

1 AMENDEMENT proposé sur la motion de M. le Comte de Mirabeau, concernant la Caisse d'Escompte. No place, 1789. 16 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 225

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

First edition.

Defense of the 'Actionnaires' who were accused of being the principal cause of the troubles of the Caisse d'Escompte in a motion presented earlier by Mirabeau.

2 AMI, L', des campagnes et des faubourgs. Paris, avril 1790. 32 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 200

Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 1032; not in Monglond; not in Tourneux.

By a moderate royalist, criticizing the financial and economical reforms of the Assemblée Constituante. - Added as frontispiece, a portrait of Voltaire. Small piece of date cut out, with loss of two numbers.

3 ARGENSON, (R.L. DE VOYER) D'. Considérations sur le gouvernement ancien et présent de la France, comparé avec celui des autres Etats, suivies d'un nouveau plan d'administration. Deuxième édition, corrigée sur ces manuscrits. Amsterdam (Paris), 1784. (4), viii, (9)-301 pp. 8vo. Nineteenth-century half calf, blind and gilt decorations to spine, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards and marbled edges.

€ 500

INED 87; Stourm, p. 107; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Carl Menger; Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*, pp. 31-36; Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 93-103.

The rare second and improved edition, edited by de Paulmy, son of d'Argenson and printed in a limited number of copies. This is the second issue of the edition, without the errata leaf of the first issue while the errata have been corrected. The first issue of this edition is extremely scarce.

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

'Le texte de 1764 et celui de 1784 sont si dissemblables qu'ils ne peuvent pas être considérés de prime abord comme exprimant tous deux la pensée de d'Argenson' (Renouvin, *Assemblées provinciales*). In the preface to the second edition de Paulmy stresses the influence the work has had on the 'économistes', a fact that is confirmed by INED: 'Ces quelques exemples montrent que sa doctrine économique a de nombreux points communs avec celles des disciples de Quesnay.'

René-Louis de Voyer de Paulmy, Marquis d'Argenson (1694-1757), French writer on economic and political subjects. The main principle in d'Argenson's philosophy was universal liberalism- 'not too much government' (pas trop gouverner). In politics the 'democracy' which he wished to 'admit into the monarchic state' depended primarily on the abolition of inherited distinctions between the estates and on the decentralization of administration. In the economic sphere he demanded the cessation of all interference with the production and circulation of goods (G. Weulersse in ESS, vol. 2, p. 182). 'En matière sociale et politique les idées de d'Argenson sont à la

fois hardies, brutales et timorées... d'Argenson tend vers une sorte de socialisme imposé et surveillé par une aristocratie qui n'en prendrait que ce qu'elle voudrait' (Mornet, *Les Origines Intellectuelles de la Révolution Française*). - **With handwritten note on fly-leaf by Jules Renouvier stating 'édition originale et publié par le marquis de Paulmy, fils de l'auteur.'**

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

5 BAILLY, A. Exposé de l'administration générale et locale des finances du Royaume-Uni, de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, contenant des documents sur l'échiquier, la dette nationale, les banques, la navigation, les consommations, etc.; Sur le produit et l'emploi des contributions, droits, taxes, péages et émoluments perçus par l'Etat, le clergé, la magistrature, les comtés, les paroisses, les corporations, les titulaires d'offices, etc. Paris, Firmin Didot frères et Cie., 1837. With 1 folding table. 2 volumes. xliv, 616 pp.; (4), viii, 643 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards, marbled edges, very lightly rubbed, upper joint of volume 1 starting to split.

€ 300

Kress C.4297; Goldsmiths 29876; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Bailly was "Inspecteur-général des finances" and afterwards "Directeur de la dette inscrite." The above work is the result of a long stay in England and two years of research and study and is an important statistical survey of British institutions at the early period of the industrialization. "Excellent ouvrage, le plus complet qui existe sur l'administration des finances de la Grande Bretagne" (Blanqui in Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, pp. 100-101).

6 (BARBE-MARBOIS, F. DE.) Complot d'Arnold et de Sir Henry Clinton contre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et contre le général Washington. Paris, P. Didot l'aîné, 1816. With engraved map and 2 engraved portraits. (4), xliv, 184 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards.

€ 500

Sabin 3302; Muller 1583; Howes B.114; not in Streeter sale; not in Leclerc; not in Monaghan.
First edition.

Account of Benedict Arnold's plan of betraying an important post to the British: he was given command of West Point in 1780 and offered to surrender it to the British for 20.000 pounds. He offered his services to Sir Henry Clinton, but the action was discovered, Arnold managed to escape to the British side and accepted a post as brigadier-general in the British army. The lengthy preface *Discours sur les Etats-Unis d'Amérique* gives the first complete and organized statement of Barbé-Marbois' Americanism. Barbe-Marbois had figured in French-American relations since his appointment as La Luzerne's secretary in 1779. Placed by Napoleon in charge of the Louisiane Purchase negotiations, he maintained most cordial relations with the American agents, his old friends James Monroe and Robert Livingston, and was an important factor in the succes of their mission. His thesis was that the experience of the United States demontrated to France the value and practicability of a liberal and representative government (Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 265).

Barbé-Marbois was minister of the treasury and later president of the Court of Accounts, and known to Americans for negotiating the sale of Louisiana for Napoleon. He was appointed in 1785 intendant of San Domingo, the richest island of the French Antilles and he restored order to its fiscal affairs by incorruptible administration. He was elected into the Council of Ancients of the Directory and eventually chosen its president but was deported to Guiana after the coup d'état of 18 Fructidor (1797). He returned to France after Napoleon came to power and was appointed first director and then (1801) minister of the treasury, responsible for paying the bills of the new government. - Clean copy, inscribed on the title: 'par M. le Mis de Marbois ex dono authoris'.

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

€ 1250

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

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

The appearance of a comet in December 1680 and the belief that the appearance of comets signaled evil and disaster gave Bayle the opportunity to continue his attack on superstition, on intolerance, on poor philosophy and history: he proved that there had been comets without disasters and that there had been disasters without the previous appearance of comets. Moreover, Bayle argues, miracles are against all reason. 'There is nothing more consonant with God's infinite greatness than His maintenance of the laws which He Himself established; there could be nothing more unworthy than to imagine Him intervening to interrupt their regular operation' (Paul Hazard, *The European Mind, 1680-1715*, p. 188). In the *Continuation*, published in August 1704, Bayle resumed and further explored the themes from his *Pensées diverses*. He notably develops a comparative analysis of atheism and idolatry and tries to demonstrate the preference of the former. He also gives a minute criticism of the proof for divine existence that certain authors

thought to infer from universal human consensus (see Labrousse, i, p. 253-4). Bayle's conclusion towards an atheistic rationalism 'marque sans doute le plus profond -et le plus délicat- des analyses philosophiques de Bayle' (Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, pp. 140-146). - The last two volumes with some browning throughout and a few marginal spots. Very good copies.

8 BOISSY DU COUDRAY, H.E.O.R. Mémoires du Marquis de Boissy 1798-1866 rédigés d'après ses papiers par Paul Breton, précédé d'une lettre préface par Mme la Marquise de B***. Paris, E. Dentu, 1870. With portrait and facsimile of letter. 2 volumes. (2), 372 pp.; 318 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed and shaved.

€ 150

J. Tulard, *Dictionnaire du Second Empire*, p. 159-160.

Original edition.

Born into an ancient noble family of Breton origins with several ministers serving on several posts during the Ancien Regime, Octave de Boissy served in the 'Gardes du Corps du Roi' before starting a career in the diplomatic services under the protection of Chateaubriand. He rallied to Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte at the beginning of the Republic and became senator on March 4, 1853. The biography contains many extracts from the personal archives of the marquis de Boissy.

9 BUTENVAL (CH.A.H.) Etablissement en France du premier tarif général de douanes 1787-1791. Etude d'histoire et d'économie comparées. Paris, Guillaumin, 1876. xvi, (17)-205 pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers, uncut, discoloured along edges, slightly worn (Traditions économiques de France, II).

€ 125

First edition.

The Comte de Butenval was a diplomat before the French Second Empire with a short interruption after the February revolution, which brought him to Portugal, Turkey and Belgium. Between 1853 and 1865 he was 'conseiler d'État.' In 1865 he became a senator in which position he proved to be a ardent adherant of economic liberalism and a liberal in politics.

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

€ 800

Dekkers 15 (10 and 13); Ahsmann & Feenstra 478; Heijnsbergen p. 79 ff.

First edition of both works.

Collection of treatises on various legal subjects. All show the remarkable integration of previously unedited sources of Roman law and the style and argumentative force that was derived from the

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

11 CALONNE, (C.A. DE.) Requête au Roi, adressée à sa Majesté, par M. de Calonne, ministre d'état, avec des pièces justificatives. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) CALONNE, (C.A. De). Lettre adressée au Roi, par M. de Calonne, le 9 février 1789. Londres, de l'Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, no date (1789). 2 works in 1 volume. (3), 4-134, (1, blank) pp.; (2), 296 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, green and red labels with gilt lettering, top of spine repaired, a bit worn.

€ 500

First work: Not in Kress (compare B.1174-1177); not in Goldsmiths (compare 13433-13434); not in Einaudi (compare 801); not in INED; Stourm, p. 134.

One of several editions from the year of the first publication, no priority established, of his defence of his conduct as minister of state.

'Sa fameuse *Requête au Roi*, si souvent invoquée, dans laquelle figurent en relief, sous un jour évidemment partial, mais avec des détails très instructifs, les actes incriminés de son administration' (Stourm). The last 87 pages contain the *Eclaircissements et pièces justificatives*.

Second work: Kress B.1555; Goldsmiths 13867; Einaudi 799; Stourm, p. 150 & 153; not in INED.

One of several editions from the year of the first publication, no priority established.

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

12 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.

13 CAMPANELLA, (T.) Oeuvres choisies, précédées d'une notice de Madame Louise Colet. Paris, Lavigne, 1844. With folding facsimile. (6), iii, (1, errata), ii, 342 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, original covers preserved.

€ 225

Trousson 264; cf.: Versins 144.

Contains: Poésies - the famous utopian work *Cité du Soleil* - Lettres - Jugements et témoignages sur Campanella.

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). - A little spotted in places. **Copy inscribed by the editor Louise Colet.**

14 CUDWORTH, R. The True Intellectual System of the Universe: The First part; wherein, All the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism is Confuted; and Its Impossibility Demonstrated. By R. Cudworth, D.D. London, Printed for Richard Royston, 1678. With engraved title page, title printed in red and black. (22), 889 (misnumbered 899), (1, blank), 84 pp. + 1 leaf 'A Catalogue of Some Books by R. Royston.' Folio. Later marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, title label lost, second label with 'Tom. I', red edges (very lightly rubbed and shaved).

€ 1200

Wing C7471.

First edition, scarce.

All published. Part two was intended to be an attack against Calvinism, while the third part was an exposition of a theory of free will. Only the first volume however was ever published, and

although Cudworth's biographer, Thomas Birch, writing in 1743, was able fully to describe them, neither part II nor Part III now exists in manuscript.

Ralph Cudworth (the Younger, 1617-1688), the most systematic metaphysician of the Cambridge Platonist School. The present work is primarily a critique of what Cudworth took to be the two principal forms of atheism -materialism and hylozoism. The materialist Cudworth had especially in mind is Thomas Hobbes. Cudworth attempts to show that Hobbes had revived the doctrines of Protagoras and is therefore subject to the criticisms which Plato had deployed against Protagoras in the *Theaetetus*. On the side of hylozoism Strato is the official target. However, Cudworth's Dutch friends had certainly reported to him the views which Spinoza was circulating in manuscript. Cudworth remarks in his Preface that he would have ignored hylozoism had he not been aware that a new version of it would shortly be published. Cudworth argued that the only real source of knowledge is the Christian religion. Religious truth was embodied in three great principles: the reality of the supreme Divine intelligence and the spiritual world which that intelligence has created, the eternal reality of moral ideas, and the reality of moral freedom and responsibility. It was in this way that Cudworth attempted to assert the necessity for a revealed religion against the atheism of his day.

".... Cudworth's *True Intellectual System of the Universe*, a masterpiece aimed against all forms of predestination and necessitarianism" (Jonathan I. Israel, *Enlightenment Contested. Philosophy, Modernity, and the Emancipation of Man, 1670-1752*, pp. 445 and ff.)

For the most recent re-assessment of Cudworth, especially his influence on Locke, Shaftesbury, Clarke and Price, and the destruction of a certain 'stereotype' which pictures him as 'an antiquarian, remote, in his Cambridge isolation, from the philosophical controversies of his own day', see J.A. Passmore, *R. Cudworth*, Cambridge, 1951.

- Stamps of Inner Temple and Inner Temple Library in blank margin of engraved frontispiece and title page (repeated twice on the title page, always on blank portions), and again on A3, B1, verso last leaf and on the first and last leaf of the contents, and verso of the catalogue leaf. A few pages with a stain in inner margin at the bottom of the page and a few pages with a small stain in upper blank margin. The Imprimatur is dated Maii 29, 1671, as usual. The engraved title by White after Caespers depicts the debate between theists (represented by Pythagoras, Aristotle and Socrates) and atheists (represented by Anaximander, Strato and Epicurus), with a label with the word "Confusion" above the Atheists and a label "Victory" above the Theists.

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

€ 1250

Hauser 1447; not in BMSTC (French); not in Adams; Brunet ii, 1611: "... encore bon à consulter."

First edition of this at the time much esteemed work, which went through many editions.

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

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

16 ENQUETE parlementaire sur l'insurrection du 18 Mars (1871). Versailles, Cerf, 1872. 3 volumes. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT sur les travaux de la Commission des grâces, présenté par M.M. Martel et F. Voisin. Paris, Impr. Nationale, 1875. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT sur les travaux de la Commission des grâces, par M. Martel. Paris, Impr. Nationale, 1876. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT d'ensemble de M. le général Appert sur les opérations de la justice militaire relatives à l'insurrection de 1871, présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale par ordre de M. le Maréchal de Mac Mahon, duc de Magenta, par M. le général de Cissey. Versailles, Cerf, 1875. 6 volumes bound in 2. (8), 633, 11 pp.; (4), 623, (8) pp.; (4), iii, xxviii, (4), 452 pp.; 44 pp.; 13 pp.; 365 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 500

First work: Del Bo, *Comune di Parigi*, p. 59; Le Quillec, 869; Noel, p. 151.

These three volumes form a fundamental source for the history of the Paris Commune of 1871 based on testimony of many officials, depositions of members of the government and the National Assembly, officers of the army at Versailles, Thiers, MacMahon and many others. It constitutes the major source on the events and history of the Paris Commune.

Rapports - Dépositions des témoins - Pièces justificatives.

At head of title: Assemblée Nationale. Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 22 Décembre 1871.

Second work: At head of title: Assemblée Nationale 1875.

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 20 Décembre 1875.

Third work: At head of title: Assemblée Nationale 1875.

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance de la commission de permanence du 8 mars 1876.

Fourth work: At head of title: Assemblée Nationale 1875.

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 20 Juillet 1875.

17 FOURIER, CH. (F.M.) Oeuvres complètes. Paris, à la librairie Sociétaire, 1841-1848. With 2 folding tables, 1 double-page table and 2 plates. 6 volumes. xxxvi, 336 pp.; (4), lxxviii, (2), xlii, 243, (1), 107 pp.; xv, (1), 451 pp.; viii, 593, (1) pp.; xii, 603 pp.; (2), xvi, 489 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, red and green morocco title-labels with gilt lettering, raised bands, marbled sides and edges.

€ 1200

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

I: Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales. Troisième édition.

II-V: Théorie de l'unité universelle. Deuxième édition. (Verso half-title reads: La théorie de l'unité universelle a paru primitivement sous le titre de Traité de l'association domestique-agricole, ou attraction industrielle).

VI: Le nouveau monde industriel et sociétaire Troisième édition, 2e tirage. The double-page table is entitled: 'Phalange en grande échelle' and the plates are bound between the pages 122-123 and are entitled 'Plan d'un phalanstère en grande échelle' and 'Plan d'un phalanstère ou palais habité par une Phalange industrielle.' One folding table entitled 'Tableau du Cours du Mouvement Social' is loosely inserted in volume one, the other folding table is to be found in volume 2. - Stamp of Mr. Alphonse Pignollet on all titles and half-titles.

18 FREUDENBERGER, H. The Waldstein woolen mill. Noble entrepreneurship in eighteenth-century Bohemia. Boston, Baker Library, 1963. With 1 map and 20 plates. xi, 68 pp. 4to. Sewn in original printed covers (Publication number 18 of the Kress Library of Business and Economics).

€ 75

Original edition.

The present brochure deals with an eighteenth-century textile works and, of course, primary materials for industrial enterprises of that period is not abundant. Another important feature is that this industry was founded and administered by successive generations of an aristocratic family, and moreover, the enterprise was a progressive one: the family was very successful in introducing the Dutch method of cloth making, a method which was superior to any other in the 18th century, into Bohemia, thus being a typical example of the migration of advanced technology to an under-developed country. The study is based on a collection of engravings depicting the production process in detail, and archival materials which, among others, gives insight into a little-known but important business practice, and one even used today, namely internal contracting.

19 (GOYON DE LA PLOMBANIE, H. DE.) Vues Politiques sur le Commerce, Ouvrage dans lequel on traite particulièrement des Denrées, & où l'on propose de nouveaux moyens pour encourager l'Agriculture & les Arts, & pour augmenter le Commerce général du Royaume. A Amsterdam, Aux depens de la Compagnie, 1759. Title printed in red and black. viii, 296 pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind marbled covers, paper shelf number to spine, uncut.

€ 900

Kress 5781; Goldsmiths 9441; Einaudi 2671; Mattioli 1484; Higgs 1978; INED 2119; Conlon 59:827; Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 86-90.

First edition. The copies catalogued in Kress and Higgs have 535 pages and the title ends after the words 'Commerce général', lacking the addition 'du Royaume'. No priority has been established, either of these editions is very rare.

The author, one of the editors of the *Journal Économique*, philanthropist and utopian socialist, proposes in this work to 'faire entrer tous les moyens de mettre en exécution les projets les plus grands pour le bonheur de la nation': the founding of a state-owned agricultural company for the sale of its products with the purpose of maintaining price stability, the foundation of 'sociétés de crédit', development of the use of machines, etc. The whole of his socialist and utopian ideas is also elaborately dealt with in J.-C. Perrot's work 'Histoire intellectuelle de l'Économie Politique', chapter entitled *Le despotisme de la raison dans l'utopie économique de Goyon de la Plombanie*, pp. 284-304. See also A. Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 329-334. - Occasional faint dampstain, a very good copy.

20 (HAUTERIVE, A.M. BLANC DE LA NAUTTE, D'.) Elémens d'économie politique, suivis de quelques vues sur l'application des principes de cette science aux règles administratives. A Paris, Chez Fantin, 1817. (8), xxi, (3), 384 pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, leather label, gilt lettering, original orange blind wrappers preserved, uncut.

€ 400

Kress B.6941; Goldsmiths 21694; Einaudi 2860; INED 2231; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

' expose avec beaucoup de lucidité les graves inconvénients d'une mauvaise répartition de l'impôt Nous ne connaissons pas d'adversaires plus énergique des lois prohibitives, et son opposition est d'autant plus courageuse que l'auteur appartient à l'administration' (Blanqui).

Alexandre-Maurice Blanc de Lanautte, Comte d'Hauterive, was diplomat and economist, born in Aspres (Hautes-Alpes) on 14 April 1754. He went with Choiseul-Gouffier to Constantinople, spent some years in New York, and returned to France in 1798 and started working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From the 18th Brumaire to the fall of the Empire he was involved in all the major negotiations of the period. - **Copy inscribed by the author on the half-title.**

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

€ 1800

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

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

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

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

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

€ 325

First work: Del Bo, p. 30.

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

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

Second work: Del Bo, p. 13.

- Some unobtrusive spotting.

23 HENRYS, C. Oeuvres de M. Claude Henrys, conseiller du Roy, et son premier Avocat au Baillage & Siège Présidial de Forès. Contenant son recueil d'arrêts, vingt-deux questions posthumes Tirées des Ecrits de l'Auteur trouvés après son décès. Ses plaidoyers et harraques. Avec des observations sur les changements de la jurisprudence, arrivés depuis la mort de l'auteur. Une Conférence de la jurisprudence de tous les Pays du Droit Ecrit du Royaume; Et des Moyens faciles & seurs (sic) pour la rendre certaine & conforme dans tous les Tribunaux. Par M. B.J. Bretonnier, Avocat au Parlement. Cinquième édition, Revuë, corrigée et Augmentée de Sommaires, & d'un grand nombre de Nouvelles observations par le même Auteur; avec des Additions & quelques autres Observations de feu M. Matthieu Terrasson, écuyer, Ancien Avocat au Parlement, à laquelle on a joint un Supplément tiré des Mémoires de feu M*** aussi ancien Avocat au Parlement, & plusieurs Consultations des plus célèbres Avocats, trouvées parmi les Manuscrits de feu M. Bretonnier. A Paris, Chez Michel Brunet, 1738. Printed in 2 columns. 4 volumes. (8), xxx, (40, Table des Questions & Sommaires), 822 pp.; (68), 1009, (1) pp.; (66), 972 pp.; (32), 1033 pp. + 1 leaf (Approbation). Folio. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, some light damage to head and foot of spines, a few corners bumped, some scratching, upper cover of two volumes with a dark spot, one joint split.

€ 900

Camus 1444.

First edition published in 1639.

Celebrated work by Claude Henrys, 1615-1662, whose main purpose was to reform the legislation of the kingdom. 'Les ouvrages de Henrys sont remarquables par le profondeur et la solidité du raisonnement, la méthode dans la discussion, et l'application judicieuse des autorités' (Michaud). Henrys had an enormous reputation and his decisions were regarded as laws. - Good copy despite the small defects to the bindings mentioned.

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

€ 200

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

25 (HOLBACH, P.H.D.TH. D'.) *Système de la nature, ou des loix du monde physique et du monde moral*. Par M. Mirabaud. A Londres, 1780. 2 volumes. (xii), 47, (1), 371, (1) pp.; (4), ii, 464 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments and with red and green labels with gilt lettering, ornamental gilt border on sides, a trifle worn.

€ 800

Vercruysse 1780-A1.

First published in 1770.

Volume one starts with four texts by Voltaire: *Sentiment de Voltaire sur le Système de la Nature* (pp. 1-34), followed by *Sur le Livre des Trois Imposteurs* (pp. 35-38) and followed by *Dialogue de Logomacos et Dondindac sur l'Etre suprême* (pp. 39-42), followed by *Le Pour et le Contre* (pp. 43-47).

This is Holbach's most famous work and expounds a complete theorie of materialism.

Holbach contributed some four hundred articles to the *Encyclopédie* of his lifelong friend and colleague Denis Diderot. Diderot, d'Alembert, Helvetius, Voltaire and others of the *philosophes* met frequently for dinner and philosophical discussion at the Baron's house, which became known as 'the café of Europe' (among foreign visitors were Wilkes, Hume and Sterne).

In the *Système* Holbach rejected the Cartesian mind-body dualism and attempted to explain all phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a desirable alternative. In fact he outlined a whole ethical and political philosophy, which he expanded in his later works.

Holbach may not have been a great original thinker (his important ideas can already be found in predecessors such as Hobbes, Locke and La Mettrie), but by combining various elements in their thought and pressing it to the logical conclusion he reached the most extreme position in eighteenth-century free-thought. In fact, the present book caused a rift in the ranks of the *philosophes*, dividing them between deists and atheists, and even provoked Voltaire to reply in defense of religion.

The pages 401-464 of vol. II contain: *Abrégé du Code de La Nature* and the *Réquisitoire du 18 août 1770* (by Seguier) *qui condamne à être brûlés, différens livres ou brochures* (de d'Holbach). - Pages 7-10 of the main work in volume one loose (A4-A5), never bound in as there are no marks showing these pages were torn out.

26 HOMME, L'. *Journal de la démocratie universelle*. Jersey, London, 1853-1856 (Paris, EDHIS, 1977). 132 nrs and 2 supplements, in 1 volume. Large folio. Imitation leather.

€ 400

Numbers 1-53 (30 novembre 1853-29 novembre 1854); numbers 1-53 (6 decembre 1854-28 decembre 1855); numbers 107-132 (1 mars 1856-28 aout 1856). The two supplements are to be found after number 45 of the first series and is entitled 'Discours de Victor Hugo prononcé le 27 septembre 1854 sur la tombe du Citoyen Felix Bony, proscrit français, mort a Jersey', the second is to be found after number one of the second series and is entitled 'Discours de Louis Kossuth.'

Very well executed reproduction on good paper of the complete text of this famous international journal in a limited edition of 150 copies. The journal was severely prosecuted at the time throughout Europe. The editors were Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat, Pierre Leroux, Ledru-Rollin, Victor Schoelcher for the French, Alexander Herzen for the Russians, Dombrowski, Oborski, Zeno Swietoslowski and Worcel for the Polish, Louis Kossuth and Sandor Teleki for the Hungarians, Mazzini, Mazzolini, Aurelio Saffi for the Italians, W.W. Linton and G. Julian Harney for the English, Geurz for the Germans, and other famous collaborators such as Barbès, Jeanne Deroin, Constantin Pecqueur, etc.

L'Homme was the first international journal and prosecuted in all European countries, it was created at the moment that almost all democratic and socialist journals had disappeared in continental Europe. It is an indispensable source for the revolutionary and socialist movements in the 19th century, linking the 1848 revolution to the birth of the Workers' International in 1864, the revolution of September 1870, and the Commune of Paris.

27 IMPOT, DE L', territorial en nature chez les Romains. A Paris, Chez Froullé, 1787. 43, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering on spine, marbled boards.

€ 150

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

Very rare first edition.

'Je n'entends pas assurer que dans une nation aussi policée & aussi éclairée que la nation française, l'on verroit reparoître tous les abus que l'impôt en nature à produits chez les Romains; j'indique ce qui est arrivé, sans prétendre prévoir ce qui arriveroit' (Préface).

28 JOURNAL des décrets de l'Assemblée Nationale pour les habitans des campagnes, et de correspondance entre les municipalités des villes et des campagnes du royaume. Par M. de St. M ... (Saint-Martin). A Paris, Chez Clousier, 1789-1791. Six volumes covering the period April 1789-March 1791. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, one spine with small damage, somewhat rubbed and shaved.

€ 900

Hatin 132 (quotes after the Deschiens catalogue, without ever having seen a copy); Martin & Walter, *Journaux*, 707; Tourneux, iv, 670 (with extensive and detailed description); Rétat, *Journaux de 1789*, 097.

This set covers the period April 1789-March 1791. The journal was continued up to June 1792. The work is a sort of 'Catéchisme National', a necessary tool for the municipalities and future candidates for the National Assembly in which they can find decrees of previous legislative assemblies, chronology, explanation of intention of the laws, and the journal maintained a correspondance between municipalities.

The first volume contains: The period April 1789- 18 October 1789 in 48, 260 pages; the Journal des Décrets, 11 numbers (18 October - 31 December 1789); Journal de Correspondance, 4 numbers (signatures A-D and F, signature E is to be found in volume 3); Liste des Députés; Table.

Second volume: title-page, table of 7 pages, numbers 1-13 of the year 1790.

Third volume: title-page, table of 14 pages, numbers 14-26 of the year 1790. Signature E of the Journal de Correspondance is to be found between the numbers 20-21.

Fourth volume: title-page, table of 14 pages, numbers 27-39 of the year 1790.

Fifth volume: title-page, table of 12 pages, number 40-52 of the year 1790.

Sixth volume: title-page, 2 leaves entitled 'Feuilles de Correspondance', and in continuous pagination (552 pages) the period January-March 1791 is covered, followed by a table of 16 pages.

Includes critical comments on decrees. - Some titles repaired. Copy from the 'Bibliothèque du Palais' with bookplate.

29 LABITTE, C. De la démocratie chez les prédicateurs de la Ligue. Seconde édition corrigée d'après les manuscrits de l'auteur. Paris, Durand, 1865. (4), 393, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers, slightly damaged.

€ 75

Cabeen ii, 1813.

Fundamental study on the theories of royal power at the end of the sixteenth century. A long historical and critical introduction based on formal, ideological and political considerations is followed by four descriptive chapters which deal with impact of predication on the great political events. Even today of great interest and use. - Some unobtrusive scattered spotting, an uncut and unopened copy.

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

€ 900

Goldsmiths 10270; Einaudi 3307; INED 2794; Higgs 3980; Weulersse, i, 136; not in Kress; Mattioli 1959 (the 4to edition).

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

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

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

€ 400

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

First edition, very rare.

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

32 LEBER, (J.M.) C. Mémoires sur l'appréciation de la fortune privée au moyen age, relativement aux variations des valeurs monétaires et du pouvoir commercial de l'argent. Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1842. (4), 109 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, original blind covers bound in, offprint from: Mémoires présentées par divers savants à l'Académie Royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres, 1.

€ 150

Goldsmiths 32243; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

This 'essay' was long considered as an authority on the subject of prices in France during the middle ages, and comprises sundry tables of prices, official salaries, etc., with the corresponding modern figures (Palgrave, ii, p. 588). - With modern ex-libris.

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

€ 800

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

First edition.

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

34 MABLY, (G. BONNOT DE.) De l'étude de l'histoire, à Monseigneur le Prince de Parme. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. A Mastreicht, chez Cavelier, librairie; et se trouve à Paris, chez Barrois l'aîné, Bailly, 1778. (4), 380 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled edges, a very nice copy.

€ 450

Tchemerzine-Scheler, iv, 252; Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, v, 405; Cioranescu 41183.

First separate publication.

This work 'was a byproduct of Mably's brother's tenure as tutor to the young Prince of Parma after 1758; a princely advice-book written in the early years of the 1760s, Mably's contribution to Condillac's *Cours d'Études* was first published with the set as a whole in 1777. (.....) The principal focus of *De l'Étude de l'histoire*, is a sustained critique of social inequality, accompanied by a serious and approving reflection on the notion of a *communauté des biens*' (J. Kent Wright, *A Classical Republican in Eighteenth-Century France. The political thought of Mably*, pp. 97 ff.) The first section of the book contains a general introduction to historical study and emphasizes the

importance in the education of future rulers. The second part of the book is an analysis of recent political developments in Europe as well as contemporary reforms and revolutions. Discusses also events in Sweden and Poland and argues for the separation of powers, for reform and moderate rule.

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

€ 600

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

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

€ 800

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

'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 posthumous geographic work on the rivers and waterways of France by Jean Papire Masson (1544-1611), celebrated French historian, biographer, literary critic and lawyer. The result of many years of research, the work presents descriptions and all the information that the author was able to discover concerning the principal navigable waterways of France: the Loire, Seine, Rhône, Garonne, etc., with descriptions of the regions and cities. In the printed side-notes are given the vernacular French names of the regions described in the Latin text. - Some very light occasional browning, short tear in outer blank margin of pages 59-60.

37 (MATHON DE LA COUR, CH. J.) Collection de comptes-rendus, pièces authentiques, états et tableaux, concernant les finances de France, depuis 1758 jusqu'en 1787. A Lausanne, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Cuchet & Gattey, 1788. With tables in the text. - (*Bound with:*) SABATIER, (J.J.) Adresse à l'Assemblée nationale, sur la Dépense de l'Etat, les impôts, la construction des routes, le commerce des grains, la mendicité, & les secours à accorder aux cultivateurs; la conservation des biens des pupilles, des mineurs; l'administration de la justice; les gabelles, &c. A Paris, Chez Prault, 1790. - (*Bound with:*) BREMOND, J.B. Premières observations au peuple françois, sur la quadruple aristocratie qui existe depuis deuz siècles, sous le nom de haut Clergé, de possédants fiefs, de Magistrats, & du haut Tiers; & vues générales sur la constitution & la félicité publique. A Versailles, Chez Blaizot, 1789. With engraved frontispiece. - (*Bound with:*) BREMOND, J.B. Secondes observations au peuple françois. Compte rendu à la Nation, de la somme de sa contribution, du produit net de sa recette & de sa dépense. Dénonciation du travail en finance, & restauration de la chose publique, par la seule réforme des abus de l'impôt, de sa répartition & du recouvrement. Suite des vues générales sur la constitution & sur la félicité publique. No place, 1789. Together 4 volumes bound in 1. xii, 231, (1) pp.; vi, 191, (1) pp.; 96 pp.; 184 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, corners, green paper covered boards, corners somewhat bumped, marbled edges.

€ 500

First work: Kress B.1446; Goldsmiths 13646; Einaudi 1179; Stourm 27: 'Ouvrage indispensable à posséder.'

First edition.

Highly important financial reports, which certainly would have remained unknown, if it was not for the unflagging courage of Mathon de la Cour. Contains reports by Boullogne (1758), De Silhouette (1759), Terray (1770, 1772, 1773 & 1774), Turgot (1775), Cluny (1776), Necker (1781) etc.

Second work: Martin & Walter 30495; INED 4016; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi. Devoted mainly to the question of tax reforms. Lacks half-title.

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

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

38 MAZZINI, J. Le Pape au dix-neuvième siècle. Paris, Au bureau du Nouveau Monde, 1850. 71, (1 blank) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 100

Original edition.

Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), Italian patriot and political and social thinker. In his birthplace, Genoa, in France, where he organized Young Italy in 1832, in Switzerland from 1834 to 1836 and in England, where he lived except for brief intervals from 1837, Mazzini wrote and worked for forty years on behalf of Italian political unification, to be accomplished by revolution and the creation of a republic based on universal suffrage. By summoning the lower classes to the struggle for the achievement of national unity, he sought to evoke the full force of the Italian nation,

emancipating the patriotic movement from dependence on princes or privileged groups and on foreign intervention. At the same time Mazzini preached a new religious revelation. Influenced by the French romantics and by the Saint-Simonians, he reacted against the rationalistic and individualistic elements in eighteenth century thought: but from Rousseau he absorbed the principles of democracy and from Condorcet the doctrine of indefinite progress of mankind, while inheriting from the Italian patriots the aspiration toward Italian political unity.

The present work was written in the turbulent days after the flight of Pope Pius IX from Rome after a popular revolt: Pius IX had started as a reforming pope but the events in Europe and in Italy forced him to leave Rome and the Pope went into exile in the Kingdom of Naples. After his return he had abandoned all reforming aspirations and his policy from then on was conservative and opposed to all reform.

39 (MORELLY.) 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. Titles printed in red and black, with engraved frontispiece, and title-vignettes. 2 volumes. (2), xxxvii, (1), 216 pp.; (2), 307, (1, corrections) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt with raised bands, corners, labels and gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed, small defect to upper cover of volume one.

€ 1800

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

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

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

40 NEYMARCK, A. Colbert et son temps. Paris, E. Dentu, 1877. 2 volumes. (4), 474 pp.; (4), 514 pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, corners, raised bands, marbled boards.

€ 200

Not in Einaudi.
Standard work.

41 NOEL, O. Histoire du commerce du monde depuis les temps les plus reculés. Paris, 1891-1906. With numerous plates and maps (many folding). 3 volumes. (6), xxvii, (1), 332, (4) pp.; (4), 446, (2) pp.; (4), 684, (4) pp. Large 8vo. Modern cloth, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 300

Not in Einaudi.
First edition.

Standard work. Deals with: Temps anciens. - Moyen Age. - Depuis les découvertes maritimes du 15e siècle jusqu'au la Révolution de 1789. - Depuis la Révolution Française jusqu'à la guerre franco-allemande 1870-1871.

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

€ 375

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

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

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

43 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.

€ 900

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 succes 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 Roschers 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.

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

€ 300

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

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

45 PELLETAN, E. *Histoire des trois journées de Février 1848*. Paris, Louis Colas, 1848. (6), 184 pp. 8vo. Modern half hard-grained morocco, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering, marbled boards, original covers preserved, top edge gilt.

€ 125

Stammhammer, i, p. 171 (3); not in Dolléans & Crozier.

First edition of this work dealing with the February revolution of 1848 in France, one of a wave of revolutions in Europe.

Pierre Clément Eugene Pelletan (1813-1884). Studies law at the Collège Royal in Poitiers, moves to Paris to continue his studies but is more interested in philosophy, economics and history and

studies these at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne. He sympathizes with the saint-simonian doctrines, and travels during one year through the north of France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. He makes his appearance in journalism in 1836 (*la Nouvelle Minerve* and *la France Littéraire*). During the revolution of 1848 follows Lamartine into the Hotel de Ville but refuses to be employed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He writes for a large number of journals and remains active in politics until the end of his life.

46 (PLUMARD DE DANGEUL, L.J.) *Remarques sur les avantages et les desavantages de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne, Par Rapport au Commerce & aux autres Sources de la Puissance des États. Traduction de l'Anglois du Chevalier John Nickolis. Seconde édition. A Leyde, 1754. Title printed in red and black. vi, (8), 408 pp. 12mo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt fillets on sides, spine richly gilt with gilt stamped ornaments and gilt lettering, all edges gilt, some very, very light wear, one scratch to front cover, corners lightly bumped, a beautiful copy.*

€ 800

Kress 5381; Goldsmiths 8916; Higgs 742; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 123; Weulersse, i, p. xix; INED 3607; not in Einaudi (other editions); not in Menger.

Second edition. In all, four editions were published in 1754.

The work was being published as a translation but was actually written by Louis-Joseph Plumart (or Plumard) de Dangeul who used the pseudonym of John Nickolis. 'd'Argenson admire beaucoup cet ouvrage, qu'il place même audessus de *l'Esprit des Lois* de Montesquieu.' (Stourm, p. 98). 'Documentation particulièrement riche, accompagnée d'observations personnelles sur la population, les classes sociales, le commerce, l'économie.' (INED) 'Mid-eighteenth-century populationism is best represented in the works of Plumard de Dangeul, Goyon de la Plambaine and Jaubert. Dangeul was concerned primarily to combat celibacy, the principal check (in his opinion) to population growth; for he looked upon such growth as a 'certain sign' of the 'health of the body politic', as a stimulator of agriculture and manufactures, and as a partial source of relief to the taxpayers (the cost of government being relatively fixed).' 'The forces unfavorable to population growth operated more powerfully in some social classes than in others. Both the marriage rate and fertility within marriage were lower in the military class than in any other group; they increased in the following order: magistrates, financiers, merchants, artisans, comfortable laborers, and uncomfortable laborers. In general, Dangeul concluded, the French social system valued least and burdened most heavily the more useful classes, and thereby checked their increase and that of the population as a whole' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 82-86). - **With a handwritten ex-dono by the author on second blank leaf, binding by Derome (?)**.

47 POUSSIELGUE, J.-B.-E. *Des Finances de la France en 1817. Des réparations de la Contribution Foncière, et du Cadastre. A Paris, Chez Testu et Cie., Delaunay, Pélicier, 1817. vii, 240 pp. + errata leaf. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled paper somewhat shaved.*

€ 300

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 425.

First edition.

The author (1764-1845) held several posts in finances before the revolution, had a short career in diplomacy, occupied the post of administrator in the Egyptian army and remained in charge of

the administration after Bonaparte had left Egypte, leaving his army in the hands of Kleber, and was finally employed at the cadastre.

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

€ 150

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

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

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

A series of articles initiated by the revolutionary developments in France from April to December 1848. The articles relating to Proudhon's favourite project for a 'Banque du Peuple' were published in another volume entitled 'Resume de la question sociale. Banque d'echange'. In the present volume Proudhon deals with a wide range of other subjects and argues incessantly for his principles of free association and reciprocity, in opposition to both the 'Malthusians' and laissez-faire liberals like Adolphe Thiers and the state-socialists like Louis Blanc. - Somewhat browned throughout.

49 (RAUP DE BAPTESTIN DE MOULIERES, A.J.) *Mémoire sur un moyen facile et infaillible de fair renaître le patriotisme en France, dans toutes les classes des citoyens, comme dans les deux sexes; et d'assurer le remboursement des dettes de l'Etat, sans nouveaux impôts, sans emprunt, et sans faire éprouver aucune réduction; Présenté au Roi, Par M.R.D.B. A Amsterdam et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desenne, Gattey, Bailly, et ches les autres libraires qui vendent les Nouveautés, 1789.* (2), viii, 103, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Martin & Walter 28790; Tourneux, i, 912; Kress B.1705; INED 3739; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

'Établir une Caisse patriotique (où seraient versées les sommes librement accordées par les bons patriotes, afin d'y être successivement et invariablement employées au remboursement des dettes de l'État), et instituer un Ordre du Mérite patriotique, qui serait attribué à tout citoyen ayant offert ses dons à cette Caisse' (INED).

The author was royal censor before the revolution and later civil servant at the Ministry of Interior and member of several learned societies.

50 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.

€ 1800

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.

51 RECUEIL des actions héroïques et civiques des républicains français. Paris, Impr. de la Société des jeunes Français, (1794). 5 numbers in 1 volume. 24 pp.; 28 pp.; 26, (2) pp.; 27 pp.; 28, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 500

Hatin 248; Tourneux 17249; not in Martin & Walter.

All published, very rare.

The editor was L. Bourdon de La Croisière.

The first number was published as *Annales du civisme et de la vertu*. The first four numbers were presented to the Convention by Léonard Bourdon, the last number by A.C. Thibaudeau and deals with the Rhine and Moselle army.

Very rare publication glorifying patriotism by way of examples and which was destined for the municipalities, the army, the popular societies, the schools, etc.

'Un décret de la Convention du 10 nivôse an II ordonna que ce recueil serait envoyés en placards aux municipalités, aux armées, aux sociétés populaires, aux écoles, etc. Un arrêté du Comité de Salut Public (28 pluviôse an II) prescrivit le tirage à 150.000 exemplaires de chaque numéro et autorisa les administrateurs de chaque département à les faire réimprimer selon les besoins de leurs administrés' (Tourneux). - Very rare in this complete state. The nrs. 2-5 are dated 'an II'. All numbers are done by the same printer.

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

€ 750

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

First edition.

Ludovico Ricci (1742-1799) was born near Modena. He held different posts chiefly connected with charity organisations and taxation. The above work is a valuable monograph, full of historic and scientific statistics. The economic problem of the administration of charity forced itself on governments and Ricci studied the problem for Modena. His study far surpasses the limits of a monograph relating solely to a small state. He treats the problem of the reform of the charity institutions from a rational and systematic point of view. He shows the economic disadvantages of an improved system of public charity, that it tends to the increase of beggary and of the numbers of the poor. Those poor only who are unable to work should be relieved, those who are able to work should be helped solely by work being procured for them. Ricci's views on population are theoretically interesting: he has been called a precursor of Malthus, but, though he touches on the population question, he regards it from a different point of view from Malthus, and more closely approaches modern scientific conclusions (Palgrave, iii, pp. 309-310). 'Remarkable for being one of the first works published in Italy, in which the utility of such institutions was called in question' (McCulloch). - Somewhat spotted.

53 SAY, J.B. De l'Angleterre et des Anglois. Troisième édition, revue et augmentée. Paris, Arthus Bertrand; Londres, Bertoud et Wheatley, 1816. (4), 63 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 150

Teilhac, p. 376; Kress 6796; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

Say was sent to England after the fall of the Napoleonic empire to examine the economic state there. He met many leading economists among which Bentham and Ricardo.

54 SMITH, A. Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations. Traduction du comte Germain Garnier, entièrement revue et corrigée et précédé d'une notice biographique par M. Blanqui, avec les commentaires de Buchanan, G. Garnier, MacCulloch, Malthus, J. Mill, Ricardo, Sismondi; augmenté de notes inédites de Jean-Baptiste Say, et d'éclaircissements historiques par M. Blanqui. Paris, Guillaumin, 1843. With portrait. 2 volumes. lxxix, (1), 520 pp.; (4), 714 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, corners, marbled edges, gilt decorated and lettered spines, somewhat rubbed, front joints starting to split, small damage to head of spine of volume 1, gilt stamped name at foot of spines: Léopold Orban.

€ 500

Vanderblue, p. 25; Kress C.6167; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 5342.

Garnier published a translation of Smith's work already in 1802, which was recognised as technically the best available. The present volumes are based on that translation to which have been added unpublished notes by Say and selective notes from earlier editions, the whole supervised by A. Blanqui. - Slightly browned and paperspotted.

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

€ 900

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

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

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

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

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

56 TARGET, (G.J.B.) Les Etats-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Suite de l'Écrit intitulé: Les Etats-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Ile Suite de l'Écrit intitulé: Les Etats-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. (Drop-head title.) No place, (1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Projet de déclaration des droits de l'homme en société. (Drop-head title). (Versailles, 1789). - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité de constitution. (Drop-head title). Paris, Baudouin, 1789. - (*Bound with:*) TARGET, (G.J.B.) Rapport fait au nom du Comité de constitution à la séance du 31 mars 1790. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, (1790). 6 volumes in 1. 75 pp.; 41 pp.; 62 pp.; 7 pp.; 8 pp.; 16 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 500

Martin & Walter 32253, 32259, 32260, 32263, 32264, 32265.

All first or only editions.

Guy-Jean-Baptiste Target (1733-1806), lawyer and juriconsult. Was received as *avocat* before the Parlement of Paris in 1752, and over the next thirty-five years earned a reputation as the foremost legal expert at the Parisian bar. Target was one of the prime movers in the Revolutionary national patriot party in 1788-1789. He contributed notably to the Constituent Assembly's legal, constitutional and administrative reforms. With the institution of the new judiciary in Revolutionary France, Target entered the magistracy, becoming judge and later president of one of the capital's civil tribunals. He helped prepare the Civil and Criminal Codes under Napoleon. Target's lifelong stature in legal affairs was reflected in his election to the Académie Française in 1785 and his later appointment to the Institut national (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, ii, 936).

57 (THORILLON, A.J.) Idées sur les impôts publics, qui peuvent à la fois soulager les peuples de plus de la moitié, & les nobles & privilégiés de plus du quart de ce qu'ils paient, & enrichir l'État de 300 millions & plus, de revenu annuel. Par Tho Minau de la Mistringue. A la Hutte du Parc, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Belin, août 1787. (4), 113, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine richly gilt, gilt triple fillets on sides, all edges gilt, slightly damaged at front joint.

€ 900

Kress B.1344; Goldsmiths 13476; Stourm, p. 146; Conlon 87:2784; not in Einaudi; INED 4321; not in Martin & Walter.

First edition & very rare.

Criticizes Necker and develops ideas for improving tax revenues without increasing the burden on the individual: one of the crucial problems of pre-revolutionary France. According to the note in INED the work is practically 'introuvable'. The author was 'Ancien procureur au Châtelet, et administrateur de la municipalité de Paris, et juge de paix à la section des Gobelins' (Coquelin & Guillaumin). - A very nice large paper copy.

58 (VOLTAIRE, FRANÇOIS-MARIE AROUET DE.) Candide, ou l'Optimisme, Traduit de l'Allemand de Mr. le Docteur Ralph. No place, no publisher, 1759. Title entirely printed in red, woodcut title vignette representing a landscape. 301, [1] pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, blue marbled endpapers and fly leaves.

€ 1500

Not in Bengesco; Th. Besterman, *Some Eighteenth-century Voltaire editions unknown to Bengesco* (in: "Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century", 1973), 244; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 204; *En Français dans le Texte*, 160.

One of many editions published in the year of first publication, but a scarce edition: unknown to Bengesco, where the various 299 page editions are listed.

This famous satire on religious and philosophical (Leibnitz) optimism is Voltaire's best-known work, his undisputed masterpiece, a witty and devastating attack on philosophical and religious optimism, a book that had no equal with its trenchant ironies and tragicomic tone, where a cruel world (with occasional flashes of goodwill) is laid bare, in an attempt to undermine the optimism of Leibniz and Pope. The book is generally regarded as his most masterful composition, and one of the most famous works of the French Enlightenment, and a widely read classic of world literature even today. - Name of Voltaire handwritten in outer lower blank portion of title page, a very nice copy printed on good quality paper and with good margins.

Bound after the Voltaire: (Thorel de Campigneulles, Ch.C.F. de.) *Candide, ou l'Optimisme*, Traduit de l'Allemand de Mr. le Docteur Ralph. Seconde Partie. No place, no publisher, 1761. [4], 98, [2] pp. Margins cut short, a fictitious sequence to Voltaire's masterpiece.

59 WALRAS - CORRESPONDENCE of Léon Walras and related papers. Edited by William Jaffé. Amsterdam, 1965. With 3 frontispieces. 3 volumes. xliii, 799 pp.; xxvii, 763 pp.; xxiii, 538 pp. 8vo. Cloth.

€ 200

Correspondence from 1857 upto 1909 with contemporary economists such as Cournot, Jevons, Menger, Gide, Leon Say, Böhm-Bawerk, Marshall & Pareto, etc. Indexes in the 3rd volume.

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

€ 225

Conlon 87:2868.

First French edition.

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

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