

1 (ALEXANDER I OF RUSSIA.) Manifeste sur le système monétaire. (Drop-head title). No place, (1810). (4) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

Re-organizing the monetary system in Russia by establishing the value of the 'rouble d'argent' at 5 livres et 6 zolotniks per 100 roubles, ordering that all other currencies may freely circulate. After 7 articles of a general nature, more specific articles deal with the 'Monnoie d'argent', the 'monnoie de cuivre' and finally with the uniformity of the monetary system in Russia.

Signed by hand in top margin Mons. A..Lib. de la Cour.

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

€ 500

3 AMBROSINO, T. Processus Informativus, sive de formandi Processum Informativum brevis Tractatus, In quo quam multa ad Theoricam et praxim Criminalium Iudiciorum, Quamque necessaria ijs, qui rectè, & laudabiliter latrunculatoris nus obire cupiunt contineantur, Elenchus infra appositus breviter, dilucideq; demonstrabit Mediolani, Ex Officina Typogr. quon Pacifici Pontii, 1600. (16), 240, (44) pp. 8vo. Contemporary wrinkled overlapping vellum, small damage at foot of front cover, handwritten name and title to spine.

€ 1200

Not in Adams; not in BMSTC (Italian); not in Camus; Vinciana 1232 (1667 edition, the entry gives as earliest edition 1605).

Second edition, first published in 1597 (?)

Interesting work detailing criminal procedure: capture of suspects, investigation of proof, interrogations, etc. etc. An important part of the work is devoted to the practise of torture and its various modalities.

Old handwritten ownership's entry in blank portion of title-page, F6 with a small hole not affecting text, pagenumbering quire G mixed up, but complete.

4 ARRET du Conseil d'Etat du Roi, par lequel Sa Majesté supprime les différentes places d'inspecteurs généraux des manufactures; d'inspecteurs généraux du commerce; de commissaires généraux du commerce: établit cinq inspecteurs généraux du commerce, dont le premier aura le titre d'Inspecteur général-directeur du commerce; le second d'inspecteur général-directeur des manufactures; & les trois autres d'inspecteurs généraux du commerce & des manufactures: Et règle les fonctions desdites places. Du 16 février 1788. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Versailles, Imprimerie royale, 1788. 10 pp. 4to. Disbound, a bit browned, a large paper copy.

€ 200

In article V the King nominated Boyetet as inspector general-director of commerce; Desmaretz as inspector general-director of manufacturing industry and the physiocrats Abeille, Cliquot de Blervache and Dupont de Nemours as general inspectors of commerce and the manufacturing industry.

5 ASSEMBLEE DES NOTABLES DE 1787 - COLLECTION of 69 rare items discussing the political, economic and financial problems of France on the eve of the calling of the Assemblée des Notables in 1787: the Assembly of Notables was an advisory body of the Old Regime. Convened by Louis XVI to approve the last great reform program of the Bourbon monarchy, it rejected the most important reforms thus initiating the crisis leading to the revolution of 1789. The calling of the assembly provoked heated debate concerning the proposed reforms and this collection offers a good number of important texts concerning these reforms with emphasis on economic and political questions, civil liberties (for protestants and Jews), financial reforms, taxes and tax reform, etc. etc. 69 items bound in 10 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, two volumes with light damage to headbands, a few scratches on covers of a few volumes.

€ 6000

An exceptional collection. Detailed list available on request.

6 ASSEZ DE BLUFF! Les communistes veulent faire croire que c'est Staline et les Russes SEULS qui ont écrasé l'Allemagne. C'est faux. No place (Paris), (ca. 1949) 4 pp. Small 4to. Folded, waterstained in the fold, and a small tear in the fold on page 1.

€ 250

Pamphlet published in opposition against growing influence of the communists in France during the first years after the end of World War II.

The pages two and three contain a map of Europe and gives, in two sections, the material contributions of the English and Americans to the USSR to help her in her fight against the Nazis. On page three are given various texts (to Roosevelt, to Churchill and radio speeches) in which Stalin either thanks the allied friends or recognizes that the help of the English and Americans has been instrumental in defeating the common enemy. A very interesting piece of counter-propaganda.

7 (AUGEARD, J.M.) Oeufs rouges. Première partie. Sorhouet mourant à M. de Maupeou, Chancelier de France. Du 25 Avril 1772. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1772). With 3 engravings (2 folding). - (*Followed by:*) SUPPLEMENT à la Gazette de France. De Paris, le Vendredi 6 Mars. (no. 5.) (Drop-head title). No place, no date. - (*Followed by:*) L'AUTEUR du quatrième Supplément à M. de Maupeou, Chancelier de France. De Paris, ce lundi 6 Avril 1772. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. - (*Followed by:*) LE POINT de vue, ou Lettres de M. le Prés. . . . à M. le Duc de N. . . . No place, 1772. - (*Followed by:*) (MORIZOT, M.) Inauguration de Pharamond; ou Exposition des lox fondamentales de la monarchie Française: avec les preuves de leur execution, Perpétuées sous les

trois Races de nos Rois. No place, 1772. With one engraved plate. - (*Followed by:*) (PIDANSAT DE MAIROBERT, M. F.) Lettre de M. Terray, Ex-Contrôleur général, à M. Turgot, Ministre des Finances. Pour Servir de Supplément à la Correspondance entre le Sieur Sorhevet & M. de Maupeou. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1774). Six works bound in one volume. 64 pp.; 21, (1) pp.; 12 pp.; 68 pp.; (6), 152 pp.; 43, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt in compartments, compartments with floral ornaments, triple fillet on sides, marbled edges, a bit rubbed, small damage to head of spine, corners lightly bumped.

€ 400

First work: Conlon 72:539.

First edition.

According to Conlon this work has also been attributed to M. F. Pidansat de Mairobert. It is a satirical piece against Maupeou and his politics, and it contains an explication of the two folding allegorical plates. The third engraving shows a man handing over manuscripts to an ill man in his bed, with the text below "L'Editeur de la Correspondance reçoit des mains de l'Auteur les Oeufs rouges de Monseigneur."

Third work: Conlon 72:72.

First edition.

This work is possibly also by J.M. Augeard: Conlon states that the BL has classified it under his name.

Fourth work: Conlon 72:389.

First edition.

Fifth work: Conlon 72:1076

First edition.

Sixth work: Conlon 74:1383; INED 4292; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs.

First edition.

'Apocryphe. Pour servir de suite à la *Correspondance secrète et familière de M. de Maupeou avec M. de Sor****, par Pidansat de Mairobert. Lettre apocryphe attaquant Maupeou et la politique financière de Turgot. Allusion à un mémoire sur l'emploi des biens ecclésiastiques suivant le voeu de l'Église primitive' (INED).

The attribution is based on the Conlon entry.

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

€ 600

Neue Deutsche Biographie, i, p. 469.

Johannes Aventinus, historian, 1477-1534. He went with his teacher Konrad Celtis to Vienna and devoted his time at the university there to further study of the humanists. After his return to Germany he was invited to the court in Munich where he received the commission of writing a history of Bavaria. The work is in terms of contents important since the author was given access to a great number of sources which have

been lost since. 'Mit freiem Geiste, fern von jeder Schablone, hat er den Stoff gemeistert und aus seiner humanistischen Gesinnung heraus neu gestaltet, wenn er sich dabei auch manchmal allzu nachgiebig seiner eigenartigen Phantasie überließ. De eine Anzahl Quellen, die er noch benutzen konnte, inzwischen verlorengegangen sind, ist sein Text für den Inhalt jener heute maßgebend, wie sich z.B. erst vor kurzem nach der Auffindung alter Salzburger Annalen gezeigt hat' (NDB). - Browned throughout.

9 AYRAULT, P. De l'ordre et Instruction Iudiciaire, dont les Anciens Grecs & Romains ont usé en accusations publiques. Conferé à l'usage de nostre France. Et si on peult condamner ou absouldre sans forme ne figure de procès: Par le Lieutenant Ayrault, Angevin. A Paris, Chez Iacques du Puys, Libraire Iuré, à la Samaritaine, 1576. With woodcut title-vignette. 4 unnumbered leaves, 88 numbered leaves. 8vo. Later red morocco, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine richly gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 800

BMSTC, p. 37; Adams A251; Camus 1705 (citing later editions); Brunet, i, col. 593; Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares*, i, p. 267 (later editions).

Scarce first edition of this important work.

Pierre Ayrault studied law in Toulouse under Brisson, Duaren, Cujas and Donneau, and returned to Anvers (where he was born) to teach law. During the great conflict (called the Carême, 1564) between the Jesuits and the Parisian clerics, he defended the latter and made a name for himself. The present work is his great judicial work, and of which the section dealing with the relation between criminal law and public law is the most important.

When Anvers went over to the Ligue, Ayrault remained loyal to the King, and when the city had to surrender to the Maréchal d'Aumont, Ayrault represented the city and succesfully pleaded for softening the conditions of surrender. - Last two leaves with loss of paper in blank outer margin, title-page and first leaf a bit dirty in lower outer blank margin, two modern book plates on front paste-down.

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

€ 900

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

Important work describing and discussing approximately 5000 works.

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

11 (BARGETON, D.) *Lettres. Ne repugnat vestro bono, & hanc spem, dum ad verum pervenitis, alite in animis; libenterque meliora excipite & opinione ac voto juvate. Dernière édition, revûë, & considérablement augmentée avec Notes.* A Londres, 1750. (4), 40 pp.; 300 pp.; 36 pp.; 31, (1) pp.; 67, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 350

Stourm, p. 80; Conlon 50:340; *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, 5, pp. 456-457.

Fourth edition. This is an extremely important work: 'Ces lettres devinrent le principal point de départ des discussions pour et contre l'imposition des biens ecclésiastiques. Un seul arrêt du Parlement en supprima près de quarante' (Stourm).

Daniel Bargeton (1678-1757), studied law in Toulouse and was received at the bar in 1698. After the death of Louis XIV he entered the service of the Duc du Maine. He later became one of the collaborators of the d'Aguesseau and composed in 1749 a work (the present one) against the immunity of the ecclesiastical goods. The King approved of the work and the author received 3000 livres. The work had an immediate success going through four editions within a year. The reaction of the church was predicatable: they opposed the work and succeeded in having the *Lettres* suppressed by an arrêt du Parlement on June 1, 1750. It is composed of four letters and the *Remonstrances du Clergé, Présentées au Roi, le 24 Août 1749, au sujet de la levée du Vingtième*. The book was apparently written on instigation of the general controller Machault in an attempt to introduce the new tax (the 'vingtième'). It is also one of the first works advocating equality on matters of taxation and pointing to the fact that the clergy has no real claims to being exempted of taxation. The text of the work is in French, despite the Latin title.

The work produced a large number of replies among which Duranthon's *Réponse aux lettres contre l'immunité des biens ecclésiastiques* and works by Beauvais, Chauvelin, Constantin, and others, numbering over 30 in total. - Last text with large waterstain.

12 BARTOLI, D. *De Simboli trasportati al Morale dal Padre Daniello Bartoli Della Compagnia di Giesù. Libro Primo & Secondo.* In Venetia, G. Tramontin, 1689. (22), 625 (misnumbered 621), (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, raised bands, handwritten title and author on spine.

€ 400

De Backer & Sommervogel, i, p. 979-980; not in Vinciana.
First published in 1676.

Daniello Bartoli (1608-1685), Italian Jesuit priest, was born at Ferrara and entered the Society of Jesus in 1623. Debarred from the foreign mission field, he attained high distinction as a preacher and as a teacher of rhetoric in Genoa, Florence and Rome. - A few pages browned, an overall very nice copy.

13 BAYLE - NOUVELLES de la République des Lettres. A Amsterdam, Chez David Mortier, 1715-1720. With 14 engraved plates and engravings in the text. Titles printed in red and black. 56 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt stamped coat-of-arms of Abraham François Migieu de Savigny, Président à mortier au Parlement de Bourgogne in center of both sides and on all volumes, some damage to top of 8 spines, and some occasional minor imperfections.

€ 7000

Sgard, *Dictionnaire des Journaux, 1600-1789*, 1016; Hatin 33; Bourgeois & André 1952.

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

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

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

€ 750

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

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

Refutation of the accusation raised by the British government in the *Mémoire Justificatif* written by E. Gibbon, 'this is a recital of French and US grievances against Great Britain and a justification of French policy' (Echeverria & Wilkie). This work by Beaumarchais deals with the French aid given to the American colonies in their struggle against Britain. Beaumarchais was a passionate defender of the liberty and independence of the American colonies and played a very important part in the French decision to support the American colonies. "Envoyé en Angleterre pour étudier la situation, il continua de plaider cette cause avec la chaleur et la ténacité qu'il apportait en toutes choses et enfin... il fit partager son enthousiasme au ministre (Vergennes) et au roi... Il fut convenu que l'affaire aurait, aux yeux des Américains eux-mêmes, l'aspect d'une entreprise individuelle sous la forme commerciale... En décembre 1776, il expédie aux Américains 200 canons, des mortiers, des bombes, 25000 fusils... D'autres envois suivirent et bientôt, il affréta des navires et monta ses opérations sur une échelle immense..." (Larousse). - **Inscribed ("De la part de l'auteur") by the author on title-page**, with bookplates ("Ex-Libris du Cabinet d'un Vieux Bibliophile") on front paste-down.

15 BIELFELD, (J.F.) DE. Institutions politiques. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. Leide, Chés (sic) Samuel et Jean Luchtmans, 1767-1772. With engraved title-vignettes, engraved portrait and 5 folding tables. Three volumes .- (Added:) BIELFELD, (J.F.) DE. Lettres familières et autres. Seconde édition, revue, augmentée & corrigée. Leide, Chés (sic) Samuel et Jean Luchtmans, 1767. Together 4 volumes. (6), viii, 710, (12) pp.; (6), 736, (8) pp.; xxiv, 892, (26) pp; (8), 310, (4) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half pigskin, marbled boards, spines with raised bands, gilt lettering, vellum corners, a bit faded and rubbed, an uncut copy.

€ 800

Camus 215; Higgs 3984 (citing an edition running upto 1774); Leblanc 240; Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XX.7.

The improved, revised and augmented edition, complete with the often lacking third volume, which was published in 1772 for the first time.

Bielfeld's work aims at examining the foundations of the modern state and at outlining a science of government. he favoured a prudent policy of free trade, independence of the colonies in the longer run, and the fight against poverty. He examines the sources of the wealth of nations with particular attention being paid to commerce and trade

and discusses the effects of American lands and resources on Spain and Britain. He was the personal advisor to Frederic II of Prussia and the mentor to Prince Ferdinand.

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

'This is essentially a cameralistic guide for rulers. Bielfeld, although a German, first published his books in French; he relied in large measure upon the French data and writers' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 79). The *Supplément aux Institutions Politiques pour cette nouvelle édition* is to be found in the second volume covering the pages 647-736.

"This Cameralistic treatise is by a Prussian state official. It was more successful outside Germany than any other Cameralistic work, presumably because it was written in the international language of the Eighteenth Century -- French" (Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XX.7) - Complete sets (with the third volume) are rare, but with this fourth volume containing letters, this set is very attractive.

16 (BIGOT DE SAINTE CROIX.) Avis du Parlement de Dauphiné. Sur la libre circulation des Grains et la réduction naturelle des prix dans les années de cherté. Adressé au Roi le 26 avril 1769. No place, 1769. With 1 folding table. 145 (misnumbered 147, pagination jumps from 123 to 126, text complete; 2, (Avis au relieur, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind paper covers with paper label on spine, very nice copy, entirely unpressed, with very wide margins and uncut.

€ 1800

Einaudi 2247; Higgs 4642; Mattioli 334; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal, contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique*, 290; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in INED.

First edition.

There are a few copies which contain a long note on the pages 122-124, which note refers to the session of the Parlement de Paris. As Weulersse writes (see below) it was strongly opposed to the present work and the author, as soon as he was aware of this, probably added a note in defense.

During the discussion on free trade of grains several 'Parlements' gave their opinions. 'Celui de Dauphiné donnait solennellement, le 26 avril 1769, un *Avis* qui était une exposition magistrale de la doctrine physiocratique, d'une orthodoxie impeccable. "Ouvrage excellent à tous égards, s'écrie Dupont en l'annonçant aux 'lecteurs patriotes' aux 'bons citoyens'; ouvrage que nos derniers neveux baigneront encore des larmes de leur reconnaissance, comme nous l'avons fait nous-même en le lisant."..... l'*Avis* fut rendu public. L'impression produite pouvait être si forte que le Parlement de Paris s'arrangea pour faire disparaître la brochure: "Cet ouvrage est devenu bientôt excessivement rare, écrit Bachaumont, parce que le système qu'on propose à Sa Majesté est totalement opposé à ce que les Parlements de Paris et de Rouen ont écrit sur cette matière, et que cette première Compagnie n'a pas trouvé bon qu'on répandit sous ses yeux un écrit si contraire à sa façon de penser." Le manifeste du Parlement de Dauphiné n'en émut pas moins l'opinion, et son succès rejaillit sur le parti tout entier' (Weulersse, i, p. 200). In short, the opinion expressed in this text (in favour of free trade, competition, etc.) was quite the opposite of the opinion held by the magistrates, and hence they decided it was not a good idea to have a text circulate

that was so opposed to their way of thinking. 'Le Parlement du Dauphiné se fait défenseur de l'Edit de 1764, donc de la liberté du commerce des grains et de la concurrence. Il s'élève contre les entraves et les limitations qui lui sont apportées' (Leblanc, op.cit.) - Very rare.

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

€ 900

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

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

In the second half of the seventeenth century the great advance in economic theory and method had been concentrated mainly in England. The appearance of the first writings of Pierre de Boisguilbert, notably his *Détail de la France* (first published in 1695), can be taken as a sign that eventually, in the course of the eighteenth century, pre-eminence in political economy would pass to France - before subsequently being assumed by Scotland. As regards France, the title of the definitive edition of Boisguilbert's writings (1966) is well justified: *Pierre de Boisguilbert: où la naissance de l'économie politique*, Boisguilbert regarded the economic situation of France as one of disastrous decline and widespread poverty, and he began to study, with mounting passion, the causes and policies in the preceding decades which had brought this about. The depression seemed to have been specially severe in agriculture, which had suffered from Colbert's policy of favouring industrial development. Whether or not his alarming assessment of France's economic decline was correct, Boisguilbert, in seeking to analyse and establish the causes of what had happened, made general, theoretical and conceptual contributions of fundamental importance, including, among others, such monetary, or macro-economic, concepts, clearly though precisely formulated as: the propensity to consume or save, the velocity of circulation, the state of confidence, the expectations of businessmen, multiplying or cumulative effects, and, especially, the fundamental notion of equilibrium (Hutchison, T., *Before Adam Smith*).

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

18 (BOURDON-DESPLANCHES, L.-J.) Lettre à l'auteur des Observations sur le commerce des grains. A Amsterdam (Paris), 1775. 32 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering.

€ 425

INED 733 (Bourdon-Desplanches) & 2917 (Linguet); Kress 7134 (listed under Linguet but attributing it also to Bourdon-Desplanches); Einaudi 3413 (attribution to Linguet); not in Goldsmiths; not in Higgs; Leblanc 162 (listed under Linguet but attributing it also to Bourdon-Desplanches).

First edition

The usual attribution of the *Observations sur le Commerce des Grains* is to Dupont de Nemours, see INED and Einaudi. However, Dupont de Nemours' work was written as early as 1770. The author of these *Observations* against which Bourdon-Desplanches writes, is G.J.B. Target. The complete title of Target's work is: *Observations sur le commerce des grains, écrites en décembre 1769*, Amsterdam, et Paris, Cellot, 1775. The text of Bourdon-Desplanches' vehement refutation starts: 'Vous venez, Monsieur, d'imprimer, en 1775, ce que vous écrivies, dites-vous, en 1769' The *Lettre à l'auteur* has sometimes been attributed to Linguet, but Darline Gay Levy, who wrote an important study on Linguet, attributes this work to Bourdon-Desplanches (see page 354). Target's work was a plea in favor of freedom of trade in grain, while Bourdon-Desplanches' response is vehemently opposing the idea of absolute and unlimited freedom of trade in grain. - Small dampstain in lower inner margin, not touching any text.

19 (BOURRU, E.C.) L'Art de se traiter soi-même dans les maladies vénériennes, et de se guérir de leurs différens symptômes. Ouvrage fondé sur une nouvelle théorie de ces maladies, & dans lequel on explique, d'une manière plus vraisemblable, l'opération des remèdes employés à leur traitement. Par M.***, Docteur-Régent de la Faculté de Médecine en l'Université de Paris. A Paris, Chez J.P. Costard, 1770. With head and tail pieces. xxxvi, 487, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, red edges, joints a bit rubbed.

€ 300

Blake, p. 61; Wellcome, ii, p. 215.

First edition.

Bourru was librarian of the faculty of medicine in Paris. He published mostly on venereal diseases and this is one of his popular treatises.

20 (BRIE-SERRANT, M. C.A. DE.) Mémoires du peuple au peuple, au rapport de huit des Comités de l'Assemblée Nationale. No place, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) (BRIE-SERRANT, M. C.A. DE.) Mémoires et observations sur lesquels l'Assemblée nationale doit statuer, tendans à assurer, dès actuellement et d'une manière permanente, l'occupation et les secours dus à la classe des ouvriers indigens. Avec diverses pièces qui justifient la liaison intime de cet objet à l'intérêt des autres classes de citoyens et aux besoins de l'Etat. No place, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) (BRIE-SERRANT, M. C.A. DE.) Observations concernant le commerce françois en général, le projet d'une ville commerçante du premier ordre, les péages & droits relatifs à la navigation, adressées aux Etats du Royaume, avec des Mémoires & cartes touchant des ports & canaux en Bretagne. No place, no date. - (*Bound with:*) (BRIE-SERRANT, M. C.A. DE.) Mémoire contenant de nouveaux développemens sur le projet important relatif au Port de Portnic, dans le Pays de Retz en Bretagne, & à un canal de navigation de Nantes à la Mer par Portnic. Projet approuvé en 1786 par les commissaires députés sur les lieux de la part du gouvernement, & appuyé depuis par des délibérations de la ville de Nantes, des principales villes de la Loire, & autres. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de G. Desprez, 1789. With 2 large folding maps. 4 parts in 1 volume. 9, (1 blank); 10; 16; 51, (1 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, old blind covers, loose, spine damaged.

€ 400

Martin & Walter, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5123; Monglond, i, p. 941 (1st work) & p. 239 (4th work); none in Kress; INED 782 & 783 (only the first three, not listing the fourth text); not in Goldsmiths.

First collected edition.

Brie-Serrant (1748-1814), French economist, spent his entire fortune in the pursuit of achieving several notable public works including building a military port at Pornic and the construction of a canal between Nantes and Pornic. The fourth essay (not in N.U.C.) is devoted to these subjects and is accompanied by two plates depicting the projected port and canal. The second work deals with providing work to the unemployed on large state-financed public works. The third discusses the importance of French commerce and methods of achieving a high growth rate. - Somewhat dampstained throughout.

21 BROOKE, R. *Anni Regum Edvardi Quinti, Richardi Tertii, Henrici Septimi, et Henrici Octavi, Omnes qui antea impressi fuerunt. Ore novelment imprimee et corrigee, ouesq; plusors bones notes, letters, et figures en le margent per tout le liuer, queux notes referr'les Cases al Abridgement del Brooke, et auters liuers del ans, Et les letters et figures monstront tous les points del Arguments et Cases.* London, printed for the Companie of Stationers, 1620. 1 lf, 8 lvs, 4 lvs, 22 lvs + 31 lvs, 19 lvs, 15 lvs, 18 lvs, 41 lvs, lvs 2-16, lvs 2-16, 13 lvs, lvs 2-26, lvs 2-30, lvs 2-29, lvs 2-29, lvs 2-28, 32 lvs, 17 lvs, 17 lvs, 13 lvs, 41 lvs, 16 lvs, 31 lvs, (1 lf blanc), 14 lvs, 10 lvs, 30 lvs. Folio. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands, an English binding, restored.

€ 2500

Rare edition in folio written in "Law French", it is one of the most important English legal compilations of the 16th century covering the entire period from the late 15th century upto the middle of the 16th century.

This language "Law French" is an archaic language derived from the Norman and English-Norman languages and which came into use in the courts of England with the arrival of William the Conqueror in the 11th century and which remained in use upto the 17th century. Some words and phrases remained even in use into the 20th century before they were replaced by modern English and the influence of "Law French" is still perceptible in the numerous legal terms that have remained unchanged since their first introduction.

Originally published in 1568 "This Abridgement, which is principally founded upon that of Fitzherbert, is digested under a greater number of titles, and besides the authorities collected by Fitzherbert, Brooke abridges a great number of readings, which seem to have fallen under his own knowledge as a judge and chief justice of the common pleas and which are nowhere else extant, except in a small volume selected from this Abridgement, entitled New Cases" (Worrall, cited by Allibone in: *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*).

The book is printed in gothic type, with a very irregular pagination, containing two title-pages with a nice typographical architectural border, first title-page strengthened at outer margin, some clear stain here and there, good margins, overall a good copy.

22 (BUTEL-DUMONT, G.M.) Histoire et commerce des colonies angloises, dans l'Amérique septentrionale, Où l'on trouve l'état actuel de leur population, & des détails curieux sur la constitution de leur gouvernement, principalement sur celui de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, de la Pensilvanie, de la Caroline & de la Géorgie. Nouvelle édition. A La Haye, aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1755. xvi, 246 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 500

Kress 5420; Higgs 1029; cf.: INED 884; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Conlon; Sabin 9602; Howes B.1049; cf.: Leclerc 241; Echeverria & Wilkie 755/5.

Edition published in the same year as the first edition.

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

23 CAMPANELLA, TH. De monarchia Hispanica discursus. Harderwijk, (Claes van Wieringen), 1640. (12), 415, (1) pp. (pp. 337-360 misnumbered 137-160). 12mo. Modern panelled calf, raised bands, gilt lettering.

€ 500

Wittop Koning, *Harderwijker Boekdrukkers*, 145; Sabin 10197; Willems 967; this edition not in JFBL; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 497.

One of the four Latin editions that appeared posthumously for the first time in 1640. This is the counterfeited Amsterdam, Elsevier edition of the same year (see Willems 967).

In it, Spain is appointed the divine agent in Campanella's utopian vision of the institution of a universal monarchy which would be handed over to the papacy for government in a paradisaical age. The last chapters deal with the New World.

Tomaso Campanella (1568-1639), Italian philosopher. He is the author of two famous and important utopias: the universal theocratic monarchy described in his *Monarchia di Spagne* (Amsterdam, 1640), and the communistic *Città del sole* (Frankfurt, 1623). Like the utopias of More and other Renaissance writers the *Città del sole* owes much to Plato's Republic; it owes still more to contemporary accounts of the Incas and to the example of religious communities such as those founded by the Anabaptists and the Catholic missionaries. To community of goods Campanella added that of women. He subjected all social life -economic, sexual and educational- to stringent regulation. It is significant that he animated his whole community with the conceptions of natural right and equality (Rodolfo Mondolfo in ESS, volume iii, p. 166). - Lower half of title and first few pages waterstained.

24 CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ. Trattato della Regalia d'ammortizzazione Nel quale si dimostra seguendo la serie delle diverse Età fin dal nascimento della Chiesa in tutti i Secoli, e Paesi Cattolici, l'Uso costante dell'Autorità civile nell'impedire le illimitate alienazioni di Beni Stabili a Chiesa, Comunita, e Alte Mani Morte; con una notizia delle Leggi fondamentali della Monarchia Spagnuola sopra questo punto, che comincia co' Goti e segue ne' varj successivi Stati coll'applicazione al bisogno attuale del Regno dopo la sua unione e al beneficio comune de' Vassalli; Parte Prima [- Parte Seconda]. In Milano, Appresso Giuseppe Galeazzi Regio Stampatore, 1767. Two volumes. xvi, 285, (1) pp.; (289)-611, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary supple boards, title handwritten on spine, paper labels on spine, corners and head and foot of spines bumped, a bit worn and rubbed, an uncut copy

€ 750

Einaudi 824 (edition printed in Parma); Higgs 4254 (edition printed in Venezia); Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, 346 (also the edition printed in Venezia); not in Goldsmiths, not in Mattioli.

First Italian edition, apparently published in Parma and Venezia as well.

Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes was a Spanish economist and statesman who played an important part in the eighteenth century movement for the social and economic regeneration of Spain. In the present work (originally published in Madrid in 1765 as *Tratado de la regalia de amortizacion*) Campomanes demonstrated by historical and economic arguments the right of the state to interfere with the unconditional transfer of church or other real property and with mortmain in general. He campaigned with some success against the economic power of the church and supported the law of 1763 prohibiting conveyances to the church.

As a member of the group of enlightened ministers who gave lustre to the reign of Charles III, he laboured for the reform of taxation, the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, the diffusion of education, and the adaptation of Spanish institutions to the needs of the age. His theoretic views and practical efforts strikingly resemble those of his illustrious contemporary Turgot (Palgrave i, p. 208). He was promoted by Charles III to the all-powerful Council of Castile, becoming in 1762 one of its *fiscales*, or lawyers, responsible for advising on policy and legislation. For more than two

decades, Campomanes used his position to promote change as one of the pillars of enlightened reform in Spain (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, i, p. 199). Campomanes and other Spanish reformers were widely read and translated in 18th century Italy by the Italian enlightenment reformers because the reforms initiated under Charles III of Spain attracted their attention and they saw many similarities between Spain and Italy and the reform both countries needed (see Franco Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment*, chapter 11: "Spanish and Italian Economists and Reformers in the Eighteenth Century"). - With bookplate on front paste-down (Girolamo Enicanti, Canonico Teologo in S. Babila) with shelf numbers, a nice copy, uncut and with generous margins.

25 CHEMIN-(DUPONTES), J.B. Code de religion et de morale naturelle, à l'usage des adorateurs de Dieu et amis des hommes. Rédigé, publié et mis en ordre par J.B. Chemin, adopté par les différents Conseils de direction de la Théophilantropie, et constamment suivi depuis l'origine de ce culte. Nouvelle édition. Paris, chez l'auteur, an VII (1799). With contemporary handcoloured frontispiece (loosely inserted). xxiv, 264 pp. and 24 pp. of musical notation. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, lightly rubbed.

€ 400

Martin & Walter 7196.

Theophilanthropy, a synthetic religion that flourished briefly under the Directory. The Parisian bookseller and former freemason, J.-B. Chemin-Dupontès wrote in September 1796 a pamphlet, *Manuel des Théopanthrophiles*, a term later changed to *théophilantropes*, meaning 'lovers of God and man.' The movement spread slowly and by May 1797 the movement was noted by the press. By the end of the year it began to expand, producing a yearbook and creating branches throughout the country. The movement reached its peak in the autumn of 1798 when it had fifteen churches in Paris alone. Outside Paris, it had strength in the department of the Seine and cells in former centers of dechristianization like Dijon, Macon, and Auxerre. Its services consisted of readings, drawn from an eclectic range of materials, hymns, either set in plain song or the *chant de départ*, and moralizing addresses. The movement had the interest of leading figures such as H. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, P. Daunou, P.-S. Dupont de Nemours, S. Mercier, J.-B. Regnault, M.-J. Chenier, Thomas Paine, and the group connected with the newspaper *La Décade*.

26 CLAVIERE, E. & J.P. BRISSOT DE WARVILLE. De la France et des États-Unis, ou De l'importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le bonheur de la France, des rapports de ce royaume et des États-Unis, des avantages réciproques qu'ils peuvent retirer de leurs liaisons de commerce, et enfin de la situation actuelle des États-Unis. Londres, 1787. - (*Followed by:*) CLAVIERE, (E.) Opinions d'un créancier de l'Etat, sur quelques matières de finance importantes dans le moment actuel. A Londres et se trouve à Paris, Chez Buisson, juin 1789. 2 works bound in 1 volume. xxiv, xlviii, 344 pp.; (4), 69, (1), (8), 151 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, green paper covered boards, a bit shaved.

€ 1200

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

First edition, quite scarce.

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

'Économique et démographique. Principes généraux qui doivent diriger le commerce extérieur des nations, et des rapports commerciaux pouvant unir la France et les États-Unis (INED).

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

Second work: Stourm 183; Kress B.1564; Goldsmiths 13874; Einaudi 1119; INED 1126.

In this work Clavière refutes the opinions of the day concerning the French finances and suggests measures to improve the situation. The first 69 pages contain 'réflexions préliminaires'.

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

€ 450

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

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

Protectionist measures, to stop the exportation of raw wool and the importation of woollen products, are the most prominent of Colizzi Miselli's suggestions and are presented here together with relevant English and French legislation. In addition to these legal measures, he recommends special breeding programs for improved sheep races. - A bit spotted, small stain in blank outer margin throughout, uncut with large margins.

28 COLLECTION des mémoires présentés à l'Assemblée des Notables. Première et seconde division. No place, no publisher, 1787. With 2 folding tables, head- and tailpieces, vignette with fleur-de-lys on title. viii, 118 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind wrappers, lightly damaged, an uncut copy.

€ 400

Kress S.5128 (other edition); INED 913 (under Calonne); Goldsmiths 13442; Einaudi 1973 (including the third and fourth parts published in 1788).

First edition of the first two parts; two further parts were published in 1788. There are several editions of this work, with different pagination (this one is continuous, others are paginated 34, 84 pp or 126 pages), and the Kress copy is another variant. Presented by Calonne and edited by P.S. Du Pont de Nemours, these memoirs reflect the physiocratic ideas concerning a.o. taxes and the necessary reforms of the state. These memoirs deal with: Les Assemblées provinciales; l'imposition territoriale, le remboursement des dettes du clergé; la taille, le commerce des grains; la corvée; l'abolition des barrières intérieures; l'établissement d'un tarif uniforme aux frontières; les marchandises coloniales; l'impôt sur le tabac; la marque des fers, la gabelle; marchandises coloniales; suppression de marque des fers, etc. - A faint small stain in the lower blank margin on many pages.

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

31 DAUBENTON, (L.J.M.) *Mémoire sur le Premier Drap de Laine superfine du crû de la France. Lû à la rentrée publique de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, le 21 Avril 1784. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1784. - (Followed by:) DAUBENTON, (L.J.M.) Observations sur la comparaison de nouvelle laine superfine de France avec la plus belle laine d'Espagne, Dans la Fabrication du Drap. Lûes à la rentrée publique de l'Académie royale des Sciences, le 16 Novembre 1785. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1786. Two works in one volume. 15, (1) pp.; (2), 24 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.*

€ 225

Kress B.699 (the edition printed in Lille) and S.5104; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First editions.

The second work contains from page 13-end the 'Additions aux Observations le 26 mars 1786.'

Louis-Jean Marie Daubenton wrote several articles for the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Alembert and also supervised part of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* devoted to the animal kingdom. He had a phenomenal career: starting as *garde et démonstrateur* of the natural history collection at the Jardin du Roi, he became *adjoint botaniste*, *associé botaniste*, *associé anatomiste* and finally *pensionnaire anatomiste*. He also became *membre résident* of the anatomy and zoology section of the First Class of the Institut National, and became member of all the major foreign academies and of the Société de Médecine and the Société d'Agriculture during his career. Around 1766 Daubenton was commissioned to investigate 'by a series of well-conceived and carefully executed experiments the most favorable natural arrangement for improving wool.' Daubenton travelled to Spain to study the breeding of the merino sheep and in France to learn current breeding practices. He erected a sheepfold near Montbard in 1767, and he had a second one built at Alfort veterinary school when he began teaching there in 1783. He also pursued his wool experiments at the Jardin du Roi. He used the microscope to examine the fineness of the wool obtained and concluded in the first memoir that the wool produced was of similar quality as the wool produced in Spain. See: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, volume xv, Supplement i, p. 111 ff.

32 DAUBIGNY, E. Choiseul et la France d'outre-mer après le traité de Paris. Etude sur la politique coloniale au XVIIIe siècle. Avec un appendice sur les origines de la question de Terre Neuve. Paris, Hachette, 1892. xvi, 352 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, uncut.

€ 125

Du Peloux 76.

Original edition.

Etienne-François de Choiseul (1719-1785), French statesman. He gained the protection of Madame de Pompadour and was given the appointment of ambassador to Rome in 1753, where he was entrusted with the negotiations concerning the disturbances called forth by the bull *Unigenitus*. He acquitted himself skilfully in his task and in 1757 he was transferred to Vienna, where he was instructed to cement the new alliance between France and Austria. His success in this mission opened the way to even higher offices and in 1758 he became minister of foreign affairs and directed French foreign policy during the Seven Years' War. He continued to control the policy of France until 1770, holding most of the other important offices of state in that period. Coming to power in the midst of the demoralization consequent upon the defeats of Rossbach and Crefeld, by boldness and energy he reformed and strengthened both army and navy, and although too late to prevent the loss of Canada and India, he developed French colonies in the Antilles and San Domingo, and added Corsica and Lorraine to the crown of France. His management of home affairs in general satisfied the *philosophes*, he allowed the *Encyclopédie* to be published, and brought about the banishment of the Jesuits and temporary abolition of the order by Pope Clement IV.

33 (DAVENNE, FR.) Factum de la sapience éternelle, & requeste remonstrative présentée au Parlement, &c. (Drop-head title). No place, (1652). 11, (1 blank) pp. Small 4to. Disbound.

€ 180

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 1361; not in Welsh.

- A little browned.

34 DAVOT, G. & J. BANNELIER. Traités sur diverses matières de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne & des autres Pays qui ressortissent au Parlement de Dijon. Par feu Gabriel Davot, Avec des Notes de Me. Jean Bannelier, ancien Bâtonnier des Avocats du Parlement, & Doyen de la même Université. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième.] A Dijon, Chez la Veuve de J. Sirot, 1751. Titles printed in red and black. Three volumes. - (*Followed by:*) TRAITES de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne & des autres Pays qui ressortissent au Parlement de Dijon. Tirés de divers manuscrits du ressort. Pour servir de continuation aux Traités de M. Davot. Avec des notes de Me. Jean Bannelier Tome Quatrième [- Tome Septième et dernier]. A Dijon, Chez la Veuve de J. Sirot, 1753-1757. Titles printed in red and black. Four volumes. - (*Followed by:*) COUTUME du Duché de Bourgogne, et Cayers servant à l'interpréter, suivie de l'ordonnance du Duc Jean sur le droit de guet et garde: Avec des observations de Me. Jean Bannelier Pour continuation des Traités de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne. Tome Huitième. A Dijon, Chez Causse, 1765. - (*Followed by:*) TABLE générale des Traités de Droit François, à l'usage de la Bourgogne. A Dijon, Chez Causse, 1767. One genealogical table in volume six, head- and tailpieces. Together nine volumes. (6), viii, 544, (20) pp.; (6), 588, (12) pp.; (6), 537, (19) pp.; (10), viii, (8), 622, (page 36 numbered 36A-M, forming 12 pages), (2) pp.; (10), 604, (12) pp.; (6), 625, (11) pp.; (10), 620, xxxiv, (2) pp.; (6), 585, (13) pp.; (2), 347, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges (vol. 9 with red edges), labels not quite uniform, some small defects to head and foot of spines of a few volumes, a very good set.

€ 1500

Gouron & Terrin, 647-648; Dupin 1210, 19 & 20; Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, 437.

The very rare original edition published between 1751 and 1767.

"The general coutume of the duchy of Burgundy governed a very extensive territory which included five large bailliages -those of Auxois, Montagne or Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, Autun, and Châlon-sur-Saône. (....) The coutume of the duchy was confirmed on August 26, 1459, and that of the county on December 28 of the same year. A reform of the coutume of the duchy ... was confirmed by the parlement at Dijon, December 15, 1575" (Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, p. 52).

Gabriel Devot was the first professor of French law at the newly created faculty in Dijon in 1723. He sought to demonstrate, by comparing customary law of Burgundy with the other customary laws of the kingdom, that a true French law did actually exist and that that French law was detached from all sorts of particularities and even surpassed these. And it was with that aim in mind he composed these impressive volumes in which he collected, concerning almost every conceivable legal subject, the general and common law of France and the specific law of the province, thereby creating a monumental collection both for ancient French law as well as the history of law of Burgundy, which served as a breviary for contemporaries, and was extensively used by lawyers, judges and others active in the judicial system, and which is still of great interest today. The whole was edited and annotated by his friend the lawyer Jean Bannelier, who also added treatises by other authors from Burgundy. It is very rare to find this work with the 9th index volume: it is not mentioned by any of the cited reference works, and various law libraries have the 8 volume set, always lacking the

index volume, an indispensable tool for effective use of these volumes. First 100 pages of volume 8 with a stain in the outer lower margin, copies with the bookplate of Emile Remy, Président du tribunal civil à Mende (Lozere).

35 DECRET de la Convention nationale, du 6 Décembre 1792. Jugement de Louis Capet. (Drop-head title) - (*Together with:*) DECRET de la Convention nationale du 3 Décembre 1792. Jugement de Louis seize. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Caalons & Epinal, Depinteville-Bouchard, imprimeur & Imprimerie nationale d'Haener (1792). 2 pieces. 3, (1 blank) pp. & 2, (2 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter.

The first piece establishes a committee of 21 members. This committee will present Louis with the charges he faces, and furthermore, the "decret" stipulates further steps in the proceedings: questions to be asked, the transfer of Louis to the Convention, etc. The second piece stipulates that the king will be judged by the Convention.

36 DIALOGUE d'entre le Maheustre et le Manant: Contenant ses raisons de leurs débats & questions en ces presens troubles au Royaume de France. No place, 1594. With a fine woodcut verso title-page. 158 numbered leaves. 8vo. 19th century brown morocco, double gilt fillet in the center with gilt ornament in all corners surrounded by a gilt fillet, spine with raised bands, and gilt decorations, title and date gilt stamped on spine, richly gilt inside dentelles, marbled pastdowns, all edges gilt (binding signed Cuzin).

€ 2500

Hauser, 3078; BMSTC (French), p. 296; Adams D-386; not in Lindsay & Neu; not in Welsh, *A Checklist of French Political Pamphlets 1560-1644 in the Newberry Library* nor in the *Second Checklist*; Brunet, ii, col. 670.

Second edition, the third is done after this one in much smaller type and has 123 leaves.

Originally published, according to Brunet, in 1593 in small 8vo, with 228 pp. In 1594 two further editions were published. STC lists two different editions and will probably have both. The text has been attributed to various authors, among whom Crucé, L. Morin and to a certain Roland. The interesting feature about the 1594 editions are the changes in the text: the 1594 editions were published after the entry into Paris by Henri IV and in these two editions several passages have been omitted from the first edition which were unfavorable to Henry IV and additions were made in his favor or against the League and the 'Seize' (the 52 representatives of the 16 districts of Paris and strongly opposing Henri IV). 'Pamphlet longtemps éclipsé par le rayonnement de la *Satyre* et, par réaction, d'aventure trop loué depuis. Un homme d'armes, catholique navarrais (Maheutre) interpelle un 'manant', ennemi juré du roi 'hérétique, sacramentaire, relaps et excommunié'. Chacun d'eux développe loyalement une des deux thèses, mais ils répètent constamment, sans qu'il y ait de progression dans le dialogue. Le Manant n'est pas seulement un catholique intransigeant, c'est un démocrate révolutionnaire, un théoricien du contrat social et un adversaire de l'aristocratie. Il y a une vraie valeur historique dans le récit des événements parisiens après le meurtre de Blois, et sur la mort de Brisson. Ce texte est riche en détails personnels, en noms propres, en révélations sur les négociations secrètes de beaucoup

de Parisiens avec Henri IV, et sur les jalousies entre les divers candidats au Trône et sur les intrigues dont les Etats furent le théâtre' (Hauser).

'Its identity as a Leaguer work was hidden for centuries because Henry IV commissioned a royalist version of it and ordered the destruction of all original copies. In the nineteenth century a copy of the first version reappeared, revealing that it was originally a work from the radical Paris Sixteen. Like several other works, it was a product of the months after Henry's conversion, when many Leaguers were convinced the act was fraudulent. Its author was a firm believer in the elective nature of the French monarchy, but extended a role in the election to all French catholics. Its most radical element, however, was its fierce attack on the nobles, including the Leaguers, for betraying the cause of the faith. They and the royal officers were parasites who lived off the sweat and blood of the poor people, who alone upheld the true cause of the League. The *manant's* (commoner's) attack of Leaguer leaders, especially the duke of Mayenne, was so strong and bitter that the royalist who rewrote it only changed a few lines to turn it into a piece of royalist propaganda' (Frederic J. Baumgartner, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 304.)

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

€ 500

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

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

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

38 (DU PLESSIS-MORNAY DE MARLI, P.) De la puissance légitime du prince sur le peuple, et du peuple sur le prince. Traité très-utile et digne de lecture en ce temps, escrit en Latin par Estienne Junius Brutus et nouvellement traduit en François. No place, 1581. 264 pp. 8vo. 19th-century Russian morocco, gilt ornamental border, gilt edges, top of sides a bit discoloured (Thouvenin).

€ 5000

PMM 94; Adams L.151 (under Languet); Hauser 2220; Labitte, *De la Démocratie chez les Prédicateurs de la Ligue*, pp. 60-64; Weill, *Les Théories sur le Pouvoir Royal en France pendant les Guerres de Religion*, pp. 109-121; Méaly, *Les Publicistes de la Réforme sous François II et Charles IX*, pp. 221-247; not in BMSTC (French).

First French edition, earlier published, in 1579, in Latin.

The most influential and most radical of the Huguenot political works 'was the *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos*, which was published under a pseudonym in 1579. It may have been a collaborative work, but there is little doubt that Philippe Duplessis de Mornay was a major contributor, if not the sole author. He was a nobleman with a good education, who fought with Henry of Navarra and by 1576 was a major advisor to him. After 1594 he emerged as the elder statesman for the Huguenots. The *Vindiciae* consists of four questions and their answers. Are subjects bound to obey a prince if their orders contradict the law of God? The answer is, of course, no. Who may resist such a prince? The people as a whole, the officers of the people, but also a private person who has received a special call from God to save the people from a tyrant. The author then turns from religion to ask whether a prince who devastates the commonwealth can be resisted. His answer demonstrates that the people created the French monarchy and the officers of the kingdom, and the Estates general elect the king. There is a covenant between king and people in which the king pledges to rule justly. If he violates that pledge by bad law or overtaxation, the people or their officers can resist and depose him. The final question establishes that neighboring princes are obliged to aid the subjects of a prince who is a tyrant. There is in the *Vindiciae* a sense that France was a federation of communities, in which communities such as La Rochelle and Montauban were sovereign in their own right and contracted with the king to rule them. One of the most common accusations hurled at the Huguenots was that they intended to 'cantonnize' France in imitation of the Swiss Confederation; the *Vindiciae* provides some justification for the charge' (Frederic J. Baumgartner, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 302).

Sometimes it has been attributed to Th. de Bèze or to H. Languet, but Duplessis Mornay is now generally recognized as at least the *auctor intellectualis*. This first French version is generally preferred to the Latin edition. Together with Fr. Hotman the author is the first to put forward the question of a social contract. The translation is by Fr. Estienne.

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

€ 3000

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

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

According to Dupont's autobiography, this work was written to prove his grasp of physiocratic doctrine. The entire work was devoted to demonstrating the advantages to

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

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

First edition.

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

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

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

€ 1250

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

First edition.

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

'He attempts to measure the desirability of an investment by using the expected rate of return. He also shows how one may find the period for which a given investment may give the maximum rate of return' (R.D. Theocharis, *Early Developments in Mathematical Economics*, p. 85). - Front blank partly loose. Rare and an important contribution to the history of mathematical economics.

41 (DUBOS, J.B.) Les intérêts de l'Angleterre mal-entendus dans la guerre présente. Traduits du livre anglois intitulé: 'Englands interests mistaken in the present war'. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez George Gallet, 1704. Sphere on title. (8), 191, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, a bit rubbed and spotted.

€ 500

Goldsmiths 4038; Einaudi 1626n; cf.: Kress 2421; Alden & Landis, 704/53; Echeverria & Wilkie 705/4; cf. Sabin 98172n; not in Howes; not in Leclerc; not in Muller; not in JFBL; not in Mattioli.

Originally published in 1703, this is one of at least 7 different editions published in 1704.

As a matter of fact there never was an English edition, but the author apparently preferred to pass it off as such to avoid problems with the authorities, since he represented the French court as an ambassador in The Hague. Anti-British work that surveys British trade and commerce in Europe and that with the American colonies and the Indies predicting that the Navigation Acts will result in revolt and independence for the British North American colonies. "Sets out the advantages and disadvantages of the Spanish War of Succession to Great Britain's commercial interests, together with the advantages to Spain of free trade in her colonies. This work is remarkable as containing a distinct prophecy of the revolt of the American colonies from Great Britain" (Encyclopaedia Britannica Online). - Name cut off from top margin of title, first 15 pages with a faint stain in the upper blank margin.

42 FEUGUERAY, H. (R.) Manuscript of 187 unnumbered pages, written in a small, sometimes difficult to read hand, apparently destined as a continuation of the author's *Histoire de la Nation Française* (Paris, Eveillard, éditeur, 1838). 187, (1 blank) pp. Folio. Loose, in leaves.

€ 250

The text covers the period from the earliest times up to the reign of François I, with, however, a gap in the text, apparently a few pages were lost. The text was very likely used by Feugueray during various conferences, referred to by Buchez on page xiv of his *Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de H.R. Feugueray*. Henry-Robert Feugueray devoted his studies to the economic problems of his days and was one of the first, together with the saint-simoniens, to advocate the founding of labour associations, and the creation of producer and consumer cooperatives. He later became one of the important leaders of 'social-catholicism', but died prematurely in 1854 (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. xiii, p. 1220). A copy of Feugueray's booklet *Histoire de la Nation Française*, has been added. - A number of pages are somewhat damaged at the inner margins and the outer margins are somewhat frayed, sometimes touching a few letters. Occasionally some waterstains, but in general still well legible for trained users.

43 FINANCIER, LE, à Messieurs des Estats. No place, 1615. 40 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

Lindsay & Neu 3353; Bourgeois & André 2130; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 432; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, F.246; Kress 343 & 344; Goldsmiths 443.

One of several editions, most of which have 40 pages, but they differ in the number of lines on this last page. This is an edition with 26 lines on page 40.

'Critique vivement les États-Généraux, puis répond à Beaufort: il est absolument inutile de constituer une chambre de justice: seuls les petits seraient punis, tandis que les grands échapperaient. Il faut donc réformer tout d'abord le Conseil' (Bourgeois & André). - Pages 5-14 with a tiny tear, repaired with China paper, in the outer blank margin, equally browned throughout.

44 FONVIELLE, (B.-FR.-A.) DE. Autograph Letter Signed to 'Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département des affaires étrangères, président du conseil des ministres, Monseigneur le Duc de Richelieu', dated Paris, 1 February, 1816. 1, (3 blank) pp for the letter; 7, (1 blank) pp. for the Confidential note. Folio.

€ 250

Dictionnaire de Biographie Française, vol 14, columns 383-385.

In the letter De Fonvielle informs the Minister de Richelieu that he is sending him enclosed a copy of a letter together with a 'note confidentielle' he has sent to Count De Caze, Minister of Police, that will give a clear impression of his proposal to continue his publication entitled 'Accusateur Public' under protection of the Minister of Police and the state ('sous la tutelle et l'inspiration du gouvernement.') A copy of this confidential note, dated 31 January 1816, is also present. The heading of this text reveals the intentions: 'De l'Utilité d'un Ouvrage qui, publié par cahier et par souscription, sous un titre piquant et avec une couleur d'indépendance sagement aménagée et habilement soutenue aurait pour l'objet de diriger l'Opinion publique dans le sens le plus favorable aux vues du Gouvernement.' From the papers it becomes clear that Fonvielle had obtained permission from the authorities to publish his *Accusateur Public* and in fact one issue had been printed already but not been distributed. Fonvielle clearly sought more support and protection for his enterprise. Discusses also why this publication should be entitled *Accusateur publique*.

45 (G. GUILLAUMIN.) *Dictionnaire universel Théorique et Pratique du Commerce et de la navigation* Paris, Librairie de Guillaumin et Cie., 1861-1863. 2 volumes. (4), vii, (1), 1438 pp.; (4), 1828 pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine in compartments, with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 400

First volume in the second edition, second volume in the first edition, with a 'supplément indiquant les changements survenus dans le tarif des douanes.'

Deals with: marchandises, géographie et statistique commerciale, métrologie universelle, comptabilité, droit commercial terrestre et maritime, navigation, marine marchande, douanes, économie politique, commerciale et industrielle. - Copy from the library of Edmond Vallée with his discrete red stamp recto on the front free end-paper of both volumes.

46 (GAUDIN, J.M.) *Les Inconvéniens du Célibat des Prêtres, prouvés par des recherches Historiques*. A Genève, Chez J.L. Pellet, 1781. (2), xvi, 439, (5) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, gilt fillet on sides.

€ 180

INED 1984; Darnton, *The Corpus of Forbidden Literature in France, 1769-1789*, 331; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Against celibacy, among others because it does damage to the prosperity of the people and is the cause of all trouble: either prosperity is furthered through agriculture and industry or the church owns a third of the estates and France is under-populated. 'Exposé populationniste' (INED). The author lived after his theories: he married and published in 1805 a work entitled *Avis à mon fils âgé de 7 ans*. - Handwritten note on title-page stating that this work was printed in Lyon at the office of Rignault. Leaf B7 with a hole in the outer margin not affecting text, leaves S5-8 with a light stain in the outer margin not affecting text. A very good copy.

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

€ 650

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

First published in 1665 in Leipzig.

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

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

€ 400

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

Rare first edition.

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

particulier. Plusieurs passages consacrés à des questions économiques. Réflexions sur les impôts et sur les richesses en général' (INED).

49 GIOJA, M. Filosofia della statistica esposta da Melchiorre Gioja autore degli elementi di filosofia. Milano, Presso Gio. Pirota in Santa Radegonda, Febbrajo 1826. With five folding tables. 2 parts in 1 volume. xvi, 308 pp.; 416 pp. 4to. Contemporary boards, a few small library markings, lightly worn.

€ 500

Goldsmiths, *Additions*, 24785.1; Einaudi 2570; *Italian Economic Literature in the Kress Library 1475-1850*, 885

First edition.

Melchiorre Gioja (1767-1829) studied first theology, then mathematics, economics and statistics, to which last he applied himself steadily. Schumpeter affirms the importance of the results of Gioja's statistical research (p. 511, 519) and also Babbage saw in him an important predecessor. He was involved in politics, imprisoned several times and lost various positions including that of director of the statistical office at Milan. He initiated with Custodi and Romagnosi the *Annali universali di statistica* (1824-1871). The first part contains the 'Discorso elementare sull'indole, sull'estensione, sui vantaggi della statistica.'

50 GIRARD, P. DE. Décret qui accorde un prix d'un million à l'inventeur de la meilleure machine à filer le lin. 7 mai 1810. (Manuscript copy on paper of the Depot des Lois). 2 pp. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) AMPERE, J.J. M. Philippe de Girard. (Corbeil, Typ. de Créte), no date (around 1845). 16 pp. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) INVENTION de la filature mécanique du lin. Notice chronologique. (Drop-head title). (Paris, Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust), no date (1851). 24 pp. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) RAPPORT et loi avant pour objet d'accorder aux héritiers de Philippe de Girard inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin, une Pension A titre de récompense nationale. Paris, Typographie Panckoucke, 1853. 13, (1) pp. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) DUPIN, Ch. Rapport fait Au nom de la Commission chargée d'examiner le projet de loi qui confère, à titre de récompense nationale, des pensions aux héritiers de feu Philippe de Girard, inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin. (Drop-head title). (Paris, Imprimerie du Senat et du Corps legislatif, no date (1853?). 14 pp. 8vo. - (*Bound with:*) RECLAMATION d'un million et les intérêts par Madame la Comtesse de Vernède de Corneillan, née de Girard, Nièce et Héritière de M. le Chevalier Philippe de Girard, Inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin (1856). Paris, Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, 1856. (4), 71, (1) pp. 4to. - (*Bound with:*) TRES RESPECTUEUX recours à sa Majesté l'Empereur soumettant à son équité souveraine les erreurs de dates et de faits source et base de la décision du Conseil d'État contre le droit de Madame la Comtesse de Vernède de Corneillan, née de Girard, Nièce et héritière de M. le Chevalier Philippe de Girard, Inventeur de la filature mécanique du lin. (1860). Paris, Imprimerie de Ch. Jouaust, (1860). 7 pieces in 1 volume. 2 pp.; 16 pp.; 24 pp.; 13, (1) pp.; 14 pp.; (4), 71, (1) pp.; 40 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt.

€ 500

Not in Siegelaub, *Bibliographica Textilia historiae*; Hoefer, vol. xx, cols. 668-678; *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. 16, cols 168-170.

Philippe de Girard invented the machine for spinning linen along principles still valid today. He was awarded a million francs by Napoléon and, in anticipation started three factories. But due to political circumstances and the fact that Napoléon did not keep his promise, his factories, very successful from the start, faced soon ruin and de Girard was imprisoned. Ruined and betrayed by two collaborators, he accepted an invitation by the Austrian government. He again set up a factory and was again successful. When de Girard was awarded the gold medal given by the Société d'encouragement pour l'Industrie nationale, he returned to France. Despite his brilliant discoveries (de Girard was the inventor of many more novelties) and the intervention on his behalf by journalists, politicians and intellectuals, the government refused to give him any financial help or reward. De Girard died in 1845 and his niece continued to find a way to get the money once awarded to de Girard. Also Charles Dupin appealed to the government, but all to no avail. - A few pieces have contemporary underlining and handwritten notes and comments in the margins, three texts have been bound with their original, printed covers, the last text has a handwritten dedication to Monsieur Gudin or Godin by the Comtesse Vernède de Corneillan, née de Girard.

51 GOURCY, (F.A.E.) DE. Quel fut l'État des personnes en France, Sous la première & la seconde Race de nos Rois? Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres en 1768: Où l'on essaye d'éclaircir, d'après les seuls monumens du temps, les questions les plus intéressantes de nos Antiquités, sur la condition, les droits & les engagements respectifs des hommes nés Libres, des Affranchis, des Serfs, des Colons, des Lites, des Fiscalins, des hommes du Roi & de l'Église; sur le Clergé, la Noblesse, le Tiers-Etat; sur les Bénéfices militaires, le Vasselage, les Fiefs, les Seigneuries & Justices privées, & le Gouvernement féodal. A Paris, Chez Desaint, 1769. - (*Followed by:*) (GOURCY, F.A.E. DE.) Discours sur cette question: Est-il à propos de multiplier les Académies? A Paris, Chez Desaint, 1769. Two works in one volume. (4), xvi, 293, (3) pp.; (4), 38, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, corners lightly bumped, one small scratch to upper cover.

€ 250

First work: Conlon 69:837; Cioranescu 31715; Camus 865; Quérard, iii, 430: 'C'est un excellent morceau, rempli d'érudition.'

First edition.

Second work: Conlon 69:836; Cioranescu 31714.

First edition.

'Le caractère des ouvrages de l'abbé de Gourcy est la méthode et la netteté des idées. Son style est simple et sa critique judicieuse; ses raisonnements sont solides et ses connaissances étendues' (Quérard iii, 430).

52 GRAAFF, N. DE & J.C.M. WARNSINCK *Reisen van Nicolaus de Graaff Gedaan naar alle gewesten des Werelds Beginnende 1639 tot 1687 inclus.* Uitgegeven en toegelicht door J.C.M. Warnsinck. - (*With.:*) OOST-INDISE Spiegel door Nicolaus de Graaff behelsende Een Beschrijving van de Stad Batavia, En wijze van leven der Hollandse Vrouwen in Oost-Indien, Een net verhaal der bysondere handelaars; Alsmede de gewone wijze van de Scheepsbevelhebberen. Mitsgaders een Generale Beschrijving van Gants Oost-Indien. 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1930. With two maps and 7 plates. Two parts in one volume. xli, (7), 230 pp.; viii, 132, (2) pp. Small 4to. Original publisher's cloth. (Werken uitgegeven door De Linschoten-Vereeniging; deel XXXIII (33))

€ 125

First edition.

- Stamp on front blank, first and second page of preliminaries and title-page of main work.

53 (GRIMOARD, P.H.) *Lettre du Marquis de Caraccioli à M. d'Alembert.* No place, (ab. 1780). (2), 37 pp. - (*Bound with.:*) DISCOURS au Roi. No place, (ab. 1780). 4 pp. - (*Bound with.:*) (CALONNE, C.A. de.) *Les comments.* No place, no date. Paginated (33)-52 pp. - (*Bound with.:*) REQUETE au roi, sur la retraite de M. Necker. Par un ancien résident à la Cour de France. No place, (ab. 1780). Paginated (53)-60. - (*Bound with.:*) (SAINT-VINCENT, P.A.R. DE.) *Observations modestes d'un citoyen, sur les opérations des finances de M. Necker, & sur son Comte rendu, adressées à MM. les pacifiques auteurs des Comment, des Pourquoi & des autres pamphlets anonymes.* No place, (ab. 1780). (2), 3-55 pp. - (*Bound with.:*) NECKER, (J.) *Mémoire donné au Roi, en 1778.* No place, (ab 1781). (4), 27 pp. - (*Bound with.:*) (DU TILLET DU VILLARS.) *Précis d'un projet d'établissement du cadastre dans le Royaume.* Par M.D.T.D.V. Paris, Imprimerie Clousier, et chez Pissot, Barrois, 1781. (4), 80 pp. - (*Bound with.:*) M. TURGOT à M. Necker, & sur l'administration de M. Necker. Par un citoyen français. Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez les libraires qui vendent les nouveautés, 1780. With 1 large folding table. 86 pp. 8 works bound in one volume. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, one corner bumped, lower part of front cover with a dark stain.

€ 800

First work: Goldsmiths 12189; INED 2154 (bound with item 4); not in Kress; cf.: Einaudi 1178; Mattioli 1518.

First edition.

Sometimes attributed to Galiani.

Second work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmith; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Mattioli 1518.

Third work: Goldsmiths 12168 (anon. attribution); Einaudi 795; not in Kress; not in INED; Stourm, p. 127; Mattioli 728 & 729 (as part of volumes "pour & contre Necker").

First edition.

Fourth work: INED 2154; Einaudi 4697; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Mattioli 728 & 729 (as part of volumes "pour & contre Necker.")

First edition.

Fifth work: Kress B.422; Goldsmiths 12200; cf.: Einaudi 4963; INED 4066; Mattioli 728 & 729 (as part of volumes "pour & contre Necker.")

First edition.

Sixth work: Cf.: Kress B.389; Goldsmiths 12233; Einaudi 4105; INED 3865; Mattioli 728 & 729 (as part of volumes "pour & contre Necker.")

First edition.

Seventh work: Kress S.4977; INED 1693; not in Einaudi; not in Goldsmiths; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Eight work: Mattioli 728 & 729 (as part of volumes "pour & contre Necker."); Einaudi attributes the first part to Turgot (see 1178), and the second is generally attributed to Doigny du Ponceau. However, although both parts are often listed as separate publications, here there is one titlepage, continuous pagination and signatures; half-title to the second part "Sur l'administration" and no title lacking as is evident from the signatures and pagination. For Doigny du Ponceau see: INED 1439. Interesting collection of works dealing with Necker and his policies.

54 GROS DE BESPLAS, ABBÉ (JOSEPH-MARIE-ANNE.) Des Causes du Bonheur Public. Ouvrage dédié à Monseigneur Le Dauphin, Par M. l'Abbé Gros de Besplas, de la Maison & Société de Sorbonne, Prédicateur du Roi, &c. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Sébastien Jorry, 1768. Frontispice by Jean Massard after Charles Eisen representing the young Dauphin, the future Louis XVI, running after the shadow of his father, the Dauphin Louis, who died in 1765. xxxiv, 586, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, marbled edges, gilt triple fillet on sides, very lightly rubbed.

€ 1200

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

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

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

55 GROTHE, H. Katechismus der Bleicherei, Färberei und des Zeugdrucks oder Lehre von der chemischen Bearbeitung der Gespinnstfasern. Leipzig, J.J. Weber, 1862. With 44 illustrations in the text and 2 sheets with colored samples. viii, 234 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half cloth, marbled boards (extremities and corners slightly rubbed).

€ 300

Not in *Bibliographica Textilia Historiæ*.

First edition.

Herman Grothe was the author of another work entitled: *Katechismus der Spinnerei, Weberei und Appretur, oder Lehre von der mechanischen Verarbeitung der Gespinnstfasern*, also published in Leipzig at Weber, in 1861. He was a civil engineer, publisher of the *Polytechnischer Zeitung* and member of the Reichstag.

The present work is a chemical and technical treatise dealing, among other things, with: Das Bleichen vegetabilischer Gespinnste; Das Bleichen animalischer Gespinnste; Farbstoffe aus dem Thierreiche; Mineralfarbstoffe, etc. etc. and contains technical instructions, chemical formula, while the illustrations show the instruments used in this industry and necessary for production with explanations about their use, and plants to be used for the production of colors and how this is to be achieved, etc. The last two leaves contain in total 20 coloured samples. - Title-page with small red stamp in lower blank margin, and some scribbling in the upper blank margin.

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

€ 1800

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

Original editions.

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

- Somewhat paperspotted.

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

€ 350

Ziegenfuß, i, p. 514.

Scarce first edition.

Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), German philosopher, psychologist, and educational theorist. He entered the University of Jena in 1794. Although he studied under J.G. Fichte, Herbart was unable to accept Fichte's view of the ego and its psychology, and in reaction he laid the basis for his own metaphysical and

psychological views. Herbart's ideas were in fact the bases of the chief German pedagogical school of the late nineteenth century and exerted considerable influence in the United States through pedagogues trained at Jena. The Herbartians (for example, Stoy and Rein) had their last center in the Jena pedagogical seminary until the postrevolutionary school reforms terminated their declining influence. - Old ownership entry on front pastedown: A.G. Bruschius, Frankfurt a/M 1836. A very good copy.

58 (HERZEN, A. PSEUD.:) ISKANDER. Kontsy i nachala. S predisloviem avtora. Norrkoeping, Eric Biornström, 1863. (2), iv, (2, blank), 96 pp. 8vo. Sewn in the original yellow printed covers.

€ 500

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

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

Alexander Herzen (1812-70) was a prominent nineteenth-century Russian social thinker and is known as the 'father of Russian socialism.' Early in his intellectual development, Herzen was influenced by German idealist thinkers such as Schiller and Schelling. He believed in the autonomy and dignity of the individual and opposed forces, such as family and state, that oppressed the individual. Later, under the influence of French socialist thinkers such as Charles Fourier, Herzen's thought became more radical. Herzen projected his earlier concern for the oppressed individual onto society at large and he became a supporter of socialism. The socialism he envisioned was a loose federation of self-governing communes. Only in such a system could the ideal society be achieved- according to Herzen that society would be a free association of individuals which provided for the full flowering of each personality. Herzen initially placed his hopes for this future order in the European socialist movement. After the failure of the 1848 revolutions to achieve socialist principles, however, Herzen became disillusioned about European prospects and turned his attention to Russia. Herzen argued that socialist transformation would actually come first to Russia because communal institutions such as the peasant commune survived and bourgeois attitudes hadn't yet emerged. This sense of the advantages of Russian 'backwardness' was influential among the Populists in the 1870s. Herzen has been called a 'gentry revolutionary.' The illegitimate son of a wealthy landowner, Herzen viewed the gentry as a progressive class. The revolution he envisioned was for the people but not necessarily by them. Also, his socialism was a national destiny rather than a class one, and because he promoted the value of individualism in collectivist form--in other words, the full flowering of the individual could best be realized in a socialist order. Among Herzen's works are *From the Other Shore* (1848-50) and *The Russian People and Socialism* and his autobiography, *My Past and Thoughts*.

He founded a periodical, the famous *Kolokol*, in whose pages the free word first appeared in the Russian language, unhampered by censor or police, exposing the

government's secrets, criticizing bureaucratic abuses, approving the good intentions of the czar, the 'liberator', and trying to dictate to him a reform program.

59 (HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, M.R.) Histoire de l'administration de Lord North, ministre des finances en Angleterre, depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1782, et de la guerre de l'Amérique septentrionale, jusqu'à la paix: suivie du Tableau historique des finances d'Angleterre, depuis Guillaume III jusqu'en 1784. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, chez l'auteur, chez Couturier, 1784. With folding map. 3 parts in 1 volume. (4), (vi)-xx, 276 pp.; (4), 180 pp.; 80 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt.

€ 800

Sabin 31901; Fay 19; Howes N.190; JFBL H182; Echeverria & Wilkie 784/51; not in Muller; not in Leclerc; not in Streeter; Kress B.737; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

The author states, after having translated the *View of the History of Great Britain during the administration of Lord North*, he thought he might substitute in its place a less prolix and more complete history, preserving all that was useful, agreeable, and interesting in the English work; and adding a narrative of events which would comprise a complete account of the American War. The last 80 pages concern the finances of Great Britain from William III to 1784, with a separate titlepage. The work also includes interesting statistical information of English import duties, and deals also with the 'Affaires de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales'. It is furthermore the first French book devoted to the history of the US according to Fay, and it deals with the English war against France, the Dutch and Spain.

60 JONGE, J.K.J. DE & M.L. VAN DEVENTER. De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag in Oost-Indie. Verzameling van onuitgegeven stukken uit het oud-koloniaal archief. Alphabetisch register, bewerkt door J.W.G. van Haarst. 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1888. 130 pp. 8vo. Cloth, original paper front cover laid down.

€ 75

- Worming in outer blank margins of first and last leaves.

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

€ 600

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

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

Vehement exposition of the anti-protestant activities and plans of the government in this respect. "Jurieu signale avec véhémence les projets formés contre les protestants

et accuse le clergé de pousser le gouvernement aux mesures violentes. Il justifie les réformés de l'accusation, portée contre eux, d'infidélité vis-a-vis leurs souverains: il soutient que les princes protestants doivent au contraire se défier de leurs sujets catholiques et donne comme preuve le complot de Titus Oates en Angleterre" (Bourgeois & André).

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

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

€ 225

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

First edition.

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

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

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

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

€ 750

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

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

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

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

64 LABOUR LEGISLATION - POLICE relative aux ouvriers de différentes professions. Extrait du registre des arrêtés de la mairie de Troyes. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Troyes, Gobelet, imprimeur, (An XI, 1803). With a nice woodcut headpiece. 7, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Folded leaves, loose, as issued.

€ 250

Using his position as Commissaire général de police, and using the ordonnances from the period 1767 upto 1803, the burgomaster of Troyes here issues, in 12 articles, severe regulations against the labouring classes caused by the continuous disappearing of materials from the working places: the working hours of certain professions are given: 5 am upto 7 pm, not leaving the premises in between unless specific authorization is given; prohibition of the forming of "toute coalition" with the end of "cesser en même-temps de travailler"; prohibition of bringing wives, children, friends, neighbours, etc. to the workplace, and so forth and so on.

65 (LAFOY, G. DE.) *Parallèle des Assemblées provinciales établies en Normandie, avec l'Assemblée des Etats de ce duché*. No place, 1788. - (Followed by:) ADDITION au *Parallèle*. No place 1788. 2 parts. 34 and 42 pp. 8vo. Sewn, disbound.

€ 225

Quérard, iii, p. 779 (first part only); Renouvin, *Les assemblées provinciales*, xv; Frère ii, 132.

First (and only?) edition.

Historical and comparative essay while the addition discusses the Procès-verbal de l'Assemblée Provinciale de la Haute Normandie.

The author was a lawyer at the Parlement de Rouen and recognized learned juriconsult, born in St. Malo and died in Rouen. The preface to the additions suggest that these have been published by someone else after the author died.

66 LAMOIGNON (DE MALESHERBES, CHR. G.) DE. Discours de M. de Lamoignon, Garde des Sceaux de France, A la séance du Roi au Parlement le 19 Novembre 1787. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Philippe-Denis Pierres, (1787). 16 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 250

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Stourm; not in Conlon.

'Le Roi apporte lui-même aujourd'hui à son Parlement un Edit qui ordonne l'ouverture des Emprunts successifs, destinés pendant la durée de cinq ans, à correspondre à ses engagements & à ramener l'ordre dans ses finances.' Malesherbes explains to Parliament the financial measures taken by the crown to remedy and improve the financial situation of the nation. While at it, Malesherbes explains in no uncertain terms that there will be no convocation for the Estates General to meet.

67 LANGUEDOC - COMPTE RENDU des impositions et des dépenses générales de la province de Languedoc. Imprimé et publié par ordre des Etats généraux de cette province. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie des Etats de Languedoc, Sous la direction de P. Fr. Didot jeune, 1789. With 9 folding tables. viii, 578, (2, errata, blank) pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 500

Stourm, p. 43.

First edition, very rare.

Contrary to the other editions, published in the same year in Montpellier, this edition does contain the *Récapitulation* as is indicated in the 'Table générale.' Fundamental source for the administration of the Languedoc in the years preceding the Revolution. - Extremely rare and wealthy source, not mentioned in any of the current reference works, copy with ample margins.

68 LAVOISIER - DUVEEN, D.I. & H.S. KLICKSTEIN A Bibliography of the works of Antoine Laurent Lavoisier 1743-1794. With a preface by John F. Fulton. London, WM. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., and E. Weil, 1954. With frontispiece portrait of Lavoisier and 42 figures - (*With:*) DUVEEN, D.I. Supplement to A Bibliography of the works of Antoine Laurent Lavoisier 1743-1794. London, Dawsons of Pall Mall, 1965. Frontispiece and 6 plates. Facsimile bookplate of Lavoisier on front paste-down of both volumes. Two volumes. xxiii, (1), 491, (3) pp.; xiii, (3), 173, (5) pp. 4to. Original publisher's cloth, dustwrappers.

€ 500

First editions of this important bibliography.

Detailed bibliography of Lavoisier's works divided into six groups: his contributions to periodical works, arranged in chronological order; his major works; his minor separate works and contributions to separate works; a number of his miscellaneous works; a group of works which print reports on them submitted to the *Académie* by Lavoisier or by him in collaboration with others; and collected works devoted to Lavoisier only and which contain more than one of his writings. With the exception of the periodical section, all editions and translations are separately entered and described. Cross references are copiously used, the separate numbered items are not only bibliographically described but they are also analyzed as to their content and historical importance.

69 LE SCENE-DESMAISONS, (J.) Compte rendu à l'Assemblée nationale par Le Scène-Desmaisons, commissaire-médiateur entre les peuples d'Avignon & du Comtat Venaissin, le 10 septembre 1791. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1791. - (*Followed by:*) LE SCENE-DESMAISONS, (J.) Compte rendu au nom des commissaires du Roi & des départemens du Midi. Les lundi 16 & mercredi 18 avril 1792. Paris, Imprimerie nationale 1792. 2 volumes in 1. 23, (1 blank) pp.; 94 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering on spine.

€ 275

Martin & Walter 21214-15.

Deals with the annexation of Avignon and the Venaissin. Both the city of Avignon and the Comtat Venaissain were papal enclaves, acquired by the papacy in the 13th century. Both decided to join France in 1791 and the Assembly, after debates that lasted almost a year, accepted the appeal for annexation based on the theory of self-determination (see *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, vol. 1, entry "Avignon").

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

€ 1200

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

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

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

71 (LEDRO-ROLLIN, A.-A.) Mémoire pour M. Houel et les époux Lepage, demandeurs, contre M. Gabriel Daguiet, défendeur éventuel. (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie Panckoucke, (after 1842). (2), 34 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Upon his admission to the bar in 1830, Ledru added to his surname that of his maternal great-grandmother, Rollin, in order to avoid confusion with another lawyer named Charles Ledru.

The matter dealt with in this trial is: 'Un prêtre catholique romain peut-il adopter?'

72 LETTRE d'un Anglois à Paris. A Londres, 1787. 24 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original blind covers preserved.

€ 250

Kress B.1261; Stourm, p. 137; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

On French government finances and especially the taxes on the eve of the revolution. The author also sharply rejects the privileges of the clergy, the class that does not pay taxes, has accumulated an enormous wealth and is yet again exempted from paying taxes. The nobility also has privileges but the author intelligently observes that the nobility is used to sacrifice and serving the state in various capacities, and, contrary to the clergy, its position in the state is closely tied to the state itself, in other words, a collapse of the state will have immediate impact on the nobility and their status. It discusses the position of Calonne and the possibilities of reform and the various forms of opposition any reform will provoke from various groups.

73 LETTRE du Chevalier Georges de Paris. A Monseigneur le Prince de Condé. A Paris, (at end:) Chez Nicolas Boisset, 1649. - (*Followed by:*) LA SECONDE lettre du Chevalier Georges à Monsieur le Prince. A Paris, Chez Iean Brunet 1649. 2 parts in one volume. 18 pp.; 8 pp. 4to. Modern boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Moreau 2099; not in Welsh.

Original edition.

Naudé refers to this pamphlet on several occasions and calls it one of the most remarkable ones. It should be noted that these remarks refer to the first pamphlet; the second pamphlet is not written by the same author and of lesser quality. - One leaf of the second pamphlet neatly repaired in outer inner blank margin.

74 LETTRES d'un Juif d'Amsterdam à un Juif de Londres sur les motifs qui ont obligé les Anglois de s'emparer des vaisseaux Hollandois depuis le commencement de cette guerre. A Londres, Aux depens de la Société, 1759. 64 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled paper boards, spine blue paper with label.

€ 600

Conlon 59:313.

First and only edition of this fictitious dialogue between two Jewish dealers concerning the ongoing capture of Dutch trade vessels by the English during the Seven Years War: although the Dutch were neutral, the English believed the Dutch to be carrying goods to and from the French colonies on French orders, a pretext which allowed them, so they believed, to capture Dutch vessels.

In the earlier part of the eighteenth century the axiom of widest application was: free ships, free goods; enemy ships, enemy goods. But free ships were not allowed to carry contraband. In virtue of this principle the neutrals, particularly Swedes, Danes and Dutch, enjoyed great latitude when their powerful neighbours were at war, since they could trade with other neutral ports or with ports of belligerents, carrying neutral or enemy cargo. These concessions however were not uniformly applied, and were sometimes of limited duration. Meanwhile, with the growth of British sea power, it became obvious that this latitude would stultify one of the main purposes of sea power - to cut off the enemy from the resources of his overseas possessions. For this reason, at the outbreak of the Seven Years War, England applied a new set of rules, the general effect of which was to exclude neutrals from those trades in which they had not been engaged in peace time. France, deprived of access to her all-important West India islands, was using Dutch ships to bring home imports from the Antilles, and so the effect of this "rule of 1756", as it was called, was that England now treated these Dutch neutral ships as enemy vessels and confiscated their cargoes (David Ogg, *Europe of the Ancien Regime, 1715-1783*, pp. 92-93). - A bit browned and dog-eared but a good copy.

75 LETTRES Historiques, Politiques et Critiques d'un Observateur impartial, Contenant des connoissances probables, sur la source des nouveaux Troubles qui agitent les Provinces Beligiques, depuis la rentrée du Gouvernement en 1790, jusqu'à l'époque de la mort de l'Empereur Leopold II. A Londres, 1792-1794. Five parts in one volume. 64 pp.; (1), vi, 55, (1) pp.; (7), 107 pp.; 20 pp.; (2), 110 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, very light damage to foot of spine.

€ 400

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond.

First edition?

Counter-revolutionary pamphlets, most likely written by a Frenchman, defending the case of Belgium, published in the form of seven letters (first piece contains the first letter, the second piece the second letter, the third piece the letters three, four and five, and the fifth piece the letters six and seven), and addressed to the 'nation Belgique'. The fourth piece is a libel entitled 'Prospectus ou Avant-propos du tableau de l'émigration des royalistes françois.' No place, 1793. - The outer margins of the second letter strengthened, some leaves cut short at top not affecting text, in general somewhat browned.

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

€ 300

Conlon 70:331.

First edition.

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

77 LITTRÉ, E. Paroles de Philosophie Positive. Paris, Adolphe Delahays, 1859. 62 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 250

First edition.

'Je me propose, dans le présent opuscule, d'examiner ce qu'est la philosophie positive, en quelle condition se trouve le milieu social où elle a pris naissance, quels services elle doit rendre et quels services on peut lui rendre' (p. 5).

Littré was very successful in his principal philosophical activity, the propagation of Auguste Comte's Positivism. He became for a time Comte's principal disciple and heir apparent as Director of Positivism and High Priest of the Religion of Humanity. However, Littré broke with Comte in 1852 over a combination of personal and political disagreements and thereafter took an increasingly independent line on Comte's doctrine as well, forming a loose group of disciples that found its principal expression in the journal *La Philosophie positive* (See W.M. Simon in the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. iv, p. 487).

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

€ 200

First edition.

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

79 (LOUIS XVI). Proclamation du Roi du 28 Septembre 1791. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie royale, 1791. 4 pp. 4to. Folded leaf.

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter.

"J'ai accepté la Constitution, j'emploierai tous mes efforts à la maintenir & à la faire exécuter. Le terme de la révolution est arrivé: (.....) il est temps de fixer l'opinion de l'Europe sur la destinée de la France,"

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

€ 350

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

Original edition.

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

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

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

81 MANLEY, (M. DE LA RIVIERE.) *L'Atalantis de Madame Manley*, traduit de l'Anglois. Contenant les intrigues politiques, et amoureuses de la noblesse de cette île et où l'on découvre le secret des révolutions, arrivées depuis l'an 1683, jusques à présent. A La Haye, Chez Henry Scheurleer, 1713. With printer's mark on title. Title printed in red and black. (12), 408 (misnumbered 508), (8) pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands, worn and rubbed, damage to head of spine.

€ 300

Not in Conlon, *Prélude*; Gay, vol. 1, cols 299-300.

First French edition, complete with the key to the names. The translation was done by Henry Scheurleer and Jean Rousset.

Mrs. Mary de la Rivière Manley, author of *New Atlantis*, daughter of sir Roger Manley. The work was entitled *Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality, of both Sexes. From the New Atlantis* published in 1709, with a second volume following in the same year. In the *New Atlantis* Mrs Manley fully exhibited her taste for intrigue, and impudently slandered many persons of note, especially those of whiggish proclivities. This satire was a sensation with the result that Mrs Manley was arrested on 29 October 1709, together with the publishers and printer of the book (DNB, xii, pp. 920-22.) - Outer top corner of pp. 355/56 torn off with loss of a few letters.

82 MANUSCRIPT - MEXICO - MANUSCRIPT reproduction of about 1866, with several contemporary manuscript corrections, containing the conclusion of the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris concerning the indemnities to be paid to Chéron, contractor of public works, and to be paid by Paulon due to the transfer of the project already started to a British company by the name of Smith & Knight. 26 pp. Small folio. Sewn.

€ 500

Interesting contemporary document concerning the first investments for the construction of a railway from Vera-Cruz to Mexico, and for which Chéron claims reimbursement of 1.031,794 francs with specifications of various investments: salaries paid, instruments bought, direction and assistants in Mexico, costs of travel, etc.

83 MANUSCRIPT - NOTE sur les affinités des sons qui forment la langue française. Imitation de la leçon de grammaire du maître de philosophie de M. (Ch.M.G. Bréchillet)-Jourdain. Dated at end: 11 Juin 1845 With diagrams. 8 pp. Small 4to. Loose folded leaves.

€ 225

At head of first textpage: 'Note sur les affinités voyelles' (vowels).

Interesting manuscript of a lesson in linguistics by the wellknown philosopher and French Minister of Education Charles Marie Gabriel Jourdain (1817-1886). The text deals with vowels, their written and spoken representation, pronunciation or use of certain of these in Germany and Alsace and also drawing examples from Polish.

84 MANUSCRIPT - RAPPORT au Roi. Unsigned manuscript, dating from the early restoration. 25 pp. Small folio. Modern boards.

€ 450

"Sire, Je viens d'exposer à V.M. la situation de son royaume dans les rapports avec les nations étrangères, et les désordres dont j'ai eu l'honneur de lui rendre compte sont passagers mais il y en a d'autres plus graves dont je vais mettre le tableau sous ses yeux. La France est en guerre avec elle-même; nous sommes menacés de tous les maux qui peuvent naître du soulèvement des passions et du choc des opinions"

Nice manuscript written in a close hand, dealing with the internal situation of France and its possible repercussions. The dating is based on the fact that the anonymous author relates in the text to something which happened in 1816.

First leaf with a small repair in the lower inner blank margin.

85 MARAT - ACTE du Corps législatif, non sujet à la Sanction du Roi. Donné à Paris, le 3 Mai 1792, l'an 4e de la Liberté. (Drop-head title). - (*Together with:*) ACTE du Corps législatif, non sujet à la sanction du Roi, concernant l'auteur du journal intitulé *l'Ami du Peuple*. Donné à Paris, le 25 Mai 1792, l'an 4e de la Liberté. (Drop-head title). Aix & Epinal, chez la veuve d'André Adibert & chez Haener, 1792. 2 pieces of 2 pp. & 4 pp. 4to.

€ 175

Not in Martin & Walter.

'L'Assemblée nationale décrète qu'il y a lieu à accusation contre l'auteur de la feuille périodique intitulée *l'Ami du Peuple*, & publiée sous le nom de *Marat*, and 'L'Assemblée nationale instruire que l'auteur du journal intitulé *l'Ami du peuple*, et signé *Marat*, l'ami du peuple a fait le plus violent abus de la liberté de la presse.'

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

€ 500

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

Second edition.

'Dans l'oeuvre immense de l'infatigable historien, critique et jurisconsulte, la *Description des fleuves de la Gaule*, publiée après sa mort par son frère Jean Masson,

doit être mise à part. L'auteur ne se borne pas à décrire sèchement le cours des principales rivières (la Loire, la Seine, le Rhône, la Garonne); il étudie en même temps les contrées que celles-ci traversent et les peuples riverains. Les renseignements sont généralement précis: on relève parfois des inexactitudes, mais elles sont peu graves' (Bourgeois & André). Important and interesting work: the side-notes present the names in French of the Latin names of the cities as they appear in the text. - Some very light occasional browning, short tear in outer blank margin of pages 59-60.

87 (MASSON, P.J.) Instruction sur les Affaires contentieuses des Négocians, La manière de les prévenir, ou de les suivre dans les Tribunaux. A Paris, Chez Le Clerc, A Charleville, Chez Raucourt, 1786. xviii, (2), 492 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, two very light and minor defects to sides.

€ 450

Goldsmiths 13195; Camus 2220 (for the 1736 edition of Masson's work); not in Kress; Einaudi 3788 (1736 edition); not in Mattioli.

This work is a new edition, considerably enlarged and rearranged by Le Clerc, 'syndic de la librairie', of Masson's *Instruction sur les Lettres de Change*, the 1739 edition and which was first published in 1736.

88 MEMOIRE pour les Magistrats, les Négocians & les Fabriquans de la Ville de Lille en Flandres, au sujet de l'Arrêt du Conseil du 7 Septembre 1762, publié dans la Flandres le 3 Septembre 1764. (Drop-head title). No place, In fine: De l'Imprimerie de Le Breton, prem. Imprim. ordin. du Roi, 1764. 22 pp. 4to. Modern marbled boards.

€ 225

Not in Conlon; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

On the difficult situation of manufacturers in Flanders. Whereas producers of fabrics in the cities are subject to inspection on quality and used material, it is first permitted to produce fabrics in the country-side and secondly, these are not submitted to the same inspections. The result of this is a steady decline in the quality of production in the country-side, offering of this material at lower prices, and the subsequent departure of many manufacturers from the cities. Not only is this damaging production and the quality of produced goods, but it is also damaging the economy: manufacturers move to the Austrian Netherlands. Points also to the importance of Lille as a defense against the aspirations of the Habsburgs and the effects of depopulation and collapsing economy for this vital function of Lille for France.

Leaf A1, probably a blank, is not present, the work contains an engraved folding map of Lille and its surroundings.

89 MENARD, L. Réveries d'un païen mystique. Paris, Alphonse Lemerre, 1876. [4], 152 pp. Small 8vo. Red crushed morocco, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering, richly gilt inside dentelles, all edges gilt, original covers and spine preserved, kept in a slip-case (binding & slip case signed G. Levitzky), a beautiful copy.

€ 750

Maitron, DBMOF, iii, pp. 78-79; Sandra W. Dolbow, *Dictionary of Modern French Literature*, p. 203; Carteret, *Trésor du Bibliophile*, vol. ii, p. 127.

Rare original edition, printed in a limited number of copies.

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

He found in polytheism a social and moral guide, a union of order and liberty in which reason, imagination, art, religion, and politics could flourish. His best known work is the present work: a mixture of mystical poetry, philosophical dialogues and a number of much admired tales. The work exercised a profound influence: Barrès, R. de Montesquiou, Anatole France, Leconte de Lisle, etc. The work is very rare and not mentioned by Vicaire who lists a later (1886) edition. - A beautiful copy bound by the French master binder Georges Levitzky. Levitzky was born in 1885 in the Ukraine, moved to Paris and worked for some time for Prouté before establishing his own shop in 1910 becoming an important binder: King Albert I of Belgium and Alexander I of Serbia were among his clientele, a few examples of his work can be found in Duncan & de Bartha, *Art Nouveau And Art Deco Bookbinding*.

90 MENURET (DE CHAMBAUD), J.J. Essai sur la ville d'Hambourg considérée dans ses rapports avec la santé ou Lettres sur l'histoire medico-topographique de cette ville. Hambourg, Chez Pierre Chateauneuf, 1797. 119, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 500

First and uncommon edition of this interesting study of the effects of climate, water, topography and air on the health of the inhabitants of Hamburg.

The work is arranged in eight letters and presents medico-geographical information, studies the natural condition of life in the city of Hamburg which is particularly influenced by its geographical location. Menuret also makes a number of interesting remarks and observations on nutrition: consumption of tea and coffee, dark bread, fruit and vegetables, etc. The pages 71-119 deal with public aid. - A bit browned throughout.

91 MERCURE BRITANNIQUE ou Notices historiques et critiques sur les affaires du tems. A Londres, de l'Imprimerie de W. et C. Spilsbury, et pour le Continent, Se trouve chez Fauche, et Co., 1798-1800. 36 nrs bound in 6 volumes. viii, 562 pp.; pp. 563-632 (last number of the first volume, separately bound on stubs); 566 pp.; 560, (8) pp.; 538 pp.; 278 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides (5 volumes), one volume in modern half calf, marbled sides (in same style), the contemporary bindings rubbed, some joints starting to split, spine of volume 1 almost detached from rear cover.

€ 1500

Hatin 282; Martin & Walter 913.

All published, complete set.

According to Hatin the London edition is the original one and is 'difficile à compléter.' Edited by J. Mallet du Pan. 'Cet ouvrage n'est pas une gazette ordinaire, mais un ouvrage de circonstance, lequel dirigeait contre la République Française et son gouvernement, contre tout ce qui faisait et débitait le Directoire, un système suivi et lié de contradiction, fondé sur les faits et la discussion' (Hatin). The work analyses, country by country, current political events in Europe. Great Britain is discussed last in each issue, with praise. Vol. 5 concludes with an appeal for funds to aid the cause of Swiss independence and an account of Mallet du Pan's death and funeral. - A large paper copy, the last number of the first volume, which has been separately bound cut to 8vo size without touching text.

92 MESSANCE, (M.) Recherches sur la population des généralités d'Auvergne, de Lyon, de Rouen, et de quelques provinces et villes du royaume, avec des réflexions sur la valeur du bled tant en France qu'en Angleterre, depuis 1674 jusqu'en 1764. A Paris, Chez Durand, 1766. With numerous tables in the text. (8), 330, (6) pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edge gilt, a very nice copy.

€ 2500

Kress 6364; Goldsmiths 10185; Einaudi 3852; INED 3152; Higgs 3885; Weulersse i, xxviii.

First edition.

Very important work in which several of the opinions of Quesnay and Mirabeau are criticized. It notably criticizes the validity of Mirabeau's assertion that the French population had decreased and was not increasing. Messance, an eminent statistician, wrote this work with a view to disproving this theory by giving the results of enumerations of the people in various parts of the kingdom, with extracts from parish registers, etc., for periods of ten to upwards of forty years prior to 1760. These returns showed beyond doubt that instead of decreasing, the population had increased very considerably during the period to which they extended; they also supplied valuable data with respect to various matters of interest connected with the state of the population. In the *Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith speaks highly of Messance's investigations, calling him 'A French author of great knowledge and ingenuity'.

The work also deals with the possibility of checking population growth (Messance thought it in general impossible to control population growth by legislative control). He also deals with luxury and urbanization which he did not consider as checks to population growth. Messance was an anti-physiocratic economist and his work includes a criticism of the physiocratic doctrine that freedom of trade in grain would elevate grain prices and therefore would be beneficial to the masses: Messance showed that the money wages of domestics and laborers had risen despite the fall in grain prices. For a detailed analysis of the above work, see: Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 264-268. - Last 6 pages include the errata and the publisher's catalogue, as usual.

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

€ 2000

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

The very rare first edition in 4to. An edition in 8vo was published in the same year and is also scarce.

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

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

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

94 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE. & F. QUESNAY.) L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population. Cinquième édition. Together 8 parts bound in 6 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, the volume labels somewhat faded.

€ 800

Higgs 2160; cf.: INED 3194 & Kress 5882 (incomplete); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Improved edition.

I-III: L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population. Cinquième édition. Hambourg, Chez Chr. Hérold, 1764. 3 volumes. (4), viii, 308, (2) pp.; (4), 423, (1) pp.; (4), 422, (2) pp.

IV: Précis de l'organisation ou Mémoire sur les Etats provinciaux. Sixième édition. Hambourg, Chez Chr. Hérold, 1764. - (Includes): Dialogue entre le surintendant d'O et L.D.H. Utilité des Etats provinciaux. - and: Mémoire sur les Etats provinciaux. Réponse aux objections contre le Mémoire and Questions intéressantes sur la population, l'agriculture et le commerce. (par Quesnay). 3 parts in 1 volume. (4), 208, (4), 336 pp.

V: L'ami des hommes. Nouvelle édition. Augmentée des Lettres sur les corvées et la milice. 1762. - Mémoire sur l'agriculture. Extrait des six premiers Livres d'un ouvrage anglais, intitulé: Corps complet d'Economie Rustique. (8), vi, 281 pp. - including: Réponse à l'essai sur les ponts et chaussées, la voirie et les corvées. (4), 206 pp.

VI: Tableau économique avec ses explications. With 6 folding tables (erroneously bound in vol. 1). (8), 192 (misnumbered 162) pp. - (Followed by:) Lettres pour servir de suite à l'Ami des Hommes (sur les corvées et la milice).

The main work of the Physiocratic school. - Fine complete set.

95 (MOLEON, J.G.V. DE.) Du développement à donner à quelques parties principales et essentielles de notre industrie intérieure et de l'affermissement de nos rapports commerciaux avec les pays étrangers. Pour faire suite à l'ouvrage de M. le Comte Chaptal, intitulé: De l'Industrie française. Par M. de M****, A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, mars 1819. (4), 58 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, spine gone, covers nearly detached.

€ 150

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

First edition.

'Ancien élève de l'école Polytechnique, ancien ingénieur en chef du cadastre, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 197).

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

€ 1500

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

Contains:

MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Aux trois ordres de la Nation. No place, (1789). 30 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Mémoire sur les Assignats, ou Supplément aux Mémoires sur les Finances du Royaume. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Didot l'ainé, Octobre 1791. 36 pp - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Lettre de Montesquiou, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale, A M***. A Paris, ce 11 novembre 1790. (Drop-head title). No place, (1791). 11, (1) pp.- (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. Montesquiou, à MM. Bergasse, Maury, &c. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. 12 pp. - (Followed by:) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. Montesquiou à M. Mirabeau l'Ainé Sur la fabrication des Assignats. (Drop-head title). No place, (1790). 8 pp. - (Followed by:)

MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Réponse de M. de Montesquiou à la réplique de M. Bergasse. A Paris, Chez P. Didot l'aîné Et Desenne, 1791. (2), 51, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Lettre à M. Clavière, sur son ouvrage intitulé: De la conjuration contre les finances de l'Etat, et des moyens à prendre pour en arrêter les effets. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Du Pont, (1792). 32 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Motion faite à l'Assemblée Nationale, Le 17 Mai 1791, , sur les moyens de remédier à la rareté du numéraire. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. 12 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion Sur les Assignats-Monnoie. (Drop-head title). (Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1790). 12 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion , Sur la liquidation de la dette publique. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1790). 32 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Opinion Sur l'organisation du trésor publique. Le 10 Mars 1791. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 8 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Mémoires sur les finances du Royaume, Présentés à l'Assemblée Nationale, à la Séance du 9 Septembre 1791, Avec des Pièces Justificatives. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. With 59 leaves with tables. 81, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Plan de travail. Présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale, au nom du Comité des Finances, (Drop-head title). (A Paris), Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, (1790). 20 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, Le 18 Novembre 1789. A Paris, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, (1789). With 7 folding tables on 19 leaves.(2), 25, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, Le 26 Septembre 1789. (Drop-head title). A Paris, Chez Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée nationale, 1789. 24 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, Le 26 Février 1790. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, (1790). 11, (1) - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances,, A la Séance du 15 Mars 1790, Sur le Mémoire de M. le Premier Ministre des Finances, du 6 du même mois. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. (2), 29, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport sur la Dette Publique fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Au nom du Comité des Finances, Le 27 Août 1790, A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. 31, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, Sur l'ordre de liquidation & de remboursement de la dette publique, au nom des Commissaires réunis des Finances & d'Aliénation. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 32 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) État des dépenses publiques pour l'année 1791. Publié au nom du Comité des Finances, et suite du rapport du 6 Février 1791. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. With 13 folding tables. 8, 12 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait à l'Assemblée Nationale, au nom du Comité des Finances,, Sur la demande faite par la Municipalité de Paris, d'une avance de fonds. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 7, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport fait au nom des Comités des Finances et de l'Extraordinaire, , Dans la Séance du 17 Avril 1791. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie Nationale, (1791). 7, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, (A.P. MARQUIS DE.) Rapport des Commissaires de l'Assemblée Nationale, Envoyés dans les Départemens de la Meuse, de la Moselle et des Ardennes, , le 13 Juillet 1791. 16 pp.

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

Anne-Pierre, Marquis de Montesquiou-Fézensac was a writer and general. He was born in 1739 to a noble family of the Périgord. He was elected to the Estates General as a representative of the nobles from the *bailliage* of Meaux. Although a close friend of Provence and presumably an advocate of his viewpoint, Montesquiou-Fézensac proposed that nobles should surrender their privileges in taxation. Because of his willingness to speak out on matters of taxation and finances he was selected, in 1789, for the Committee of Finances in the National Constituent Assembly, and soon became its *rapporteur*.

97 (MORELLET, A.) *Réflexions sur les avantages de la libre fabrication et de l'usage des Toiles peintes en France; Pour servir de réponse aux divers Mémoires des Fabriquans de Paris, Lyon, Tours, Rouen, &c. sur cette matiere. A Genève, et se trouve A Paris, Chez Damonville, 1758. - (Preceded by:) REFLEXIONS sur l'objet des différens Mémoires répandus dans le Public, concernant l'impression, la Tolérance & la Permission de l'Usage des Toiles peintes. A Paris, 1758. - (Bound with:) (LA SALLE DE L'ETANG, S.P. DE.) Prairies artificielles, ou Lettre à Monsieur de *** Sur les Moyens de fertiliser les Terreins secs & stériles dans la Champagne & dans les autres Provinces du Royaume. A Paris, 1756. Three works in 1 volume. viii, 228 pp.; (2), 14 pp.; (4), 125, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.*

€ 900

First work: Conlon 58:951; Goldsmiths 9350; Einaudi 4025; INED 3313; Higgs 1694; not in Kress.

First edition.

'Cette même année (1758), le meilleur disciple de Gournay, celui qui fut, plus fidèlement encore que Turgot, l'héritier de sa pensée, l'abbé Morellet, publiait ses *Réflexions sur la libre fabrication des toiles peintes en France*. La plupart des conclusions de l'ouvrage mériteront l'approbation de l'École; les principes de l'auteur sont cependant assez différents de ceux de Quesnay' (Weulersse, i, p. 59).

Second work: Conlon 58:353; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Written in the name of the manufacturers from Lyon, Paris, Tours, Rouen, Amiens and others, 'c'est-à-dire de ce qu'il y a de plus considérable en France en fait de Manufacture, si on en excepte celle de Draperie; & ils prétendent prouver que la tolérance de l'impression & de l'usage des Toiles Peintes qui a lieu depuis quatre ou cinq ans, a déjà fait un tort considérable à ces différentes fabriques, & que la permission, si on la donnoit, acheveroit de les ruiner'.

Third work: Kress 5534; INED 2658; Higgs 1168; Conlon 56:1008; not in Goldsmiths (933 for the second edition); not in Einaudi.

First edition.

'Agronomique. Nécessité de créer un bureau de l'agriculture, re recenser les terres et leurs propriétaires, et de perfectionner les techniques de fertilisation: 'les campagnes ne se dépeuplèrent plus au profit des villes; et avec l'accroissement de la population les impôts deviendraient moins lourds.' Le commerce extérieur des grains pourra être

libre, si on prend garde d'en stocker dans les greniers' (INED). - Handwritten name on title-page of first work.

98 (MORELLE.) Naufrage des isles flottantes; ou Basiliade du célèbre Pilpai. Poème heroique. Traduit de l'indien par Mr. M*****. A Messine (Paris), Par une Société de Libraires, 1753. Title printed in red and black, with engraved frontispiece, and a title-vignette. 2 volumes. Frontispiece, (2), xli, (1), 216 pp.; (4), 307, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, richly gilt spines, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, slightly rubbed.

€ 2000

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

First edition, the head on the frontispiece turned to the right (to the title-page) which is claimed by Chinard as the first issue, first edition. Versins claims that copies with the head of the frontispiece facing away from the title-page are the first issues of the first editions.

'Oeuvre du fondateur du communisme. Epopée allégorique, sorte d'utopie qui propose une société meilleure. Les idées de Morelly seront plus solidement exposées dans le *Code de la nature* (1755). Diatribes violentes contre la propriété, mère de tous les crimes; souhait d'une postérité nombreuse; critique de l'indissolubilité du mariage (dans la société de Morelly, il n'y a d'ailleurs ni divorce, ni adultère, ni prostitution, ni grossesse honteuse); attaques portées contre le commerce capitaliste, qui ne fait vivre qu'un tiers des hommes, etc.' (INED). 'Sous une forme allégorique, l'auteur dépeint une société fondée sur des principes communistes, morcelée en petits groupes économiques indépendants, comptant chacun cent personnes. Les idées philosophiques et sociales de Morelly exposées dans cette 'épopée' ont été l'objet d'une critique acerbe de la part de ces contemporains' (Hartig & Soboul). Trousson points to the fact that Morelly's communism is of a negative sort: there is no marriage, no property, no police, no church, no privileges, etc. It is, in fact, an anarchist state, ruled only by the laws of nature, a society without any contract whatsoever and far from the *Contract Social*. Nothing is forbidden since one can not make any mistakes or do wrong if one follows the rules of nature (or better, nothing wrong can exist for those who live according to nature). The majority of the ideas which were later further elaborated in Morelly's *Code de la Nature* are already presented here. The work is considered to be one of the most important utopian works of the 18th century.

99 NECKER, (J.) Opinion de M. Necker Relativement au Décret de l'Assemblée Nationale, concernant les titres, les noms & les armoiries. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1790. 11, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Martin & Walter, iii, 25705; INED 3368.

Very rare text in which Necker opposes a decree which imposes on a substantial group of citizens unnecessary hardship and which will cause the loss of work for many workers producing braids and ribbons for uniforms.

The main part is devoted to a 'Projet d'observations'. - Lower outer corner with dampstain throughout and with a small tear.

100 (NECKER, J.) Sur la législation et le commerce des grains. Quatrième édition. A Paris, Chez Humblot, 1776. xiv, (2), 410 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gil lettering, red edges, corners and spine-ends very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

This edition not in Kress, Goldsmiths, Einaudi and INED.

Rare edition, the address of Humblot is pasted over the address of earlier editions, Pissot. Necker condemned the physiocratic doctrine of free trade and was in favour of government control. The physiocrats attacked his ideas with much energy. In 1789 Necker got a chance to put his ideas into practice, which led to disastrous results.

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

€ 500

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

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

'L'auteur fait un grand étalage d'érudition et de science en matière d'économie politique. La *Dissertation* offre des recherches curieuses' (Michaud). The *Lettre d'un patriote* was written by Antoine Court. 'Fanatiquement intolérant, Caveirac a fourni aux évêques du Languedoc, consultés par Voyer d'Argenson, les arguments propres à rejeter l'adoucissement du sort du protestants. La principale raison invoquée en faveur de cet adoucissement étant la dépeupulation et l'appauvrissement qui résultaient de la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, l'abbé fut amené à étudier le problème général de la dépeupulation et il le fit avec soin. Nous nous trouvons donc non devant un savant cherchant la vérité, mais devant un avocat cherchant l'argument nécessaire à une démonstration' (Sauvy, op.cit). - Very good copy.

102 ORESME, N. Traictie de la première invention des monnoies de Nicole Oresme. Textes français et Latin d'après les manuscrits de la bibliothèque impériale et 'Traité de la monnaie' de Copernic. Texte latin et traduction française publiés et annotés par M. L. Wolowski, membre de l'institut. Paris, Libr. de Guillaumin et Cie., 1864. lxxii, cxxxix, 83, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half sheep, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, very slightly rubbed along joints.

€ 700

Einaudi 4141; Mattioli 2622; no editions in Kress or Goldsmiths.

Oresme's (1320?-1382) treatise on money is usually seen as the first treatise entirely devoted to an economic problem, published ca. 1350. After having met with great

success in its own time, his views had fallen into oblivion from which they were rescued in the nineteenth century only, especially by the German economist Wilhelm Roscher, who extolled its merits, particularly its originality, beyond all reason (Schumpeter, *A History of Economic Analysis* pp. 94vv). The French translation of Roscher's lecture, *Ein grosser Nationalökonom des vierzehnten Jahrhunderts*, held before the Academie des sciences morales et politiques in 1862 and in which he relates about his discovery, is printed on pp. xi-xvii. The text of Oresme is known to be published in 3 Latin and one very rare French version only from the 15th century onwards: further editions were mere re-editions of one of the Latin editions. The texts by Wolowski are the first critical, authoritative Latin and French versions based on manuscripts from the Bibliothèque imperiale, and the ones that brought Oresme to the attention and appreciation of the historians of political economy. The spirit that breathes through the writings of Oresme is that of a much later age. 'Gain derived from debasement is worse than usury. Debasement is considered as a concealed tax which leads to dislocation of trade and impoverishment' (C. Roll, *A History of Economic Thought*.) Oresme's economic principles relating to money found a remarkable defender in Copernicus' *Monetae cudendae ratio* written in 1526. It was published for the first time in 1816 and taken into the collected works of 1854 together with a Polish translation. It is an exposition of the principles which were proposed to reform the currency of the Prussian provinces of Poland. 'L'opinion de Copernic, si remarquable par la connaissance exacte de la matière, la clarté de l'exposé et l'équité des propositions inspirées par l'amour éclairé du bien public, ne fit qu'exciter contre lui les murmures..., qui entraînent le vote contraire de la noblesse' (p. 5). The eminence of Copernicus in other fields suggests special notice of his *monetae cudendae ratio*. It deals a.o. with coinage, foreign exchange and credit in a way that would merit more attention and that compares favorably in some points with much later performance (Schumpeter, p. 101). See at length: É. Bridrey, *Nicole Oresme. Étude d'histoire des doctrines et des faits économiques*. Paris, Giard & Brière, 1906. - Scarce on the market. Fine copy.

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

€ 900

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

The first French edition.

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

104 PARMENTIER, A.A. Mémoire sur les avantages que la province de Languedoc peut retirer de ses grains, considérés sous leurs différens rapports avec l'agriculture, le commerce, la meunerie et la boulangerie. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie des Etats de Languedoc, 1786. With 10 folding plates. (4), 447 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, front joint at top slightly split.

€ 650

Kress B.1106; Goldsmiths 13164; not in Musset-Pathay; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Oberlé, *Les Fastes de Bacchus et de Comus*.

Scarce first edition of this famous economical, gastronomic and agronomic work. Parmentier's ideas and research caused an important progress in the quality and distribution of food, especially bread. 'Depuis les travaux de cet illustre savant, on a su faire un pain léger, savoureux, facile à digérer et salutaire' (Musset-Pathay). Frankly utilitarian in his scientific orientation, Parmentier in his life and work personified the best sentiments and aspirations of the Enlightenment. He was a member of many learned societies, he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1795 and in 1801 was one of the founding members of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. He was instrumental in founding, with his colleague Cadet de Vaux, the first government-sponsored school of baking in France, he evinced a strong interest in public health and was active in the movement to provide free smallpox vaccinations to the poor. Apart from all these achievements, he was a prolific writer of important works, alone or in collaboration with others. - Large paper copy on papier vélin. First 4 pages with small waterstain.

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

€ 1200

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

First collective edition.

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

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

€ 500

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

Second, revised and augmented edition.

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

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

107 PHALANGE, LA. Journal de la science sociale découverte et constituée par Charles Fourier. Industrie, Politique, Sciences, Arts et Littérature. Troisième série. Paris, Au Bureau de la Phalange, 1840-1842. 6 volumes. First volume: 2 septembre-30 décembre 1840 (nrs 1-51); second volume: 1 janvier-30 avril 1841 (nos 1-52); third volume: 2 mai-29 août 1841 (nos 1-52); fourth volume: 1 septembre-31 décembre 1841 (nos 1-53); fifth volume: 2 janvier-29 juin 1842 (nos 1-77); sixth volume, first part, 1 juillet -30 décembre 1842 (nos 1-79). 4to. Contemporary green half calf, marbled boards, some damage to top of spine of volume 1, all spines lightly rubbed, marbled paper of volume 2 somewhat damaged.

€ 6000

Del Bo, p. 51.

Original edition, complete with the exception of volume VI, 2nd part, covering the period, 1 janvier-30 juillet 1843.

The extremely rare continuation of *Le Réforme Industrielle* (1832-1834) and of *La Phalange* (1836-1839) and of fundamental interest for the history of the Fourierist movement and its views on society. In the years 1840-1850, during which the movement waned and waxed, 41 Phalanges were formed. Director was V. Considérant, first with A. Paget and later with F. Cantagrel.

The journal dealt with questions of doctrine (Considerant's 'Exposition de élémentaire

de l'économie sociale de Fourier', 'De la liberté de penser', 'La démocratie moderne et le gouvernement', Colin's 'La politique d'organisation', Laverdant's 'De la division des peuples et de la patrie', Paget's 'Sur le travail des enfants dans les manufactures'); with economical questions (Considerant's 'Sur la cause des coalitions', Toussenel's 'Féodalité industrielle', Paget's 'Étude critique sur l'organisation du travail', Cantagrel's 'Les mauvais conservateurs perdront la France', Pompéry's 'La plus folle des Utopies n'est pas le phalanstère mais la charte constitutionnelle', etc. etc.); with peace politics, it contained polemics against the church, the conservatives and the numerous other socialist schools (Cantagrel's 'Violence des journaux catholiques', Considérant's 'Corruption du Christianisme par les feuilles bigotes', 'Réponse au M. Proudhon') and also informed the reader about the progress of the school such as 'Progrès des principes sociétaires en Amérique': Brook Farm became a Fourierist Phalanx in 1844 and there was the Phalanx at Red Bank, New Jersey which lasted from 1843 till 1855. Other collaborators were: A. Bureau, A. Brisbane, A. Colin, A. Paget, A. Toussenel, Baudet-Dulary, Charbonnier, Pellarin, Laverdant, Bourdon, Cantagrel, Renaud, Blanc, le Rousseau, Considérant, Tamisier, Vigoureux, Gagneur, Perreymond, Pompéry, etc. etc. - First few leaves of volume 2 partly loose at top and with a faint stain in the upper margin, very rare.

108 PLUQUET, ABBE (F.-A.) *Traité philosophique et politique sur le Luxe*. Par M. l'Abbé Pluquet. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Barrois l'aîné, Barrois le jeune, 1786. 2 volumes. (4), 488 pp.; (4), 508 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, somewhat rubbed and worn, small damage to head and foot of spine of volume 2, corners a bit bumped.

€ 800

Einaudi A.643; Goldsmiths 13144; INED 3611; Conlon 86:1732; not in Kress; not in Mattioli.

Very rare first edition.

'No eighteenth-century French attack upon luxury exceeded in comprehensiveness that of the Abbé Pluquet. (....) In volume I the author delineated the evil effects of luxury upon man as an individual, and upon his arts and morals; in volume II he showed, through analysis and through appeal to history, how luxury undermined collective political and social life and destroyed states, and how luxury might be extinguished. Pluquet, who was greatly influenced by Cantillon and Petty, was familiar with both Graeco-Roman views on luxury and those of his contemporaries. Among the defenders of luxury whose views he criticized are Mandeville, Melon, Montesquieu, Hume, Condillac, d'Holbach and others' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, chapter iv, section viii, with an elaborate analysis of Pluquet's work). - Both title-pages with the stamp of the Dutch Royal Library and a second stamp indicating the book is being removed as a duplicate, both stamps in the blank portion of the title-pages.

109 PRIORATO, G.G. *Relatione delle Provincie unite del Paese Basso descritta del Conte Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato*. In Colonia, Appresso di Pietro de la Place, 1668. (8), 158 pp. 4to. Later supple boards.

€ 450

This rather scarce work deals with the history of the 7 United Provinces of 'The Netherlands' with particular attention devoted to the city of Amsterdam (pages 119-

158) and includes paragraphs on the cities' storage of guns and ammunition ('L'Arsenale') and its fortifications and deals furthermore with the VOC and WIC. Gualdo Priorato, historian of great reputation in his days, led an adventurous life, fighting in several wars, being shipwrecked, travelled to Brasil, visited Africa, fulfilled many delicate missions, and the sovereigns of the day hurried to give him all sorts of honors: 'Les souverains s'empressèrent à l'envi de le combler d'honneurs. Il fut chevalier de St.-Michel de France et de St.-Marc de Venise; le pape lui conféra le titre de noble romain; la reine Christine de Suède le nomma son premier gentilhomme, et enfin l'empereur Leopold Ier le fit son conseiller et historiographe' (Michaud). - Loose in cover, browned throughout, with wide margins, uncut.

110 PROCES-VERBAL des séances de l'Assemblée administrative du Département de l'Aube. Tenues à Troyes, dans les mois de Novembre et Décembre 1790 - [aux mois de Novembre & Décembre 1791. Ite Session.] A Troyes, Chez Sainton, André, 1791-1792. Two volumes. (4), 518, (12) pp.; 429, (13) pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spines gilt with red and green labels and gilt lettering, gilt fillets on sides, gilt inside dentelles, all edges gilt, some minor imperfections.

€ 1800

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond; Lecestre, p. 18 & p. 19.
First edition.

The first volume deals with the session from 3 November upto 15 December 1790 and dealt with a great variety of subjects: population du département, sur l'agriculture, sur l'industrie, sur le commerce, sur les arts, sur les grands communications, sur les rivières, sur les routs, travaux publics, ateliers de charité, encouragemens et secours de bienfaisance, biens nationaux, contribution patriotique, etc., etc. Henri Picot Dampierre was the president of the Assembly.

The second volume covers the session that was held from 15 November upto 14 December 1791: this session covered a great variety of subjects: Frais d'administration, dépense de l'ordre judiciaire de l'année 1791, frais du culte, pensions et secours accordés aux ecclésiastiques et communautés religieuses, dépenses relatives aux travaux des routes, aux travaux de charité, au bien public, à la mendicité, population du département, sur l'agriculture, sur l'industrie, sur le commerce, sur les arts, sur les grands communications, sur les rivières, sur les routs, travaux publics, ateliers de charité, encouragemens et secours de bienfaisance, biens nationaux, contribution patriotique, etc., etc.

Provenance: the first volume with the gilt stamped name of H.P. Dampierre in the center of both sides with above a gilt stamped fleuron with the text "La Nation, la Loi et le Roi", the second volume has the gilt stamped name of T. Cobin, Pr. Général in center of both sides with above the gilt stamped fleuron 'Droits de l'Homme'. H.P. Dampierre was the President of the Assembly.

111 PROUDHON, (P.J.) Correspondance. Précédée d'une notice sur P.J. Proudhon par J.A. Langlois. Paris, Lacroix et Cie., 1875. With a very nice portrait-frontispiece in volume 14. 14 volumes. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 700

Nettlau, p. 21.

The correspondence with Pauthier, Ackermann, Huguenet, Bergmann, Tissot, Darimon, but also with De Girardin, Michelet, Louis Blanc, Manzini, Dentu, etc., and even with the prince Napoléon, giving a clear insight in the course of a life and the making of an 'oeuvre' of one of the most famous and important theorists of anarchism in the 19th century.

112 RAPINE, F. Recueil très-exact et curieux de tout ce qui s'est fait & passé de singulier & mémorable en l'Assemblée générale des Estats tenus à Paris en l'année 1614 & particulièrement en chacune séance du Tiers Ordre. Avec le Cahier dudit Ordre, & autres pièces concernans le mesme sujet. A Paris, au Palais, 1651. (8), 564, 256 pp. 4to. Modern overlapping vellum.

€ 500

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

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

Indispensable and very important source, Rapine as 'avocat du Roi au présidial de Saint-Pierre le Moustier et député aux Etats-Généraux a été un témoin oculaire. Son livre donne des détails précis et très nombreux sur les délibérations du tiers: le récit est complété par la reproduction de textes, décisions, harangues, etc. Source de premier ordre' (Bourgeois-André). - Somewhat browned throughout.

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

€ 2000

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

First edition.

Includes in vol B the *Mémoire sur la Louisiane ou Mississipi* (pp. 123-176) which contains various references to English settlements and colonies to the east and northeast and which was published in this collection only. The collection includes many interesting and rare pieces relating to 16th and 17th century history, politics, diplomatic correspondance, royal acts, French regional history, European history and contains furthermore miscellaneous pieces. Most of the pieces printed in this collection remained unknown upto then, and are not to be found elsewhere. The majority of the texts collected here are of historical nature and are for the most part from the period 1580-1620 while the entire collection moves between the dates 1547-1751. Occasionally they are grouped around a theme such as duels or the struggle

between the De Guises and the Kings of Navarre. A very interesting and scarce collection. - Copy from the Bibliothèque de Belay.

114 RECUEIL de pièces curieuses et intéressantes, recouvrées. Imprimées à Paris, 1775. 90, (2) pp. 12mo. 19th century half calf, marbled boards, corners, slightly worn.

€ 400

Conlon 75:527.

First edition.

Collection of texts regarding the actions of the bishop of the diocese of Rennes and the expulsion of Jesuits from the diocese in the 1770s.

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

€ 700

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

Third edition, revised, corrected and augmented.

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

116 REGLEMENT de la Société de l'Afrique intérieure. (At end:) Marseille, Achard Fils et Compagnie, (1801). 14, (2 blank) pp. 4to. Sewn, uncut.

€ 225

Not in Gay; not in Kayser; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in James Ford Bell Library.

The "Règlement Adopté par la Société, dans sa troisième Séance générale du 16 Thermidor, an 9 (4 Août, 1801)" starts on page 5.

Articles deal with: Admissions des Membres de la Société (3 articles); Conditions et objet de la souscription (8); Direction des fonds (4); Officiers et Comité d'Administration (13); Impression des Ouvrages (5); Séances de la Société (8). The object of the society was also to create a library and to publish books.

At end: 'Azuni, président; Du Pas-Valnais, secrétaire-général.' - Brown spot in the lower inner corner of the titlepage.

117 REGLEMENT pour l'administration du commerce de la Compagnie Royale d'Afrique. (Drop-head title). No place, (at end:) Imprimerie de François Brebion, (1767). 8 pp. Small 4to. Sewn, contemporary blind cover.

€ 200

Not in Gay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in James Ford Bell Library.

Includes listing of the number of employees and the various professional occupations and other necessities and cost: Officiers, Domestiques, Pharmacie, Mistrance, Meuniers, Boulangers, Maçons, Forgerons, Divers Ouvriers, Bateau de Service, Soldats, Fregataires, Blanchisseurs, Au Comptoir de Bonne, Au Comptoir du Collo, in total 147 employees for a total of 34.820 livres. Printed at end: 'Fait à Aix le 28 Avril 1767. La Tour.'

118 REIMPRESSON de l'Ancien Moniteur, seule histoire authentique et inaltérée de la Révolution Française, depuis la réunion des Etats-Généraux jusqu'au Consulat. (Mai 1789 - Novembre 1799). Volumes 30 & 31: Table rédigée et collationnée par A. Ray. Paris, Henri Plon, 1863-1870. 2 volumes. (4), ii, (2), 595, (1 blank) pp.; (4), 571, (1 blank) pp. Large 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 200

The rare, often lacking index volumes of the Réimpression de l'Ancien Moniteur.

119 RENUSSON, P. DE. Traitez du Douaire, et de la Garde-Noble et Bourgeoisie, qu'on appelle Bail en plusieurs Coustumes. A Paris, Par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1724. (10), 343, (13), (8), 230, 12 pp. 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, all edges red, top of spine slightly damaged, a few spots to the binding, upper extremities with small damage.

€ 500

Camus 1527 (1743 edition).

First published in 1699.

The 'Douaire' is described in Marion as 'Jouissance accordée à la femme survivant à son mari d'une parti des biens de celui-ci. Le douaire était stipulé avant le mariage. Il était surtout constitué en immeubles.' Renusson was a learned lawyer and his works have been reprinted and used well into the late 18th century and are still worthwhile consulting according to Michaud. - Some scattered and unobtrusive browning, the first 30 pages with a wormtrack in lower blank margin.

120 (RICHARD, C.L.) Lettre d'un ancien officier breton, à un gentilhomme de la même province, Sur les troubles dont elle est agitée. No place, no date (1766). 11, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 225

Conlon 66:1343; both Quérard and Michaud have an entry dedicated to the Dominican Richard and a listing of his numerous works, but neither knows of this work.

First edition.

Very rare little pamphlet which criticizes the English theories concerning royal power and which defends the divine authority of the king.

Charles-Louis Richard devoted his great learning and his pen to the defense of religious principles and produced a large number of important and useful theological compilations. His opposition to the revolution forced him into exile in the Low Countries. When he was in Mons he was discovered and tried and despite his old age (83) he was executed. - Lightly and equally browned.

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

€ 350

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

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

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

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

€ 700

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

Original edition.

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

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

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

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

€ 450

First edition.

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

124 (RUBICHON, M.) De l'Angleterre. A Londres, Chez Dulau et Co., 1811. (4), 509, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, red label with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 300

Kress S.6005; Goldsmiths 20220; not in Sabin; not in Leclerc.

First edition. Only one volume was published in England in 1811.

Not in favour of constitutional government and democratic institutions. The author was prosecuted. A second volume could not appear, and was published as late as 1819 in France. Includes (pp. 450-end): Des Colonies, which deals with the English and (former) French possessions.

125 SCHMALZ, (T.A.H.) Economie politique. Ouvrage traduit de l'Allemand par H. Jouffroy. Revu et annoté sur la traduction de M. Frétot. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1826. 2 volumes. xix, (1), 341, (1, errata) pp.; (4), 315, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments and gilt lettering, marbled boards, original blind covers preserved.

€ 800

Kress C.1775; Goldsmiths 24808; Einaudi 5161; Palgrave, iii, p. 363; McCulloch, p. 24.

First edition in French of this work on the principles of economics, originally published in 1818 as *Staatswirtschaftslehre in Briefen an einen teutschen Erbprinzen*.

The author tried to revive the theories of the Physiocrats in Germany. At the end of volume 2 he gives a *Tableau économique suivant Quesnay*, followed by a *Tableau économique suivant la méthode italienne*.

'In economics, Schmalz has been called "the last of the Physiocrats." Though he criticised Adam Smith severely, he was opposed to protective duties. He compared Colbertism to the Ptolemaic, physiocracy to the Copernican system of the world, Smith being the Tycho Brahe holding an intermediate position between the two. The

doctrines of Quesnay, he was convinced, would ere long everywhere triumph' (Palgrave).

The work ends with a discussion on the nature of government: 'M. Schmalz has not proposed to solve what Burke truly calls the finest problem in legislation, that is, to determine "what the State ought to take upon itself to direct by the public wisdom, and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual exertion." He has, however, made various observations on the principles by which the interference of government should be regulated; the subjects in regard to which it is most necessary; and the extent to which it should be carried' (McCulloch). - Very good copy.

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

€ 225

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

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

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

127 SLEIDANUS, J. Commentariorum de Statu religionis & Reipublica, Carolo Quinto Caesare, Libri XXVI. Argentorati (Strassbourg), Theodosius Rihelius, (1565?). With woodcut title-vignette. (16), 872, (24) pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 600

Adams S.1294; not in BMSTC (French); Haag, *La France Protestante*, viii, pp. 225-227. Adams gives a number of slightly differing editions (numbers 1292-1295) and dates them 1565. Copies we located in the Dutch on-line catalogue of the Dutch University Libraires are dated 1558. The 1555 edition contained 25 books, this edition has 26 books, and the last sections deals with the year 1556: probably printed in 1558 ?

Sleidanus was born as Jean Philippson, but adopted at a fairly young age the name of his native village, Schleiden (in Latin, Sleida).

Sleidanus was one of the three historians of the German Reformation who dominated both Catholic and Protestant citations, the other two being Hospinien and Chytraeus.

Sleidanus did not provide much detail on the lives of the Reformers, but supplied an extract of public acts and original documents deposited in the Strasbourg archives. His fidelity to these documents made him a trusted authority for both sides in the historical debates (E. Israels Perry, *From Theology to History: French religious controversy and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, pp. 27-28.) 'Johannes Sleidanus (1506-1556), annalist of the German Reformation. Adopting Protestant views of a Calvinist type, in 1536 he entered the service of the Bellay brothers who were in correspondence with the Schmalkaldic League, and in 1540-1 he was employed in diplomatic missions for the French crown. In 1544 he was appointed as historiographer of the Reformation by Philip of Hesse. He represented a group of South German cities at the Council of Trent and took part in the negotiations of the German Protestants with Henry II of France in 1552. His work *De Statu Religionis...* and its large collection of documents make it the chief contemporary source for the period, though the author's impartiality met with little favour from his contemporaries, Protestant or Catholic. It remains the most valuable contemporary history of the times of the Reformation, and contains the largest collection of important documents' (*Encyclopædia Britannica*). - Stamp of 'Studiehuis Minderbroeders Nijmegen' on title and page 11. Occasional underlinings, stamped library shelf mark on title and shelf mark pasted on upper cover.

128 SOULIER, (P.) Histoire des édits de pacification et des moyens que les prétendus réformez ont employé pour les obtenir. Contenant ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable depuis la naissance du calvinisme jusqu'à présent. A Paris, Chez Antoine Dezallier, 1682. (28), 462, (2, errata, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 450

Bourgeois & André 5121; Conlon, *Prélude*, 1112; Hurter iv, col. 520; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, S.853.

First edition.

Pierre Soulier was born in the diocese of Viviers. According to Jurieu, he was originally a shoemaker or tailor in Paris, who went under the name of Vivarès. He became an active missionary priest among the Reformed, a *curé* in the diocese of Sarlat, and was later named 'Syndic des affaires concernant les temples des réformés dans le Rouergue et les provinces voisines' (E. Israels Perry, *From Theology to History*, pp. 219-220). The present work is a history of Calvinism and the edicts aiming at religious pacification in France and trying to prove that these were obtained by the threat of force by the reformed religions. - Very nice copy from the library of Horace de Landau-Finaly, Florence, with ex-libris.

129 STRACCHA, B. *Tractatus De Mercatura, seu Mercatore, Huc accessit Petri Santernae Lusitani Tractatus, de Sponsionibus & Assecurationibus mercatorum. Alios praeterea Tractatus aliunde excerptos, unum videlicet D. Ioan Nider, De contractu mercaturae: alterum D. Bald. de Ubald. Perusini, de Constituto, in Iureconsultorum gratiam adiunximus, duoque D. Roberici Suarez Consilia, de Usu maris, & mercibus super illo transuehendis, Cum Indice rerum singularium locupletissimo. Lugduni, Apud Sebastianum Honoratis, 1558. With woodcut device and figured initials. 635, 82 pp. + colophon leaf, reading Lugduni, excudebat Iacobus Forus. 8vo. Contemporary supple wrinkled vellum, handwritten title to spine, a bit spotted and spine a bit browned.*

€ 3500

Ars Mercatoria S31.4; BMSTC (French), p. 409; not in Einaudi (5491 for the first edition); Kress, IEL, 31 and Kress 77; Goldsmiths 69.1; not in Camus, *Bibliothèque de droit*, (other edition cf. nr. 2169); Adams S.1911; Baudrier, *Bibliographie Lyonnaise*, iv, p. 174.

Classic of commercial and maritime law. It includes a lengthy section on bankruptcy and maritime law and was first published in 1553, followed by editions in 1555 and 1556. The additional work by the Portugese author Santerna appears here for the first time as part of the work by Straccha (according to Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*). The work covers the pages 481-569, with separate title-page, followed by the work by Nider (pp. 570-609), Ubaldis (pp. 610-618) and finally Suarez (pp. 619-635).

The author, Benvenuto Straccha (1509-1578), was the first to present, in the present work, a systematic exposition of commercial law, which he was the first to view as distinct from civil law, and to examine it from the practical standpoint. It deals with commerce in general, the merchant class, mercantile contracts, maritime law, bankruptcy and mercantile practice.

Benvenuto Stracca (or Straccha) was an Italian humanist jurist. Stracca's work is distinguished by the care with which he studies the practical arguments which are disregarded by the other jurists of his period and by the absence of the scholastic categories and formulae so much in vogue at the time. Previously commercial law had been studied only with regard to individual cases, as part of civil and canon law. It was Stracca's distinctive merit to have been the first to present a systematic exposition of commercial law as a complex of norms separate from the other branches of the law and to have carried it out from both the practical and the legal aspect. 'His work contains information of interest to economists. He shows the usefulness of trade and navigation; discusses the restrictions on certain branches of trade, and expresses comparatively moderate opinions on the theory of usury' (Palgrave). The present work is his first and most significant work in the field of commercial law.

The text by Santerna deals with maritime insurance of commercial transports and was originally published in Venice in 1552. The present edition of the *Mercatura* is the first to include all these additional treatises on similar subjects. - Some scribbling onto title-page in blank margins, at foot of title-page, in the blank margin a contemporary handwritten ownership's entry.

130 SUPPLEMENT à la Gazette de France, du Vendredi 18 Octobre 1771 [- 1 Juin 1773.] No place, (1771-1773). 13 numbers. 6 pp.; 14 pp.; 12 pp.; 16 pp.; 21, (1) pp.; 28 pp.; 14 pp.; 16 pp.; 12 pp.; 11, (1) pp.; 22 pp.; 16 pp.; 21, (1) pp. Small 8vo. 19th-century half polished calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, 'Rouen 1771-1773' printed in gilt at foot of spine.

€ 600

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

Very rare and complete collection of this journal, essentially directed against Maupeou and his reforming projects.

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

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

Maupeou became chancellor of France in 1768 and took the extreme measure in 1771 of dissolving both the *parlement* of Paris and the provincial *parlements*, and replacing them with courts staffed by magistrates who were no longer the owner of their office but salaried officials. His measures were not well-received in many circles and Maupeou was attacked in many diatribes, some of which accused him of Jesuit designs.

Between the numbers 8 and 9 a pamphlet of 4 pages has been bound: LES Propos Indiscrets. Octobre 1772 (Conlon 72:412). - With the bookplate of R. Chardey, Havre, on the front paste-down.

131 (TERRASSON, J.) Sethos, histoire ou vie tirée des monumens anecdotes de l'ancienne Egypte. Traduit d'un manuscrit Grec. A Paris, Chez Jacques Guerin, 1731. Titles printed in red and black. 3 volumes. (4), xxviii, 426, xii pp.; (4), 427-562, 322 pp.; (4), 323-832 (misnumbered 842), (6, fautes à corriger) pp. 12mo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt with labels and gilt lettering.

€ 400

Hartig p. 45; Trousson, pp. 134-135; Negley 1092; Gove, pp. 286-287; Versins, p. 874; cf. Valette 310 (edition of 1813); Conlon 31:680.

First edition.

Supposed translation from a Greek manuscript describing a still innocent nation not affected by luxury and ambition. It is written in the tradition of *Télémaque* and is more or less conservative utopian account. 'Il s'agit d'un jeune prince égyptien qui, après son initiation aux mystères de son état, parcourt le monde et régénère tous les royaumes où regne l'injustice. Il arrivera ainsi, après avoir fait le tour de l'Afrique, jusque chez les Atlantes et découvrira là, une monarchie élective qui, visiblement, est aux yeux de notre Abbé le nec plus ultra de l'utopie' (Versins). Van Wijngaarden, in his

Les Odysées Philosophiques en France entre 1616 et 1789, devotes 7 pages to the work. -All errata have been bound at the end of the third volume, the 2 folding maps are lacking.

132 THORE, T. La vérité sur la Parti Démocratique, par T. Thoré. Deuxième édition. A Paris, Chez Desessart, Masgana, Rouanet, Ve. Barbe, A Bruxelles, Chez Géruzet, 1840. 47, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Stammhammer, i, 247; DBMOF, iii, p. 451; Drujon, p. 391.

Théophile Thoré (1807-1869) was founder of the *Vraie République*, was elected in the department of the Seine together with Raspail and the future Napoléon III in 1848. Politically he belonged to the group of Cabet and in general to the more anti-state socialists. He was also an art critic and his articles, which appeared under the pen name of Burger, show that he was a fairly talented one. Baudelaire regarded them very highly. The present work led to his prosecution while the pamphlet was immediately seized and destroyed, hence its great rarity. Thoré belonged to a new generation of radical journalists and was thrown into prison for this work "The Truth about the Democratic Party", which was that it must serve "the interests of the most numerous and deserving classes, of the working people" (James H. Billington, *Fire in the Minds of Men. Origins of the Revolutionary Faith*, p. 262.)

This particular copy has its original covers preserved, where the mention 'deuxième édition' appears and which gives the printing places, publishers and year of publication. The title-page does not mention any place, publisher or year. The covers of this edition are pink whereas the covers of the 'first edition' (where the mention 'deuxième édition' is absent) are blue.

133 TRES-HUMBLES REMONSTRANCES des trois ordres du royaume à nos seigneurs du Parlement. (Drop-head title). No place, (1718). 16 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, morocco label with gilt lettering on spine.

€ 300

Apparently clandestinely printed pamphlet, denouncing the inflation. Primitively printed, showing many misprints, and irregular lines. From the text it is obvious that the pamphlet was printed upon publication of the arrest of June 20, 1718. - Contemporary annotation in the margins of the first page, slightly touched by the binder's knife.

134 TRETII OCHEREDNOI S'EZD Ross. Sots.-Dem. Rabochei Partii. Polnyi tekst protokolov. Izdanie tsentral'nago km. Genève, 1905. xxix, (1, blank), 400, (4) pp. 8vo. Modern red half morocco, marbled boards, spine in six compartments, gilt lettering, top edge gilt, original covers preserved.

€ 2250

Zaleski 2064 (calls for 402 pp. only); Anderson 3136.

First, very rare and unpurged edition of the Proceedings of the important Third Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, held in London.

'Believing that an insurrection was imminent, Lenin set out to wrest control of the Party from the Mensheviks. In April he summoned his followers for what he designated as the third Congress of the All-Russian Social Democratic Party. Convening in London from 25 April to 10 May 1905, this Congress was attended only by Bolsheviks,

including Litvinov, Kamenev, Rykov, Krassin and Lunacharsky. Lenin had little difficulty getting his programme adopted in London. The Bolshevik delegates accepted him as their leader, and gave him *carte blanche*. The immediate task was to organize an armed uprising, the Congress declared. The Mensheviks were virtually excommunicated, a fact which had no practical significance, inasmuch as they did not recognize the authority of the Third Congress. As far as they were concerned, the London gathering was the first Congress of the Bolshevik party' (David Shub, *Lenin*, p. 100).

Because this work contains two lengthy discourses by Lenin, the volume is often considered as a Lenin first edition. Lenin represented the city of Odessa, a city he had never visited. Lev Kamenev and Alexei Rykov made their political débuts at this congress. - First few leaves and front cover with some small and unobtrusive spots. Very fine copy.

135 TROTZ, CH.H. Jus Agrarium Foederati Belgii. Franeker, 1751-1754. 3 volumes. (12), iii-xx, (10), 683, (1) pp.; (4), 672, (106) pp.; (4), 603, (1), (54) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, corners, marbled boards, spines gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed, extremities shaved, two joints with some loss of calf, but in all a decent copy.

€ 900

Kress S.3904; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Ahsmann 355; Dekker, *Bibliotheca Belgica Juridica*, p. 172, nr 8.

First edition.

This is the most important work by Trotz. He was born in Kolberg (Germany) in 1703, studied in Halle, Leipzig, Marburg and Utrecht, where he became 'doctor juris' in 1730. He became professor at the University of Franeker in 1741. These three volumes are the fruit of the public disputes he presided over in Franeker. It is still an important historical work of which the first two volumes deal with local law and the third with Roman law. His contributions to public and constitutional law are of great value and importance.

The third volume is entitled: 'Jus Agrarium Romanum.' The first volume contains, after the title-page: Dedication (Regiae Magnae Britanniae Principi ...), 5 leaves; Adlocutio ad Studiosos Juris, pp. iii-xx (possibly lacking a divisional title); one leaf entitled 'Nomina Eorum, Qui huic Disputationum Collegio Subscripserunt, ut aetatem ferant, hic subicere placuit', containing twenty names and the same leaf with the same title again, now with 22 names; followed by Jcto Clarissimo Viro Celeberrimo, Christ. Henr. Trotz of three leaves and one leaf containing recto 'Conspectus Dissertationum et Capitum' and verso Corrigenda.- A very large paper copy.

136 TURGOT, (A.R.J.) Mémoire qui contient les principes de l'administration politique, sur la propriété des carrières et des mines, et sur les règles de leur exploitation. A Paris, Chez Frouillé, 1790. (2), 2, 52 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, paper covered boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 400

Goldsmiths 14558; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; not in Martin & Walter.

First edition.

Published at the occasion of the debate which took place at the Assemblée Constituante. Surprisingly, Turgot shows himself defender of the right of ownership of everything underneath the surface of any given property by the owner of that property,

but suggests that the State might tax the revenues. Originally written while being the intendant of Limoges, Turgot here gives his opinion on the concession desired of a lead-mine within his territory, his memorial gives the general principles in respect to proprietary rights and their practical application in the development of mines and quarries, which appear to him to be most conducive to the public good.

In France, the Roman law still prevailed by which the proprietary right of the landlord was limited to the soil, all under it being the property of the State. The State however lacked the energy to initiate and prosecute the search for minerals, being actuated by no immediate interest in the undertaking, and it had no official machinery for the purpose. Consequently the development of the mineral riches of the country was greatly neglected (W. Walker Stephens, *The Life and Writings of Turgot*, p. 68-9).

The Assembly reaffirmed that "the mines and quarries, metallic and non-metallic are at the disposal of the nation."

137 TURGOT - EXTRAIT du procès-verbal du Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi au Château de Versailles, le vendredi 5 mai 1775. Paris, P.-G. Simon, 1775. 15, (1, blank) pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 450

Deals with the 'guerre des farines' and the riots caused by Turgot's edict on the freedom of corntrade. These riots occurred in different parts of the kingdom, but especially in Versailles and Paris where barns were burnt and boats with corn were sunk by insurgents. In Versailles flour stores were pillaged after which they walked on Paris and pillaged the bakers' shops everywhere the next day (see at length: J.P. Poirier, *Turgot*.)

138 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. *Projet d'une dixme royale. Qui supprimant la taille, les Aides, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires, & tous autres Impôts onéreux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roi un revenu certain et suffisant, sans frais; & sans être à charge à l'un de ses Sujets plus qu'à l'autre, qui s'augmenteroit considérablement par la meilleure culture des Terres.* Huitième édition, faite sur un Exemple corrigé & augmenté en plusieurs endroits de la main propre de l'Auteur. No place, 1708. Small ornament on title. With 4 folding tables. viii, 270 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, joints lightly rubbed, head of spine damaged, front joint at top split, gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 700

INED 4397; Kress 2606; cf.: Goldsmiths 4432; Stourm 63; Bourgeois & André 6702; Carpenter, *Economic bestsellers X*, 12.

Collation: *4, A-L12, M4 (last blank).

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).

139 VERGANI, P. *Traité de la Peine de Mort*, traduit de l'Italien De M. Paolo Vergani, sur la seconde Édition qui parut à Milan en 1780, & suivi d'un Discours sur la Justice Criminelle. Dédié à Monseigneur le Marquis de Mirosmeny, Garde des Sceaux de France. Par M. Cousin, Avocat du Roi au Bailliage de Caux, & Siège d'Arques; de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres & Arts de Villefrance, & des Arcades de Rome. A Paris, Chez Guillot, A Rouen, Chez Labbey, A Dieppe, De l'Imprimerie de J.-B.-Joseph Dubuc, 1783. xlviii, 244, (4, Approbation, Privilège du Roi, Cession du Privilège) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, joints and extremities somewhat rubbed, sides a bit shaved.

€ 800

Conlon 82:1776; Palgrave, iii, p. 618; F. Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment. Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, pp. 259-263.

First and scarce French edition of this important work.

Paolo Vergani was an Italian political economist, born in Piedmont, 1753; died in Paris, about 1820. As a student, he devoted himself especially to ecclesiastical and civil law, and history. Having won distinction in theology, and been ordained priest, he went to Rome the better to prosecute his studies and soon became a canon of St. John Lateran. It was then that he wrote the "Trattato sulla pena di morte" (2nd ed., Milan, 1780), the "Discorso sulla giustizia criminale", and "Dell' enormità del duello", which earned for him a distinguished position among the jurists of the eighteenth century and particularly contributed to the reform of the criminal law. It was also probably due to them that he was appointed assessor general of finances and commerce, and inspector of agriculture and the arts. He wrote on the financial system of the Pontifical States as reformed by Pius VI (Rome, 1791), taking the position of an advocate of import duties for the protection of home industries, and maintaining that agriculture cannot be the only source of wealth in a state. He displays at the same time a thorough acquaintance with the history of political economy. In this work the author makes a remarkable appeal to religion and the duty of Christian charity, asserting the necessity of protecting and fostering the home industries, which provide occupation for so large a number of people, while manufacturing and foreign importation give work to only a few. This literary activity was interrupted for some thirty years: the Lateran Chapter having been dispersed in 1811, Monsignor Vergani went to Paris and there supported himself by giving lessons in Italian. He published also "la législation de Napoléon le Grand considéré dans ses rapports avec l'agriculture" (Paris, 1812) and "Essai historique sur le dernière persécution de l'église" (1814) (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

The main work ends on page 163, the pages 165-185 contain the *Lettre d'un Jurisconsulte étranger à l'auteur* and the pages 187-243 contain the *Discours sur la justice criminelle*. The main thesis of Vergani is that the death penalty should be maintained; his work is written in opposition to Beccaria's famous *Dei Delitti et delle Pene*. Excellent polemic about the death penalty. - Two modern book plates on front paste-down.

140 (VESPUCCI, AMERIGO) Von der new gefunnden Region die wol ein welt genennt mag werden, durch den Christlichen König von Portugall, wunderbarlich erfunden. (At end:) Nüremberg, Wolfgang Hueber, (1506), Reprint Adam Pilinski, Paris, 1861. Woodcut representing King Emmanuel on title, one diagram and three shields of arms of Nuremberg at end of text. 6 leaves (11, 1 blank pp.) Small 4to. Folded, loose, as issued, uncut

€ 350

Cf.: Sabin 99344; Harisse 33; Graesse, vii, 291.

This skilfull reprint by Adam Pilinski in Paris in 1861 is quite rare and rarely found and is the reprint of the 1505 *Mundus Novus*, describing Vespucci's third voyage.

141 VIDAL, (F.) Théologie de la religion naturelle par Vidal. Paris, Librairie Philosophique de Ladrangé, 1859. (4), 200 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine with gilt compartments and gilt lettering.

€ 650

Stammhammer ii, p. 338 (giving as title "Théologie de la religion" and as date 1850); for the author, see DBMOF, iii, p. 502 and *Dictionnaire des Parlementaires Français*, ii, p. 513.

First and only edition and very scarce.

"Si vous avez la foi, vous n'avez pas besoin d'ouvrir ce livre, et vous pouvez le refermer. Mais si vous n'avez plus la foi, ce livre est fait pour vous" (If you have faith, you have no need to open this book and you can close it again. But if you no longer have the faith than this book is made for you). Interesting essay dealing with natural religion: the rejection of traditional religion which is based on beliefs in the supernatural. This does not necessarily carry with it a rejection of religion as such, however. Many naturalists envisage a substitute for traditional religion which will perform the typical functions of religion without making any claims beyond the natural world. Vidal here seems to try to establish an argument for a natural religion which will guide man through life based on knowledge: first he gives the ways by which we can acquire (natural) knowledge: conscience, reason, senses, history and tradition, induction, etc. He then proceeds to treat various aspects of "doctrine": providence, liberty of man, our penchant for evil, grace, the future of man, followed by moral obligations ("devoirs") dealing with family, politics, social life, religious education, property, commerce, wealth and the existence of poor and rich, etc. etc. Interesting work by an author who marks the transition from utopian socialism of Saint Simon and Fourier to collectivist socialism in his earlier published works such as *De la répartition des richesses* (1846), a book which is even interesting at the present day according to Palgrave. - Pages 161/2 bound after 163/4.

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

€ 1800

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

Scarce first edition.

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

143 WALRAS, A.(A.) *De la Nature de la Richesse, et de l'origine de la Valeur*; par M. Auguste Walras. Paris, Alexandre Johanneau, 1831. (4), xxiv, 334 pp + errata leaf. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 8500

Kress C.2997; Goldsmiths 26693; Einaudi 5960.

The very scarce first edition of the principal work of Auguste Walras, father of Léon, in which can be found the point of departure for Léon's marginal utility theory.

'Auguste Walras was one of the first economists who perceived that value was not determined by utility. The key to his system is clearly given in one sentence in his earliest book (i.e. the present work); 'Mais l'idée de l'échange implique celle de la propriété, et la propriété elle-même suppose un fait très important et qui jusqu'ici a malheureusement échappé l'observation des économistes; c'est la limitation de tous les objets qu'on peut s'approprier et qu'on peut donner ou recevoir en échange.' He proceeds to explain that value does not come from utility or from cost of production, but from *rareté*, or as we should now say, marginal utility But it is not quite certain that he completely appreciated exactly what this *rareté* or marginal utility is. His more precise description of it is not very satisfactory. 'La rareté n'est et ne peut être autre chose que le rapport qui existe entre la somme des biens limités et la somme des besoins qui en réclament la jouissance.' That is to say, in mathematical language, he regards final utility as a ratio rather than as a differential coefficient. On the other hand, there are many passages in his writings in which he appears to be on the point of enunciating in precise language the more correct views that are now associated with the name of his son Léon Walras and Jevons

It is difficult to form an estimate of the importance of his work, but it is probable that political economy would have got on the right lines at an earlier stage than it did if economists had been properly conversant with his works **His writings are unfortunately very rare but a perusal of his earliest book is quite sufficient to show that he was a man of great originality of thought**, and that he expresses his views in a clear style' (Palgrave iii, pp. 652-653).

'(Leon Walras) lui-même rapporte l'origine de ses idées aux enseignements de son père Auguste Walras..... qui avait publié en 1831 un mémoire intitulé *De la Nature de la Richesse*....' (Gide & Rist, ii, p. 572). - A very fine copy, lightly washed, page 29-30 with short repaired tear in blank margin, pages 31-32 and 101-102 with a small tear in outer blank margin.

144 (WORONICZ, J.P.) *Sybilla*. Manuscript of the beginning of the 19th century, unsigned and undated. 79 pp. 4to. Contemporary green morocco, gilt ornamental border on sides, spine gilt, a bit worn.

€ 400

Well calligraphed copy of this poem, a poetical history of Poland. Woronicz was born in Vilno in 1757, studied with the Jesuits in Ostrog. Later he became bishop of Krakow, and in 1827 archbishop of Warszawa, and primate of Poland. Although he remained an ardent Polish patriot, he became a panslavist and expressed his ideas in various poetical publications. *Sybilla* is considered to contain a synthesis of his ideas.

145 (WRAXALL, N.W.) *Court Examen de l'état politique de la Grande-Bretagne au commencement de l'année 1787*; Traduit de l'Anglois de M.P., sur la septième édition. Par M.L.D. A Paris, Chez Hardouin & Gattey, 1787. 76 pp. 8vo. Sewn in contemporary paper cover with gilt floral decoration on sides.

€ 250

Conlon 87:2869; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First French edition of 'A short History of the political state of Great Britain', and translated by Louis Dutens.

The translator states in the preface that the work had considerable success in England and even provoked two critical replies, one of which is entitled *Réplique au Court Examen* and which is attributed to Fox. A nice uncut and unopened copy.

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

€ 1750

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

First French translation of Young's works.

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

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