehensive a way. And because Diderot was an author singularly endowed with the gifts of plausibility and persuasion, his precepts as stated in these conversations were fully as influential as the example of the play itself. This play by Diderot is also extremely important because it marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the *drame*: French literature in the eighteenth century saw a new dramatic form being born Foreshadowed and prepared by the school of tearful comedy, the *drame* acquired with Diderot a very distinct and clear-cut personality. Thus it is from the *Fils naturel* that its real existence dates' (Arthur M. Wilson, *Diderot*, chapter 20).

The book was published anonymous because of several sour remarks, especially in Act III, regarding heaven and the ways of its providence which prevented the work from being published under public license.

52 DOCUMENTS Historiques inédits tirés des collections manuscrites de la Bibliothèque royale et des Archives ou des bibliothèques des départements publiés par M. Champollion Figeac. Paris, Typographie de Firmin Didot frères, 1841-1848. Three plates (vol. 1); five plates (vol 2); two plates (vol. 3); two plates (vol. 4). Four volumes (4), xxix, (3), 742 pp.; (8), 556 pp.; (4), iv, 668 pp.; vii, (1), 579, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spines with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards (Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France publiés par ordre du Roi et par les soins du ministre de l'Instruction publique. Mélanges historiques).

€ 600

Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 371; Franklin, *Les Sources de l'Histoire de France*, pp. 118-119, giving content per volume.

Original edition of this rare and rich source.

Each volume is divided into two parts: Rapports et notices (first part) followed by the texts of the documents (second part). Each volume has at the end a "Table chronologique des Documents Historiques" and a "Table générale des matières." Fabulous collection of material from carolingian times upto and including the 18th century. This copy has added the "Table chronologique des textes publiés dans les quatre volumes publiés de 1841 à 1848" published in 1874, and bound in contemporary blind covers, stain in outer lower margin, uncut, dust-soiled. The volume is not mentioned by Franklin but it is mentioned by Monod. A bit spotted throughout.

53 DROZ, J. *Économie politique ou principes de la science des richesses*. Paris, Renouard, 1829. xvi, 387 (misnumbered 391, pagenumbers 257-261 omitted, but complete) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with green label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Kress C.2268; Goldsmiths 25751; Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 619; Masui 468; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

F.X.J. Droz (1773-1850), elected member of the Académie Française in 1813, was appointed one of the first members of the illustre 'Académie des sciences morales et politiques' when it was reopened in 1833. His main field of interest was moral theory but his *Économie politique ou principes de la science des richesses* proved to be of great service to the science of political economy being a very lucid and 'élégant exposé général des notions fondamentales' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 619). - Rare, faint waterstain on lower half of the pages.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

55 DU PONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) *Principes Constitutionnels, Relativement au Renvoi & à la nomination des Ministres. Discours prononcé à la Société des Amis de la Liberté & de la Constitution de 1789. Dans la Séance du 20 Octobre 1790. Par M. Du Pont, Député de Nemours à l'Assemblée Nationale*. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, 1790. v, [6]-18 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled paper cover.

€ 450

Monglond, ii, 830; Schelle, *Dupont de Nemours*, p. 415; Martin & Walter, 12161.

Original edition.

Important speech on the topic of the choice of ministers: Dupont de Nemours defends the following theory: the moment the king is deprived of his right of dissolution of parlement (as in England) it is dangerous to refuse to the king the right to select his ministers from outside the assembly and to force him to obey to the wishes of the majority, whose wishes could well be in conflict with the wishes of the people. In England, the king can consult the people by dissolving the chambers and ordering elections. In France, the king has no such right. This thesis, eloquently put forward by Dupont, was accepted by the right in the Constituent Assembly and was accepted by a majority. It was a very important speech with serious consequences: it widened the already existing gap between government and assembly.

The "Société des Amis de la Liberté & de la Constitution de 1789" was founded by Dupont, Condorcet, and other moderate members of the Committee of the Constitution, to combat the growing radical influence of the Jacobins.

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

€ 400

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

Counterfeit edition of the original 1659-edition by Elzevier, Leyden.

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

57 (DUBOS, J.B.) Les intérêts de l'Angleterre mal-entendus dans la guerre présente. Traduits du livre anglois intitulé: 'Englands interests mistaken in the present war'. Sixième édition revue, corrigée & augmentée de notes historiques. A Amsterdam, Chez J.L. de Lorme, 1704. Title printed in red and black. With 1 folding table. (10), 317, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Kress 2421; Goldsmiths 4038; Einaudi 1626,note; Sabin 98172n; Alden & Landis 704/56; Echeverria & Wilkie 704/7; not in Howes; not in Streeter; not in Leclerc; not in Muller; not in JFBL.

The best edition, with extensive notes added. One of at least 7 editions published in 1704. Originally published in 1703.

As a matter of fact there never was an English edition, but the author apparently preferred to pass it off as such to avoid problems with the authorities, since he represented the French court as an ambassador in The Hague. Anti-British work that surveys British trade and commerce in Europe and that with the American colonies and the Indies predicting that the Navigation Acts will result in revolt and independence for the British North American colonies.

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

€ 275

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

One of three different editions (according to Martin & Walter) all published in the same year. Of Babouvist inspiration. The Dubreuil family had participated in the Babeuf conspiracy.

59 ECHARD, L. *Dictionnaire géographique-portatif, ou Description des royaumes, provinces, villes, évêchés, duchés, comtés, marquisats, villes impériales, ports, forteresses, et autres lieux considérables des quatre parties du monde. Traduit de l'Anglais sur la treizième édition, avec des additions et des corrections considérables par M. Vosgien. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée de la géographie ancienne, & d'une explication des termes de marine & de navigation (par Ch. G. Le Clerc).* A Paris, Chez les libraires associés, 1779. With 2 folding maps. 8, 840 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, a bit rubbed.

€ 350

French edition, augmented and revised by Jean Baptiste Ladvocat (1709-1765), of Laurence (or Lawrence) Echard's *A most compleat Compendium of Geography* (1691). It became the standard dictionary of geography in the 18th century and was reissued up to the 19th century.

The two folding maps are a map of the world and a map of Europe.

Contains, at the end, an index of Latin names of places, cities, countries, rivers, etc. etc. and a dictionary of naval terms.

Copy from the Fürstlich-Starhember'sche Familien Bibliothek Schloss Eferding, with stamp on recto front free endpaper.

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

€ 900

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

First edition.

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

61 ESSAIS sur l'esprit de la Législation, favorable à l'Agriculture, à la population, au commerce, aux Arts, aux Métiers, etc ... Pièces couronnées par la Société oeconomiques de Berne. A Paris, Chez Dessaint, 1766. 4 parts in 1 volume. xxxiii, (3), 583 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 800

Kress 6339; Goldsmiths 10151; Einaudi 1786; Spengler pp. 82-83; INED 467 & 4135 (mentions 1776 as year of publication).

First edition.

Four typical 18th century popularizing prize winning essays that propose from a catch-all perspective various societal and economic reforms (agriculture, famine, industry, unemployment, imports, immigration, education, hygiene etc.) The articles are by: J. Bertrand, B. Carrard, Seigneux de Correvon, and M. Pagan. - Some leaves slightly damaged and repaired, some misfolded with occasional loss of headlines but not affecting the text, and some pages cut short. Copy with the bookplate of Bibliothèque de M. le Baron Zangiacomi, membre du conseil des Cinq-Cents, président de la Chambre des Requêtees, membre de la Chambre des Pairs.

62 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.

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

€ 400

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

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

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

64 (FREDERIC II.) Dissertation sur les raisons d'établir ou d'abroger les loix. A laquelle on joint un Examen de l'usure suivant les principes du droit naturel par (J.H.S.) Formey. A Utrecht (Paris), Chez Sorli, 1751. - (*Bound with:*) (MORELLY). Code de la nature, ou le véritable esprit de ses loix, de tous tems négligé ou méconnu. Par-tout (Holland), Chez le vrai sage, 1760. 2 works bound in 1 volume. 130 pp.; 211, (5) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, front cover with repair.

€ 750

First work: Not in Camus; Weller, ii, 129; Conlon 51:635 (listing an edition printed in 'Francfort et Leipsic' in 62 pages only); Holzmann & Bohatta, 11995; INED 1907 & 1872 (for Formey's work).

One of at least two editions printed in the year of its first publication.

Rare and important treatise on legal reform in which Frederic collaborated with Cujacius. The work is both historical and political and discusses the origins of law in Greece, Rome, France, England and Germany, their structure and classification and how national culture influences development and adaptation of laws.

Formey's treatise covers the pp. 86-130. It argues in favour of interest as long as the interest is "honnête". - Small stamp in blank portion of half-title.

Second work: Kress 5457; INED 3318; Goldsmiths 9074; Einaudi 4031 (all listing the first edition); *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 780; Weller, ii, p. 140.

According to Lichtenberger in his *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, this is, if not the most important socialist work of the 18th century, at least one of the most important works, and it is the theoretical foundation of his famous *Naufrage des isles flottantes; ou Basiliade*

'Morelly argued that the code of nature was completely communistic. Starting out from the proposition that moral evil, the essence of which was avarice, could be explained by social conditions Morelly portrayed and advocated an ideal communistic society in which it would be 'impossible to be depraved.' (.....) In many respects Morelly's system anticipates the rationalistic utopianism of Fourier' (Kingsley Martin in *ESS*, vol. xi, pp. 10 ff).

Morelly was 'tremendously influential in inspiring utopian socialism, for his theories are reflected in almost every one of the schemes of the Utopian socialists. In fact we must regard him, if not the founder, at least as the most conspicuous forerunner of the Utopian Socialists. (.....) Of the writers of his time he was the one who saw most clearly the need of a new system to replace the old; he alone was truly constructive, for he actually outlined a new social structure which he thought would meet the needs should ancient society be overthrown. While others deserve merit as critics and analysts and destroyers, he alone deserves the name of utopianist at this early period' (Hertzler, J.O. *The history of Utopian Thought*, p. 186 ff). The work was severely prosecuted in France. This edition was apparently printed in Holland and destined for the French market. - A very nice volume with two important texts.

65 GAETE, M.M. CH. GAUDIN, DUC DE. Mémoires, souvenirs, opinions et écrits de Duc de Gaëte, ancien ministre des finances, ex-député, gouverneur de la Banque de France. Paris, Baudouin frères, 1826 (for the third volume: Paris, Impr. de Goetsy, 1834.) 3 volumes. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT de la Commission libre nommée par les manufacturiers et négocians de Paris, sur l'enquête relative à l'état actuel de l'industrie du coton en France. Paris, Impr. de Selligue, 1829. Two works in 4 volumes, bound in 3. (4), 336 pp.; (4), 599, (1) pp.; 317 pp.; ix, (1), 238, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt with gilt lettering, volume 3 not uniform, numbering on spines interchanged.

€ 500

First work: Kress C.1664 & 3727; Goldsmiths 24970 & 28570; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, iii, p. 242 (269-70); not in Einaudi.

First edition of all volumes.

The third volume containing the 'Supplément' was published 8 years later and is almost always lacking. These memoirs deal almost exclusively with finance.

Martin Michel Charles Gaudin, duc de Gaëte (1756-1841), was placed at the age of seventeen in the office of the ministry of finance. In 1791 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the national treasury. He resigned office at the breaking out of the Terror and refused the portfolio of finance under the Directory contenting himself with being the general commissioner of the post office, but accepted it after the 18th brumaire from the hands of the First Consul. He continued to hold his office up to the fall of the empire, and during the Hundred Days. He assisted in the reorganisation of the administration of the system of finance. In the present work, published to defend his financial administration against attacks from the more ardent among the Legitimists, the Duc de Gaëte states that, when he first entered the ministry, the treasury only possessed in cash the miserable sum of 177,000 francs. He adds that on principle and from the first day he assumed office he pursued two main objects: first, to improve and consolidate (the national) credit by looking carefully after the interests of the creditors of the state; and second, to bring the ordinary revenue to the necessary level by taxes on consumption. He also successfully organised the system of collecting the taxes and the execution of the general land survey (*Cadastré*) by the law of the 15th of September 1807. Gaudin ranks as the author of the modern system of French financial administration, acting on the opinion he had expressed in his *Notice Historique*, that at the time of the outbreak of the revolution, the national assembly 'might easily have ameliorated the older system instead of destroying it' (Palgrave, ii, pp. 176/7). Gaudin is always described as honest, methodical and intelligent and proved to be one of the most capable financial ministers in French history, being responsible for all those Napoleonic measures which so splendidly restored the nation's shattered finances.

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

The results of an inquiry held from December 1, 1828 till February 15, 1829, about the cotton business and industry.

66 GAETE, (M.M.CH. DE GAUDIN), DUC DE. Notice historique sur les finances de France, (de l'an 8-1800-au 1er avril 1814). A Paris, de l'Imprimerie d'Ange Clo, 1818. 8, 240 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, label with gilt lettering, corners lightly bumped.

€ 450

Kress C.65; Einaudi 2416; Mattioli 1404; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

Martin Michel Charles Gaudin, duc de Gaëte (1756-1841), was placed at the age of seventeen in the office of the ministry of finance. In 1791 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the

national treasury. He resigned office at the breaking out of the Terror and refused the portfolio of finance under the Directory contenting himself with being the general commissioner of the post office, but accepted it after the 18th brumaire from the hands of the First Consul. He continued to hold his office up to the fall of the empire, and during the Hundred Days. He assisted in the reorganisation of the administration of the system of finance. In the present work, published to defend his financial administration against attacks from the more ardent among the Legitimists, the Duc de Gaëte states that, when he first entered the ministry, the treasury only possessed in cash the miserable sum of 177,000 francs. He adds that on principle and from the first day he assumed office he pursued two main objects: first, to improve and consolidate (the national) credit by looking carefully after the interests of the creditors of the state; and second, to bring the ordinary revenue to the necessary level by taxes on consumption. He also successfully organised the system of collecting the taxes and the execution of the general land survey (*Cadastré*) by the law of the 15th of September 1807. Gaudin ranks as the author of the modern system of French financial administration, acting on the opinion he had expressed in his *Notice Historique*, that at the time of the outbreak of the revolution, the national assembly 'might easily have ameliorated the older system instead of destroying it'. (Palgrave II, pp. 176/7). Gaudin is always described as honest, methodical and intelligent and proved to be one of the most capable financial ministers in French history, being responsible for all those Napoleonic measures which so splendidly restored the nation's shattered finances. The present work is of great importance for the financial history of his time. - The present work contains a **handwritten and signed note by the Duc de Gaëte** which is bound in between the half-title and the title. Copy with wide margins, uncut.

67 (GARCIN, J.) *Le vrai Patineur ou principes sur l'art de patiner avec grace, Précédé de réflexions et de remarques critiques sur la manière de quelques Patineurs inélégens, ainsi que sur les différentes formes de Patins, le choix qu'on doit en faire, et les variations dont cette chaussure est susceptible; Le tout orné des gravures représentant les principales attitudes du Patineur.* Par Jn. Garcin. Paris, Chez Delespinasse, Delaunay, Nèpveu, Et chez l'Auteur, de l'Imprimerie de J. Gille fils, 1813. With 8 numbered engraved plates. xiv, 93, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled wrappers, uncut, as issued.

€ 2800

Foster, *Bibliography of Skating*, 35.

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

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

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

68 GARNIER, (J.J.) *Traité de l'origine du gouvernement françois; où l'on examine ce qui est resté en France sous la première Race de nos Rois, de la forme du gouvernement qui subsistoit dans les Gaules sous la domination romaine.* A Paris, Chez Vente, 1765. (2), vi, 236, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with gilt lettering.

€ 225

Dictionnaire de Biographie Française, XV, pp. 503-505; Conlon 65:814; Camus, 879.

First edition.

Price winning work which was written in answer to the following question, posed by the Académie des Inscriptions: *Examen de ce qui est resté en France sous la première race de nos rois de la forme de gouvernement qui subsistait dans les Gaules sous la domination des Romains* in 1761. The text was not published before 1765. - With partly erased bookplate on front paste-down, and small library stamp on title-page.

69 GAULTIER DE BIAUZAT, J.F. *Doléances sur les surcharges que les gens du peuple supportent en toute espèce d'impôts; Avec des Observations Historiques & Politiques sur l'origine & les accroissemens de la Taille; sur l'assujettissement du Tiers-Etat au paiement de la totalité de ce Tribut, & sur les moyens légitimes de soulager les Taillables, & de rétablir les Finances, sans recourir à de nouveaux Impôts.* No place, 1788. viii, (3, errata, 1 blank), 248 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 650

Kress B.1420; Goldsmiths 13636.1; Einaudi 2418; INED 1990; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 354; Martin & Walter 14448; Lemay, *Dictionnaire des Constituants*, i, pp. 393-395; Stourm, p. 148.

First edition, copy with errata leaves, of this important and controversial work and which is, according to Stourm, one of the best expositions of the financial state of France published at the time.

'Un des meilleurs exposés de l'état financier de l'époque. Les gens du peuple donnent au fisc les trois cinquième de leur revenu. Histoire de la taille. Nécessité de revenir à l'égalité et de décharger le peuple. Cet brochure de 248 pages eut beaucoup de retentissement.' (Stourm).

'Critique du système fiscal s'appuyant sur l'histoire. Gaultier étudie surtout la taille pour montrer que c'est le Tiers-État qui supporte le poids des impôts' (INED).

'Cette brochure fit une grande impression sur l'opinion contemporaine. Elle donne de précieux renseignements sur le système fiscal de l'Ancien Régime, qu'elle critique, en montrant que les gens du peuple supportent tout le poids de l'impôt. L'auteur réclame une égalité proportionnelle dans sa répartition et s'élève contre les exemptions et les privilèges' (Leblanc, op.cit).

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

€ 600

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

Original editions.

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

71 (GILLOT, J.) *Le caton français. Au Roy. No place, 1614. 64 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.*

€ 275

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

Giving council on political and economic matters to Louis XIII, and also opposing the Spanish alliance and the Jesuits, and in favour of De Condé. Jacques Gillot was one of the authors of the famous 'Satyre Menipée.'

72 (GIN, P.L.C.) *Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. A Genève, 1777. (4), (2, Avis au Lecteur, blank), vii, (1, blank), 316, (4, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.*

€ 700

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

Rare first edition.

'Il y défend les lois fondamentales de la monarchie pure, réfute la théorie de la liberté politique ou de constitution de Montesquieu, celle de l'équilibre des pouvoirs et refuse de donner des limites à la puissance du monarque' (Mornet). The present work, which is primarily a defence of monarchic government against the theories of Montesquieu and Mably, is notable for a variety of observations on economic issues. Gin identifies the products of agriculture and manufacture as the basic forms of wealth, and condemns import on the grounds that they lead to a diminution in the population. 'Sociologie politique. De la monarchie, en général, et du gouvernement français en particulier. Plusieurs passages consacrés à des questions économiques. Réflexions sur les impôts et sur les richesses en général' (INED). - Some annotations concerning author and book on verso front free blank. A very nice copy with good margins, and an interesting copy: after the title-page there is a "Avis au Lecteur", reading: "Ce livre n'ayant pas été imprimé sous les yeux de l'Auteur, il s'y est glissé plusieurs fautes typographiques. On a corrigé les plus importantes dans l'Errata qui est à la fin de cet Ouvrage." Both this "avis" and the errata are almost always lacking in copies usually found, the errors in those copies not being corrected.

73 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.'

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

€ 2250

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

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

The first serious survey of China in which Juan Gonzales de Mendoza not only reported what he had found, but also what previous explorers had discovered: the work does also consist partly of travel accounts by Augustine and Franciscan Fathers. Material on China was also taken from a small but useful collection of Chinese works acquired by the P. Martín de Rada in Fukien, and worked through with the help of Chinese traders in the Philippines (see Lust). Philip II sent him to China in 1580 with the assignment to bring home extensive information on the population, politics, agriculture, climate, commerce, ways of travelling and the culture. Mendocça spent three years on this voyage and returned with fascinating reports about China. The first Spanish edition contained for the first time European printed Chinese characters, reproduced here on the pages 200 and 202. - Slightly browned.

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

€ 1200

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

First edition, second issue.

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

This is the main work of Goudar. It was used by the demographer Süssmilch in his *Die goetliche ordnung*. Voltaire had a copy in his library and Diderot wrote about the book in a letter to Sophie Volland. Preceding Mirabeau's *l'Ami des Hommes* by a few months, it marks an important date in the history of political economy, and made Goudar one of the leading figures of the school of 'des agrariens et populationnistes', not to be mixed with the Physiocrats, which they preceded and with whom they disagreed on various points. 'Of the pre-physiocratic French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar (1720-1791) was the most important' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 56-67.) Spengler's analysis is elaborate and shows the crucial importance of this work. - Some corners somewhat damaged.

76 (GRENVILLE, G.) Mémoire sur l'administration des finances de l'Angleterre, depuis la paix; ouvrage attribué à M. Grenville, ministre d'Etat, chargé de ce département dans les années 1763, 1764 & 1765. Traduit de l'Anglois (par Israël Mauduit), et augmentée de notes, de sommaires et d'une table des sommaires, ainsi que d'une introduction qui contient une idée du revenu et des dettes de l'Angleterre, et une analyse du mémoire, et qui est suivie de l'état de la dette nationale au 5 Janvier 1767. A Londres, 1768. With folding table. 2 volumes in 1. (2), 231, (1) pp.; (2), 229, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 500

Kress 6563; Higgs 4439; Goldsmiths 10466; Conlon 68:986 (attribution to William Knox); INED 2150 (a new edition published in 1769, in one small volume); Stourm, p. 111.

First French edition, there was also an edition published in 4to (Kress) in the same year. The attribution is uncertain, some bibliographies list it under Grenville, others under Knox.

Important financial study dealing with the difficulties of England after the Seven Year's War which had added some £ 60,000,000 to the national debt, and the possible repercussions this may have on the population, and further the difficulties to recruit new soldiers, the shortage of funds to pay the soldiers, the weight of taxes on the working classes. The author believes that they may consider emigration, and he wonders whether England will have sufficient numbers of men to be sent to the colonies, "sinon, les indigènes seront de beaucoup les plus nombreux, et il leur faudrait leurs propres représentants au Parlement" (INED). The present work, a translation of *the Present State of the Nation; Particularly with respect to Its Trade Finances*, etc., drew a retort from Burke and a brief comment from Adam Smith.

The folding table is entitled: Etat de la Dette Nationale au 5 Janvier 1767, avec les Intérêts & les Taux.

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

€ 2250

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

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

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

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

78 GUIZOT, F. De la peine de mort en matière politique. Par F. Guizot. A Paris, Chez Bechet Ainé, Libraire, et à Rouen, Chez Bechet, 1822. xxii, (2, Table des Chapitres), 185, (3, Catalogue Bechet) pp. 8vo. Unbound, remains of paper spine.

€ 200

First edition of this ardent plea against the death penalty in which Guizot discusses the effect of capital punishment as a deterrent and the government's right or obligation to use it. He decides that it is not effective, but that rather than abolishing it the government should distinguish political from other crimes, and use its right to pardon when advisable. Guizot's work is one of the first in the modern debate over capital punishment.

François Guizot was a famous historian, political philosopher and statesman in post-Revolutionary France. He was appointed professor of modern history in Paris, he favoured the reestablishment of the Bourbon monarchy in 1814, during the Hundred Days he accompanied Louis XVIII to Ghent and was afterwards rewarded by appointment as secretary-general of the Ministry of Justice and *maître des requêtes* of the Council of State. His efforts to reconcile the interests and ideology inherited from the *ancien régime* with the growing forces of democracy make him the most significant representative of the nineteenth century French bourgeoisie. Guizot entered into a long career that was to make him an oustanding figure in political, intellectual and religious circles. -Two quires loose, both have never been bound in.

79 (HAY DU CHASTELET, P.) Traité de la politique de France. Reveü, corrigé, & augmenté d'une Seconde partie. Avec quelques réflexions sur ce Traité par le Sr. Ormegregny. Cologne (Amsterdam), P. du Marteau, 1680. 2 volumes in 1. (12), 13-296 pp.; 135, (1) pp. 12mo. Later morocco, gilt fillets on sides, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, joints, bands and extremeties a bit worn & rubbed.

€ 450

Bourgeois & André 2969; Sauvy, *Livres saisis à Paris*, p. 5; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; cf.: INED 1073.

Augmented edition.

Upon its first publication in 1669, also anonymously and outside France, the identity of the author was discovered and he was put in the Bastille (for 15 days). The author may be considered as a precursor of Vauban and Castel de Saint Pierre for his revolutionary ideas of reforming the tax system, and for his ideas concerning the clergy, commerce and protestants, etc. 'In Colbert's time Paul Hay, marquis de Chatelet, and forerunner of Vauban, pointed out that extreme poverty conducted to death and disease and thus served to depeople rural regions; that tax reforms were necessary to improve economic conditions. Although he opposed the association of rural with urban workers, on the ground that the former would become insolent and acquire corrupt customs, he asserted, like Colbert, that man's happiness is the end of 'la politique'. He condemned the expulsion of the Huguenots as unchristian' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 12). Spengler also points to the fact that this work inspired some of Vauban's ideas on taxation (see also: Vignes, *Origines de la dîme de Vauban*). The *Réflexions* added under the pseudonym of Ormegregny are by Pierre Dumoulin and deal with the two chapters concerning the clergy and the protestants.

80 HENNEQUIN, V. *Les Amours au Phalanstère*. Paris, à la Librairie Phalanstérienne, 1849. - (*Preceded by:*) CONSIDERANT, V. *Exposition abrégée du Système Phalanstérien de Fourier. Suivie d'études sur quelques Problèmes fondamentaux de la Destinée Sociale*. Troisième édition. Paris, A la librairie Sociétaire, 1846. 2 works in one volume. 64 pp.; 114, (12, catalogue) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, red and green label, extremities a bit worn, spine lightly shaved.

€ 325

First work: Del Bo, p. 30.

Second edition probably: Del Bo lists one edition dated 1847.

Hennequin was editor of the *Démocratie Pacifique* and one of the most ardent propagandists of the theories of Fourier which he tried to diffuse in the smaller villages and towns by delivering courses. This work is an exposition of the ideas and theories of Fourier dealing with love and the regulation or organisation of relations between the sexes in the Phalanstère.

Second work: Del Bo, p. 13.

- Some unobtrusive spotting.

81 HENRION DE PANSEY, (P.P.N.) *Traité des fiefs de Dumoulin, analysé et conféré avec les autres feudistes*. A Paris, Chez Valade, 1773. (4), (4), 717, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, green label with gilt lettering, a few minor imperfections.

€ 500

Camus 1574; Conlon 73:886.

First edition.

'Travail exécuté avec une profondeur digne de Dumoulin' (Quérard). Uptill then Henrion Depensey was a more or less obscure lawyer and legal scholar but this work made his name and he established himself as a prominent lawyer and was henceforth consulted in the important matters of his days. The name of the author is sometimes spelled as De Pensey.

82 (HENRY III.) Lettres patentes de déclaration du Roy, sur le fait de la marine & admirauté de France. Publiez en Parlement le troisieme iour d'Avril, 1576. A Rouen, De l'Imprimerie de Martin le Mesgissier, 1612. Royal coat of arms on title. 20 unnumbered pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Catalogue des Actes Royaux, i, 2896 (1584 edition); Lindsay & Neu 2777.

First collective edition of these official texts issued during the reign of Henry III with the purpose of confirming and enlarging the rights and prerogatives of the admiralty of France.

Handwritten date (12 fevrier 1576) on title-page.

83 (HERBERT, C.J.) Essai sur la police générale des grains, sur leurs prix & sur les effets de l'agriculture. A Berlin, 1757. iv, xviii, 435, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 450

Higgs 1474; Kress 5617 (incomplete copy); Weulersse, i, xx; this edition not in Goldsmiths, Einaudi & INED.

The best edition.

Including the 'Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roi, qui, entr'autres dispositions, ordonne que le commerce de toute espèce de grains sera libre entièrement par terre et par les rivières, de province à province, dans l'intérieur du Royaume. Du 17 Septembre 1754', to which reference is made in the *Avertissement*. The basic importance of agriculture in the life of the French nation was equally emphasized by C.J. Herbert, who held labor and land to be the primary resources of a nation, and agriculture its basic industry. Upon agriculture depended a nation's power and wealth, its ability to colonize, the fruitfulness of its commerce, and the capacity of its territory to support population. Having demonstrated the basic importance of agriculture to the political and economic strength of France, Herbert indicated that French agriculture was languishing, and its revivification was essential to the aggrandizement of the nation and to the felicity of its inhabitants; Herbert advocated the improvement of grain markets and prices through inauguration of the right to export grain, modifications in the tax system, and the establishment of a research bureau to discover how agriculture could be improved, and why some provinces were more favorable to agriculture, manufacturing, and population growth than others. (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 67-72). Valuable work, cited with praise by Adam Smith.

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

€ 300

Zaleski 79; not in *Catalogue Russica*.

First French edition.

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

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

85 IVERNOIS, F. D' Tableau historique et politique des pertes que la Révolution et la guerre ont causées au peuple Français, dans sa population, son agriculture, ses colonies, ses manufactures et son commerce. A Londres, De l'Imprimerie de Baylis, Se vend chez P. Elmsley et D. Bremner, Mars - 1799. 2 volumes. (4), 304 pp.; (4), 312 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, extremities a bit worn.

€ 500

Goldsmiths 17528; Kress B.3894 (first edition); INED 2324; Sabin 35302 (for the English edition); not in JFBL; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; Stourm, p. 305; Martin & Walter 17023.

Second, revised and enlarged edition. It was published in one volume in 1799 and translated into English almost immediately.

'Particulièrement instructif' (Stourm). 'Matériaux historiques et économiques servant à réfuter l'assertion du Directoire, selon laquelle nos ressources sont entières. Pour Ivernois, un seul moyen d'en sortir: restituer nos récentes conquêtes territoriales' (INED). Ivernois was a Swiss born economist and publicist. Despite the fact that the work is also a vicious pamphlet against the Directoire it contains "plus d'un grave sujet de réflexions et d'enseignement' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 971).

- Copy from the library of the Comte de Poncins, with bookplate, and further bookplate of the Bibliothèque du Palais and on verso of title-page another engraved bookplate with the devise "Victori et Fideli".

86 JEAN-BON SAINT-ANDRE. (A.) Rapport sur la trahison de Toulon. Au nom du comité de Salut Public. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie nationale, (1793). 96 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering on spine.

€ 250

Martin & Walter 17275.

Original edition.

Deals with the rebellion against Jacobin rule in the eight sections (city wards) of Toulon. The *sectionnaires* closed the Jacobin club Saint-Jean, hanged twenty-four Jacobins, arrested two representatives from the National Convention, and eventually proclaimed their allegiance to Louis XVII. Threatened by republican armies approaching from the west and northeast, the rebels also surrendered the city to the English on 27-28 August, 1793 (see: *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, ii, p. 974.) André Jeanbon was the famous organizer of the Revolutionary navy and member of the Committee of Public Safety and was sent on various missions.

87 KIRKHAM, H. Des paquebots à vapeur. Cherbourg, Impr. de Lecouflet et Thomine, 1840. 37 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

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

First edition.

Political and economical arguments in favor of Cherbourg as the main port for the transatlantic steam ships, rather than Le Havre.

88 (LA HARPE, J.B. BERNARD DE.) Journal Historique de l'Établissement des Français à la Louisiane. Nouvelle-Orléans (États-Unis), A.-L. Bomaire, Librairie-Éditeur, Paris, Hector Bossange, Libraire, 1831. (4), 412 pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, spine gilt with red label and gilt lettering (ancient style), marbled boards, marbled edges.

€ 2800

Sabin 38631; Howes L24 ("chief authority for the period covered, 1698-1723"); Leclerc, ii, 2554 ("rare"); not in Muller; not in Monaghan; not in Chadenat.

Very rare first & only edition of this important work which is of major importance for the history of Louisiana.

The Journal extends from Sept. 1696 to Feb. 1723, and it deals, among others, with La Harpe's expedition from New Orleans in October 1718, to establish a post on the Red River (from which he returned in January 1720), two expeditions to St. Bernard's bay (summer and fall of 1720 and August-October 1721), an extensive account of two St. Denis expeditions across Texas (1714 and 1719). At the end a "Mémoire destiné à faire connaître l'importance de la colonie de la Louisiane, et la nécessité d'en continuer l'établissement," signed "Bernard de La Harpe."

Bernard de la Harpe is one of the interesting French explorers who came into Louisiana as a result of Law's scheme of settling Louisiana. La Harpe had been given a grant on the Red River, and in 1718, when he went to take possession of the grant, the Council of Louisiana took advantage of this opportunity to extend French interests in the Southwest. The Council made La Harpe commandant among the Nassonites, Cadodaquious, Nadacos, and Natchitoches. He was also instructed to explore the Red River, learn about the savages in that region, establish posts among the Cadodaquious, and to do all in his power to establish commerce with the Spaniards in Texas and New Mexico.

Jean Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe (Saint-Malo, 1683- September 26, 1765) was a French explorer, trader, and soldier who sailed to the southern USA in 1718. He explored the Mississippi, Arkansas, Red, and Sulphur Rivers, and the area near Galveston Bay. He helped settle the area along the Red River, established a trading post, and built a fort. La Harpe and about forty others sailed from La Rochelle, France, on the ship called "Victoire" in 1718. They landed at Dauphin Island (off the coast of what is now Alabama), in the late summer of 1718. By 1719, they established Fort Saint Louis de los Cadodaquious (also called San Luis de Cadodachos and Fort Breton) and then explored up the Mississippi, Red, and Sulphur rivers. He conducted an overland reconnaissance of the Arkansas River country in present-day Oklahoma before returning to New Orleans from

whence he embarked for France in 1720. He sailed for the Texas coast (Matagorda Bay) on the ship "Subtile" in 1721 where he was supposed to have established a settlement at Saint Bernard, but had mistakenly sailed to Galveston Bay. The local Indians opposed this and La Harpe did not settle the area. La Harpe explored the area up the Arkansas River in 1722, trying to establish trade routes with the Spanish in the southwest; he was unsuccessful and in 1723 he was fired by the Company of the Indies, which had subsidized his expeditions. La Harpe then returned to France, and never set foot in America again. The book is quite scarce and an important source for the period in Louisiana history. With a stamp "Bibliothèque du Collège de Saint-Anne de la Pocatière" on both half-title and title, ink written number (12105) below date on title-page.

89 (LA MAILLARDIERE, C.F. LEFEVRE DE.) *Le produit et le droit des communes, et autres biens; ou l'Encyclopédie rurale, économique et civile.* Paris, 1783-1787. 2 volumes in 3. 32, 280 pp.; (2), 281-530, xxxv, (3) pp.; (4), 531-780, 28 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, green labels with gilt lettering, rubbed and worn, one joint repaired, others with short splits.

€ 600

Cf.: Musset-Pathay 1587; Kress S.5007 (first part only with slightly different title); cf.: Goldsmiths 12387; INED 2526, 2528; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 284; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli. Second edition, first published in 1782. This second edition is very rare with the almost always lacking supplement. The first edition had 530 pages, this edition is substantially augmented. Agriculture is considered as the most important factor of economic wealth, hence the necessity to improve agriculture through better legislation and political instruments. The supplement is entitled: "Traité d'économie politique, embrassant toutes ses branches, ou les intérêts de la population, de l'agriculture, des arts, du commerce, de la navigation, des finances, de la justice, du militaire et de la politique, à concilier pour la richesse et la prospérité de l'Etat et des citoyens. Suite annoncée, du produit et droit des communes et autres biens, ou dernière partie du Traité" The last 28 pages form a "Dernier supplément", dated again 1783, and contains: "Dernier de règlement pour les communes et terres vagues, et qu'il en soit enfin tiré parti."

90 LA METTRIE, (J.O.) DE. *Oeuvres philosophiques.* Nouvelle édition, corrigée et augmentée. A Berlin, 1775. 3 volumes. iv, 296 pp.; (4), 270, (1) pp.; 150 pp. 8vo. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled edges, spines a bit discoloured, a bit scuffed.

€ 500

Stoddard 70; Quépat 191; Drujon, p. 289; Peignot, i, 311; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 767; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 493.

Julien Offray de La Mettrie (1709-1751), French physician and philosopher. He was one of the first to develop a materialistic doctrine. His outlook, however, was more vitalistic than mechanistic, since it attributed to matter the capacity of sensation and feeling—indeed all the powers that were hitherto attributed to the soul. La Mettrie's works were severely prosecuted in France and the author took refuge in Holland, where he also raised opposition. In 1784 he had to leave for Berlin, where he continued to work with the protection of Frederic the Great. 'Long neglected after his death, La Mettrie has been recognized since the latter part of the nineteenth century as one of the major forerunners of modern materialism. His nonreductive form of materialism may be regarded as an early version of a theory that is widely advocated at the present time by, among others, Ernest Nagel and various American naturalists; and his view that human beings can be fruitfully

considered as a certain type of machine has obvious similarities to the principles underlying the science of cybernetics' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, iv, pp. 381-382). 'La Mettrie's whole concern with pathology indicates a liberal and reformist attitude in that age of generally illiberal and disordered institutions' (R.J. White, *The Anti-Philosophers. A Study of the Philosophes in Eighteenth-century France.*)

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

€ 300

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

First edition.

'Ce livre est surtout remarquable par la justesse de ses prévisions et par son excellente appréciation des institutions les plus favorables au développement de la prospérité publique lorsque M. de Laborde publia cet exposé des avantages de l'esprit 'association', riche de faits et plein d'aperçus lumineux sur les véritables sources de la puissance industrielle et politique des Etats' (Blanqui, *Histoire de l'Économie politique*, ii, p. 295). "This work develops the advantages to a community of the spirit of association in all its branches: industrial association to assist production; military association to secure possession; the advantages of credit associations; benevolent, scientific, literary associations, etc. It is interesting as marking the ideas of association current at the time before protection was advocated so strongly (.....) and before, on the other hand, socialism and communism were as prominent as they are now" (Palgrave ii, p. 514).

92 (LAMOÏTHE, ALEXIS DE & SIMON-ANTOINE-DELPHIN.) Coutumes du ressort du Parlement de Guienne; Avec un Commentaire pour l'intelligence du texte; & les Arrests rendus en interprétation; Par deux Avocats au même Parlement. Tome I [-Tome II.] A Bordeaux, Chez les frères Labottière, 1768-1769. Two volumes. (4), lxvi, 480, (10) pp.; xii, (2), 482, (6, errata & privilege du Roi) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, rubbed and some scratches, marbled edges.

€ 850

Gouron & Terrin 549; Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, 509; Camus 1205 (2); Conlon 68:158.

First edition.

Important work containing, after the "Avant-propos historique": Anciennes Coutumes de Bordeaux; Les Coutumes de la Vila de Bordeu; Coutumes générales de la ville de Bordeaux, sénéchaussée de Guienne et pays bourdelois. The second volume contains "Arrêts et dissertations en interprétation de la Coutume de Bordeaux", and various other relevant texts. The second volume contains a very extensive "Table des Matières" for both volumes (p. 427-end).

"On a donné, dans ce recueil, d'anciennes coutumes qui n'avaient pas encore été imprimées. Les commentaires sont estimés" (Camus). - Handwritten ex-libris on title-pages.

93 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) *l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques*. A Londres, Chez J. Nourse, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint, 1767. (2), vii, (1, Fautes à Corriger), 511, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, paper label in upper compartment of spine, marbled edges.

€ 4000

Weulersse, i, p. xxviii; Kress 6475; Goldsmiths 10269; Higgs 3979; INED 2794; Einaudi 3307 (the 8vo edition in 2 volumes).

First edition, the rare 4to edition.

The rare 4to edition by 'the ablest expositor of this (the physiocratic) system' (McCulloch). Adam Smith and Diderot praised it among many others, Catherina II of Russia invited the author to her court, and according to Palgrave, the work was at the time considered more highly than *l'Esprit des Loix* by some contemporaries. It provoked Voltaire's *l'Homme aux quarante écus* and Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux Philosophes économistes*. Schumpeter lists this work as the second text-book of physiocrat orthodoxy (the first being Mirabeau's *Philosophie rurale*). - Corners a bit bumped, a large armorial plate on the front paste-down, copy from the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek, Schloss Eferding, small stamp on title reading 'Aus Schloss Haus 1893', a very nice copy with large margins.

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

€ 150

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

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

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

€ 275

Bourgeois & André 1974; Lindsay & Neu 5490; Welsh, 993; BMSTC, *French books 1601-1700*, D.689. Second edition, first published in 1613 as 'Discours pour la sureté de la vie et de l'état des rois'.

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

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

96 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.

Original edition.

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. - Slightly spotted.

97 LETTRE du Parlement de Provence au Roi, sur le commerce des bleds, présentée au Roi le 18 Décembre 1768. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1768). 46 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 375

Higgs 4368; Goldsmiths 10430; Conlon 68:286; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

Includes: "Arrêt de la Cour du Parlement de Dauphiné sur le commerce des grains" (page 36, not dated), and "Très-humbles et très-respectueuses supplications des États de la province de Languedoc au Roi, sur le commerce des grains", (pages 37-46, dated December 1768). Entirely of physiocratic vein, and of course in favour of free trade of grains. All three sections were partly analysed and partly reprinted by Dupont de Nemours in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1769. - Very rare.

98 LINGUET, (S.N.H.) L'impôt territorial, ou la dime royale, avec tous ses avantages. Londres, 1787. 88 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 300

Kress B.1266 (other edition); Goldsmiths 13454 (other edition); Einaudi 3412 (other edition); INED 2915 (other edition); Stourm, pp. 145-146 (other edition).

One of three editions from the same year, no priority has been established.

The French crown faced bankruptcy when the Controller-General, Calonne, presented a financial scheme to end the crisis. The keystone in his program was a tax to be levied on all property owners without discrimination of estate. Calonne also proposed liberating commerce in grains from all internal tariffs. When Calonne was unable to pass this in the Assembly of Notables, he was replaced by Loménie de Brienne. 'Linguet lent the support of his publicity to the Calonne property tax and published this work just after the Notables had turned down Calonne's master plan. (.....) Linguet viewed it as a means by which the government, provisioned in grains, could compete with entrepreneurs, control the market price of wheat, and in that way guarantee the lives of an impoverished and progressively more restless population of dispossessed persons. Linguet saw the unpopular tax program as a key government stratagem for warding off two spectres: bankruptcy and a people's revolution' (D. Gay Levy, *The Ideas and Careers of Simon-Nicolas-Henri Linguet*, p. 240). - Name on title.

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

€ 300

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

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

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

100 LOCKE, (J.) Oeuvres diverses de Monsieur Jean Locke. A Rotterdam, Chez Fritsch et Böhm, 1710. Title printed in red and black and with charming title vignette depicting a seating Minerva with books and press. (8), xcix, (1), 468 pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, paper label on spine, some staining on label, some spots on cover but a bright and very fine copy.

€ 650

Yolton 372; Attig 868.

First French edition.

This first French edition contains the first appearance in French of Locke's *Epistola de tolerantia*. This edition contains furthermore: Le Clerc's *Eloge*, Locke's Latin epitaph, the *Conduct of the Understanding*, *Discours sur les Miracles*, *Méthode nouvelle de dresser des recueils*, *Mémoires pour servir à la vie d'Antoine Ashley, Comte de Shaftesbury*.

The work is modelled after the *Posthumus Works* of 1706 but printing the first French translation of the 'toleration' letter from the Latin edition instead of the incomplete fourth letter, and omitting the 'Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion'.

Locke defends religious toleration in general, marking it as separate from the concerns of civil magistrates as a private and personal matter. Locke however advocates that toleration is to be withheld from religious groups who deny it to others. His view was of course supported by his experiences in France, where the persecution of the Huguenots had reached extremes between 1679 and 1685. - Very good copy, uncut.

101 (LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, E.C.) Compte rendu au Roi, au mois de mars 1788, et publié par ses ordres. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1788. (2), xiv, 183 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, paper covered boards, green corners, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt lettering, a bit faded, yellow edges.

€ 350

Cf.: Kress S.5177 (listed again under S.5185 but without the preliminaries); not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 2245; Stourm, p. 143-145; not in Sabin; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in JFBL.

Rare first edition.

Very important 'compte rendu' by the successor of Calonne. Although the figures given for the year 1788 are only provisional, they are still very interesting to consult, especially for the accompanying notes. Pp. 75-76 offer details on the 'créance sur les États-Unis de l'Amérique' amounting to 41.100.000 livres plus 1.600.000 livres of interest over the year 1787.

102 (LONGUE, L.P. DE.) *Les princesses malabares, ou le célibat philosophique.* Ouvrage intéressant et curieux avec des notes historiques et critiques. A Andrinople, Chez Thomas Franco, 1734. (12), 201, (3) pp. 12mo in 6's. Contemporary marbled calf, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, slightly damaged at head and foot of spine, a bit rubbed.

€ 500

Hartig, p. 46 (according to Hartig the work has also been attributed to Lenglet du Fresnoy and to P. Quesnel); Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, ii, p. 53; Cioranescu 40825; Weller, ii, p. 97; not in Negley; not in Trousson; not in Valette; not in Gove; not in Versins.

First edition.

The key to the author is given by Drujon in his *Livres à clef* (vol. ii, 808-809). Allegorical and satirical utopia, especially satirizing religious history. 'Écrites dans un style métaphorique rempli d'énigmes et d'allégories, les pensées de Longue sont assez difficilement saisissables. Chronologie critique des principaux systèmes religieux qui ont 'tyranisé le genre humain' (INED).

All the names are anagrams: at the end one finds three pages giving the key to the names. The work was prohibited after its publication and burnt by 'Arrêt du Parlement du 31 décembre 1734'. - Some slight browning.

103 LOUVOIS, (M. LE TELLIER), DE. *Lettre à Monsieur de Sourdis, sur la prise de Mons.* (Drop-head title). (At end:) Bordeaux, Simon de la Court, (1691). 3, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Folded leaf.

€ 150

Not in Bourgeois & André.

'Il y a cinq jours que le Prince d'Orange est arrivé à Hall avec une armée que l'on publie de quatre-vingts mille hommes.....' On the capture of Mons, the arrival of the Prince of Orange with the promise of liberating Mons but not doing very much which provokes the remark: "Il semble qu'il ne soit venu là que pour augmenter la Gloire de Sa Majesté." The letter is dated: Au Camp devant Mons, ce 9. Avril 1691. The capture of Mons was part of the complicated war of the League of Augsburg, Louvois the secretary of state for war under Louis XIV of France and his most influential minister in the period 1677-91. He contributed importantly to the reorganization of the French army, making it the most powerful and well organized in Europe.- Small slip torn off from the top of the pages, however, leaving sufficient margin.

104 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.

€ 300

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.

105 LYONNE, (H.) DE. Mémoires au Roy, interceptez par ceux de la garnison de Lille. Le Sr. Héron, courier du Cabinet les portant de l'armée à Paris. No place (Bruxelles, Foppens), 1668. (4), 76 pp. 12mo. 19th-century polished calf, spine richly gilt, gilt triple fillet on both sides, all edges gilt.

€ 350

Bourgeois & André 3909; Willems 2040; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, L1488.

First edition, a very nice copy.

The memoirs of Lyonne with annotations by Michel le Tellier, concerning the war of Devolution between France and Spain. The war was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (or Aachen). At the end a letter of Ernest, landgrave of Hesse, assuring the King of his lasting devotion, and the text of the peace treaty with Portugal (March 1667). - Copy from the library of Jacques Vieillard with bookplate and Bruno Monnier, with bookplate. A very fine copy.

106 MABLY, (G. BONNOT) DE. Le droit public de l'Europe, fondé sur les traités. Nouvelle édition. A Genève et se trouve à Paris, Chez Bailly, 1776. 3 volumes. xii, 525, (1) pp.; iv, 563, (1) pp.; iv, 507, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, slightly worn.

€ 400

Camus 246; Tchémertzine-Scheler, iv, 247.

Re-issue of the third and best edition (1764), which was greatly augmented and revised and expanded into three volumes compared to the editions published in 1746 and 1748.

' Mably had assembled summaries of the major international treaties and agreements of the past century. This was published, with the explanatory notes, in two volumes in 1746, as *Le Droit public de l'Europe*, It consists of résumés and citations, together with a considerable explanatory apparatus, of the chief international treaties and agreements among the major European powers, from Westphalia onwards. As such, the first edition of the *Droit public* is a virtual history of international relations from 1648 to 1740. (.....) Mably's handbook was a model of clarity and rational exposition, and it met with instant success, not only in France, but abroad as well' (Johnson Kent Wright, *A Classical Republican in Eighteenth-Century France. The Political Thought of Mably*, pp. 36-37.) - Stamped ex-libris Emile Duvernoy on titles.

107 MANUSCRIPT - ORBIS PIUS ou le monde religieux jusqu'à 1790 inclus. No place, first half of the 19th-century. 1921, (1), (36) pp. Folio. Contemporary half black morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine a bit rubbed, somewhat damaged at head and foot, corners bumped.

€ 600

Contains an alphabetical listing of places in Europe where upto 1790 had been various ecclesiastical bodies (abbeys, dioceses, chapters etc.) sometimes with details of their history, organisation and eventual suppression during the French Revolution. Having arrived at the entry 'Rome' a chronological list of all popes has been inserted, as well as a chronological list of popes, councils, religious orders, heretics, remarkable events and personalities of the history of the church. This history is divided in 10 epochs, the tenth starting with the French Revolution. At the 'S' of Saints, a calendar of Saints is inserted listing a saint for every day of the year. From page 1243 onward a calculation of archbishopric, bishopric and abbatial revenues has been made. As last part is added a description in verse of the earth: 'voyage autour du monde en vers artificiels'. It seems as if the writer tries to reconstruct the world of the late 18th century. But some questions remain: The writer knows of the death of Pope Pius VI in 1799 but mentions only twelve French parlements, omitting Nancy which was added in 1775 as the thirteenth after the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766. He does not refer to France's departemental division (1789), listing only the old gouvernements. From the description of Africa one can infer that the mid-19th century discoveries of Livingstone a.o. have not yet penetrated common world views: only the north eastern region and coastal areas are mentioned, and the mysterious kingdom of Monomotapa. Based on these facts we date the manuscript somewhere between 1800 and 1850.

108 MANUSCRIPT (INDIA) - MEMOIRE sur l'Inde. Mémoire sur l'insurrection de l'Inde anglaise, rédigé par le révérend Père Benoît, missionnaire à la résidence de Poonah, capitale de l'Empire des Marattes. Imprimé à Pékin en janvier 1909 (sic), avec approbation du R.P. Hieronyme Martin, supérieur général de la mission. Manuscript from the early 19th-century. (2, blank), 17, (1 blank) pp. Small 4to. Sewn.

€ 850

Early 19th-century manuscript dealing with the revolt of the three great Maratta powers at Poona, Nagpur and Indore. The Treaty of Poona of 1817 riveted yet closer the chains of dependence upon the paramount power (Encycl. Britannica). This third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818) was the final and decisive conflict between the British East India Company (EIC) and the Maratha Empire in India. The war left the Company in control of most of India. Written in a small but legible hand, with many corrections.

According to the previous owner, the manuscript originates from the archives of Pierre Marc Gaston de Levis, and is very likely in his hand, although there is a note on the first page reading '2me copie'.

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

€ 800

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

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

'Droit criminel. Relation entre la situation économique d'un état et la délinquance. Un chapitre sur les délits contre les moeurs; moyens de prévenir les crimes qui naissent du dérèglement social.' (INED). Marat here argues, among other things, that the king is merely the first minister of the law; he speaks only in its name and, should he exceed his legitimate power, may justly be resisted by his people. (See for an analysis: Louis R. Gottschalk, *Jean Paul Marat. A Study in Radicalism*, pp. 22-24). Marat's treatise is divided into four parts. The first one, a discussion of the general principles of criminal laws shows him to be a follower of Beccaria, whose treatise *Dei delitti e delle Pene* (1764) had revolutionized penal law. In the second chapter he classifies crimes and punishments, then considers different forms of proof, and in the fourth and last section presents the rules of judicial procedure. Comparisons with the legal codes of other countries, amongst them Japan and Russia, help to illustrate his enlightened viewpoint. Marat maintains that the rate of delinquency within a society depends on its economic situation. This outline of criminal law was partly incorporated into the penal code adopted by the Emperor Joseph II. Jean-Paul Marat (1743-1793), radical, editor, Montagnard deputy to the National Convention. He was one of the foremost radicals of the Revolution, notorious for his denunciations of conspirators, his calls for popular violence, and his advocacy of a dictatorship.

110 MATHON DE LA COUR, (C.J.) Par quelles causes et par quels degrés les loix de Lycurgue se sont altérées chez les Lacédémoniens jusqu'à ce qu'elles ayent été anéanties. Dissertation qui a remporté le prix dans l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres, le 28 avril 1767. Avec des notes contenant les principaux traits de l'histoire de Lacédémone. Par M. Mathon de la Cour le Fils. A Lyon, & se trouve A Paris, Chez Durand, et Vallat-la-Chapelle, 1767. (6), 100, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine, marbled boards.

€ 300

Conlon 67:1083.

First edition.

Lichtenberger, *Le socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, cites this work, which contains a rough outline for a larger work the author planned, but which never appeared. There were at this period in history many discussions about the political systems of Antiquity, and the 'amis de l'égalité' especially admired Sparta: Sparta was utopia which became reality: no more 'yours and mine' but 'un partage égal des terres parmi les citoyens, et de bannir entièrement de Sparte le luxe, l'avarice, les procès,

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

€ 900

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

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

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

112 MEERMAN, GERARD. *Origines Typographicae*. Den Haag, Nicolaus van Daalen; Parijs, Guilaume François de Bure jr.; Londen, Thomas Wilcox, 1765. With 2 portraits, 1 folding table, 1 double-page engraving, 9 full-page engravings and 1 text illustration. 2 volumes in 1. xii, 260 pp.; iv, 310, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt decorated spine with raised bands and red label, covers slightly worn.

€ 900

Bigmore-Wyman 32-33.

First edition.

Famous work on the origins of bookprinting, the discovery of which Meerman attributes to his compatriot Laurenz Coster. It deals with the early beginnings of printing at Haarlem, Mainz and Strassburg, etc. and quotes a great number of important sources and authorities. The chief part of the second volume is occupied by: *Documenta et testimonia Typographica*, 97 in number, and quoted in full. No less than five excellent indexes facilitate the consultation of this important source-book. 'An erudite and excellent work, and deservedly held in estimation by bibliographers' (Dibdin).

113 MEMOIRE signifié pour les jurés en charge & communauté des maîtres brodeurs & chasubliers de la ville & fauxbourgs de Paris, intimés. Contre Denis Portier, Louise Pineau veuve Duport; Marie-Magdelaine Lebray veuve Dimanche; Nicole Chatellus femme Buisseux; tous ouvriers et ouvrières sans qualité, travaillant des arts de broderie en or et en argent dans le fauxbourg Saint-Antoine, appellans des saisis sur eux faites. Et encore, contre les Dames religieuses de l'Abbaye Saint-Antoine intervenantes; et Jean-Baptiste Foin maître brodeur. (Drop-head title). (At end:) (Paris), Imprimerie de D'Houry père, 1755. With engraved head-piece. - (Followed by:) REPONSE au Mémoire signifié le 22 Juillet 1755. Pour les Jurés en charge & Communauté des maîtres brodeurs, chasubliers de la ville & fauxbourgs de Paris, intimés. Contre la veuve Duport et consorts, ouvriers sans qualité, travaillans des arts de broderie en or et en argent dans le fauxbourg Saint-Antoine, appellans. Les Dames religieuses du fauxbourg Saint-Antoine, intervenantes et appellantes. Et Jean-Baptiste Foin, l'un des maîtres de la Communauté, intervenant. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de D'Houry père, 1755. With engraved head-piece. 2 pieces in 1 volume. 12 pp.; 6 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 250

First piece spotted, at end of both: Monsieur l'Abbé Macé, Rapporteur, Gillet des Aulnois, Procureur

Deals with the question 'si le Privilege de s'établir dans le Fauxbourg Saint-Antoine, pour y exercer publiquement toutes sortes de Métiers, sans être obligés de se faire recevoir Maîtres, peut s'étendre jusqu'à ceux, qui travaillent les matières d'or & d'argent.'

- The second piece is in folio but each page has been folded to match the binding. Contemporary annotations on the first page.

114 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE & F. QUESNAY.) *L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population*. Avignon, Hambourg, 1756-1761. 10 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red edges.

€ 700

The *L'Ami des Hommes* is known for its great number of editions published in the years after 1756. Numerous editions in 4, 7 or 8 volumes can be found in both Kress and Goldsmiths.

I-III: *L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population*. A Avignon, 1756. With engraved frontispiece. 431, (1) pp.; 578, (2) pp.; 577, (1) pp.

IV: *L'Ami des Hommes. Quatrième Partie. Précis de l'Organisation, ou Mémoire sur les États Provinciaux*. No place, 1758. (8), 285, (1) pp.

V: *L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la Quatrième Partie*. No place, 1758. *Réponse aux Objections contre le Mémoire sur les États Provinciaux*. (2), 313, (1) pp. *Questions intéressantes sur la Population, l'agriculture et le commerce* 150, (2) pp.

VI: *L'Ami des Hommes. Cinquième Partie. Mémoire sur l'Agriculture* Envoyé à la très-louable Société d'Agriculture de Berne, Avec l'Extrait des six premiers Livres du Corps complet d'Oeconomie Rustique de feu M. Thomas Hale. No place, 1760. 300 (misnumbered 298), (6) pp.

VII: *L'Ami des Hommes. Sixième Partie. Réponse à l'Essai sur les Ponts et Chaussées, la Voierie et les Corvées*. No place, 1760. (4), 228, (2) pp.

VIII: *L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la VI. Partie. Tableau Oeconomique avec ses Explications*. No place, 1760. With 6 folding engraved tables. (4), 228, (4) pp.

IX: *Théorie de l'Impôt*. No place, 1761. viii, 422 pp.

X: *L'Ami des Hommes. Nouvelle édition, augmentée des Lettres sur les Corvées et les Milices. Huitième Partie. Lettres pour servir de suite à l'Ami des Hommes. Huitième Partie*. A Hambourg, Chez Chrétien Hérold, 1760. Title printed in red and black. (4), 104 pp.

115 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE.) *Mémoire concernant l'utilité des États provinciaux, relativement à l'autorité royale, aux finances, au bonheur et à l'avantage des peuples*. A Rome, apud Laurentem Carabioni, 1750. 54 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, spine damaged at head and foot, covers spotted and scratched.

€ 800

INED 3203; Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, p. xi and pp. 10-18; Weulersse xx; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Conlon 50:792.

First edition.

In a much enlarged form and with quite some changes in the principal ideas, it was re-edited in 1758 and published again in the editions of the *Ami des Hommes*, under a slightly different title.

'C'était la préfiguration de ces assemblées territoriales prônées plus tard par Necker et que les notables adopteront en 1787' (De Castries, *Mirabeau*). - A trifle waterstained.

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

€ 1750

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

Scarce first edition.

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

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

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

€ 800

Kress B.4568; INED 323obis; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Ouvrage principal de Mondénard. Celui-ci, émigré en Angleterre, le publia anonymement à son retour. Conservateur, farouche défenseur de la propriété et de la grande culture, il s'en prend aux excès de la Révolution mais accepte quelques-uns de ses principes. Idées justes, notamment sur les rapports entre la machine et l'emploi' (INED). The first volume deals with political science; volume two with population and economics, the colonies and slavery, agriculture and commerce; the third volume deals with finances, mendicity and prisons. The work was published on the occasion of the peace of Amiens with the hope of establishing a rapprochement between France and England. It is interesting to note that the absence of a commercial agreement with the peace of Amiens is considered to be one of the causes of its failure within little more than a year and that Mondénard deals with the subject of economics and commerce in relation to the peace of Amiens (see: Coquelin & Guillaumin, vol. 2, p. 199, and the *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France, 1799-1815*, p. 16). - Some scribbling on half-title of first volume, handwritten name and date on title of first volume.

118 MONTELATICI, U. Ragionamento sopra i mezzi più necessari per far rifiorire l'Agricoltura Colla relazione dell'erba orobanche detta volgarmente succiamele del celebre Pier Antonio Micheli. Con un discorso di Antonio Genovesi sopra il vero fine delle Lettere e Scienze. Il tutto dedicato al Signor Bartolomeo Intieri. In Napoli, per Giovanni di Simone, 1753. cxi, (1), 104 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, a bit rubbed, front edges shaved.

€ 900

Einaudi 3992; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 293; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli; not in Higgs.

First published in 1752, this is the very rare and important second edition, which contains the first edition of the important *Discorso sopra il vero fine delle arti e delle scienze* by Antonio Genovesi.

"It is significant that the first work which Genovesi wrote in 1753, *Discorso sopra il vero fine delle arti e delle scienze*, was an introduction to Ubaldo Montelatici's *Ragionamento* The latter had first appeared in 1752. Montelatici, after a long career as a teacher in the monasteries of his order, had returned to Florence in 1747 and enthusiastically devoted himself to agriculture. The *Ragionamento* was to be the inspiration for the *Accademia dei Georgofili* which was founded in 1753. (.....) Genovesi's introduction added a great deal to the Tuscan agronomist's proposal. It has indeed been seen as a manifesto of the southern Enlightenment and a work, making allowances for scale, comparable to d'Alembert's preface to the *Encyclopédie*, with which it had much in common - the references to Bacon, the criticism of abstract scholarship with the exaltation of the technical and political value of culture and the constant appeal to reason and experience. His program for the general good of the State was one with his theoretical premises: the need to increase the active population, to prevent the clergy from living idle lives, to improve the standard of living and working conditions of those doing manual jobs, to develop among young people an awareness of economics and technology, to encourage the setting up of an agrarian academy whose branches would reach out to the provinces introducing and spreading new ideas and to improve customs through rational forms of education" (D. Carpanetto & G. Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason 1685-1789*, p. 254).

The dedication to Bartolomeo Intieri is also interesting: he was a Florentine intellectual who looked after the economic interests of the Corsini in the southern Kingdom and who was to be one of the major figures in the early southern Enlightenment providing a link between Naples and Florence.

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

€ 300

Conlon 70: 373.

First edition.

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

120 MOT D'ORDRE, LE. Rédacteur en chef: Henri Rochefort. 3 Février 1871-20 Mai 1871. Paris, 1871. 86 nrs. Large folio. Modern half cloth.

€ 1500

Del Bo, *La Comune di Parigi*, p. 37; Lemonnyer, *Les Journaux de Paris*, p. 51; Le Quillec, 1784.

All published.

Le Mot d'Ordre was suppressed by General Vinoy on March 12 (nr 36) and reappeared on April 1. It was of radical-republican tendency and ceased publication at the end of the Paris Commune. On March 2 and 3 no issue appeared due to the Prussians who had entered Paris. Nr 27 is present in original state as well as in the second edition which appeared on the same day but in the evening. It was the only number to appear in two editions. For the editor see: Maitron, *Dictionnaire Biographique du Mouvement Ouvrier Français*, vol. 9.

121 NAVIER, (L.H.M.) De l'exécution des travaux publics, et particulièrement des concessions. A Paris, Chez Carilian-Goeury, 1832. (4), 31, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn, no cover, an uncut copy.

€ 125

Offprint from the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*. The author studies the relationship between price and utility of public works (bridges, canals, roads, railroads, etc.)

122 (NECKER, J.) Eloge de Jean-Baptiste Colbert, discours qui a remporté le prix de l'Académie Française, en 1773. Paris, J.B. Brunet & Demonville, 1773. - (Preceded by:) CHAMFORT, (S.R.N.) DE. Eloge de Molière. Discours qui a remporté le prix de l'Académie Française en 1769. Paris, Ve. Regnard & Demonville, 1769. - (Followed by:) LA HARPE, (J.F.) DE. La navigation. Ode qui a remporté le prix de l'Académie Française, en 1773. Paris, J.B. Brunet & Demonville, 1773. - (Followed by:) LE BEAU. Eloge de M. le comte d'Argenson, lu à la rentrée de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres. A Paris, Chez Panckoucke, 1765. 4 works bound in 1 volume. (8), 135 pp.; 15, (3) pp.; 14 pp.; 30 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt coat of arms of Aurengre on both sides, slightly worn and bumped.

€ 700

First work: INED 3360; Conlon 73:1090; Kress 6958; Goldsmiths 10954; Higgs 5713; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'It has been noted that Necker retired from active direction of his bank in 1772. From that date his goal was evidently a career in the government. The appearance a year later of his *Eloge de Colbert* was widely recognized as his bid for the post of finance minister, as well as his reform program if appointed. He entered the book in competition for the prize of eloquence annually offered by the Académie française. The Academy conferred the prize on the *Eloge de Colbert* after it was read to them by d'Alembert in August 1773. (.....) the *Eloge de Colbert* is an important document in Necker's political and ministerial career. It provides an introduction to the themes he was to expound later. It also indicates the nature of his ambition, for he unveiled himself in it' (Robert D. Harris, *Necker. Reform Statesman of the Ancien Régime*, pp. 47ff.)

- Handwritten name in blank outer margin of title-page.

Second work: Conlon 69:648.

First edition.

Third work: Conlon 73:950.

First edition.

Fourth work: Conlon 65:962.

First edition.

- For the coat of arms on the binding see: Olivier, xi, pl. 1106.

123 (NORTHLEIGH, J.) *Parlamentum pacificum, ou Le parlement pacifique*. Imprimé par la permission du Comte de Sunderland, président du Conseil. Traduit de l'Anglois. Suivant la copie imprimée à Londres, Chez M. Turner, 1688. (4), 164 pp. 12mo. Modern calf, spine gilt (imitation of 18th-century binding).

€ 300

Halkett & Laing, iv, 302.

First French edition (?).

French edition of *Parlamentum Pacificum, or the Happy Union of King and People in an healing Parliament* (London 1688), ingenious, smartly written defence of James II and his policy of religious toleration. It provoked three answers in Dutch. John Northleigh (1657-1705) was an adherent of James II, and wrote ably in his defence. For many years he practised at Exeter, but apparently devoted more attention to polemical theology than to his profession (he was a physician). He was an ardent supporter of the Church of England, and distinguished himself by various writings against the independants and presbyterians. - Slightly waterstained in places.

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

€ 300

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

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

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

126 (PHILLIP, A.) *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island; compiled from Authentic Papers, which have been obtained from the several Departments to which are added, the Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall, with an account of their New Discoveries.* London, Printed for John Stockdale, 1789. With engraved title, portrait-frontispiece, 46 plates, 7 folding charts, advertisement leaf at end. (4), (3)-6, (2, errata + blank), viii, (12, A list of the subscribers; list of the plates), x, 289, lxxiv, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, somewhat rubbed, joints starting to split and a bit loosening, damaged at head of spine but a sound copy.

€ 2500

Ferguson 47; Hill, p. 233.

First edition, page 122 misnumbered 221, and the early state of the Kangaroo plate (spelled Kangooroo).

'Phillip was given the task of founding a convict settlement in Australia, and became the first governor of New South Wales. Reaching Botany Bay in 1788, via Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope, Phillip decided that the site was unsatisfactory and sailed to Port Jackson, where he founded the city named Sydney, after Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, secretary of state.' (Hill). It is based mainly on Phillip's earliest report to the Government on the Colony, and the reports of other members of the First Fleet. The actual compiler is not known, but he must have had access to the official documents as it is a very accurate account. The present work is the basic source book and the first in order of importance for the history of Australia and no collection can be complete without a copy. - Internally a very good copy, some faint offsetting, generous margins, small tear without loss in D2 and Bb3. Copy with the bookplate of Lady Evelyn.

127 (PIERRE DE SAINT-JOSEPH.) *Catéchisme des partisans, ou résolution théologiques touchant l'imposition, levée & employ des finances. Dressé par demandes et responses, pour plus grande facilité.* Par R.P.D.P.D.S.J. Paris, Cardin Besogne, 1649. - (*Bound with:*) *SUITE du Catéchisme des partisans, ou des Résolutions théologiques, touchant l'imposition, levées & employ des finances.* Par M.I.B.D.E.T.E.R.O.D.P.M. Paris, 1649. 2 volumes in 1. 32 pp.; 32 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 350

Moreau 652; Kress 788; Goldsmiths 1019; INED 4055; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this very rare pamphlet offering thoughts on the power of the king in financial matters and on the organisation of the collecting of the taxes.

'Très remarquable pamphlet' (Moreau). See for an elaborate account of the man and his works *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique*, xii, 2e partie, col. 2042-2044. - Very rare, especially with the second part.

128 (PLUMART DE DANGEUL, L.J.) Remarques sur les avantages et les desavantages de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne, par rapport au commerce & aux autres sources de la puissance des états. Traduction de l'Anglois du chevalier John Nickolis. Troisième édition, augmentée d'un Essai sur la police & le commerce des grains [par Herbert.] Dresde (Paris), 1754. Title printed in red and black. vi, (8), 478 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands and red label with gilt lettering.

€ 450

Kress 5383; Goldsmiths 8918; Einaudi 4479; Higgs 744; INED 3607; not in Menger; Stourm, p. 98; Weulersse i, p. xix; Conlon 54:951.

The best and most complete edition augmented with *Essai sur la Police & le Commerce des Grains* by C.J. Herbert.

The work was published as being a translation, but was originally written in French by Louis Joseph Plumart de Dangeul, who used the pseudonym of J. Nickolis. 'D'Argenson admire beaucoup cet ouvrage, qu'il place même audessus de *l'Esprit des Lois* de Montesquieu' (Stourm) 'Mid-eighteenth-century populationism is best represented in the works of Plumard de Dangeul, Goyon de la Plambaine and Jaubert. Dangeul was concerned primarily to combat celibacy, the principal check (in his opinion) to population growth; for he looked upon such growth as a 'certain sign' of the 'health of the body politic', as a stimulator of agriculture and manufactures, and as a partial source of relief to the taxpayers (the cost of government being relatively fixed). 'The forces unfavorable to population growth operated more powerfully in some social classes than in others. Both the marriage rate and fertility within marriage were lower in the military class than in any other group; they increased in the following order: magistrates, financiers, merchants, artisans, comfortable laborers, and uncomfortable laborers. In general, Dangeul concluded, the French social system valued least and burdened most heavily the more useful classes, and thereby checked their increase and that of the population as a whole' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 82-86).

129 POLONCEAU, A.R. Observations sur les routes, suivis de propositions sur leur amélioration et sur leur entretien. A Paris, Chez Carillan-Goeury, Librairie des Ponts et Chaussées, et Delaunay, 1829. With two engraved plates. (4), 72 pp. 4to. Sewn in original printed covers, uncut.

€ 100

- A bit browned and spotted, pages 57-64 browned, stain in lower blank margin of the final pages.

130 (POTERAT, MARQUIS DE.) Observations politiques et morales de finance et de commerce. Ou examen approfondi d'un ouvrage de M. R***, de Geneve, sur l'emprunt et l'impot. A Lausanne, 1780. 235, (misnumbered 135), (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, gilt inside dentelles, spine gilt with red label and gilt lettering.

€ 950

Kress B.308; Goldsmiths 12044; Einaudi 4508; INED 3645; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 424.

First and only edition, a reply to Rillet de Saussure's *Lettres sur l'imprunt et l'impot*, 1779.

'Bonnes doctrines. L'auteur y attaque les emprunts avec une chaleur philosophique; mais il n'en appreciait pas les effets utiles dans des circonstances données' (Coquelin & Guillaumin).

'Economique et financier. Passages sur le luxe et son imposition; sur la nécessité de reculer l'âge minimum de la prononciation de voeux religieux; sur les successions collatérales' (INED).

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

€ 450

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

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

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

132 PROCES-VERBAL de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de Justice, Tenu par le Roi au Château de Versailles, le Jeudi 20 Septembre 1759. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1759. 16, 42 pp. 4to. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 300

This "Lit de Justice" was held to register the following (all present here):

EDIT du Roi, Portant suppression des Offices créés sur les Ports, Quais, Halles & Marchés de la ville de Paris, depuis le premier janvier 1727: Et suppression des Droits sur le Beurre, les Oeufs & le Fromage, établis par Edit du mois de décembre 1743. Donné à Versailles au mois de Septembre 1759. *Actes Royaux* 34802 (with the following item, the Tarif);

TARIF général Des Droits à percevoir en conséquence de l'Edit du mois de Septembre 1759; EDIT du Roi, Portant création de cent Receveurs des Rentes créés sur l'Hotel de ville de Paris, & autres Effets publics. Donné à Versailles au mois de Septembre 1759. *Actes Royaux* 34797; EDIT du Roi, Portant établissement d'une Subvention générale dans le Royaume, pour le soutien de la guerre, & l'acquittement de ces charges. Donné à Versailles au mois de Septembre 1759. *Actes Royaux* 34798;

DECLARATION du Roi, Pour la cessation des Séances du Parlement. Donné à Versailles le 20 Septembre 1759.

Bound with these texts are three engraved portraits: one of Louis, Dauphin de France, the second of G.-C. de Lamoignon, and the third of Louis XV.

In the *Actes Royaux* these are all separate texts, here they are continuously paginated and form the second part of 42 pages, strangely enough containing the first two texts twice, the second being exactly the same, the first newly set, without the headpiece, but textually identical.

These financial measures were all the result of the precarious financial situation of the French monarchy and the continued need for money due to the Seven Years' War. It forced the king to submit new financial measures, but his previous problems with the "Parlements" forced him also to introduce various economies in the royal household. When the magistrates issued remonstrances complaining about these impositions, the king employed the *lit de justice* to enforce these measures.

133 PROVENCE - REMONSTRANCES de la Cour des Comptes, Aides et Finances de Provence. Au Roi. No place, 1758. (2), 251, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 225

Conlon 58:388; Higgs 1762; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

On the role and the rights of the Cour des Comptes in matters of taxes and expenses of the Provence.

134 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.

€ 900

First edition.

'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). 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.

135 QUESNAY, F. *Essai phisique sur l'oeconomie animale*. A Paris, Chez Guillaume Cavelier, 1736. (8), lvi, (20), 296, (16) pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, worn and rubbed.

€ 900

Kress S.3524; Goldsmiths 7346; not in Einaudi; *Francois Quesnay et la Physiocratie*, i, p.207 & 302. First edition of what was to become Quesnay's most important contribution to new ideas on property and the 'droit naturel', which, however, were exposed in the later edition. 'Quesnay began his career as a surgeon, particularly with respect on bleeding techniques. In 1736 he published *l'Essai physique sur l'oeconomie animale*, his first major work' (Palgrave).

It is generally agreed that Quesnay's fysiological studies formed the basis for his later economic studies, showing the ulterior development of his practical philosophy or, which is the same for Quesnay, of his economic philosophy. The present work has a much broader view than Quesnay's other medical books which merely dealt with problems of the medical practice. 'The 'Essai physique' is [...] an examination of the necessary scientific basis. With great honesty he exerts himself to assess the results of contemporary knowledge in the field of chemistry, fysiology and the mental sciences'. - **Verso of last page handwritten annotations signed Jacques Labarthe.** Occasional spotting. Bound in a publisher's catalogue of 4 pp.

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

€ 200

Moreau 2967; not in Welsh.

First edition.

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

137 RAPINE, F. *Recueil très-exact et curieux de tout ce qui s'est fait & passé de singulier & mémorable en l'Assemblée générale des Estats tenus à Paris en l'année 1614 & particulièrement en chacune séance du Tiers Ordre. Avec le Cahier dudit Ordre, & autres pièces concernans le mesme sujet*. A Paris, au Palais, 1651. (8), 564, 256 pp. 4to. Contemporary limp vellum, lower corner of front cover damaged, some general rubbing.

€ 500

Bourgeois & André, 3278; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, R-177.

Rare original edition of this important work dealing with the Estates General of 1614, the last to be held under the Ancien Régime.

Indispensable and very important source, Rapine as 'avocat du Roi au présidial de Saint-Pierre le Moustier et député aux Etats-Généraux a été un témoin oculaire. Son livre donne des détails précis et très nombreux sur les délibérations du tiers: le récit est complété par la reproduction de textes, décisions, harangues, etc. Source de premier ordre' (Bourgeois-André). - Exceptional copy with the pages 49/50 and 471/472 in both cancelled and uncanceled state (bound between the pp. 56/57).

138 RECUEIL des pièces et mémoires concernant le règlement à faire entre la juridiction de la conservation de Lyon, & les juridictions consulaires. A Paris, Chez P.G. Le Mercier, 1759. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) MEMOIRES et Pieces au Conseil de sa Majesté, Pour les Juridictions Consulaires & les Chambres de Commerce du Royaume, concernant la Déclaration du 7 Avril 1759. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de P.G. Le Mercier, 1766. Two works in one volume. 4, 180, lxxii, 4, 4 pp.; 8, (also numbered 242)-328, (also numbered 56)-164 (also numbered 196)-212 (also numbered 288)-306 (also numbered 168)-190 pp.; 1-56 (also numbered 328)-397, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, some damage to foot of spine, corners worn and bumped, some staining to binding, small damage to upper band.

€ 900

First work: Conlon 59:417.

First edition.

Contains: Exposition du sujet de la consultation. - Mémoire pour les officiers de la Conservation de Lyon & Avis des députés du commerce sur ce Mémoire. - Projet de la déclaration proposé par les députés. - Observations de MM. de Lyon sur ce projet, & réponse à ces observations. - Projet de déclaration fourni par MM. de Lyon, & réfutation de ce projet. - Consultation. - Pièces justificatives.

Second work: Kress 6362; Conlon 66:321; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

Important collection, containing many memoirs from numerous Chambers of Commerce, not published elsewhere. At the end of the *Avertissement* is the following announcement: 'Le lecteur est prié de n'avoir aucun égard aux chiffres des pages, quelques circonstances survenues depuis l'impression de l'ouvrage, ont exigé un nouvel ordre dans les pièces, & ont interverti celui des chiffres'.

Contains, among others: Représentations des six Corps des Négocians de Paris - Représentations des Juridictions Consulaires de Paris - Mémoire des Syndics de la Chambre de Commerce de Normandie - Premier Avis de MM. les Députés du Commerce - Second Avis de MM. les Députés du Commerce - Mémoire des Prieur & Juge-Consuls de Rouen - Mémoire des Prieur & Controlleur des Bourges Communes de Toulouse & de Montpellier - Projet de Déclaration - etc. etc.

139 REGLEMENT concernant la navigation des bâtimens neutres, En temps de Guerre. Du 26 juillet 1778. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie royale, 1778. 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Aims to protect the rights of neutral ships and of neutral countries without damaging French interests: ships may be searched for contraband and if found, it should be taken. But the ship and its remaining cargo should remain untouched and allowed to leave. If a ship is stopped at sea and it is noted that papers are thrown into the water the ship is taken regardless of its cargo, regardless of who threw the papers into the waters, etc.; if consignment notes or other papers are expired, do not match the name of the ship or show any other irregularity the ship is taken; neutral ships leaving French ports and carrying the proper papers are to be untouched without exception, etc.

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

€ 9000

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

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

Collection of 345 essays concerning a wide range of subjects, edited by Theophraste Renaudot and his sons Isaac and Eusèbe. Théophraste Renaudot (1586-1653), founder of French journalism and of various institutions for social betterment. Touched by the hordes of paupers who infested Paris after the wars of religion, he opened the first employment agency. In 1631 he established what is generally regarded as the first French newspaper, the *Gazette*, later called *Gazette de France*, which appeared weekly up to 1914. Both Louis XII and Richelieu, realizing the power exerted by the press upon public opinion, contributed to the *Gazette*, and Richelieu granted Renaudot a news monopoly. He founded, in anticipation of the Academy of Sciences, a learned society, whose purpose was to give a weekly lecture, followed by a symposium, on any subject other than theology and politics. The conferences were open to all who bothered to come and they were conducted in French, the topic of each conference was decided by the participants. To allow maximum freedom of speech and expression the names of the contributors were not given in the printed texts. It is known that many of the leading philosophers took part in these conferences: Gassendi, Descartes, Campanella, Mersenne and both father and son Pascal are only a few of those believed to have participated.

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

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

141 RENOUVIER, C. Manuel républicain de l'homme et du citoyen, publié sous les auspices du ministre provisoire de l'instruction publique. Paris, Pagnerre, 1848. 36 pp. 16mo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 400

DBMOF, iii, pp. 297-298.

Very scarce first edition.

'Charles Renouvier, philosophe, né à Montpellier en 1815, mort en 1903. Il s'intéressa de près au développement du saint-simonisme, et le librairie d'ancien, Michel Bernstein, nous a communiqué les volumes de sa collection du Globe, où se lisaient quelques annotations de sa main' (Maitron). Gaston Richard, in his study *La Question sociale et le Mouvement Philosophique au XIXe siècle* states however: 'Renouvier avait adhéré dans sa jeunesse à l'école sociétaire de Charles Fourier. Il ne rompit jamais avec elle et tint toujours compte de ses jugements. La *Critique philosophique* qu'il fonda après 1870 admit des fouriéristes parmi ses collaborateurs, notamment Charles Pellarin'. The text scandalized people and provoked the resignation of Carnot as minister. Renouvier recommended the abolition of interest on capital by means of credit institutions; to

bring commerce and trade under the exclusive control of the government; and pleading for progressive taxation aiming at complete equality. - Stamp on title.

142 **RESPONCE** et réfutation du Discours intitulé, Lettre d'avis à Messieurs du Parlement de Paris par un provincial. Paris, 1649. 31, (1, blank) pp. 4to. Modern half vellum.

€ 175

Moreau 3443.

Refutation of the pamphlet listed by Moreau under 1837. The author defends the royal absolute authority, originating from God, which demands full submission of the people, even if the royal power would be represented by a tyrant.

143 **RILLIET DE SAUSSURE, (T.)** Lettres sur l'emprunt et l'impôt. Adressées à Mr. *** (Necker). Par Mr. Rilliet de Saussure, citoyen de Genève, conseiller au Grand Conseil. No place, 1779. (4), 171, (1) pp. + 1 errata-leaf. 8vo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine richly gilt with raised bands, all edges gilt.

€ 1200

Kress B.228; Stourm, p. 141; INED 3836; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

The only edition, with the almost always lacking errata-leaf. Rare study of taxation and government loans in the form of letters addressed to Necker.

'Considérations sur l'emprunt, l'impôt, le commerce, les riches métalliques, le papier-monnoie, 'source intarissable de richesse et de force'. Idée essentielle: les intérêts de chaque emprunt doivent être représentés par un impôt d'égale valeur, levé sur le luxe des riches. Cet impôt indispensable, et ses avantages sont bien supérieurs à ses inconvénients.' (INED).

144 **ROSSI, P.(L.O.)** Cours d'économie politique, par M. P. Rossi Deuxième Edition revue et corrigée. Paris, Chez les Editeurs, Joubert, G. Thorel, 1843. 2 volumes. (4), ii, (2), 464 pp.; (4), 448 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spines with raised bands and gilt decoration and lettering.

€ 250

Kress S.6811; Goldsmiths 33150; not in Einaudi (see 4880); Palgrave, iii, pp. 327-329; Mattioli 3126. Second, revised and augmented edition.

Italian economist, jurist and statesman. Rossi was a multi-national and a multi-talent. Expelled from his homeland for his zealous support of Italian unification, he emigrated to Switzerland, where he taught Roman history, championed constitutional reform, and became a naturalized citizen. After a major setback in his reform efforts he moved to France, and began lecturing on economics in 1827. In 1833 he succeeded J.B. Say in the chair of political economy at the Collège de France, winning the appointment over strong competition from Say's son-in-law, Charles Comte. Rossi offers a striking example of an international career in the nineteenth century, inspired by the ideas of the great revolution. In politics as in his scientific works Rossi followed the golden mean: he was a skilful diplomat, an ardent defender of reforms but an opponent of any sort of extremist innovation. In his juridical works as well as in his writings on political economy it was not so much the novelty of his theories as the art of evaluating those best known in his time which gave his works a didactic value quite considerable for the period. Continuing and commenting upon the authors of classical political economy, he was eclectic likewise in his

method and may be considered as the precursor of the historical school (L. Ledermann in ESS, vol. 13, pp.439-440). - A bit paperspotted.

145 (SAIGE, J.) *Catéchisme du citoyen, ou Éléments du droit public français par demandes & par réponses; suivi de Fragmens politiques*. En France, 1788. (4), 140 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 375

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

One of the two issues of the improved 1788 edition, enlarged with the 'Fragmens politiques', including a.o. 'Réflexions sur les droits des Etats Généraux, relativement à la concession des subsides'; 'De l'autorité des magistrats', etc.

"Written in response to Chancellor Maupeou's attack on the parlements in 1771, the *Catéchisme* contained a radical statement of the doctrine of national sovereignty, not simply in the abstract terms of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* or the more congested historical formulations of the parliamentary *Maximes du droit public français*, upon both of which it drew, but in the more immediate question-and-answer form of a political catechism offering a direct response to a precisely defined act of royal despotism, and culminating in a clear choice between revolution and the destruction of the political order. "Once one has read it, one is not surprised that the partisans of despotism have made such efforts to annihilate it," commented Pidansat de Mairobert in his *Mémoires secrets*. (..... As a result, copies of the 1775 edition are extremely rare.) Yet the interest of the work remains, not simply because it offered the most radical expression of the principle of national sovereignty, but also because it reappeared in 1787 and went through several editions in 1788 buttressed with additional fragments called forth by the events of the Pre-Revolution" (see: Keith M. Baker, "A classical republican in eighteenth-century Bordeaux: Guillaume-Joseph Saige" in: *Inventing the French Revolution*, Cambridge, 1990, pp. 128-151). - Somewhat spotted throughout, mostly but not exclusively marginal.

146 SAINT-AMANT, (P.-CH. DE.) *Des colonies; particulièrement de la Guyane française*, En 1821. A Paris, Chez Barrois & Delaunay, 1822. xiv, [2], 246, [2, errata, blank] pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 650

Sabin 74985; not in Muller; not in Howes; not in Leclerc; not in the Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection; not in Kress, Goldsmiths' or Einaudi.

Scarce first edition.

This work is divided into two sections: the first deals with the history, government, institutions, commerce and cultivation, the second part deals with the government project to put Chinese to work in the colony (something the English tried elsewhere earlier without any success); with galley slaves to populate the colony, to invite free negroes from the United States, also to populate the colony, the possibility of the establishment of French farmers and the whole ends with a "Projet de colonization blanche."

As a matter of fact, in the 1850s' several shiploads of Indians, Malays and Chinese were brought out to work the plantations and in 1852 the first shiploads of chained convicts arrived from France! Almost all of these attempts to populate and develop the colony failed.

The author was private secretary to the Baron de Laussat, governor of Guyana.

147 SAINT-SIMON, C.H. Oeuvres de Saint-Simon contenant: 1. Catéchisme politique des Industriels. 2. Vues sur la propriété et la législation. 3. Lettres d'un Habitant de Genève à ses contemporains. 4. Parabole politique. 5. Nouveau Christianisme. Précédé de l'histoire de sa vie écrite par lui-même, publiés en 1832, par Olinde Rodrigues. Paris, Capelle, 1841. (4), xxxviii, (2, blank), 364, 201, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine with raised bands, somewhat rubbed and worn.

€ 450

Walch 102; Kress C.5642; Goldsmiths 32497; Einaudi 4359.

First edition.

Edited by Olinde Rodrigues, who planned to publish the 'oeuvres completes' in a series of some 12 volumes. However, no more than two volumes were eventually published (Fournel pp. 99-100). The second volume was published a year later. - Somewhat browned and paperspotted.

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

€ 800

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

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

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

149 (SALMASIUS, C.) Defensio Regia, pro Carolo I, ad Serenissimum Magnae Britanniae regem Carolum II. Filium natu majorem, haeredem & successorem legitimum. Rothomagi, apud Ioannem Berthelin, Ioannem Viret, Ioannem Du Bosc & Jacobum Besogne, 1650. (24), 681, (1, blank) pp. 12mo. Contemporary supple vellum, title handwritten on spine.

€ 400

Lalanne, *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, vol. ii, p. 1637.

Originally published in 1649, and often reprinted. The work provoked the famous reply by Milton 'Pro populo Anglicano defensio, contre Claudii anonymi, alias Salmasii, defensionem regiam'.

Where Salmasius defended Charles II, Milton defended the right of the people to try and execute an unjust king.

'Claude Saumaise (1588-1658), l'un des plus célèbres érudits et critiques du XVIIe siècle. Il embrassa le protestantisme, alla s'établir à Leyde (1631), où il succéda comme professeur à Joseph Scaliger. Appelé en Suède par Christine, près de laquelle il séjourna un an, il retourna en Hollande. Sa réputation était immense parmi ses contemporains.....' (Lalanne, op.cit.) - Handwritten annotations on first and last blanks.

150 SAY, J.B. Mélanges et correspondance d'économie politique. Ouvrage posthume publié par Charles Comte. Paris, Chamerot, 1833. (4), xxviii, 472 pp. 8vo. Contemporary black half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 500

Teilhac, p. 377; Kress C.3603; Goldsmiths 27875; Mattioli 3234; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this important collection of disparate pieces and letters, here gathered for the first time.

Contains correspondance with Du Pont de Nemours, Jefferson, Malthus, Ricardo, Tooke and Say's *Essai sur le principe de l'utilité*.

The present work is sometimes considered as a supplementary volume to Say's *Cours complet* ... published in 1828-1829. - Some scattered and unobtrusive spotting.

151 SCACCIA, S. Tractatus de Commerciis et Cambio. In quo non minus opportune, quam iuxta occasionem copiosè tractatur de mora, interesse, usura, solemnitatem scripturae, aese in pondere et valore, de moneta, solutionibus oblatione, deposito, praescriptionibus, compensationibus, jurium cessionibus, delegationibus, adjudicatione nominis debitoris, hypotheca, adjecto, manifestatione, cessione bonorum, legitimatione personarum, curatore dando haereditati, & de modo procedendi in causis cambiorum Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Johannis Davidis Zunneri Bibliopolae: Typis Johannis Friderici Weissii, 1648. Title printed in red and black, large vignette on title. (12, including the engraved title, last leaf blank), 520, (90) pp. Folio. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, joint weak and rubbed, damage to foot of spine, corners a bit bumped.

€ 900

Kress 753; Goldsmiths 971; *Ars Mercatoria*, ii, S8.3; Einaudi 5141-2 (1650 and 1669 editions); Mattioli 3249 (1669 edition); Cossa, p. 151; Palgrave, iii, p. 360.

Third edition, printed in two columns.

One of the earliest Italian treatises codifying the radical economic changes taking place in what has now been seen as the formative period of modern banking and economic theory. "During this whole period radical economic changes continue to react more and more upon scholastic doctrines which find fewer and fewer defenders in their original form, while more and more room is made for new institutions of credit, whereby the productive employment of money is facilitated. Now that more liberal views begin to prevail, they find expression in works of classic importance upon commercial law by such writers as Stracca, and in the still remarkable and liberal-minded productions of Scaccia and Della Torre" (Cossa).

Scaccia provides a clear picture of the commercial world of the period; the text also provides an explanation as to prevailing concepts of value and price. Scaccia's book supported the new liberal

ideas of the period and provided justification for innovative credit and commercial operations of economic utility (see Palgrave). - Browning almost throughout.

152 (SCHMID D'AVENSTEIN, G.L.) Principes de la Législation universelle. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1776. 2 volumes. xx, 389, (3) pp.; (4), 474, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary paper covered boards, a bit bumped, small damage to spine of volume ii, paper labels with manuscript title.

€ 800

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

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

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

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

George-Louis Schmid (or Schmidt), born in Avenstein in 1720, entered the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and retired in 1757 to Nyon in the Vaud. He had close relations with Voltaire, Diderot and d'Alembert and the other leading *philosophes* of the 18th century. - Some occasional browning. A good copy of a scarce work.

153 (SCHMIT, J.P.) Aux Ouvriers. Du Pain, du Travail et la Vérité. (Drop-head title). (Paris, de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, 1848 ?) 16 pp. 12mo. Side-stitched.

€ 100

DBMOF, vol. 3, pp. 391-392; not in Stammhammer.

"Seconde Tirage à 10,000 exemplaires" printed right at top of first page, while at the left we can read "4,000 exemplaires vendus en trois jours."

Rare little pamphlet dealing with the current situation of the working classes, their prospects and troubles and discusses in particular mechanization in the printing and publishing industry. Urges the working classes to form "associations des travailleurs": Schmit was an advocate of these, he believed that profits had to be fairly divided between employers and employees; and he favoured universal suffrage. Interesting pamphlet written in a remarkably clear and moderate style.

154 (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.

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

€ 450

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

First edition.

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

156 (SERVAN, J.M.A.) *Discours sur le progrès des connoissances humaines en général, de la Morale, et de la Législation en particulier; Lu dans une Assemblée publique de l'Académie de Lyon. Par M. S**, ancien Magistrat. No place, 1781.* viii, 159, (1) pp. 8vo. Original blind wrappers, uncut copy.

€ 550

INED 4168; Cioranescu 60152; Conlon 81:1793; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this work in which Servan assesses human understanding with a particular focus on legal systems and finance. In the course of his discussion the ideas of Rousseau, Helvétius, Locke and Shaftesbury are analysed, and the work is in praise of Forbonnais, Silhouette and Turgot. Also thoughts on commerce and agriculture: 'l'agriculture est le bras de l'état, le commerce en est la main.' In favor of economic liberty and condemnation of slavery and religious fanaticism which drives the protestants out of France.

157 (SEXBY, E.) *Traicté politique composé par William Allen, Anglois, et traduit nouvellement en françois, Où il est prouvé par l'exemple de Moyse, et par d'autres, tirés hors de l'écriture, que tuer un tyran 'titulo vel exercitio', n'est pas un meurtre.* Lugduni, 1658. (2), 94 pp. [A-D12] 12mo. Later overlapping vellum, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1250

Quérard, *Supercheries*, i, 271; Brunet, i, 189-190: '..... livre assez recherché'.

First French edition of Sexby's inflammatory *Killing No Murder* first published in Amsterdam in 1657. This French translation is perhaps the work of Jacques Carpentier de Marigny (See the Clark Library Catalogue vol. 13, p. 357).

Famous pamphlet first published as *Killing no Murder* in 1657 published under the name of William Allen. It is an apology for tyrannicide ironically dedicated to Cromwell himself, printed in Holland and sent over to England. Sexby followed the book to England, to concert measures for carrying out its principles. He was arrested on 24 July while about to embark for Flanders. He died in the Tower on 13 January 1658.

Sexby schemed for a long time against Cromwell from the moment the two men breached. This was the result of Cromwell's refusal to support the Frondeurs in France and his abandonment of other projects against France while Sexby strongly favored an Anglo-Spanish alliance against

France. From that moment on Sexby allied himself with the disaffected Republicans and started disseminating pamphlets against the Protector and took a leading part in the schemes for joint risings of royalists and levellers. A vital part of all these schemes was the assassination of Cromwell: Sexby argued that Cromwell was a tyrant on a par with Caligula and Nero. However stable, his reign was an abrogation of law which constituted the enslavement of the English people and threatened the outright corruption of English society. In such circumstances the private citizen was perfectly within his rights in seeking to exact punishment for which responsibility ought normally to rest with God and the magistrate. Tyranny being the suspension of the normal course of law, tyrannicide could not be regarded as an act of murder' (ODNB).

158 SIMONDE DE SISMONDI, J.-C.-L. *Nouveaux principes d'économie politique, ou de la richesse dans ses rapports avec la population*. Paris, Chez Delaunay, Treuttel et Wurtz, 1819. 2 volumes. (4), viii, 437, (1) pp.; (4), 442, (2, advertisement) pp. 8vo. Contemporary or near contemporary roan-backed marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, top of spines a bit bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 2500

Kress C.427; Goldsmiths 22333; Einaudi 5306; de Salis, ii, p. 62; Mattioli 3388; Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 228-229; Schumpeter, pp. 493-6.

The rare first edition.

'A number of concepts and theories that later became important in the history of economics first appeared in the writings of the Swiss economist J.C.L. Simonde de Sismondi Sismondi developed the first aggregate equilibrium income theory and the first algebraic growth model. Yet both concepts had to be rediscovered and redeveloped by others before they entered the mainstraim of economics, long after Sismondi's time' (New Palgrave, iv, pp. 348 ff).

'An early work, *De la richesse commerciale*, was a perfectly traditional exposition of the doctrines of Adam Smith. His *Nouveaux principes.....*, which has not been translated into English to this day, marked his turn-around to a more critical attitude to free trade, laissez-faire and industrial capitalism. Convinced that the new industrial system was doomed to suffer recurrent depressions and a chronic tendency towards under-consumption, he was particularly struck by the labour-saving bias of technical progress to which he saw no answer except government intervention of a far-reaching kind, including a guaranteed minimum wage in and out of work, a ceiling on hours of work, a floor and ceiling on the age of work, and the introduction of profit-sharing schemes. Sismondi met Ricardo, Malthus and Say, was cited by Malthus, McCulloch, Torrens and John Stuart Mill, but only to be generally condemned by everyone except Malthus. As a matter of fact, it is evident that *Nouveaux principes* had a profound influence on Malthus's own *Principles of political economy* (1820). Indeed, the Keynesian flavour is even stronger in Sismondi than in Malthus, and it is he and not Malthus whom Keynes should have hailed as his forerunner' (Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*).

'In many ways Sismondi also anticipated Marx. Sismondi's emphasis on 'the proletarians', on an increasing concentration of capital, recurring business cycles, technological unemployment and economic dynamics in general all reappeared (without credit) in Marx's writings' (New Palgrave, iv, p. 350). - Some browning throughout.

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

€ 600

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

These letters were originally published in 1788.

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

First edition.

Refutation of the former.

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

160 STATIUS, P. PAPINIUS. *Opera ex recensione et cum notis I. Frederici Gronovii.* Amsterodami, Typis Ludovici Elzevirii, 1653. With engraved title-page. (8), 424 pp. 24mo. Contemporary vellum over boards.

€ 325

Willems 1166; Rahir 1189.

First and only Elzevier edition.

As poet, Publius Papinius Statius (c. A.D. 45-96), unquestionably shines in many respects when compared with most other post-Augustans. He was born with exceptional talent, and his poetic expression is, with all its faults, richer on the whole and less forced, more buoyant and more felicitous, than is to be found generally in the Silver Age of Latin poetry. - Equally browned throughout, a nice copy.

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

€ 150

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

First and only edition.

Guyaz is the author of the *Histoire des institutions municipales de Lyon avant 1789* which was awarded a prize by the Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon. The work however

was severely criticized as inaccurate and full of errors. Steyert, a known expert of the history of Lyon, was among those who questioned the judgement of the Académie and in this work recapitulates his objections to the work produced by Guyaz. This text was printed in a very limited number of copies and not put in the trade and is quite rare. Charlety lists under 1074 the work by Guyaz and mentions this work by Steyert in the note, but did not list it in his *Bibliographie critique* as a separate entry. A very nice copy of an apparently very rare work.

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

John Henry Mackay, the Scots born German poet, was the chief instrument in the revival of Stirnerism. He met Stirner's name very early in his career while reading Lange's *History of Materialism*, and was moved to read Stirner's book. Mackay was so impressed that he devoted part of his life to the rediscovery and rehabilitation of the lost and forgotten genius. His biography

of Stirner appeared in Berlin in 1898 and it is a tribute to his thoroughness that since its publication not one important fact about Stirner has been discovered by anybody.

163 SUPPLEMENT à la Gazette de France, du Vendredi 18 Octobre 1771 [- 26 Novembre 1772]. No place, (1771-1772). 10 numbers. 6 pp.; 14 pp.; 12 pp.; 16 pp.; 21, (1) pp.; 28 pp.; 14 pp.; 16 pp.; 12 pp.; 11, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 650

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

Very rare journal, essentially directed against Maupeou and his reforming projects. In total 13 numbers were published.

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

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

Maupeou became chancellor of France in 1768 and took the extreme measure in 1771 of dissolving both the *parlement* of Paris and the provincial *parlements*, and replacing them with courts staffed by magistrates who were no longer the owner of their office but salaried officials. His measures were not well-received in many circles and Maupeou was attacked in many diatribes, some of which accused him of Jesuit designs. - Small stain on the first page of nr 10, first four leaves of number 8 slightly damaged in the inner blank margin, not touching the text.

164 TABLE des Matières, des Noms de Lieux et des Noms des Personnes Contenus aux procès-verbaux des séances de l'Assemblée nationale, depuis le premier octobre 1791 jusqu'au 21 septembre 1792 inclusivement. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, Frimaire An X (1802). Two volumes. (4), iv, 603, (3, Omissions & Corrections) pp.; (4), 734, (6, Supplément à l'Errata du premier volume, Fautes à corriger dans le second volume, last blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, green labels with gilt lettering, paper-covered boards, somewhat worn and rubbed, top of upper joint of vol. 2 split, yellow sprinkled edges.

€ 400

Tourneux, i, 479a; Martin & Walter 6056.

Original edition, edited by A.A. Camus.

Volume i starts with: Tableau des députés à l'Assemblée législative, depuis l'époque du premier octobre 1791 jusqu'au 21 septembre 1792, avec l'indication du département où ils ont été nommés (pp. 1-19), followed by Tableau des Présidens, Vice-Présidens et secrétaires de l'Assemblée Législativ (sic) (pp. 20-24). Page 490 is followed by a leaf numbered 490 bis & ter after which normal pagination continues.

The main table ends on page 568 in volume 2 and is followed by: Table par ordre chronologique des arrêtés, décrets et autres actes du Corps législatif, avec l'indication de la date de la sanction, des refus suspensifs, de la promulgation des ces divers actes (pp. 569-678) and is followed by: Table des rapports, projets de résolution, opinions et autres pièces imprimées par l'ordre de l'Assemblée nationale législative; et des discours des membres de l'Assemblée, distribués à leurs

collègues: le tout rangé par ordre de matières (pp. 679-728). - Remains of seal on half-title in volume i, half-title of volume 2 with a few burn holes causing a few brown spots on the title.

165 TCHERNICHEWSKY, N.G. La possession communale du sol. Traduction et notice biographique de E. Laran-Tamarkine. Paris, M. Rivière, 1911. (4), 26, 265, (3) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, raised bands with gilt lettering, marbled boards, original covers preserved (Études sur le devenir social, IX).

€ 350

Zaleski, i, 469; Stammhammer, iii, p. 331.

Second French edition.

Includes the famous *Lettres sans Adresse*.

'Herzen created Populism; Chernyshevski was its politician. He provided Populism with its most solid content, and not only gave it ideas but inspired its main course of action. This course was modified during the 'sixties and 'seventies, but it undoubtedly originated in the short but brilliant publicizing activities undertaken by Chernyshevsky between 1853 and 1862' (Franco Venturi, *Roots of Revolution*, chapter 5).

The author was born in 1829 and he was mainly active around the period of the reforms by Alexander II around 1860. He worked for the journal "Sovremenik" (the Contemporary) which was founded in 1847 among others by Nekrassoff. It is in this journal that he introduces the work of John Stuart Mill: in 1869 he published the first part of Mill's work to which he adds notes and comments. He also wrote political reviews and mainly through his inspiration and energy the journal became a voice of the opposition, reason why Tourgeneff had already stopped working for the journal. While his initial inspiration was Hegel, although he became acquainted with his thought through reading Feuerbach, he steadily became more and more inspired by the French anarchist P.-J. Proudhon. Tchernichewsky belonged more to the socialist tradition as was common before 1850; he was no adherent of Marx. During the revolutionary troubles in 1861 in Petersburg, Tchernichewsky was arrested and placed in the Peter-Pauls prison where he stayed for two years and where he wrote his famous book *What's to be done*. He was exiled to Siberia in 1864 where he stayed to 1884. Shortly after his release he died, in 1889, at the age of 60, of which he had spent 23 years in prison and exile.

The present work is a reply to the liberal economists who claimed that with the abolition of servitude the communal ownership of the soil would disappear. Tchernichewsky, who stood sympathetic to the institution of communal ownership, opposes this thesis. The basis of the reforms of 1861 was to maintain this ancient institution of communal ownership.

166 THOMAS, E. Recherches Historiques sur les Droits du Roi aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Paris, E. Dentu, no date (ab. 1895). (2), 162, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, raised bands with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed at extremities.

€ 150

First edition.

Deals with the taxes to be collected on trade and manufactures: 'des droits de sortie et d'entrée, des droits d'acquits de paiement et à caution, et des certificats de descente, De la marque des toiles et autres étoffes dans les frontières des provinces de l'étendue de la ferme'; etc.

In the 17th and 18th century France was divided into three different areas where different tax-regimes operated and which had different trading rights: the area called the Cinq grosses fermes, the Provinces étrangères, and the Pays étrangers. - Uncut and partially unopened, printed on 'vergé'.

167 (TOULONGEON, F.E. D'EMSKERQUE.) Manuel revolutionnaire, ou pensées morales sur l'état politique des peuples en révolution. A Paris, Chez Du Pont, An IV (1796). (4), 137, (1) pp. 21mo. Blind paper wrappers, discoloured, first leaves a bit loose but cords intact.

€ 250

Martin & Walter 32749; Monglond iii, p. 588.

First edition.

Half-title reads "Collection des Moralistes", followed by "Eptre dédicatoire. Aux Factions" and by "Discours préliminaire", "preface", "avant-propos", and an "avis au lecteur." Motto on title "Et in Arcadia ego." Deals in 84 short chapters in a sometimes witty, sometimes ironical fashion with the idea or concept of "revolution", countries where revolutions took place, sorts of revolutions, what produces revolutions, how do revolutions start, what is achieved, how do they end, effect on society, individuals in the revolution, groups in the revolution, etc. etc. - First 10 leaves with small loss of blank paper in lower outer corner.

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

€ 900

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

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

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

169 TURGOT - (CONDORCET, J.M.A.N. DE CARITAT DE). Vie de Monsieur Turgot. Berne, Kirchberger & Hatter, 1787. (6), 285 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, yellow edges, small loss of calf at foot of spine, very lightly rubbed.

€ 750

Goldsmiths 13300; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Published one year after the original edition, and the first (?) Swiss edition.

A biography of the great French statesman and economist, published a few years after the other contemporary work about him by Dupont de Nemours. Condorcet in sketching Turgot's financial operations, largely approved of his economic ideas and those of the physiocrats. In the beginning of the second part one finds Condorcet's early attempt to apply mathematics to economics: Condorcet expresses Turgot's fiscal theories in mathematical terms, in a footnote on pp. 158-167,

where he discusses the various ways 'in which indirect taxation could be replaced by direct taxation and the effects of such a change' (Theocharis, p. 65).

170 (VATTEL, E. DE.) Poliergie, ou Mélange de Littérature et de poësies. Par M. de V.***. A Amsterdam, Chez Arkstée et Merkus (Paris, Philippe Vincent), 1757. xi, (1), 323, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary blind paper wrappers, paper label to spine with handwritten title, a very nice copy.

€ 900

Conlon 57:1265; Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, vol ii, p. 149; Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, vol. x, p. 69.

Very rare first edition of this collection of essays, allegories and poetry by the famous Swiss legal scholar Emmerich de Vattel. Contains, among others, "Dialogues des Morts" dealing with tyrannicide, the rights, duties and obligations of rulers, with sovereign power, various "Allegories" of which "Le Fourmis" and "Voyage dans le Microcosme, par un Disciple moderne de Pythagore" are important (see: Versins, *Encyclopédie de l'Utopie et de la Science Fiction*, p. 926), followed by a section of poetry.

Emmerich de Vattel was a Swiss diplomat and jurist. His success is to be attributed to his eclecticism. He rejected the extreme claims of the natural law of nations and favored the view which saw international law as a *jus inter gentes*. He recognized, however, that the universal law of nature might have subsidiary force when customary or consensual international law was silent. Vattel's theory was clearly in closer harmony with practise of statesman. He is the author of a number of very important works such as *Questions de Droit naturel* (1762), *Défense du système leibnitien* (1741) and of course his famous *Le droit des gens* (1758). Pages 97-100 with a faint stain upper outer blank margin, Quire O with serious stain in the inner margin, handwritten previous owner's name in inner upper blank margin of title ("Fleming"), a very nice copy.

171 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. Projet d'une dixme royale. Qui supprimant la taille, les Aides, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires, & tous autres Impôts onéreux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roi un revenu certain et suffisant, sans frais; & sans être à charge à l'un de ses Sujets plus qu'à l'autre, qui s'augmenteroit considérablement par la meilleure culture des Terres. No place, 1708. With 4 folding tables. xvi, 272 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, extremities and foot of spine very lightly rubbed, few minor accidents to covers.

€ 600

INED 4397; Kress 2606; cf.: Goldsmiths 4432; Stourm 63; Bourgeois & André 6702; Carpenter, *Economic bestsellers*, X, 9.

Collation: *8 (first blank), A-R8. On the title the author is called 'Monsr le Maréchal'.

The *Projet d'une Dixme Royale* is an outstanding work in the field of public finance. Its two most notable features are its understanding of the central role of fiscal policy in economic reform - the result of an exceptionally comprehensive grasp of the economic process - and its use of detailed numerical data to substantiate conclusions. Schumpeter called the work 'unsurpassed, before or after, in the neatness and cogency of the argument Purposefull marshalling of all the available data was the essence of his analysis. Nobody ever understood better the true relation between facts and argument. It is this that makes him an economic classic in the eulogistic sense of the

work, and a forerunner of modern tendencies' (Schumpeter, *History of Economic analysis*, p. 204).
- Ex-libris pasted on front paste-down, handwritten name in upper blank margin of the title-page.

162 VAUVILLIERS, (J.F.) Examen historique et politique du gouvernement de Sparte; ou Lettre à un ami sur la législation de Lycurge, en réponse aux Doutes proposés par M. l'Abbé de Mably, contre l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques. Par M. Vauvilliers, Lecteur & Professeur Royal. A Paris, Chez Desaint, 1769. viii, 174, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, very lightly rubbed.

€ 650

Kress S.4609; INED 4404; Weulersse, i, p. xxx; Higgs 4566; Conlon 69:1281; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, scarce.

Mably's *Doutes proposées aux philosophes économistes* ... was an attack on Le Mercier de la Rivière's *L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques*, which had been published in 1767 and which was hugely successful. Mably in this work opposed Mercier's ruthless materialism and the pursuit of property. Mably had argued that the institution of landed property was neither right nor necessary for the prosperity of society. To state his case he had given Sparte as the example claiming that landed property had been absent in the ancient Greek state of Sparte. Vauvilliers shows in this work that the prosperity of the lacedemonians was not as durable as Mably seemed to think, and that their success, based on injustice, violence and slavery, could not have been durable.

' pourtant en 1769 il publiera un *Examen du gouvernement de Sparte*, où la critique sociale se fera jour à côté de la critique historique et philologique, et il y jugera la constitution lacédémonienne avec une sévérité bien faite pour réjouir des partisans de la propriété privée et des adversaires de Mably' (G. Weulersse, *Le Mouvement Physiocratique en France (de 1756 à 1770)*, volume i, p. 157-8).

Jean-François de Vauvilliers (1737-1801) was a famous hellenist who first worked at the Royal Library and who later became professor at the Collège de France. He became an adherent of the Physiocratic school (but never became a 'member') and became a collaborator of the *Ephémérides du Citoyen*.

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

€ 600

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

The first edition appeared in 1766.

Utopian account of which it is suggested that it is a translation from the English. The work is evidently inspired by the Physiocratic ideas and draws also inspiration from Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. Contains also political, economical and moral ideas, points to the importance of agriculture and population, and pleads for the nationalization of the trade. The Encyclopedists appear as the 'Pansophistes' and are criticized (pp. 146 and ff.) The main story is that the hero has sailed with Sir Francis Drake to South America and, through his narrative, to have inspired William Penn to found an ideal city in North America.

174 (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 Xxiiij 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.

175 WOLFF, C. *Cosmologia generalis methodo scientifica pertractata, qua ad solidam, inprimis dei atque naturae cognitionem via sternitur*. Editio novissima emendator. Verona, apud hearedes Marci Moroni, 1779. viii, 263 pp. 4to. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt, raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 650

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First edition was published in 1731.

Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was an outstanding philosopher and mathematician. His philosophy is close to that of Leibnitz and his system can be seen as a modification of the philosophy of Leibnitz. Wolff held an almost undisputed sway in Germany until his philosophy was displaced by the Kantian revolution. The merits of Wolff's philosophy are his comprehensive view of philosophy, as embracing in its survey the whole field of human knowledge, his insistence everywhere on clear and methodic exposition, and his confidence in the power of reason to reduce all subjects to this form. To these must be added that he was practically the first 'to teach philosophy to speak German'.

176 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.

177 (ZAHOROWSKI, J.) *Les Intrigues secrettes des Jésuites, traduites du Monita secreta; où l'on a joint l'Extrait de la Faculté de Théologie de Paris de l'an 1554. Et la prophétie de Sainte Hildegarde, morte en 1181.* Turin, Jacques Daniel, bon sujet du Prince, à l'enseigne de la vérité, 1718. Title printed in red and black. (4), 66, (2) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Conlon 18:757; Lacouture, *Les Jésuites*, ii, pp. 85-88

First edition.

Important work forming part of the campaign against the Jesuits. The *Monita Secreta* was a guide allegedly written by the Jesuits explaining how to gain riches and make influential friends; bibliographers often attribute it to a Pole, Jerome Zaorowsky, exiled from the Society in 1611 and who became 'curé d'une paroisse de Silésie. S'inspirent très librement des lettres adressées, sous le titre *Monita generalia*, aux membres de la Compagnie par le 'général' (alors Mutius Vitelleschi), Zahorowski rédigea les *Monita Secreta* (Instructions secrètes) où il prétendait dévoiler les méthodes par lesquelles la Société de Jésus fondait sa puissance en captant aussi bien les héritages que les confiances' (Lacouture). The *Monita Secreta* were first published in 1612 in Crakow with subsequent editions published in Prague and Padova. The ecclesiastical authorities had denounced the publication as a forgery from day one, but nevertheless another edition was published in 1761, shortly before the Jesuits were expelled from France, and in the context of the government's campaign against the Jesuits the work had an immense success. - Inner margin of title strengthened. Date and number in old ink in upper margin of title.