

1 (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.

€ 600

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.

2 (BAYLE, P.) Recueil de quelques pieces curieuses concernant la Philosophie de Monsieur Descartes. A Amsterdam, Chez Henry Desbordes, 1684. With printer's mark on title. (22), 333, (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, gilt spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering

€ 850

Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, p. 348; Sauvy, *Livres Saisies à Paris entre 1678 et 1701*, 213; Conlon, *Prélude*, 1809.

The very rare and first edition of three of Pierre Bayle's texts.

The 8 pieces in this *Recueil* were all selected by Bayle and three are from his own hand: The *Avis au Lecteur*, (pp. 3-22); the *Dissertatio in qua vindicantur A Peripateticorum exceptionibus rationes quibus aliqui Cartesiani probarunt essentiam corporis sitam esse in extensione* (pp. 138-218), and the *Theses Philosophicae* (pp. 219-265).

When Bayle arrived in Rotterdam on October 30, 1681, the *Dissertation sur l'Essence des Corps* was one of the texts he had taken with him in manuscript, written in his last years at the Academy of Sedan. When he got in contact again with the Amsterdam publisher Henry Desbordes (formerly of Saumur) he got the opportunity to publish this text (March 1684), and to get involved for the first time in editorial, journalistic work in which he would make name with his *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* (started autumn 1684). In the *Dissertation* Bayle tries to defend the central tenet of Cartesianism that the essence of matter consists of extension. Also Bayle's affirmation and great estimation for Malebranche comes to an expression here for the first time (notably for his *Recherche de la Vérité*) and is defended against attacks of Père Le Valois. Malebranche's philosophy and necessary elaboration of Descartes' concepts on the possible interaction between body and soul had formative influence on Bayle's own later ideas in the pivotal questions concerning the real presence of God in the world and God's relation to 'matter'.

The pages (267)- 333 of this *Recueil de quelques pièces* contain LANION, L'Abbé. *Méditations sur la métaphysique* par Guillaume Wander. Louxte la copie imprimée à Cologne, Pierre Marteau, 1684, with a separate title-page for the work. The first edition of Lanion's work appeared anonymously in 1678 (see Sauvy). All these pieces have been selected, collected and prefaced by Pierre Bayle (see again Sauvy). Handwritten name in blank portion of the title-page.

3 (BOECKHOUT, J.J. VAN.) *La Réunion de la Belgique à la Hollande serait-elle avantageuse ou désavantageuse à la Belgique ?* Par A. B. C. A Bruxelles, De l'Imprimerie de Weissenbrugh, Place de la Cour, no date (1814). - (*Bound with:*) WAMEL, E.J. VAN. *La Vérité vengée ou Réfutation d'une brochure intitulée La Réunion de la Belgique à la Hollande serait-elle avantageuse ou désavantageuse à la Belgique ?* Par A. B. C.; Par M.r E.-J. van Wamel. A Anvers, Chez L.P. Delacroix, 1814. Two works in one. (2), 83, (1) pp.; (4), 94 pp. 12mo. Modern marbled boards, paper label to spine, all edges gilt.

€ 350

Knuttel 23720 (for the first work.)

Knuttel dates the first work 1814: there exists a Dutch translation of the first work published in Utrecht in 1814. Both works discuss the possible reunion of the Southern Netherlands with the United Provinces: the French had been defeated and the question now became whether or not to reconstruct the former Low Countries.

These two works are rather uncommon: the first is an ardent plea for the reunion of Belgium and the Netherlands, which provoked a good number of refutations and a lively polemic: the second work is an example of both.

The Eighty Years War had divided the Low Countries into a Northern part, the United Provinces, and a southern part, the Southern Netherlands. The Southern Netherlands were ruled by the Spanish Habsburgs, then by the Austrian Habsburgs, and were conquered by the French revolutionary armies in 1794 to become part of Revolutionary France. In 1814, the secret Treaty of Chaumont stipulated that Holland should receive the additional territory of Belgium and this was confirmed by article 6 of the Treaty of Paris. The Battle of Waterloo secured the final deliverance of Belgium which became part of the buffer state created by the Great Powers to thwart French imperialism: the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Belgian Revolution of 1830 led to the

separation of the Southern Provinces from the Netherlands and to the establishment of a Catholic and bourgeois, officially French-speaking and neutral, independent Belgium.

4 BOULAINVILLIERS, (H.) DE. Histoire des Anciens Parlements de France, ou Etats Generaux du Royaume, Dans laquelle on marque la qualité de ceux qui les composoient, la forme de leurs délibérations, l'étenduë de leur pouvoir, les jugemens les plus celebres qu'ils ont rendus, la caractere des Princes qui les ont convoquez &c. depuis Charle-Magne jusqu'à Louis XI. Avec l'Histoire de la France Depuis le Commencement de la Monarchie jusqu'à Charles VIII; accompagnez de reflexions politiques sur les Changemens arrivez dans le Gouvernement &c. A quoi l'on a joint des Memoires presentez au Duc d'Orleans, Regent de France, concernant les Affaires de ce Royaume. Par le Comte de Boulainvilliers. A Londres, Chez Jean Brindley, Libraire de S.A.R. Monseigneur le Prince de Galles, dans New Bond-street, 1737. Title printed in red and black. (4), 572 (misnumbered 590), (6) pp. Folio. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, front joint at top split, loss of calf to foot of spine, some scratches and spots.

€ 900

Bourgeois & Andre, 6257; Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 1058; Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Conlon.

This is in actual fact the third volume of the "Etat de la France" with a new title. Contains the "Lettres sur les Anciens Parlements de France" (pp. 1-189); "Abrege Chronologique de l'Histoire de France" (pp. 190-501); "Memoires presentés A Mgr. Le Duc d'Orleans, Regent de France pendant la Minorité de Louis XV" (pp. 502-590). The "Table des Matieres" is numbered (25)-29, last page (verso of 29) contains a publishers list: "Books Printed for and Sold by John Brindley, at the King's-Arms in New Bond-street, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The title is followed by an "Avertissement" and an "Avis au Libraire" This "Avis" states that the present volume was hitherto offered for sale with the two volumes of the "Etat de la France" but that demand for this (the present) volume alone has made him decide to publish it separately. This volume has been described as "It is a remarkable work: 'un ouvrage remarquable pour l'époque; l'auteur connaît les sources les plus importantes, les documents essentiels, et les interprète avec une grande intelligence" by Henri See in his *Les Idées Politiques en France au XVIIe siècle*, (p. 271 ff.) Boulainvilliers sets out to prove that there is no tradition in which the king makes important decisions without consulting the nation: there have always been 'assemblées, origine des Etats Généraux, qui ont persisté pendant de longs siècles', thus condemning absolutism and trying to prove that France is not a seignorial monarchy. The English folio editions are to be preferred, while hardly flawless, because they present Boulainvilliers' *Mémoires historiques* and *Lettres sur les Parlements* in their entirety and in the states in which he wrote them (Harold E. Ellis, *Boulainvilliers and the French Monarchy*, p. 249).

Henri de Boulainvilliers (1658-1722) was a philosopher and historian. He was an eclectic philosopher, a historian, an astrologer with scientific pretensions, and a freethinker in religion. The coherence of his works lay in a dramatic effort to reconcile the principles and culture of the nobility with the social, political and cultural tendencies of the modern world. In his early years, his encounter with Baruch de Spinoza's *Ethics* was decisive. After translating that text into French, he wrote an *Essai de Métaphysique* that was intended to lift the burden of "mathematical dryness" from Spinoza's thought. Boulainvilliers was one of the aristocratic fathers of the Enlightenment. The philosophes read Spinoza through the intermediary of the *Essai de Métaphysique* Voltaire used Boulainvillier's name to symbolize free thought in his *Diner du*

Comte de Boulainvilliers. His historical studies influenced Montesquieu and were debated throughout the century (see: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. i, pp. 168-9).

5 (BRANCAS DE) LAURAGUAIS, L.L.F. *Memoire sur la Compagnie des Indes, Dans lequel on établit les droits & les interêts des Actionnaires. En Reponse Aux compilations de M. l'Abbé Morellet. Par M. le Comte de Lauraguais. Premiere Partie [-Deuxieme, Troisieme Partie.]* No place, 1770. Three parts in one volume, continuously paginated (8), xxvi, 80, (misnumbered 78) pp., half title, title-page second part, 79-213, (1 blank) pp., half-title, title-page third part, 215-323, (1, blank) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, joints a bit rubbed, some loss to front lower joint, corners and extremities a bit rubbed and worn.

€ 1250

Conlon 70:665; INED 766; Goldsmiths 10651; Higgs 4992; JFBL L127; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; not in Kress.

Very rare first edition, and not to be confused with another, and different, memoir published one year earlier, also entitled *Mémoire sur la Compagnie des Indes*, of 82 pp. This latter work appears in Sabin, Echeverria & Wilkie, and in Polak, but the present work is absent in all these bibliographies.

This work deals with Morellet's actions and texts concerning the Compagnie des Indes, particularly his *Mémoire sur la situation actuelle de la Compagnie des Indes*, and on which Lauraguais held quite different views, with the system of John Law, a historical survey and notes concerning the bank, royal edicts concerning the Compagnie des Indes, discusses the rights of the shareholders ("actionnaires") and discusses the nature and effect of exclusive rights.

From the dedication it becomes clear that this work was printed and published without the consent of Brancas de Lauraguais, and it was never reprinted.

Louis-Léon-Félicité de Brancas, comte de Lauraguais (1733-1824) abandoned a military career for a career in literature. He sold his library, one of the best of his days, to pay the expenses of his scientific pursuits. He was the author of numerous pamphlets which often brought him imprisonment. Voltaire dedicated his *l'Écossaise* to him. He was exiled in 1768, and went to live in England, a country he had admired all his life and where he established important relations, with Shelburne (with whom, ironically, Morellet corresponded) and the circle around Arthur Lee, and then returned to France where he stayed all through the revolution. He used his fortune to engage in a business career with Saint-Simon, the future socialist. He was protected by Barras and befriended with Mme de Staël and Benjamin Constant.

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

€ 1600

Feltrinelli, 99.

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

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

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

7 CHILD, J. Traités sur le commerce et sur les avantages qui résultent de la réduction de l'intérêt de l'argent; avec un petit traité contre l'usure par Thomas Culpeper. Traduits de l'Anglois (by Vincent de Gournay & G.M. Butel-Dumont). A Amsterdam et A Berlin, Chez J. Neaulme, et se vend à Paris, chez Guérin & Delatour, 1754. xii, 483, 1 pp. 12mo. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, red edges, two corners lightly bumped, with small loss at head and foot of spine, a bit rubbed.

€ 1100

Kress 5335; Goldsmiths 8910; Einaudi 1083; Higgs 746; Mattioli 667; Weulersse i, p. xix; Conlon 54:554.

First French edition.

In late 17th-century England the most important controversial issue of current policy to emerge which raised fundamental theoretical questions, was that of the regulation of the rate of interest. This problem had been intermittently under discussion at least since the debates of the 1620s, when Sir Thomas Culpeper had published a *Tract against Usury*. This tract was published again in 1688 as an appendix to another powerful pamphlet on the subject, Child's *Brief Observations concerning Trade and Interest of Money*. Child started with what was a frequent concern of the time, namely "the prodigious increase of the Netherlands in their domestic and foreign trade, riches, and multitude of shipping Child proceeded to give 15 reasons for the economic success of the Dutch, which included "their parsimonious and thrifty living"; the education of their children; their employment of the poor; religious toleration, which attracted industrious immigrants, notably Jews, and finally "the lowness of interest of money" in Holland. Child saw in the "lowness of interest of money" the *Causa Causans* of all the other causes of the riches of the Dutch and consequently argued for a low interest in England. Child is considered an unsystematic writer and comparable in intellectual style and standards with Thomas Mun. But he gave pointed, if brief, expression to some important emerging ideas. Moreover, with the frequent reprinting of Child's work, he became the most widely read of seventeenth-century English economic writers. The influence and stimulus of his work continued into the second half of the eighteenth century, not only in England, but also in France when his work and the pamphlet by Culpeper were translated by Vincent Gournay.

This translation, made upon request of Trudaine, was done by Gournay and Butel-Dumont. Gournay used it as further evidence in support of his own ideas and theories of Physiocratic vein. The aim was to introduce free trade in France and the Dutch and English were taken as examples, although he saw the need for some protectionist measures in order to protect domestic

enterprise. Vincent de Gournay's ideas were close to those of the Physiocrats but not similar: De Gournay placed more emphasis on industry and commerce. He was instrumental in introducing English economic literature into France and he popularized the reading of Cantillon, and had more or less influence upon the publications of Dangeul, Forbonnais, Herbert, Clicquot-Blervache and Morellet and was one of the first to awaken Turgot's interest in economics. Although he founded no school he became the center of a group which devoted itself to the dissemination of new economic ideas throughout the kingdom. According to the testimony of his collaborators his favorite maxim was *laissez faire, laissez passer*. Although he did not put so much emphasis on agriculture as the Physiocrats after him, he was certainly not underestimating the importance of agriculture: in fact, he took an active part in the eighteenth century agricultural movement and was responsible, in 1757, for the establishment in Rennes of one of the first French societies for the propagation of scientific agricultural methods (See G. Weulersse in ESS, volume vii, p. 7). The work also deals with the English American colonies and the effects its trade and commerce have on England and its wealth.

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

€ 600

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

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

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

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

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

€ 175

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

First edition.

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

10 GALARDI, (F.) DE. *Sejour de Londres ou solitude de cour, Avec des reflexions Politiques sur l'Angleterre & l'Espagne, avec leurs interests, demesles, fautes de quelques Princes, maux et remedes de la Monarchie.* Par le Sieur de Galardi. A Cologne, Chez Jacques Fontaine, 1671. Sphere on title. (12), 184 pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, rear cover with a spot.

€ 650

Willems, *Annexes*, 2064; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, G-84; Brunet v, col. 1752.

First edition. Originally issued as "Traitté politique sur les affaires de la monarchie d'Espagne, avec la conduite de ses rois", a title which was considered to bold so that the remaining copies were issued with the current title, see Willems. Willems also states this work to be printed by Foppens in Brussels.

Ferdinand de Galardi was a Spanish diplomat and was active at the French and English courts, where he spent most of his adult life. The current work deals with England, the court, its government, politics, with France and Scotland, and the colonial affairs (Indies and Japan). The author wrote a number of other books on English, Spanish and Portugese politics and on diplomacy and belongs to the theorists of diplomacy. He was also the one who claimed that Spanish diplomats were inferior to their French counterparts because their recruitment depended more on high birth and wealth than on merit and experience. - Old handwritten ownership entry in blank portion of title.

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

€ 150

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

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

12 HOBBS, TH. *Leviathan: of van de Stoffe, Gedaente, ende Magt van de Kerckelijcke ende Wereltlycke Regeeringe*. Beschreven door Thomas Hobbes van Malmesbury. Tot Amsterdam, By Jacobus Wagenaar, Boeck-verkooper, op de hoeck van de Mol-steegh, in Des-Cartes, Anno 1667 (1672). With portrait of the author, the fine engraved title page and the folding table. (16), 744, (64) pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, manuscript title on spine, a very good copy.

€ 2250

Macdonald & Hargreaves 47a; Knuttel, *Verboden Boeken*, 185; PMM 138 (for the first edition).

The very rare reprint of the 1667 edition: this copy carries the title-page with the date 1667, but the engraved title is dated 1672 and the first line under the portrait of Hobbes is different from the first line under the portrait in the 1667 edition. Collation and content are identical, either edition is very rare.

The political events in England in the latter part of the first half of the century provided a fitting prelude to the publication of *Leviathan*. Charles I was executed in 1649 and, until 1653, when Cromwell was made Protector, there was constant discussion and experimentation to find an appropriate form of government. *Leviathan*, published in 1651, was therefore very topical. It came out strongly in favor of absolute and undivided sovereignty, without the usual arguments from divine right. Indeed, Hobbes conceded popular representation but, by an ingenious twisting of the social contract theory, showed that it logically implied the acceptance of undivided sovereignty. 'Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury is a unique figure in the history of English political thought. His defense of absolutism, unpopular from the day it was published to the present, is based on expediency. The individual (except to save his life) should always submit to the State, because any government is better than the anarchy of the natural state. Though his ideas have never appealed to proponents of the individual rights of man or to the modern totalitarians with their mystical vision of Volk, the fundamental nature of Hobbes's speculation has stimulated philosophers from Spinoza to John Stuart Mill' (PMM exhibition catalogue, 272). The book was forbidden in the Netherlands and condemned on 19 July 1674. The translation of the most horrible book of those days in the Netherlands is due to Abraham van Berkel, a friend of Spinoza. - Binding slightly loosening, leaf Z2 with a small hole causing loss of a few letters.

13 HOOGSTRENTEN, J. VAN. *Staat- en zedekundige zinneprenten, of leerzame fabelen; die van den Heere La Court speelswyze gevolgt door J. van Hoogstraten*. Te Rotterdam, By Arnold Willis, Boekverkooper over den Rystuin, 1731. Engraved frontispiece and 100 egravings by J. Gole. (52), 310, (4) pp. 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, a bit worn and rubbed.

€ 750

Landwehr 230 & 310; Wildenberg, p. 51.

First edition of this work, with laudatory poems by a.o. P. Langendijk, K. van Koevorden and N. Versteeg. The engraved frontispiece ("*Sinryke Fabulen*") and the 100 engravings are all copied from Pieter de la Court's *Sinryke Fabulen* (1685), which was published shortly after the death of De la Court. De la Court's *Sinryke Fabulen* was an important although often somewhat neglected work by de la Court. The present work by Van Hoogstraten is a free and playful adaptation of the original and put on rhym. These fables are all illustrated with an emblematic engraving by Jacob Gole (1660-1737).

Jan van Hoogstraten (1662-1736) was a Dutch author, bookseller and poet. He moved to Gouda around 1697 where he earned a living as author of laudatory poems and as a tax official. He was greatly admired by many in his days and sometimes even compared to Vondel: posterity has judged otherwise and he is today seen as a minor poet. - A nice copy with good and strong impressions of the plates and with ample margins.

14 HUYGENS, C. Koren-bloemen. Nederlandsche gedichten Tweede druk, Vermeerdert tot xxvii Boecken. t' Amstelredam, By Johannes van Ravesteyn, 1672. With engraved frontispiece by Romeijn de Hooghe, full page portrait by Blotelingh, large folding plate of the estate Hofwyck with a bird's eye view, a plan of the garden and 4 other views, a large folding view on the famous Zeestraat leading from The Hague to Scheveningen. Two volumes in one. (32), 732 pp.; (2), 574 pp. 4to. Contemporary blind stamped vellum with floral ornament in the centre on both sides and line borders with floral ornaments in the corners, spine with raised bands

€ 1500

Second and enlarged edition (expanded from 19 tot 27 books) of Constantijn Huygens his poetical works, first published in The Hague in 1658.

Constantijn Huygens (4 September 1596 - 28 March 1687), was a Dutch Golden Age diplomat, scholar, architect, poet and composer. As a poet he ranks among the very best the Dutch Golden Age has produced. He was secretary to two Princes of Orange: Frederick Henry and William II, and the father of the scientist Christiaan Huygens. He is often considered a member of what is known as the Muiderkring, a group of leading intellectuals gathered around the poet Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft, who met regularly at the castle of Muiden near Amsterdam. Aside from his membership in the Muiderkring (which was not as formerly supposed, an official club), at the start of the 1630s he was also in touch with René Descartes, with Rembrandt, and the painter Jan Lievens. He became friends with John Donne, and translated his poems into Dutch. - Copy from the library of B. Huydecoper with his signature on title and small marginal notes in his hand.

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

€ 400

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

First published in 1703, very rare.

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

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

16 (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 régner 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.

17 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.

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

€ 450

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

First edition.

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

19 (LINGUET, S.N.H.) Du plus heureux gouvernement, ou Parallèle des constitutions politiques de l'Asie avec celles de l'Europe; servant d'introduction à la Théorie des loix civiles Tome premier [- second, suite de la première partie]. A Londres, 1774. Two volumes in one. xxxii, 148 pp.; (4), 256 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, richly gilt spine with raised bands, sprinkled edges, tiny hole at foot of spine.

€ 900

Quérard, v, 318; not in Goldsmiths, Higgs, INED, Einaudi or Kress (neither this work nor the Oeuvres).

First and only edition of this important work. Although the title suggests these volumes were to serve as introduction to Linguet's *Théorie des Loix Civiles* (published in 1767), this is the first and only appearance of the work. The half-titles read: Oeuvres de Linguet Tome Premier [-Second]; this work was published as the first two volumes of his *Oeuvres*, a collection of various works by Linguet, and very rare.

After extensive criticism from the Physiocrat corner following the publication of the *Théorie des loix civiles* in 1767, Linguet here reveals his views on what he considers the best form of government to provide the greatest possible happiness to the population, advocating the preservation of private property as practised in Asia, more particularly in China, under the authority of a humane ruler, and reforms in taxation, customs, jurisprudence, and the condition of women, which he also believes to be better in Asia than in Europe. He particularly criticizes the constitutional system of Great Britain, highlighting the harshness and corruption of its rulers.

"Against the backdrop of a late Enlightenment debate about the best constitution for the French monarchy, Linguet located a model of effective monarchical administration in Asia, precisely where Montesquieu had situated his model of despotic polity. The sovereign's success in deploying authority to safeguard properties in all kinds of goods, including subsistence and welfare, was the litmus test of monarchical legitimacy, Linguet argued -- a way for all subjects to calculate their interest in remaining bound to the justice and power of kings.

Linguet's social and political vision, his stark depictions of smoldering class conflict in civil societies, and his insistence on the necessity for severe administrative constraints to ward off social revolution distanced him from the philosophes, many of whom professed a natural harmony of class interests. Karl Marx and other nineteenth-century socialist thinkers would return to Linguet's analyses of the dynamics of class conflict" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. ii, pp. 408-410).

Linguet (1736-1794) was the most sarcastic of all the writers against the Physiocrat school and devoted his career largely to the subversion of the Enlightenment's reforming ideals. A highly talented lawyer who originally achieved fame as a defender of civil liberties, he threw himself into the midst of political and philosophical controversies, under the impulse of an innate and quarrelsome love of contradiction, publishing numerous pamphlets. In 1777, he founded an important journal, *Annales politiques, civiles et littéraires*, as a vehicle for polemic on various fronts. But Linguet's status as a scourge of liberalism was confirmed by the Jacobins, who had him guillotined. - Pages xxiv-xxv with a small stain in the inner blank margin.

20 LUYKEN, J. De Bykorf des Gemoeds, Honing zaamelende uit allerly Bloemen. Vervattende over de Honderd konstige Figuren. Met Godlyke Spreuken en Stichtelyke Verzen, door Jan Luiken. Te Amsterdam, By de Wed. P. Arentz, en K vander Sys, Boekverkoopers in de Beurs-straat, in de drie Raapen, 1711. With engraved title, and 101 fine engravings in the text. [10, including engraved title], 404, [2] pp. 8vo. Contemporary stiff vellum (Dutch binding), sprinkled edges.

€ 1200

Landwehr, *Low Countries*, 509; Landwehr, *Emblem Books in the Low Countries 1554-1949*, 398; Heckscher & Sherman, *Emblem Books in the Princeton University Library*, 501; not in Praz.

A very fine copy of the first edition of this charming Dutch emblem book, printed on thick paper, with clear impressions of the etchings, with ample margins, in a remarkable fresh condition.

The book depicts genre scenes, depictions of trades, and convivial scenes in settings of landscapes, villages and cities. The subject of the book is the inner experience of all around us. Both text and illustrations show Luyken's great skills as both a poet and a book illustrator.

Jan Luyken (or Luiken) was a Dutch poet, illustrator and engraver. He has been described as the most fertile and versatile etcher of the Dutch school, and the most important copper-engraver (with Romeyn de Hooghe and Gerard de Lairesse), of the period after Rembrandt. "How much depth of atmosphere in Luyken's copperplates!" (Praz). Praz also noted that Luyken's work is "poorly and rather inadequately represented in the large collections of emblems whose catalogues we have used" - Ex-Libris B.R. van Schaik on front paste-down. A very nice and fresh copy.

21 MACHIAVELLI, N. Nicolai Machiavelli Florentini Princeps, ex Sylvestri Telii Fulginatis traductione diligenter emendatus. Adjecta sunt ejusdem argumenti aliorum quorundam contra Machiavellum scripta, de potestate & officio Principum contra Tyrannos. Quibus denuo accessit Antonii Possevini Judicium de Nicolai Machiavelli & Ioannis Bodini scriptis. Luduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Hieronymum de Vogel, 1648. With engraved title. - (*Bound with:*) MACHIAVELLI, N. De Republica, Quas discursus nuncupavit, Libri III. Quo modo in Rebusp. ad antiquorum Romanorum imitationem actiones omnes bene maleve instituantur. Ex Italico Latino Facti. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum Leffen, 1649. With engraved title. Two works in one volume. 444, [12] pp.; 432 pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, slight damage to upper part of rear board, handwritten title to spine.

€ 900

First work: Bertelli & Innocenti, *Secolo XVII*, 48; Willems 1649.

A very nice 17th century edition of Machiavelli's *The Prince* and rather scarce, containing a number of other important and relevant texts. Willems writes: "L'édition est fort jolie."

Among the added texts are: 'Agrippae et Mecoenatis orationum Argumentum; Agrippa Oratio; Maecenatis Oratio; Antonii Possevini iudicium de Nicolai Machiavelli et Ioannis Bodini ...; Vindiciae contra tyrannos (by Du Plessis de Mornay), De jure magistratum in subditos et officio subditorum erga magistratibus (by Th. de Bèze).

Second work: Bertelli & Innocenti, *Secolo XVII*, 49; Willems 1656.

Between the engraved title and the printed title of the second work a handwritten note has been bound reading: "Ce traité De Republica ou les trois livres contiennent les Commentaires de Machiavel sur le Tite-Live. Réflexions dont Mr. Adams, le ministre des États-Unis d'Amérique fait le plus grand cas et dont il a extraordinairement recommandé la lecture à Mr. Cerisier." ("This treatise De Republica or the three books containing the commentaries of Machiavel on Titus Livius. Thoughts of which Mr. John Adams made quite a case and which reading he strongly recommended to Mr. Cérasier".) John Adams, one of the major and principal authors of the

American Constitution (edited in 1787 and accepted in 1789), was the second President of the USA (1797-1801). The influence of Machiavelli on his political thinking has been studied by C. Bradley Thompson in his "John Adams Machiavellian moment" (2005). Antoine Cérésier was a journalist and was later the secretary of the French ambassador in the Netherlands (1777-1780). It was there that Cérésier studied and understood the constitution of the Netherlands. He became one of the theoreticians of the French revolution. John Adams was in the Netherlands for a brief period and probably met Cérésier there in 1780: Adams visited the Leiden publisher Elie Luzac, and Cérésier lived and worked in Leiden, he was a collaborator of the *Gazette de Leyde*. John Adams and Cérésier corresponded with each other and this correspondence covers the years 1780-1787. - First blank with a corner cut away.

22 (MALEBRANCHE, N.) *Entretien d'un Philosophe Chrétien et d'un Philosophe Chinois, sur l'Existence & la Nature de Dieu*. A Paris, Chez Michel David, 1708. - (*Preceded by:*) (MALEBRANCHE, N.) *Avis touchant l'Entretien d'un Philosophe Chétien avec un Philosophe Chinois pour servir de Réponse à la Critique de cet Eretien, inserée dans les Memoires de Trévoux du mois de Juillet 1708*. A Paris, Chez Michel David, 1708. Two works bound in one volume. (2), 73, (3) pp.; (2), 40 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, red edges, a bit rubbed and sheved, gilt stamped arms of the Ducs de la Rochefoucauld in the center of both sides, and with their discrete stamp on the title-page of the first work.

€ 1100

Brunet iii, col. 1336; Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares*, iv, col. 351; Conlon, *Prélude*, 14348 (the "Entretien" only !); Cioranescu 44859 & 44860.

First edition of both works, and both scarce.

The publication of the "Entretien" provoked the fury of the Jesuits, very active in China, who accused him of making atheists of the Chinese. These criticisms made Malebranche decide to answer his critics in the "Avis touchant l'Entretien" This work contains, pp. 37-40, "Temoignages de plusieurs Jesuites touchant l'Atheisme des Chinois."

This work is part of the important "Chinese Rites" controversy in which the Jesuits maintained that one finds clear traces of an authentic ancient theology in the religious thought of ancient China, that the Chinese had preserved intact an authentic knowledge of the true God, whereas the opponents (anti-Jesuits, Jansenists, Dominican and Franciscan critics) maintained that Chinese thought was essentially "atheistic" while Pierre Bayle and others maintained that this "atheistic" Chinese thought had produced a society more just and morally superior, thus proving that "atheism" can inspire a wholly admirable moral order.

Malebranche's dialogue between a Christian and a Chinese philosopher on the existence and nature of God was written with the assistance of the apostolic vicar in China. Malebranche was the main proponent of occasionalism: all things are directly caused by God - all physical and mental events are "occasions" for God to exercise his influence.

The French Cartesian Nicolas Malebranche (1638-1715) was hailed by his contemporary, Pierre Bayle, as the "premier philosopher of our age". Over the course of his philosophical career, Malebranche published major works on metaphysics, theology, and ethics, as well as studies of optics, the laws of motion and the nature of colour. He is known principally for offering a highly original synthesis of the views of his intellectual heroes, St. Augustine and Descartes.

Malebranche had a significant impact on the French Enlightenment. His ideas received a wide and thorough hearing in the Republic of Letters, thanks initially to the efforts of Pierre Bayle and later, the Encyclopédistes, some of whom (such as Diderot) shared his distrust of "particularism". Jean-Jacques Rousseau was clearly familiar with Malebranche's doctrines, and there are evident traces of Malebranchian thought in the writings of Montesquieu, Although intended by

Malebranche primarily as a theodicean and not a political strategy, his doctrine of God's general volitions, in particular, was highly important for the development of the notion of the General Will in eighteenth-century political thought. (.....) In Britain, the philosophers George Berkeley and David Hume were, despite their critiques of Malebranche's views, deeply indebted to his analysis of causation and, in the case of Berkeley, to his understanding of the relationship between God and creation' (Steven M. Nadler in: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. iii, pp. 9-12.)

23 MESMER, (F.A.) *Aphorismes de M. Mesmer, Dictés à l'Assemblée de ses Eleves, & dans lesquels on trouve ses principes, sa théorie & les moyens de magnétiser; le tout formant un corps de Doctrine, développé en trois cens quarante-quatre paragraphes, pour faciliter l'application des Commentaires au Magnétisme Animal. Ouvrage mis au jour par M. Caillet de Veumorel, Médecin de la Maison de Monsieur. Troisième édition, revue, corrigée & considérablement augmentée, dans laquelle on trouve les moyens intéressans de magnétiser d'intention. A Paris, (at end: A Compiègne, de l'Imprimerie de Bertrand), 1785. With title vignette, engraved head- and tailpieces. 48, 240 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, richly gilt spine with red label and gilt lettering, slightly damaged at head and foot, marbled boards, green corners.*

€ 650

Caillet 7414; Crabtree 129; Conlon 85:1578.

Third and largely augmented edition, published in the same year as the first edition of 172 pages only.

"A compilation of "class notes" taken down from talks given by Mesmer to those he was training in the theory and practice of animal magnetism. Edited and published by Caillet de Vermorel, a disciple of D'Eslon, the book was rejected by Mesmer. It is nonetheless believed to faithfully reproduce Mesmer's teaching. The *Aphorismes* was a very popular book and went through many editions" (Crabtree). "... un des monuments les plus curieux de tout le magnétisme" (Caillet). The present work belongs to the small group of works that best explains the theory and practice of mesmerism (see R. Darnton, *Mesmerism and the End of the Enlightenment in France*, p. 10, note). The work contains 344 "aphorismes", followed by "Détails servant de Suite aux Aphorismes de M. Mesmer". - Leaf a8 with a tear, errata on verso of title-page.

24 (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) *Errotika Biblion. A Rome (Paris or Neuchatel), De l'Imprimerie du Vatican, 1783. iv, 192 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, small damage to head of spine.*

€ 900

Kearney, *Private Case*, 1190; Kearney, *History of Erotik Literature*, p. 80; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France*, 204; Pia, *Enfer*, 441; Gay-Lemonnyer, ii, p. 150-155.

First edition (as distinguished from a counterfeit edition, also dated 1783, with different pagination). The work was divided between three printers in Switzerland (Fauche, Favre, and Vitel) and the book was condemned from the moment it appeared. It was reprinted in 1833 and again immediately forbidden.

A notorious and often reprinted work, written by Mirabeau during his imprisonment in the castle of Vincennes, in an effort to portray the corruption and foibles of the clergy and royalty of past ages as affecting and limiting the freedoms of the common populace. According to Kearney, the book "was pursued with such vigour by the authorities that only fourteen copies of the first edition are supposed to have survived. As a compendium of curiosities culled from the pages of

ancient writings it is possibly one of the most peculiar books ever put together and shows vividly the sort of eccentric bypaths that erudition and emotion can sometimes take when strangled by the confines of prison." The number of 14 copies is flawed but the first edition is a rather uncommon book.

While Mirabeau was in prison he continued his studies and developed further his already impressive erudition. He also wrote, while in prison, another erotic book entitled "Ma Conversion".

25 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE.) *Théorie de l'impôt*. (Paris), 1760. - (*Bound with:*) (PESELIER, C.E.) *Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt*. (Paris), 1761. Two works bound in one volume. viii, 336 pp.; viii, 148 pp. 4to. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides, all edges gilt, a bit rubbed, small damage to head of spine.

€ 9000

First work: Kress 5883; Goldsmiths 9602; INED 3209; Higgs 2297; McCulloch 346, Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XXI, (2); Einaudi 3946.

First edition, the very rare 4to edition.

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

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

Second work: Kress 5963; Goldsmiths 9695; Einaudi 4409; Higgs 3524; INED 3524; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii, all citing the 12mo edition only; Mattioli 2790 (the 4to edition).

First edition, the very rare 4to edition.

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

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

€ 300

Conlon 70: 373.

First edition.

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

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

€ 4000

First work: Schaberg 56.

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

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

Second work: Schaberg 54.

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

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

This work is in sharp contrast with the second part of Nietzsche's *The Birth of Tragedy*, wherein he praised Wagner as fulfilling a need in music to go beyond the analytic and dispassionate understanding of music. Nietzsche also praised Wagner effusively in his essay 'Wagner at Bayreuth' (part of the *Untimely Meditations*), but his disillusion with Wagner the composer and the man was first seen in his 1878 work *Human, All Too Human*. One of the last works that

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

28 OLIMPIADE Politique et Militaire ou Mémoires et Observations Sur les affaires de la République de Hollande en particulier & sur celles de l'Europe en général. Pendant les quatre Années 1784, 1785, 1786 & 1787. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. No place, no printer, 1788. Two volumes bound in one. (4), 240, (4, Tables, Notes & Observations, Errata) pp.; (4), 256, (2, Errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, small spot in upper compartment of spine, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners a bit bumped.

€ 600

Conlon 88:1602.

First and only edition of this interesting work which discusses political and diplomatic events, manoeuvring and developments in Europe, with a special emphasis on the political developments and unrest in the Dutch Republic and the possible international consequences and repercussions thereof.

The book contains letters to and from a "M.I.B. de ***", various memoirs, observations, and the like, such as "Memoire Remis à Paris le 3 Novembre 1784, à M. l'Ambassadeur extraordinaire de Leurs Hautes Puissances", "Manifeste de la Porte Ottomane contre la Russie", "Declaration préliminaire de la cour de Russie, en réponse au Manifeste de la Porte", "Observations sur la guerre des Turcs. Du 14 novembre 1787", discusses diplomacy between Paris and Berlin, the Emperor Joseph II and his attempts at reforms in the Austrian Netherlands, tensions between France and England and the various attempts to gain some control over the Seven United Provinces (Netherlands) or at least avoiding that the country is drawn into one side or the other, discusses the Austrian Netherlands, and European politics in a broader sense.

It seems clear that the anonymous author was in sympathy with the Stadholder Party. The period dealt with is an important one in Dutch and European history: in 1784 the Fourth Dutch-Anglo war came to an end, the conflict between Orangists and Patriots became more tense and developed further in those years, and it ended, in 1787, with the Prussian intervention into the Netherlands, crushing the Patriots and restoring William V to power. In this conflict the French

had favored the Patriots from the beginning and lent them a secret assistance which was willingly accepted. A Patriot victory in Dutch internal affairs might result in a more or less permanent Franco-Dutch alliance; and the combination of French and Dutch maritime and economic strength was a contingency that British policy must at all cost seek to avoid. And this is what Sir James Harris, who arrived as British minister at the Hague in December 1784, tried to avoid. In 1787, after a particularly embarrassing incident, involving the arrest of the Gouda militia of Princess Wilhelmina, William V felt forced to call in the help of his brother-in-law, the king of Prussia, to stem the tide. It was a mighty triumph for British diplomacy and secured a pro-British regime in the Netherlands. Many Patriots fled the country, many went into exile in France and returned only in 1795, in the wake of the French revolutionary army. The once mighty Dutch Republic was effectively put under foreign care and the Orange regime was guaranteed by Great Britain and Prussia. - Title-page a bit loosening but still attached to the cords.

29 OWEN, ROBERT. Two Memorials on behalf of the working classes; the first presented to the Governments of Europe and America, the second to the Allied Powers assembled in Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. By Robert Owen. London, Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme [etc., etc.], 1818. 27, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Modern marbled boards, label to front board with gilt lettering.

€ 650

NLW, *A Bibliography of Robert Owen, The Socialist*, 20; Kress C.140; Goldsmiths 22275; not in Einaudi.

Rare first edition.

In 1817 and 1818 Robert Owen went to visit the Continent, "mainly for the purpose of studying the educational experiments of Pestalozzi, Felleberg, and others; but he took advantage of this visit to address to the Monarchs and Ministers assembled at the Aix-la-Chapelle Conference a series of "Memorials" (the present work) in which he recommended his proposals as a basis for world regeneration. In these "Memorials" he laid special stress on his belief that an "age of plenty" for mankind was dawning, and that it was already becoming possible to produce abundance for all with the aid of the new techniques of production in both industry and agriculture. "New scientific power", he announced, will soon render human labour of little avail in the creation of wealth. Owen was convinced in his own mind that the immense increase in production, which had been made possible by the introduction of power-driven machinery in the cotton industry, could be applied over the whole industrial field, and that the produce of the land could be immensely increased by spade husbandry applying scientific knowledge to the intensive cultivation of the soil" (G.D.H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought*, vol. i, pp. 93-4).

"As a cotton manufacturer Owen grasped the potential for material abundance which industrialization was creating in early 19th-century Britain; yet as an acute observer of economic life he was equally aware of the existence of widespread material impoverishment. His chief concern in his economic writings was, therefore, to investigate this paradox of poverty in the midst of abundance and show how it might be resolved" (The New Palgrave, vol. iii, p. 785).

"In these Memorials, which were actually laid before the Conference by Lord Castlereagh, he restated his essential doctrines, pleading for international action to restore the purchasing power of the workers and to institute schemes of education for the development of character. The new inventions (power-driven machinery), he urged, had destroyed the value of labour; before their coming "the manufacturing system had attained that point which gave the highest value to manual labour compared with prices." The great inventions had made production infinitely easier. "The grand question now to be solved is, not how a sufficiency of wealth can be produced, but how the excess of riches, which may be most easily created, may be generally distributed throughout society advantageously for all, and without prematurely disturbing the existing

institutions or arrangements in any country"" (G.D.H. Cole, *The Life of Robert Owen*, pp. 215-6). - A very nice and uncut copy, with wide margins.

30 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.

€ 900

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.

31 POIVRE, (P.) *Voyages d'un Philosophe, ou Observations Sur les Moeurs & les Arts des Peuples de l'Afrique, de l'Asie & de l'Amérique*. Par M. Poyvre, ancien Intendant de l'Isle de France. A Maestricht, Chez Jean-Edme Dufour & Philippe Roux, 1779. (4), 154 pp. 12mo. Sewn in contemporary blind covers, an uncut copy.

€ 500

Kress B.222; JFBL P328; INED 3616; Higgs 4261 (1768 edition); Goldsmiths 10399 (1768 edition); Sabin 63718; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Indosinica*, p. 2495.

Third edition. The work was first published in 1768 without the knowledge of Poivre.

'Full of physiocratic ideas independently arrived at' (Higgs).

The experiences of Poivre (1719-1786) of his travels to the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Siam, Cambodia, China and other countries in Africa and to America, a comprehensive discourse on Isle de France and the Isle de Bourbon, Coromandel, and comparative essays in the field of agriculture.

Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), traveller and naturalist, became in 1767 intendant of the isles de France and Bourbon where he developed the growing of spices imported from India and the Moluccas or Spice Islands; he eased the treatment of the slaves and put an end to the excesses in their treatment.

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

€ 600

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

First edition.

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

A bit paperspotted.

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

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

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

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

33 RADICATI, A., COMTE DE PASSERAN. *Recueil de Pièces curieuses sur les Matières les plus intéressantes*. Par Albert Radicati, Comte de Passeran. A Rotterdam, Chez la Veuve Thomas Johnson et Fils, 1736. x, 14, (2), 15-384 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering (faded), corners, marbled boards, red sprinkled edges, spine rubbed.

€ 2000

Conlon 36:632; Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares*, vi, p. 16; Brunet 4, col. 1086; *L'Illuminismo Italiano alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 436; Peignot, ii, p. 231 ('Rare'); Le Bûcher Bibliographique, 784.

The very rare first edition of this important work.

'Alberto Radicate di Passerano is the most surprising and significant political and intellectual product of the age of Victor Emadeus II' (F. Venturi, *Italy and Enlightenment. Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, chapter 3, which is entirely devoted to Radicati, his exile in England and Holland and his works).

'Radicati di Passerano did not pass through the world unnoticed. From Jean-Baptiste Argens to Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, from Voltaire to Johann Lorenz Mosheim, from Prosper Marchand to Johann Anton Trinius, a multitude of voices attested to the extent to which his troubled and desperate presence, and his radical and extreme reflections were vital to the panorama of Europe's cultural life' (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 3, pp. 387-388).

'Steeped in Machiavelli, Sarpi, and Bayle, Radicati also at some point discovered Spinoza, who became the prime influence on the further elaboration and growing radicalism of his ideas on society and politics, as well as in philosophy and religion. He was entirely at one with Spinoza in regarding 'democratical' government 'the most ancient and agreeable to the natural and free condition of men' (Jonathan I. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment. Philosophy and the Making of Modernity, 1650-1750*, pp. 68-69 among others).

Radicati died in great poverty in 1737, and was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave in Amsterdam.

'L'auteur écrivit contre la cour de Rome des pamphlets si virulents qu'il fut cité devant l'inquisition et obligé de se sauver en Angleterre. Son procès fut instruit, il fut condamné par

contumace et vit ses biens confisqués. Il emporta en Angleterre une haine ardente contre l'Église romaine et se signala par plusieurs écrits qu'il publia dans ce pays, où il se lia avec Collins, Tyndal et autres esprits forts, Ces écrits se trouvent dans le *Recueil de Pièces curieuses* qu'il publia en 1736 à Rotterdam, en Français' (Le Bûcher Bibliographique). 'Philosophe italien, vivait au xviiiè siècle. On doit à ce libre penseur, grand ennemi du clergé et qui avait adopté les idées philosophiques alors dominantes plusieurs écrits' (Larousse).

Contains: Douze discours moraux, historiques et politiques; Histoire de la profession sacerdotale, ancienne et moderne; Nazarenus, et Lycurgos mis en parallèle. Epitre à l'Empereur Trajan. Trad. du Latin; Récit fidelle et comique de la religion des cannibales modernes. Trad. de l'Arabe; Projet facile, équitable et modeste, pour rendre utiles à la Nation un grand nombre de pauvres enfans, qui lui sont maintenant port à charge. Trad. de l'Anglois (de J. Swift): the first French translation of Swift's (in)famous "Modest Proposal".

34 RENAN, E. *Vie de Jésus*. Paris, Michel Levy frères, 1863. [4], lix, [1], 462 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards, very lightly rubbed.

€ 450

En Français dans le Texte, 285; *Printing and the Mind of Men*, 352.

First edition.

This work had an immediate and resounding succes both at home and abroad. It was intended as part of a series on the "Origin of Christianity" but none of the volumes published for that purpose had the succes of the above work. Immediate succes was partly a "succès de scandale" but mostly it was a succes because of Renan's approach and his beautiful prose. Renan's theory of history was based on personalities, and in reconstructing it he endeavoured always to penetrate and to expound the psychology of the leading characters. The "Life of Jesus" was his masterpiece in which he tried to picture the historical Jesus, the son of man, but not the son of God.

"Renan's *Vie de Jésus*, which at once scandalized the orthodox and made its author an international literary figure, was written among the Syrian hills, to which he had repaired after a visit to Palestine. An imaginative portrait based on extensive scholarship, the *Vie de Jésus* rejected completely the supernatural elements in the traditional narrative and treated Jesus mainly as a merely human but exalted personality, whose innocent joy during His early ministry in Galilee was transformed as a result of the opposition of Jerusalem into somber vehemence" (Lewis F. Mott: in *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, vol. 13, p. 286).

35 (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.

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

€ 650

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

Scarce first edition.

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

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

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

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

€ 1500

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

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

This third "cahier" was entirely written by Saint-Simon's most brilliant pupil, Auguste Comte. Saint-Simon however was not very happy with certain opinions Comte expressed in this third "cahier" and wrote an introduction to this third "cahier" in which he distanced himself from these opinions of Comte. This in turn led almost immediately to the breach between the two men. After the conflict with Saint-Simon, Comte suppressed two leaves: the half-title which carries the imprint *Catéchisme des Industriels, 3ième cahier*, (and present here) and the above mentioned two

pages of preface by Saint-Simon (also present here). This work by Comte is the first draft of Comte's main work which was re-composed and completed and finally published in the years 1851-4. Comte's intellectual debt to Saint-Simon, although always denied by Comte, is enormous and can hardly be over-estimated. It is in Comte's later work that some of Saint-Simon's fundamental conceptions were given more systematic and trenchant expression.

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

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

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

The present work, together with the "Système Industriel", belongs to Saint-Simon's most important writings and date from his "industrial period": one of Saint-Simon's best claims to fame is the fact that he realized that future society would be **industrial** society. In fact, many individuals from the Saint-Simon and Saint-Simonian circles later became prominent in the founding of banks, railroads and industries in France.

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

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

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

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

€ 2500

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

The rare first edition.

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

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

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

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

€ 1200

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

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

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

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

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

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

40 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 re-fermer. 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.

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