

1 ALGAROTTI, (F.) *Lettres du Comte Algarotti sur la Russie, Contenant l'état du Commerce, de la Marine, des revenus, & des forces de cet Empire: avec l'histoire de la guerre de 1735 contre les Turcs, & des observations sur la mer Baltique, & la mer Caspienne. Traduite de l'Italien. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Merlin, 1769.* (4), 337, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, a bit worn and rubbed.

€ 500

Kress 6601; Higgs 4560; Conlon 69:492; Garnier, *Bibliographie de la Russie*, 162; Catalogue Russica, i, A450; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Mattioli.

First French edition, rare.

Francesco Algarotti (1712-1764) was an Italian poet, art and music critic, dandy and man of letters. The son of wealthy merchant, he became the darling of the European aristocracy. In 1733 he captured the attention of Émilie du Chatelet when he stayed with her and Voltaire (Voltaire called him his 'cher cygne de Padoue') to write *Il Neutonianismo per le dame* which was translated into English by Elizabeth Carter. Leaving France for London, he became the paramour of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu who was ready to sacrifice her reputation and move to Italy with him. But Algarotti fled with Lord Baltimore to Russia, a trip recorded in his *Viaggi in Russia* (1760). Algarotti later became a constant companion to Frederic of Prussia who ordered a monument to be erected at Pisa to the memory of Algarotti (*A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century History*, Edited by Jeremy Black and Roy Porter, p. 22).

2 AMI, L', DU PEUPLE EN 1848. An Ier de la République reconquise, par F.-V. Raspail. Paris, Au Bureau du Journal, 27 février-14 mai 1848. 21 numbers of 2 pages each. Folio. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 2000

Hatin 439; Izambard, *La Presse Parisienne de 1848-1849*, p. 6; *La Révolution de 1848*, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1948, 450 (incomplete, runs upto April 20 !).

Extremely rare complete set of this important journal, especially since, according to Izambard, the first two numbers were distributed as posters. Publication ceased after Raspail was arrested on May 15, 1848.

The whole is preceded by 'Lettre du Citoyen F.V. Raspail, Représentant du Peuple, Aux Citoyens Électeurs de la Seine, Merci!', dated September 22, 1848, and by 'République Démocratique et Sociale. Raspail Président', dated November 1, 1848, both posters of great rarity.

'Contre les gens du National, de la famille Arago à Buchez, et du journaliste Marrast à l'avocat Marie de Saint-Georges, Raspail était des plus virulents' (Maitron, DBMOF, vol. iii, pp. 281-283).

François Vincent Raspail, doctor, publicist and republican activist. Between 1825 and 1830 Raspail published about 50 articles ranging from botany, zoology, and paleontology to microscopic anatomy, physiology, and forensic medicine. These studies were based on an early statement of cell theory, and he may be seen as a founder of microchemistry. He was also a pioneer advocate of antiseptis and improved sanitation and diet. His scientific career was limited by his continued refusal to accept official positions or awards. Also important were his studies on prison conditions and industrial safety.

He was closely involved in the three great revolutionary movements of the century. The present journal was a democratic-socialist newspaper during the 1848 revolution. It was among the very few which survived for a longer period after the Provisional Government abolished or suspended almost all the restraints that the previous regime had placed on the press. It's success was mainly due to Raspail who also presided over a club with the same name. His involvement in the *journée*

of 15 May led to his detention, and he was sentenced to six years in prison in March 1849; while in prison he was elected a deputy for Paris and Lyons in the September by-elections and won 37,000 votes, mainly from Paris and Lyons, in the presidential elections of December 1848. The first poster refers to his election as deputy, thanking those who voted for him, the second to his 'presidential campaign' in 1848. - One poster cut short lightly touching the last line.

3 ARGENSON, (R.L. DE VOYER) D'. *Considérations sur le gouvernement ancien et présent de la France*. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc Michel Rey, 1764. Title printed in red and black, with title-vignette. xvi, 328 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 500

Goldsmiths 10051; Higgs 3090; Weulersse, i, p. xix; Stourm, p. 107; Menger p. 544; cf.: INED 87; Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, pp. 31-36; Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 93-103; Conlon 64:512; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this remarkable book. The original title was to be: "Jusqu'ou la démocratie peut s'étendre dans un Etat monarchique", but this was changed into the title under which the book is now known. The text was substantially modified for the French market and the text also made more moderate, but even after these alterations the book was and remained forbidden and prosecuted. In this book, D'Argenson tries to establish the principles of democratic and municipal government and he is considered by Lichtenberger as one of the forerunners of the great social and economic reforms of later ages.

The work was written as early as 1737, but the author's theories have already much in common with those of the Physiocrats. The work was severely prosecuted in France, but M.M. Rey printed at least three issues during the years 1764-1765. René-Louis de Voyer de Paulmy, Marquis d'Argenson (1694-1757), French writer on economic and political subjects. The main principle in d'Argenson's philosophy was universal liberalism- 'not too much government' (pas trop gouverner). In politics the 'democracy' which he wished to 'admit into the monarchic state' depended primarily on the abolition of inherited distinctions between the estates and on the decentralization of administration. In the economic sphere he demanded the cessation of all interference with the production and circulation of goods (G. Weulersse in ESS, vol. 2, p. 182). 'En matière sociale et politique les idées de d'Argenson sont à la fois hardies, brutales et timorées d'Argenson tend vers une sorte de socialisme imposé et surveillé par une aristocratie qui n'en prendrait que ce qu'elle voudrait' (Mornet, *Les Origines Intellectuelles de la Révolution Française*). - Small repair to verso of half-title.

4 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. 3, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

Wroth & Annan 1870; JFBL F575.

Settlement, or rather further settlement, of the indemneties due by the Compagnie des Indes to Dupleix as well as dealing with the apparent large number of creditors claiming money from the Dupleix estate. Commissioners are appointed to liquidate debts incurred on behalf of the Compagnie des Indes by Dupleix, governor general of Pondicherry from 1742 to 1754.

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 revenue '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.'

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

(Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Sur la réponse du Roi, à la Cour des Aides, du 25 Août 1787. De la nécessité d'assembler les Etats Généraux, & de rappeler le Parlement de Paris. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) SUPPLEMENT aux Remonstrances du Parlement, en Réponse à la lettre d'un ami. Du 24 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) LETTRE à un ami, Sur ce qui s'est passé à la dernière Séance des Notables. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) (MAURY, J.-S.) Observations d'un Avocat, Sur l'Arrêté du Parlement de Paris, Du 13 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE d'un François aux Observations d'un Avocat, Sur l'Arrêté du Parlement de Paris, du 13 Août 1787. A Berlin, et se trouve à Paris, Chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) CONFERENCE entre un ministre d'état et un conseiller au parlement. (Drop-head title). - (*Bound with:*) LETTRE du Parlement de Besançon, au Roi, adressée à M. le Garde des Sceaux, Le 30 juillet 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) EXTRAIT des registres du Parlement de Franche-Comté, A la Séance du 30 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRET de la Cour du Parlement de Bordeaux, Faisant inhibitions & défenses à toutes personnes de quelque ordre que ce soit, de se réunir en corps d'Assemblées Provinciales, avant que l'Edit portant création de ces Assemblées soit enrégistré en la Cour. Du 8 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Bordeaux, De l'Imprimerie de Pierre Phillipot, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE de la Cour de Parlement de Bordeaux, Qui, sous le bon plaisir du Roi, persiste dans son Arrêt du 8 du présent mois, portant défenses de se réunir en Corps d'Assemblées provinciales dans son Ressort, avant l'enregistrement de l'Edit. Du 18 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). A Bordeaux, de l'Imprimerie de Pierre Phillipot, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Grenoble. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Rouen. Du 22 Août 1787. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) ARRETE du Parlement de Rennes en Bretagne, Du 18 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) SECOND Arrêté du Parlement de Bretagne, du 22 Août 1787. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REPONSE du Roi, Du 8 juillet 1787, et Arrêté du Parlement, du 9 du même mois. No place, no date (1787). - (*Bound with:*) REYNAUD DE MONTLOZIER, F.-D. DE. Essai sur l'art de constituer les peuples, ou Examen Des opérations constitutionnelles de l'assemblée nationale de France. A Paris, Octobre 1790. 33 works in one volume. (4), 7, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 16 pp.; 2 pp.; 2 pp.; 4 pp.; 7, (1) pp.; 3, (1) pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; (2), 22 pp.; 8 pp.; 6 pp.; 8 pp.; 4 pp.; 3, (1) pp.; 4 pp.; 32 pp.; (2) 20 pp.; 8 pp.; 38 pp.; 16 pp.; 48 pp.; 4 pp.; 14 pp.; 4 pp.; 7, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 4 pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; (4) pp.; (2), iv, 280, (4) pp. 8vo. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, blind stamped ornaments in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 1200

1: Not in Conlon.

2: Conlon 87:2724.

3: Conlon 87:1115.

4: Not in Conlon.

5: Conlon 87:323.

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

6: Not in Conlon.

7: Not in Conlon.

8: Conlon 87:2059.

9: Not in Conlon.

10: Not in Conlon.

11: Conlon 87:1009.

12: Not in Conlon.

13: Not in Conlon.

14: Conlon 87:906.

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

15: Not in Conlon.

16: Not in Conlon.

17: Not in Conlon.

18: Conlon 87:820.

19: Conlon 87:1216.

20: Conlon 87:596.

Dated at end: Ce 29 Mai 1787.

21: Conlon 87:2366.

22: Conlon 87:1138.

Reply to the previous work.

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

24: Conlon 87:640.

25: Not in Conlon.

26: Not in Conlon

27: Not in Conlon.

28: Not in Conlon.

29: Not in Conlon.

30: Not in Conlon.

31: Not in Conlon.

32: Not in Conlon.

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

First edition.

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

6 AUSPITZ, R. & R. LIEBEN. *Untersuchungen über die Theorie des Preises*. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1889. xxxi, [1]; 555, [1] pp.; with diagrams in the text printed in red and black. Large 8vo. Uncut in original publisher's full cloth, spine and sides ruled and lettered in black; corners very slightly bumped, and faint dampstain to foreedge of lower board; two small private Japanese library stamps, on title page (Ex library from Nakamura), on final blank (personal name, Yu); a very good copy.

€ 4000

Batson, p. 40; Menger, col. 71; Theocharis pp. 151 and 218n; Einaudi 214; Mattioli 151 (first French translation, 1902, not this first edition).

Very rare first edition of the important work by Auspitz and Lieben, 'the book that assured its authors of a place among the eminent mathematical economists. It is essentially an exhaustive partial-equilibrium analysis of price in terms of an ingenious geometrical apparatus Auspitz and Lieben, though highly regarded by men like Edgeworth, Pareto and Fisher, never received the credit they deserved. In their local environment, in view of the Austrian School's intolerance for mathematics, they were academic outcasts' (New Palgrave, i, p. 144 f). Schumpeter called the the work 'one of the outstanding theoretical performances of the age' (Schumpeter p. 849).

The fundamental first chapter (of this work), preprinted in 1887 to fix priorities relative to Bohm-Bawerk, provides the basic tools. (.....) In subsequent chapters this apparatus is applied to a wide range of microeconomic problems and cases An important final chapter extends the analysis monopoly, monopolistic competition, excise taxes and international trade, and includes a brilliant discussion of optimal tariffs (New Palgrave, p. 145).

7 AUSTRIAN WAR OF SUCCESSION - DECLARATION communiquée par ordre de Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne (Louis XV) aux Seigneurs Etats généraux des Provinces-unies. (Drop-head title). No place, (1747). 4 pp. 4to. Folded leaf.

€ 100

Knuttel 17570 for the Dutch edition.

Deals with the relationship of France with the (Austrian) Netherlands and the peaceful intentions of the French King. Dated at end: 17 avril 1747. Some scribbling in upper blank margin of first page.

8 AUTOGRAPH Letter Signed by Lamoignon, addressed to Calonne, dated "Versailles, le 28 juin 1762" in which Malesherbes praises Calonne for the condemnation of "le livre du Sr. Rousseau" by the Parlement of Flanders, where Calonne occupied various positions in that time before becoming comptroller-general of the finances of France. 4 pages, 1 with text, three blank. 4to.

€ 1600

Magnificent letter in which Malesherbes writes to Calonne "J'ay reçu les deux exemplaires de l'Arrest du Parlement de Flandre qui condamne le livre du Sr Rousseau. Cet ouvrage à déjà été flétri par Arrest du Parlement de Paris, comme il mérite de l'être, et puisqu'il se distribuait dans vostre Province, vous avez très bien fait d'en requerir la condamnation."

This letter deals with, undoubtedly, the condemnation of Rousseau's famous *Emile*. On June 9, 1762 Rousseau's work was condemned and forbidden by the Parlement de Paris. It is clear from this letter that the province of Flanders followed on June 28 the same year.

The author of this letter is the father of Lamoignon de Malesherbes, Guillaume de Lamoignon (1683-1772), chancellor of France from 1750 to 1768.

The recipient of the letter is Charles-Alexandre de Calonne, at the time active in various positions in Artois and Douai in French Flanders, who later became comptroller-general of the finances of France. Under his ministry the first assembly of the Notables was convened.

9 (BAILLY DE SAINT-PAULIN & VERDIER). Pétition à l'Assemblée Nationale. (Drop-head title). A Versailles, De l'Imprimerie de Cosson, 1792. 6 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 125

Martin & Walter 1238; Tourneux, iii, 14539.

Request for the payment of indemnities by the Maître de la Poste de Versailles covering the losses he will be suffering by the proposed suppression of the Poste Royale. Signed at end: Bailly, Verdier.

10 BASTIAT, F. Small collection of 8 works: *Incompatibilités Parlementaires* (1849); *La Loi* (1850); *Spoliation et Loi* (1850); *L'État. Maudit Argent !* (1849); *Baccalauréat et Socialisme* (1850); *Propriété et Spoliation* (1850); *Gratuité du Crédit. Discussion entre M. Fr. Bastiat et M. Proudhon* (1850); *Ce qu'on voit et ce qu'on ne voit pas ou L'économie politique en une leçon* (1850). Paris, Librairie de Guillaumin et Cie., 1849-1850. Eight volumes. 72 pp.; 80 pp.; 61, (3) pp.; 64 pp.; 93, (3) pp.; 64 pp.; (4), 292 pp.; 79, (1) pp. 12mo. All bound in the original yellow printed covers, some loss of paper to a few spines, some light discolouring.

€ 1250

Einaudi 319 (5th work), 322 (8th work), 327 (2nd edition of 1st work); Goldsmiths 37199 (5th work), 37200 (6th work) 36578.1 (1st work); Mattioli 215 (the later collected edition of Bastiat's writings published in 1851 in 2 volumes).

All first editions of these smaller tracts Bastiat produced in an enormous pace in the last years of his life (he died in 1850).

Claude Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850), French economist and publicist. His later works show great familiarity with the works of French, American, Italian and British authors, among them Say, Smith, Cournot, Turgot, Ricardo, Mill, Bentham, Senior, Franklin, Carey, Custodi, Donato and Scialoja. After learning of Cobden's Anti-Corn Law League he became an ardent free-trader.... 'Bastiat was one of several writers (Quesnay, Smith, Say and Carey were others) who formed the doctrines of Harmonism, or the optimistic idea that class interests naturally and inevitably coincide so as to promote economic development. The major challenge to this view came from Ricardo and Malthus, whose theories cast a sinister shadow over the prospect of economic progress' (New Palgrave, i, pp. 204-205).

Bastiat was, as Schumpeter wrote, not a bad theorist, he was no theorist at all. But he was unrivalled at exposing economic fallacies wherever he found them, and he found them everywhere. He was quite simply a genius of wit and satire, frequently described as a combination of Voltaire and Franklin. In the late 20th century his ideas became more popular among libertarian economists dissatisfied with Keynesian orthodoxy and Marxist alternatives. Schumpeter also calls Bastiat "the most brilliant economic journalist who ever lived" and Edgeworth praised Bastiat's genius for popularizing, in the best sense of the term, the economic discoveries of his predecessors. - Seven of these eight works are kept in a cloth folder, with gilt lettering to the spine.

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

€ 600

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

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

The original edition appeared in London in 1737 as *The memoirs of Sigr. Gaudentio di Lucca*. It was mistakenly attributed to Bishop Berkeley. It was not until 1935 that the true author was identified (Lee M. Ellison, *Gaudentio Di Lucca, a forgotten utopia* 1935). With Berkeley as its supposed author this utopia 'attained to a rank and dignity comparable to that of the *Republic* of Plato, the *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More, and the *New Atlantis* of Lord Bacon' (Ellison). This version was translated from the English by Milts and revised by Saint-Germain, who in the process added

several ideas of his own, and it was augmented by Dupuy Demportes. Thus it became one of the most important imitations of the *Histoire de Sévarambes* by Vairasse d'Alais. The basic story is the confession of Gaudence before the Inquisition about his adventures and travels in and to the land of the Mezzoranyes. In this land there were hardly any laws, there was abundance, equality, no death penalty, public warehouses and only one road connected with the outside world.

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

€ 175

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

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

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

13 (BLANCHET, J.) L'Homme éclairé par ses besoins. A Paris, Chez Durand le Neveu, 1764. (4), 355, (5, Approbation, privilège, errata, table) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with label and gilt lettering, all edges red, lightly rubbed.

€ 450

INED 532; Conlon 64:579; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Higgs.

First edition.

'Des besoins et des passions d'où ont dérivé les connoissances humaines. Passages sur l'esprit de propriété, les excès du luxe, l'excellence de l'agriculture, la répartition des impôts, la population, le mariage, le divorce et le célibat: ...' (INED). A work of moral philosophy and socio-economic reflections clearly inspired by the Physiocrats and their school, a rather scarce and rare work. - Name of the author written on the title in a contemporary hand.

14 BONAPARTE, R. Démocratie Suisse. Article paru dans 'L'Événement' du 5 juin 1890. Paris, Imprimé pour l'Auteur, 1890. (6), 26, (2) pp. 8vo. Original printed covers, very lightly damaged at foot of spine.

€ 125

Offprint of the article published in *L'Événement* of June 5, 1890, published at the expense of the author and printed by Georges Chamerot.

The prince Roland Bonaparte, descendant of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, achieved acclaim through his various important scientific voyages the results of which were published in various scientific journals. The present text is an exposition of the origins and history of the federative and democratic republic of Switzerland. - A large paper copy.

15 BOON, H.N. *Rêve et réalité dans l'oeuvre économique et sociale de Napoléon III*. Den Haag, Martinus Nijhoff, 1936. With portrait frontispiece. xvi, 176 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers.

€ 75

Thesis University of Leiden 1936.

16 (BOUFFONIDOR.) *Les fastes de Louis XV, de ses Ministres, Maîtresses, Généraux, et autres notables personnages de son Regne. Première [- Seconde] Partie*. A Ville-Franche, Chez la Veuve Liberté, 1782. Two volumes. civ, 350 pp.; (4), [351]-750 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary blind paper covers, paper labels to spines, loss of paper to spines, somewhat rubbed and worn, quires loosening but cords intact, uncut copy.

€ 350

Conlon 82:851; Barbier, ii, col. 435; Cioranescu 13174; Peignot, ii, 224 (attributing the work to a certain de Levy); Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 255 (attribution to Ange Goudar !); Mars, 152 (but with an * which denotes "uncertain attribution"); Weller, 217.

Rare first edition of one of the most successful libels published in the 2nd half of the 18th-century. One of the remarkable features of these "libels" was the fact that they had a political meaning, which made them different from the *chroniques scandaleuses* with which they can be compared as far as the preference for scandals goes. And it was precisely this combination of suggested objective history and the "revelation" of the private sins of persons of importance (ministers, members of the royal family, indeed the King himself, etc.) through with these "libels" desecrated the ruling powers and authorities.

"Although the book presented itself as an objective history of Louis's reign, it treated the reader to a scabrous inside account of his sex life" (R. Darnton, *The Literary Underground of the Old Regime*, p. 145 ff.) Darnton's analysis of this and other works sold in the days of the Ancien Régime, the trade, distribution, numbers of copies sold, and the disastrous effects these books had on the way people viewed authority, the King, the court and the magistracy, is not just fascinating reading but also shows how now forgotten authors and books provided "news" and effectively undermined the authority of the regime.

The pages ix-civ contain "Coup d'oeil sur l'histoire de Louis XV, pour servir d'instruction, de commentaire & de supplément à cet ouvrage."

17 BOULAINVILLIERS, (H.) DE. *Histoire de l'ancien gouvernement de la France. Avec XIV lettres historiques sur les Parlemens ou États-Généraux*. A La Haye, Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1727. 3 volumes. Titles printed in red and black. - (Followed by:) (BOULAINVILLIERS, H. DE.) *Mémoires présentés à Monseigneur d'Orléans, contenant les moyens de rendre ce royaume très-puissant, & d'augmenter considérablement les revenus du Roy et du peuple*. A La Haye & A Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1727. 2 volumes. - Together 5 volumes bound in 4. (34), 352 pp.; (2), 324 (misnumbered 224) pp.; (2), 240, (6) pp.; (6), 158 pp.; (2), (1-4), 5-230, (2, table & errata) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering.

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

First edition.

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

18 BREMOND, J.B. Premières observations au peuple françois, sur la quadruple aristocratie qui existe depuis deux siècles, sous le nom de haut Clergé, de possédants fiefs, de Magistrats, & du haut Tiers; & vues générales sur la constitution & la félicité publique. A Versailles, Chez Blaizot, et se trouvent à Paris, Chez tous les Libraires, 1789. - (Followed by:) BREMOND, J.B. Secondes observations au peuple françois. Compte rendu à la Nation, de la somme de sa contribution, du produit net de sa recette & de sa dépense. Dénonciation du travail en finance, & restauration de la chose publique, par la seule réforme des abus de l'impôt, de sa répartition & du recouvrement. Suite des vues générales sur la constitution & sur la félicité publique. No place, 1789. With engraved frontispiece. 2 volumes in 1. 96 pp.; 184 pp. 4to. Sewn, contemporary blind covers, uncut.

€ 600

INED 771; Stourm, p. 191; Martin & Walter 5071; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Cohen-de Ricci, col. 186: "... curieux frontispiece inventé par l'auteur, dessiné par Brion de la Tour et gravé par C.-F. Le Tellier."

First edition.

'Dénonciation du travail en finance, et restauration de la chose publique, par la seule réforme des abus de l'impôt, de sa répartition et du recouvrement. Vues générales sur la constitution et la félicité publique. Bremond veut relever l'agriculture, supprimer la mendicité, et répartir proportionnellement l'impôt à raisons des propriétés' (INED). - Copy with the general half title for the two parts.

19 BRICQUEVILLE, (A.F.B.C. BRETTEVILLE DE.) Discours Prononcé par le colonel Bricqueville, lors de la discussion du budget de la guerre, à la Chambre des députés. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie de L.E. Herhan, (1833). 4 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

This speech, delivered on June 13, 1833, was printed and distributed by the 'Société des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen' and deals with the poor state of the army, pay, and conscriptions. The author states that he will vote against the proposed budget if the re-organisation of the army is not taken up too. Bricqueville was a politician and a soldier: he served during the French revolution (in Prussia, Poland, Spain and Russia), and, after the final defeat of Napoleon, remained an ardent defender and supporter of Napoleon. He opposed the Bourbon monarchy and served the interests of the army. He was a member of the 'Société des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen'.

20 CAHIERS Généraux des articles résolus et accordez entre les Deputez des 3. Etats. Imprimé à Paris, 1615. 40 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 125

Bourgeois & André, 3304; Lindsay & Neu, 3364; not in Welsh; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, F.866.

First edition.

The 'Cahier' of the Clergy covers the pages 3-12, Nobility covers 12-28, Third Estate the pages 28-40. - Small dampstain in upper blank margin of all pages.

21 CAPITULATION de Hamelen & liste des officiers tués ou blessés à la bataille de Hastenbecke. (Drop-head title). Paris, Bureau d'adresse, le 11 août 1757. 6, (2 blank) pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 125

Episode of the Seven Years' War. Cumberland was beaten by the French near Hastenbeck and the French overran Hanover and Brunswick.

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

€ 750

Martin & Walter 6251; Tourneux, iii, 12403.

First edition.

Jean-Louis Carra (1742-1793), editor and conventionnel, flung himself with the advent of the Revolution into Parisian politics. In 1787-1788, he dashed off works vilifying the finance minister, C.A. de Calonne, and the former police-lieutenant, J.B. Lenoir. He was founder of the *Society of*

the Friends of the Blacks, an abolitionist organization. His meteoric rise to national prominence commenced with the foundation of the *Annales Patriotiques et Littéraires*. As the principal editor of this daily newspaper and a highly visible member of the Paris Jacobins, he had an incalculable impact on the departemental Jacobin clubs (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, i, pp. 156-157).

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

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

€ 450

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

‘Chastellux’s analysis of American society was both more searching and influential. A member of the French Academy, one of the founders of the social sciences, and major general on Rochambeau’s staff, he was easily the foremost intellectual in the French forces in America. In *De la Félicité*, he had sought to determine whether “society is susceptible, if not of perfection, at least amelioration,” that is, of an increase in human felicity. (.....) The only possible answer was in social reform. The function of government, he posited, was to achieve “the greatest happiness of the greatest number.” Man must create through the free and enlightened use of his reason a liberal government midway between the extremes of pure democracy and pure absolutism, based upon a true understanding of economic principles (Physiocracy), which would guarantee a high standard of living, adequate leisure, and the right to private property. In this work Chastellux had cited America as an example of man’s ability to progress through liberty, reason, equality and agriculturism” (See at length: D. Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 110-14). - Very lightly paperspotted.

24 COCHIN, (P.S.) A. L’abolition de l’esclavage. Paris, Jacques Lecoffre, Guillaumin et Cie., 1861. 2 volumes. (4), xxxvii, (1, blank), (2), 483 pp.; (4), 533, (3, blank, errata & blank) pp. 8vo. Modern half straight-grained morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, green corners, corners a bit bumped.

€ 700

Einaudi 1153; Sabin 14062; Davis, *Slavery and Human Progress*, p. 114; Hogg, *The African Slave Trade and its Suppression*, 3606.

First edition.

The work, a history of the African Slave Trade and its abolition, discusses the Christian attitude towards slavery and argues, as Davis states, that there was an irreconcilable conflict between slavery and the Christian message that all men are equal before God. In addition, the work is a fundamental history of slavery, discusses the economic consequences of its abolition, discusses the abolition by the Convention, its re-establishment by the Consulat, the abolition as a result of the 1848 revolution and the 1848 revolution in the colonies, gives comparative tables of the

imports and exports into the English, Danish and Swedish colonies, and elaborately discusses the slave question with regards to the United States, the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, Brazil, the Dutch colonies, etc. etc.

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

€ 300

Comte came under the influence of the writers with whom throughout the subsequent course of his life he was to retain some degree of intellectual affiliation during his years at the École Polytechnique. He was influenced by Bonald and de Maistre, from whom he borrowed the notion of an order governing the evolution of human society, by Condorcet, from whom he borrowed the idea that this evolution was attended by progress, and between 1818 and 1824 he was associated as secretary, disciple and friend with Saint-Simon, who stimulated his interest in economics. And it was during this period that Comte worked out his general conception of social science, to which he gave the name sociology. His influence can be seen in the French scientific movement of the last half of the nineteenth century, represented by Taine, Renan and Berthelot, and in the writings of such outstanding English figures as John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, in spite of the latter's repudiation of Comte's laws of evolution. Contemporary sociology not only owes to the creator of positivism its existence as an independent science but possesses the seal of his authority upon three fundamental precepts in its methodology: the necessity of treating social facts like physical phenomena, of reducing them in the final analysis to social beliefs and of applying to them the method of experimental investigation (Réne Hubert in IESS). - All volumes weak in the original covers.

26 CONDORCET, (J.M.A.N. CARITAT DE.) Essai sur l'application de l'analyse à la probabilité des décisions Rendues à la pluralité des voix. Par M. le Marquis de Condorcet, A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1785. (2), cxci, (1, blank), 304 pp. 4to. Late nineteenth century roan, spine with raised bands, gilt compartments with floral ornament, gilt lettering, a few small spots to the binding, spine and joints a bit discoloured.

€ 3750

Robinet, p. 378; Einaudi 1214; New Palgrave, i, p. 566; Todhunter p. 351-410; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

The very scarce first (and only) edition of this pioneering and large-scale attempt to apply mathematics to knowledge of human and social phenomena.

In the present work Condorcet "set out to discover by means of the calculus of probabilities under what conditions there will be an adequate guarantee that the majority decision of assembly or tribunal is true. In one of its applications he envisaged such an analysis as the means of solving a perennial problem of liberal thought, that of reconciling the claims of an elite to exercise special responsibilities in the process of decision making with the general principle of universal or majority consent. But the obscure mathematics of the essay and its inevitable reliance on unverifiable assumptions as to the probable truth or error of the opinions of individuals composing social bodies have left it largely ignored by those interested in Condorcet's political theory. More recently, social mathematicians interested in elucidating the relationship between individual and collective choice (whether political or economic) have been able to disengage from the probabilistic framework of this work a theoretical model of collective decision making that is

remarkably modern in its implications and approach' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. 2, pp. 183-184.)

"Condorcet's most significant and fruitful endeavor was in a field entirely new at the time. The subject was one that departed from the natural sciences and mathematics but nevertheless showed the way toward a scientific comprehension of human phenomena, taking the empirical approach of natural science as its inspiration and employing mathematics as its tool. Condorcet called this new science "social mathematics". It was apparently intended to comprise,, a statistical description of society, a theory of political economy inspired by the Physiocrats, and a combinatorial theory of intellectual processes. The great work on the voting process, published in 1785, is related to the later. Condorcet there sought to construct a scheme for an electoral body the purpose of which would be to determine the truth about a given subject by the process of voting and in which each elector would have the same chance of voicing the truth. Such a scheme was presented exactly like what is today called a model. Its parameters were the number of voters, the majority required, and the probability that any particular vote voices a correct judgment. Condorcet's entire analysis consisted, then, of calculating different variable functions of these structural parameters. Such, for example, was the probability that a decision reached by majority vote might be correct. An interesting complication of the model is introduced by the assumption that individual votes are not mutually independent. For example, the influence of a leader might intervene; or several successive polls are taken, the electors' opinions may change during the voting process. On the other hand, the problem of estimating the various parameters on a statistical basis was brought out by Condorcet, whose treatment foreshadowed very closely that employed by modern users of mathematical models in the social sciences. The mathematical apparatus may be reduced to simple theorems of addition and multiplication of probabilities, to binomial distribution, and to the Bayes-Laplace rule. Along the way he encountered a completely different problem, the decomposition and composition of electoral decisions in the form of elementary propositions on which voters pronounce either "Yes" or "No". He then anticipated, without being aware of it, the logical import of this problem, which was the theory of the sixteen binary sentence connectives among which he emphasized the conditional. He showed that a complex questionnaire could be reduced to a sequence of dichotomies and that constraints implicitly contained in the complex questionnaire are equivalent to rejection of certain combinations of "Yes" and "No" in the elementary propositions. This is literally the reduction into normal disjunctive forms as practiced by contemporary logicians. He therefore brought to light, more completely and more systematically than his predecessor Borda, the possible incoherence of collective judgment in the relative ordering of several candidates" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, vol. 3, pp. 86-7). In his analysis Condorcet described several now famous results, including Condorcet's jury theorem, his voting paradox, and the Condorcet election method.

"With many of his fellow *encyclopédistes* he shared the conviction that social sciences are amenable to mathematical rigour. His pioneer work on elections (the present work) is a major step in that direction. The aim of the *Essai* is to 'inquire by mere reasoning, what degree of confidence the judgment of assemblies deserves, whether large or small, subject to a high or low plurality, split into several bodies or gathered only in one, composed by men more or less wise' (*Discours Préliminaire* of the *Essai*). (.....) The opaqueness and technicality of the argument meant that a full recognition of its importance did not occur until more than 150 years later Since then Condorcet's findings have strongly influenced modern social choice theorists (e.g. Arrow, Gulbaud and Black), and still play a central role in many of its recent developments" (The New Palgrave, p. 566). - The quires n-u in the first part are mixed up but complete, outer margin of title a bit dust soiled, endpapers renewed, a **manuscript sheet with equations** has been inserted before the second part, a copy with generous margins.

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

€ 3200

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

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

Cournot was the first 'to visualize the general interdependence of all economic quantities and the necessity of representing this cosmos by a system of equations' (Schumpeter, p. 467). Cournot's first attempt to apply mathematics to the treatment of economic questions, his *Recherches sur les Principes Mathématiques de la Théorie des Richesses*, published in 1838, did not meet with much understanding due to the fact that the work contained many technicalities to which economists had been previously unaccustomed. The book therefore went almost unnoticed until its significance was recognized by Jevons, Walras and Marshall. In the *Recherches* Cournot treated only questions where mathematical analysis was applicable and therefore the product was not a complete treatise on political economy but a selection of contributions to various specific topics. In the present work the results are united thus stating his theory without the mathematics and developed into a systematic doctrine. - Neatly cancelled library stamp on half-title, tear in one blank corner of a leaf neatly repaired. Printed on good quality paper.

28 (CREBILLON, C.P.J. DE.) *Les Amours de Zeokinizul Roi des Kofirans*. Ouvrage traduit de l'Arabe du voyageur Krinelbol. A Amsterdam, Aux depens de Michel, 1746. Title printed in red and black. (6), 106, (4) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, gilt ornamental border on sides.

€ 600

Conlon 46:448; Cioranescu 21748; Drujon, *Livres à clef*, col. 36-37.

Nice copy of this rare first edition, with the keys to the names on the last 3 pages and of course not a translation but an original French work.

Claude-Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, also known as Crébillon fils, wrote novels and dialogues steeped in the libertinism of the eighteenth-century aristocracy to which he belonged. His parents wed two weeks before his birth; he traded the rigors of a Jesuit education for the pleasures of the theatre, epicureanism, and licentious literature. His work *Le Sopha* (*The Sofa*, 1740) blatantly licentious, was branded obscene, and Crébillon was exiled from Paris two years later. Oddly enough, upon his return in 1747, he was appointed royal censor for "belles lettres" by Madame de Pompadour In 1770 he was named police censor. His novels deal exclusively with Parisian aristocrats and their permissiveness during the Regency. They are only recently being assessed as objective exposés of the corrupt mores and potentially damaging sexual warfare playfully waged by the idle rich. He analyzes their minds rather than their sentiments, his writing is lucid; his psychology, deep; his influence on the letter-novel and the use of the third-person narrative, significant. See Sandra W. Dolbow, *Dictionary of Modern French Literature*, pp. 76-77.

The present work is a sort of "chronique scandaleuse" of the young King's (Louis XV) education and a denunciation of the influence of Cardinal de Fleury over the young prince, an attack on the Jesuits and a thinly veiled criticism on the monarchy's slow but clear descent into "enlightened despotism."

29 CRI, LE de l'indignation. Suivi de la Requête de Janot. A Londres, 1783. 28 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards.

€ 225

Drujon, *Livres à clef*, 245; not in Conlon.

Only edition and very rare.

'Ce libelle anonyme, très piquant et très rare, n'aurait été tiré, suivant les mémoires du temps, qu'à 10 ou 12 exemplaires. Il tend à ridiculiser M. Hue de Miromesnil, garde des Sceaux, dont le talent singulier pour les rôles de Crispin et de Janot s'étaient exercés chez M. de Maurepas, et avait, disait-on, contribué à son élévation.'

30 DEFAITE, LA, de cinq mille cavaliers allemans près du Danube. Par un détachement de l'armée du Roy, commandée par Monsieur le Maréchal (sic) de Villars. (Drop-head title). No place, (1702). 4 pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

The first victory of Villars during the preliminaries of the War of the Spanish Succession, defeating the Prince of Baden near the Danube.

31 DELIBERATION de Messieurs les fermiers Généraux Du premier Decembre 1721. Sur la fixation des Ventes, les Apurements & les Bons de Masse pendant la deuxième année de Regie de Charles Cordier, commencée le premier Octobre 1721. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de Georges Jouvenel, (1721). With woodcut head-piece. 12 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 150

Not in Conlon.

Printed in the upper inner margin above the head-piece "Regie de Cordier. Deuxième année" and handwritten the date and the word "Gabelles".

Deals in 17 articles with these taxes, article 14, covering the pages 8-11, gives details of the bonuses to be received by the collectors of these taxes: they range from 300 to 600 livres.

32 DELISLE DE SALES (J.B. ISOUARD). Mémoire en faveur de Dieu. Par J. de l'Isle de Sales. A Paris, Chez J.J. Fuchs, An X-1802. - (*Followed by:*) (DELISLE DE SALES, J.B. ISOUARD). Seconde Partie du Mémoire en faveur de Dieu. Défense d'un homme atteint du crime d'avoir défendu Dieu; adressée à l'Archevêque de Besançon. A Paris, Chez J.J. Fuchs, An XI-1803. 2 volumes. viii, 431, (1) pp.; (2) ccxxxiv pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt with labels and gilt lettering.

€ 600

Martin & Walter 9980 & 9974; Cioranescu 22851 & 22853.

First edition of this spirited defence of the cause of "God": written in the form of a memoir of a lawyer defending his client "God" before public opinion.

Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the

reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777.

33 DES GLANNIERES, R. Plan d'imposition économique et d'administration des finances, présenté à Monseigneur Turgot, Ministre & Contrôleur général des finances. A Paris, Chez Pierre-Guillaume Simon, 1774. With 3 folding tables. - (Preceded by:) PROCES-VERBAL de l'Assemblée de Notables, tenue à Versailles, en l'année 1787. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1788. Royal coat of arms on title, and 4 unnumbered leaves containing 2 plans with explanation. - (And followed by:) L'IMPOT Abonné, ou Moyens de faire servir une simple évaluation en masse des paroisses du Royaume, à rendre nulles les fraudes et contraventions des peuples en matière de subsides, et à les faire tourner, ainsi que les frais inutiles de perception, au profit de l'Etat. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Belin, Petit, Ve. Lambert, 1789. With engraved folding coloured plan. 3 works in 1 volume. 27, (1) pp.; (4), 326 pp.; (4), viii, 71, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, joints shaved and lightly rubbed.

€ 500

First work: Cf.: Kress 7006, Goldsmiths 11169; Einaudi 1540; Mattioli 997; Higgs 6079; INED 1376, all listing another issue from the same year, no priority established.

At the end a letter by Turgot approving the publication. The abbé Baudeau, however, criticized it (see: Stourm, p. 121). Of interest for the physiocratic ideas.

'Plan fiscal: division de la population française active en huit classes; impôts remplacés par 'la taille nette' assise sur le capital, le droit et le revenu. Les citoyens seront ainsi délivrés du quart de leurs impôts, et les revenus de l'État accrus de moitié' (INED).

The pages 25/26 have apparently never been bound in but are supplied as a xerox on old paper: they have been taken from another quarto issue (of 38 pages) and number therefore 34 and 35.

Second work: Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, p. x.

Dupont de Nemours, who was secretary of the Assembly, was not only the editor of these proceedings, but also of the *Mémoires* presented to the Assemblée by Calonne concerning the reforms proposed in the field of administration and financial as well as economic government.

Third work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 7651.

34 DESFORGES, (P.J.B. CHOUDARD.) Tom Jones à Londres, Comédie en cinq actes, en vers, tirée du roman de Fielding. Représentée, pour la première fois, par les Comédiens Italiens ordinaires du Roi, le 22 Octobre 1782. Par M. Desforges. A Paris, Chez F.J. Baudouin, 1782. - (Followed by:) DESFORGES, (P.J.B. CHOUDARD.) Tom Jones et Fellamar, suite de Tom Jones à Londres; comédie en cinq actes et en vers, par M. Desforges. Représentée, pour la première fois, par les Comédiens Italiens ordinaires du Roi, le Mardi 17 Avril 1787. A Paris, Chez Prault, Imprimeur du Roi, 1788. 2 volumes in one. 87, (1) pp.; 80 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt decorated spine with gilt lettering.

€ 350

Cioranescu 23412 (first work, edition with 121 pages) & 12418 (second work, dated 1788).

First edition.

Fielding's *Tom Jones* was immensely popular from the very beginning and was translated and adapted widely in Europe. This is a dramatic adaptation for the French stage by Choudard-Desforges, with its sequel. The plays were written for performance by the Comédie-Italienne, of which the playwright Desforges had been a member.

35 (DILLY, A.) *De l'Ame des Bêtes, ou après avoir démontré la spiritualité de l'ame de l'homme, l'on explique par la seule machine, les actions les plus surprenantes des animaux.* Par A. D.*****. A Lyon, Chez Anison & Posuel, 1676. (20), 359, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands and label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, damage to head of spine.

€ 400

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, 40 & 41 for the later editions (1680 and 1691)

First and rare edition.

This book is the only published work of an obscure Jesuit priest who died in the year of its publication. The theory presented herein, which is essentially the drainage theory of learning as developed in the late nineteenth century by James and McDougall, is a direct development of the Cartesian automaton theory. It is especially notable because Dilly did not merely link simultaneous events, as Descartes had done and as most associationists continued to do, but described a process whereby the weaker stimulus comes to evoke the response formerly attached to the stronger stimulus -- a true conditioning paradigm. (.....) It is known that Locke read this book and brought it back to England with him" (Diamond, *The Roots of Psychology*, p. 309). Obscure though the author was, *De l'ame des betes* proved influential and saw two later editions in 1680 and 1691. Realizing that his hypothesis about animals was a corollary of the Cartesian dichotomy, Dilly reproached Descartes for not having stressed sufficiently the dangerous consequences of the non-automatist view. Nonetheless he lauded Descartes for originating the theory of the beast-machine. See Rosenfeld's *From Beast-Machine to Man-Machine*, pp. 269-275. The impetus to write this book came from the publication of the *Discours de la Connoissances des Betes* (1672) by the Jesuit Pardies in which Pardies, after having explained the cartesian theory of the beast-machine, went on to refute this theory. -With red stamp recto front blank "Bibliothèque E. Samain" and his bookplate on the front paste-down.

36 DORIA, LUIGI ROMANO. *Elementi della Coltivazione de' Grani ad uso dell'Agro Romano, Dedicati alla Santità di Nostro Signore Papa Pio Sesto...* In Roma, pel Salomoni, 1777. With five engraved plates (three folding) at the end; title printed in black and blue. With portrait medallion of Pope Pius VI and a medallion showing an overflowing grain vat surrounded by the words 'spes publica'. xvi, 236 pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, label with gilt lettering, a bit spotted, tiny hole at foot of spine, marbled edges.

€ 1250

Not in Kress, Goldsmiths or Einaudi, not found in NUC; see Re, *Dizionario ragionato di libri d'agricoltura*, p. 207, for 1798 edition only, commenting that he never saw the first edition.

First edition, rare, of this attractively illustrated reform proposal for Roman agriculture.

Doria begins with advice on the assessment of different types and qualities of soil and prospective harvests, which need to be taken into account when assessing the viability of estates and their leases. This is followed by detailed advice on the whole process of practical agriculture, such as how to organise and arrange the fields for maximum efficiency, how the fields are prepared, manure applied and ploughed under, then ploughing, sowing, hoeing, etc. up to the harvesting.

He makes some useful suggestions for the more efficient use of existing fields and the incorporation of fallow ground.

Doria also supplies a detailed calendar of projects by month, and an interesting glossary of agricultural terms and procedures, with labour prices where appropriate. A final section gives an account of salaries paid in farming, and the average maintenance cost for various farm workers.

Particularly attractive are the emblematic plates, showing scenes of farming and agriculture, common wind directions, field divisions, and planting instructions.

“These were the years which saw a stepping up of specifically agronomic propaganda, in the manner of Giovanni Salvini’s *Instructions to his land agent* (1775). Here too we can detect a Tuscan and also a Venetian influence and it is apparent that the proposed agrarian changes (introduction of Tarelli’s method, etc.) would necessitate modifications in economic relationships and mentality Above all, one great hope: “We are ever on the point of achieving the impossible ... so that the structure of property will be transformed and the workers will no longer be poor.” In 1777 Luigi Doria’s *Principles of Cereal Growing for the use of the Agro Romano* was published (the present work). “A time of enlightenment like the eighteenth century”, said the preface, “and a most cultured capital city like my own would take it amiss if I thought it necessary to convince them of the importance of that art which is the subject of the present instructions” (Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment, Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, pp. 245-246). Doria’s work was reprinted in 1798, and this first edition appears to be very rare. A bit spotted but overall a good copy.

37 (DUCHESNE, N.) Code de la police, ou Analyse des réglemens de police, divisé en douze titres. Troisième édition revue, corrigé, augmentée mise en deux parties. A Paris, Chez Prault père, 1761. 2 volumes in 1. xxiv, 240 pp.; 304, (39), vi pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, rear cover with small damage, one corner bumped.

€ 400

INED 1504; Cf.: Camus 1099.

Third, revised, augmented and corrected edition.

Rules and regulation concerning the police and all that affects public order. Chapter 3 deals with usages and customs, prostitution, public drunkenness; chapter 4 deals with health and food, chapter 5 deals with grain and the matter of control on their cultivation and sale and times of scarcity, the different prices of different sorts of bread in Paris. The second volume contains documents and commentaries on the commerce and trade, manufacturers, labourers, the poor, etc. The author is in favour of the freedom of trade within the kingdom, and argues for protection of the labourers from the magistrates and wages in proportion to the services rendered. He also deals with the causes of mendicity and proposes measures to remedy the situation. ‘Un lexique par matières facilite l’utilisation de cet ouvrage particulièrement riche’ (INED). - A trifle waterstained at beginning and at end.

38 (DULAURE, J.A.) Des Divinités Génératrices, ou du Culte du Phallus chez les Anciens et les Modernes; Des Cultes du Dieu de Lampsaque, de Pan, de Vénus, etc.; origine, motifs, conformités, variétés, progrès, altérations et abus de ces cultes chez différens peuples de la terre; de leur continuation chez les Indiens et les Chrétiens d’Europe; des moeurs des nations et des tems où ces cultes ont existé. Par J.A.D*****. Paris, 1805. (4), xxiv, 427, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, corners, label with gilt lettering.

€ 350

Caillet, i, 3345; Gay, i, 860; Pia, *Dictionnaire des Oeuvres Erotiques*, pp. 133-134.

First edition of Dulaure's classic on phallic cults, largely concerned with the rituals of classical antiquity and -- especially -- their survivals in modern European folklore, a famous book in its field by one of the pioneers of the anthropological method of investigating human history. A very good copy of a uncommon book.

39 DUPONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) Observations sur les principes qui doivent déterminer le nombre des districts et celui des tribunaux dans les départements. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Nationale, février 1790. (2), 17, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 200

Martin & Walter 12176; Schelle 41b.

First edition.

An interesting attempt by Dupont de Nemours to establish the principles that should determine the formation of districts and departments, their size, to calculate cost, and the subsequent number of deputies for the assemblies. It is an attempt to put an end to everyone claiming that they should be represented, small municipalities as well as the larger villages and towns.

40 DUPONT DE NEMOURS, (P.S.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité des Finances, sur les moyens de remplacer la gabelle, & de rétablir le niveau entre les recettes & les dépenses ordinaires de l'année 1790. Paris, Baudouin, 1790. (2), 86 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Schelle 41d; Kress B.1833; Goldsmiths 14301; Einaudi 1679; Martin & Walter 12189; Stourm 167.

First edition of one the important writings of Dupont during the revolutionary period.

'Travail ou sont étudiés les principes fiscaux et l'ensemble de la situation financière On y trouve un exposé intéressant du Fonctionnement de l'ancienne gabelle' (Stourm). "It was not so much his physiocratic doctrine as his general grasp of macroeconomics that led Du Pont to take a strong stand against the Revolutionary government's growing resort to the issuance of paper money. In March 1790 he prepared a report (this work) for the Committee on Finance, which warned against the Assembly's resort to financing revolution through the use of paper money. An alternative to printing money Du Pont recommended that the government reduce a proportion of its increases in spending on new programs and that it temporarily retain, though at a reduced rate, the taxes on salt, bouillon, and furs, which it was about to abolish. If any deficit remained in the government's budget after these actions, it was to be made up by a surcharge on all other remaining taxes" (James J. McLain, *The Economic Writings of Du Pont de Nemours*, p. 148).

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

€ 900

Conlon 64:768.

First edition and the rare 4to edition.

The Chevalier Eon de Beaumont, after brilliant studies, entered, in 1755, into the services of the King on instigation of the Prince de Conti. What Eon entered into was the 'Secret du Roi, service de renseignements qui, dans l'ombre, doublait la diplomatie officielle.' Thus Eon started out on missions commissioned by the King. After very successful missions to Russia, and after courageous behaviour during the Seven Year's War, Eon gets slowly on into difficulties with certain circles at the Court, notably Madame de Pompadour, the duc de Praslin and the Comte de Guerchy, 'protégé de Praslin et de la Marquise'. His troubles get worse after rumours that he actually is a woman, and after the death of Louis XV, Louis XVI, informed about the 'Secret du Roi' wants to see all documents still in the hands of the Chevalier back. The final settlement is that Eon returns as a woman. It is one of the strangest outcomings of ugly negotiations over important and compromising papers and the Chevalier whose financial demands in exchange are exorbitant. Interestingly enough, Eon had dressed and had presented himself as 'Mademoiselle Lea de Beaumont' on his first mission to Russia. - With the bookplates of Lord Lilford and Library Lilford on the front paste-down, and the bookplate of William Hartcup on recto of the first free frontpaper.

42 ESTREES, (L.CH.C. LE TELLIER) D'. Eclaircissements présentés au Roi (Louis XV). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de C. F. Simon, 1758. 34 pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 225

Conlon 58:676.

Original edition.

Although d'Estrées won a complete victory at Hastembeck, defeating count Cumberland and the Hanoverian and Hessian troops, and conquered thereafter Hameln and Minden, he became subject to severe criticism. In the above 'Eclaircissements' he replies to the anonymously published 'Mémoire critique' by marchal Maillebois. Intrigues at the court proved, in the end, fatal: he was dismissed as commander. In 1759 following the French defeat at the Battle of Minden, he was ordered to conduct a tour of inspection of French forces in Germany. He became a knight in the Order of the Holy Spirit in 1746 and received the title of Duc d'Estrées in 1763 from his mother's family. He was a Freemason from 1736.

43 ETAT de ceux des Domaines Nationaux compris dans la soumission de la Commune de Paris, du 26 Juin 1790, dont l'estimation se trouve faite. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU de la correspondance, avec les départemens, jusqu'au 31 décembre inclusivement, Depuis la Circulaire du 12 Octobre 1790, par laquelle on leur a demandé les Bordereaux des rôles arrêtés et mis en recouvrement dans chaque municipalité de leur arrondissement. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de situation, par département, de la contribution patriotique du Royaume, au Décembre 1790. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de distribution de 97.903 fusils, à faire au 83 départemens du Royaume, Adopté & Décrété par l'Assemblée nationale, le vendredi 28 janvier 1791. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de la Recette Faite par Départemens, sur la Contribution Patriotique, depuis le premier Janvier jusqu'au 28 Février 1791. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT des Recettes Faites par Généralités, sur la Contribution Patriotique, au 28 Février 1791. - (*Bound with:*) ETAT de situation, par Département, de la Contribution patriotique, au 28 Février 1791 inclusivement. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour la Division du Gendarmerie Nationale, à cheval, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour la Division du Gendarmerie Nationale, à pied, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*)

TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour un Régiment d'Infanterie de ligne, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) TABLEAU des Appointemens, Solde et Masse, pour un Régiment d'Infanterie légère, de nouvelle création. - (*Bound with:*) DEPARTEMENT DE LA GUERRE. Etat général des dépenses ordinaires et extraordinaires du Département de la Guerre pendant l'année 1791, tant en vertu des différens Décrets de l'Assemblée Nationale pour les parties organisées, que conformément aux anciennes ordonnances pour les parties sur lesquelles l'Assemblée Nationale n'a point encore prononcé. (Drop-head title). At end: Fait à Paris, le 8 septembre 1791. Twelve pieces bound in one volume. 1 folded leaf; (8) pp.; 1 folded leaf; (4) pp.; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; 1 folded leaf; (4) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 600

1: Printed in outer upper margin: Procès-verbal, No. 372.

Lists in 6 columns Noms des Experts; Nature des biens; Situations; Noms des locataires; Origine; Estimation.

2: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 4214.

In upper inner margin: Contribution patriotique, at bottom: Procès-verbal, No. 529.

Contains 5 columns on the left page: Numéros des Départemens; Noms des Départemens; Dates des Lettres qui leur ont été écrites depuis la circulaire du 12 Octobre; Objet des Lettres; Dates des Réponses. The right page contains the "Situation actuelle des Opérations d'après les réponses."

3: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 529.

Lists the 83 départemens, the "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés par chaque Département", "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés dont les Rôles sont vérifiées", "Montant des Bordereaux d'Assiète" and "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés qui n'ont pas encore fourni leurs Rôles".

4: Lists the names of the départemens, "nombre de fusils que chaque Département a déjà reçu"; "nombre de fusils que chaque département recevra"; Total des fusils qu'aura chaque département'; and "Observations", at the end a "Récapitulation générale." Printed at bottom: Vu & Vérifié. A Paris, ce 28 janvier 1791. Jacques Menou, Rapporteur du Comité Militaire.

5: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 586. Outer margin partly repaired causing loss of a number of figures in the last column. Columns for "Noms des départemens" and "Montant de la Recette".

6: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 586. Six columns listing: "Noms des Anciens Arrondissemens"; "Valeurs Actives" (subdivided into "Argent" and "Assignats"); "Total"; "Valeurs D'Extinction"; "Bons Garat." and "Total Général" and a section "Observations".

7: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, No 586.

Lists the 83 départemens, the "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés par chaque Département", "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés dont les Rôles sont vérifiées", "Montant des Bordereaux d'Assiète" and "Nombre des Municipalités, Paroisses ou Communautés qui n'ont pas encore fourni leurs Rôles".

8: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 725, page 46. Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17420, for this and the next item.

9: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 725, page 55.

10: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 726, page 31. Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17419, for this and the next item.

11: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 726, page 37.

12: Printed in lower inner margin: Procès-verbal, no. 771. Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 1557.

Nice collection of various tables and statistical information from the early days of the revolution, undoubtedly collected from various sources and brought together in modern times: the board binding is by Laurenchet and all these pieces are mounted on stubs.

44 EXPOSE des motifs et projet de loi portant demande de crédits pour divers travaux de navigation intérieure, présentes par M. le ministre des travaux publics. Séance du 7 Avril 1840. (Chambre des députés, 83). (Paris, Henry, 1840). - (With:) CHAIX D'EST-ANGE, G.L.A.V.C. Rapport fait au nom de la Commission chargée de l'examen du projet de loi relatif à la navigation intérieure. Séance du 12 Mai 1840 (Chambre des députés, no. 129). (Paris, Henry, 1840). - (With:) PROJET de loi sur la navigation intérieure; avec l'exposé des motifs par le ministre des Travaux publics. Séance du 5 juin 1840 (Chambre des Pairs, 97). No place, no date. 3 volumes. 40 pp; 64 pp.; 22 pp. Two volumes in 4to and one 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 275

Deal with a huge project of 23,400.00 Francs at the time to be financed by the government for the improvement of the fluvial infrastructure. In the 'Rapport' the importance of improving the fluvial infrastructure to stimulate economic activity and prosperity is stressed: 'C'est que en effet la question des transports embrasse et domine aujourd'hui toutes les autres questions d'économie politique.' The expenditures in the various projects are listed and detailed.

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

€ 225

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

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

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

46 FICHTE - FIKHTE, J. G. Naznachenie cheloveka. Pervod s Nemetskago T.V. Posse i V.M. Bradis. S.-Peterburg, Izdanie zhurnala 'Zhizn' dlja vsekh', 1913. With portrait. 200 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards.

€ 250

Baumgartner & Jacobs, *Fichte Bibliographie*, 48 (13).

J. G. Fichte's 'Die Bestimmung des Menschen' translated into Russian, preceded by an essay, also in Russian: 'Johann Fichte and his philosophy' by professor I.I. Lapschin.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

48 FORCE, DE LA, des choses. Considérations politiques, appliquées au Congrès de Vérone. Par F****. Paris, chez Ponthieu, (at end: De l'Imprimerie de P. Dupont, Hotel des Fermes), 1822. 32 pp. 8vo. Sewn, contemporary blind covers, uncut.

€ 250

The Congress of Verona (1822) was the largest and most elaborate assembly of its kind since the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 (see at length: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, volume ii, pp. 1081-3.) It was an assembly of the four major conservative powers in Europe (Russia, Austria, Prussia & France) and its aim was to keep Spain from introducing a liberal constitution. It furthermore stipulated that European countries were to be ruled by absolute monarchs, with considerable influence for the Church and with censorship to combat the spread of liberal ideas. It was in fact a rejection of the principles of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment. The current text is an analysis of the political situation in Europe at the beginning of the Congress: 'quoi qu'il en soit, ni le congrès, ni les matières qu'on y doit traiter, ni les résultats qu'il peut avoir, ne sont la question de l'Europe. Elle n'est pas non plus dans l'alliance fictive de quelque puissance, ni dans la discussion spécieuse de telles doctrines favorables ou contraires au pouvoir. Elle est cette question de l'Europe, *immédiatement dans les vices de son organisation sociale, et médiatement dans les vices de son équilibre politique.*' Added: A manuscript copy of the same text on 26 pp. in small 4to.

49 GALIANI - RUBEN, M. Ferdinando Galiani. Der politische Ökonom des Ancien Régime. Leipzig, Frommhold & Wendler, 1936. 88, (2) pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed cover (Inaugural Dissertation, Universität Basel).

€ 100

50 GASSER, S.P. Einleitung zu den Oeconomischen Politischen und Cameral-Wissenschaften, worinnen für dieses mal die Oeconomico-Cameralia von den Domainen- oder Cammer- auch andern Gütern, deren Administration und Anschlägen, so wol des Ackerbaues als anderer Pertinentien halber, samt den Regalien angezeigt und erläutert werden. Nebst einem Vorbericht von der Foundation der neuen oeconomischen Profession, und des Allerdurchlautigsten Stifters eigentlichen allernädigsten Absicht. Halle, Wäysenhaus, 1729. Title printed in red and black. (viii), 24, 347, (1) blank + 2 folding plates. 4to. Vellum-backed boards, uncut, very small ink inscription to the fore-edge of the title, a very good and clean copy.

€ 3000

Humpert 783; Kress 3799; Stammhammer, p. 32; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths or Mattioli; NUC records only three copies (NNC, MH-BA, MiU).

First edition.

Simon Peter Gasser (1676-1745) was appointed by Friedrich Wilhelm I to the first chair of economy to be founded in Prussia, at the University of Halle in 1727, where Gasser had until then been a lecturer in law. The present work, an introduction to the science of cameralism, and dedicated to his patron, the king - 'great Oeconomus, and still greater soldier' - is his only work of the kind (he published numerous books in Latin on law). It represents an important landmark of cameralism, above all for its commentary on the king's desire to promote that science as a professional discipline in the universities, as signified by the new chair at Halle. See A. W. Small, *The Cameralists*, pp. 206-221; Palgrave, ii, 187; Roscher, *Geschichte der Nationale-Oekonomik*, pp. 371-6.

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

€ 175

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.'

52 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. Sewn in original printed covers, uncut.

€ 175

Bourgeois & André 5793; Maitron 12, 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). - A large paper copy, 17 copies were issued for the author, numbered 14-30: this is number 15.

53 (GOEZMANN DE THURNE, L.V. DE.) Essais politiques sur l'autorité, et les richesses Que le Clergé Séculier & Régulier ont acquises depuis leur établissement. No place, 1776. - (*Bound with:*) (PUYSEGUR, F.J. DE CHASTENET DE.) Pièces détachées relatives au Clergé Séculier et Régulier. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc Michel Rey, 1771. With one folding engraved plate, and four folding tables. 3 volumes. Together 4 volumes bound in 2. iv, 228 pp.; x, (2), 190, (2), 104 pp.; (4), 54, (2), 23, 84, 123, (1) pp.; (4), 219, (1), xx pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt with gilt lettering, gilt stamped 'P' at foot of spines.

€ 600

First work: INED 2058; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'De la juridiction ecclésiastique, des abus du monachisme, des moyens d'y remédier. Les chapitres XVII-XX traitent de l'influence du monachisme sur la décadence relative des États, des moyens de le réduire à un plus petit nombre, et des ressources à tirer des biens monastiques. La force et la richesse d'un État consistent en une culture, une population et un numéraire relativement plus importants que dans les autres pays. Néfaste influence du monachisme sur ces trois facteurs, urgente nécessité de certaines réformes: mise en valeur rationnelle des biens religieux, ce qui augmenterait la population, répartition plus équitable du numéraire, etc.' (INED).

Second work: INED 3681; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Higgs.

First edition.

'Sur l'histoire ecclésiastique, la suppression souhaitable des ordres religieux, l'illégitimité des biens de l'Église, et la religion naturelle' (INED). In volume 1, pp. 14-50: 'Mémoire sur le commerce, les finances et l'économie', where the State is considered to be the proprietor of all the capital and business and therefore as having the right to dispose of it for the public benefit. In volume 2 we find the text *Du Droit souverain sur les bien-fonds du Clergé et des moines* by Cerfvol (see INED 1013). - A very nice copy.

54 GOUDAR, ANGE. Lettre de Monsieur le Chevalier Goudar à un académicien de Paris au sujet de la nouvelle charrue à semer. Ou l'Auteur fait voir le danger qu'il y auroit pour l'Etat Politique & le Gouvernement Civil d'abandonner l'ancien usage d'ensemencer les terres. Avignon, 1758. 59, [1] blank pp. 8vo in 8s and 4s. Uncut in original grey stiff wrappers; paper spine label.

€ 1100

Mars 48; OCLC lists just a microform copy.

First edition, uncommon of Goudar's response to l'abbé Soumille's proposals, expressed in a number of pamphlets, on the mechanisation of agriculture, especially the introduction of multiple seeding machinery. Goudar argues against it because this would lead to depopulation of the land.

55 GOURAUD, CH.(-M.CL.) Histoire de la politique commerciale de la France et son influence sur le progrès de la richesse publique depuis le Moyen Age jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, Auguste Durand, Dentu, 1854. 2 volumes. (4), 388 pp.; (4), 459, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards, front joint of volume 2 a bit rubbed at top.

€ 175

Einaudi 2664.

First edition.

- With a **handwritten and signed dedication by the author to Monsieur le Chancelier Duc Pasquier** on half-title.

56 GROENEWEGEN VAN DER MADE, S. *Tractatus de legibus abrogatis et inusitatis in Hollandia vicinisque regionibus*. Editio tertia ab Auctore ante obitum recognita & plurimis in locis aucta. Amstelædami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, 1669. Title-page in red and black and with a charming vignette. Two parts in one volume, continuously paginated (44), 932 (misnumbered 928) pp. 4to. Contemporary blindstamped vellum.

€ 500

Dekkers p. 68.

Third edition.

Simon Groenewegen van der Made was born in Delft in 1613. After studies at Leyden he practised at the bar and later became secretary of the town of Delft, where he died in 1652. He edited the *Inleidinge tot de Hollandsche Rechtsgeleerdheid* of Hugo Grotius with annotations of his own (Dordrecht 1644 and later editions) and wrote *Tractatus de legibus abrogatis et inusitatis in Hollandia vicinisque regionibus* which was first published at Leyden in 1649. The *Tractatus* discusses what parts of the Corpus juris had been abrogated in Holland and became an important and influential work. It is amongst the authorities listed by Hahlo and Kahn in their chapter on the Sources of South African Law. Groenewegen endeavoured to connect the practice of law and academical law. This work, in fact a forerunner in scholarly law practice, was often reprinted.

57 (GUYOT, G.G.) *Réflexions sur les moyens qui conduisent aux grandes fortunes*. (At end:) Paris, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Lamesle, 1758. 31, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Conlon 58:778.

First edition.

Satirical piece about the ways in which to make fortune, stating that 'la Fortune' is not blind and does not distribute her gifts to those who have least merit to them, but, on the contrary, that fortune 'est clairvoyante. Elle est laborieuse, prudente & docile. Elle est intelligente & communément juste & constante dans le choix ...' and then proceeds to give examples from luck and hard work and full exploitation of ones talents to those who climb the ladder by making good use of others, those in commerce and trade, those in power, those who inherit, etc. Satirically concluding that those who work hard and achieve something by own force least merit fortune, and those who climb by using others of course do merit fortune.

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

€ 6000

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

The only edition of this important work.

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

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

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

59 (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, 1677. 2 volumes in 1. (12), 13-360 pp.; 165, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.*

€ 500

Bourgeois & André 2969; Sauvy, *Livres saisis à Paris*, p. 5; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 525; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 1073.

Augmented edition. The second part has its own separate title-page: *Reflexions sur le IV & V Chapitres de la Politique de France de Monsieur P.H. Marquis de C. Ou il censure le clergé de Rome, & les Huguenots. Par le Sieur de L'Ormegigny. A Cologne, Chez Pierre du Marteau, 1677.*

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 *Reflexions* added under the pseudonym of

Ormegregny are by Pierre Dumoulin. They deal with the two chapters concerning the clergy and the protestants.

60 (HELIE, J.-B.) Procès-verbal des derniers Etats-Généraux tenus aux Enfers, Où se trouve les Plaidoyers de l'Evêque de Grenoble et Judas. Dédié au Clergé & à la Noblesse de France, par l'Archevêque d'Embrun. De l'Imprimerie Royale des Enfers, 1789. 61, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Monglond, i, col. 271, giving Abbé Jean-Baptiste Helie as author; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 14529; Conlon 89:8957.

Rare first edition of this diatribe against the bishop of Die, the archbishop of Embrun and the cardinal de Brienne on the occasion of the suicide of the bishop of Grenoble, Hay de Bonteville.

Nice copy of this vehement satire in which Hay de Bonteville delivers a speech at the States General in hell, discusses with Judas, claims the right to replace Judas as the right-hand of Lucifer, etc. It is a vehement mockery of the career of Hay de Bonteville and the manner in which this officer of the Church exercised his duties, but it also includes many allusions to recent events in France (dismissing of Necker, re-calling of Necker, difficulties in organizing the States General, ridicules various high-ranking officers, etc.) - Title-page with a dust stain in the upper outer margin, a nice copy with large margins.

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

€ 1250

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

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

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

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

also introduced the notion of the value of poetical truth (truth discovered by the poet in moments of enthusiasm). With these ideas Hemsterhuis had moved far from his earlier rationalism, and his thought was received with admiration and approval by representatives of the *Sturm und Drang* and romantic movements in philosophy. In this period he was very popular with and influenced the two Schlegels and Novalis.

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

62 HIRZEL, (J.G.) *Le Socrate rustique, ou Description de la conduite économique et morale d'un paysan philosophe*. Traduit de l'allemand par un officier suisse au service de la France (J.R. Frey de Landres) et dédié à l'Ami des Hommes. Seconde édition, corrigée et augmentée. Zürich, Chez Heidegger & Comp., 1764. 408 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, a trifle worn.

€ 600

Musset-Pathay 1772; not in Kress (cf.: 6511); not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 2905 (edition of 1777); Carpenter, *Dialogues in Political Economy. Translations from and into German in the 18th century*, p. 14 and no. 15; Mattioli 1639 (later edition).

Although the title states "Seconde édition," it is actually the third and best edition, augmented and now including the correspondence of the author with Mirabeau, to whom the work is dedicated.

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

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

63 HISTOIRE générale de l'Afrique noire de Madagascar et des Archipels. Publiée sous la direction d'Hubert Descamps. Paris, PUF, Bordas, 1973. With many (colored) illustrations. 4 volumes. Large 8vo. Original decorated publisher's imitation leather.

€ 200

Vol. 1 & 2: Des origines à 1800. Vol. 3 & 4: De 1800 à nos jours.

64 INSTRUCTION sommaire pour les Sieurs Gentien, Guiraud, Raynaud & Plantier, Marchands de la Ville de Nîmes, Appellans & Supplians. Contre les Syndics des Marchands Fabriquants en Bas de la même Ville; Intimés & Deffendeurs. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (around 1738-1740). 9, (1) pp. Folio. Modern boards.

€ 150

Invoking the regulations from 1718, the marchands-fabriquants attempted to get hold of the production site and surplus stock of stockings with the aim to sell them at a higher price while producing them of a lesser quality. - With some brown spots

65 INVENTAIRE du trésor de S. Denys, ou sont déclarées brièvement les Pieces suivant l'ordre des Armoires dans lesquelles on les fait voir. A Paris, Chez Pierre de Bats, et Imbert de Bats, 1710. With a large engraved title vignette. 16 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 400

Conlon, *Prélude*, 11540 (edition published in 1703).

First published in 1703, very rare.

Precious catalogue describing the richness to be found in the church of S. Denys. Most of the pieces catalogued here were either destroyed or melted during the Revolution.

The church was named after Dionysius of Paris, who was sent to Gaul to found the church and to convert the inhabitants. He is the patron Saint of France, his Saint's day is October 9.

66 KANT, I. Kritika sposobnosti suzhdeniya. Perevod N.M. Sokolova. St. Petersburg, 1898. 390, (5) pp. Small 4to. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine at top expertly repaired, boards somewhat rubbed, extremities somewhat shaved.

€ 1250

The very rare first Russian translation of Kant's *Kritik der Urtheilskraft*.

Kant's last 'Kritik', which he finished when he was 66. The work contains some fresh ideas of remarkable power, but should be seen as three or four separate essays whose connecting link is the concept of purpose. The subjects are the system of science, aesthetics, and teleology.

Early in the 19th century only very few of Kant's writings were available in Russia: only summaries of his philosophy, dealt with in the context of the history of philosophy, became slowly available in the first half of the 19th century. After 1860 Kant's work becomes gradually available to the public: the *Kritik der Reinen vernunft* appears in 1867, the *Kritik der Urtheilskraft* (translated by W.S. Sokolow) in 1898. -Title-page with a short tear in the outer upper blank margin and with a small loss of paper in the same corner, title-page somewhat duststained, some mild marginal browning.

67 (KROPOTKIN, P.A.) Broyt und Frayhayt [transliteration from Yiddish]. London, Arbeyter Fraynd, 1906. [8], 344 pp. 8vo. Original publisher's cloth.

€ 600

Not in *L'Anarchisme. Catalogue de Livres et Brochures des XIXe et XXe Siècles*; not in Zaleski; not in Stammhammer; not in Nettelau.

The very rare first Yiddish edition: Nettelau gives a number of translations of *The Conquest of Bread* but does not know of this Yiddish translation.

The first edition in Yiddish of *La Conquête du Pain*, here published under the imprint of the important London anarchist paper 'Arbeter Fraynd' during Kropotkin's exile in England. The translation was done by Abraham Frumkin and Moshe Katz. Both translators were significant activists, authors, and lecturers in the Yiddish anarchist movement in both England and America. "The whole theory of anarchist communism is developed particularly in *The Conquest of Bread*, which was published in Paris as late as 1892, though the articles that composed it had been written during the preceding decade. (.....) He [Kropotkin] was its great apostle and popularizer, but it is doubtful if he was the actual inventor. The feature that distinguishes anarchist communism from other libertarian doctrines is the idea of free distribution, which is older than anarchism itself" (G. Woodcock, *Anarchism*, p. 188).

Abraham Frumkin (1872-1946), the son of Israel Dov Frumkin, was a prominent Jewish anarchist best known as a contributor to the daily *Yiddische Welt* of New York. In 1896 Abraham Frumkin, still as a young man, moved from Constantinople (Istanbul) to London. He became a friend of Rudolf Rocker. In 1896 they decided to open a print shop for Yiddish anarchist booklets in London. Frumkin later published a book about this period and these activities entitled *From The Spring Period of Jewish Socialism*.

68 KRUG, W.T. System der practischen Philosophie. Wien, Franz Härter'schen Buchhandlung, 1818 (volumes i & ii), Königsberg, A.W. Unzer, 1819 (volume iii). 3 volumes in 2. viii, 483, (1) pp.; viii, 312 pp.; xii, 314 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards (volumes i & ii) and contemporary half calf, marbled boards, extra (volume iii).

€ 225

Adickes 2526; Ziegenfuss, i, pp. 691-692.

First edition.

1: Rechtslehre. 2: Tugendlehre. 3: Religionslehre. Added: volume 2 in the Königsberg edition, 1818.

The importance of Krug as a philosopher is not so much his philosophy but his great ability to raise interest in the subject and to encourage liberal thought in matters of state and church. - Bookplate of J.H. Anderhub in first volume, the other volumes with a small stamp on the title page: Bibl. Coll. Colocensis S.I.

69 (LA GERVAIS AIS, N.L.M.M., MARQUIS DE.) La tactique de Tribune. Paris, Hivert, Delaforest, 1826. - (*Bound with:*) NOTE relative à la brochure intitulée La Tactique de la Tribune, qui vient d'être distribuée à la Chambre. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Imprimerie d'A. Henry, (1826). - (*Bound with:*) (LA GERVAIS AIS, N.L.M.M., MARQUIS DE.) Contre-note en réponse à Note relative à la brochure intitulée La Tactique de Tribune. Paris, Hivert, Delaforest, 1826. Three works in one volume. 26 pp.; 3, (1) pp.; 7, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

First work: Kress C.1708; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

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

Third work: Kress C.1706; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First editions and rare.

The first work is a severe criticism of the government's financial plans, the second work is against Gervaisais and accuses him of not quite understanding the English budget (about which he spoke in the first text) and the last text is a defense by La Gervaisais against his anonymous opponent.

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

70 (LACOMBE DE PREZEL, H.) *Les progrès du commerce*. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez A.M. Lottin, 1760. xii, 335, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with red morocco label and gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

Kress 5864; Goldsmiths 9570; Higgs 2216; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 380; INED 2428; not in Einaudi; Conlon 60:867.

First edition.

'Deux parties dans cet ouvrage: la première est consacrée au commerce dans l'Antiquité et à l'époque contemporaine; la seconde concerne les diverses branches de la production, les banques et les manufactures' (Leblanc, op.cit.)

71 LADVOCAT, (J.B.) *Nouveau dictionnaire géographique, ou description de toutes les parties du monde*. Par Vosgien. Dernière édition, entièrement refondue et corrigée Orné de cartes géographiques coloriées,, et de dix-sept planches représentant les monnaies de tous les peuples commerçans, avec l'indication de leur poids, de leur titre et de leur valeur en francs: Par M.B., employé aux Relations Extérieures, et Hocquart. Paris, Saintin, 1817. With 7 folding maps, all coloured in outline. (4), 682, 15, (1, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 500

Besterman, vol. 1, p. 474.

One of the last editions published. Important and often reprinted work.

Ladvocat was appointed librarian of the Sorbonne in 1742. He was a man of many talents and widely learned: belles-lettres, mathematics, philosophy, history, oriental languages, Greek and Latin were among the areas in which he excelled.

Apart from the maps the volume contains at the end a "Tableau de la Valeur des Monnaies des Principaux Etats du Monde Paris, Chez Saintin, 1818" containing tables with the value of various currencies and 8 leaves with another 16 plates depicting the various coins in use.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

This interesting report details the continuous pressure on the Caisse which the government maintained during 1788-1789 to make ever increasing funds available to them -against the

judgement of the administrators of that body and, eventually, against its clearly defined statutes (Duveen & Klickstein).

73 LAVOISIER - OBSERVATIONS sur la position actuelle de la Caisse d'Escompte. (A Paris, Chez Clousier, 1789). - (Followed by:) ADDITION à l'ouvrage intitulé Observations sur la position actuelle de la Caisse d'Escompte. A Paris, Chez Clousier, 1789. Two pieces in 1 volume. 24 pp.; 8 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 600

First work: Kress B.1679; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Duveen & Klickstein; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 11194.

Second work: Kress B.1521; Goldsmiths 13850; not in Einaudi; not in Kress; not in Duveen & Klickstein; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 228.

Original editions of both works: the texts of these two publications can hardly have been prepared without the support of Lavoisier, if they have not been written entirely or edited entirely by him.

74 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques. A Londres, Chez J. Nourse et se trouve à Paris, Desaint, 1767. Two volumes. xiv (misnumbered xvi), 353, (1) pp.; (4), 547, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels, marbled edges, a bit rubbed.

€ 850

Goldsmiths 10270; Einaudi 3307; INED 2794; Higgs 3980; Weulersse, i, 136; not in Kress.

First 8vo edition in 2 volumes. In the same year a 4to edition was published which is considered to have preceded the 8vo edition. It is considered the 'second textbook of Physiocrat orthodoxy' (Schumpeter, p. 225) and the author the 'ablest expositor of this (the Physiocrat) system' (McCulloch).

Important physiocratic work, considered as the best survey of the doctrine. Adam Smith praised it and Catherine II of Russia invited the author to her court. It provoked Voltaire's *L'homme aux quarante écus* and De Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux philosophes économistes*. - Modern bookplate on front paste-down.

75 (LECLAIRE.) De l'origine des crises monétaires et des moyens à employer pour les prévenir. Paris, Imprimerie de Madame Veuve Bouchard-Huzard, 1865. 24 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original green printed covers preserved.

€ 250

First edition.

The author was 'entrepreneur de peinture' and after founding the 'Maison Leclaire' was the first in France to grant workers a share in the profits of the company. The system of Leclaire served as a model for Louis Blanc in the 4th edition of his 'Organisation du travail' (1845).

76 LEMONNYER, J. Journaux de Paris pendant la Commune. Revue bibliographique complète de la presse parisienne du 19 Mars au 27 Mai (1870) avec l'indication détaillée des Titres, Sous-titres, Devises, Formats, Paris, J. Lemonnier, (1871). 94 pp. 8vo. Modern half cloth, marbled boards, label with gilt lettering, original covers preserved.

€ 150

Del Bo, *La Comune di Parigi*, 121.

First bibliography of the press of Paris during the Commune.

77 LINGUET, (S.N.H.) *La France plus qu'Angloise, ou Comparaison entre la procédure entamée à Paris le 25 Septembre 1788 contre les ministres du Roi de France, et le procès intenté à Londres en 1640, au Comte de Strafford, principal ministre de Charles premier, roi d'Angleterre. Avec des réflexions sur le danger imminent dont les entreprises de la robe menacent la nation, & les particuliers.* Seconde édition. Bruxelles, 1789. 149, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 500

Cioranescu 40562; not in INED; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Martin & Walter.

Second edition, first published in October 1788.

Linguet had printed, in the 116th number of his *Annales*, a proposal for fiscal reform which he had first publicized in his *Annales* in 1778 and 1779, an expedient for terminating once and for all the chronic state of financial crisis that had precipitated Louis's capitulation to the aristocrats. The king ignored Linguet's lesson in political and economic pragmatism. Financiers and capitalists were up in arms against it, as was the Paris parlement. This body condemned the 116th number of the *Annales* to be lacerated and burned at the foot of the grand staircase in the courtyard of the Palais de Justice. Linguet, in rage, published his *La France plus qu'angloise* in October 1788 and included in it a thinly veiled warning to the king that his next blunder, a fatal one, would be to retreat headlong into the arms of aristocratic reactionaries more English in their pretensions to exercising legislative supremacy than Commons or Lords. This move would signal disaster for the monarchy, as it would alienate the Third Estate from the throne as well as from the aristocratic party, driving it into isolation, and from there into independence and the revolution. At the same time, Linguet was educating the Third Estate in this work: how to recognize their rights and act in their own best interest. For an extensive analysis of this work see: D. Gay Levy, *The ideas and Careers of Simon-Nicolas-Henry Linguet*, pp. 243-4.

78 LOI Qui détermine les causes, le mode & les effets du Divorce. Du 20 Septembre 1791, l'an 4me de la Liberté. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Marseille, Chez Ant.-Hré. Jouve & Comp., (1792). 16 pp. 8vo. Contemporary grey paper wrappers, an uncut copy.

€ 350

Very interesting law issued during the revolution and stating that it is important that the French have the right to separate, result of individual liberty, and stating that marriage is nothing else but a "contrat civil." With this extremely liberal law, divorce was made possible !

The first section deals in 7 articles with "Causes du Divorce": by mutual consent, if one of the partners files for mutual incompatibility, and a further list of seven reasons for divorce. The second section deals in 20 articles with "Modes du Divorce" (How Divorce must be executed) in the following cases: by mutual consent (7 articles), mutual incompatibility (articles 8-14), in one of the other 7 cases determined as a reason for divorce (15-20); the consequences of the divorce

for the partners (11 articles) and finally the consequences of the divorce for the children, in which arrangements are made for girls (to the mother) and boys (under 7 years, to the mother) but which also stipulates that any arrangement is acceptable if it is arrived at by mutual consent (9 articles).

By this law, adopted 20-25 September 1792, marriage became a purely civil contract: marriage was no longer an indissoluble bond: "fondé sur la nature, sur la raison, sur la justice, le divorce est le surveillant et le modérateur du mariage", a revolution indeed !

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

80 (MAASKAMP, E.) Costumes populaires et villageois de la Hollande représentés par vingt figures coloriées. Amsterdam, Chez C.G. Sulpke, (1834?) Title, list of plates, 20 nicely coloured plates, separated by tissue paper, by Portman after Kuyper, verso blank. Small 8vo. Contemporary boards, gilt fillet, title in gilt on frontcover.

€ 750

Landwehr, *Coloured Plates*, 368; Colas 737; Lipperheide 956.

Twenty very nicely engraved plates depicting various costumes and scenes from Dutch daily life, all finely hand-coloured.

This is a re-edition of the *Costumes, Moeurs et Habillemens dans les Pays-Bas Unis*. Bookplates: De la Bibliothèque Louis Becker, Paris (on front paste-down) and Lily Brockbank (recto first blank).

81 MALON, B. Five handwritten letters, probably by a secretary, but all signed by B. Malon, on stationary of 'La Revue Socialiste'.

€ 450

Benoit Melon, French socialist and founder of the *Revue socialiste* in 1885. He was elected to the National Assembly on February 8, 1871, from which he resigned simultaneously with Henry

Rochefort after voting against the peace treaty (with Germany). He was a member of the important Commission of Labour, Industry and Trade of the Paris Commune, struggled upto the last day of the insurrection and then fled to Switzerland. He returned to France with the amnesty of 1880 and was, together with Jules Guesde, one of the founders of the *Parti ouvrier*. In 1885 he separated from the Parti ouvrier and founded an independent socialist party closely akin to the more famous German revisionists. He opposed to the revolutionary strategy of the Marxists the reformist method ('possibilism') and looked to universal suffrage and the aid of enlightened bourgeois elements to make revolutionary tactics unnecessary. See: Maitron, *Dictionnaire Biographique du Mouvement Ouvrier Français*, vol vii, pp. 230-234.

Contains:

1. Letter, dated Asnières, 10 August 1888. Speaking already about his illness (cancer of the throat), which would end his life in 1893. He has read with interest the addressee's 'Travail-fonction' . 2 pp. 8vo.
2. Letter, dated Asnières, 16 August 1888. He does no more move outside his house and is still overwhelmed by work. He hopes to make the acquaintance of the addressee soon. 1 page. 8vo.
3. Letter, dated 27 August 1891 to 'Mon cher Wéber.' He will ask Bertrand the complete texts of the resolutions accepted at the Socialist Congress of Brussels. Asks him to write for the *Revue Socialiste* a report, but to be short about the exclusive marxist parts and to be more extensive on the history of socialism. 2 pp. 8vo. (Torn apart and on the verso annotations in an extremely difficult to read hand)
4. Letter, dated Cannes, 25 May 1892 to 'Mon cher maître', thanking for the attention paid to his bad health and looking forward to meet the addressee soon, either in Paris or Asnières. 2 pp.
5. Undated letter, entirely in Malon's own hand, speaking about 'votre Justice économique' that just went to the printer, and speaking about the third volume of his 'Socialisme intégral' 4 pp. 8vo.

Added: 5 names cards of Edouard Vaillant, with handwritten notes on them, all dating from 1913-14.

82 (MALVAUX, J. DE). Les moyens de détruire la mendicité en France, en rendant les mendiants utiles à l'état sans les rendre malheureux; tirés des mémoires qui ont concouru pour le prix accordé en l'année 1777, par l'Académie des Sciences, arts & belles lettres de Chaalons-sur-Marne. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. Chaalons-sur-Marne, Seneuze, Paindavoine, Delalain, 1780. viii, 512, (4) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

Kress B.295; Goldsmiths 12061; Granier, *Bibliographie Charitable* 1337; cf.: INED 3039; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 129; not in Einaudi.

Second, improved edition of this important text 'rempli de vues ingénieuses et de faits spécieux qu'on ne saurait trop méditer' (Coquelin & Guillaumin) which was first published in 1779.

'Moyens propres à supprimer la mendicité (politique, moraux, coactifs, etc). S'attacher à détruire la mendicité illégitime. Ce n'est pas par les hôpitaux, jugés néfastes, mais par le travail qu'on aide les mendiants, qu'ils soient valides ou invalides; Malvaux admet néanmoins l'existence de bonnes oeuvres, de Monts-de-Piété, de loteries, etc. Enfin, il propose de supprimer ce qu'il estime être les sources de la mendicité, telles l'usure, la prostitution, etc' (INED). - Stamp in blank portion of title-page, upper outer corner of title-page with a small repair.

83 MANIFESTE de ce qui se passa dernièrement aux Etats généraux, entre le Clergé & le tiers Etat. No place, 1615. 45, (3, blank) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 275

Lindsay & Neu 3476; Bourgeois & André 3302 (edition of 8 pp. only); Welsh 628.

More extensive edition than the one cited by Bourgeois & André. 'L'auteur adopte d'abord le ton de la polémique pour encourager les cardinaux dans leur opposition à l'article premier du tiers. Il revient ensuite au calme pour raconter les faits avec une très grande précision: peut-être était-il un des députés des clergé. Puis il reprend ses invectives contre les fauteurs de troubles et termine en publiant les textes par lesquels le roi interdit toute nouvelle délibération sur ce sujet' (Bourgeois & André). - A little browned.

84 MANUSCRIPT - LABOUR CONTRACT - Manuscript contract valid for two years by Denis Augustin Rivet as draftsman of the factory Pernon & Comp., merchants and manufacturers in Lyon for sum of 2000 *livres* per year and authorising Rivet to travel to Paris, against payment of 400 *livres* to cover all his travel expenses, dated 1 March 1785 and signed by Rivet. Lyon, 1785. 2, (2 blank) pp. Small 4to.

€ 175

The last page carries the text 'Engagement de Dennis Augustin Rivet 1 Mars 1785'.

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

€ 350

First edition.

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

86 MATHOREZ, J. Les étrangers en France sous l'Ancien Régime. Histoire de la formation de la population Française. Paris, Edouard Champion, 1919-1921. 2 volumes. viii, 437, (3) pp.; xi, 446, (2) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half vellum, marbled boards, red labels with gilt lettering, top edges gilt, original covers preserved.

€ 300

Cabeen 3218.

First edition, very important work printed in 550 copies only, of which this is number 180.

Volume i: Les causes de la pénétration des étrangers en France. Les orientaux et les extra-européens dans la population française.

Volume ii: Les allemands, les hollandais, les scandinaves.

'Factual and solid, with considerably more stress on sociological than literary developments. Tendency to consider German literary 'infiltration' in France after 1750 as fairly unsuccessful 'plot.' No bibliography. Numerous explicit footnotes. Alphabetical index of names and places, very complete' (Cabeen).

87 MEMOIRE pour le sieur Antoine Cavard, Marchand Fabriquant de Bas, habitant de la ville de Nîmes, Appelant & Suppliant. Contre les Syndics & Jurés Gardes des Marchands -Fabriquans de Bas de la ville de Montpellier, Intimés & Deffendeurs. (Drop-head title). At end: A Toulouse, De l'Imprimerie de J. Rayet, (1760). - (Followed by:) MEMOIRE Pour servir de Réponse à l'Instruction signifiée le 10 Mars 1760. Pour le sieur Cavard, Marchand fabriquant de Bas, de la ville de Nîmes. Contre les Sindics des Fabriquans de Bas de la Ville de Montpellier. (Drop-head title). No place, (1760). 15, (1) pp.; 11, (1) pp. Small folio. Modern boards, leather label with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 250

"Le Sieur Cavard est depuis longtemps la victime des injustes prétensions & des tracasseries des adversaires, quelque attention que la Cour apporte à réprimer les abus, qui se commettent sans cesse dans l'administration oeconomique des Corps des marchands"

Deals with a trial by Cavard, dealer in stockings, who has been, and still is, menaced by the corporation of stocking producers and merchants from Montpellier, among others by seizing his merchandise during a short stay in Montpellier.

The second piece deals with the continued obstruction by this corporation from Montpellier and requests indemnity to be paid for the unjust and illegal seizure of his merchandise during that short stay in Montpellier on January 31, 1758.

88 MEMOIRE pour les prieurs du Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers de la ville de Marseille, Intimés en appel de Sentence rendue par les Lieutenans-Généraux de Police de ladite ville le 17 Septembre 1781, Défendeurs en Requête incidente du 2 Janvier 1782, & Demandeurs en Requête incidente du 23 Avril suivant. Contre Joseph Chabert, Maître Cordonnier, en qualité de Fermier des Impositions du Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers, & le sieur Bouche, sa caution, de la ville de Marseille, Appellans, Demandeurs, & Défendeurs. (Drop-head title). A Aix, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, Imprimeur du Roi, 1782. - (Bound with:) REPONSE pour Joseph Chabert, Fermier de l'imposition établie par le Corps des Maîtres Cordonniers de la ville de Marseille, & Lazare Bouche sa caution, Appellans de Sentence rendue par les Lieutenans-Généraux de Police de la même Ville le 17 Septembre 1781, & Demandeurs en Requête incidente tendante en ampliation d'appel envers les deux Sentences rendues par les même Officiers le 25 dudit mois, Défendeurs en Requête incidente du 23 Avril, en appel in *quantum contra* de ladite Sentence. Contre Les Prieurs des Maîtres Cordonniers de ladite Ville, Intimé, Défendeurs & Demandeurs. (Drop-head title). A Aix, de l'Imprimerie de la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, 1782. - (Bound with:) OBSERVATIONS Pour les Prieurs des Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille. Sur la Réponse du sieur Chabert. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez André

d'Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) BRIEVE Réponse au dernier Mémoire des Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille, intitulé: Observations. Pour le sieur Chabert. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez la Veuve d'Augustin Adibert, 1782. - (*Bound with:*) OBSERVATIONS Sur la Brieve Réponse de Chabert, Pour les Maîtres Cordonniers de Marseille. (Drop-head title). A Aix, Chez André Adibert, Imprimeur du Roi, vis-à-vis le College, 1782. Five works on one volume. 46 pp.; 46 pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 24 pp.; 9, (1) pp. Small folio. Modern boards.

€ 300

None of these items in Conlon.

Each work has a very nice engraved head-piece, and the place, name of printer and date are printed in these head-pieces. The head-piece of the fourth work depicts a castle and a house.

Deals with the right of tax collecting (tax-farming) by Chabert and the predicted amounts of money to be collected. Chabert won the right to collect the taxes among the members of the guild, and for which right he paid the guild of cobblers, but revenues fell far behind what was predicted/expected. At least one of the reasons was the emigration of vast numbers of "garçons" as a response to measures taken by the guild itself, another the departure of many cobblers after a large fleet had left Marseille. The question here is if Chabert is entitled to discounts or refunds of money he already paid to the guild and if he is to be held accountable for failing to collect the predicted/expected sums of money.

The first text is preceded by a handwritten summary of the entire matter of two pages, the second piece has handwritten annotations at the end stating the Chambre de Tournelle affirmed the verdict by arret of 16 July 1782: the second piece finds the guild (the Maîtres Cordonniers) guilty.

89 MEMOIRE Pour servir de Réponse à l'Instruction signifiée le 10 Mars 1760. Pour le sieur Cavard, Marchand fabricant de Bas, de la ville de Nîmes. Contre les Syndics des Fabriquans de Bas de la Ville de Montpellier. (Drop-head title). No place, (1760). 11, (1) pp. Small folio. Modern boards, leather label with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 175

Deals with the continued obstruction by the corporation of manufacturers and merchants in stockings from Montpellier and requests indemnity to be paid for the unjust and illegal seizure of his merchandise during a short stay in Montpellier on January 31, 1758. - A bit stained in the upper margin.

90 MEMOIRE sur la forme des preuves nécessaires pour être reçu Sous-lieutenant dans les régimens d'Infanterie française, de cavalerie, de chevaux-légers, de dragons & de chasseurs à cheval. (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Paris, De l'Imprimerie royale, 1781. 3 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 125

Conlon 81:392.

Original edition.

The requirement to show four degrees of paternal nobility if one was to be accepted as officer became one of the causes why people entered at the side of the revolutionaries in 1789, to become later generals of the Republic and marshals of the First Empire.

91 MEMOIRES et pièces 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. Very irregular pagination: 8 (last also numbered 242), 242-288 (last also numbered 216), 217-242 (last also numbered 304), 305-328 (last also numbered 56), 57-164 (last also numbered 196), 197-212 (last also numbered 288), 289-305 (last also numbered 168), 169-190, 1-56 (last also numbered 328), 329-397, (1) pp. 4to. Sewn, old chintz covers with printed 'Table des pièces contenues dans ce Recueil' on front cover, spine repaired, kept in modern cloth box, leather label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

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. - First nine leaves with a faint waterstain in the upper outer blank margin, fifteen leaves with a wormtrack in the outer blank margin.

92 MENGAUD, (A.) Tableau des événemens politiques et militaires, arrivés dans la République Cisalpine depuis une année. Adressé au représentant du peuple Dubois-Dubais, pour être communiqué au Conseil des Anciens. Lu dans la séance du 17 messidor an 7 (5 juillet 1799). (Drop-head title). Paris, Impr. Nationale, (1799). 23, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 175

Martin & Walter 23795.

Original edition.

The Cisalpine Republic was created by N. Bonaparte with the support of Italian revolutionaries and the principal sister republic in Italy during the French occupation, it served as a model for other French-dominated republics in Italy and, for some Italians, heralded the eventual union of all Italy. The aspirations of Italian radicals however were sacrificed to French interests. The Cisalpine Republic was independant in name only since the French provided its two constitutions and controlled its political life.

93 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE.) Théorie de l'impôt. (Paris), 1760. viii, 520 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt.

€ 600

Kress 5884; Goldsmiths 9603; Higgs 2298; Einaudi 3946; INED 3209 (other issue); Weulersse, i, p. xxviii; Peignot, i, p. 320.

First edition, one of several issues. There was also an edition published in 4to.

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

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

94 (MONTALIVET, M.C. BACHASSON DE.) Lettre d’un jeune pair de France aux Français de son age. Paris, Le Normant Fils, imprimeur du Roi, 1827. 16 pp. 8vo. Folded sheets, uncut.

€ 250

Larousse, *Grand dictionnaire universel*, vol. 11, p. 486.

First edition.

As a young liberal politician the author was noted for his publication concerning the freedom of the press, directed against Peyronnet; also this brochure raised much interest.

Montalivet was peer of the Restoration, minister of the July monarchy and senator of the Third Republic. He inherited his father’s title of count and his seat in the Peers when both his father and elder brother died in 1823. He advocated a constitutional course, opposed the Polignac ministry of 1829, and supported the 221 deputies who signed the address criticizing the king in March 1830.

At head of title: ‘Les amis de la liberté de la presse’.

The *Société des Amis de la Liberté de la Presse* appeared briefly during the electoral campaign of 1827 when François-René Chateaubriand rallied Ultra and moderate royalists opposed to the Villèle government to protest censorship of the press and to elect deputies to the Chamber who would abolish censorship laws. Chateaubriand had become a dangerous opponent of the Villèle government in June 1824 when the celebrated writer had been unceremoniously dismissed from his post as minister of foreign affairs. The ordinances of 24 June 1827, which reimposed censorship on the periodical press, provided Chateaubriand with an opportunity for political revenge that he eagerly seized. Chateaubriand’s society, probably never more than an informal grouping, formed early in June and included royalists, *doctrinaires*, and some members of the Center Left opposition that a common opposition, often personal, to the Villèle government, outrage at the reimposition of censorship, and admiration of Chateaubriand temporarily united in 1827. Meetings of the society brought together such figures as Prosper de Barante, the duc de Choiseul, the comte de Montalivet and the baron Hyde de Neuville, journalists like Alexis de Jussieu and Louis-François Bertin de Vaux and ambitious young intellectuals as de Salvandy and Villemain. Along with the more famous and influential society ‘Aide-toi, le ciel t’aidera’, the ‘Amis’ had an impact on the electoral campaign of 1827. Indirect testimony to the government’s fear of the

society's effectiveness lies in the policies adopted by the postal service. Because it could not be relied upon to deliver political pamphlets to provincial cities and towns, trusted friends of the society had to carry many works personally (See: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*).

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

€ 3250

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

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

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

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

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

€ 600

Martin & Walter 25395.

First edition.

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

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

97 NECKER, (J.) Mémoire donné au Roi, par M. Necker, en 1778. No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) NECKER, (J.) Compte rendu au Roi, par M. Necker, Directeur général des finances. Au mois de janvier 1781. Imprimé par ordre de sa Majesté. Paris, de l'Imprimerie du Cabinet du Roi, 1781. With 1 folding table and 2 folding engraved and coloured maps. - (*Bound with:*) LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, E. Ch. Compte rendu au Roi, au mois de Mars 1788, et publié par ses ordres. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1788. 3 works in 1 volume. (4), 16 pp.; (4), 116 pp.; (2), xiv, (2), 183 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled boards, green morocco label with gilt lettering, foot of spine and lower corners a bit bumped.

€ 800

First work: Kress B. 389, Goldsmiths 12233 and Einaudi 4105 all list another issue of 31 pages; INED 3365.

First edition, one of two editions published in the year of publication.

Necker here develops his ideas concerning the constitution of the monarchy: on the provincial administration, the abuses that have developed and indicates changes that will improve the situation.

Second work: Kress B.360; Goldsmiths 12183 & 12184; Einaudi 4094; not in INED.

First edition, the scarce edition printed at the Cabinet du Roi, intended for Royal use only and not put in the trade. There were two further printings in the same year at the Imprimerie Royale.

The publication had an astonishing succes with the public and did much to establish Necker's reputation. It is of great importance for being the first public report of government economic policy in France.

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

Third work: Kress S.5177; Goldsmiths 13636; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

The text was drawn up by Soufflot de Mercy.

- A good and uncut copy, a few quires browned, with large margins.

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

€ 700

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

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

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

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

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

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

Second work: Schaberg 54.

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

The book is a critique of Richard Wagner and the announcement of Nietzsche's rupture with the German artist, who had involved himself too much, in Nietzsche's eyes, in the *Völkisch* movement and antisemitism. His music is no longer represented as a possible "philosophical affect," and Wagner is ironically compared to Georges Bizet. However, Wagner is presented by Nietzsche as only a particular symptom of a broader "disease" which is affecting Europe, that is nihilism. The book shows Nietzsche as a capable music-critic, and provides the setting for some of his further reflections on the nature of art and on its relationship to the future health of humanity.

This work is in sharp contrast with the second part of Nietzsche's *The Birth of Tragedy*, wherein he praised Wagner as fulfilling a need in music to go beyond the analytic and dispassionate

understanding of music. Nietzsche also praised Wagner effusively in his essay 'Wagner at Bayreuth' (part of the *Untimely Meditations*), but his disillusion with Wagner the composer and the man was first seen in his 1878 work *Human, All Too Human*. One of the last works that Nietzsche wrote returned to the critical theme of *The Case of Wagner*. In *Nietzsche contra Wagner*, Nietzsche pulled together excerpts from his works to show that he consistently had the same thoughts about music, only that he had misapplied them to Wagner in the earliest works. - First and last leaves a bit foxed, some scattered annotations in blue pencil and lead pencil, from the library of A. Diepenbrock, with his signature on the first free endpaper (and date Jan. 1889) and second title-page (with the date Sept. 1888.) Alphons Diepenbrock was a Dutch composer, essayist and classicist. Although he showed musical ability he studied classics at the University of Amsterdam, gaining his doctorate cum laude in 1888 with a dissertation in Latin on the life of Seneca. The same year he became a teacher, a job which he held until 1894, when he retired from that position and decided to devote himself to music. As a composer, he had been completely self-taught from an early age. He created a musical idiom which, in a highly personal manner, combined 16th-century polyphony with Wagnerian chromaticism, to which in later years was added the impressionistic refinement that he encountered in Debussy's music. His predominantly vocal output is distinguished by the high quality of the texts used. Apart from the Ancient Greek dramatists and Latin liturgy, he was inspired by, among others, Goethe, Novalis, Vondel, Brentano, Hölderlin, Heine, Nietzsche, Baudelaire and Verlaine. As a conductor, he performed many contemporary works, including Gustav Mahler's Fourth Symphony (at the Concertgebouw) as well as works by Fauré and Debussy. Throughout his life, Diepenbrock continued his interests in the wider cultural sphere, remaining a classics tutor and publishing works on literature, painting, politics, philosophy and religion. Indeed during his lifetime his musical skills were often overlooked. Nonetheless, Diepenbrock was very much a respected figure within musical circles. He counted amongst his friends Mahler, Richard Strauss and Arnold Schoenberg.

100 NOODT, (G.) *Du Pouvoir des Souverains, et de la Liberté de Conscience, en deux discours, traduits du Latin de Mr. Noodt, professeur en droit dans l'université de Leide par Jean Barbeyrac.* A Amsterdam, Chez Thomas Lombrail, 1707. With engraved frontispiece. xx, 186, (6 publisher's catalogue) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, somewhat rubbed, spine ends damaged, edges worn.

€ 375

Not in Camus; Ashmann & Feenstra nr. 438; cf. Dekkers, p. 124, 9.

First French edition.

Noodt was professor of Law successively in Nijmegen, Franeker, Utrecht and Leiden. As a writer on jurisprudence he acquired a wide, international reputation. Two of his political treatises were translated into French by Jean Barbeyrac. Influenced by Grotius, about whom he lectured extensively, he advocated the importance of natural law. He was also involved with the negotiations that led to the peace of Nijmegen in 1678. Compared to his contemporaries, Noodt didn't publish much, but it was of high quality. His Latin style was modelled after the best writers, and his works soon rose to the rank of standard authority, so that scholars talked of the 'methodus Noodti'.

The work had appeared in Latin in Leiden 1699 as the text of his speech when he resigned as principal of Leiden University: *Dissertatio de jure summi imperii et lege regia*. The first 20 pages contain a preface by Barbeyrac. - Lacks 1 leaf (p. xxi-xxii, divisional title). Rare.

101 NOUVEAU tarif du prix des glaces. 1765. A Paris, Du Fonds de Prault père, chez Prault, (1765). 74, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary boards, spine damaged.

€ 250

Higgs 3413; cf.: Goldsmiths 9339; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

Second edition (?), first published in 1758 (see Conlon 58:292 and Higgs 1689).

The contemporary owner has left inside the booklet a few leaves with calculations and prices, as well as some annotations on the verso of two contemporary playing cards.

Bound in at end: ARREST du conseil d'état du Roi, du 13 Octobre 1781 (concerning the glass trade). Paris, Prault, (1781). 4 pp.

The glass industry started in France under Colbert in 1665. The above price list gives details on formats and prices, as approved by the 'Manufacture privilégiée des Glaces' (See also: Savary, *Dictionnaire universel de commerce*, 1741, vol. ii, columns 1466ff.) Title-page and text within a printed border.

102 NOUVELLE LANTERNE, LA. S'édite à Paris, 21, rue Marbeau (rue Montmartre), 1927-1929. Nrs 1, 3, 4, 6 through 21, 23, 25, 26: 22 numbers in total. 8vo. Original red printed covers.

€ 350

Original editions, first number was published 11 January, 1927. The subtitle on the printed cover reads "La Politique - Les Lettres - Les Idées par René de Planhol." The publication ran well into a much larger number of issues and continued into the 1930s'.

Political and literary monthly journal: Le crime de Locarno: le gouvernement français prépare la revanche de l'Allemagne; Le délire d'un Académicien ou les Folies Brémondiennes; Vers la faillite de Raymond Poincaré; Julien Benda, plagiaire fielleux et mécontent; L'ouvrage immonde de Barbusse sur Jésus; Bohème et littérature selon Francis Carco; Louis Barthou ou la trahison; la grande aventure de la poésie française; le gouvernement contre Léon Daudet; Où le père Clemenceau divague; le mythe des "bonnes élections" les malfaiteurs intellectuels des "Nouvelles Littéraires"; Le celebre Quatuor Homberg-Laval Pierre Hamp-Leon Blum; les cabrioles du paillasse Montherlant; l'école primaire au service de la revolution; la foire électorale est ouverte; fragment des mémoires secrets de M. Poincaré; de la proportionnelle à la monarchie; les rythmes de Léon Daudet; l'église et la république; après les excellentes élections; la bonne allemagne pacifiste et désarmée; Napoléon ou la révolution couronnée; sous le règne de l'argent; cafardises et trahisons; Pierre Lasserre et le libéralisme; gribouille Waldeck-Rousseau; le modernisme et littérature; les grognements de Louis Marin; le dernier défenseur de la démocratie; Paul Claudel contre la poésie française; grandeur et décadence des conservateurs libéraux; le romantisme toujours vivant; de Klotz en Chéron: la grande pitié des contribuables; le fascisme contre l'église; origines et destinées de la démocratie capitaliste; littérature et révolution; etc., etc.

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

€ 750

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

First edition.

Interesting collection dealing principally with numerous cities and villages (such as Annonay, Avalon, Avesnes, Bourg de Charenton, Mantes, Milly-en-Gatinois, Montargis, etc., etc., their history, culture, natural history, wine production, etc.) and important persons in the kingdom of France. According to the 'Avertissement', the work is based on material not used in the 1768-1778 edition of Lelong's *Bibliothèque Historique*, also published by Hérissant. Much material for that work was obtained through correspondance with 'des sociétés savantes' but Lelong did not use all of it. Quérard lists the work under Fevret de Fontette.

104 (OBELIN DE KERBAL.) Précis de recherches et observations sur divers objets relatifs à la navigation intérieure de la province de Bretagne. A Rennes, Chez Nicolas-Paul Vatar, 1785. With 2 folding plates, and figures. Half-title, title, (vii)-xvi, 164 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine with gilt lettering.

€ 350

Conlon 85:1645.

First edition.

Technical reflexions, sometimes with mathematical formulae, in alphabetical order and arranged by subject. The author's name is spelled at the end of the preliminaries as: Obelin de Kgal, on the spine corrected as Obelin de Kergal. The preliminaries are misnumbered but complete.

105 ORDONNANCE de Louis XIV, Roy de France et de Navarre Donnée à Saint-Germain en Laye au mois d'Aoust 1670. Pour les Matieres criminelles. A Paris, Chez les Associez choisis par ordre de sa Majesté pour l'impression de ses nouvelles Ordonnances, 1670. (8), 165, (1, blank, 46, Table des Matières) pp. 4to. Contemporary supple vellum.

€ 1600

Bourgeois & André, vii, 6281; *Actes Royaux*, ii, 13484; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

Original edition of probably the most important criminal code issued during the *Ancien Régime*. It was one of six great legal reforms during the reign of Louis XIV among which the reform of civil law and of colonial law.

This code was one of the many codes inspired or initiated by Colbert and aimed at reducing the chaos in several areas in France and to create some sort of order and uniformity and as such belongs to a number of codes in finances, the judicial system and commerce with which Colbert tried to put the organization of France on a better footing.

Although the code was still of great severity, torture was not abolished, no council was provided for the accused persons, it was a reforming code. Under the *Ancien Régime* a prison was the place where the accused was being held until his trial and possible verdict: in other words, a prison was place where the accused was being detained until trial. Imprisonment as result of a verdict did not exist. The conditions in these prisons were cruel and horrible due to the deplorable state of the prisons and the wide-spread and horrible abuses that reigned and to which those detained were submitted. This code of 1670 is a fierce effort to change all this: it orders clean prisons and insists on the avoidance of any damage to the health of those detained, orders that congierges and jailers can read, that registres are being faithfully and meticulously kept, ample supply of what is necessary to live in prison, access of doctors, prosecutors, and last but not least the duely noting of complaints by those detained (see Marion, *Dictionnaire des Institutions*, entry "Prisons").

Other chapters deal with the competence of judges, complaints and accusations, minutes, reports by doctors and surgeons, interrogation of accused, witnesses and their accounts, deaf and dumb and those refusing to answer, sentences, appeal, etc.

The code is divided into 28 sections and those are divided into subsections and articles. - Some light marginal dust-soiling on the first few leaves, a very good copy.

106 PERDIGUIER, A. Les Gavots et les Devoirants ou la Réconciliation des Compagnons. Pièce en cinq actes. Paris, Agricool Perdiguier, 1862. 75, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Sewn in original printed wrappers, lower part of spine gone, handwritten date and a number on front cover.

€ 250

Lecotté, *Essai Bibliographique sur les Compagnonnages*, 677.

Scarce first edition.

Agricol Perdiguier (1805-1875), originally a working man, was elected a representative to the French national assembly of 1848. He wrote three books on French *Compagnonnages*, or local groups called *Devoirs*, of itinerant artisans confederated by crafts into general associations covering the whole of the country -many groups had in secret survived their abolition by law in 1791. Perdiguier was clear-headed and intelligent, deservedly esteemed by his fellow working-men. He travelled all over France for many years in order to study the labour organisations in his country and he is known as the 'réorganisateur du compagnonnage'. The importance of his ideas is to be found in the fact that he felt that the working classes could emancipate only through cooperation. Flora Tristan was deeply influenced by him (see: J.L. Puech, *La vie et l'oeuvre de Flora Tristan*).

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

€ 500

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

All published.

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

108 (PESELIER, C.E.) Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt. (Paris), 1761. x, (2), 204 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (a bit scuffed), spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Kress 5963; Goldsmiths 9695; Higgs 2534; Einaudi 4409; INED 3524; Weulersse, i, xxvii; Mattioli 2790.

One of the 12mo issues of the first edition with 4 lines on page x. The other issue has 6 lines on page x.

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

109 (PINTO, ISAAC DE.) *Traité de la Circulation et du Crédit. Contenant une Analyse raisonnée des Fonds d'Angleterre, & de ce qu'on appelle Commerce ou Jeu d'Actions; un Examen critique de plusieurs Traités sur les Impôts, les Finances, l'Agriculture, la Population, le Commerce &c. précédé de l'Extrait, d'un Ouvrage intitulé Bilan général & raisonné de l'Angleterre depuis 1600 jusqu'en 1761; & Suivi d'une Lettre sur la Jalousie du Commerce, où l'on prouve que l'intérêt des Puissances commerçantes ne se croise point, &c. avec un Tableau de ce qu'on appelle Commerce, ou plutôt Jeu d'Actions, en Hollande. Par l'auteur de l'Essai sur le Luxe, & de la Lettre sur le Jeu des Cartes, qu'on a ajoutés à la fin.* A Amsterdam, Chez Marc Michel Rey, 1771. xvi, 368, [369] - 384 addition, [1] errata, [1] blank, with additional [8] pages on the state of English finance in 1770 (interim half-sheet H* inserted between signatures Y and Z) pp. 8vo. Uncut in the original pale blue wrappers, a little dog-eared; a few leaves with staining to the lower outer corner; an entirely unpressed copy.

€ 7250

Einaudi 4447; Kress 6811; Goldsmiths 1079; Higgs 5282; INED 3603; Mattioli 2851 (no addition); Stourm, p. 42; Szajkowski, *Franco-Judaica*, 868; for an elaborate analysis of Pinto's work see I.J.A. Nijenhuis, *Een Joodse Filosoof. Isaac de Pinto (1717-1787)*, Amsterdam, NEHA, 1992.

First edition, rare, of Pinto's ingenious defence of the public debt - a superb copy combining the uncommon pp. 8 on the state of English finance in 1770 (interim sheet half sheet H*) and the exceptionally rare final 'Addition au Traite de la Circulation' and errata at the end (pp. 369-384).

Pinto (1715-1787), an economist and advisor to the Stathouder William IV, maintained that the public debt supported 'circulation' and that England's economic advance had been promoted by her public debt and public credit. He takes Hume to task on this matter, and comments on a number of other contemporary authors, such as Berkeley, Boisguilbert, Buffon, Colbert, Diderot, Mirabeau, Petty, Rousseau and Voltaire. He is also well known for his criticism of the agricultural enthusiasm of Boisguilbert, as expressed in his *Detail de la France* and of the physiocrats.

'Pinto's *Traité* is written from a national as well as an international perspective. His experience as a merchant and financier in the Republic, along with his knowledge of French and English economic thought, laid the foundations for his European economic model. Pinto wanted above all to convince his readers of the soundness of the British system of public debt. With the adoption of improvements in the redemption policy proposed in his book, the system would achieve a high degree of perfection. In France the physiocratic opinions of the elder Mirabeau in particular required Pinto to respond, and in England the otherwise admiring Hume was in disagreement. By means of a critical discussion of the work of these and other authors, Pinto propagated a financial policy that he thought would benefit both the State and the individual' (Nijenhuis).

This copy contains the sheet H*, entitled *L'Etat des Finances en Angleterre à la fin de la session du Parlement en 1770*, which is not always present and not mentioned by Einaudi, and it also contains *Addition au Traité* (pp. 369-384) and the errata leaf, which are present in very few copies indeed, and a very nice copy, unpressed, uncut and with very good margins.

110 (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 Etats. Traduction de l'Anglois du Chevalier John Nickolls.* A Leyde, 1754. Title printed in red and black. vi, (8), 408 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on sides, all edges gilt, small wormtrack to rear joint, some very, very lightly bumbed.

€ 500

Kress 5380; Goldsmiths 8915; Higgs 741; INED 3607; not in Einaudi (listing two other editions); Conlon 54:951.

First edition.

The work was being published as a translation but was actually written by Louis-Joseph Plumart (or Plumard) de Dangeul who used the pseudonym of John Nickolis. 'd'Argenson admire beaucoup cet ouvrage, qu'il place même audessus de *l'Esprit des Lois* de Montesquieu' (Stourm, p. 98). 'Documentation particulièrement riche, accompagnée d'observations personnelles sur la population, les classes sociales, le commerce, l'économie' (INED). '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). The second part of the work deals with England: advantages of its geographical isolation, its natural resources, its government and its commerce. - A very good copy.

111 (POMMEREUL, F.R.J. DE.) Mémoire sur une nouvelle administration des Bois. No place, 1787. 24 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering on spine.

€ 225

Barbier iii, col. 178; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

'Tendante à augmenter à la fois la production des bois & les revenus de S(a) M(ajesté).'

The author was a French officer in the service of the king of Naples, he returned into the services of the French state during the Revolution (1796), became préfet of the Indre-et-Loire and then 'directeur de la librairie'. A number of his writings are listed in Martin & Walter and INED, but not the present text.

112 POULLAIN, H. Traites de monnoyes. A Paris, chez Frédéric Léonard, 1709. (22), 454, (46) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, extremities and joints rubbed, small damage to head and foot of spine, partially removed bookplate on front paste-down.

€ 750

Kress 2630; Goldsmiths 4575; Einaudi 4510; INED 3650bis; Stourm, p. 42.

Edition augmented by Le Verrier, originally published in 1621.

The editor has added to this edition 'quelques autres traités du même auteur qui n'avaient pas encore parus' et 'qui étaient restés entre les mains de Monsieur Poullain de Beaumont, son arrière petit-fils'. Collection of reports on money presented to Sully by Poullain. '..... cet auteur est donc le seul qui ait entreprise de montrer tout ce qui qu'il faut observer en France pour y entretenir abondamment les monnoyes du pays, pour y attirer celles des pays etranger' (INED).

113 PROCEDURE criminelle, instruite au Chatelet de Paris sur la dénonciation des faits arrivés à Versailles dans la journée du 6 octobre 1789. Imprimée par ordre de l'Assemblée nationale. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, 1790. 3 volumes. - (*Bound with:*) CHABROUD, Ch. Rapport de la procédure du Chatelet, sur l'affaire des 5 et 6 Octobre; fait à l'assemblée nationale par M. Charles Chabroud, Imprimé par ordre de l'Assemblée Nationale. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) (ORLEANS, (L.-P.-J. DUC D')). Exposé de la Conduite de M. le Duc d'Orléans, dans la révolution de France; Rédigé par lui-même, à Londres. (At end:) (Paris), de l'Imp. de la veuve D'Houry & Debure, no date. - (*Bound with:*) SULEAU, (F.-L.) Lettre impartiale de M. Suleau à Monsieur Necker (sic !). (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1790). - (*Bound with:*) IL Y A LIEU à accusation contre le Duc d'Orléans et le Comte de Mirabeau, ou Résumé & rapprochement des dépositions qui les chargent. No place, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) ADRESSE du Châtelet de Paris à l'Assemblée nationale. (Drop-head title). (At end:) (Paris), Veuve Desaint, no date (1789.) - (*Bound with:*) DELACLOS. Réponse de M. Delaclos à M. le Duc d'Orléans, Pour servir de suite à la conspiration mieux dévoilée, ou à la Lettre de M. le Duc d'Orléans à M. Delaclos. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Paris, ce 17 juin 1790. - (*Bound with:*) LA FACTION d'Orléans mieux dévoilée. Lettre de M. le Duc d'Orléans à M. de Laclos. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Londres, le 10 Mai 1790. - (*Bound with:*) LACLOS. Lettre de M. Laclos, Ecrite de Paris à M. Forsh à Londres. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Paris, ce Juillet 1790. - (*Bound with:*) FRONDEVILLE, (Th.-L.-C.-L., MARQUIS DE). Discours prononcé par M. le Président de Frondeville, à l'Assemblée nationale, Dans l'affaire de M. l'Abbé de Barmond, et pour lequel il a été censuré. Paris, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) TRIOMPHE de Louis-Philippe d'Orléans. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) DENONCIATION par le Faubourg Saint-Marceau, au Faubourg Saint-Antoine. (Drop-head title). Dated at end: Fait en comité, au Faubourg Saint-Marceau, le 29 juin 1790. - (*Bound with:*) (ORLEANS, (L.-P.-J. DUC D')). Mémoire justificatif, pour Louis-Philippe d'Orléans, Écrit et publié par lui-même, En réponse à la procédure du Châtelet. No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) CHABROUD, Ch. Pieces justificatives du rapport dela procédure du Châtelet sur l'affaire des 5 et 6 octobre, fait à l'Assemblé nationale, par M. Ch. Chabroud, Imprimé par ordre de l'Assemblée nationale. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) ABREGE de la procédure criminelle instruite au Châtelet de Paris, Sur la dénonciation des Faits arrivés à Versailles dans la journée du 6 Octobre 1789. Contenant les Pieces les plus intéressantes relatives à cette Procédure. A Paris, Chez Gueffier, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) HENRY (DE LONGUEVE, J.-L.) Observations de M. Henry, Député à l'Assemblée nationale, Sur la partie du Rapport de M. Chabroud qui lui est personnelle. (At end:) Paris, ce 4 octobre 1790. - (*Bound with:*) COMPTE Rendu Par une partie des membres de l'assemblée nationale, de leur opinion sur le rapport de la procédure du châtelet et sur le projet de décret proposé par le comité des rapports et adopté par l'assemblée nationale dans la séance du 2 octobre 1790. No place, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) VOIDEL, J.-G.-Ch. Jean-Georges-Charles Voidel à ses Concitoyens; Sur l'affaire de Louis-Philippe-Joseph Orléans. (Drop-head title). (At end:) De l'Imprimerie du Républicain, Chez R. Vatar, (1790.) 18 works bound in two volumes. (4), 270 pp.; (4), 221 pp.; 79 pp.; (2), 118 pp.; (2), 28 pp.; (2), 16 pp.; 16 pp.; 19, (1) pp.; 16 pp.; 8 pp.; 20 pp.; 19, (1) pp.; 4 pp.; 8 pp.; 34 pp.; (2), 69, (1) pp.; (2), 78 pp.; (2), 23, (1) pp.; 23, (1) pp.; 8 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, red and green labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, a bit shaved and rubbed.

€ 1500

These 18 works collected here form an interesting collection on the October days (5 and 6 October) of 1789, one of the memorable events of the Revolution, best known for the women's march to Versailles and the transfer of the royal family to Paris. It was a crisis in which the outcome of the struggle between the crown and the National Assembly was decided by popular intervention. The days ended by the king's return to Paris and completed the Paris revolution of July. As long as king and court resided in Versailles and an active minority of nobles were able to frustrate the constitutional program of the Assembly, effective power remained divided between the revolutionaries and the adherents of the old régime. This insurrection effectively ended this division, established the ascendancy of the constitutional monarchists and consolidated the gains of the first months of the revolution.

This collection also deals with the inquiry made by the Châtelet into these days, and with suspicions about the parts played by Mirabeau and the Duc d'Orléans and an Orleanist plot.

1: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 14427: very rare complete with the 3rd part.

Forms the most important source for the history of the events of October 5-6, 1789. The first part is the first text in volume one, second and third part are the first two texts in volume two.

2: Martin & Walter, 6571.

3: Martin & Walter 26075.

4: Martin & Walter 32022.

5: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 7638.

6: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 847.

7: Not in Martin & Walter.

8: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 6702.

9: Not in Martin & Walter.

10: Martin & Walter 14010.

11: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 17708.

12: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 5234.

13: Not in Martin & Walter.

14: Martin & Walter 6572: this work belongs to number 2: in the first volume listed there, Chabroud already announced the publication of these "pièces justificatives", but they were published separately, are listed separately by Martin & Walter and are not often found together.

15: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 179.

16: Martin & Walter 16543.

17: Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 3690.

18: Martin & Walter 33771.

Ex-libris "A Monsieur Nervet" and with the bookplate of the "Bibliothèque du Palais".

114 PROUDHON, P.J. Avertissement aux propriétaires, ou Lettre à M. Considérant, rédacteur de la Phalange, sur une Défense de la propriété. Paris, Librairie de Prévot, Besançon, chez l'auteur, 1841. 115, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Modern half red morocco, gilt lettering to spine, marbled boards, kept in a slipcase.

€ 600

Kress C.5619; Goldsmiths 32491; Einaudi 4548 (2nd edition); Nettlau, p. 17; Stammhammer, i, p. 189; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Written in response to Victor Considérant's *Défense du fourierisme*, Proudhon's *Lettre* 'called on the proletariat to recognize that the workers and only the workers could reform society, and warned the proprietors and their servants the magistrates not to drive the workers to despair, for no police and no soldiers would be able to save them should the people be driven to their last recourse- "neither assassination, nor pillage, nor insurrection, nor general strike, nor arson, nor

regicide, but something more terrible and efficacious than all these” (Hyams, p. 52). Such words resulted in the police raiding his room, raiding his printer, interrogating a number of his friends, and seizing copies of the work, all on the orders of the Besançon public prosecutor. - Paper somewhat browned and spotted.

115 REBENAC, (FR. DE PAS) DE. Harangue faite à N.S. Père le Pape, par Monsieur de Rebenac, envoyé extraordinaire de France. (Drop-head title). No place, (1691). 7, (1 blank) pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 250

Not in Bourgeois & André; not in Conlon, *Prélude*; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

At end: 'Imprimé avec Permission de Mrs les Jurats' which supposes printing in or around Bordeaux.

Text in which the author expresses on behalf of the French King concerns about the fact that the "Maison d'Autriche" (House of Austria, i.e. Habsburg) is apparently more interested in combatting the Catholics in England and the Calvinists in France, and establishing its influence in Italy than curbing the rising strength of the Ottoman empire. - Equally and lightly browned throughout.

116 RECLUS - NETTLAU, M. Elisée Reclus. Anarchist und Gelehrter (1830-1905). Berlin, Verlag Der Syndicalist, 1928. With portrait. 348 pp. 8vo. Original cloth, gilt lettering, foot of spine slightly discoloured (Beiträge zur Geschichte des Sozialismus, Syndicalismus, Anarchismus, Band IV).

€ 150

First edition.

Jacques Elisée Reclus, French geographer and anarchist. Originally trained for the Protestant ministry, Reclus soon turned to the study of geography and affiliated himself with the revolutionary movement. He was exiled after the coup d'état of 1851 but in 1857 returned to France, where he remained until he was again banished after the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871. He lived for many years in Switzerland, later in close association with Kropotkin.

As early as 1851 Reclus concluded that anarchy, or the absence of government, was *la plus haute expression de l'ordre*. He was a militant member of Bakunin's secret international brotherhood and of other anarchist and republican groups, but never was a party man or a fanatic. A person of engaging charm and one who always preserved his own independence in the controversies of the diverse anarchist schools, Reclus exercised wide influence in anarchist circles throughout the world (Max Nettlau in ESS, vol. xiii, p. 164).

117 RELATION de l'événement arrivé à Antoni, Village distant de Paris d'environ trois lieues, Le 10 Juillet 1752. (Drop-head title). No place (Paris ?), (1752). 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 150

Conlon 52:296.

First edition.

Account of an accident caused by work: as a result of a collapse of rocks in a quarry, two workmen are buried in the shaft. After nine days of rescue work, elaborately detailed here, the two are saved and freed from the shaft where they got stuck and are moved to the house of the "Sieur Trudon, ou ils sont l'objet de la visite et des bienfaits du public."

118 RELATION de la victoire remportée sur les Impériaux, par les troupes du Roy et celles du Roy de Sardaigne, dans le combat donné près de Parme, le 29 du mois dernier. (Drop-head title). No place, Sur l'imprimé à Paris, (1734). 2 pp. Folio.

€ 150

The victorious battle took place under commandship of marchal De Coigny on June 29, 1734. The Battle of San Pietro, also known as the Battle of Crocetta or the Battle of Parma was a battle fought on June 29, 1734, between troops of France and Sardinia on one side, and Habsburg Austrian troops on the other, as part of the War of Polish Succession, between the village of La Crocetta and the city of Parma, then in the Duchy of Parma. Austrian troops assaulted an entrenched Franco-Sardinian position, and were ultimately repulsed, due in part to the death of their commander, Florimund Mercy, and the wounding of his second in command, Frederick of Württemberg. Both sides suffered significant casualties in the battle, which lasted for most of the day.

119 RENARD, LE, au trébuchet. Dialogue Entre la Capitation et Gruet. A Paris en Place de Greve, Chez Griffard-Grapignand, à l'Enseigne Tire-Col, sous la Potence, près de l'Echelle, 1716. 32 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 275

Stourm, p. 69, note 1; Conlon 16:230.

First (and only) edition.

One of the pamphlets voicing the popular indignation at the financial scandals and at those who used the opportunity to enrich themselves (this is the John Law era !) in a period when it became known that Louis XIV had left a debt of some 3,5 milliard and obviously an empty treasury. The Duc de Noailles was placed at the head of the council which had to liquidate the debts and find a way out of the deplorable situation. Gruet was a bailiff at the Chatelet signing the receipts for the 'capitation': an individual tax. Apparently the rumour was that he used his power to enrich himself. Contains at the end a faked 'Arrêt de la Chambre de Justice', dated June 13, 1716. - Slightly browned throughout.

120 REY DE PLANAZU, (F.J.) Oeuvres d'agriculture. Paris, Troyes, etc., 1786-1787. With 1 engraved allegorical plate (in number 23) and 29 contemporary handcoloured plates. 26 separately numbered, paginated and issued numbers bound in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, repair to rear joint, with scratches, somewhat stained and rubbed.

€ 8000

Quérard, vii, 561 (calls for 22 nrs only); not in Vicaire; not in Musset-Pathay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths' (all listing a later bookform edition only); OCLC list 3 copies only.

The excessively rare original edition.

This original edition was published in 26 issues, each separately paginated and all plates and titles signed by the author.

Contains:

NOTICE des Articles formant la Collection complete des Ouvrages de feu M. De Planazu, sur l'Agriculture & l'Economie rurale, & que l'on peut se procurer chez la veuve de l'Auteur 4 pp.

1. TRATE sur les causes de l'état de langueur & d'engourdissement de l'agriculture en France. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, 1787. 21, (1) pp.

2. TRAITE sur les moyens simples de composer un engrais des plus économiques & des plus avantageux dont la qualité est multipliée au point que l'on peut amender 4 à 5 arpens de terres,

ou sans cette opération, il y auroit à peine de quoi en amender un. A Troyes, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Gobelet, 1786. With 1 handcoloured plate. (2), 4 pp.

3. TRAITE Sur les moyens simples de tirer le parti le plus avantageux des Terres, en divisant les Terres labourables en douze Sols, de façon que tous les ans toutes les Terres rapportent beaucoup plus amplement, sans être assujétis à des frais de culture aussi considerables, sans qu'il y ait jamais aucunes Terres en jachères, ou incultes. (Drop-head title). With one handcoloured plate. (3)-13 pp.

4. TRAITE sur la culture de la Pomme de Terre. Avantages de sa culture. Moyens de conserver ces Racines, pendant l'Hiver, à l'abri des gelées. Différentes manières de les préparer pour en faire, pour les Hommes, une nourriture saine & agréable. Moyens d'employer ces Racines pour la nourriture des différens Animaux. Ceux d'en tirer & extraire la farine pour en faire du Pain, de la Pâtisserie, des Gelées, &c. Différentes façons d'employer cette farine. Manière d'en tirer l'Eau-de-vie la plus spiritueuse. (Drop-head title). With 1 handcoloured plate. 8 pp.

5. TRAITE Sur l'usage des différentes Herse, avec la description d'une herse à cylindre pour employer avec avantage sur les terres argilleuses. (Drop-head title.) With one handcoloured plate. 1 leaf numbered 3-4.

6. TRAITE sur les différentes manières de semer, avec la description d'un semoir nouveau. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp.

7. TRAITE sur les moyens de cultiver toutes sortes de Fourrages de Prairies tant hautes que basses, sur ceux de les conserver par le moyen d'un Ventilateur, avec une Instruction sur les soins & les amendemens qu'on doit donner aux Prés. (Drop-head title.) With 5 handcoloured plates. (3)-15, (1) pp.

8. DESCRIPTION d'une Machine servant à découper les Turneps & autres Racines en terre, pour servir d'engrais, & d'une utilité reconnue pour dessoler les Prairies hautes. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.

9. DESCRIPTION d'un Levier simple & point dispendieux, à l'usage des Habitans de la Campagne qui ne peuvent se procurer le secours & la ressource du Cric. (Drop-head title. With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.

10. TRAITE sur les boeufs. Comparaison des avantages des boeufs ou des chevaux pour la culture des terres. Maniere de gouverner les Boeufs dans leur éducation, dans leurs travaux, & dans le commerce qu'on peut en faire, avec la Description d'un nouveau Joug, par le moyen duquel toute leur force est employée. Des Maladies les plus communes, auxquelles les Boeufs sont sujets, & des remedes qui y sont propres. (Dro-head title). With 1 handcoloured plate. 11, (1) pp.

11. DESCRIPTION de différentes Sondes à Echappemens, pour rechercher la nature & la qualité des terres à diverses profondeurs, avec la manière de s'en servir. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.

12. MACHINE à battre les grains. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp.

13. TRAITE sur la culture des Turneps, & sur l'avantage de cette nourriture pour les Bestiaux, avec la Description d'une Machine pour les hacher. Maniere de faire la Saour-Rouber, avec le moyen de la conserver. With 1 handcoloured plate. 7, (1) pp.

14. DESCRIPTION d'un Charriot propre à transplanter de grands Arbres. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.

15. DESCRIPTION et Explication d'une Machine pour conserver les fruits à pepin pendant l'hiver, de manière à les avoir aussi beaux & aussi sains qu'au temps de leur cueillette. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.

16. DESCRIPTION d'une machine hydraulique, Par le moyen de laquelle l'on peut élever, soit obliquement, soit perpendiculairement, les eaux en tel volume & quantité que l'on peut desirer, & à telle hauteur que l'on voudra. (Drop-head title.) With 2 handcoloured plates. 3, (1) pp.

17. DESCRIPTION d'un moulin à manivelle pour hacher les Pailles & les Feuilles, avec un Traité sur la manière de les donner en nourriture aux Bestiaux. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 4 pp. (bound in wrong order, pp. 3/4 before 1/2).

18. TRAITE sur toutes espèces de Volaille ou Oiseaux de basse-cour, auquel on a joint la Description d'une Machine peu dispendieuse, pour faire éclore des oeufs sans Poule, avec la manière d'élever les Poussins en telle quantité que l'on veut, par le moyen d'un mannequin. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate (comprising 5 illustrations). 20 pp.
19. RECUEIL, Contenant différens procédés d'Economie Rurale. (Drop-head title.) 40 pp.: the Epitre Dédicatoire and Table des Matieres cover the pages 1-4 and precede the drop-head title.
20. MACHINES pour découper les gazons, avec les moyens prompts & faciles de les bruler, pour procurer aux terres un amendement considérable & avantageux. (Drop-head title.) With 1 handcoloured plate. 2 pp.
21. METHODE facile de planter par le moïen d'un double Cordeau, a des distances egales et sans que le Planteur revienne sur ses pas. One handcoloured plate, including the explicative text.
22. MACHINE pour Egluier le Seigle. One handcoloured plate, including the explicative text. Bound after number 17.
23. SPECTACLE de la nature, Considérée dans les produits de l'Agriculture et de l'Economie Rurale. A Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With engraved frontispiece. Title, dedication with verso "Explication du Tableau Emblematique", the allegorical plate, pp. 7-11.
24. DESCRIPTION d'une Herse pour arracher le Chaume. A Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With 1 handcoloured plate. 8 pp.
25. DESCRIPTION de deux Machines, dont l'une sert à ouvrir des sillons pour semer à des distances égales, & l'autre recouvre les semences après qu'elles sont semées. Paris, Chez la Veuve de l'auteur, 1787. With 1 handcoloured plate. (2), 4 pp.
26. TRAITE sur les Abeilles, Avec les moyens d'en tirer le parti le plus avantageux. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, 1787. With 2 handcoloured plates. (2), 11, (1) pp.

Number 18 contains a project which may be considered as a precursor of the bio-industry: raising hens by means of an incubator.

De Planazu was a member of the Société Physique et Economique de Zurich (Switzerland) and this publication was the result of a survey carried out for them. Rey de Planazu was invited to various estates in France to advise the landowners on new technological ideas designed to improve agricultural production. The results of these journeys were published in the volume *Oeuvres d'agriculture* (the present work), which provides details and illustrations of innovative farming inventions. Each part is dedicated to various members of the French nobility, including Louis XVI, with each plate bearing the relevant coat of arms.

His *Oeuvres d'Agriculture* is an informative guide to contemporary husbandry with delightful illustrations. These 29 hand-coloured engraved plates are executed after the author's own designs and cut by Sellier. There are figures of agricultural instruments, tools and machines (including a mill, an incubator, a lawn mower, a machine to raise water, and more). In these 26 treatises Deplanazu examines the culture of the potato, the various manners of sowing, the food of cattle, the conservation of fruit, the breeding of poultry, the composition of manures, the manner of mowing grasses, the various methods of planting, the care given to bees, information on flour, pastry making, frosts, brandy, liquors, wines, vegetables, fruits, meats and much more. All plates are signed by De Planazu (Deplanazu) and have a stamp R.P. (Rey de Planazu) in the lower blank margin. All plates and all texts printed within an engraved border. These 26 issues were published separately and presumably not all title-pages of each separate issue have been preserved: some texts start with signature Aii suggesting Ai to be the title-page. Other texts however start with Ai (or A) and have a drop-head title. The numbers 1, 2, 23, 24, 25 and 26 have a separate title-page. Almost all plates have been dedicated to a person of high standing and carry the coat-of-arms of the dedicatee (Duc d'Aumont, Louis Benigne Fr. Bertier, Comte de Rougé, Comte de Sainte Aldegonde, etc. etc.) - With armorial bookplate on front paste-down: Ex Libris de Guigne ? The "Notice des Articles" with which the book opens has been signed by the author.

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

€ 350

Bourgeois & André 4473; Conlon 53:1005.

First edition, published posthumously.

'Pour Richer, la puissance d'ordonner et d'édicter des lois infaillibles n'appartient pas à un seul, mais à toute l'Église universelle. L'exercice de ce pouvoir est conféré, en dehors du corps des fidèles, à la communauté des pasteurs Le premier ordre, celui des évêques, est supérieur au second, celui des prêtres. Mais ces derniers ne sont pas soumis à une obéissance totale envers le pape et les prélats: réunis en synodes ils participent et collaborent au gouvernement des diocèses' (Bourgeois & André). Exposition of the theories of the freedom of the Gallican church, the authority of the King, and the independence of their spiritual authorities. Very interesting especially for the democratic theories which sound rather modern.

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

122 RISI, P. Observations sur des matières de jurisprudence criminelle. Traduit du Latin de Mr. Paul Risi, célèbre jurisconsulte à Milan &c. &c. Par Mr. S.D.C. A Lausanne, Chez Franç. Grasset et Comp., Et se vend à Milan, Chez Joseph Galeazzi, 1768. - (*Bound with:*) (SEIGNEUX DE CORREVON, F.) Essai sur l'usage, l'abus et les inconveniens de la torture, dans la procédure criminelle. Par. Mr. S.D.C. A Lausanne, Chez Franç. Grasset et Comp., Et se vend à Milan, Chez Joseph Galeazzi, 1768. Two works in one volume. xi, (i), 150, (10, indice) pp.; 115, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, dark spot on lower half of binding.

€ 600

First work: Conlon 68:1353; not in Camus.

Rare first French edition of Risi's *Animadversiones ad criminalem jurisprudentiam pertinentes*, 1766, and translated by Seigneux de Correvon.

This very interesting work deals not with the entire judicial process but aims to discuss a number of points where it is felt that improvements and reform are necessary with an eye on the credibility of the judges, the verdicts, and the system of penal law itself. These are the crime itself, proof and fact finding, witnesses, and possible confessions; proportionality of the sentence, where it is argued that the sentence can only be just if all circumstances have been taken into consideration; the use of torture, where the author argues in favour of a more humane practice, especially with regard to the possibly innocent suspect !; and finally the competence of the judges and those of the various tribunals, especially where disputes over competence trouble and delay the operations of the law. The author cites ancient sources as well as contemporaries: Beccaria, Pufendorf, Voet, Carpzov, Vouglans, Domat, Noodt, etc. The last 10 pages contain the index to the work.

Second work: Conlon 68:1421; not in Camus.

First edition of this work by Seigneux de Correvon, the translator of the first work. In the present work he continues and elaborates on Risi's criticism of the use of torture in the judicial process, pointing to the danger and inadequacy for a proper legal procedure. It resounds Beccaria and brought him north of the Alps so to speak: the work had a good success in Europe.

The first work with a dampstain in the lower outer margin of the first 30 pages, and the last work with a dampstain in the lower outer margin towards the end.

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

€ 500

Caillet 6610.

Second and augmented edition.

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

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

124 RONDOT, N. L'ancien régime du travail à Lyon (du XVe au XVIIe siècle). Lyon, Alexandre Rey, 1897. 89, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Original printed covers, a bit spotted and discoloured, an uncut copy.

€ 125

Charlety 1228.

A nice copy, printed on "papier de Hollande" and with ample margins.

125 ROSMER, A. Le mouvement ouvrier pendant la guerre (vol. 2: pendant la première guerre mondiale). Paris, Librairie du Travail (vol. 2: Paris, La Haye, Mouton & Co.), 1936-1959. With portrait-frontispiece, facsimiles and illustrations. 2 volumes. 588, (2) pp.; 252 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers.

€ 175

Maitron 40, pp. 313-322.

First edition.

Born in 1877 in Patterson (USA) as André Griot, editor of *la Vie ouvrière*, representative in Moscow for the 'Comité d'adhésion à la IIIe Internationale' and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party (1923-1924). A work that still stands as a monument and deals with a period in which Rosmer himself was very active although he has minimized his part in the history he described. A third volume was planned but Rosmer was unable to finish it properly. Volume 1: *De l'Union sacrée à Zimmerwald*, volume 2: *De Zimmerwald à la Révolution Russe*. Volume 2 was published in the series *Société et Idéologies, Deuxième Série, Documents et Témoignages* and was printed in an edition of 1000 copies of which this is nr 217.

126 (SAINT-SIMON, C.H. DE. & A. COMTE.) *Catéchisme des Industriels*. Premier Cahier [- Quatrième Cahier]. No place, no date, (Paris, Imprimerie de Sétier, 1823-1824). Four volumes bound in one. (2), 186 pp.; (2), 8, 189, (3), (191)-236 pp. (title, pages 1-66: Premier Cahier; pages 67-186: Deuxième Cahier; title, 8 pages of introduction, including title reading “Système de Politique Positive, par Auguste Comte, Ancien Elève de l’Ecole Polytechnique, Elève de Henri Saint-Simon. Tome Premier. Première Partie. A Paris, Chez les Principaux Libraires, 1824”, pages 1-189: Troisième Cahier, one blank page; title, pages 191-236: Quatrième Cahier). 8vo. Modern half calf, paper-covered boards, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 1800

En Français dans le Texte, 236; Fournel, 105, 106, 107 and 108; Walch 99; Walch-Gerits 414; Einaudi 4959; Kress C.1144; Goldsmiths 24003.

The extremely rare original edition of this important work and complete with the four parts, and with the famous introduction to the third part.

This third “cahier” was entirely written by Saint-Simon’s most brilliant pupil, Auguste Comte. Saint-Simon however was not very happy with certain opinions Comte expressed in this third “cahier” and wrote an introduction to this third “cahier” in which he distanced himself from these opinions of Comte. This in turn led almost immediately to the breach between the two men. After the conflict with Saint-Simon, Comte suppressed two leaves: the half-title which carries the imprint *Catéchisme des Industriels*, 3^{ième} cahier, (and present here) and the above mentioned two pages of preface by Saint-Simon (also present here). This work by Comte is the first draft of Comte’s main work which was re-composed and completed and finally published in the years 1851-4. Comte’s intellectual debt to Saint-Simon, although always denied by Comte, is enormous and can hardly be over-estimated. It is in Comte’s later work that some of Saint-Simon’s fundamental conceptions were given more systematic and trenchant expression.

‘Saint-Simon published Comte’s *Système de Politique Positive* only with great hesitations as the third ‘Cahier’ of the *Catéchisme des Industriels* and then only with an introduction dissociating himself from its content. For the first time, Comte, in contrast to Saint-Simon, assigned a central role to the government’ (Georg G. Iggers, *The cult of Authority. The Political Philosophy of the Saint-Simonians* (Second edition), p. 23).

“The influence exercised by St. Simon and his followers was incredible, it was a perfect fascination. Almost every one who is well known of the generation which dates from 1830 belonged more or less to the school of St. Simon. It is enough to mention here, besides the most illustrious of all, Auguste Comte, economists like Michel Chevalier, socialists like Leroux, engineers like Lesseps, financiers like E. Pereire, politicians like Hippolyte Carnot (the father of the late President of the French Republic), artists like the musician Félicien David, historians like Augustin Thierry, and many more” (Palgrave, vol. iii, p. 346). “An untidy, impatient, and inelegant expositor of his own ideas, he nonetheless understood the central issues of his time better than many of his contemporaries and exhibited a keener insight into the economic and technical realities that lie beneath the surface of political arrangements and change. Marx indisputably owed a significant debt to him, but Marx was only one among a host of nineteenth-century thinkers who profited in one way or another from Saint-Simon’s perceptive and imaginative mind” (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. vii, p. 277).

Saint-Simon “had a crucial role in the early nineteenth-century developments of industrial socialism, positivism, sociology, political economics, and the philosophy of history” (.....) “He was one of the first to grasp the revolutionary implications of “industrialization” (a word he himself coined) for traditional institutions and morality and to conceptualize the industrial system as a distinctive type” (IESS, vol. 13, p. 591).

The present work, together with the “Système Industriel”, belongs to Saint-Simon’s most important writings and date from his “industrial period”: one of Saint-Simon’s best claims to fame

is the fact that he realized that future society would be **industrial** society. In fact, many individuals from the Saint-Simon and Saint-Simonian circles later became prominent in the founding of banks, railroads and industries in France.

Bound in after this important work: (SAINT-SIMON, C.H. De.) *Nouveau Christianisme. Lettres d'Eugène Rodrigues sur la religion et la politique. L'éducation du genre humain de Lessing, traduit, pour la première fois, de l'Allemand par E. Rodrigues.* Paris, Bureau du Globe, 1832. 7, (1), 346, (2) pp.

Fournel, p. 94; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 402; Kress C.3321; Goldsmiths 27808; Einaudi 4951.

The rare edition containing also the *Lettres* by Rodrigues and the latter's translation of Lessing. 'At the end of his life, he (Saint-Simon) recognized the importance of a 'New Christianity', intending to reform religion by introducing a new morality allowing the development of human passions and the pursuit of well-being the fastest possible improvement of the lot of the poorest class' (J. Droz, *Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848.*)

127 (SAINT-SIMON, C.H. DE.) *Nouveau Christianisme. Lettres d'Eugène Rodrigues sur la religion et la politique. L'éducation du genre humain de Lessing, traduit, pour la première fois, de l'Allemand par E. Rodrigues.* Paris, Bureau du Globe, 1832. - (*Bound with:*) (ENFANTIN, B.P.) *Morale. Réunion générale de la famille. Enseignemens du Père Suprême. Les trois familles.* Paris, Librairie Saint-Simonienne, 1832. 2 works bound in 1 volume. 7, (1), 346, (2) pp.; (8), 207, (5) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

First work: Fournel, p. 94; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 402; Kress C.3321; Goldsmiths 27808; Einaudi 4951.

The rare edition containing also the *Lettres* by Rodrigues and the latter's translation of Lessing. 'At the end of his life, he (Saint-Simon) recognized the importance of a 'New Christianity', intending to reform religion by introducing a new morality allowing the development of human passions and the pursuit of well-being the fastest possible improvement of the lot of the poorest class' (J. Droz, *Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848.*)

Second work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 175.

The final section entitled *Les trois familles* is by E. Barrault.

128 SALZADE, DE. *Recueil des Monnoies tant anciennes que modernes, ou Dictionnaire Historique des Monnoies qui peuvent être connus dans les quatre parties du Monde, avec leur Poids, Titre & Valeur. Divisé en Quatre Parties, Savoir: Pour les Hébreux, Pour les Grecs, Pour les Romains, Pour les François. Avec des Tarifs à la suite du Dictionnaire, pour celles qui ont présentement cours en Europe.* A Bruxelles, Chez Jean-Joseph Boucherie, 1767. With three large folding tables. (6), 404, (2) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, spine with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners bumped, somewhat rubbed, small split at foot of upper joint.

€ 600

Kress 6489; Goldsmiths 10346; Higgs 4158; Conlon 67:1260; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

First edition.

Apart from the historical part dealing with Hebrew, Greek, Roman and French currency, the work deals among others with: *Nature de l'or*; *Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies d'Or*; *Nature de l'Argent*; *Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies d'Argent*; *Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies de Billon*; *Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies de Cuivre*; *Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies*

d'Etain; Dictionnaire historique des Monnoies de Plomb; Monnoies de Compte; Monnoies courantes de France; De Strasbourg; De Nancy; De Barcelone; De Lisbonne; D'Angleterre; D'Hollande; De Stockholm; Rome; Venise; Berlin; Riga; Petersbourg; etc. etc.

The last 2 pages contains the approbation and the errata. - Title-page browned, with offsetting of the corners in blank portion, somewhat browned throughout.

129 SCHAEFFLE, A. Kwintessencyja socyjalizmu. Tłomaczenie z niemieckiego z uwagami P. Lawrowna. Genewa, Drukarnia Polska, 1881. 144 pp. Small 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, loose, edges frayed, old publisher's label pasted on front cover.

€ 225

Cf.: Zaleski 537.

First Polish edition, printed in Geneva.

Albert Eberhard Friedrich Schäffle was a German sociologist and economist. The most important characteristics in his scientific work are his anti-individualistic approach (he proceeds consistently from the whole to the parts, from the community to the individual), and his belief in progress, more concretely his optimistic faith in the eventual socialistic transformation of capitalism. His program of social action, *Die Quintessenz der Socialismus* (of which this is the Polish translation), was immediately suppressed by the Prussian government and gave him the reputation of a vigorous ally of the socialists.

130 SMITH, A. Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations. Seconde édition, avec des notes et observations nouvelles par le marquis Garnier. Paris, Veuve Agasse, 1822. With engraved portrait. 6 volumes. (4), xxix, clvi, 368 pp.; (4), 493 pp.; (4), 573 pp.; (4), 556 pp.; (4), 670 pp.; (4), 572 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, black leather labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments.

€ 1200

Vanderblue, p. 25; Kress C.977; Goldsmiths 23448; Einaudi 5341; this edition not in Mattioli.

The best edition of the best translation, still a classic to-day.

The translation by Garnier not only became the standard French text, but his notes and observations were translated for the Glasgow edition of 1805 and frequently reprinted thereafter, this translation was used by Karl Marx and is superior to the 1810 edition with completely revised notes as well as many additions. - With a marginal stain around the portrait.

131 SOURCES, LES, de l'histoire de France. 1. Epoque primitive, mérovingiens et carolingiens, par A. Molinier. 6 volumes. - (*Followed by:*) 2. Le XVI siècle (1494-1610), par H. Hauser. 4 volumes. - (*Followed by:*) 3. Le XVIIe siècle (1610-1715), par E. Bourgeois et L. André. 8 volumes. Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1901-1935. Together 18 volumes. 8vo. Volumes 1-10 original cloth, vols 11-18 half red morocco.

€ 1800

Winchell, DC52; Besterman 1463, 1465 & 1466.

Standard bibliography of printed sources, an indispensable tool in its field and quite rare complet.

Added: Molinier, A. Les sources de l'histoire de France. Leçon d'ouverture du course de critique des sources à l'Ecole des Chartes (10 avril 1893). Paris, A. Colin et Cie., 1893. 27, (1 blank) pp. Sewn, uncut (cover damaged). Offprint from *Revue internationale de l'enseignement*.

132 (SPINOZA, B. DE). Opera Posthuma. Quorum series post Praefationem exhibitur. (Amsterdam, J. Rieuwertsz), 1677. With some illustrations and diagrams in the text, woodcut vignette on title. (40), 614, (32, index), (2), 112, (8) pp. 4to. Contemporary vellum, blind-stamped ornament in center of both sides, upper joint and endpapers expertly repaired, spine somewhat darkened.

€ 9000

PMM 153; Van der Linde 22; Kingma-Offenberg 24; Wolf Collection, 378; Knuttel 377.

First edition of Spinoza's posthumous works, including the first edition of the world-famous *Ethica*, which "have served, then and since, with the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, to immortalize his name" (PMM 153).

These posthumous works were published by Jan Rieuwertsz, an Amsterdam bookseller and friend of Spinoza, and edited by him together with the merchant Jarig Jelles, who probably wrote the preface. It contains the first publication of the *Ethics*. The remainder comprises the *Tractatus Politicus*- his last, unfinished production, which develops a theory of law and government akin to that of Hobbes; the *Tractatus de Intellectus Emendatione*, also unfinished; a selection of letters- restricted, owing to the dangers of publishing correspondence on questions of politics and theology; and, after an index, a *Compendium Grammatices Linguae Hebraeae*, paginated separately.

Only one day before his death Spinoza arranged that his posthumous works should be sent to Jan Rieuwertsz in Amsterdam, who also published his *Principia* of Descartes and the *Tractatus-theologico-politicus*. In the book neither author, nor place nor editor are mentioned. This was no superfluous precaution, for in 1678, hardly one year after Spinoza's death, the work was already prohibited by the States of Holland as being 'prophaen, atheistisch ende blasphemend'.

The *Opera Posthuma* do not amount to all the previously unpublished works of Spinoza: the *Treatise on the Rainbow* is missing- it was thought lost, and not published until 1687- as is the early *Tractatus de Deo et Homine Eiusque Felicitate*, which prefigures the *Ethics*. The most conspicuous idea of Spinoza's philosophy is that there is only one substance, the infinite divine substance which is identified with Nature; Deus sive Natura, God or Nature. And a striking feature of this philosophy as it is presented in the *Ethics* is the geometrical form of its presentation. This work is divided into five parts in which the following subjects are treated in turn: God, the nature and origin of the mind, the origin and nature of the emotions, the power of the intellect or human freedom' (Copleston, *A History of Philosophy*, iv, p. 206). 'While he was regarded by his earlier critics as an atheist and by the romantics as a pantheist, the tendency of a number of modern writers is to represent Spinoza as a speculative forerunner of a completely scientific view of the world. For he made a sustained attempt always to give a naturalistic explanation of events without having recourse to explanations in terms either of the supernatural and transcendent or of final causes' (op. cit., pp. 261-2.) - Name of author handwritten in upper blank margin of title, small blank corner at upper outer margin of title cut away.

133 SULLY, (M. BETHUNE) DE. Mémoires du Duc de Sully. Nouvelle édition. A Paris, Chez Étienne Ledoux, 1822. With 2 portraits. 6 volumes. (4), xxxi, (1), 490 pp.; (4), 515, (1) pp.; (4), 494 pp.; (4), 532 pp.; (4), 495, (1) pp.; (4). 405, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt fillets on both sides, blind stamped ornamental borders and corner pieces, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt outside dentelles, a very nice copy.

€ 650

Hauser 2574; not in Kress.

Blanqui: 'Le livre sera éternellement digne d'être consulté comme le point de départ des réformes économiques qui ont mis fin aux abus du moyen-âge et qui ont abouti à la Révolution Française.' Guillaumin & Coquelin: 'Nous possédons peu de monuments historiques aussi précieux que les

mémoires de Sully C'est une narration étendue des événements du règne d'Henry IV, des opérations du gouvernement, surtout de celui Sully dirigea.' Schumpeter: 'Maximilien de Béthune, created Duke de Sully by Henry IV, the latter's minister of finance, was a much greater, and especially stronger man than was the most famous of his successors, Colbert. He reformed the fiscal system of France most successfully and saw much beyond the range of what he actually accomplished. Moreover, he knew - which is the criterion of greatness in a fiscal administrator - how to make fiscal policy an element and tool of general economic policy.'

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

The sixth volume contains at the end the following: ÉLOGE de Sully, Née à Rosni, en 1559; mort au Chateau de Villebon, le 21 décembre 1641. Par M. le Comte Daru. 40 pp. - A very nice copy from the library of Bruno Monnier, with his ex libris: Bruno Monnier, Chateau de Mantry, Jura.

134 SUR LES FINANCES. Ouvrage posthume de Pierre André*****, fils d'un bon laboureur, mis au jour par Mr *, Curé D *. A Londres, 1775. With 1 folding map and 4 folding tables. viii, 293, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on sides, red edges.

€ 700

Kress 7170; Goldsmiths 11330; Einaudi 5517; INED 4798; Higgs 6403; Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, i, p. 141.

First edition.

Severely prosecuted attack on the Fermiers-Généraux, forbidden already in 1776. 'Diatribes sanglante contre les fermiers généraux et les abus scandaleux de leurs agents. L'auteur met en scene un malheureux dont les 'suppôts de la ferme' ont ruiné la famille et fait périr le père de chagrin' (INED). According to a manuscript note in the Kress copy: '..... l'on croit que cette sanglante diatribe des fermiers généraux a été composée, imprimée et répandue sous les auspices du ministère actuel (celui de Turgot & Malesherbes).'

This, in fact, is the first edition of a work which became better known under the title "L'Ami du Peuple François, ou Mémoire adressée à Mr. Turgot," published at Limoges one year later (1776). Even the motto in both works is identical: "Ni Ferme ni regie: l'une et l'autre font la perte des Etats." The present work contains the same text as the "L'Ami du Peuple" (upto page 84, and the pages 256-269) and contains in addition much detailed information about the taxes. It was probably deemed to complex or technical and was published again in 1776 as "L'Ami du Peuple François" this time omitting the detailed information about the taxes. The works suggest to Turgot to abolish the tax system in use as it is unjust and odious, of relatively little profit to the king but very profitable for the taxfarmers and hard-pressing on the population. The work describes in detail the various taxes in existence, their effects, the cruel practises of the taxfarmers, the uneven division of the taxes and the disastrous effects.

It is told in the form of a story: the anonymous author recounts the story of his father and his family and how they were, little by little, driven to complete ruin. His father, responsible for the collecting of taxes in his village, is thrown in jail and his possessions confiscated by the taxfarmers because of his inability to raise the requested taxes from the other taxable inhabitants of his village.

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

€ 175

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

First edition.

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

136 TARIF des droits de péage, qui se lèvent et se perçoivent au Port d'Auvillar, en descendant et montant la rivière, y compris les droits dus au Port du Petit-Vezy, Castelsarrasy, Verdun, Moissac, Sainte-Livrade, Montauban, Villemur, Bessières, Buzet, Coufoulens et Rabastens, suivant et conformément les anciennes pancartes, aux Registres des receveurs, et le Procès-verbal du Sieur de Barnage de Saint-Maurice, Intendant en la Généralité de Montauban, du vingt-cinq Septembre dernier, après avoir entendu les patrons des bateaux, et autres habitans desdits lieux. A Toulouse, Chez Joseph Dalles, (1721). Large folio poster formed by two folio leaves pasted to form one leaf (84 x 59 cm). Folded.

€ 500

Not in Conlon.

Contains 23 articles dealing with salted fish, wine, brandy, oil, corn and flour, plums, salt, tobacco, sugar, pepper, candy, clove, almonds, honey, rice, pewter, lead, wool, leather, skin, etc. Includes the 'Extraits des Registres du Conseil d'Etat' of November 1720.

Extremely rare document, destined to be pasted on walls, hence few copies only will have survived. - In excellent state of preservation, printed on heavy paper.

137 TAXE périodique du pain. Paris, le 15 octobre 1833. Paris, Lottin de St. Germain, 1833. Folio poster (52 x 42 cm) folded and bound in a 4to volume. Modern boards.

€ 150

At head of title: Préfecture de Police.

"Nous, Conseiller d'État, Préfet de Police, Vu l'Ordonnance de police du 24 juin 1823 relative à la taxe périodique du pain à Paris; Vu la taux des mercuriales de la Halle aux Grains et Farines de Paris, ordonnons qui suit"

Le pain de première qualité, de 6 kgs, 1 fr 72 le pain de seconde qualité, de 6 kgs, 1 fr 27, etc etc. In all 9 articles regulating the sale of bread, weight, etc.

138 TERRAY - (COQUEREAU, J.B.L.) Mémoires de l'abbé Terrai, contrôleur général des finances; Avec une relation de l'émeute arrivée à Paris en 1775, & suivis de quatorze lettres d'un actionnaire de la Compagnie des Indes. Londres, 1776. (4), 398 pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spine gilt in compartments, red edges, joints a bit rubbed, small damage to head of spine.

€ 300

Kress 7204; Einaudi 1290; INED 1195; Stourm, p. 85; not in Goldsmiths.

One of three editions published in the same year: there is copy published 'A la Chancellerie' (Goldsmiths 11453) and the copy listed under Goldsmiths 11455 and under Kress 7202 (both listing 427 pages) and which was published by John Adamson and the present edition without a publisher.

Apocryph memoirs, aiming to demonstrate the bad management of Terrai. Volume 2 contains: 'Relation historique de l'émeute arrivée à Paris le 3 mai 1775' and 'Lettres d'un actionnaire à un autre actionnaire, contenant la Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans les dernières Assemblées de la Compagnie des Indes' and 'Lettre de l'abbé Terray à M. Turgot' (INED 4292). - Small piece torn off from first flyleaf.

139 TOMASI, TH. Vita del Duca Valentino, detto il Tiranno di Roma. Descritta da Tomaso Tomasi, Nuovamente ristampata con una aggiunta considerabile, e con un' ampia Tavola, per maggior comodità del Lettore. Tutto Raccolto Dalla diligenza, e cura Di G.L. Parte Prima [-Parte Seconda]. In Monte Chiaro, Appresso Gio. Batt. Lucio Vero (Amsterdam, J. Blaeu), 1670. Two parts in one volume. (48), 335, (1) pp.; (24), 359, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 1200

Vinciana 666 & 667 for the 1655 (first) edition and the 1671 edition; Melzi, iii, p. 233.

Second Italian edition and very rare: one usually finds the third edition printed by Blaeu in 1671.

An important and rare biography on the prince and *condottiero* Cesare Borgia, who was named Duke of Valentinois by the French King Louis XII, and this title along with his former position as Cardinal of Valencia explains the nickname "Valentino".

Cesare Borgia was greatly admired by Niccolò Machiavelli, who met the Duke on a diplomatic mission in his function as Secretary of the Florentine Chancellery. Machiavelli was at Borgia's court from October 7, 1502 through January 18, 1503. During this time he wrote regular dispatches to his superiors in Florence, many of which have survived and are published in Machiavelli's Collected Works. Machiavelli used many of Borgia's exploits and tactics as examples in *The Prince* and advised politicians to imitate Borgia. Two episodes were particularly impressive to Machiavelli: the method by which Borgia pacified the Romagna, which Machiavelli describes in chapter VII of *The Prince*, and Borgia's assassination of his captains on New Year's Eve of 1503 in Senigallia.

Upon its first publication, in 1655, the book was almost immediately forbidden and circulated in manuscript versions.

The letters G.L. in the title refer to Gregori Leti and in fact Leti has been considered for some time to have been the author of the book.

140 TRAITE entre le Roy (Louis XV), l'Empereur et le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, pour la pacification de l'Europe. Conclu à Londres le 2 d'août 1718. A Paris, Chez François Fournier, 1719. 112 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 225

Cf.: Knuttel, iv, 16421 (edition published in The Hague).

First edition of this important treaty which provoked the shifting of the balance of power that would follow. In the previous year the Triple Alliance was formed, with France, Great Britain and the Dutch Republic, the year thereafter Austria joined the Alliance, making it the Quadruple Alliance: the text offered here is the text of that treaty with all the provisions. It united for some time France with Austria and Great Britain.

141 TRAITE touchant la suppression de la mendicité et l'administration des pauvres dans la ville d'Anvers. A Anvers, Chez J. Grange, 1780. With 9 tables. 87, (17) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with partial loss of calf along the joints, somewhat rubbed.

€ 450

Conlon 80:636; not in Granier; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, apparently quite scarce.

The Avant-Propos is a short historical essay on mendicity and charity, describing the problems in combatting it, the methods employed in Yverdun, Ath, Courtrai, Bruges, Tournai and Gand, followed by a detailed exposition of the laws, organisation, and the institutions, instructions for those employed in this work, financial organization, followed by the actual treatise on the suppression of mendicity. The work actually describes the new set-up and newly formed organisations in the city of Anvers dealing with poverty and mendicity. These new organisations were based on laws issued late in 1779 in Anvers. One of the new inventions was the subdivision of the city into 'quartiers' to make administration much more easy.

The 9 tables are examples of forms which should be used for the entire administration of the poor in Antwerp giving a "visual" demonstration of how the new structure will work and has to be administered.

The last page contains the errata. A few contemporary marginal annotations, old handwritten name in upper blank portion of title-page, label with name "Deboutteville" on front paste-down.

142 (TRANSON, A.) De la religion saint-simonienne. Aux élèves de l'École Polytechnique. Paris, A. Mesnier, 1830. - (*Bound with:*) RELIGION SAINT-SIMONIENNE. Communion générale de la famille saint-simonienne. (Paris, au Bureau de l'Organisateur, 1831). - (*Bound with:*) ENFANTIN, (P.) Lettre du Père Enfantin à Charles Duveyrier. Lettre du Père Enfantin à François et à Peiffer, chefs de l'Église de Lyon. Le Prêtre. L'homme et la femme. Paris, Everat, 1831. - (*Bound with:*) TRANSON, A. Religion saint-simonienne. Affranchissement des femmes. Prédication du 1^{er} janvier 1832. Paris, au Bureau du Globe, 1832. - (*Bound with:*) TRANSON, A. Simple écrit aux saint-simoniens. (Paris, février 1832.) - (*Bound with:*) RODRIGUES, O. Aux saint-simoniens. (Paris, février 1832). - (*Bound with:*) RELIGION SAINT-SIMONIENNE. Événemens de Lyon. (Paris, Everat, 1832). - (*Bound with:*) (CHEVALIER, M.) A Lyon! Paris, Impr. de Duverger, 1832. - (*Bound with:*) PEREIRE, J. Religion saint-simonienne. Leçons sur l'industrie et les finances, prononcés à la salle de l'Athénée suivis d'un projet de banque. Paris, au Bureau du Globe, 1832. - (*Bound with:*) (REYNAUD, J.) Religion saint-simonienne. Prédication sur la constitution de la propriété. (Extrait de l'Organisateur) (Drop-head title). Paris, au Bureau de l'Organisateur, 1831. - (*Bound with:*) (TOUSSAINT DE BELGIQUE). A M. Enfantin, rue Monsigny, no 6. (Drop-head title). Paris, Impr. de Lachevardière, 1832. - (*Bound with:*) (ENFANTIN, P.) Religion saint-simonienne. Morale. Réunion générale de la famille. Enseignements du Père Suprême. Les trois familles. Paris, à la librairie saint-simonienne, 1832. With one portrait of Enfantin. - (*Bound with:*) (DECOURDEMANCHE, A.) Est-ce légalement que le

gouvernement a fait suspendre l'exercice du culte saint-simonien? Questions à poser au jury. (Paris, Everat, 1832). - (*Bound with:*) RELIGION SAINT-SIMONIENNE. Poursuites dirigées contre notre Père Suprême Enfantin et contre notre Père Olinde Rodrigues. (Paris, Everat, 1832). 14 pieces bound in 1 volume. 70 pp.; 40 pp.; (2), 22 pp.; 10 pp.; 32 pp.; 13 pp.; 16 pp.; 8 pp.; (4), 105 pp.; 23 pp.; 8 pp.; (4), 207, (4) pp.; (2), 18 pp.; (2), 40 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 1200

First work: Walch 811; Goldsmiths 26607; Einaudi 5723; not in Kress.

Second work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 319; Kress C.2795; Goldsmiths 27192; Einaudi 4670.

Third work: Walch 319; Kress C.2795; Goldsmiths 27192; Einaudi 1745.

Fourth work: Walch 813; Kress C.3359; Goldsmiths 27812; Einaudi 5724.

Fifth work: Walch 814; Goldsmiths 27813; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

Sixth work: Walch 301; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Seventh work: Not in Walch; not in Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 4674 (states M. Chevalier to be the author).

Eighth work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 80; Einaudi 1048; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Ninth work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 309; Kress C.3262; Goldsmiths 27795; Einaudi 4389.

The pages 83-105 contain: *Projet de Banque présenté le 4 septembre 1830 par MM. Péreire*. Both Walch and Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, list this title under Isaac; Kress lists it under Jules but both attributions are incorrect, the author is Jacob-Émile Péreire.

Tenth work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 356; Kress C. 2931; Goldsmiths 27221; not in Einaudi.

The original title was printed on the cover which has not been preserved. The first page has a Drop-head title: *Missions saint-simoniennes. Mission du Midi*.

Eleventh work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 438; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Twelfth work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 175; Kress C.3132; Goldsmiths 27774; Einaudi 1749. The text of *Les trois familles* was written by E. Barrault. The saint-simoniens Enfantin, Chevalier and Barrault were prosecuted for this work.

Thirteenth work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 127; Kress C.3119; Goldsmiths 27766; Einaudi 1468.

Fourteenth work: Not in Walch; not in Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*; Kress C.3297; Goldsmiths 27798; Einaudi 1073.

Signed at end: M(ichel) C(hevalier).

All first separate editions from previously published articles in *Le Globe* and other saint-simonian journals.

143 (TUYL VAN SEROOSKERKEN, DOUARIAIRE VAN ATHLONE, BORN AS:)

Voor de Huishouding, Ten nutte van alle Standen, en van al de geenen, die voor de orde zyn, om eene gemaklyke en naauwkeurige rekening van de Kosten hunner Huishouding te houden, door Berekenings-Tafelen te zamen gesteld, en op de ondervinding gestaafd. Door *.*.*.*.*. Word uitgegeven In Den Haag, by Pieter van Daalen-Wetters, Boek- en Kaartverkoper op de Hof-Singel, 1804. 52 pp. Small folio. Original pale blue wrappers, paper on spine gone, loosening but cords unbroken.

€ 600

After the title as described above, there is the "Voorberigt" (Preface) which is followed by a leaf containing the following text:

Dit Boek Is door den Auteur de Gr. Douariaire van Athlone, Geb. Tuyl van Serooskerken, Gemaakt, volgens eene Engelsche manier, met eenige verandering. Uitgegeven Ao 1804 by P van Daalen Wetters, en heden in Ao 1815. Vermeerdert en Verbeterd by nader inrichting op het uitgekome werk genaamt: Voor de Huishouding. Zoo er Bakkers, Slagers en Wyn-briefjes, apart

mogen verkozen worden, daar deze veel benodigt zyn, vervoegt zich by den uitgever van het werk met dewelke men kan accorderen. Als ook de in 't Werk leggende nummers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, en 8. Te bekomen by G. Bakhuisen in de Hoogstraat in 's Gravenhage'. In other words, this is the second edition of the work with additional material.

Then follows a leaf with explanation of the the use to be made of table 5, which leaf, according to the index, should have been placed after table III. The tables are as follows:

Table I: 4 pages and entitled "Memorandum";

Table II: blank, two pages, blank and entitled "Modellen, Van Lysten voor de Huishoudster, tot het bestellen van Goederen by de Leveranciers, die naast het bestelde het geleverde aantekenen, en by betaling de lyst met hunnen naam ondertekenen, om tot Kwitancie te strekken";

Table III: 4 pages and entitled "Lyst van Uitgaaven";

Table IV & V: 6 pages and entitled "Uitgebreid narigt van Weeklyksche onkosten in de Huishouding";

Table VI: 6 pages and entitled "Model van eene Lyst voor de Ingekomen Rekeningen";

Table VII: 2 pages and entitled "Uitrekening van de Middag Thee voor 10 Persoonen volgens Prys-Courant";

A sheet of 2 pages entitled "Taxatie voor de Kosten van het Ontbyt en Middag Thee" (for 10 persons);

Table VIII: 8 pages and entitled "Taxatie voor het Middag- en Avond-Eeten" (for 10 persons).

These are followed by a list of 4 pages entitled "Tarief van Producten Welke in het Huishouden gebruikt worden", followed by one page entitled "De Onkosten voor Twee Koetspaarden Bedragende voor 6 Maanden onderhoud" and finally the page with the index and the instructions to the binder.

A second copy of the tables VII and VIII has been loosely inserted, as well as two copies of the invoice listing the prices of the various tables if loosely and separately acquired from the publishers.

A very scarce early book-keeping manual for household accounts. Detailed sample forms are given to calculate expenses in household management, subdivided into various suppliers such as butcher and baker, journal entries for general household expenses, and weekly accounts. The work gives a vivid impression of housekeeping costs in early nineteenth century Netherlands.

144 (VALDORI, G. DE.) Anecdotes du ministère du Cardinal de Richelieu et du règne de Louis XIII avec quelques particularitez du commencement de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche. Tirées & traduites de l'Italien du Mercurio de Siri. A Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie (Rouen), 1717. Title printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (8), 472 pp.; 417, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Cf.: Bourgeois & André 8680; Thuau, *Raison d'État et Politique à l'époque de Richelieu*, p. 234; Conlon 17:745 (under Siri); Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, ii, p. 83.

First French edition, printed in Rouen according to Weller.

Compilation from the Italian *Il Mercurio overo historia dei correnti tempi* by the Italian historian Vittorio Siri. Siri had made an analysis of the Franco-Italian relations under Richelieu and Mazarin, the ambitions of Richelieu, the French court life, etc. Siri lived in France in the years 1649-1650 and this work contains 'une foule de pièces, fournis principalement de Hugues de Lionne, instructions, dépêches, mémoires, etc' (Bourgeois & André). - First pages of volume one with tiny hole in lower blank margin. From the library of Bruno Monnier.

145 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. *Projet d'une dixme royale qui supprimant la taille, Les Audes, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires; & tous autres Impôts onereux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roy un Revenu certain et suffisant, sans frais; & sans être à charge à l'un de ses Sujets plus qu'à l'autre, qui s'augmenteroit considerablement par la meilleure Culture des Terres.* Par: Monsr. le Maréchal De Vauban, Chevalier des Ordres du Roy, Commissaire General des Fortifications, & Gouverneur de la Citadelle de Lille. No place, 1707. Sphere on title. With 4 folding tables. xii, 268 pp. 12mo. Modern vellum, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 800

INED 4397; Bourgeois & André 6702; Stourm 63; Carpenter, *Economic bestsellers*, X, 3 or 5; Kress 2584 & 2585; Goldsmiths 4432.

One of the at least 7 different issues of the 12mo edition, published in the year of the first edition. 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). - Old handwritten ownership's entry in blank portion of title-page.

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

€ 650

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

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

147 VISSERING, G. *On Chinese currency. Preliminary remarks about the monetary reform in China.* With the co-operation of W.A. Roest. Amsterdam, J.H. de Bussy, (1912-1914). 2 volumes. ix, (1), 215 pp.; xvii, 299, (1) pp. 8vo. Original cloth.

€ 300

Scarce first edition.

Vissering was an important and influential banker (director of the Amsterdamsche Bank and of the newly founded Javansche Bank in the Dutch Indies). His reputation was great and

international and it was for this reason he was appointed as independent advisor at the moment the ruling powers (England, France, the United States and Germany) were considering very considerable loans to China. One condition stipulated was that the Chinese currency had to be reformed and Vissering was asked to report on this topic. The result was the current important work and earned him the position of advisor to the Chinese government and the rank of Mandarin 2nd degree. The revolution of 1912 which broke out in China blocked the execution of any of the proposed reforms. - Very rare.

148 VOLNEY, C.F. (CHASSEBOEUF, COMTE DE.) The law of nature, or principles of morality deduced from the physical constitution of mankind and the universe. Printed for T. Stephens by F. & R. Bailey, 1796. viii, (2), 161, (1) pp. 16mo. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt decorative border on sides, spine gilt with gilt lettering.

€ 750

Martin & Walter, 33801.

First English edition.

Volney, French *philosophe* and historian. His revolutionary career was quite distinguished: he defended civil rights and freedoms, attacked the church strongly, and later opposed the excesses of the Jacobins. In 1795 he went to the United States where he was well received by Washington. Adams, however, was unforgiving of Volney's severe criticisms of his political writings. In addition, a theological quarrel with Joseph Priestley, who was then in America, did not dispose Adams favorably towards visiting philosophers. Accused of being a secret agent, Volney was forced to leave America in 1798, but by then he had travelled all over the country. The present work is a translation of his important *La Loi naturelle, ou Catéchisme du citoyen français*. In this work he affirmed a natural law given by God, but this natural law is essentially physical. The moral aspect of natural law is only an extension of the biological requirement for self-preservation and 'perfection' on the part of the individual and the species. Consequently, morals could become an exact science (L.G. Crocker in the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). "Volney was in essence a man of the Enlightenment. His rationalism, his distrust of all forms of prejudices, his hostility against dogmas, his faith in progress, his open mind for alternative ideas, and his deep concern for the investigation of facts made him a true disciple of Diderot, Helvétius, and d'Holbach. Volney, however, thought differently from his predecessors on several important points and opened the way for the development of ethnology and cross-cultural psychology. (.....) Volney was one of the first Europeans to understand the importance of the scientific study of acculturation, but he came too early" (Muarice Mauviel in: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 4, pp. 233-235).

149 VOLTAIRE, (PSEUD. OF F. M. AROUET.) Poèmes, épitres et autres poésies. London (Cazin), 1779. With engraved portrait of the elder Voltaire in oval medaillon. (4), 246 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf with gilt decorated spine, corners slightly worn, front joint split at foot.

€ 325

Bengesco 635; Cioranescu 63975; Quérard, vol. x, p. 308.

Very nice Cazin edition of a collection of works that had appeared before in 1777 in Genève (with another portrait). Contains a.o. Le poème de Fontenoy; Sur le désastre de Lisbonne; La Loi naturelle; Discours sur l'homme; Épitre au Roi de la Chine; A M. Marmontel, etc.

The Cazin publications are renowned for their quality but also for their licentious contents: in fact Cazin was fined, had his books confiscated and spent time in the Bastille. - Some pages disbound.

150 WATELET, CLAUDE-HENRI. *L'Art de Peindre. Poëme avec des Réflexions sur ses différentes Parties de la Peinture.* Paris, H.L. Guerin & L. F. Delatour, 1760. xxiv, 152 pp., with engraved frontispiece, five engraved vignettes showing putti reading, drawing etc., eight portrait medallions, seven culs-de-lampe, and two full-page plates, by Watelet after Jean-Baptiste-Marie Pierre, and three culs-de-lampe by Marguerite Lecomte. 8vo. Finely bound in contemporary full red morocco, gilt dentelles, gilt decoration to sides, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed, a good copy.

€ 800

Cohen-de Ricci 1051.

First edition, illustrated with finely engraved vignettes of Watelet's didactic poem on art. In four chants he covers design, colour, picturesque invention and poetic invention. The is followed by observations in prose on proportions, ensemble, balance, movement of the figures, beauty, grace, harmony of light and colours, effects and the expression of passions. On the strength of this, Watelet (1718 - 1786), an amateur painter and socialite was elected to the Académie française, and an expanded version of the essays provided the basis of his unfinished dictionary of the fine arts. Particularly appealing are the vignettes and portrait medallions, showing reading and drawing putti.

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

€ 225

Conlon 87:2868.

First French edition.

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