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List 2018/1

Cover vignette from item 23.

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REJECTING AN ACCOUNT OF BOTANY BAY

1) **AIKIN, John.** Autograph letter, signed to 'Gentlemen' (probably the publishers Cadell & Davies). 'Monday morning', 1790s?

2 pages, 8vo; in good condition.

£150 +VAT in EU

'I have read the greater part of the M. S. you last sent, & find it to be a very minute & apparently faithful & accurate narrative of all the occurrences which have taken place at Botany-bay since its first settlement. The writer seems to be a man of plain sense without much education or general knowledge'. The contents might be useful for someone compiling a history, but not, Aikin thinks, of interest to the general public in itself, especially when it is 'enlivened by few or no observations in science or philosophy'.

The physician and writer John Aikin, probably best known for *Evenings at Home*, written jointly with his sister Anna Letitia Barbauld, was in the 1790s employed as a journalist and literary editor, contributing prefaces and notes to a number of publications by Cadell & Davies, editing the *Monthly Magazine* and writing for the *Monthly Review*.

'Mrs Barbauld ... is now seriously busied in finished her long neglected task...' – perhaps the critical essay she provided for Cadell & Davies' edition of *The Pleasures of the Imagination* by Akenside (1794)?

REVISING HER FATHER'S WORK

2) **AIKIN, Lucy.** Autograph letter, signed, to the publisher Owen Rees (of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown). Dated at the foot 'Stoke Newington Nov. 26th' [1824].

2 pages, 8vo, on a bifolium, with a conjugate address leaf; creased where folded, but very good.

£100 +VAT in EU

The historian Lucy Aikin writes to Rees about her work on the revised third edition of her father John Aikin's *Annals of the Reign of King George the third* (1825). The first and second editions (1816 and 1820) had taken the history up to 1815; in the third, published after John Aikin's death in 1822, his daughter extended the contents up to George III's death in 1820.

'I send you a new version of two or three pages of the Annals which will have the effect of obliterating an awkward joining between my father's original work and my additions'. If required, she is willing to add a section on foreign affairs to the last chapter, or even 'if you were desirous that the narrative should be brought down to the present time I could perhaps undertake the task'. She emphasises however the need for proof-reading 'for errors of the press, which are very numerous in the last edition'.

Lucy Aikin had been educated, and encouraged to write, by her father, publishing one novel (*Lorimer*, 1814) and numerous works of history and biography, mostly cogent summaries from other printed sources. At the time of this letter she was about to move from the family home in Stoke Newington to Hampstead, where she would spend the rest of her life – 'We are in treaty for a house at Hampstead ... if we take it we shall move early in January'.

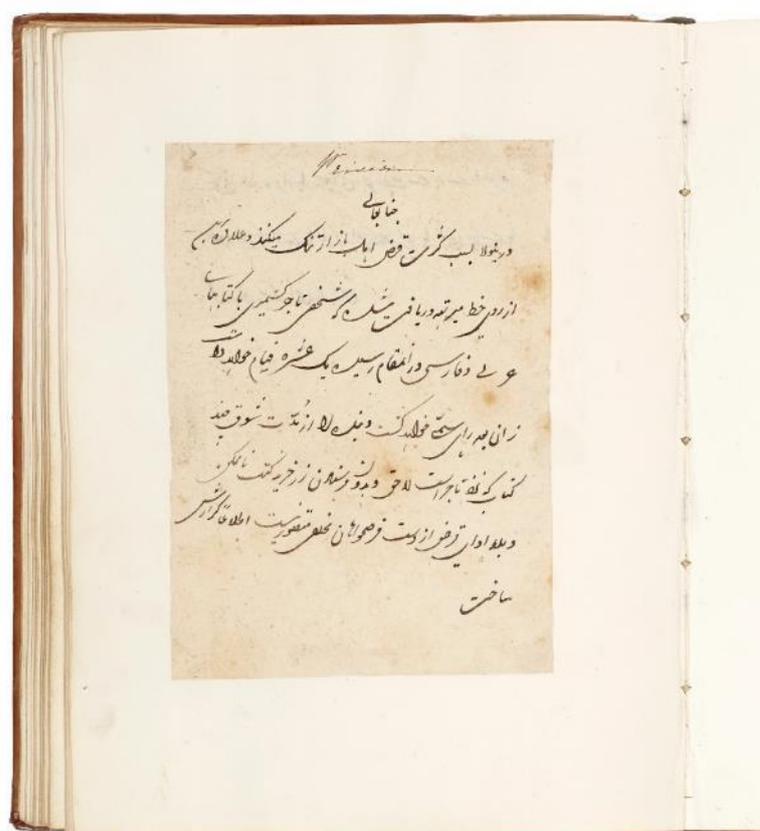
3) [ALBUM AMICORUM.] A fine example of a late Georgian friendship album, containing 13 cut-paper silhouettes (including portraits), 28 watercolour paintings, several heightened in gold (mostly botanical, ornithological or lepidopterological), 21 pencil drawings (landscapes, portraits etc.), 44 commonplace poems, two leaves 'in Persian characters', and a cut signature of Walter Scott. Yorkshire (Elvington, Malton, Hull) and London (Islington, Mansion House), 1828-31.

4to. album, thick paper (watermark 'J Whatman / Turkey Mill / 1825'), tissue guards in pink yellow, green and white; in the original polished calf, covers tooled with a wide gilt border, spine gilt and lettered direct 'Album' (sunned and rubbed), all edges gilt. £1750

An uncommonly attractive album, most of the contributions signed with initials only, but many identifiable from context – the opening items are contributed by several members of the Spence family of Elvington, near York: Henry Ramsay (1778-1848), Ann Elizabeth (b 1798), and Susannah (b 1801), all children of the lord of the manor John Spence, a former linen-drapeer of Hull who inherited land from his father-in-law. Nearby Malton provides many other contributors, as does Hull, and London, with verses and silhouettes by Elizabeth Mitchell of Islington and a transcription of 'The Secret' by Louisa Heppel, wife of the wealthy fruiterer George Hastings Heppel.

The verse, probably mostly drawn from periodicals, includes Wordsworth's 'To the Daisy' and two extracts from Byron: the 'Destruction of Sennacherib' and a passage from his *Hebrew Melodies*; there are also passages from Walter Scott (as well as a cut signature within a decorative border), Gray, Thomson, Young, and Rogers. Several pieces seem designed specifically for an album, and may be original, and there others which we cannot trace in print, including 'Lines addressed to the French Squadron' written from 'HMS Stag / off the Black Rocks'.

The artistic contributions vary from some fine historical vignettes to botanical sketches, a parrot 'Drawn on the Banks of the Ganges by G F W 31st Regt 1829' (who may have also been responsible for the leaves in 'Hindoostanee in Persian characters'), and several naïve topographical drawings by 'Edmund Ramsey Wood aged 9'.



4) [AUSTEN.] ARGUS, *Arabella*. *Ostentation and Liberality*. A Tale. In two Volumes ... London: William Darton ... 1821.

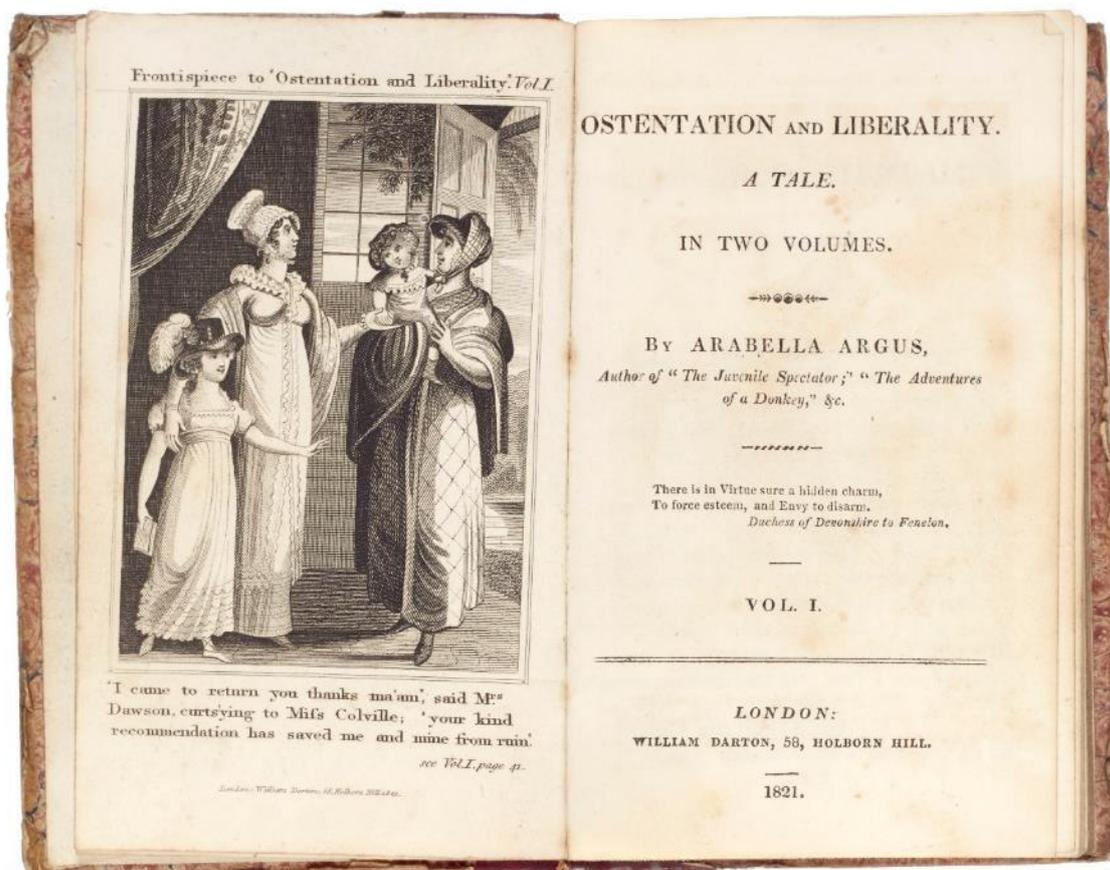
Two vols., 12mo., pp. 216; 216, with an engraved frontispiece in each volume, and four engraved plates; some light browning but a very good copy in the original quarter red roan and marbled boards, spine lettered direct (price 2s. 6d); contemporary ownership inscription of Sarah Tindall; Crewe Hall Library bookplate. £450

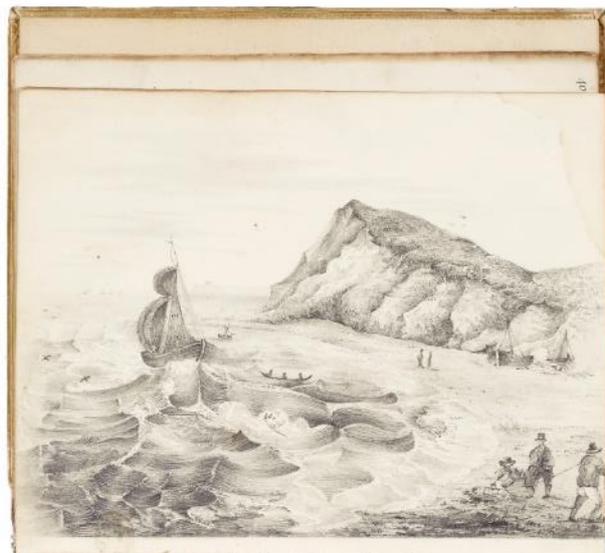
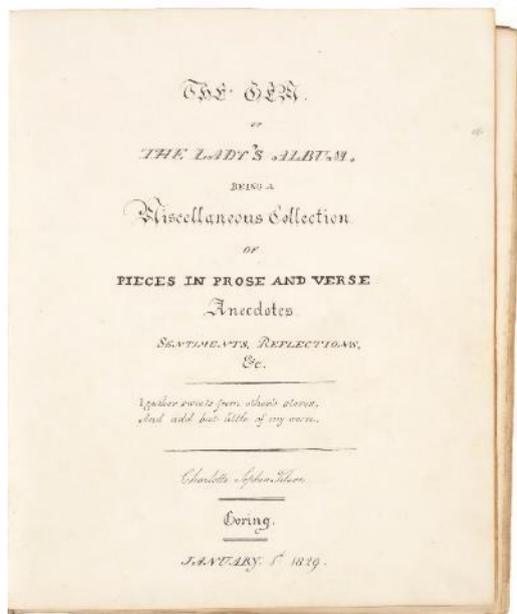
First edition, second issue, of what is probably the first Jane Austen 'sequel', a moral tale aimed at older children. This issue, with the title dated 1821 rather than 1820 (Osborne only), also adds two more plates (all the plates are dated 1821 in both issues).

Well-meaning but materialistic and thoughtless, Frances Austen is taught by her governess Miss Colville to follow the example of her former pupil, the virtuous and frugal Lady Jane, despite the urgings and distractions of the frivolous Misses Wilton ...

Argus was 'singled out among minor children's writers of her time for her vivacious style and humour' (Darton), and was obviously very familiar with Austen. Apart from the title, which is so imitative as to be nearly parodic, *Ostentation and Liberality* weaves themes borrowed from *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility* around its obviously referential character names. "Well, I have seen your paragon of excellence"; Frances Austen declares in the first line of the book, "and I know you will say I am prejudiced; but indeed ... I do not think so much of her".

Darton H35 (2); Garside, Raven and Schöwerling 1821: 20.





WORDSWORTH AND MARY SHELLEY ANTHOLOGISED
BY A FAMILY FRIEND OF JANE AUSTEN

5) [AUSTEN.] **TILSON, Charlotte Sophia.** Manuscript commonplace book with a calligraphic title-page: 'The Gem or the Lady's Album, being a miscellaneous Collection of pieces in prose and verse, anecdotes, sentiments, reflections &c ... Goring [Oxon]. January 1st [-December] 1829.'

4to., paginated by hand pp. 307, [1], with a half-title, an index, and twelve charming pencil and colour drawings on thicker paper; calligraphic fly-titles for each month, calligraphic poem titles, neatly written throughout in the same hand; rather shaken, several gatherings loose or becoming loose, else in good condition, in contemporary cream calf, blocked in blind and gilt, front cover lettered direct 'The Gem', gilt turn-ins, red silk endpapers, gilt edges. £2000

A substantial illustrated commonplace book of prose and verse (173 pieces in all) produced by Charlotte Sophia Tilson (1804-1892?, daughter of James and Frances Tilson), who as a young girl knew Jane Austen, and would later marry (in 1834) one of Jane's Kentish cousins, Rev. John-Thomas Austen.

The Tilson and Austen families were close over a long period. Even before Jane's banker brother Henry went into partnership with James Tilson, the families were acquainted; on 1-2 October 1808 Jane asked Cassandra to send her thanks to Mrs Tilson for 'her patterns ... but poor Woman! how can she honestly be breeding again?' – Frances Tilson (née Sandford) had had four girls in short succession, including Charlotte Sophia, and was then pregnant again. Shortly afterwards in 1809, Henry Austen's bank took on John Tilson as a partner, and the new bank, Austen, Maunde and Tilson, had premises at Henrietta Street in Covent Garden. There followed a period of some prosperity, in which Jane, then in the process of becoming a professional writer, often visited her brother in London, and spent time with the Tilsons (who visited Chawton in return). In 1814 the newly-widowed Henry Austen moved into 23 Hans Place, Chelsea, near to James Tilson and his wife at no 26. Jane was able to talk 'a little to Mr. Tilson across the intermediate gardens' (letter 23-4 August 1814), and seems to have found Frances Tilson good company and taken her lead on questions of fashion; the families frequently dined together when Jane was in town conducting business with her publisher Murray. When disaster struck in 1816 and Austen, Maunde & Tilson went bankrupt, there does not seem to have been any bad blood between the families. Indeed, Jane Austen's last known letter (one of only six recorded to Jane's wider circle of friends outside the family), was to Frances Tilson, and is touchingly intimate about her declining health and domestic

disappointments. Unlike Henry Austen, the Tilsons managed to recover financially, though they relocated from London to Goring in Oxfordshire. According to family tradition (as recorded by Charlotte Sophia's grandson), it was through Henry Austen that Charlotte Sophia Tilson and her husband John-Thomas Austen first met.

The contents of 'The Gem' for 1829, divided into albums for each month, each with a finely executed drawing, seem to be largely drawn from contemporary periodicals, and are mostly unattributed (barring a few pieces by Sheridan, Canning and Swift). Though the exact sources for many pieces are not easy to trace, one is of particular interest – the famous *Keepsake* of 1829, from which is taken Wordsworth's poem 'The Country Girl' (later known as 'The Gleaner' (with a fine pencil and colour rendition of the accompanying illustration by James Holmes); and Mary Shelley's story 'The Sisters of Albano' (here a condensed version entitled 'The Lake of Albano'). Among the unacknowledged pieces included are several sonnets by William Lisle Bowles, extracts from Thomson's *Seasons*, and poems by Thomas Moore and Alaric Watts. The illustrations are uncommonly fine for an amateur and include botanical and ornithological images, landscapes (e.g. the cliffs at Dover) and a fine illuminated scene to accompany 'The Young Novice'.



The Young Novice.

The life and death of Bridget Plantagenet, sister of Edward 4th and his Queen Elizabeth afford a beautiful picture of respect and in the midst of these troubles and dangers through the early friends of Elizabeth the sister of our Saviour. She had been the playmate of her happiness that she and the companion of her misfortune gentle but for were their after destinies! Elizabeth was the splendid memory of our greatest spirit by hills, whose earthly prospects were darkened by the loss of her affianced love to the memory of Dorset. Such she still became Superior of the Nuns of the castle so differently to the Friends Sister to

‘HAVE YOU READ SOUTHEY’S KEHAMA?’

6) **BARBAULD, Anna Letitia.** Autograph letter, signed, to Sarah Taylor. Monday 18th [1812-1819?]

2 pages 8vo., on a bifolium; creased where folded, in very good condition.

£125 +VAT in EU

Barbauld looks forward to an impending visit by Miss Taylor (later Austin), youngest child of the Norwich hymn-writer John Taylor and Barbauld’s close friend Susanna Cook. Susanna was a champion of female education, teaching her daughters philosophy, political economy and Latin.

‘Have you read Southey’s Kehama? That extraordinary personage (I do not mean Southey but Kehama) had a wonderful faculty of multiplying himself, which Miss Taylor might find useful, being so much in demand. At that time Barbauld was educating the eldest daughter of the poet Eliza Fletcher, and she hopes that ‘I shall have in Miss Fletcher a powerful auxiliary to persuade your stay’.

Sarah Taylor was ‘dazzling, attractive, imposing’ (Hamburger, *Troubled Lives*) as a young woman; after making a bad marriage to the jurist John Austin in 1819, she followed her husband abroad, and established a serious reputation as a translator from German and later French.

THE ‘HORRIBLE IPOCRISY’ OF ‘LUTHERS FURIOUS FACTION’
BY A FAVOURITE OF ANNE BOLEYN

7) **BARLOW, William.** A Dialogue describing the originall Ground of these Lutheran Faccions, and many of their Abuses, compyled by syr William Barlowe Chanon, late Byshop of Bathe. [*Colophon:*] Prynted at London ... by John Cawood, 1553.

8vo, pp. [176]; black letter, title within woodcut border, woodcut initials; very light damp stain at head of several leaves, light foxing at end, small worm track to blank lower margin of quires A and part of B, small paper flaw to lower margin of E8 (not touching text); a very good copy in modern calf by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt lettering to spine; initials ‘B. F.’ at head of title. **£5500**

Second edition, scarce, of this lively anti-Lutheran dialogue by William Barlow (d. 1568). The first edition, 1531, is known in just two copies (Bodleian, and Ushaw College, imperfect).

Barlow, a post-Dissolution clerical émigré and acolyte, in Cologne and Strasbourg, of Tyndale and William Roy, began his literary career as the poetical satirist of Cardinal Wolsey’s abuses. Late in 1529 he craved pardon from Henry VIII for his ‘frivolous’ writings, returned to England, and followed the course of court patronage to a string of preferments, giving proof of his loyalty with this *Dialogue*. He became a favourite of Anne Boleyn, developed a new zeal against relics, pilgrimages and saint-worship, and later maintained a tempestuous bishopric in Wales; he prospered under Edward VI and Somerset, and escaped imprisonment under Mary, fled again to the Continent, and returned to a new see (Chichester) on the accession of Elizabeth I.

In the *Dialogue* ‘the interlocutor William, recently returned from the Continent, names to his friend Nicholas the leading reformers he has met and outlines Luther’s controversies with Henry VIII, Carlstadt, and Zwingli. He discusses the quarrel between the Lutheran and Zwinglian factions over the Eucharist and their subsequent meeting at Marburg (1529). His account of the “third faccyon”, the Anabaptists, constitutes an early source for England’s knowledge of Anabaptist beliefs and many of their startling practices. This account is relatively fair and accurate for the times.’ (Andrew M. McLean, ‘A noughtye and a false lyeng boke’: William Barlow and the Lutheran Factions. *Renaissance Quarterly*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Summer, 1978), pp. 173-174).

This copy has a passage underlined on f. I3r: 'By my trouthe I deme the people would be good ynough, if they had good heades'.

STC 1462. ESTC shows three copies only in North America (Folger, Huntington, and Union Theological Seminary). This is the only copy to appear in auction records, apparently being that sold by Sotheby's in 1969.

LINNÆAN LEXICON

8) [**BERKENHOUT, John**]. *Clavis anglica Linguæ botanicæ; or, a botanical Lexicon; in which the Terms of Botany, particularly those occurring in the Works of Linnæus, and other modern Writers, are applied, derived, explained, contrasted, and exemplified ...* London: Printed for the Author. Sold by T. Becket, and A. de Hondt ... and Mess. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins ... 1764.

8vo., pp. xii, [216]; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards (rubbed), competently rebaked.

£325

First edition, dedicated to John Hope of the University of Edinburgh, and written with the assistance of Arthur Lee of Virginia, winner of the Hope Medal in 1763.

The physician and miscellaneous writer John Berkenhout (1726-1791) served in the Prussian and English infantry before commencing the study of medicine at Edinburgh in 1760. His *Clavis* was published while he was a student, and a second edition appeared in 1789. He practised in Isleworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Winchester and Bath, and spent some time in America from 1778. 'Berkenhout was a versatile man. His deep knowledge of natural history, botany, and chemistry was coupled with an extensive acquaintance with classical and modern literature. He was familiar with the French, German, Swedish, Dutch, and Italian languages, was a good mathematician, and is said to have been skilled in music and painting' (*Oxford DNB*).

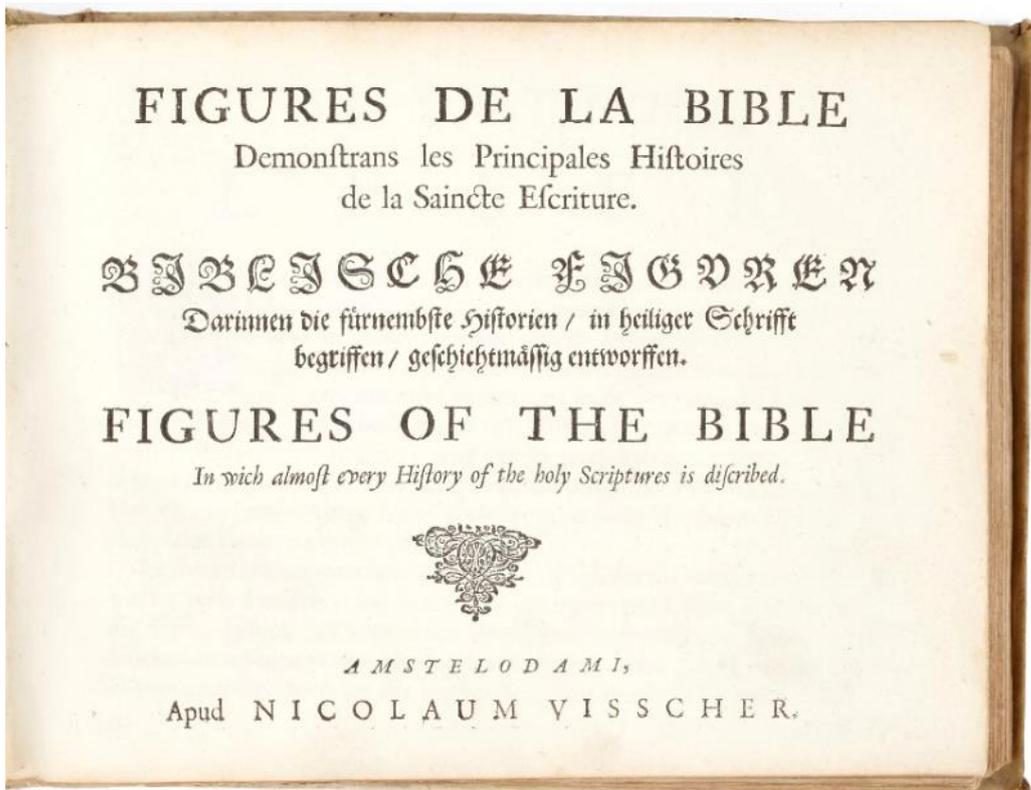
Henry 441.

'FIGURES OF THE BIBLE' POLYGLOT ILLUSTRATIONS AFTER MATTHÄUS MERIAN

9) [**BIBLE.**] *Historiae Sacrae veteris et novi Testamenti. Bibelsche Figuren vertoonde de voornaemste Historien der Heylighe Schrifture ... // Figures de la Bible demonstrent les principales Histoires de la Sainte Escriture. Bibelsche Figuren darinnen die fürnembste Historien / in heiliger Schrift begriffen / geschichtmässig entworffen. Figures of the Bible in wich almost every History of the holy Scriptures is discribed. Amstelodami, apud Nicolaum Visscher. [c. 1650-2?].*

Three parts, oblong 8vo., ff. [4], 62; [2], 111, [1, blank]; [2], 85, with an engraved title-page in Latin and Dutch and a second letterpress title-page in French, German and English; with a total of 258 full-page engraved illustrations on the rectos, letterpress descriptions on the facing versos (titles in Latin, English and Dutch, prose explanations in Dutch, four-line verse epitomes in Latin, French, German, English and Dutch); separate title-pages, registers and pagination to the second and third parts 'Iconarum Biblicum Pars II [etc.]' and 'Thesaurus Historiarum novi Testamenti [etc.]'; illustration 45 in the first part a paste-on overlay to correct a printer's error (the duplication of image 47); some partial later amateur hand-colouring to engraved title-page and first 11 plates, else a very good copy in contemporary Dutch stiff vellum, splitting at front joint; nineteenth-century English gift inscription to front endpaper.

£4500



First edition thus, scarce: three fine series of Biblical illustrations engraved by Pieter Hendricksz Schut (c. 1618–after 1660) (and possibly Salomon Savery), mostly copies in reverse from the famous *Icones Biblicae* (Frankfurt, 1625–7) by the Swiss-born engraver and publisher Matthäus Merian, but with 25 new cuts by Schut.

Icones Biblicae was one of the most popular and re-printed Bible picture-books of the seventeenth-century, the illustrations employed in Bibles (including the famous Lutheran Bible published by Merian in 1630) and Biblical epitomes alike, and used as a sourcebook by artists including

Rembrandt. 'The one picture Bible that rivals Holbein's *Icones* in its significance is Matthäus Merian's *Icones Biblicae* ... Merian's engravings are ... **extraordinarily beautiful and complex renderings of the biblical stories in more vivid settings than ever before achieved**, in essence capturing the grandeur of large-scale historical painting in the small dimensions of an engraving. The handling of the human form is unusually supple and powerful' (*The New Cambridge History of the Bible*).

The original series comprised 233 emblems, accompanied by verse summaries in Latin, French and German. Its transformation for the Dutch market had a very complicated publishing history. Schut (and/or his teacher Savery) evidently received a commission to re-engage Merian's illustrations in the early-mid 1640s, and released portions of them as the work progressed: 54 scenes first appeared (*avant la lettre*) in Jan Philipsz Schabaelje's *Historische beschrijving van het leven Iesu Christi* (Alkmaar, 1647), growing to 87 the following year in *Bibelsche Figueren* (Amsterdam, 1648), accompanied by Schabaelje's prose commentaries. In 1648, the Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Danckertsz issued a rival edition of Merian (*Icones Biblicae / Biblische Figuren / Figures de la Bible / Bibel Printen / Figgers of the Bible*), with copies by a different hand after all 233 of Merian's engravings, new verse epitomes in Dutch by Reyer Anso, and loose translations (sometimes there is little resemblance) of these verse epitomes into German, French and English. *Historiae Sacrae* appeared shortly after (c. 1650-52 according to Piet Visser), 'now enriched with many noteworthy histories beautifully drawn and engraved by Pieter Hendricksz Schut and newly published by Nicolaes Visscher'. It married Schabaelje's prose commentaries with the polyglot verse epitomes, and added twenty-five original illustrations by Schut (with corresponding texts), in order, as the preface explains, to complete and improve the work for its better 'entertainment and usefulness', a number of 'significant stories' having been omitted by Merian.

As with many of the picture-Bibles printed on the Continent, the English verse can verge on the impenetrable:

Matter in motion, figure, rest: adde Grade
 This is the very summe of All God made,
 Att first of nought by's power in six dayes space.
 Now nature acts it's part: here after Grace.

See Piet Visser, 'Jan Philipsz Schabaelje and Pieter van der Borcht's etchings in the first and the final state', *Quaerendo* 18: 1 (1988). Hollstein *Dutch and Flemish*, XXVI, no. 47.



VII.
AD TE PAUPER, &c.

*Le Roi, Prince des Rois, en sa royale Ville
Vient en royal honneur, mais sur tout une ville,
Doux, humble, juste, droit & Sauveur gracieux;
Ou par les chemins, le peuple lui acclame,
Pour le fils de David tout chacun le reclame,
Hofanna lui dit-on, es plus hauts lieux des Cieux.*

into thee poore, &c.

The King of Kings whose meeknesse doth surpasse
Enters Jerufalem upon an asse
All men rejoyce, Hofanna all do crie.
To him who comes from God Hofanna' on high.

Jerufalem, sittende op een Ezel.

Ingereden is, geeft ons den Evangelist Marcus klaerlick te ken-
genakende, twee Discipulen uitgefonden heeft om een Ezel;
daer op sitten en nam soe sijn wegh heeren naer Jerufalem,
dat vervult wierde het geen te voren gepropheeteert was: Ver-
leens, siet uw Koningh sal u komen rechtverdrigh, arm, rij-
afgenomen worden, dat sommige haer klederen, sommige
gelijck uytcriepen, Gezeget zy het Koningrijcke onses Va-
nna in de hooghste Hemelen.

Koningsfacht van sin,
op eenen Ezelin:
uytchen tegen spreken?
of, soo sullen 't steenen spreken.

MATTHÆI XXI.



N

XLVIII. DOMUS

LVII.
ASCENSIONIS CHRISTI AD COELOS.

ator honoris Elias,
m finit ille suum;
de nube Quadrige,
elfa per altra vehunt.

*UN vent piroüettant, un feu s'entortillant,
Une coche jette-éclairs, ravot le corps brillant
D'Elie; mais son Esprit reluit dans Elise,
Dès aussitôt que sa manteline il a prise.*

A type of Christ's ascention to Heaven.

Et Elias bat toll sübret/
Et / Enffrig / wie sichs gebilbret/
Belt mit feurig Kutsch und Pferd
n. Bett bat fromm Diener werht.

When as Elias finit'd had the summe
Of his employment, mongst this earthly scumme,
These sinfull wretches, he was wrapt upon
A firey chariot, far above the Sunn.

Elia vaert ten Hemel in een vyerige Wagen.

met-gesel genomen, leydt met hem een langen tijdt een afgescheyden leven; doch doen Godt
enomen Eliam ten Hemel op te voeren, soeckt Elia in eenigheyd ergens op een plaats alleen te
dir alles door den Geest des Heeren bekendt was, soe en wilde hy sich van Elia niet scheyden, hoe-
ander herwaerts en derwaerts verrock; ten laetsten komende by Jericho an de Jordane, deyl-
nrel, dat sy droogh-voets daer door gingen, alwaer een vyerige Wagen met vyerige Paerden,
a daer op sitrende voer op ten Hemel. Elia nam den ontvallen Mantel en deyde wederom de Jor-
eydt van de Kinderen der Propheten, waer over hy van haer voor een Propheet erkent wordt: Soo
heydt Christus opvaren in de hooghte, en ons daer in eeuwigheyt verstrecken een getrouwen
Israëls en sijne Reyteren.

wordt van Godt, ver uyt Elifas oogen,
sijn getrouwe dienst, ten Hemel op-getogen,
en Karos van vyer; gelijk hier na Godts Soon,
sware Kruys-verdienft en Erf-recht tot die Throon.

II REGUM II.



II

LVIII. POENA

IN A SUMPTUOUS RESTORATION BINDING
WITH A FORE-EDGE PAINTING DATED 1682

10) HOLY BIBLE (The), containing the Old Testament and the New, newly translated out of the original Tongues and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised by His Majesties speciall Command ... Cambridge: Printed by John Hayes Printer to the Universitie, 1677. [*Bound after:*]

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (The) and Administration of the Sacraments ... Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches ... Cambridge: Printed by John Hayes, Printer to the University, 1676. [*and with:*]

WHOLE BOOK OF PSALMS (The), collected into English Metre, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrew ... Cambridge: Printed by John Hayes, Printer to the University of Cambridge, 1679.

4to., pp. [1484], with an engraved title-page, separate letterpress title-page to the New Testament; pp. [188]; and pp. [2], 106, [12]; complete in all parts; **ruled in red throughout**; the titlepage to the BOCP (bound first) somewhat dusty and thin, else in very good condition, **bound in a sumptuous contemporary binding of black morocco, gilt, with onlays in red, citron, pale yellow and blue-green morocco** (the last now faded), comprising an unusual central strapwork lozenge, floral sprays with hollow stems and onlaid floral tools (tulips, peonies, etc.), spine with onlaid quatrefoils in red and citron; **fore-edge painting under gilt in red, green and black**, with putti, stems and flowers around a central flaming heart inscribed 'Search the Scriptures 1682'; early silver furniture (corners, centrepiece and clasps) with engraved decoration, maker's marks ('CB' within a plain shield); spine somewhat worn, with old repairs at head and foot, eighteenth century inscriptions to front free endpaper, other endpapers replaced in the nineteenth century, bookplate of Frederick Morell of Broughton Grange. **£16,000**

A fine, complete Cambridge King James Bible, including the Apocrypha, in an elaborate Restoration binding. John Hayes was the successor to John Field and his editions added greatly to the marginal references.





Several other examples of Restoration bindings with fore-edge paintings featuring the phrase 'Search the Scriptures' are known – see for example a Cambridge Bible of 1675 attributed to the Naval Binder (Henry Davis Gift, II, 122), and Maggs, *Bookbinding in the British Isles Pt I* (1996), item 64. There seems however to be little family resemblance between the bindings. The present example features tools reminiscent of the Naval Binder – tulips, floral sprays etc. – and at least one in common with the Devotional Binder, but has a number of very unusual features: a distinctive large floral tool in the corners, border onlays in citron morocco in the manner of John Fletcher (active earlier in the century), and the ornate central strap-work lozenge, a Grolieresque-detail which is very uncommon on English bindings of this date.

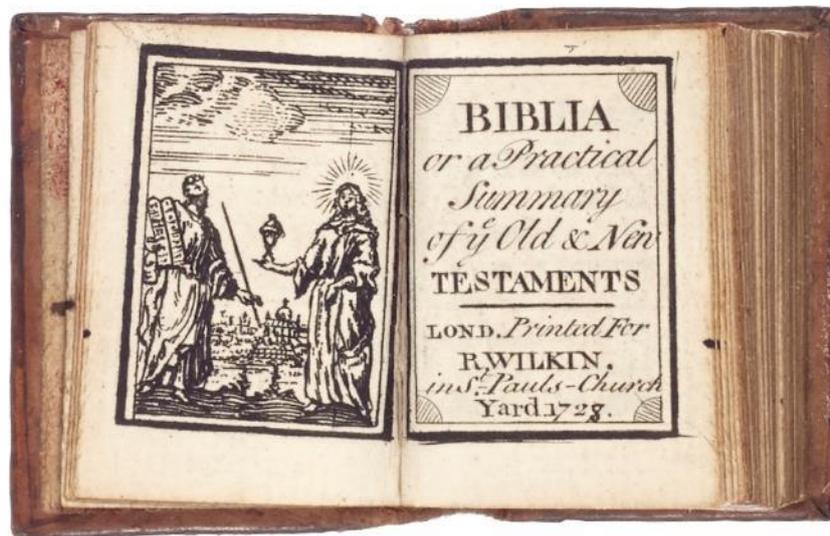
Wing B 2303 (OT), B 2677 (NT), B 3648 (BOCP), and B 2534 (Psalms); Darlow & Moule 736; Griffiths 1676:4 (BOCP).



[13]

[11]

[12]



THE LOVEDAY COPY

11) **BIBLIA** or a practical Summary of the Old & New Testaments. London, Printed for R. Wilkin ... 1727 [*altered in manuscript to 1728*].

64mo., pp. [6], 278, [6], with an engraved frontispiece and fourteen engraved plates; the second engraved title-page repeats letterpress text on the facing verso (which is sometimes obscured); from the library of John Loveday (1711-89), antiquary and traveller, with his note 'Donum - 1735' to front endpaper, the initials of the donor (AW) added later, and shelfmark 'e.7.-36'; cloth box. **£3250**

First edition of the most important Thumb Bible of the eighteenth century, the ultimate progenitor of the vastly-successful Harris and Newberry *Bibles in Miniature* of the 1770s and 80s. Wilkin's title is a more accurate representation of the contents, which are a digest with practical commentary, organised by theme rather than in strict Bible-order.

In most copies, including this one, the date in the imprint has been amended in manuscript from 1727 to 1728. ESTC lists them as two editions but they are probably the same.

MOROCCO, GILT

12) BIBLE IN MINIATURE (The), or a concise History of the Old & New Testaments. Lond. Printed for W. Harris ... 1775.

64mo., pp. [2], 148, [4], 151-256, with an engraved title-page, a separate engraved title to the New Testament, and fourteen engraved plates; a fine copy, in contemporary blue-black morocco, gilt, with floriate cornerpieces and a central red morocco onlay within a gilt sunburst; early gift inscription from 'Miss Rebecca Clipson to William P[lummer] Atkinson in the year 1784' – of Cambridgeshire, the pair parried in 1785. **£750**

Third Harris edition, very scarce. The text derives from the important *Biblia* printed by R. Wilkin in 1727-8, but it was the Harris editions of the 1770s that provided the immediate precedents for the most successful of all eighteenth-century thumb bibles, the Newbery *Bible in Miniature* (1780). Newbery followed Harris (and therefore Wilkin) 'almost word for word ... with the same number of pages, engravings of the same subjects' and 'closely-similar' title-pages, though with the distinctive misprint 'Miniature'. 'The number of copies printed off must have been immense ... [and] it was still being listed as for sale in 1800' (Roscoe).

The engravings here are particularly fine given the restrictions of the format; this is the most lavish of several different typical bindings found on thumb bibles from this period.

ESTC records four copies, none in the UK: Indiana, Morgan Library; Auckland Public Library, and Hawkes Bay Art Gallery (NZ).

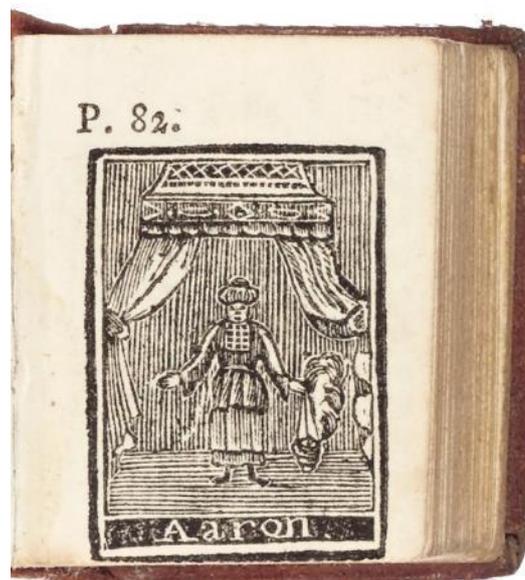
13) BIBLE IN MINIATURE (The); or, a Concise History of the Old & New Testaments. London Printed. [Late eighteenth century].

64mo., pp. 220, with 7 woodcut plates; rule-border to title-page; a very good copy, in contemporary sheep, gilt; contemporary ownership inscriptions 'Shearer' and 'Eliza Betterworth'. **£500**

A very rare illustrated 'thumb-bible', one of several different editions (with different illustrations) with the generic imprint 'London Printed', all probably dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth-century. The text, like that of the well-known Harris and Newbery *Bibles in Miniature*, derives from the important *Biblia* printed by R. Wilkin in 1727-8; the woodcut illustrations here are somewhat different from those in other editions with the same text.

ESTC records a single copy, at Bodley, and two of a similar edition (with no full-stop at the end of the title (British Library, and Morgan Library and Museum).

Cf. Adomeit B76?



14) BOETHIUS. Five Bookes, of philosophicall Comfort, full of Christian Consolation, written a 1000. Yeeres since ... Newly translated out of Latine [by Michael Walpole], together with marginall Notes, explaining the obscurest Places. London Printed by John Windet, for Mathew Lownes. 1609.

Small 8vo., ff. [6], 144, wanting the ruled and signed initial blank; slightly browned at the extremities, else a good copy in nineteenth-century half calf, rebacked. £1750

First edition of this translation of the *Consolatio*, the fourth in English, preceded by Chaucer's (printed by Caxton), John Walton's (written shortly after Chaucer's, much derivative of it, but not published until 1525), and George Colville's highly-regarded version of 1556.

Michael Walpole (1570-1624?), the translator, was the younger brother of the prominent Jesuit Henry Walpole, and was himself a Jesuit and the author of several recusant tracts. He is best known, however, as the confessor and spiritual adviser of Doña Luisa de Carvajal, the Spanish noblewoman who came to England in 1606 to help Catholics who were in prison or in danger of imprisonment. She was herself arrested twice, and Walpole with her; the first time shortly after the publication of this book.

The appearance of this version, on the threshold of Boethius's Cartesian expulsion into the cold realms of purely academic interest, suggests not just a need in its translator and his circle for the consolations that Boethius offers (it is perhaps the most famous of all works of prison literature), but a nostalgia for the pre-Reformation world in which he enjoyed his centuries-long vogue.

STC 3202. The title-page is in two variants; this is the one with 'translated' correctly printed – the other reads 'trauslated'.

15) BUNYAN, John. The Holy Citie or the New-Jerusalem: wherein its goodly light Walls, Gates, Angel[s,] and the Manner of their Standing, are expounded. Also, her Length and Breadth, together wit[h] the Golden Measuring-Reed, explained: and the Glory of all unfolded. As also, the Numerousness of its Inhabitants: and what the Tree and Waters of Life are, by which they are sustained ... London, Printed for Francis Smith ... 1669.

Small 8vo., pp. [14] (of 16), 294, wanting A8 (pp. [15]-[16], the end of 'The Epistle to four sorts of Readers', a leaf probably lost when the original title-page, to which it was conjugate, was cancelled), and the terminal blank; edge of title-page formerly frayed and now irregularly trimmed with slight loss, else in very good condition, the many side-notes wholly intact; contemporary polished sheep, blind fillet on covers, very neatly rebacked.

£750

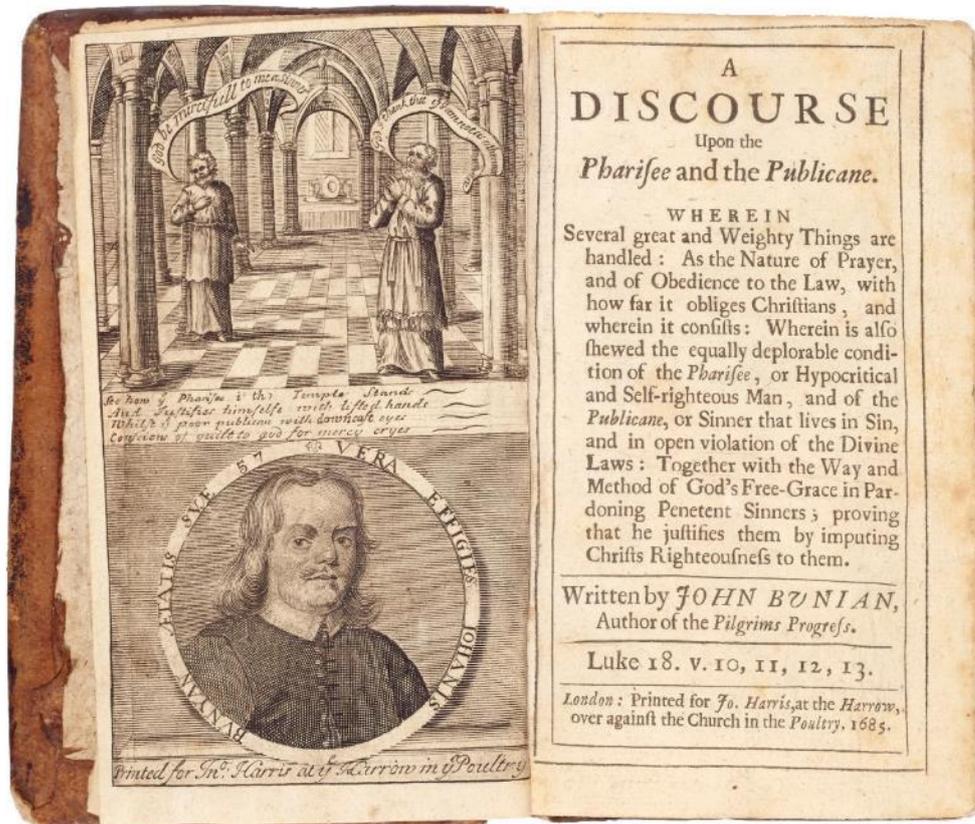
First edition sheets (1665) with cancel title-page altering the stationer from J. Dover to Francis Smith and the date to 1669.

Bunyan's exposition of Revelations 21:10-27 and 22:1-4 was inspired by one of the Sunday evening meditations that he shared with fellow prisoners at Bedford gaol where he imprisoned for unlicensed preaching. Verse by verse he discusses John's vision of the Holy City, 'its Defence, Entrances, and Fashion [and] the Glory of each', 'its Inhabitants', and how 'it continueth in Life, Ease, Peace, Tranquility and Sweetness for ever.'

This was an influential work. In *The Pilgrims Progress* (1678) the heavenly Jerusalem was to be the goal of Christian's pilgrimage, and later was a vision well known to Blake, who produced an unfinished series of 29 watercolour illustrations to *The Pilgrims Progress*, now in the Frick Collection.

Uncommon. ESTC lists seven copies: Bedford Central Library, British Library, Bunyan Meeting Library and Museum (wanting title-page), Dr. Williams's Library, Bodley, Morgan, and Yale.

Wing B 5536; Harrison 10.



16) BUNYAN, John. A Discourse upon the Pharisee and the Publicane. Wherein several great and weighty Things are handled: as the Nature of Prayer and of Obedience to the Law, with how far it obliges Christians, and wherein it consists: wherein is also shewed the equally deplorable Condition of the Pharisee, or hypocritical and self-righteous Man, and of the Publicane, or Sinner that lives in Sin, and in open Violation of the divine Laws: together with the Way and Method of God's Free-Grace in pardoning penitent Sinners; proving that he justifies them by imputing Christs Righteousness to them ... London: Printed for Jo. Harris ... 1685.

12mo., pp. [8], 202, [2, blank], with engraved frontispiece of the penitent publican and arrogant Pharisee in the Temple, above a contemporary portrait of Bunyan 'ætatis suæ 57'; the first four leaves, which are disjunct because of the cancellation of the title-page (see below), comprise: [A1] blank (probably genuine), [A2] frontispiece (laid down, with a narrow strip 3-4 mm. restored in facsimile at the fore-edge and top), [A3] cancel title-page (vertical chain lines), and [A4] 'To the Reader'; basically a fine copy in contemporary speckled sheep with blind fillet on the covers, slight wear to corners and spine. Stamp of Bambougle Castle and Rosebery bookplate. £4250

First edition, second issue, with cancel title-page adding sixteen lines descriptive of the contents (as quoted above) to the original short title, and altering Joh. to Jo. in the imprint. It has long been uncertain which title-page is the original and which the cancel. Confusingly both have vertical chain

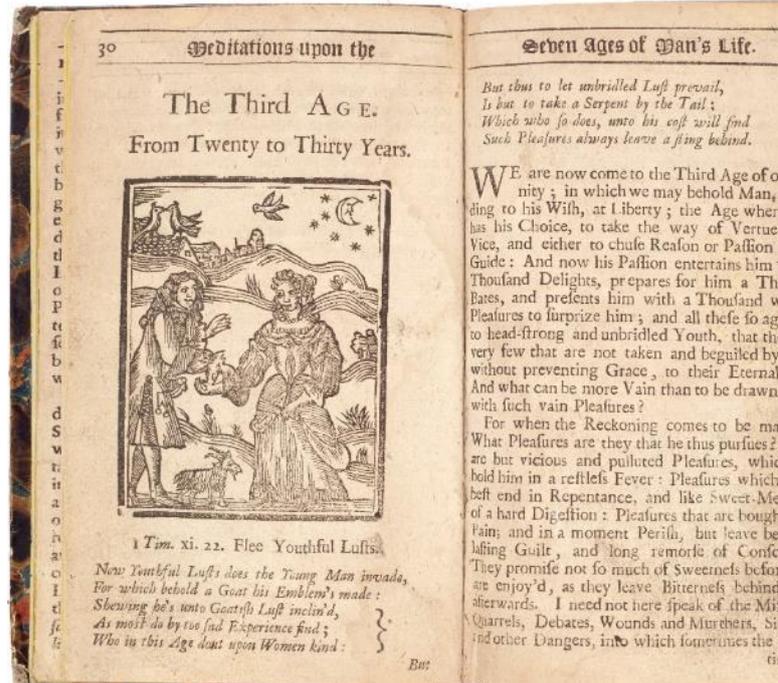
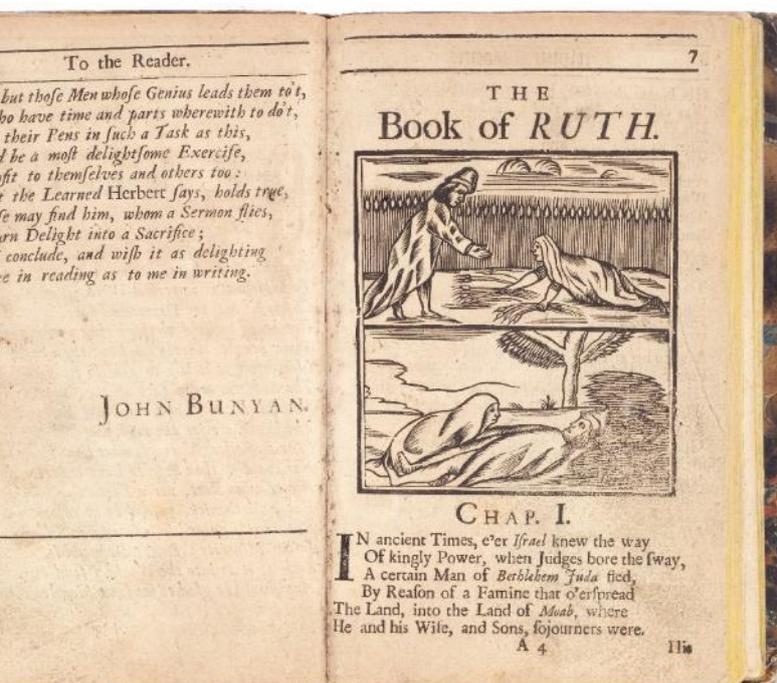
lines (cf. BL copies), as it seems, does the frontispiece, although these are not distinct. Evidence of priority was finally found in the Britwell copy, acquired by Cambridge in 1996, where the long title-page and the frontispiece are pasted to stubs, one of which has traces of [the short] title-page border.

An important late work, this meditation on Luke 18:10-13 and the nature of prayer describes two men who go into the Temple to pray, the Pharisee ('I thank thee that I am not as other men are') and the Publicane or tax gatherer ('God be merciful to me a sinner'), 'two men in whose condition the whole world is comprehended It may be a means to bring thee to see whose steps thou art treading, and so at whose end thou art like to arrive Justification is treated of here, and the way for men to be saved Though the Publicane seemed to be far behind, yet in running he got the prize God give thee the Publicanes Heart ... that thou mayest partake with the Publicane of Mercy.'

The verses on the engraved title-page are an epitome of the *Discourse*:

See how y^e Pharisee in the Temple Stands
And Justifies himself with lifted hands
Whilst y^e poor publican with downcast eyes
Conscious of guilt to god for mercy cries

Wing B5512A; Harrison 34.



'RHIMES AND RIDICULOUS BOOKS'

17) BUNYAN, John, *suppositious author*. Meditations on the several Ages of Man's Life: representing the Vanity of it, from his Cradle to his Grave. Adorn'd with proper Emblems. To which is added, scriptural Poems. Being several Portions of Scripture digested into English Verse ... London: Printed for J. Blare ... on London-Bridge. [1700]-1701.

8vo., pp. [2], 5-56, [4], 7-100, [4, advertisements], with seven woodcut illustrations in the 'Seven Ages of Man's Life' and one in the 'Scriptural Poems'; 'Scriptural Poems' with a

separate title-page dated 1700 and separate pagination; somewhat soiled and browned, old ownership inscription to title-page scored through, old paper repairs to C1-C8 and E8 with some loss of text; nineteenth century Continental (German?) marbled boards, paper spine label.

£750

First edition, rare, one of the 'rhymes and ridiculous books' (Ponder) issued by pamphlet hawkers on London Bridge as Bunyan's work in the years after his death in 1688. Blare was a repeat offender, who had already published a spurious 'third part' of *Pilgrim's Progress* in 1693. The advertisements at the end here also list his uncredited rip-off *The Progress of the Christian Pilgrim from this present World to the World to Come ... Written by Way of Dream*. Nevertheless the present volume has elicited some controversy, and several historic critics claimed the 'Scriptural Poems' at least as authentic.

Four copies only in ESTC: BL (2); Folger, and Huntington. There is another edition (also four copies recorded) with *Scriptural Poems* dated 1701.

Wing B 5591 (Scriptural Poems only).



CHRISTIAN in the VALLEY of the SHADOW of DEATH.
"Though I walk thro' the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear none ill, for thou art with me."
Printed for & Sold by CARRINGTON BOWLES, at his Map & Print Warehouse, N^o 69 in S^t Dunls Church-Yard, LONDON. Published as the Act directs, 16 April 1781.

18) [BUNYAN.] BOWLES, Carrington. Twelve Prints of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* representing the principal Occurrences in Christian's Journey ... Printed for & sold by Carrington Bowles, at his Map and Print Warehouse London. Published as the Act directs, 16 April 1781.

Oblong folio, ff. 12 of engraved plates with captions below; first leaf slightly soiled, with tear at foot touching caption, a few edges chipped, else a very good copy, uncut, stitched as issued.

£1750

A very rare suite of twelve striking illustrations to *Pilgrim's Progress*, apparently 'Book 25' of a series on important works of literature, though we cannot trace any others.

1. Christian declaring to his Family his reasons for going on a Pilgrimage.
2. Christian and Pliable in Slough of Despond.
3. Christian's second meeting with Evangelist.
4. Christian's Burden falls off on his arrival at the Cross.
5. Christian recovers his Roll.
6. The Palace Beautiful, and Christian in dread of the Lions.
7. Christian's fight with Appollyon.
8. Christian in the Valley of the Shadow of Death.
9. Christian passing the Caves of Giants Pope and Pagan.
10. Christian and Faithful confined in Vanity Fair.
11. Christian and Hopeful escape from Doubting Castle.
12. Christian and Hopeful passing the River.

Not in COPAC or ESTC; OCLC records copies at Harvard, Yale, and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, and there is also a set at the British Museum, not bound in order.

EMBASSY TO MEHMED IV

19) BURBURY, John. A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople; in the Company of his excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece ... London, Printed for T. Collins and I. Ford ... and S. Hickman ... 1671.

12mo., pp. [8], 225, [25, advertisements], wanting the blanks A1, A6 and M6; edge of title-page browned, else a very good, crisp copy, in contemporary calf, some restoration to spine, modern label, new pastedowns; contemporary ownership inscription and shelfmarks of the antiquary Daniel Fleming; booklabels of G. J. Arvanitidis and Henry Blackmer II. **£5750**

First and only edition of this account of a special embassy to the court of Sultan Mehmed IV, undertaken in 1664-5 by Walter Leslie, the Scottish-born Ambassador Extraordinary of the Holy Roman Empire. In his party was Henry Howard, later sixth Duke of Norfolk, along with the author John Burbury, who was Howard's secretary, and Henry's brother Edward.

Burbury is a lively narrator, with an eye for social commentary and incidental detail. There is much on the Ottoman possessions in Europe, from Buda (in ruins, the great library 'being almost consum'd by Moths, Dust and Rats') down the Danube to Novi Sad and Belgrade, and then overland to Sofia, Adrianople (where they met with the Grand Vizier and exchanged feasts and gifts) and Constantinople. In general Burbury is rather dismissive of his Turkish hosts, and while 'The Janizaries lookt like stout fellows' and had excellent muskets, the horses are loose-necked, the houses mean, their discipline lax and punishments harsh, and their music 'the worst in the World ... like *Tom a Bedlam*, only a little sweetened with a Portugal like Mimikry'. 'But I cannot omit the cleanliness of the Turks, who as they had occasion to urine ... afterwards wash'd their Hands, as they do still before and after their eating'.

Howard had been schooled on the Continent during the Commonwealth, becoming de facto head of a royalist, Catholic family at the age of 14. He returned to England after the Restoration, inheriting his grandfather's great library and collection of art, including the Arundel marbles, which John Evelyn persuaded him to give to Oxford University. 'Evelyn thought Howard had great abilities and a smooth tongue, but little judgement ... Like his grandfather, he travelled widely, visiting Vienna and Constantinople in 1665, and going at some point to India' (*Oxford DNB*). He played only a minor role in the present embassy, though he was later dispatched to Morocco in a similar capacity.

Atabey 165; Blackmer 236 (this copy); Wing B 5611.

20) CADELL, Thomas. Autograph letter, in the third person, to the antiquary David Steuart Erskine, Earl of Buchan. 'Bloomsbury place, Feby 1 1802'.

1 page 8vo, with an integral address leaf.

£75 +VAT in EU

The Earl of Buchan had evidently written to enquire about the whereabouts of the original manuscript of Alexander Cunningham's *History of Great Britain*. 'Mr Alderman Cadell ... is sorry that it is not in his power' to help – 'He believes that it was returned by Dr Thomson to Dr Hollingbery'.

Cadell had published *The History of Great Britain ... translated from the Latin manuscript of Alexander Cunningham* in 1787, brought to press by Hollingbery, with an introduction by Thomson. Buchan was very interested in Cunningham (1654-1737), calling him 'ultimus Scotorum'. Buchan's lengthy retirement was devoted to antiquarian activities – he founded the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1780, and funded the purchase of a property for its collections, though he withdrew from active involvement after the first decade.

ANNE OF DENMARK'S BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS

21) CAREY, Henry, *fourth Baron Hunsdon*. Contemporary copy of 'the Lord Hunsdon's Letter to King James', written shortly after the death of Anne of Denmark, informing the King of the nature, quality, service, and loyalty of the Queen's band of gentlemen pensioners, of which he was the captain. [Between 2 March and 13 May 1619].

1½ pages, folio, with integral blank, in excellent condition.

£200 +VAT in EU

The courtier Henry Carey (c.1580-1666) hopes that the king will continue to support the band of gentlemen pensioners, 'chosen out of the Best and Ancient families'. Her majesty and other princes who predeceased her 'found great use of their Services as well in the Guard & defence of their Royal persons as also in Sundry other important Employments as well Civil as Military at home & abroad, in so much that it hath served them as A nursery to Breed up Deputies for Ireland ... Ambassadors ... Councillors of State ... & Commanders in the Wars'.

Hunsdon awaits the king's instructions, but meanwhile has ordered the pensioners to remain about the Court and 'to attend the Body of our late loyall Mistress', who died on 2 March 1619, but was not buried until 13 May, the prolonged delay caused by an inquest and the illness of the king.

ON INSPIRATION, TOBACCO, AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

22) COWPER, William. Autograph letter in verse to his friend Rev. William Bull, signed with initials 'WmC'. Dated at the foot 'Olney / June 22 / 1782'.

3 pages, 4to., on a bifolium, with an integral address panel in total 73 lines of verse, docketed by the recipient; hole from sealing wax, not affecting text, small neat repairs to folds on second leaf, exterior face somewhat dusty, but in very good condition.

£7500 +VAT in EU

The only known manuscript of this poem, a jocular verse epistle mentioning tobacco, America, and Cowper's pipe-smoking friend, the former slave-trader John Newton.

My dear friend,
If Reading Verse be your delight,
'Tis mine as much, or more to write
But what we would, so weak is man,
Lies oft remote from what we can ...

Despite the presence of the sun, 'flaming high / I'th center of yon arch the sky', Cowper is lacking inspiration – so either the Sun is 'famed for virtues he had not', or is in pique at the general rejection of his influence. At any rate 'I seem no brighter in my wits / For all the radiance he emits'.

Searching for a substitute or 'succedaneum, / Quod caput, cerebrum et cranium / Pondere liberet exoso, / Et morbo iam caliginoso', Cowper stumbles upon a box of tobacco left by Bull on a previous visit:

best Tobacco, finely mill'd
Beats all Antyciras pretences
To disengage th'incumbered senses.
Oh nymph of Transatlantic fame,
Where'er thine haunt, whate'er thy name,
Whether reposing on the side
Of Oroonoquo's spacious tide,
Or list'ning with delight not small
To Niagara's distant Fall,
'Tis thine to cherish and to feed
The pungent nose-refreshing weed ...

Cowper begs forgiveness for his previous denigration of tobacco, and prays that 'smiling peace one more [may] / Visit America's sad shore, / And thou secure from all alarms / Of thundering drums and glitt'ing arms'. Tobacco thus freed from care,

May Newton with renew'd delights
Perform thine odorif'rous rites,
While clouds of incense half divine
Involve thy disappearing shrine,
And so may smoke-inhaling Bull,
Be always filling, never full.

My dear friend,

If Reading were be your delight,
'Tis mine as much, or more to write,
But what we would, so weak is man,
Lies off remote from what we can.
For instance, at this very time,
I feel a wish, by cheerfull rhyme,
To sooth my friend, and had I power,
To cheat him of an anxious hour.
Not meaning (for I must confess)
What 'twere but folly to suppress
His pleasure or his good alone,
But at my own.

The recipient, William Bull (1783-1814), minister of the Independent church at Newport Pagnell, was trusted by Cowper as a judge of contemporary literature: 'A Dissenter, but a liberal one; a man of Letters and of Genius, master of a fine imagination, or rather not master if it; an imagination, which ... runs away with him into such fields of speculation as amuse and enliven every other imagination... But he smokes tobacco – nothing is perfect'. Bull and Cowper became friends after the departure of Cowper's friend John Newton from Olney to London, and they then met together frequently.

Cowper disliked tobacco, but both Newton and Bull were smokers. 'Cowper used to retire with his friends for quiet conversation to a very tiny garden-house situated behind Orchard Side ... as Mrs Unwin would not have people smoking in her presence. When Bull and Newton visited Cowper, as they often did together, they would get the poet to sit between them on the cramped tiny bench in the shed, so that Cowper found himself trapped in the middle, gasping for breath' (George Ella, *William Cowper*, 1993).

Provenance: by descent from William Bull, sold as the property of Miss C. M. Bull at Sotheby's in 1975; subsequently in the collection of Roy Davids, lot 108 in his sale at Bonham's 10 April 2013; since then in an American private collection.

Index of Literary Manuscripts, III, CpW 66.

CRANMER'S CATECHISM, WITH WOODCUTS AFTER HOLBEIN

23) CRANMER, Thomas. *Cathechismus*, that is to say / a shorte Instruction into Christian Religion for the singular Commoditie and Profyte of Childre[n] and yong People. Set forth by the mooste reverende Father in God Thomas Arch Byshop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitane. [London,] Gualterus Lynne excudebat. 1548.

8vo., ff. [6], cclix, [2], with a colophon leaf and a terminal blank; wanting two leaves (?2-3 in the Epistle to Edward VI), but with a sixteenth-century inscription noting this lacuna; emblematic woodcut border to title-page (McKerrow & Ferguson 71), large woodcut on title-verso of King Edward giving the Bible to the clergy, 26 woodcut illustrations within the text (two signed by Holbein, some of the others possibly after designs by him), and a woodcut on the colophon leaf; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary calf, ruled in blind, gilt foliate corner tool, central foliate blind stamp, rebacked, edges worn and chipped, ties wanting; eight-line passage on L1^r scored through in red ink (a duplication of text on K8^v); scattered underlining in pencil or red crayon, inscription in Latin verse on the front endpaper in the same early hand as the note about the missing leaves (translation provided); seventeenth-century biographical inscription to title-page, signed by Wm Henchman (prebendary of Peterborough Cathedral 1668-86); further gift inscription to endpaper in a different hand 'Ex dono Reverendi Gulielmi Henchman', traces of a library stamp to a couple of leaves. **£12,500**

Third edition, revised, very rare, of Cranmer's Catechism, published in the same year as the first two but with significant alterations to temper the overt Lutheranism of the original. As well as being 'the one purely Lutheran devotional work to take any official place in the English Reformation' (MacCulloch), the *Cathechismus* was one of a very small number of illustrated works from the English Reformation, and **one of the earliest illustrated books for children in English**. At least two of the 26 illustrations (signed 'HH' and 'Hans Holben') were after designs by Holbein, helping to cement his reputation as the pre-eminent Biblical illustrator of his age. The others, though in a slightly different mode, were among the most competent to have appeared in an English book by this date.

The *Cathechismus* was a free translation, with additions and modifications (and with different illustrations), of the Lutheran *Kinderpredigt* from the *Kirchen Ordnung in meiner gnedigen Herrn der Marggraven zu Brandenburg* (Nuremberg, 1533), of which the principal author was Cranmer's

Non videntur homines tanquam morbo nulla
 sequatur
 Et ~~non~~ ^{volunt} informis fabula remota foret
 fac magis negligens
 Sed vita suppositis
 quod factum cupias
 cum morbo advenit

Ex domo Reverendi
 Gulielmi Henchman

CATHECHISMVS,
That is to say
 a Shorte Instruction
 into Christian Reli-
 gion for the synguler
 commoditie and profyte of
 childre and yong people. Set
 forth by the mooste reuerende
 father in God Thomas Arch-
 bishop of Lanterbury, Primate
 of all England and
 Metropolitane.
 Gualterus Lynne
 excudebat.
 1548.

a glorious saint now in heaven, Wm. Henchman.
 Non est mortale yb opto

The author of this book was Arch-Bishop
 Lanterbury, a blessed martyr on earth

An Instruction of the
 about all thynges, so that for hys
 sake we hurte not our neyghbour,
 nether in his name, goodes, cattel,
 lyfe or body, but that we ayde com-
 forte and succoure hym in all hys
 necessities troubles & afflictions.

The syxte sermon.

An exposition of the syxte
 commaundemente.

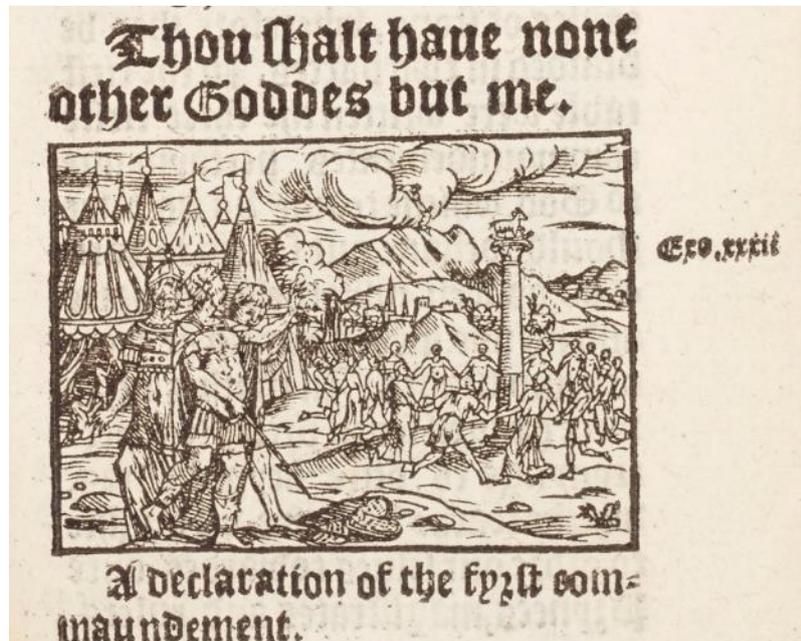


#.Regu.ri

**Thou shalt not com-
 mitte adultery**

vi. commaundement. Fol. lxx.

The last sermon ye
 were taught, howe
 we should behaue
 ourselues towarde
 oure neyghboure
 that we kyll hym
 not, nether in wyll, worde nor dede,
 neyther hurte hym in hys gooddes
 or bodye. Nowe a man (yf he be a
 manne in deade and no monster)
 nexte after his awne bodye, doeth
 mooste dearly loue his wyfe, wher-
 fore nexte foloweth the syxth com-
 maundement. Thou shalt not com-
 mitte adulterye, the whiche tea-
 cheth vs, howe we shoulde orde our
 selues towarde oure wyfes, that
 we shoulde loue them, not forsake
 theym or bryake the promyse of
 wedlocke with theym, but louyng-
 ly kepe theym companye. Also
 that we shoulde not luste after an
 other mannes wyfe, neyther wyth
 saye



relative Andreas Osiander. The immediate source for the English text was not the German but a Latin translation by Justus Jonas Sr, published 1539; his son Justus Jonas Jr came to England at the end of 1547 and was hosted by Cranmer in the spring of 1548.

Although he later called it 'a Catechisme by me translated & set furth', 'the extent of Cranmer's participation in the work is uncertain, for it is most unlikely that he would have had the time at such a busy period of change amid other greater priorities. Dr Selwyn carefully reviews the possible ghost writers or team assistants: Cranmer's chaplains, John Ponet, Thomas Becon and Rowland Taylor, or even the Dutch evangelical publisher of the work, Walter Lynne ... It was a handsome volume, which unlike most English Reformation literature had no fear of illustrations' (MacCulloch).

However, the Catechism, of which the first edition appeared in June 1548, was to prove a serious embarrassment for Cranmer and his circle. Rushed production led to a number of mistakes. 'Most serious of many small signs of haste ... are various statements on the Eucharist proclaiming an uncompromisingly Lutheran position. These were hastily modified in a third edition, but provided much annoyance to Reformed observers, and ammunition for conservatives' (ibid.).

In August for example Bullinger's disciple Johannes ab Ulmis wrote to Zurich from London that Cranmer 'has all but consented to that foul and sacrilegious transubstantiation of the papists in the holy supper of our Saviour'. Cranmer would allude to the offending passage in his *Defence* two years later: 'And in a Catechisme by me translated & set furth, I used like maner of speech, sayyng, that with our bodely mouthes we receive the body & bloud of Christ. Whiche my sayyng diuers ignorant persones (not used to reade olde auncient authors, nor acquainted with their phrase and maner of speeche) did carpe and reprehende, for lacke of good understandyng.'

In an attempt to mitigate the fiasco, Cranmer introduced numerous changes into the third edition, including 'apparent attempts to give a rationale for clerical marriage and to downgrade the role of auricular confession', and 'no fewer than six alterations to eucharistic passages' (MacCulloch). In particular, the passage mentioned by Cranmer above, which originally read 'For he doth not only, with his bodyly mouthe receave the bodye and bloud of Christ, but he doth also beleve the wordes of Christ', was altered to 'For he dothe not with hys bodylye mouthe receave the bodye and bloude of Christ, but he dothe beleve the wordes of Christe'.

All three editions of Cranmer's catechism are scarce and the majority of copies imperfect. The first two editions have only minor differences and are often found in mixed impressions; the third is distinct.

ESTC records seven copies (three imperfect): British Library, Cambridge (imperfect), Lincoln Cathedral, Bodley (2 copies, 1 imperfect), Christ Church Oxford (imperfect); and Princeton.

STC 5994. *See also cover vignette.*

24) DARELL, Sir Marmaduke, *Cofferer of his Maties moste ho^{ble} Housholde.*

Acquittance for payments from Sir Nicholas Carewe of the composition money for the County of Surrey for the Cth [Hundredth] of Wallington on 11 March 1624 (the second payment for the year beginning at Michaelmas last, £27 15s) and 25 May 1625 (the third payment for the year beginning at Michaelmas last, £30), each signed by Darell. 1624-5.

1 page, folio, with integral blank (docketed for filing), in very good condition.

£225 +VAT in EU

Sir Nicholas Carew (c.1567-1644) of Beddington, Surrey, was an M.P. and the collector in neighbouring Wallingford Hundred in 1622 of the Benevolence toward the recovery of the Palatinate and in 1626-7 of the Forced Loan. He was Donne's brother-in-law and Donne wrote him several letters and visited him at Bedington.

R. C. Bald, *John Donne: a Life* (Oxford, 1970); *The History of Parliament: the Commons 1604-1629*.

BY A FRIEND OF MARY SHELLEY

25) [DODS, Mary Diana]. *Tales of the wild and the wonderful ...* London: Printed for Hurst, Robinson, and Co. ... and A. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. 1825.

8vo., pp. x, [2], 356, with the half-title; internally a good copy, uncut, in the original publisher's green cloth-backed boards, worn, spine broken and stained, stitching loose, printed label partly preserved.

£1000

First edition, a collection of five 'tales of diablerie' comprising 'The Prediction', 'The yellow Dwarf', 'Der Freischütz or, the magic Balls [*i.e.* bullets]', 'The Fortunes of De La Pole' and 'The Lord of the Maelstrom' (the last with separate notes).

Dods asserts that all but 'Der Freischütz' ('from the German of A. Apel'), are original, although she also describes the collection as 'an *olla podrida* of odds and ends, a snip of the garment of every fairy tale written since the days of King Arthur'. Folkloric and macabre, the stories range in location from the south coast of Wales to indistinct Teutonic lands via Winchester and Denmark. Dods lets the stories speak for themselves, but does give an aetiology of 'The yellow Dwarf', whose structure is raised 'upon an old nursery foundation; ... an excellent vehicle for the beautiful mythology of the North, and the introduction of Odin and his exploits'.

Dods's wit is apparent in the preface; her assertion, 'I am not a long-lived man', becomes an amusing *double entendre*. She also wrote under the name David Lyndsay, and in 1827, her friend Mary Shelley was party to a scheme that enabled Dods (as Walter Sholto Douglas) and her lover Isabel Robinson to embark on a life together in France as man and wife. Shelley obtained false passports for the couple, and a year later visited them in Paris.

Although *Tales* has been previously attributed to George Borrow (by T. J. Wise and others), it can now be ascribed incontrovertibly to Dods, who wrote two letters to William Blackwood (as 'David Lyndsay') discussing this work as its author (for further information see Garside, Raven and Schöwerling, 1800-1829 Update 3, (on-line)).

Wolff 601; Garside, Raven and Schöwerling 1825: 15; Betty T. Bennett, *Mary Diana Dods, A Gentleman and a Scholar*, 1991.

‘NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVES THE FAIR’

26) DRYDEN, John. *Alexander’s Feast; or the Power of Musique. An Ode, in Honour of St. Cecilia’s Day ...* London, Printed for Jacob Tonson ... 1697.

Folio, pp. [4], 8; with the half-title (‘Mr Dryden’s Ode in honour of St Cecilia’s Day, 1697’), which has a printed notice on the verso, ‘Perform’d at Stationers-Hall on Monday, November 22. 1697’; some slight crease marks but a fine copy, apparently still stitched as issued but then incorporated in a tract volume (‘No 14’ written on the half-title and stab marks in inner margin); cloth box; from the libraries of John Brett-Smith, J. O. Edwards, and Robert S. Pirie. £1500

First edition. The Feast of St. Cecilia was celebrated by the Musical Society each year from 1683 to 1703. Dryden’s ode, written for the secular part of the celebration, was originally performed with music by Jeremiah Clarke. A new setting by Handel in 1736 gave the poem renewed popularity in the eighteenth century.

Wing D 2228; Macdonald 34.

‘LIST THEE TO MY TALE’
PIRACY AND LOVE UNDER THE VOLCANO

27) ELLIS, Robert. Autograph manuscript tale in verse, entitled ‘The Fire Island’ (‘one of the Volcanic Islands on the shores of Persia’), 1700 lines, signed at the end and dated August 1840.

Small 8vo., 185 leaves written on one side only in the author’s neat and legible hand with a few notes on the facing blanks; some leaves written lengthwise to accommodate the songs and longer metres; original black roan binding, presentation inscription in gilt on the upper cover, ‘Miss Marianna Uther from the Author’, gilt edges, spine worn, stitching loose. £750

The physician Robert Ellis (1823-1885), originally from Ruthin, Denbighshire, studied medicine at London University and qualified as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844. On 5 August 1845 he married Mary Ann Eliza Uther, the daughter of the owner of the well-known firm of gun makers Alexander Forsyth & Co. Presumably this manuscript was a gift from the early days of their romance. It is his only literary work. In later years he wrote *The Chemistry of Creation* (1850), acted as scientific editor of the *Official descriptive and illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition* (1851), and, having specialized in obstetrics, published a textbook *Diseases in Childhood* (1852). He and Mary Ann had nine surviving children.

The Fire Island is a tragic love story between a pirate and a fair maiden, set on the Persian Gulf; the narrator and *genius loci* is the Spirit of the Sea. Canto I opens with a dream vision of a calm morning, and then the Spirit of the Sea ‘awoke ... & at once that peace was gone.’ The sky grew black, and ‘there rose up a rock from the raging sea ... / And up there flew ... one stream of liquid flame / It fell— and quenched its raging thirst in the hissing gulphs below, / And Sulphur dark & glowing stones fell thick ...’ ‘I gloried in that molten stream’, for I ruled ‘that Sea whose waters now grew hot / And bubbled round that Crater’s base.’ Ages pass, and the volcano turns into a fair isle, bright and fertile. But ‘enough of this – thou knowest it now ... / Come then ... / Leave we the Isle ... list thee now to this my tale.’

‘It was night, / All dark and cloudy, save one light / That danced o’er yon deep wave ... / That ... flashed from a Sea boat’s prow’, a ‘war boat, for her trade was death ... / Her name Azrael’, a pirate ship, and her master Sadah, ‘young / In years though crime and blood had long / Been in his path & on his heart, / And dyed both their own hue, but yet / I [the Spirit of the Sea] loved him’. Azrael lies at anchor off a coast ‘faint with breath of cinnamon’; Sadah in a skiff approaches the shore when a

burst of flame breaks. A woman in a burning tower cries for help and Sadah braves the crackling timbers to rescue her. Her name is Hela and though pale and bereft of sense she is not dead. Fleeing the crowd of natives that try to stop them Sadah and the fair Hela return to Azrael.

Sailing on they encounter a ghost ship, its sails in tatters, a bird's nest in the rigging, the wind playing with her ropes as if a lute. Below decks all seemed asleep but all were dead, perhaps from a sudden pestilential wind. The pirates fire a broadside to sink the unfortunate ship.

A month passes and Azrael lies at anchor off Fire Island. Ashore, on the height of that steep rock, stand alone Sadah and Hela. 'They are there / To part, for Sadah's path leads where / Woman goes not – a path of blood / Her heart would shrink from'. They gaze listlessly at each other in sorrow, Hela pales, Sadah 'raised her head, / Kissed her pale cheeks & lips & fled'. She stood rooted to the spot, staring out to sea.

"Tis Morn & every sail is set' as the pirates spy a quarry and give chase, unfurling their black flag. Their prey was armed, and in the exchange of fire a stray shot strikes Sadah a glancing blow on the head and with it 'his eye grew dim / And blue & glassy – & his head / Sank down upon his heart', but he rallies to give the signal for a broadside that leaves their prey with no masts, no sails, a wreck rolling and helpless. The pirates board her, led by Sadah with bleeding brow, 'but alas there rang / Thundering on them, the sudden burst / of hidden guns. Sadah cursed / Their treachery – cursed but led on, / Fearless he rushed too swift upon / Those cravens' snares ... / They fired – he leapt up – gave one cry, / One glance flashed from his up-turned eye, / And – he was dead.'

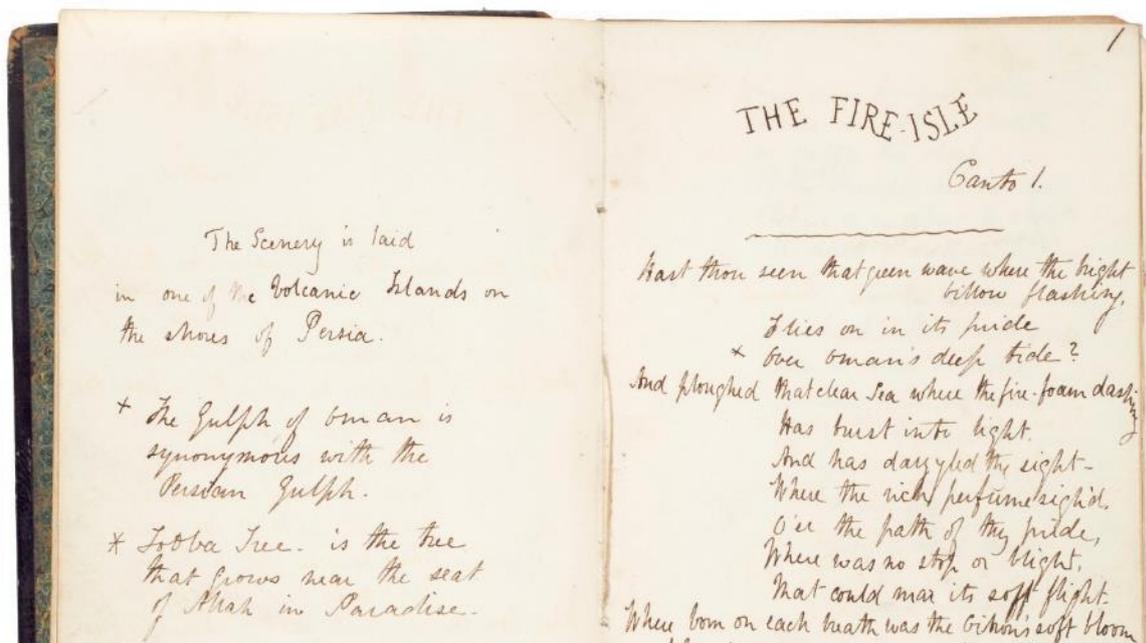
The impassioned pirates, 'reckless of shot & steel', take revenge: – 'many a lighted torch was cast / Into her hold' and 'a flood / Of leaping flames was shrouding o'er / The decks so deeply dyed with gore.' 'Sad and slow' they bear Sadah back to Azrael. The Spirit of the Sea mourns, 'alas! / ... my aid / Had served him not to turn aside / The singing balls or blunt the blade / That pierced his heart whose boat I loved to bear, / On o'er the blue sea.'

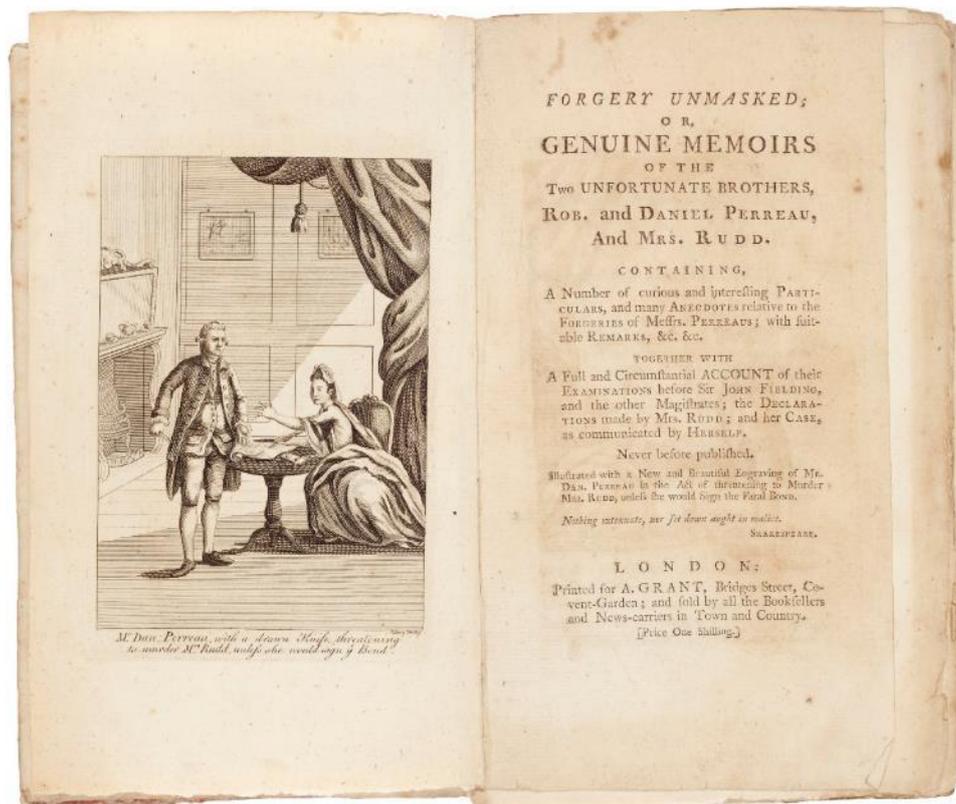
Hela, pacing the shore of Fire Island, her eye glancing over the wild tumultuous sea, sings a mournful melody, asking the Spirit of the Sea to 'Tell me, tell me thou where stays he whom I love'. Azrael returns and the pirates gently lay Sadah's body at Hela's feet. 'Her grief / Was far too deep for tears – but there she knelt, / Gazing on him / She knelt, she moved not, but breathed one sigh, / Then all was still. She breathed not ... / She was dead'. The last song is a lament ('Alas! alas! / They are gone – they are gone').

Mad with grief the Spirit of the Sea wept and wept, 'till / Tempest-like there came / One sudden burst of Passion' and he ordered up a wild storm that struck the isle of fire. 'It rose, it cracked, it glowed, it sank ... that Island was no more'.

The setting and subject matter are exotic and the tale is packed with incident, but young Ellis was not a polished poet.

For the life of Robert Ellis see David Cormack's account of his son (who inherited Ellis's literary ambition, as well as his questionable genius), 'Faithful, all too Faithful: William Ashton Ellis and the Englishing of Richard Wagner' in the *Wagner Journal*, on line.





LIES, FORGERIES AND A PONZI SCHEME

28) [FIELDING, *Sir John, attributed author*]. *Forgery unmasked; or, genuine Memoirs of two unfortunate Brothers, Rob. and Daniel Perreau, and Mrs. Rudd. Containing a Number of curious and interesting Particulars, and many Anecdotes relative to the Forgeries of Messrs. Perreaus; with suitable Remarks, &c. &c. Together with a full and circumstantial Account of their Examination before Sir John Fielding Never before published. Illustrated with a new and beautiful Engraving ... London: Printed for A. Grant ... and sold by all the Booksellers and News-carriers in Town and Country ... [1775?].*

8vo., pp. 48, with an engraved frontispiece by Terry of Daniel Perreau threatening to stab Mrs. Rudd; title-page slightly toned, last page slightly soiled, but a very good copy, uncut, in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, neatly rebacked. **£1350**

First and only edition of a pamphlet account of 'the unfortunate Perreau brothers', apparently published during their trial for forgery of financial bonds, but before their execution in January 1776.

The twins Robert and Daniel Perreau, born in the West Indies to a father of Huguenot extraction, had been sent to England for education, but the death of their parents left them in the lurch. Robert apprenticed to an apothecary, qualified, and became moderately successful, with a good client list, a respectable wife, and a house on Golden Square; while Daniel was rather less successful as a merchant in Guadeloupe. After Daniel returned to England in 1769, they began to speculate heavily on the Exchange, enlisting the assistance of Daniel's common-law wife Margaret Caroline Rudd (née Youngson). They incurred massive losses, but couldn't risk alerting their creditors by selling assets; their solution was to continue to spend extravagantly while, apparently, beginning to forge bonds, which they continued to do until 1775 when one of the forgeries was spotted at the Drummond bank. Thinking that he could clear the Perreau name by blaming the whole scheme on Rudd, Robert Perreau volunteered to spill the beans to the magistrates in return for immunity. The magistrates refused, and in short order he and his brother found themselves on trial, while Rudd

herself fought for immunity. She was eventually tried but found not guilty – which sealed the fate of the Perreau brothers. The ‘unfortunate Perreaus’, as they came to be known, were hanged together on 17 January 1776 in front of a crowd of 40,000. Rudd became a subject of hatred and/or fascination, and was sought out by James Boswell in April 1776, who found her charming.

The murkiness of the claims and counter-claims by Rudd and the Perreaus, and the unusual respectability of the accused (78 bankers and merchants signed a petition for their release), brought the case enormous attention, stealing column inches even from the American Revolution. No fewer than 20 pamphlets appeared on the matter within the year, this one of the earliest and apparently the first to include ‘The Case of Mrs. Rudd, as related by herself in the early stages of the trial (pp. 21-43). The attribution to Sir John Fielding, famous Bow-Street magistrate and brother of the novelist, who had examined both Rudd and Perreau, seems questionable, especially given the rather clumsy praise of Fielding – ‘the great pains that was taken to come at the real truth of this business does singular honour to Sir John Fielding’. The author concludes that the Perreaus were guilty of ‘remorseless barbarity’ in trying to pin the forgeries on Rudd, and yet hopes that they may avoid execution.

Scarce: ESTC records copies in seven locations (BL, NLI, Bodley; Harvard (four copies), Huntington, Princeton and Illinois), as well as an unique issue ‘Printed for the Proprietors’ at Trinity College, Cambridge.

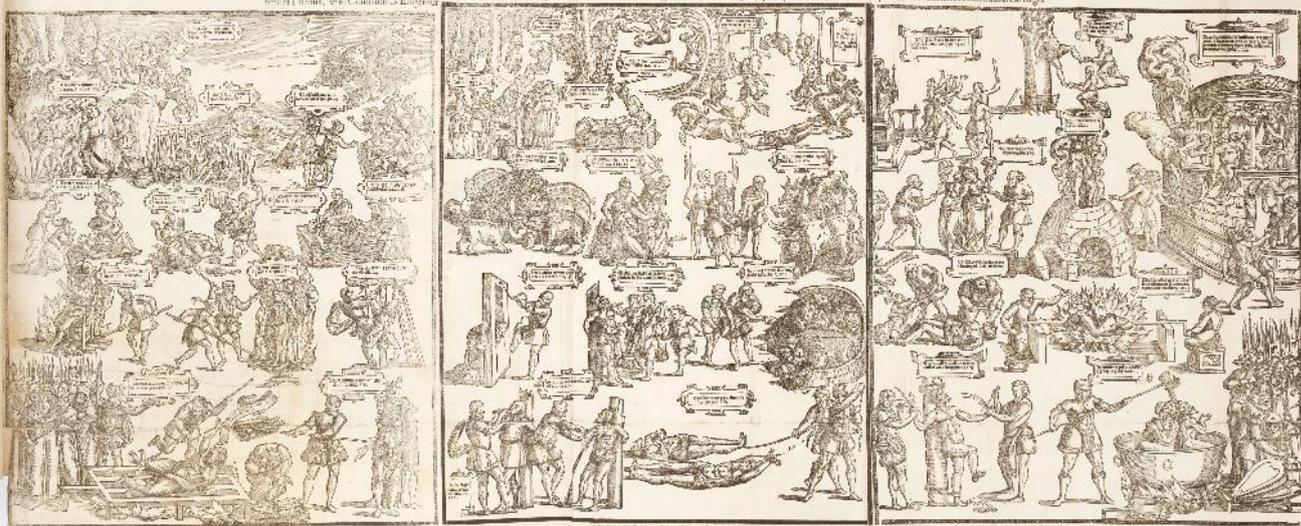
WITH THE EXTREMELY RARE PLATE ‘OF THE TEN FIRST PERSECUTIONS’

29) FOXE, John. Acts and Monuments of Matters most speciall and memorable happening in the Church with an universall Historie of the same Now againe the seventh Time reprinted. Whereunto are annexed certaine Additions of like Persecutions, which have happened in these later Times London. Printed by Adam Islip, Fœlix Kingston and Robert Young ... 1632[-1].

Three volumes, folio, pp. [126], 756, 767-1034; [3]-113, 112-788; and [2], 584, 595-1030, [14], 106, 105-106, [112], wanting the initial blank in each volume and the terminal blank in vols. II-III; woodcut title-pages, 150 woodcuts in the text, and four folding plates, the three called for by ESTC after 2E4 (the poisoning of King John by a monk at Swinstead Abbey); 22Z6 (Windsor Castle) and 32V1 (the burning of Bishop Ridley and Father Latimer at Oxford), and the extremely rare additional folding plate after D1 (‘A table of the X. first Persecutions of the Primitive Church’, tear into text from inner margin repaired without loss: *see below*); occasional small marks and flaws, torn corner to 2E4 just touches text, but a very good set in contemporary English calf, triple-blind ruled, neatly rebacked by Zaehnsdorf in 1937, some restoration to corners. £8500

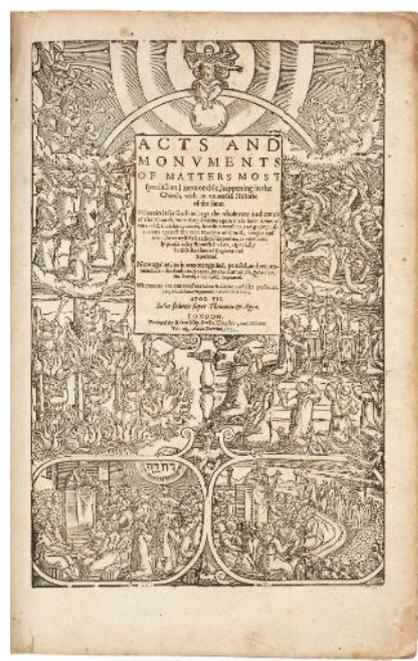
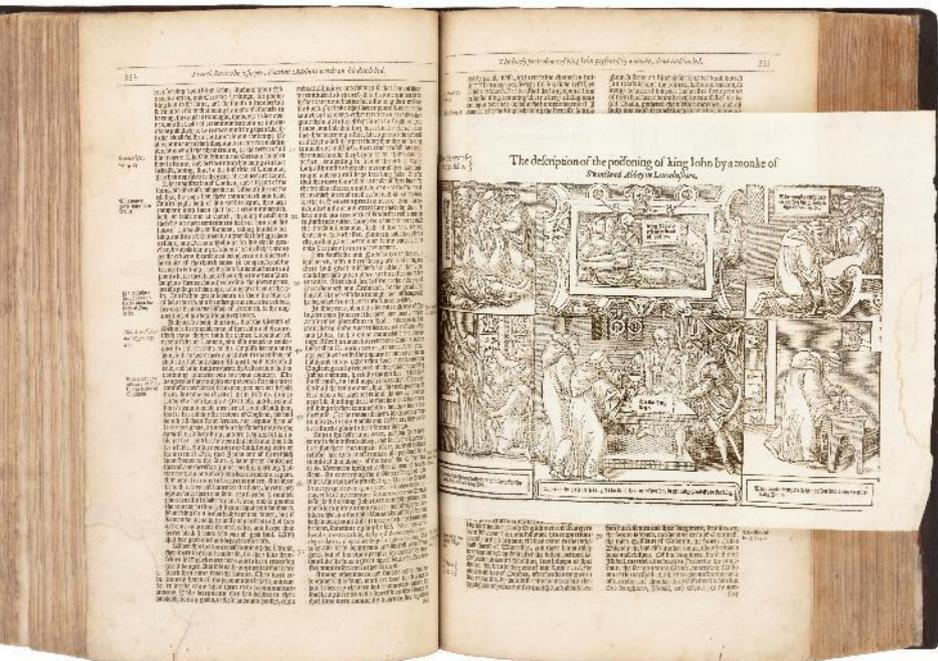
Seventh edition of Foxe’s encyclopædic work on English martyrs, illustrated with an extensive series of gruesome woodcuts of single and group martyrdoms. Based on Foxe’s *Rerum in Ecclesia Gestarum Comentarium*, Basle, 1559, it was first published in English in 1563 and went through several revised and enlarged editions in his lifetime. Here it is again brought up to date with the *Continuation of the Histories of forrein martyrs* that include the Gunpowder Plot and the massacre of Protestants of the Valtoline in 1620.

The most remarkable feature of this copy is large folding plate at D1, ‘A table of the X. first Persecutions of the Primitive Church under the Heathen Tyrants of Rome, continuing almost of cccc. Yeeres after Christ from the Time of Tiberius unto Constantinus ...’ It is **comprised of three sheets pasted together** with horizontal chain lines, and measures 43 x 89 cm. It shows an array of 36 scenes of torture – Christians being driven up a mountain to be cruelly thrown down onto sharp stakes, fried in iron chairs and on gridirons, burnt with their entrails torn out, stabbed, mutilated, hanged, and torn asunder. Each scene is keyed to a passage in ‘The first Booke’ of the *Acts and Monuments* (pp. 39-136), which is otherwise unillustrated.



Although the plate is bound here at page 39, instructions at the top corner state 'Place this after Page 44' where the heading reads 'A description of the ten first persecutions in the primitive church, with a lively portraiture of the variety of their torments'. Clearly the plate is the 'lively portraiture' called for, but it is almost never found. It has its own imprint ('Imprinted in London by A. I. and F. K. and R. Y. 1632'), and probably was sold separately as an optional extra illustration. **ESTC lists three copies**, two surviving as a print (B.M. Dept. of Prints and Drawings (cut very close and mounted) and Bodleian John Johnson collection), and one imperfect example bound in the book (Bodleian, one of the three sheets only). **This is the only complete example known bound into the book as intended.**

There were earlier versions. John King records one example, at Cambridge, in the second edition, 1570, by John Day, and one keyed to the edition of 1583 in his own collection (with a woodcut device rather than the vignette in the lower left corner), both 'printed ... for inclusion in the *Book of Martyrs* and for independent sale. In either case, owners might choose to hang it on walls ... Its detachability and spectacular visual imagery have led to its survival in very few copies' (*Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs' and Early Modern Print Culture*, p. 211). Another keyed to the 1610 edition of *Acts and Monuments* was, like that edition, printed by Humphrey Lownes (three copies: Oxford University College and two at Folger). An undated version, also keyed to 1610, was sold by the print seller William Riddiard (British Library only), further evidence that this plate was regarded as a print.



Provenance: Inscription in each volume, 'Lent the Booke to Mr John Walker 1639 per me William Chilcott'; armorial bookplate of Jeremiah Milles, D.D. (1714-1784), Dean of Exeter and president of the Society of Antiquaries, on the verso of each title-page; note in vol. I, 'This Book came into the possession of James Duke Coleridge in June 1823' (nephew of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a clergyman in Exeter); later inscription of 1937 concerning the rebacking by Zaehnsdorf.

STC 11228 and 11228.3.

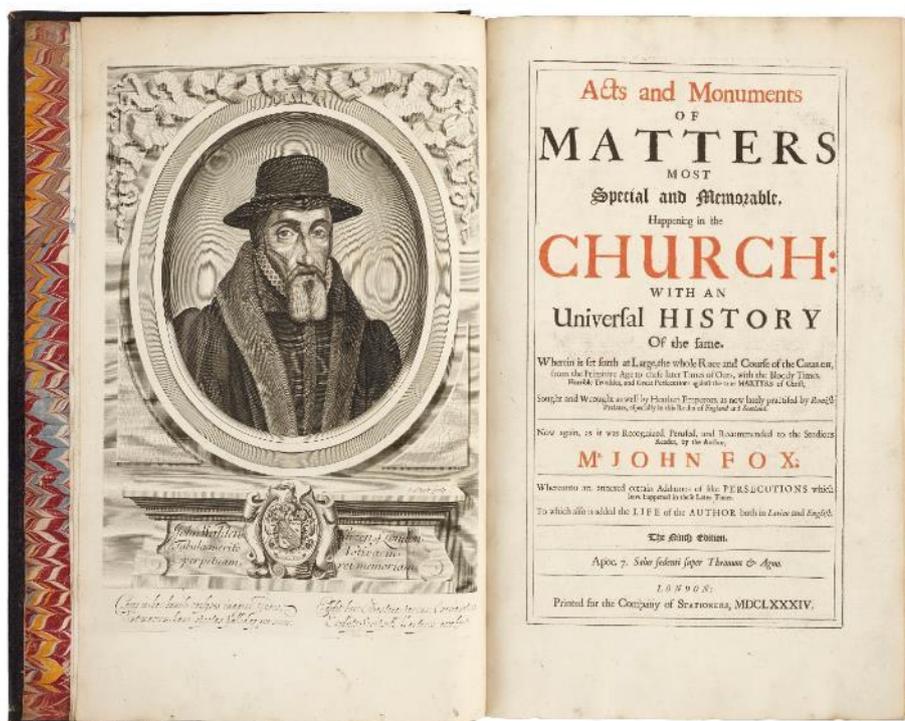
LARGE PAPER, CONTEMPORARY BLACK MOROCCO

30) FOXE, John. Acts and Monuments of Matters most special and memorable, happening in the Church: with an universal History of the Same. Wherein is set forth at large, the whole Race and Course of the Church, from the primitive Age to these later Times of ours, with the bloody Times, horrible Troubles, and great Persecutions against the true Martyrs of Christ ... Whereunto are annexed certain Additions of like Persecutions which have happened in these later Times. To which also is added the Life of the Author both in Latine and English. The ninth Edition ... London, Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1684.

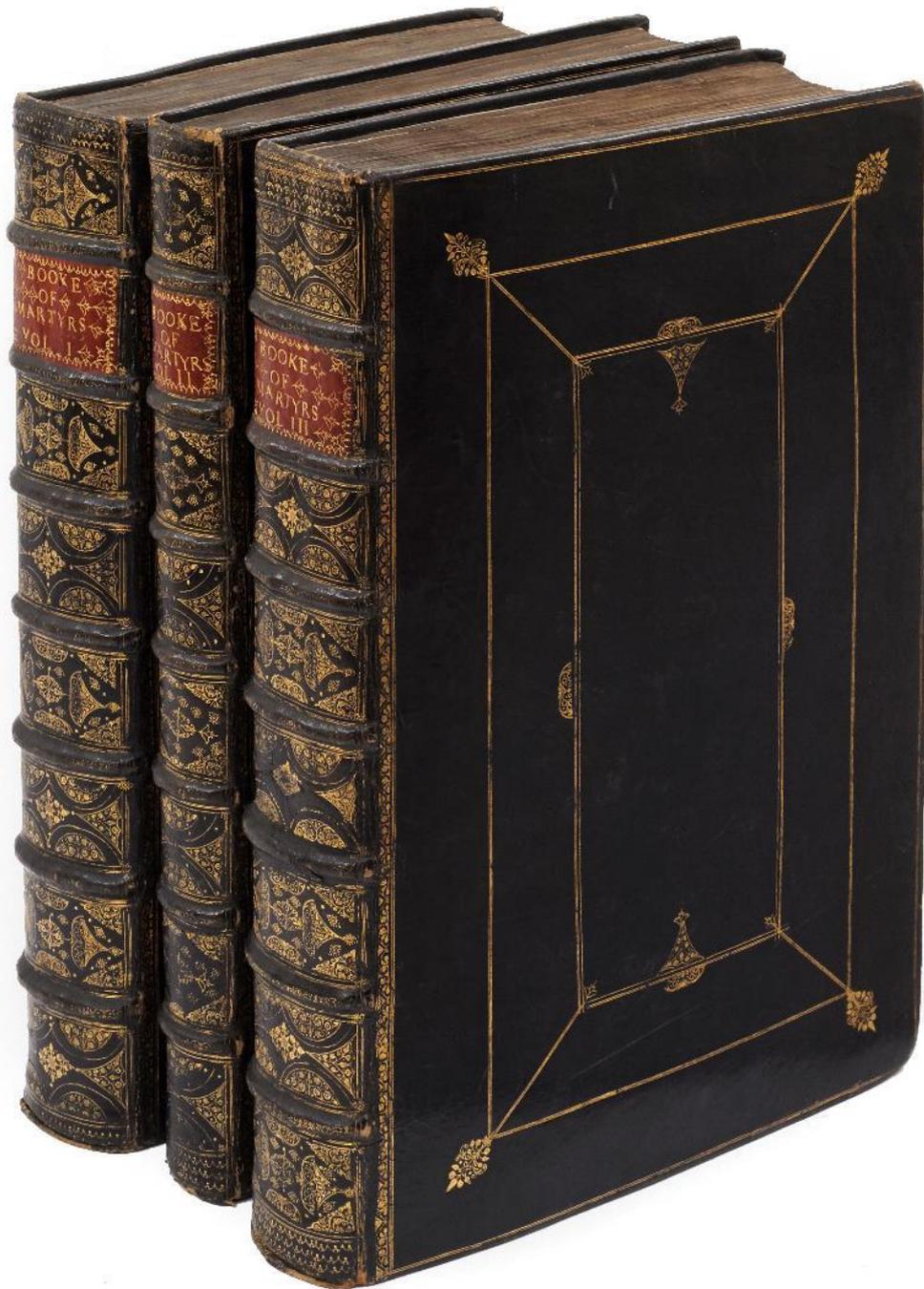
Three vols, folio, pp. [124], 895, [1]; [2], 551, [1], 131, [1]; [2], 959, [45, table], with a frontispiece portrait of Foxe by John Sturt in volume I, four engraved plates (two double-page), and numerous engraved illustrations throughout; Vol. II includes 'the ninth book containing the acts and things done in the reign of King Edward the Sixth', with separate pagination and register; Vol. III includes 'A continuation of the histories of forreign martyrs ... Printed by W.R. for S.R. ... 1684'; a fine copy, on large paper, in handsome contemporary black morocco, covers panelled gilt, spine elaborately gilt with floriate tools, red morocco labels. £12,500

Ninth edition, **an exceptional copy.** The sumptuous 1684 edition, which was the last edition of the full text until the nineteenth century, replaced the long worn-out woodcut illustrations of earlier editions with a new suite of engraved illustrations.

Provenance: neat shelf-mark ('20 F 17') and purchase note to front endpaper 'March 23 1735', possibly bought from (or soon after) the sale of the library of Elias Sydall, Bishop of Gloucester



(along with two other vendors) by John Wilcox, bookseller, 3 March 1734/5, in which lot 42 is 'Foxes Book of Martyrs in 3 vols. 1.paper. London. 1684'; neat list of page numbers for the illustrations in the same hand; subsequently in the library of Archibald Acheson, third Earl of Gosford (1806-64), with his white leather label (before 1849), sold *en bloc* to James Toovey; bought in by Toovey for £6 at the Gosford sale, Puttick & Simpson, April 1884; Earl of Rosebery, with his note about the Gosford sale.



FRONTISPIECE BY HOGARTH

31) [GARRICK, David]. *The Farmer's Return from London. An Interlude.* As it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. London: Printed by Dryden Leach, for J. and R. Tonson ... 1762.

4to., pp. 15, [1], with a half-title and a fine frontispiece by James Basire after Hogarth; final verso dusty and with one small tear at head, holes at inner margin where once stab-sewn, else a very good copy, disbound. £650

First edition of Garrick's extremely popular comic interlude, first staged on 20 March 1762, with Garrick as the farmer (depicted with pipe and mug in the frontispiece here).

'Notwithstanding the favourable Reception it has met with, the Author would not have printed it, had not his Friend, Mr. Hogarth, flattered him most agreeably, by thinking *The Farmer and his Family* not unworthy of a Sketch of his Pencil' – the printed text is therefore dedicated to Hogarth.

Garrick's farmer relates to his family the sights and experiences he met with in London while attending the 'crowning' celebrations of George II and Queen Charlotte, satirising the taste and behaviour of London folk, contemporary sentimental comedy, critics (who only 'knock Poets down' because they can't write themselves), and the credulous believers in the so-called Cock Lane Ghost.

'Despite the brevity of this interlude, its popularity was deserved. In it Garrick proved once again his delight in good humour, in ridiculing the follies of the day, and in the presentation of "older comedy"' (Pedicord and Bergman, *The Plays of David Garrick*, 1980).



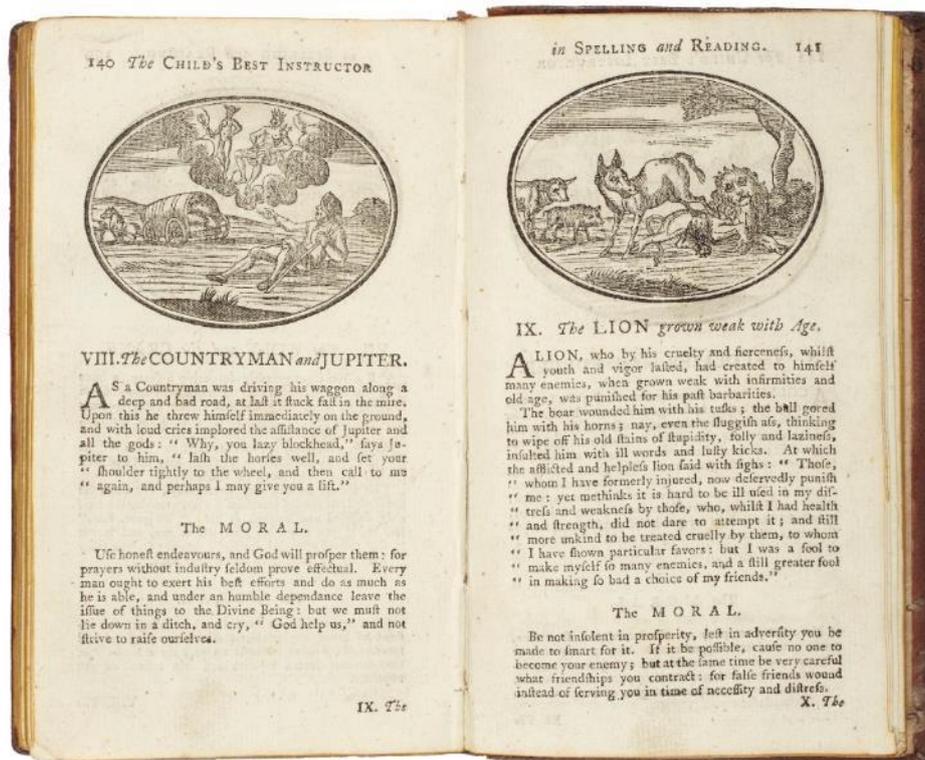
W. Hogarth delin.

James Basire sculp.

The Farmer's Return.

THE
FARMER'S RETURN
FROM
LONDON.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]



32) [GIGNOUX, John] and John ENTICK. *The Child's Best Instructor in Spelling and Reading*. In which the Division of Syllables is taught in such a natural Way, that the Learner may soon attain to a correct and true Pronunciation of Words ... By John Entick, M.A. Author of the *New Spelling Dictionary*. A new Edition, being the ninth, carefully revised, corrected, altered, and enlarged. London: Printed for B. Law ... and C. Dilly ... 1788.

8vo., pp. [2], 2, 164, with twelve woodcut vignette illustrations; a very good copy in contemporary sheep, edges slightly rubbed. £850

A very rare and attractive reading and spelling primer for young children, with the standard syllabaries and reading exercises followed by twelve illustrated fables (pp. 133-144), a history of British monarchs, and some moral verses.

The first edition of Gignoux's *Instructor* was published in 1757 (not in ESTC, but two copies recorded by Alston); the next extant edition is the 'fifth' of 1769 (1 copy known), which added a grammar by John Entick and was evidently revised by him. Subsequent editions dropped Gignoux, a minor English teacher, from the title-page, and replaced him with Entick, a slightly better-known miscellaneous author, recently made notorious by his successful suit against the government for the illegal seizure of his papers in 1762.

Editions of 1773, 1780 and 1785 followed, surviving in 1 or 2 copies each. That of 1785, and also the present, dropped Entick's grammar once more and apparently made 'great alterations' – 'In the first place then, the Lessons are nearly all new and much more numerous ... [and] the Tables of Spelling-columns ... more extensive' (Advertisement, signed by one 'W.C.' at Northfleet). The work was evidently popular enough to demand this series of reprints, as well as two American editions recorded by Evans but not known in any surviving copy, but its ephemeral and scholastic use has made survival rates extremely low.

Not in ESTC. Alston IV, 682, lists a single copy, at the *Bibliothèque nationale*.

33) [GRANT, Charles, *vicomte de Vaux*]. Recueil d'Essais, ou précis des opinions, et des mémoires, du V^{te} de *** ... A Londres: De l'Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury & Fils. 1793. [Bound with:]

DESCRIPTION abrégée des Antiquités de la Ville de Nismes ... Seconde Édition. A Nismes, chez C. Belle ... 1786. [and:]

JOHNSON, J., *pseud.* A Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh ... London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson [etc.] ... 1792. [and:]

GREGORY, James. Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Junior ... Edinburgh: 1793. [and:]

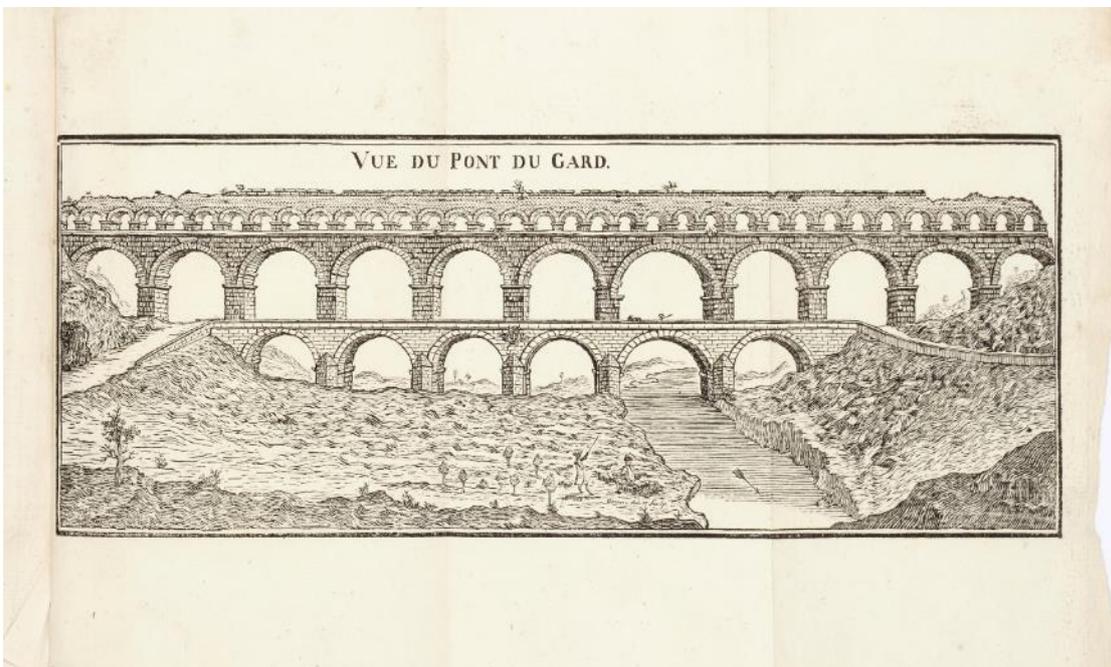
HAMILTON, James, *junior.* Reply to Dr. Gregory ... Edinburgh: 1793.

Five works, 8vo., bound together: *Receuil*: pp. xxxvi, 152, with an engraved plate (gathering I⁸ foxed); *Description*: pp. [4], 52, with seven folding plates of woodcuts by Gritner; 'Johnson': pp. vii, [1], 74 (last leaf with old tear repaired; ESTC calls for a half-title but this is unlikely, as it would have to be a singleton); Gregory: pp. xxiv, 152 (inscribed to Sir William Forbes on the title-page); Hamilton: pp. 86; bound together in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards; bookplate of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, manuscript contents list. £1500

An interesting tract volume, containing the scarce collected thoughts of Charles Grant, vicomte de Vaux (a subscriber's copy), a fine illustrated guide to Nîmes and the Pont du Gard, and three pamphlets relating to a controversy in the medical faculty in Edinburgh.

Grant (b. 1749) was scion of a French branch of an old Scottish family, and had been born in Mauritius, where his father spent twenty years. In the 1770s he invested heavily in privateers working against the British, and sustained heavy losses; he later petitioned, unsuccessfully, the US Congress for redress in the form of land. In 1790 he fled the French Revolution for England, where he published a number of works, including some proposals for a French loyalist colony in Canada, and a *History of Mauritius* (1801). The present *Receuil d'Essais* (and verse) is very miscellaneous, covering the 'origin of things', universal peace, politics, fire, advice for émigrés, his proposed Canadian colony etc. The subscribers' list at the end comprises mainly Scots, including Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo.

ESTC shows five copies: BL, NLS; Boston Public, NYPL, Queen's (Ontario). A second part, through with different printers and publishers, followed in 1794 (BL and NYPL only).



The obstetrician James Hamilton, junior, joined his father Alexander Hamilton's practice at the age of 21 and eventually succeeded him in the chair of midwifery at Edinburgh University in 1800; a powerful and popular lecturer he nevertheless did not succeed in making midwifery a compulsory part of the curriculum until 1830. In 1792-3 both Hamilton and his father became embroiled in controversy after the publication of a pseudonymous *Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh*, which highly praised the Hamiltons and denigrated their colleagues, notably Dr James Gregory (**six copies in ESTC**). Gregory alleged that Hamilton senior was actually the author, but when he was cleared by the Senate, Gregory turned his fire on the son. James Hamilton published some short letters in his defence early in 1793, to which Gregory gave a lengthy *Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Junior*, laying out his reasons for believing 'J. Johnson' to be Hamilton; the present copy is a presentation copy to Sir William Forbes, as a man of influence in Edinburgh. Hamilton's own point-by-point confutation appeared in his *Reply to Dr. Gregory* – as reply that angered Gregory so much he sought Hamilton out and thrashed him. Hamilton brought suit and won damages of £100.



'CELESTIAL SCENERY, ELEGIES, TALES'
AND THE FUNERAL OF QUEEN CAROLINE

34) HOGG, John. Autograph poetical manuscript, apparently unpublished, comprising a preface dated 3 April 1825 and some forty long poems. [London, 1825-7].

8vo, notebook, paginated by hand 3-186 (apparently wanting a title-page) with a list of Contents at the front; two poems set to music (by G. Godwin and Moses Lawrence, in total 20 pages); written in brown ink throughout, in a legible hand, with scattered corrections in pencil and pen; first and last pages browned; contemporary calf, rebaked and re-cornered, new endpapers. **£1350**

A fascinating volume of manuscript verse (and two songs) by an otherwise unknown poetaster, probably based in Southwark. In his grandiloquent Preface, Hogg explains that his poems are designed to excite in the reader the pleasurable contemplation of heaven, via 'the Study of Nature' and of our souls. 'Celestial Scenery, Elegies, Tales, &c will be found in this little work'

'Visionary Scenes', which opens the volume, is in the first category – an extended metaphysical poem in which the author ascends in dream to meet the shades of his father and of two ministers named Abdy and Mason. There are elegies on notables – Princess Charlotte, George III (set to music) and Edward, Duke of Kent; as well as a series of 'Poetical Flights' 'on the Trial of a female Exile, who left this Kingdom, to seek shelter abroad, through the false accusation of Over-Ruling Power', then on her death, and ascension to Elysium, followed by an account of her funeral procession. This is almost certainly the maligned Princess Caroline, whose funeral in 1821 saw unrest and the killing of two bystanders by the Life Guards: 'Tyrannic force shall show its marshall sway / And cause defenceless men this day to rue'.

There is also a series of elegies to less well-known figures, mostly of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe: Jesse Curling, Esq., (a merchant and shipbuilder); Master Henry Thomas, aged 5; Rev John Townshend (founder of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb); 'Daniel Wade Richardson, Coal Meeter'; Daniel Day, 'seized with Death at Sea'. These may have been produced to order, as there are several other occasional poems including a 'A Recital for Youth, on New Year's Day', apparently written for a Miss Garth at the request of her parents, as well as topographical celebrations of the residences of Jesse Curling (see above) and Robert Slade of Lambeth (whose fortune made as proctor in the Doctors' Commons, passed to his son the virtuoso and collector Felix Slade, of the eponymous professorships). There are also several transparent pieces about patronage – 'The Poet's Petition' ('to the Rich apply for aid / In ev'ry art, in ev'ry Trade'), and 'The Poet's Disasters', in which an attempt to woo a patroness falls flat when he splutters his way through a recitation then knocks over some furniture, injuring a lapdog.

The 'Tales' include 'Insanity, or the fatal Catastrophe!', 'The reduced Merchant', 'The General and Spider', and 'Nick the Conjuror, or the Diamond Ring', as well as another metaphysical work: 'Colin, Phillis, and Rover: their Affection and Ascent to the Elysian Fields'. In this abruptly tragic piece, Phillis forsakes Colin for a wealthier older man; Colin drowns himself in a brook; Phillis realises her error and throws herself off a cliff. So much for the first part – in the longer 'Continuation', the ghosts of Colin and Phillis return to lift their friend Rover from his despond and grant him a lengthy vision of the afterlife:

Then I behel'd (*sic*) the fields call'd the Elysian
That look'd resplendent as eternal Summer
Where Briton, Frenchman, Dutchman, & the Grecian
Drunk angels Nectar from an Ariel Rummer ...

The two pieces set to music are the Ode to the memory of George III, and 'The Discovery. A Pastoral Strain', dated 1814, set by Moses Lawrence, leader of the band at the Royal Amphitheatre.

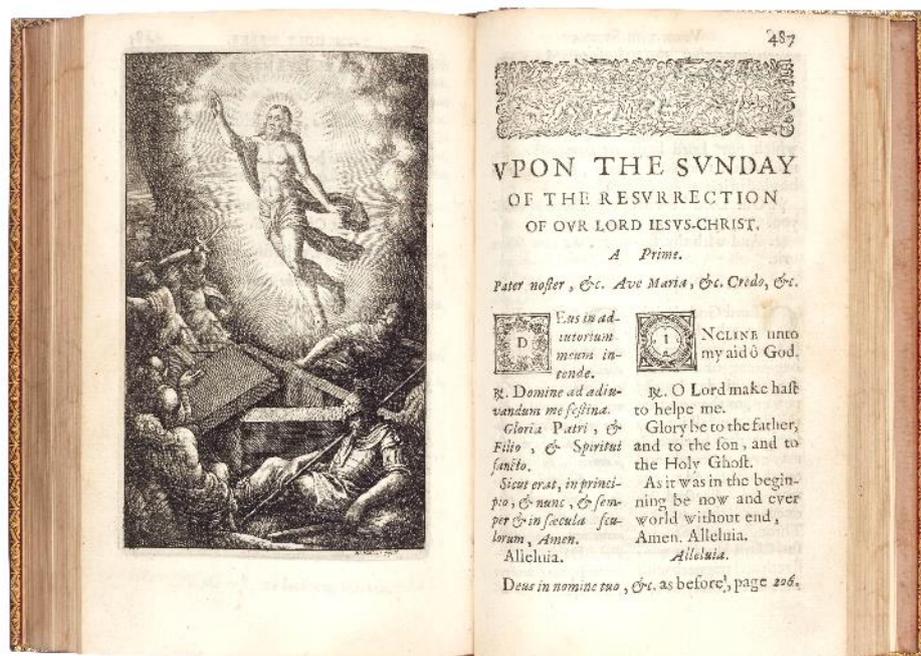
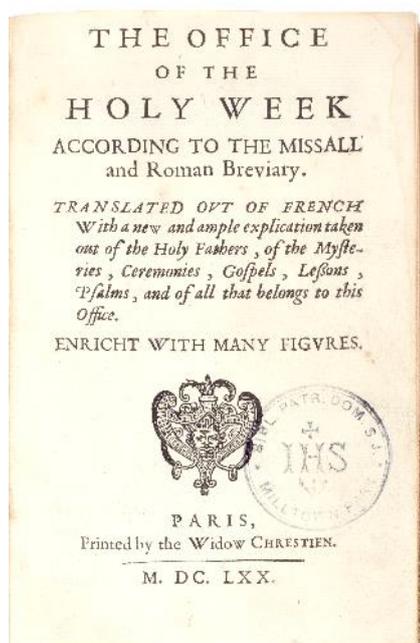
Publication was evidently the aim, but we cannot trace the appearance of any of Hogg's poetry in print. Perhaps this is not surprising, but for all its clunky obsession with celestial machinery, this manuscript offers a genuinely fascinating insight into late Georgian social life .

FOR ENGLISH CATHOLICS IN PARIS, WITH PLATES BY HOLLAR

35) [HOLLAR.] The Office of the Holy Week according to the Missall and Roman Breviary. Translated out of French with a new and ample Explanation taken out of the Holy Fathers, of the Mysteries, Ceremonies, Gospels, Lessons, Psalms, and of all that belongs to his Office. Enricht with many Figures. Paris, Printed by the Widow Chrestien. 1670.

8vo., pp. [6], 366, [2], 367-571, 562-578, 589-611, [1], with 8 full-page engraved illustrations by Wenceslaus Hollar, woodcut headpieces and initials; text in Latin and English in parallel columns; a very good copy in nineteenth-century straight-grain red morocco, spine gilt, gilt edges; bookplate of the Irish judge William O'Brien, bought by him at the John Fuller Russell sale, Sotheby's 1885, for £1 4s; booklabels and stamp to title-page of Milltown Park Library.

£750



First edition, translated and with a dedication and explanatory footnotes by Sir Walter Kirkham Blount, of the French Catholic liturgy in English for the two weeks from Palm Sunday to Quasimodo or Low Sunday.

The plates, engraved by Hollar, are apparently copied from some by Boetius a Bolswert in Jean Bourgeois's *Vitae passionis et mortis Jesu Christi ... mysteria* (Antwerp, 1622). Blount's translation was based on one left uncompleted by his father George Blount, and is dedicated to his mother Mary, née Kirkham.

Wing O 150; Pennington I, 78-84.

'ONE OF THOSE RARE THINGS WHICH MONEY COULD NOT PURCHASE'

36) [HOUSMAN, Catherine]. Letter to Dr. Spry, in Vindication of the Word of God against every Species of scientific Opposition. London: Printed by W. Hughes, (Successor to Mr. Valpy,) ... 1839.

8vo., pp. [4], 227, [1], with eight engraved plates (four hand-coloured), each with tissue guard; a fine copy in a presentation binding of dark purple morocco, covers gilt with an interlocking geometric pattern, gilt edges. £650

First edition, privately printed, of an idiosyncratic defence of Scripture against modern science. Oddly enough, this copy was given as 'A present from the author' to a scientist: the botanist William Baxter (1787-1871), curator of Oxford Botanic Garden since 1813. Tipped in at the front is an autograph letter by the traveller and art dealer Charles Empson to Baxter, presenting the book on Housman's behalf.

Housman, of whom little more is known, draws on archeological as well as scriptural sources for her argument, and to that end includes images of two medals (one apparently commemorating the crucifixion), the portrait of Christ on a Byzantine emerald given to Innocent VIII (coloured), two illustrations out of Kings, two Egyptian symbols (a 'Minor Osiris' and a 'Flying Roll', both coloured) and a large coloured diagram of Mr Wirgman's 'Divarication of the New Testament'.

The rather wry letter from Charles Empson (1794-1861), who was, like Housman, active in Bath, explains: 'A very kind friend of mine & subscriber to your Book ... has just printed a Book for private Circulation a Copy of which she sends to you. The object of her work is to vindicate the

truth of Scriptures against the errors of modern science & I am sure that you will be glad to have the Volume in your Library as it is one of those rare things which money could not purchase ...'.

COPAC and OCLC together show only three copies: BL, Oxford and Stanford.

THE ROYAL ARMOURY AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE

37) JONES, James. Manuscript bond as 'Keeper of his Majesties Armes and provisions of War in the Armoury at St. James's near the Park', acknowledging his responsibility to provide the Master General of the Ordnance with a monthly account of 'Receipts, Returns, and Issues of all his Majesties Stores under his Charge', and from time to time an account of damage and loss. Signed and sealed by James Jones, Augustine Jones, and Edward Price. 7 July 1687.

One page, folio (37 x 24 cm), with integral blank, three small papered seals, in very good condition. **£100 +VAT in EU**

CONTEMPORARY LONDON BINDING

38) LATIMER, Hugh. Frutefull Sermons preached by right reverend Father, and constant Martyr of Jesus Christ M. Hugh Latymer newly imprinted: with Others, not heretofore set forth in print, to the edifying of All which will dispose them Selves to the Readyng of the Same ... Sene and allowed ... 1571. At London, Printed by John Daye ... [1572?]

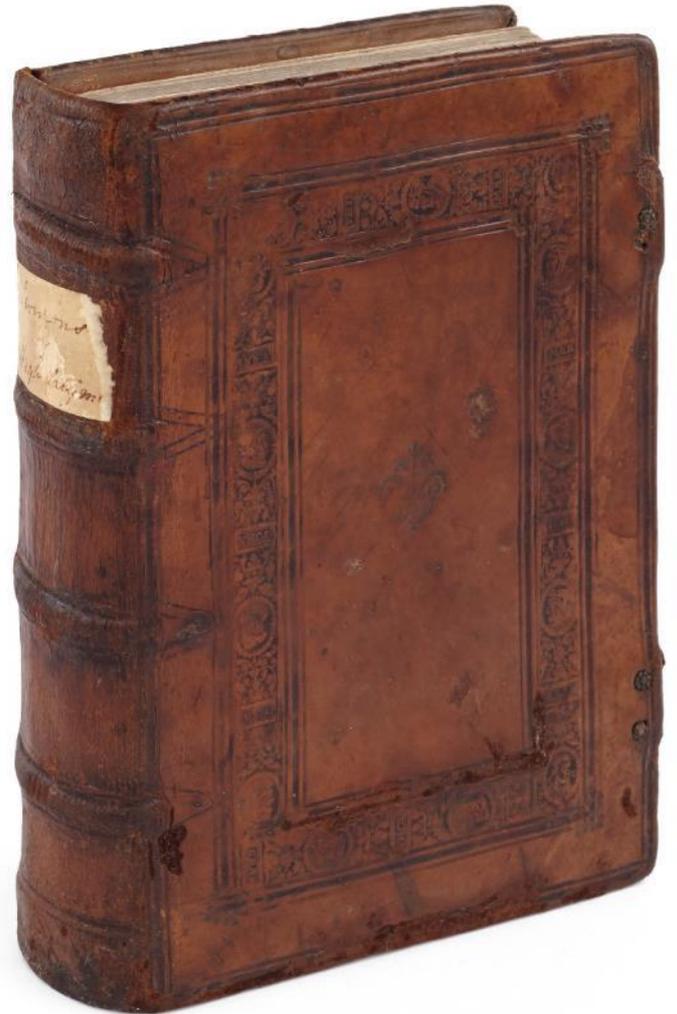
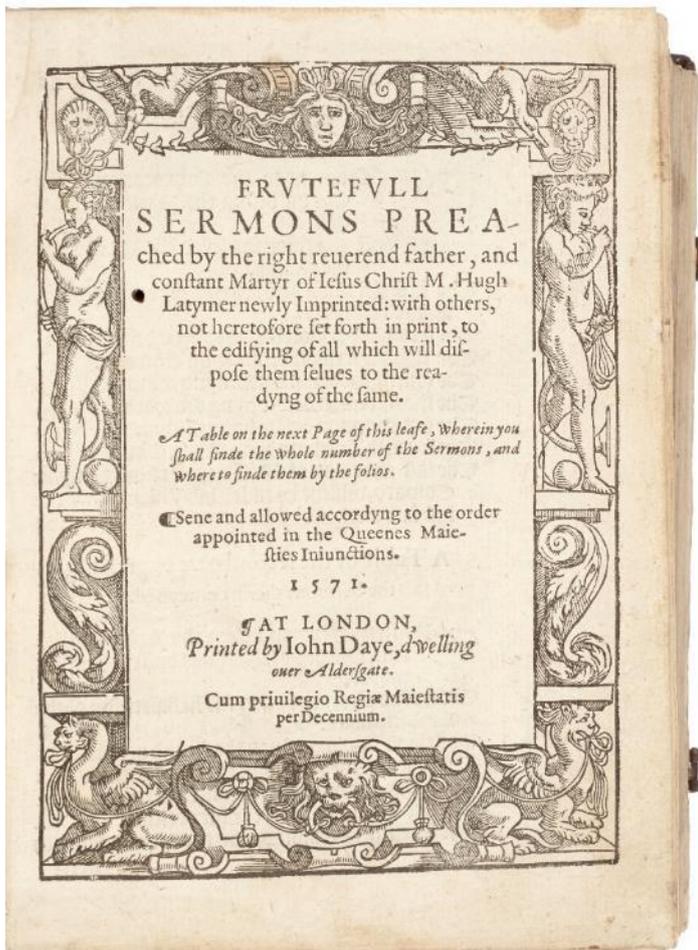
4to., ff, [2], 21, 23-124, 219, [2], with a terminal blank; wanting, as often, c6 (woodcut of Latimer preaching), and bound without the title-page and preliminaries to the second part (Seven Sermons, made upon the Lordes Prayer); separate title-page to 'Sermons preached ... the xxviii. of Octob. an. 1552'; woodcut borders to title-pages, woodcut initials and end-pieces, woodcut colophon; one wormhole touching the odd letter, else a fine, crisp copy in a handsome contemporary London calf binding, blind-stamped border with the heads of Calvin, Luther, and Erasmus (Oldham 493/795, signed FD), some surface wear; vellum binder's waste from an earlier manuscript with music, clasps wanting; early ownership inscription: 'This is William Hill his booke'; folding cloth box. **£2000**

A fine and unsophisticated copy in a contemporary binding. *Frutefull Sermons* was an enlarged edition of Latimer's *27 Sermons* (1562), adding a third part with twelve previously unpublished sermons from 1552 (ff. 149-219).

'For Latimer preaching represented the mystical meeting place between the earthly and the divine. The sermon was an aural revelation of the truth of God made possible by the action of the Holy Spirit working upon him as he stood in the pulpit. Only rarely (as in the case of his convocation sermon, delivered in 1537 as the Bishops' Book was being prepared) did he write his sermons before, or even after, he delivered them. Few of his sermons were recorded until Augustine Bernher became his amanuensis' (*Oxford DNB*). The Convocation sermon opens the volume here, the only one from reign of Henry VIII; between Henry's death and the accession of Mary, Latimer preached two sermons nearly every Sunday, as well delivering several series before the household of his patron the Duchess of Suffolk at Grimsthorpe (the third part here). 'Highly indulged, Latimer's exuberant style of extemporaneous preaching on the Lord's Prayer and other topics now meandered according to his every mood. [The Duchess's] limitless purse funded the printing of his sermons from 1548 onwards, and it was this, with the unflagging efforts of Bernher as amanuensis, that ensured their ultimate survival' (*ibid*).

The make-up of *Frutefull Sermons* 1571–2 is complicated. The title-page of ‘Seven Sermons’ (dated 1572) and the epistle from Bernher to the Duchess of Suffolk were clearly never bound in here, as in a number of other copies; c6, also wanting in many copies, was the famous woodcut of Latimer preaching. An uncomfortable size for a quarto, it had probably been cut with the 1563 edition of Foxe’s *Book of Martyrs* in mind (in which it was also used), but first appeared in *27 Sermons* as a folding plate; in 1572 it was printed laterally, the heading truncated and the image disappearing into the gutter, and was evidently often omitted or removed.

STC 15277.



CALVIN AS LEGISLATOR:
GENEVA AS PROTESTANT UTOPIA

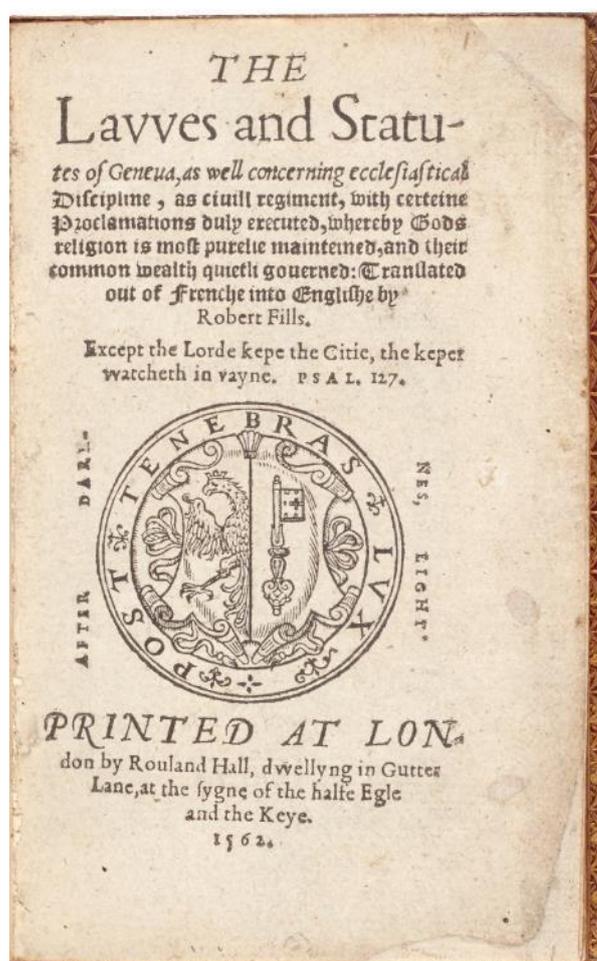
39) LAWES AND STATUTES (The) of Geneva, as well concerning ecclesiastical Discipline, as civill Regiment, with certeine Proclamations duly executed, whereby Gods Religion is most purelie maintained, and their common Wealth quietli governed: translated out of Frenche unto Englishe by Robert Fills ... Printed at London by Rouland Hall [and Thomas Hacket] ... 1562.

8vo., ff. [8], 85 [*i.e.* 87], [1, colophon]; woodcut arms of Geneva to title-page; marginal restoration to title-page and L7; title-page slightly dusty, else a very good copy in nineteenth-century red morocco, gilt, edges rubbed; bookplate of Herbert Watney. £7500

First edition, an important work in the popularisation of Calvin's thought in England, translated by Robert Fills, an English priest recently returned from exile in Geneva, 'oute of the register booke of the foresayde Citie', and printed by the printer of the 1560 Geneva Bible.

Although Fills omits mention of Calvin by name, he includes not only the text of the revised *Ordonnances ecclesiastiques de l'église de Genève* (1560-1) but also that of the Edicts of 1543 – the civil constitution of which Calvin was 'if not the only, at least the principal author' (Fazy): manuscripts in his hand show his involvement in at least four drafts of the legislation.

Fills presents Geneva as a model city, 'counted of all godly men singularly well ordered, as well for good policie, as also for the governmente of the Church in all estate, orders, and vocations', held up to the reader 'that thereby they may beholde as in a glasse, a Christian reformation, and employe themselves to the imitation'. Although he hastens to add that he does not present himself as a promulgator of laws, it is clear that he intends the legislation described here to act as a 'lanterne' for the young Elizabethan regime to follow.

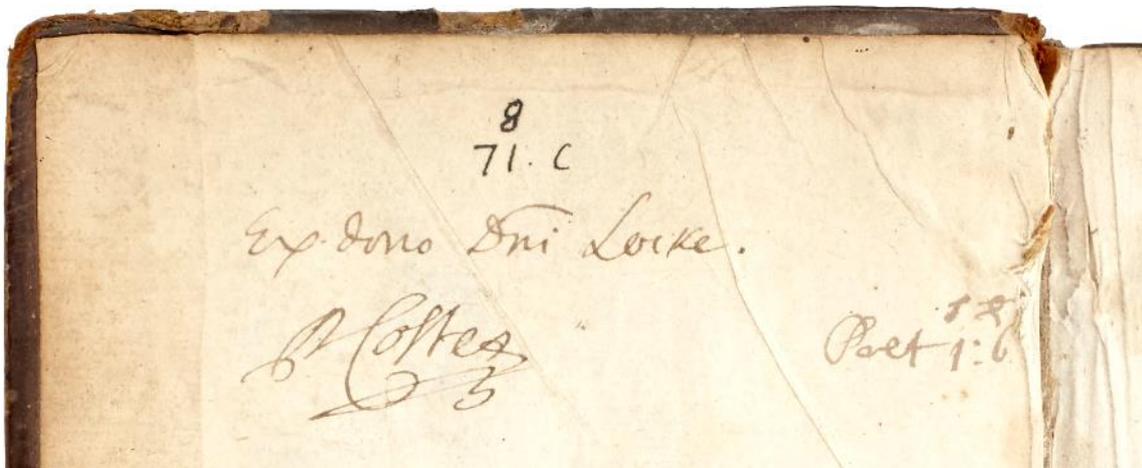


It 'remains curious that Calvin did not see fit to publish to the world at least the sumptuary and disciplinary laws of Geneva which he and the ministers had always urged on the magistrates, and which bear the unmistakable imprint of his teaching, and possibly of his own drafting' (Harro Höpfl, *The Christian Polity of John Calvin*). **The present volume contains the only wider distribution of the Edicts of 1543.**

Fills (c. 1521-1578) fled England on the accession of Mary, but had returned by 1561 when he was presented by Elizabeth to the prebendary of the collegiate church Bromyard in Herefordshire. His *Laxves and Statutes of Geneva* was dedicated to Robert Dudley, then Master of the Queen's Horse, soon to be Earl of Leicester, a favourite of Elizabeth and a patron of Protestant writers. Fills later became his chaplain.

Extremely rare in commerce. We can trace no copies other the present one in book auction records, and this not since the Watney sale at Sotheby's in 1932 (bought by Friehold).

STC 11725.



LOCKE'S OWN COPY, GIVEN TO PIERRE COSTE

40) LOCKE, John. Mr Locke's Reply to the right reverend Lord Bishop of Worcester's Answer to his Letter, concerning some Passages relating to Locke's Essay of humane Understanding: in a late Discourse of his Lordships, in Vindication of the Trinity. London: Printed by H. Clark, for A. and J. Churchill ... and E. Castle ... 1697.

8vo., pp. [4], 174, [2], 7, [1], [4, advertisements], with a half-title (creased); tear at foot of title-page, pale dampstain to head of first few leaves and in inner margin towards the end, but a good copy, bound for Locke in contemporary panelled speckled calf, red morocco spine label with a characteristic pattern of dots below the lettering, joints rubbed, headcaps chipped; authorial manuscript corrections to pp. 18, 60, and 125, Locke's 'duplicate mark' at foot of half-title, and his shelfmark '8 / 71 C' to front paste-down; presentation inscription 'Ex dono D[omi]ni Locke / P Coste' in the recipient's hand, later ownership inscriptions of Thomas Young and John Allingham. **£12,500**

First edition, from Locke's library, given by him as a duplicate to his French translator Pierre Coste, who came to England at the end of 1697 to act as Locke's secretary and would publish passages translated from this text in 1699.

For some years after its publication, Locke's *Essay concerning human understanding* elicited few reactions. But following the publication of his *Reasonableness of Christianity* (1695) and of Toland's

Christianity not mysterious (1696), Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, revisited the text, accusing both writers of undermining established religion in his *Discourse in Vindication of the Trinity* (published November 1696). ‘The scholastic doctrine of substance was important to Christian theologians because it enabled them to give a rational explanation of the otherwise baffling dogmas of the Eucharist, the Incarnation and the Trinity. It was for this reason that Dr. Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, said that Locke, having “almost discarded substance out of the reasonable part of the world”, had thereby promoted atheism. Locke denied that he had done anything of the kind, and in his published *Letters to the Bishop of Worcester* he repeated what he had said in the *Essay* to the effect that men’s rational minds cannot conceive how ideas “should exist alone nor in one another”, and so “suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject”. Locke’s point was that one had to believe in substance, even though he could find no proof of its existence’ (Cranston, *John Locke, a Biography*, p. 276).

Locke’s first reply, *A Letter to the Right Reverend Edward, Lord Bishop of Worcester*, was dated 7 January 1697, and was on sale by mid-March; Locke thought that the matter would end there and was surprised to see Stillingfleet’s riposte, an *Answer to Mr. Locke’s Letter*, on sale at the beginning of May. Increasingly concerned about ‘a storm coming against my book’ (*i.e.* the *Essay*), Locke responded quickly with *Mr Locke’s Reply*, dated 29 June and published by mid-September, adding to the letter a brief reply to another critic, Thomas Burnet, and attempting to distance himself further from Toland. Both Stillingfleet and Locke would publish one further work in the debate, before Stillingfleet’s death brought the controversy to a close if not a conclusion.

Before his arrival in England in 1697 at Locke’s invitation (‘an ingenious man, and we like him well for our purpose’), Pierre Coste had already translated *Some Thoughts concerning Education* and the first part *The Reasonableness of Christianity* into French. At Otes, the Masham house where Locke was then lodging, Coste was occupied with the translation of the *Essay on human Understanding*. Begun before his arrival and now continued with Locke’s input, it was eventually published in 1700 and contained ‘Additions, qui ne sont point dans l’Anglois, & que M. Locke a communiquées au Traducteur’. In the meantime, Coste helped to increase Locke’s European audience considerably when he published a summary of the Locke–Stillingfleet controversy over two articles in the periodical *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* (October–November 1699). These articles feature extracts from Locke in French translation, including passages from the present work (e.g. on pp. 375–6, 377–8), which ‘gained wide attention’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Presentation copies of Locke’s contributions to the Stillingfleet debate are recorded in MS Locke c.25 at the Bodleian. Coste appears on the lists for both the first and third parts, but not the second (which Yalton notes is ‘probably a preparatory, not final list’, given that it does not include Stillingfleet either). Whether this was by oversight or intent, it is clear that Locke rectified the omission with the present copy taken from his own shelves and marked with his conventional symbol for a duplicate copy; the shelfmark shows that it was in the library in the year of publication – Locke did not use alphabetic designations after 1697. Locke’s manuscript master catalogue of the library shows eight books given to Coste (and therefore crossed through), though not apparently this one. After Locke’s death Coste helped organise the library, but he was markedly passed over in Locke’s will.

Harrison & Laslett 1797, with the same shelfmark (‘8 / 71 C’), is a copy of this work bound together with the first *Letter* – either it replaced the present copy on the shelves or Locke kept his duplicates side-by-side. **The present copy (and its presentation to Coste) is unknown to either Yalton or Harrison & Laslett.**

Attig 443; Pforzheimer 606; Wing L 2753; Yalton 249.

INCEST AVERTED

41) LUCINDA OSBURN: a Novel. In two volumes. By a young Lady ... Dublin: Printed for Messrs. Whitestone, Byrne, Lewis, Jones, and Halpen. 1787.

Two vols. in one, 12mo., pp. [2], 286; pagination continuous; title-page of volume I dusty else a very good copy in contemporary calf, worn. £3750

First Dublin edition of a very rare epistolary novel – **of the London edition of the same year no copies survive.**

Innocent country-girl Lucinda Osburn has been taken under the wing of Miss Sophia Selwyn, who has given her a moral education, and provided her with a pianoforte and books; her brother Henry, recently returned from a Grand Tour, has designs on Lucinda, and though he wants a willing victim he is unwilling to stoop to marriage.

Woes come thick and fast, first with the death of Lord Selwyn, then with the loss of the Osburns' small means through a bankruptcy, and when Henry, now the new Lord Selwyn, offers to supply their wants, Lucinda (and Sophia) suspect ulterior motives, especially when Henry contrives to intercept their correspondence and exacerbate Lucinda's financial problems. The Osburns' debts are settled by a generous passing stranger, but the damage is already done and Lucinda's mother succumbs, though not before revealing that she is an adoptive parent only – Lucinda is actually the daughter of an Italian lady and a British aristocrat who had gone to the East Indies and not been heard of since.

Lucinda then becomes companion to a Lady Osmond, whose husband Lord Osmond chances to be the generous stranger – the Osmonds are not well-matched and it is hard for Lucinda and Lord Osmond to bear the attraction that grows between them. Having rejected an offer of marriage from Henry Selwyn (he retires to Ireland in despair), she feels obliged to accept one from another suitor, Lord Leinster, but on the eve of their wedding Leinster spots a locket in her possession that proves he is her long-last father. Disaster averted, it only remains for Lucinda to enter society and fend off other suitors until Lady Osmond can conveniently die of consumption ...

The fairly typical plot is enlivened by some atypically strong female characters, particularly Miss Selwyn who quickly sees through her brother's designs, predicts Lord Osmond's infatuation, and wryly reveals Lucinda's feelings to herself.

ESTC shows five copies only: Marsh's Library, National Library of Ireland, All Souls Oxford; Huntington, and NYPL.

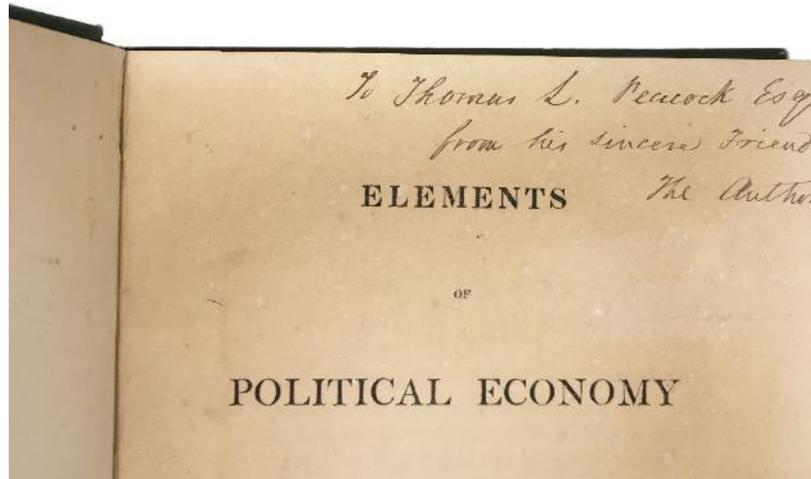
Garside, Raven and Schöwerling 1787:17.

PRESENTATION COPY TO THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK

42) MILL, James. Elements of political economy ... Second edition, revised and corrected. London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy. 1824.

8vo., pp. viii, 304 (pp. 300–304 being advertisements); title and final page browned, with the occasional spot, pp. 18-19 and 52-52 with slight browning and offset left by pressed flowers, else a very good copy bound in green cloth, spine lettered gilt; corners and spine ends a little rubbed and bumped; **inscribed on the title-page 'To Thomas L. Peacock, Esq / from his sincere Friend / The author'.** £2250

Second edition of what Palgrave terms 'Mill's masterpiece', extensively revised with alterations 'too numerous to be specified'. **This copy is inscribed to Mill's friend and colleague, the novelist and poet Thomas Love Peacock,** who worked alongside Mill for many years in the examiner's office of the East India Company.



According to John Stuart Mill, the book sums up the instructions given to him by his father in the course of their daily walks. James Mill says of the work: 'My object has been to compose a schoolbook of Political Economy; to detach the essential principles of the science from all extraneous topics, to state the propositions clearly and in their logical order, and to subjoin its demonstration to each', whilst acknowledging that he has 'made no discovery'. Mill is 'naturally regarded as the interpreter of his contemporaries, especially of Ricardo his intimate friend'. The *Elements* is particularly valuable as a summary of contemporary received theories. Peacock's copy doesn't bear annotations, but he was evidently well aware of his friend's work, and one of the two chapters marked with a pressed flower is that on the 'Advantages derived from the use of paper money'. Peacock's series of satiric-parodic poems *Paper Money Lyrics* was written shortly after, during the financial panic of 1825-6, and circulated in manuscript at East India House, though out of respect for Mill Peacock withheld publication until 1837 –

The paper money goes about: it works extremely well:
I find it buys me everything that people have to sell ...
(from the Wordsworth parody 'A Mood of my own Mind')

Appointed at the same time as Mill (who also brought his son into the office in 1823) Peacock worked in the examiner's office of the East India Company for thirty-seven years from 1819. He rose steadily, taking over from Mill as chief examiner after the latter's death in 1836, and in turn being succeeded by J. S. Mill when he retired in 1856. 'Through James Mill he became acquainted with almost all the leading philosophical radicals, including Bentham' (*Oxford DNB*).

Einaudi 3893; Goldsmiths' 24051; Kress C.1295; Mattioli 2395; McCulloch, p. 17.

SOUTHEY'S COPY, WITH A LONG NOTE

43) POCKLINGTON, John. *Altare Christianum: or, the dead Vicar's Plea. Wherein the Vicar of Gr. being dead, yet speaketh, and pleadeth out of Antiquity, against him that hath broken downe his Altar. Presented, and humbly submitted to the consideration of his Superiours, the Governours of our Church.* London, Printed by Richard Badger. 1637.

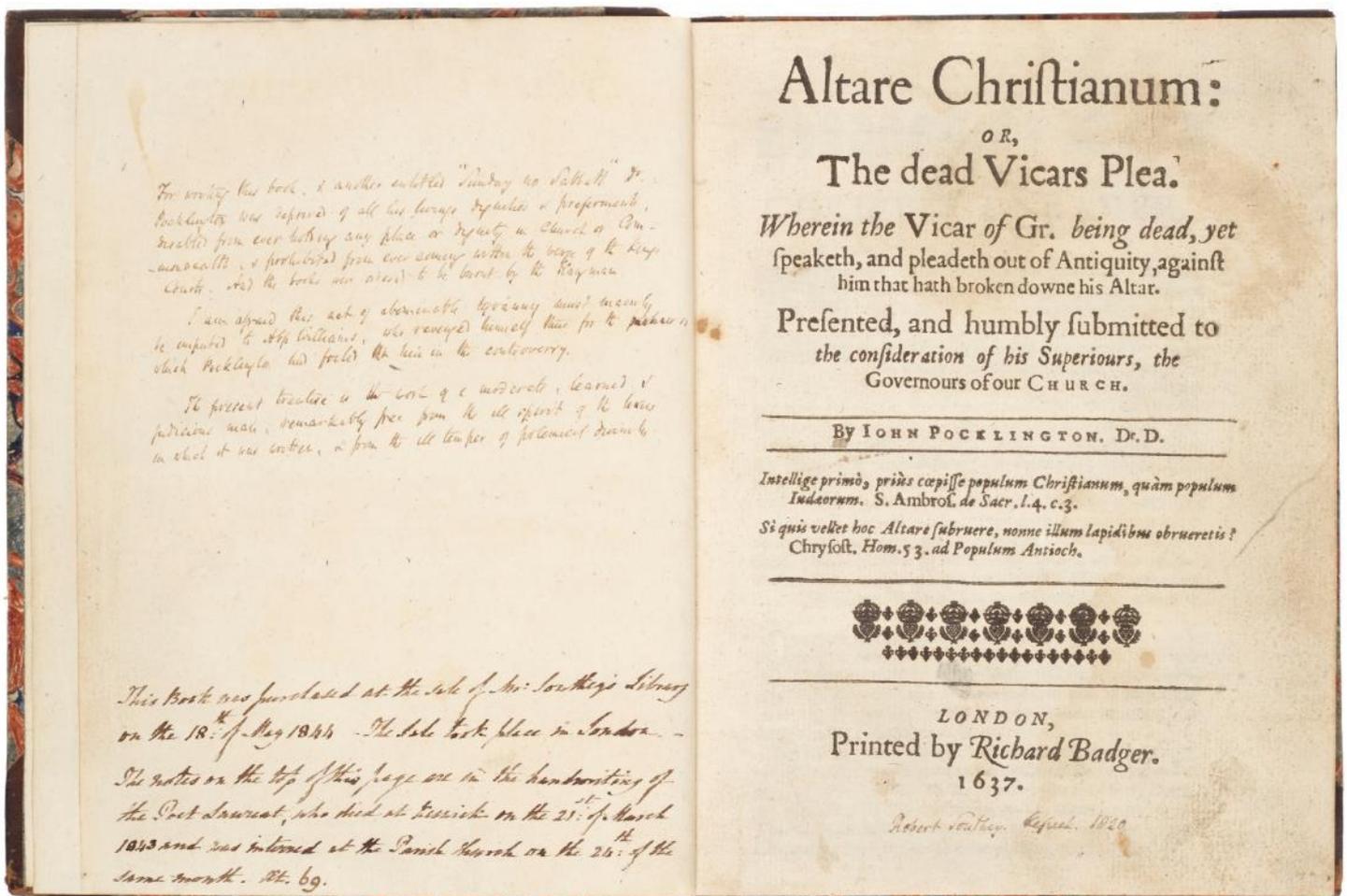
4to., pp. [4], 163, [1, blank]; a very good copy in nineteenth-century half calf with marbled boards, spine gilt, rubbed; joints cracked; cords sound, some insect damage to rear cover; bookplate sometime removed from front pastedown; ownership inscription of Robert Southey to title page dated 'Keswick 1820', and 11-line note in his hand to front flyleaf; sold at the sale of his library, Sotheby's 18th May 1844, lot 2340, £1 11s; with a note by the purchaser; contemporary ownership inscription of John Mason to final blank page. **£3750**

First edition, from the library of Robert Southey, with an ownership inscription and an eleven-line note in his distinctive diminutive hand.

Pocklington's high church, altar-wise polemic, a rebuff of his former patron, the troublesome bishop John Williams, served him well in the short term: 'It is significant that [in June 1637] he was sworn a chaplain-in-ordinary to the king' (ODNB). However, with the advent of the Short Parliament in 1640 the same book got its author into difficulty. Southey notes: 'For writing this book, and another entitled "Sunday no Sabbath" [1636], Dr Pocklington was deprived of all his living, dignities and preferments, disabled from ever holding any place or dignity in Church or Commonwealth, and prohibited from ever coming within the verge of the King's Courts. And the book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman.' It is, though, 'remarkably free from the ill spirit of the times in which it was written'. Possibly the poet was thinking of the political insecurities of his own age and position; indeed he expresses a good deal of sympathy and admiration for this fellow courtier, who found himself at the wrong end of what Southey calls an 'abominable tyranny'.

The work was read by Southey as part of his research for *The Book of the Church*, in which Pocklington is mentioned in volume II, a passage echoing the note here. Though Southey was a prodigious reader he rarely annotated his books; in the 1844 sale comprising almost four thousand books, fewer than one hundred feature annotations in his hand.

STC 20075.



DEFOE, SATIRE, POLYGLOT SONGS, A ROYAL BIRTHDAY ODE
AND JOHN VANBRUGH'S UNKNOWN FIRST WORK?

44) [POETRY.] A fine tract volume of 23 items, mostly in verse, including the very rare satires *Rime and Reason* (1705?) and *A Trip to Kensington* (1710), Johns Abell's *Collection of Songs* in fourteen languages (1715), a very rare *Oration made before King James* at St Germain and translated into blank verse, possibly by the young John Vanbrugh, and several works by Defoe, Dryden and Ned Ward. London, various publishers, 1682-1716.

23 works (plus two imperfect), 4to., in a contemporary tract volume; several items loose or becoming loose, else in good condition; early eighteenth-century panelled calf, edges rubbed, spine split and chipped at head; ownership inscription of Robert Hearne dated 1720, manuscript list of contents at the end. £10,000

An attractive assembly of early eighteenth-century verse, mostly satirical, opening with editions of Richard Gould's famous misogynistic satire *Love given over* and Richard Ames' counter-arguments – *Sylvia's Revenge* and *Sylvia's Complaint* (first edition, 1692, 7 in ESTC) – and including Defoe's *True-Born Englishman* (1701) – one of his most successful publications, with numerous printings both authorised and pirated, and the work that catapulted him to fame – and his *Hymn to Peace* (1706).

Other contents include:

[‘P. O.’] The Woeful Treaty: or the unhappy Peace. An Ode ... London: Printed, and are to be sold by J. Harrison and J. Billingsley ... J. Baker ... and A. Boulter ... 1716. 4to., pp. [8], 16.

First and only edition of a verse attack (in the meter of *Chevy Chase*) on the Treaty of Utrecht; the resulting Anglo-French Alliance and its potential effect on trade with Spain and South America; with an ironic ‘dedication’ to the Earl of Oxford. **Four locations only in ESTC: BL (2); Harvard, Illinois and North Carolina.** Foxon W 539.

LOVE-VERSES by an Officer in the Duke of Argyle's Army ... London, Printed for R. Burleigh ... 1716. 4to., pp. 16.

First and only edition, sometimes attributed to John Thornycroft: two short verses ‘To Caelia’, with a long and fulsome dedication to Richard Steele (pp. 1-12) signed with the pseudonym ‘Phil. Sprightly’. Having fought at Dunblane against the Jacobites in the 1715 rising, the author apparently retired to Aberdeen to write these love poems. **Two copies only in ESTC: NLS and NLW.** Foxon L 286.

RIME AND REASON: or, a Word in Season. A Satyr. [Colophon:] Printed by H. Hills ... [1705?] 4to., pp. 4, with a drop-head title.

First edition, a satire on the opponents of Defoe (‘Then if to th’Coffee house you turn your Eyes ... You’ll find this Man of Conscience readings News, / Cursing De-foe, and damning his reviews’), against arbitrary rule and ‘Perkin’ *i.e.* the Old Pretender, by the author of *The Great Noise about Nothing* (1705). [The latter work also found here (8 copies in ESTC), along with *An Answer to the Great Noise* (1705).] ‘Who could believe the Town should prove so Witty! / That Poets vie with porters thro’ the City ...’. **Three copies only in ESTC: BL, Chicago and Illinois.** Foxon R 188.

HUGHES, John. An Ode for the Birth-Day of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, St. David's Day, the first of March, 1715/16 ... London: Printed for Jacob Tonson ... 1716. 4to., pp. 12, with a half-title.

First and only edition, a birthday ode for Princess Caroline, born 1713, originally performed to music by J. C. Pepusch before the Society of Ancient Britons. For two voices, Fame and Cambria,

a trumpet and a harp (though without music here). **Five copies in ESTC: BL, NLW, Christ Church Oxford; Folger and Yale.** Foxon H 378.

ABELL, John. A Collection of songs in several Languages. To be perform'd at Mr. Abell's Consort of Musick. [London, 1715]. 4to., pp. 16, with a drop-head title.

First and only edition of a libretto of twenty-four songs in fourteen languages performed by the Aberdeenshire-born singer, violinist and composer John Abell (1653–1716?) in June–July 1715. 'English People of Quality ... flock in Abundance to his Concert' (*Weekly Journal*), including the Princess of Wales. A counter-tenor whose voice had drawn praise from John Evelyn, Abell worked in Italy in the early 1680s and later in the Netherlands, Germany and Poland. By 1700 he was back in England, publishing a first *Collection of Songs ... in several Languages* (1701) and another of *Italian Ayres* (1703), though he continued to travel (Ireland, Netherlands etc) and evidently to pick up songs where he went. The languages in which he sings here are Greek, Latin, English, Spanish, Italian, 'Scotch' (the Anglo-Scottish ballad 'Catherine Oggie'), Irish ('Shein sheis shuus lum...'), High Dutch (*i.e.* German), French, Low Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Lingua Franca and Turkish ('Gelmedi Janam Gelmedi ...'). **ESTC records three copies only: NLW, Christ Church Oxford and TCD.**

TRIP TO KENSINGTON (A): or, that Town drawn to the Life. [*Colophon:*] London, Printed in the Year, 1710. 4to., pp. 4, with a drop-head title.

First and only edition of a vicious verse satire, attacking that 'Race of Hypocrites' living in Kensington, foremost among them 'An old, fat, wealthy, saucy, Yorkshire Ass, / That at Park Gate with insolence resides', and his son-in-law, an 'empty and foolish ... Tapster'. Other characters include a 'Man of War for bloody Battles fam'd' (possibly the Jacobite naval officer David Lloyd); a 'Master Observator' and his 'huge greasie Wife as fat as Brawn'; an 'ancient Lady ... That sits all day a brooding on a Text / After she from the Meeting-House is come', and spies on neighbours through her window; an 'Undertaker's daughter ... Little, young, proud, black, whimsical, long-chinn'd', with a voice like a 'screech owl'; and 'her that Live's in Parson's Yard, / That Crooked Billet, sour look'd Hoddy-Doddy ...'. **One copy only in ESTC, at the British Library.** Foxon T 486.

DOG IN THE WHEEL (The). A Satyr. With the Character of a disinterested, peaceable and loyal Stat—n, in Opposition to that of a busy, turbulent, sp—hing P—r. London: Printed in the Year, 1705. 4to., pp. 15, [1], with a half-title.

First and only edition, two poetical satires on the 'turbulent, sp[ee]ching peer' John Thompson, Baron Haversham: 'His L[ordshi]p may Speak / A fresh Sp[ee]ch ev'ry Week, / And take a fresh Wh[o]re ev'ry Moon'. The second poem is 'The Man of Honour'. **Six copies in ESTC** (BL, Longleat, Worcester College Oxford; Boston Public, Texas, and Yale). Foxon D 391.

[**COLBERT, Jean Baptiste Michel**]. An Oration made before the late King James, at St. Germain in France ... being a persuasive to Retirement ... Translated into English by J. V. [London,] Sold by Richard Baldwin, 1694. 4to., pp. [4], 23, [1], with an errata slip (laid in loose).

First and only edition, an 'Oration on retirement', erroneously attributed by ESTC to the famous statesman Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619–83), a distant relation of our author, who lived until 1710. We have not been able to trace a published original for this argument against pride and ambition addressed to James II in exile ('late' as in no longer a king). It is rendered here in a blank verse of great fluency, which one must presume treats its source text, if there is one, with some liberality:

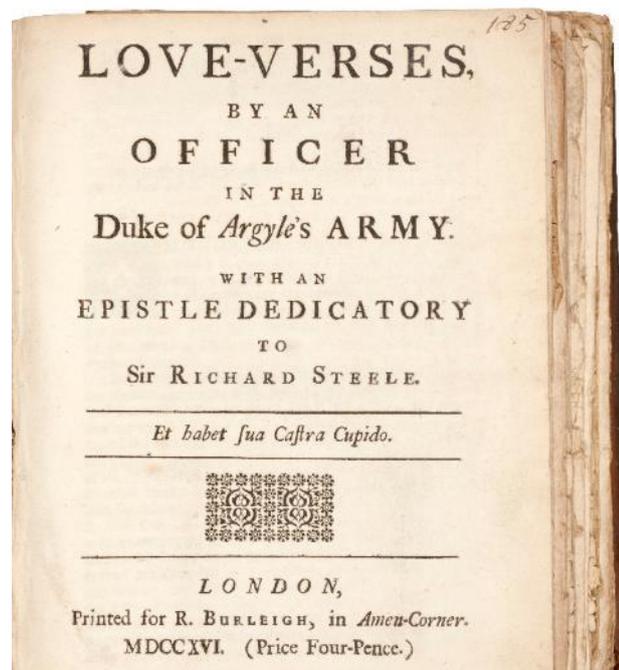
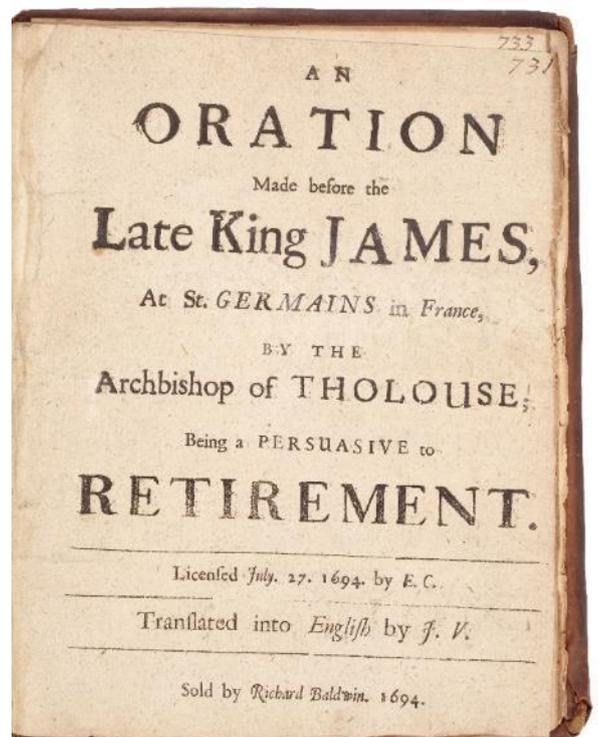
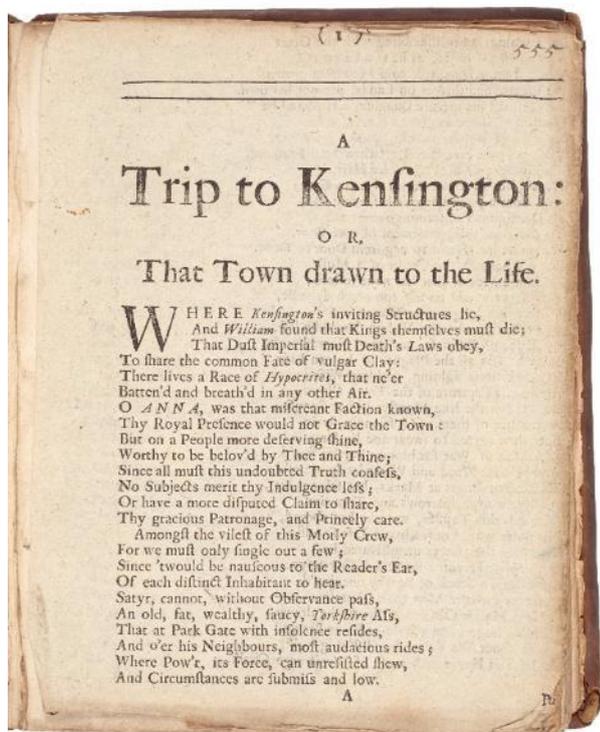
For tho' the publick Theatre of Life
Has no substantial Blessings to dispense,
Yet there's such Witchcraft, in its gaudy show
That Mortals cannot gaze, and not admire.
That admiration leads us to desire,
And that desire leads on to enterprize,

On whose uncertain bottom, once embark'd
We launch into an endless Sea of strife ...

Surely the translator 'J. V.' must be John Vanbrugh, an 'expert translator and adaptor' on the very brink of his illustrious career. Vanbrugh had been in France with Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby, in 1688, when he was arrested, possibly for publicly praising William of Orange, spending the next three years in prison in Calais and Vincennes. In July 1691, 'he approached the court of James II at St Germain, begging help as (he falsely claimed) a loyal adherent of the exiled king ... Eventually he managed to smuggle out a letter to his mother, revealing the complex game of spy exchange in which he had become a pawn. Early in 1692 he was promoted to the Bastille, and in November he was released in a complicated exchange. After some weeks at liberty in Paris on parole he reached England, without papers, at the end of March 1693' (*Oxford DNB*). The verse here has a distinct flavour of Vanbrugh (as in the opening scene of *The Relapse*), down to his occasional interjection of metrically short lines, and the subject matter tallies with both his politics and his recent experience.

Bryn Mawr and Williams College only in ESTC. Wing C 5015A.

A full list of contents is available on request.





WITH TWENTY PART-SONGS, THREE FOR THE ELIZABETHAN STAGE

45) RAVENSCROFT, Thomas. A Briefe Discourse of the true (but neglected) use of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in measurable Musicke ... Examples whereof are exprest in the Harmony of 4. Voyces, concerning Pleasure of 5. usuall Recreations. 1 Hunting, 2 Hawking, 3 Dauncing, 4 Drinking, 5 Enamouring ... London, Printed by Edw: Allde for Tho. Adams ... 1614.

4to., pp. [28], 22, [58], with woodcut headpieces and initials, and 55 pages of letterpress music; tear through ¶4 repaired, corners of a few leaves with old restoration (slight loss to woodcut headpiece but not to text), but a very good copy, in an early nineteenth-century Roxburghe binding of quarter green roan and red boards; the Haslewood-Schwerdt-Duke of Gloucester-Pirie copy. £16,000

First edition of a scarce and unusual work of music theory, with particular focus on various types of vernacular music – hunting songs, dances, drinking-songs, love-songs etc. The 'Discourse' is followed by twenty printed exempla in the form of part-songs for four voices, twelve by Ravenscroft himself, five by John Bennet, two by Edward Pearce, and one anonymous. There are dedicatory poems by Thomas Campion, John Dowland, John Davies of Hereford, and others.

Ravenscroft (b. 1591/2) was a chorister at St Paul's from 1598 (where Edward Pearce was his master from 1600), later progressing to Cambridge, where he graduated BMus at 14. His first publication, *Pammelia* (1609), was the earliest English collection of rounds and catches, with 100 anonymous musical examples drawn from the theatre, the tavern, the street and the church, and was followed by the similar collections *Deuteromelia* (1609), which includes the first appearance of 'Three

Blind Mice', and *Melismata* (1611). *A Briefe Discourse* changes tack by including attributed works, including his own compositions, comprising play-songs, madrigals and some unusual vocal jigs in a West-Country accent.

When he was at St Paul's, it is almost certain that Ravenscroft was involved with the resident theatrical company, the Children of St Paul's. Across his collections, he includes no fewer than 11 pieces setting lyrics from the stage, a number from productions staged by the Children of St Paul's in 1598-1604. Here there are three such pieces: the 'Urchins Dance' (anonymous) and the 'Elves Dance' (by Bennet) from *The Maydes Metamorphoses* (1600), and 'The Mistris of her Servant' (by Pearce) from *Blurt, Master Constable* (1601-2), where it is sung by a courtesan.

It is likely that Ravenscroft continued to maintain some links to the stage in later life, as he was witness to the will of the actor Richard Cowley in 1617 (along with Burbage and Heminges). He was later responsible for 55 of the 105 psalm tunes in the important 1621 *Whole Book of Psalms*.

There are several variants of *A Briefe Discourse*, this the one with no comma after 'Discourse' and 'Bachelor' not 'Bachelar' on the title-page.

See Linda Phyllis Austen, 'Thomas Ravenscroft: Musical Chronicler of an Elizabethan Theater Company', *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 38:2 (1985). RISM R 458; STC 20756.

WRITTEN IN PRISON BEFORE HIS MARTYRDOM

46) RIDLEY, Nicholas. A brief Declaration of the Lordes Supper, written by the singular learned Man, and moste constant Martyr of Christe: Nicholas Ridley Bishop of London, Prisoner in Oxforde, a little before he suffered Death for the true Testimonye of Jesus Christe ... Imprinted at London for (Abraham Veale) ... 1586.

8vo., pp. [76], wanting A1 (blank except for signature) and the terminal blank E8; title-page with a border of printer's tools; title-page dusty, a few spots and stains, marginal notes just shaved throughout, lower outer corners of title-page and one other leaf restored; with a good copy in nineteenth-century straight grain dark blue morocco, joints rubbed; bookplate and ownership inscription of George Goyder. £3250

Second separate edition, rare, of **Ridley's most significant work**, written by him in prison in the months before his trial and execution in October 1555.

Composed in simple language, the *Brief Declaration* is the clearest exposition of Ridley's views on the Eucharist – that Christ's body and blood was present in the bread and wine not physically but spiritually. The manuscript was smuggled out of Oxford prison by Augustine Bernher, Latimer's servant, and printed abroad, in Emden, for surreptitious distribution in England shortly after Ridley's execution. The text, in a slightly different form, was included in two editions of Ridley's *Certayne godly, learned, and comfortable Conferences* (Strasbourg 1556 and London 1574) before the present reprint, which follows the first edition.

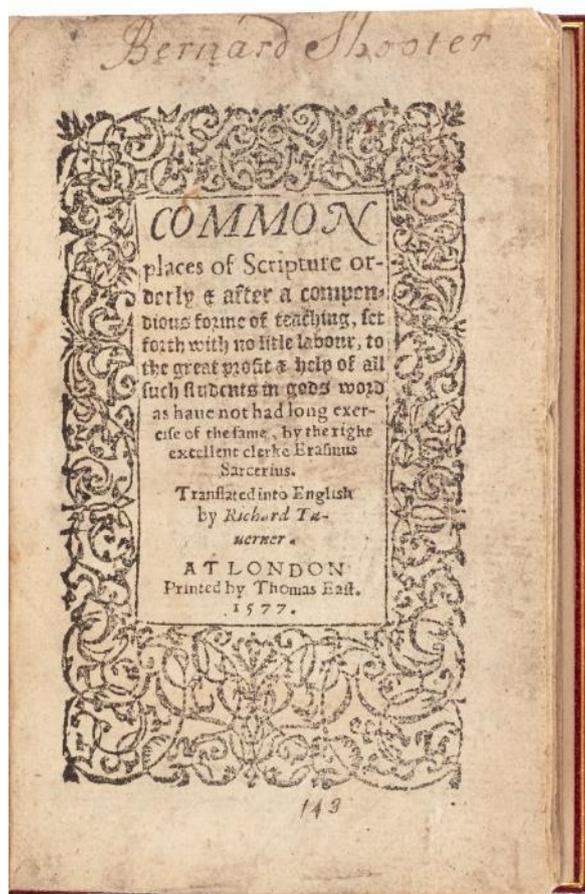
Ridley's alma mater was Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded from BA to DTh over a period of twenty years, becoming Master of the college in 1540. He was appointed chaplain to Cranmer in 1537, and then prebendary of the newly recast Canterbury Cathedral in 1540, trying to tread a line between the conservatives led by Gardiner and the more recalcitrant reformers. 'Over the next few years Ridley ... began a more mature assessment of the Eucharist, centred on the question of the nature of Christ's presence in the supper that he had instituted' (*Oxford DNB*). The Lutheran position on transubstantiation was that the bread and wine were present simultaneously with Christ's body and blood after consecration, but Henry VIII's Six Articles of 1539 had pulled back, asserting instead that 'after the consecration there remaineth no substance of bread and wine'. Ridley's own views were drawn from his careful study of the early fathers of the church, plus some eclectic choices, including the ninth-century monk Ratramnus of Corbie, who embraced a mystical understanding of the Eucharist. Ridley's inquiries ultimately led him ... to adopt the tenet that the

nature of Christ's presence was spiritual' (*ibid.*). Under his influence, Cranmer was slowly moved to the same position, and it was enshrined in the 1549 Book of Common Prayer under Edward VI.

In 1553, fearful that the accession of Mary would spell disaster for even moderate reformers, Ridley put all his weight behind Lady Jane Grey, and was consequently one of the first to be arrested by the new regime. Imprisoned in the Tower along with Cranmer, Latimer and Bradford, he was then moved to Oxford, where he was burnt at the stake in October 1555, Cranmer forced to watch.

ESTC records five copies, including the present, the others at Cambridge, Bodley, St Paul's Cathedral; and UCLA. No copies, of this or any other edition, have appeared at auction since the present one was sold at Sotheby's in 1951.

STC 21407.



LUTHERAN THOUGHT FOR CHILDREN

AT THE "IMPULSION AND COMMANDEMENT" OF THOMAS CROMWELL

47) SARCERIUS, Erasmus. Richard TAVERNER, trans. Common Places of Scripture orderly & after a compendious Forme of Teaching, set forth with no little Labour, to the great Profit & Help of all such Students in Gods Word as have not had long Exercise of the Same, by the right excellent Clerke Erasmus Sarcerius. Translated into English ... At London, Printed by Thomas East. 1577.

Small 8vo, ff. 192; title-page within a woodcut border; title-page dusty, sidenotes shaved on a few leaves, but a very good copy in red crushed morocco by Riviere; early ownership inscription to title-page of 'Bernard Shooter'; the Harmsworth copy, sold in 1938 (£2 to Douglas Cleverdon). **£3500**

Third edition of an important summary of Lutheran doctrine, translated by Richard Taverner from Sarcerius's *Loci communes* (1528) and first published in 1538, dedicated to Henry VIII; this was the only edition published during the reign of Elizabeth.

Taverner first came to Thomas Cromwell's notice during his rapid rise to power in the early 1530s, soon becoming his 'principal propagandist for religious reform' (*Oxford DNB*). In 1536 Cromwell commissioned him to translate the Augsburg Confession and Melanchthon's Apology (*The Confessyon of the Fayth of the Germaynes*). 'More important for his purpose however was the *Loci communes* of Erasmus Sarcerius ... Taverner translated it in 1538 at the "impulsion and commandement" of Cromwell. In Taverner's judgment no one had handled the commonplaces of the Christian religion as effectively as Sarcerius' (John Yost, 'German Protestant Humanism and the Early English Reformation', *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, 32: 3, 1970). Although Sarcerius (1501-1559) followed Melanchthon's own earlier *Loci communes*, his text had a different purpose, directed specifically at children and those with little knowledge of scripture.

Taverner's dedicatory epistle to the king, reprinted here, praises Henry as chief opponent to the Pope, gives a nod to Cromwell: 'so worthy a counsellour of so worthy a Prince', who 'nowe of late impelled me to tra[n]slate into English this boke ... a treasure inestimable unto Christen man', and yet one 'full of difficultie', it being impossible to 'satisfie the expectation' of all readers on such contentious topics. Perhaps against expectation Taverner promotes a moderate line on, for example, free will, following the German reformers.

Taverner was later responsible for a briefly-current revision of the Matthew Bible (published 1539), and the first English translation of Erasmus's *Apothegmata*, in his *Garden of Wysdom* (1539), but after Cromwell's downfall he was detained several times by Gardiner, and his translations of Sarcerius and Melanchthon were publicly burnt at Paul's Cross in 1546, alongside texts by Tyndale and Coverdale.

All editions of *Common Places* are rare. Of the editions of 1538 and 1553 (of which there are several variants) ESTC records a total of four copies in North America, and four copies more of the present edition (Folger, Union Theological Seminary, Yale, and Zion Research Library). No copies of this edition have appeared at auction since 1946.

STC 21756.

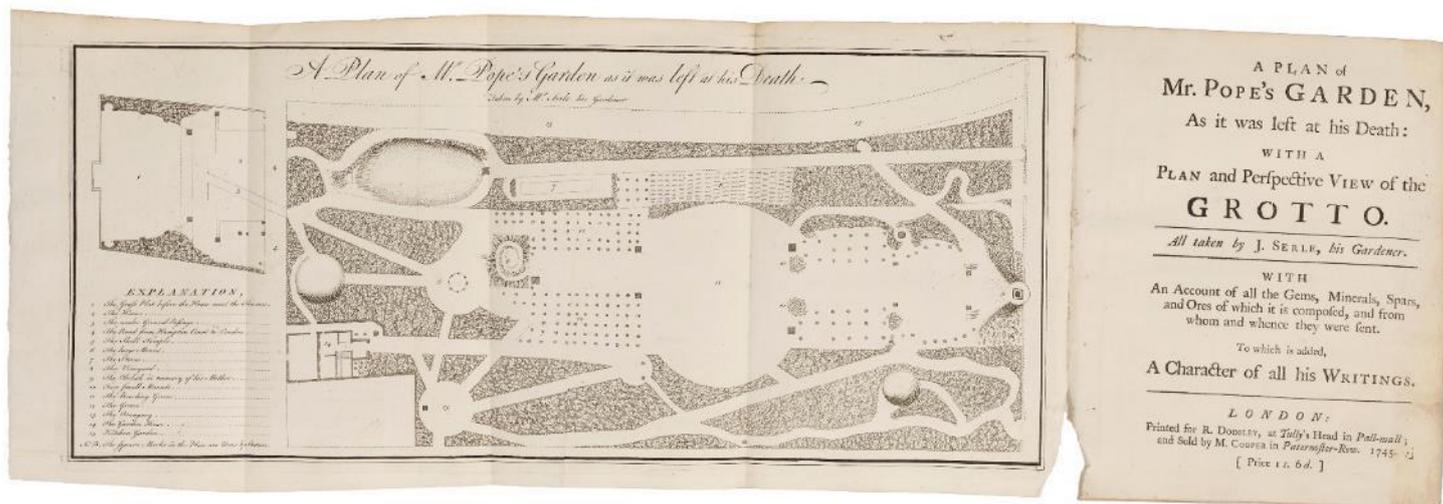
POPE'S GROTTO

48) SERLE, John. A Plan of Mr. Pope's Garden, as it was left at his Death: with a Plan and perspective View of the Grotto. All taken by J. Serle, his Gardener. With an Account of all the Gems, Minerals, Spars, and Ores of which it is composed, and from whom and whence they were sent. To which is added, a Character of all his Writings. London: Printed for R. Dodsley ... and sold by M. Cooper ... 1745.

4to., pp. [2], 5-29, [1], with a large folding engraved frontispiece plan of the garden, and two engraved plates. **£1500**

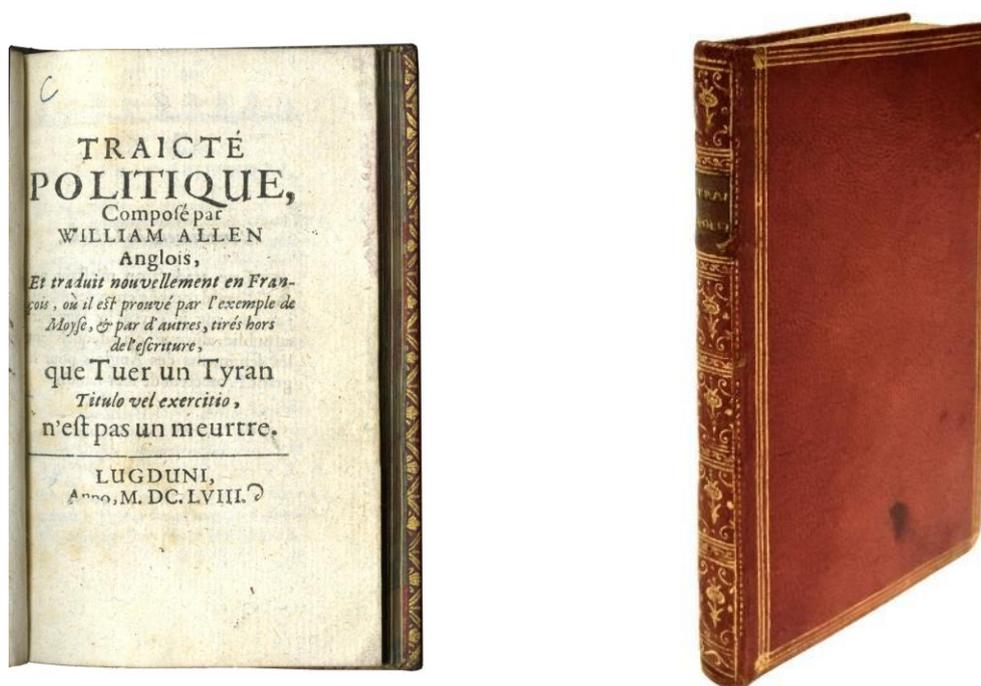
First edition, a charming illustrated account of Pope's famous garden and grotto at Twickenham. The section of 'Verses upon the Grotto' (pp. 12-20), is reprinted from Pope's *Verses, on the Grotto* (1743), with its Latin and Greek translations by Dodsley, and 'The Cave of Pope', also by Dodsley; at the end is 'A Character of Mr. Pope's writings', in verse, actually a long extract from book II of Thompson's *Sickness* (1745-6).

The 'Account of the Materials which compose the Grotto' lists stones provided by Ralph Allen (whose Prior Park also had a grotto), Lord Edgcumbe, William Borlase, Gilbert West, Hans Sloane (two pieces from the Giant's Causeway); others rocks and minerals came from as far afield as Peru and St. Kitts. The grotto itself had been completed in 1725, but the idea to turn it into an ode to minerals came from a trip to Hotwells in 1739, and the project was left uncompleted on Pope's death



in 1744. Exceedingly famous in its day, the garden was subsequently destroyed, though the grotto survives. Of particular note is the large folding frontispiece, showing a plan of the entire garden; the two other plates contain a plan and a perspective view of the grotto.

Griffith 610.



TYRANNICIDE JUSTIFIED

49) [SEXBY, Edward, and Silius TITUS]. Traicté politique, composé par William Allen, Anglois, et traduit nouvellement en François, où il est prouvé par l'exemple de Moysé, & par d'autres, tirés hors de l'écriture, que tuer un Tyran ... n'est pas un meurtre. Lugduni, 1658.

12mo., pp. [2], 94; a fine copy, bound in eighteenth-century red morocco, gilt, possibly by the atelier Padeloup; biographical and collation notes of the same date, with a further inscription attributing the binding 'comme étant de l'un des celebres relieurs Padeloup' signed by Joseph Crozet, 'libraire de la Bibliothèque royale', 3 Nov 1840; booklabel of the Irish judge William O'Brien, his 1899 bequest to the Jesuit library at Milltown Park.

£1100

First edition in French, rare, of *Killing noe murder* (1657), the translation sometimes attributed to the abbé de Marigny.

Sexby was a Parliamentary officer who served in Cromwell's 'Ironsides' and a radical proponent of the rights of ordinary soldiers. Appointed governor of Portland Castle by the new regime, he took part in the invasion of Scotland, before being sent as an envoy to the Fronde rebels in France, where he helped draft several significant publications. He returned to England 1653, but his increase antagonism towards Cromwell's version of the Commonwealth led to his attempted arrest in 1655; fleeing to the Spanish Netherlands, he became a moderate royalist and attempted to foment insurrection in favour of the exiled Charles II, the present work being his most important effort in that cause.

In 'May 1657, there arrived in England copies of an apology for tyrannicide, entitled *Killing Noe Murder*, published by Sexby in Holland, evidently with the assistance of Silius Titus, under the name of Sexby's former fellow agitator William Allen. Sexby argued that Cromwell was a tyrant on a par with Caligula and Nero. However stable, his reign was an abrogation of law which constituted the enslavement of the English people and threatened the outright corruption of English society. In such circumstances the private citizen was perfectly within his rights in seeking to exact the punishment for which responsibility ought normally to rest with God and the magistrate. Tyranny being the suspension of the normal course of law, tyrannicide could not be regarded as an act of murder' (*Oxford DNB*). At least one bookseller was arrested for the importation of copies; Sexby, who followed his book back to England, was himself arrested in July 1657, and died in the Tower the following January.

This French translation had an interesting later history, receiving a surreptitious reprint in 1793 ('72' i.e. 172pp, falsely dated '1658') at the height of the Revolution.

OCLC and COPAC show five copies only: BL, Lincoln Cathedral, Sheffield, Lyon and Bibliothèque nationale.

Brunet, I, 189-190; Quérard, I, 37; Graesse, VI, 187; Renouard 277; Barbier, II, 7132.

PRINCE NAIMBANNA OF SIERRA LEONE

50) [SHARP, Granville.] ADAMS, Thomas. Draft letter, signed, with extensive corrections, from the lawyer Thomas Adams, of Alnwick, to the politician and abolitionist Granville Sharp, kept as a retained copy and so docketed. 8 April 1794.

2 pages, 4to., on a bifolium, with numerous deletions and additions, mostly legible; creased where folded, slightly dusty to folds else in very good condition. **£650 + VAT in EU**

Adams opens with a discussion of the militia, on which 'your Sentiments ... very nearly accord with my own', namely that to avoid service by sending substitutes 'radically destroyed the Idea of a Militia'. Meanwhile, he has been 'active on discovering the Authors of the late false Alarm on the Bamburgh Coast ... I sent a printed Copy of our Printed Bills on this Business to the 2 Secretaries of State & to Mr Pitt'. Passing briefly over a legal matter, Adams then informs Sharp that he has 'planted since 1 Jany perhaps 50 or 60000 Trees' at Eshott and elsewhere in the parish.

In a postscript Adams asks 'was it the young African Prince I saw at your Chambers in May or June last to whom you introduced me & who was then in a State of Instruction, reading the Bible in Hebrew (an Anecdote I have often since thought of) – of whose Death we had an account in the newspapers soon after his arrival in Africa in the course of last autumn?'

The prince in question was John Henry Granville Naimbanna, son of Naimbanna II of Sierra Leone, who had arrived in London in 1791, where he converted to Christianity, adopting names in honour of Henry Thornton and Granville Sharp. If Adams had met Naimbanna in May 1793 it would have been just before the latter's departure for Sierra Leone, on receiving news of the death of his father – the Prince contracted an illness on the voyage and died shortly after his arrival. Adams (along with Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, Wilberforce etc.) was a member of the St George's Bay Company (later the Sierra Leone Company), the corporation responsible for the foundation of the colony there for the resettlement of Black Loyalists from the Americas.

and superstitious prophetic Beatrice, overwhelmed by the powers of imagination, whose obsession with Castruccio allows him to seduce and abandon her; and the stately and 'strikingly modern' Euthanasia, 'powerful, both materially and psychologically, confident and intelligent, in fact, Shelley's most intelligent and well-educated character' (Jane Blumberg, *Mary Shelley's Early Novels* 1993).

Mary Shelley had finished *Valperga* in 1821 and intended to give all the proceeds of the book to William Godwin to ease his ongoing financial predicament. She sent the manuscript to Ollier in July, but by September the publisher had still not indicated his intention to publish. These procrastinations so frustrated her that in spring 1822 she sent the manuscript to Godwin and asked him to sell it as best he could. Godwin undertook to edit the novel, which postponed publication further, and he was hesitant to offer to publishers lest his own financial position meant he had to sell it cheap, but eventually they secured Whittaker as publisher, and *Valperga* reached the public in the spring of 1823.

Garside, Raven and Schöwerling 1823: 75.





52) [SHELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft]. *Frankenstein; or, the Modern Prometheus* ... Revised, corrected, and illustrated with a new Introduction, by the Author. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley ... Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and Cumming, Dublin. 1831.

8vo., pp. xii, 202, with an engraved frontispiece and an additional engraved title-page by Chevalier after Holst (both remarkably clean, with none of the foxing often seen); bound without the general title (as vol. IX in Bentley's Standard Novels); a very good copy in early half brick red calf and marbled boards, spine gilt (sunned), marbled edges; Fasque bookplate of the Gladstone family, superimposed over an earlier bookplate. £5750

First Bentley edition (third overall), first issue, with a new Introduction dated October 15, 1831, written specifically for this edition; this was also **the first edition to feature the now-famous engraving of the monster.**

Mary Shelley 'revised [and] corrected' the text for publication by Bentley, the alterations 'principally those of style'. The new Introduction is **the first appearance in print of the now-famous story of the genesis of *Frankenstein* in Switzerland.**

This edition of *Frankenstein* formed part of volume IX of Bentley's Standard Novels Series; the second half of that volume as published comprised the first part of a translation of Schiller's *The Ghost-Seer*.

Sadleir 3734a.

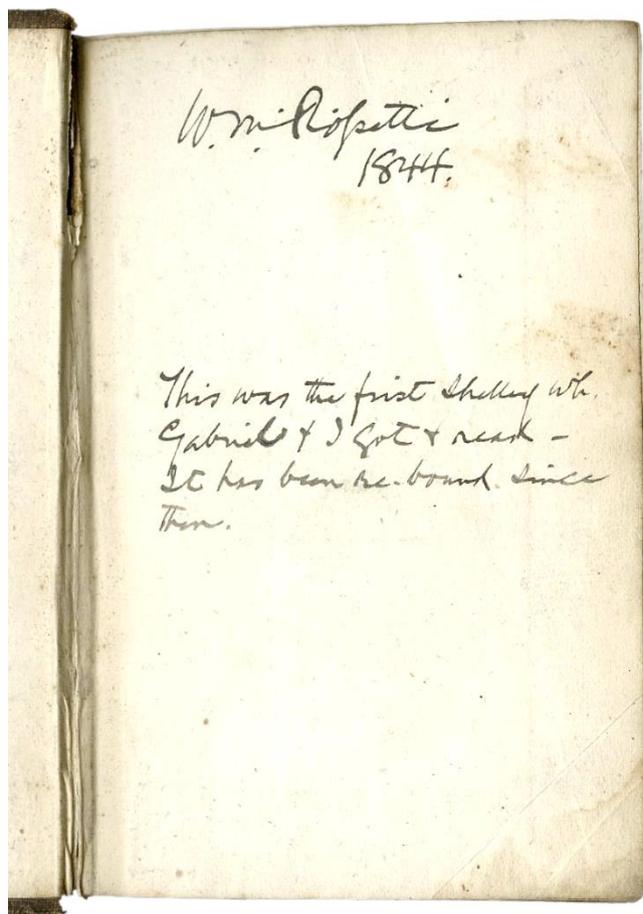
53) SHELLEY, [Percy Bysshe]. Poetical Works. London. Charles Daly ... [c. 1840s].

2 vols. in one, 16mo., engraved frontispiece portrait of Shelley, title-page with lyre vignette; a good copy in contemporary brownish-green binder's cloth, hinges cracked, front cover reattached; inscribed by William Michael Rossetti, '**This was the first Shelley wh. Gabriel & I got & read – It has been re-bound since then**', this inscription dated 1844 retrospectively in accordance with his practice of 'regularly insert[ing] into his volumes signed annotations detailing the provenance, history or significance of a particular book' (Fredeman); preserved in a cloth box. £2000

Undated variant (presumably a later reissue) of Daly's collected edition of 1839 – a fabulous association copy, read to pieces by the central figures of the Pre-Raphaelite movement.

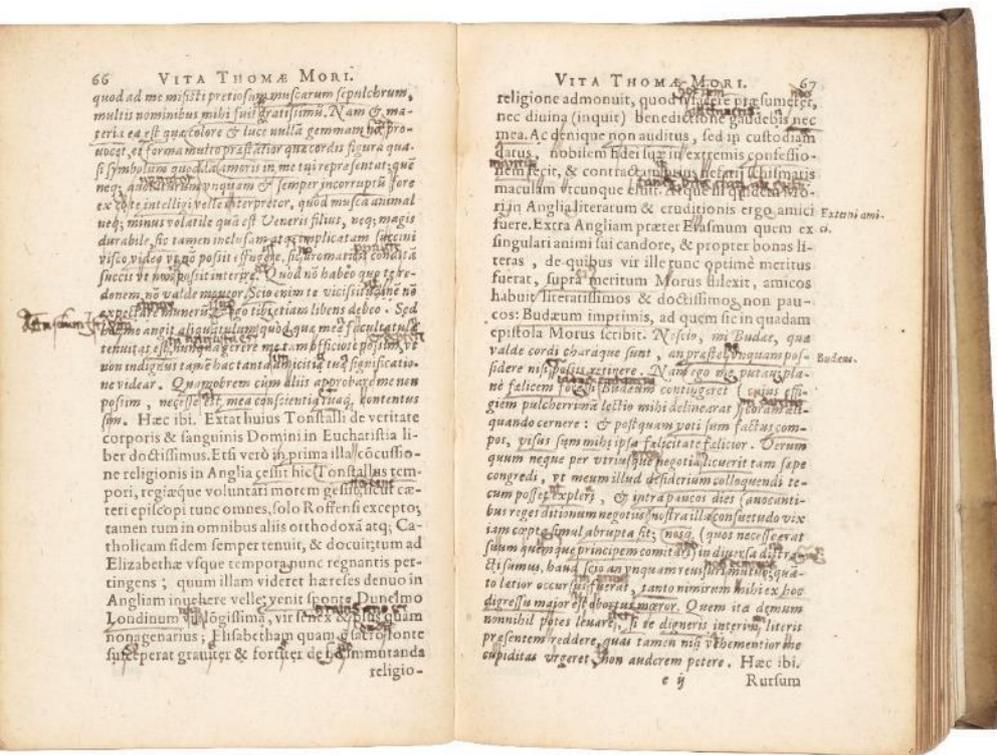
The book has a well-documented history. Dante Gabriel Rossetti consciously 'adopted a nonchalantly bohemian lifestyle, rejecting his mother's evangelical Anglican traditions' (*Oxford DNB*). 'Doughty records her alarm on hearing that he (*aet.* 16) [in 1844] "was reading indecent books". Gabriel strenuously denied the accusation, which was due, he discovered, to his having expressed the intention to purchase a copy of Shelley's poems. In spite of his mother's suspicions, however, he bought the Shelley, and, as William Michael writes elsewhere, "surged through his pages like a flame"' (Fredeman).

This was their first encounter with the 'ever-glorious Shelley', who was to become W. M. Rossetti's literary hero. 'When Moxon, towards 1869, projected a new edition of Shelley, he could think of no one fitter than Rossetti to edit it and write the prefatory memoir' (Garnett). His edition came to press in 1870, and was revised in 1878; between 1878 and 1895 he wrote many articles for *The Athenaeum* on Shelley and Italian literature, lectured on Shelley, and was a chairman of the Shelley Society.



A founder-member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, William Michael had not inconsiderable artistic sensibilities, but because he was neither poet nor artist, these sensibilities found another escape through the 'role of amanuensis, garnerer and editor. In these areas he was indefatigable.' He 'seems from his youth to have been conscious of posterity. His family's heritage was scrupulously preserved, as were the records of his own involvement with the famous men and movements of his time' (Fredeman). He assiduously documented the careers of his siblings over a lifetime of literary achievement.

R. S. Garnett, 'Introduction' to *Letters about Shelley*, 1917; W. E. Fredeman, 'Introduction' to *Books from the Libraries of Christina, Dante Gabriel, and William Michael Rossetti* (Bertram Rota catalogue 180, 1973). The books in the Rota catalogue were largely acquired from W. M. Rossetti's granddaughter, Imogen Dennis; this was item 84.



LIFE OF THOMAS MORE
HEAVILY ANNOTATED, BECKFORD'S COPY

54) STAPLETON, Thomas. Tres Thomae seu de S. Thomae Apostoli gestis. De D. Thoma Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi & Martyrae. D. Thomae Mori Angliae quondam Cancellarii Vita ... Duaci, Ex officina Joannis Bogardi, 1588.

8vo., pp. [16], 168, '375' [i.e. 275], [25], with two terminal blank leaves; engraved portrait of Thomas More on 2a1v; title-page slightly dusty, but a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, covers gilt with a Jesuit device, gilt edges, rather dusty, ties wanting; underlining, marginal and interlinear annotations throughout in a contemporary hand (see below); William Beckford's copy, lot 2197 in the 1882 Hamilton Palace sale ('corrected throughout in MS. for a new edition'), his cinquefoil device added to the spine in blind; subsequently in the library of the Irish judge William O'Brien, part of his 1899 gift to the Jesuit library at Milltown Park, with booklabels. £3750

First edition of this collection of biographies by the English Catholic exile Thomas Stapleton. The 'Three Thomases' are Thomas the Apostle, Thomas a Becket, and Thomas More.

The life of More, by far the most substantial part of the volume (the second paginated sequence), was based in part on More's own works, but has 'great and independent value in that it enshrines the personal recollections of More's household who were fellow-exiles for the Faith with Stapleton in the Low Countries. Still more important was the collection of letters he received from the widow of John Harris, More's secretary', for which *Tres Thomae* is the only source (Hallett).

Possibly named after More, who was executed a few days before his birth, Stapleton was educated at Winchester (where he was one of forty-one boys to pen a laudatory poem to Edward VI on his annual progress in 1552) and Oxford. He went into exile after the accession of Elizabeth and spent almost all of the rest of his life in the Low Countries, where he published a number of English recusant works. After his move to Douai he concentrated on voluminous Latin controversial

literature, as well as this less contentious volume. It proved popular across Europe, with editions in Paris, Cologne, Frankfurt, Leipzig, and Graz, but was not translated into English until the twentieth century.

The exact nature of the annotations in the present copy, and their origin, has not been determined – and we could not trace an example of Stapleton’s hand for comparison. In places they are extremely dense and seem to show editorial practice – grammatical corrections, the introduction of commas, substantive additions; elsewhere they seem to suggest someone analysing the structure of the text.

Adams S-1662; Allison & Rogers 1159.

THE THIRD DRAPIER’S LETTER

WITH OTHER PAMPHLETS ON WOOD’S COINAGE,
RARE IRISH IMPRINTS, DEFOE, AND A CRUSOE PARODY

55) [SWIFT, Jonathan]. Some Observations upon a Paper, call’d, the Report of the Committee of the most honourable Privy-Council in England, relating to Wood’s Half-pence. By M. B. Drapier ... Dublin: Printed by John Harding ... [1724]. [*Bound with ten other pamphlets, 1719–25.*]

Small 8vo., pp. 32; cut very close, shaving the outer edge of several leaves and cropping or shaving the last lines of most pages in the first gathering. Bound with ten other works, 8vo., in contemporary panelled calf, worn, corners and headcaps chipped; small wormhole through front third of volume, occasionally touching a letter, sense always recoverable; ownership inscription in monogram to title-page of first-bound work (Bradley, *The Artificial Gardiner*, 1717), dated 1720. £12,500

First edition of the third of Swift’s Drapier’s letters, bound with other works including two further pamphlets on Wood’s coinage (*Remarks upon Mr. Wood’s Coyn and Proceedings* by Sir Michael Creagh, and *A Word or two to the People of Ireland, concerning the Brass Money*), two very rare Belfast imprints on the Presbyterian subscription controversy of 1720, and Dublin editions of a Defoe pamphlet and Charles Gildon’s *Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Mr. D– De F–*.

The notorious Patent granted to the Englishman William Wood in 1722 for coining copper half-pence for Ireland, a measure imposed without consultation or consent, could have debased the whole currency. Despite a general clamour against the measure Wood continued his preparations throughout 1723, as there was no effective opposition from official circles. Early in 1724 Swift entered the campaign with *A Letter to the Shop-Keepers*, advocating a boycott of the currency, followed by four more pseudonymous Letters, all written in the guise of a Dublin linen draper and published between March and December. Blocking Wood’s half-pence became so important to Swift that he interrupted the writing of *Gulliver’s Travels* for the cause.

In the earlier letters, apart from the key proposal that the Irish should boycott the currency, Swift argued against the compromise of restricting the amount coined, pointed out the dangers of fraud, and challenged the assay. The third Letter, printed on 25 August 1724, was written in response to the defence of Wood’s coin by a privy-council committee, which had not been issued officially but only in the *London Journal*.

The ‘Drapier’ argued here that the rights of the Irish people have been abnegated by the passing of the patent without recourse to the Irish Parliament (**‘Am I a Free-Man in England, and do I become a Slave in six Hours by crossing the Channel?’**), and points to Wood’s embroilment in a similar scheme for Massachusetts: ‘He hath already tried his Faculty in New-England, and I hope he will meet with an EQUAL RECEPTION here; what That was [*i.e.* a boycott] I leave to the Publick Intelligence’. Swift closes with one of the most famous images of the Drapier’s letters, presenting himself as David, with ‘a Sling and a Stone’ and Wood as Goliath, with a ‘Helmet of Brass ... a Coat of Mail ... Greaves of Brass ... and a Target of Brass In short ... all over Brass.’

After the fourth letter, the printer Harding was arrested, and a £300 reward was offered for the discovery of the author; but no one gave Swift away. By the fifth, in December, his cause was almost won, and early in 1725 Carteret recommended to the English government that the Patent should be cancelled; Wood finally surrendered it in August. Swift still had two further letters in reserve, but they remained in manuscript until the collected *Works* of 1735.

Separate editions of the Drapier's letters are all very scarce in commerce. The Swift collector T. A. Hollick had the first, second, and fifth (sale, Sotheby's, 19 May 1980), but no other examples are noted in auction records since 1975. Of the present letter, which was reprinted three times within the year, ESTC records only thirteen copies, and there are none in auction records since 1913.

It is even rarer to find one, as here, in a contemporary tract volume, especially one that includes two other scarce works on Wood's coinage. *Remarks upon Mr. Wood's Coyn and Proceedings* by Sir Michael Creagh, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin, **draws pointed parallels between Wood's scheme and 'John Laws Missipissy (sic) Company'**, even going so far as to suggest that Law, who was then back in England, might actually be behind the scheme, so devious is it. Equally significant, and 'probably written by one of Swift's friends' (Herbert Davis) is *A Word or two to the People of Ireland, concerning the Brass Money*, which was published on 19 August, before Swift's third letter, and mentions 'M. B. the Drapier's two Letters, which I don't doubt have been carefully perused by all in this City'. The author also presages Swift's adoption of David and Goliath imagery – Wood (a 'Dealer in Dross' and a 'little domineering Tyrant') 'only thinks to tread the Stage as their great Goliath, but who knows but he may meet with a David among us, who thus defies all our Hosts' – suggesting the author may have seen Swift's third letter in draft.

A full list of contents follows:

BRADLEY, Richard. The Artificial Gardiner. The second and last Part. Containing I. The Nature and Use of the Hot-Bed ... II. Some further Remarks concerning Vegetation ... III. Of the Propagation of Forest-Trees. IV. A new Method of preserving Exotick Plants in the several Seasons ... London, Printed for E. Curl ... 1717. pp. [2], 45, [1]. Title-page browned. **3 copies only in ESTC: BL, National Trust; Library Company of Philadelphia.**

CREAGH, Sir Michael. Remarks upon Mr. Wood's Coyn and Proceedings ... Dublin: Printed by William Wilmot ... [1724]. Title-page cropped at foot and right edge. pp. 16. [*and with:*] **6 in ESTC:** Cambridge, Trinity Cambridge (2), Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College Dublin; and Yale. Davis, *Drapier's Letters*, Appendix II: 15.

WORD OR TWO (A) to the People of Ireland, concerning the Brass Money that is, and shall be coin'd by Mr. Woods, and which he is endeavouring to impose upon Us ... Dublin: Printed by John Harding ... [1724]. pp. 16. **7 in ESTC:** Trinity Cambridge, NLI, Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College Dublin; Columbia (2), Yale. Davis, *Drapier's Letters*, Appendix II: 12.

[**SWIFT, Jonathan**]. Some Observations upon a Paper, call'd, the Report of the Committee of the most honourable Privy-Council in England, relating to Wood's Half-pence. By M. B. Drapier ... Dublin: Printed by John Harding ... [1724]. pp. 32. Teerink-Scouten 641; Goldsmiths' 6329.

GOOD OLD WAY (THE): or, a Vindication of some important Scripture-Truths, and all who preach them from the Imputation of Novelty ... By the Belfast Society. Belfast: Printed by James Blow, and are to be sold at his Shop, 1720. pp. 16. First edition, a defence of John Abernethy (see below) and the non-subscription party of the Irish Presbyterians. **ESTC shows two copies: NLS and Rylands only.**

[**PULLEN, Tobias**]. A Defence of the Answer to a Paper intituled the Case of the dissenting Protestants of Ireland ... Dublin: Re-printed in the Year 1719. pp. [2], 45, [1]. Second edition, first c. 1695.

[**DEFOE, Daniel**]. Secret Memoirs of a treasonable Conference at S[omerset] House, for deposing the present Ministry, and making a new Turn at Court: being the Sequel of the two

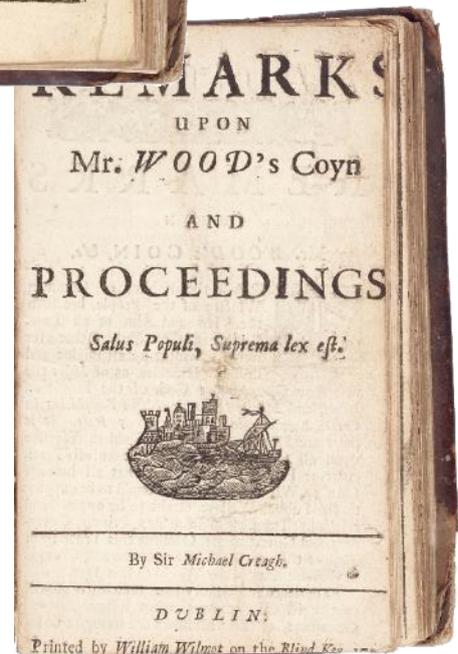
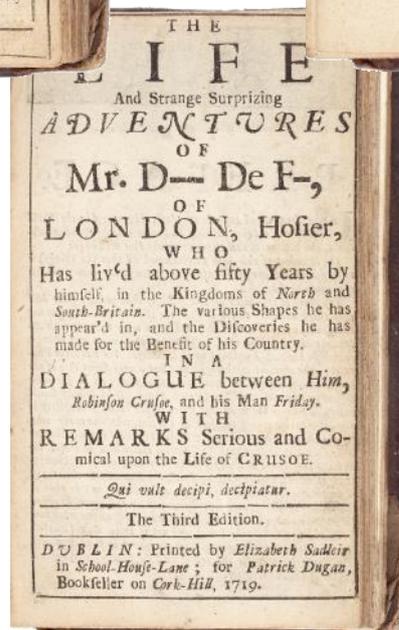
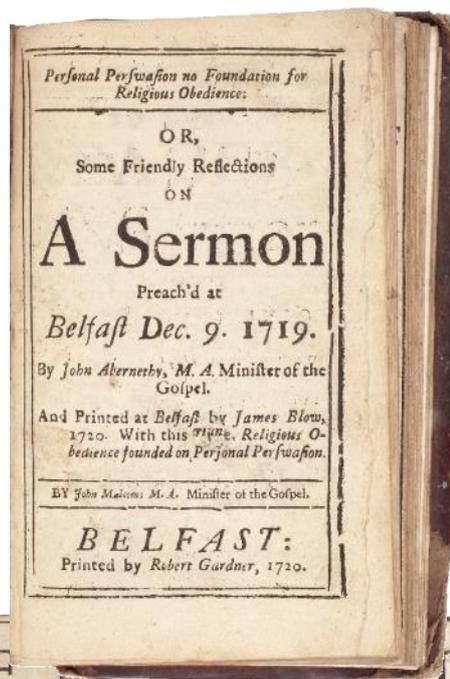
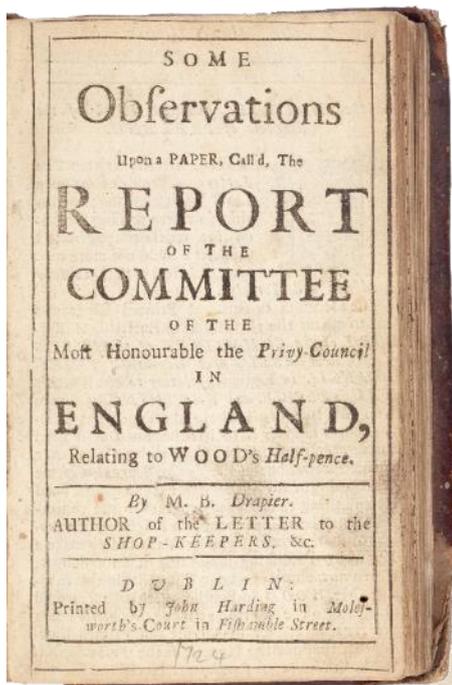
Night's Court at Greenwich. Dublin: Re-printed by Thomas Hume, and sold by the Booksellers. 1717. pp. 40. **First and only Dublin edition, Huntington only.** Furbank & Owens 185.

PICTURE OF A HIGHFLYING CLERGYMAN (THE): Or, a true State of the Case between John Harris, D. D. Rector of St. Mildred's Bread-Street, London; and Charles Humphrey, LL. D. late Lecturer of that Parish. London, Printed for R. Burleigh ... and A. Boulter ... 1716. pp. 20. **Huntington and Illinois only in North America.**

MALCOLM, John. Personal Perswasion no Foundation for Religious Obedience: or, some friendly Reflections on a Sermon preach'd at Belfast Dec. 9. 1719. by John Abernathy ... and printed at Belfast Belfast: Printed by Robert Gardner, 1720. pp. 35, [1]. First edition of a reply to John Abernathy's *Religious Obedience based on personal Perswasion* (1720). **NLS and Trinity College Dublin only.**

[**DEFOE.**] [**GILDON, Charles.**] The Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Mr. D- De F-, of London, Hosier, who has liv'd above fifty Years by himself, in the Kingdoms of North and South-Britain ... in a Dialogue between him, Robinson Crusoe, and his Man Friday. With Remarks serious and comical upon the Life of Crusoe ... The third Edition. Dublin: Printed by Elizabeth Sadleir ... for Patrick Dugan ... 1719. pp. 36. First Dublin edition of this parody of Robinson Crusoe, published in two London editions in the same year. **Five copies only in ESTC:** BL, Derry and Raphoe, Royal Irish Academy; McMaster and Illinois.

[**YOUNG, Edward.**] The Universal Passion. Satire I ... The second Edition [- Satire II-IV] [of V]. Dublin: Printed S. Powell, for George Ewing, 1725. Foxon Y 150, 154, 157, and 160.



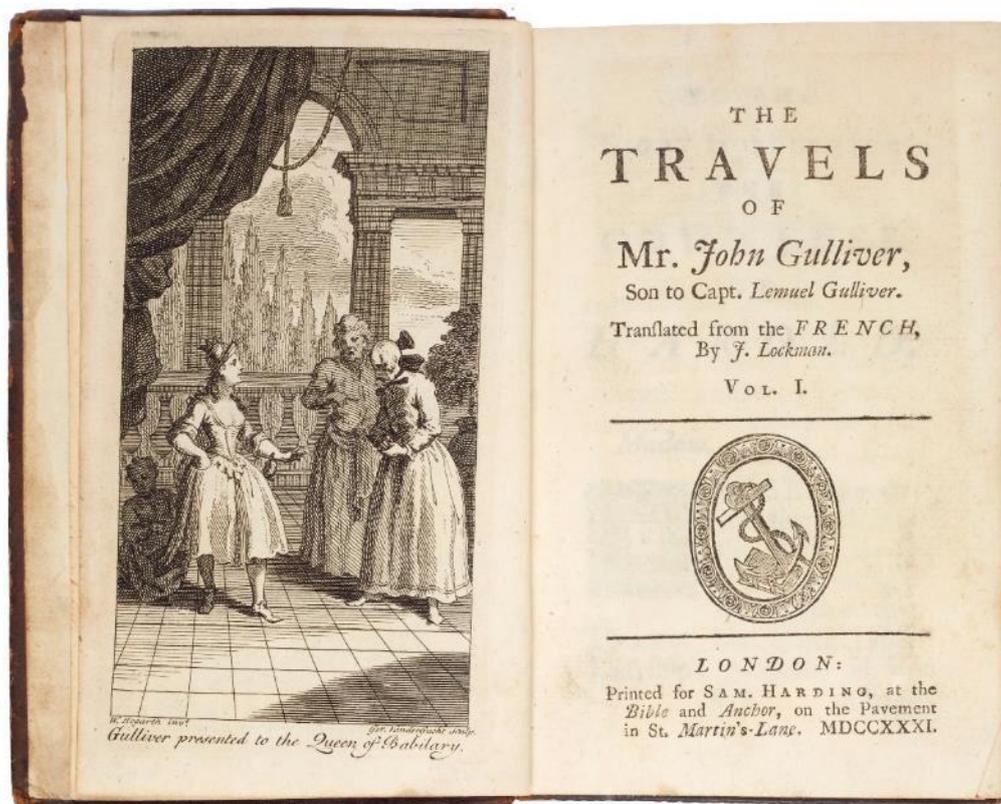
56) SWIFT, Jonathan. *The Posthumous Works ... Volume I* [-III]. Edinburgh: Printed for John Balfour. 1766.

3 vols, 12mo.; offsetting from the turn-ins else a very good set in contemporary speckled calf, joints cracked but sound. £450

Very rare, a reissue, with cancel title-pages, of the similarly rare vols. 9-11 of Balfour's edition of Swift's *Works* (also 1766, BL and NLS only). The first 'Scotch' edition of 1752 had been in ten volumes, reduced to eight in 1757 (Printed for Hamilton, Balfour and Hunter). Balfour alone published the supplementary volumes 9-11, which added numerous letters and poems. The contents were taken from volume XIII to XVII of Hawkesworth's edition.

ESTC shows thee copies only: NLS (2), and Alexander Turnbull Library.

Terrink-Scouten 94, *note*.



57) [SWIFTIANA.] [DESFONTAINES, Pierre François Guyot]. *The Travels of Mr. John Gulliver, Son to Capt. Lemuel Gulliver.* Translated from the French by J. Lockman. London: Printed for Sam. Harding ... 1731.

2 vols., small 8vo., pp. [6], iv, 10, vi, 212; [2], iv, 198, with a fine frontispiece by Van der Gucht after Hogarth ('Gulliver presented to the Queen of a Babilary'), but without the bookseller's advertisements at the end of volume II; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary speckled sheep, joints rubbed, labels wanting; armorial bookplates of Sir Robert Eden, baronet (1717-55[?]). £1500

First edition in English of *Le nouveau Gulliver*, a notable and quite original sequel to Swift's masterpiece. Desfontaines had translated *Gulliver's Travels* into French in 1727, and it proved such a success that he published *Le nouveau Gulliver* in 1730, with the wholly spurious claim that it was

'traduit d'un manuscrit anglois'. The preface, however, does acknowledge that the son's adventures 'are no otherwise a sequel of Capt. Lemuel's, than (pardon the comparison) the *Adventures of Telemachus* are a continuation of the *Odyssey*'.

Like his father, Mr. John Gulliver visits four strange lands. In the Island of Babilary, he finds that 'the fair sex have the superiority' and 'act the same part as the men do among us, and imitate their depravity'. This adventure most nearly captures Swift's invention, spirit, and wit. The others are more philosophical. The inhabitants of Tilibet have to learn to grow old quickly, as they have but a very short life; the Crump-backs are grotesquely deformed, but think themselves handsome and the rest of the world odd; 'the inhabitants of the island of Letalispons enjoy the happy prerogative of growing young'.

Teerink-Scouten 1238; McBurney 263.

AN ATTACK ON GARRICK, A WELSH MURDER, AND ELECTORAL REFORM

58) [TRACTS.] Twelve works bound together, including publications by the reformist politicians John Cartwright and John Horne Tooke, the physician Thomas Henry on the preservation of water at sea, a rare attack on Garrick, and an unrecorded (but imperfect) account of a Welsh murder trial. Mostly London, 1775-91.

Twelve works, 8vo., in a tract volume of contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, vellum tips; armorial bookplate of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, manuscript contents list to front endpapers. £2500

SOME REFLECTIONS on the Management of a Theatre ... London: Printed for J. Cooke ... [1760?]. pp. [2], 25, [1]. First and only edition of concerted attack on Garrick as manager of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, naming his 'ruling passion' as Avarice, as demonstrated by his stinginess in pay, and his preference for revivals of old plays (the staging of his own *The Guardian* excepted). Written perhaps by a writer whose work had been rejected? **4 copies in ESTC: BL, Bodley; Folger, Harvard.**

HENRY, Thomas. An Account of a Method of preserving Water at Sea, from Putrefaction, and of restoring to the Water its original Pleasantness and Purity, by a cheap and easy Process ... Warrington: Printed by W. Eyres for J. Johnson ... 1781. pp. [2], vi, 43, [5], with a half-title, two terminal advertisement leaves and two folding engraved plates. First edition of the most important work by the Welsh-born apothecary Thomas Henry, an associate in Manchester of Watt, Boulton and Priestley. In this year he co-founded the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT (A) of the Evidence produced on the Trial of Lewis Lewis, the Younger, for the Murder of Thomas Price, late of Pen-y-Graig ... in the County of Brecon, before the Honourable George Hardinge, and Abel Moysey, Esquires ... on Wednesday the 16th Day of August, 1789, as taken by one of the Counsel. To which are prefixed, a Detail of the Steps taken to bring this horrid Murder to Light ... [1789?]. Lacking all after p. 36. Small holes in title and final leaf with loss of a couple of words. **Not in ESTC.** Sadly imperfect, the only known publication about the violent murder of Thomas Price in 1784 (strangled, dumped in a lake, retrieved and burned, then buried) by Lewis Lewis, his brother Thomas, and one other, on the instigation of their father. Thomas turned King's evidence, Lewis was found guilty and executed in Brecon in 1789, the first execution there for 32 years; his father was executed two years later.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John. The Question considered, whether Wool should be allowed to be exported ... The second Edition. London: Printed for T. Cadell ... 1782. pp. [2], 25, [1].

[**GREAVES, William**]. Reasons humbly submitted to the honourable Members of both houses of Parliament, for Introducing a Law, to prevent unnecessary and vexatious Removals of the Poor ... Cambridge: Printed by Francis Hodson, 1775; reprinted 1780. pp. 24. Second edition, adding a new introductory letter.

[**BALDWIN**, Edward, *attributed author*]. A Letter to Richard Hill, Esq ... Author of the Sky-Rocket, Tables Turned, &c. The third Edition. To which are added, Remarks on the Parliamentary Speeches, literary Productions, and religious Opinions of that Gentleman. By a Burgess of Ludlow ... London: Printed for J. Debrett ... 1783. pp. [2], 69, [1]. ESTC records 3 copies only of first edition (1782), no copies of the second edition, and **House of Lords Library only of the present edition, adding the 'Remarks' (pp. 41-69)**. One of a number of anti-Methodist and anti-Pittite controversies that Baldwin seems to have engaged with, accusing Hill of 'religious cant ... illiberal sentiments, and opprobrious language'. Adams 82-10c.

COALITION (The); or, an Essay on the present State of Parties ... London: Printed for R. Faulder ... 1783. pp. [4], 39, [1], with a half-title. First edition. Sabin 13820.

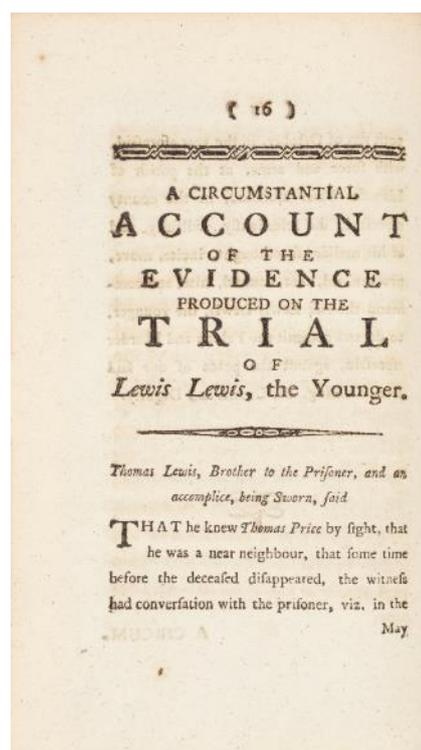
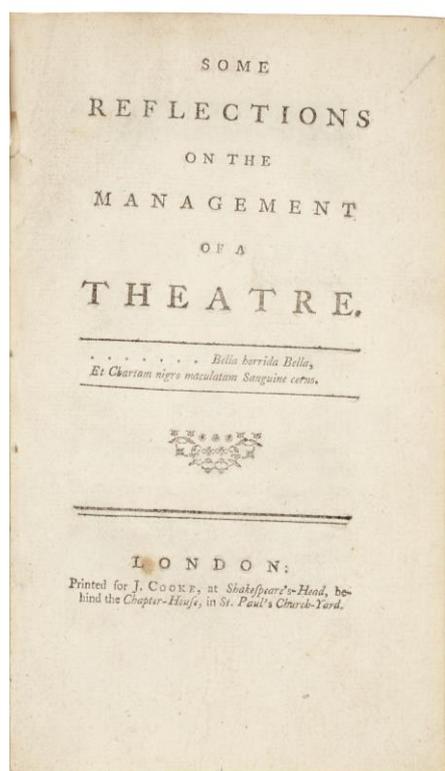
CARTWRIGHT, John. Give us our Rights! Or, a Letter to the present Electors of Middlesex and the Metropolis, shewing what those rights are ... London: Printed for Dilly ... and Stockdale ... [1782.] pp. [4], iv, 59, [1]. First edition, one of the clearest statements of Cartwright's political views, dedicated to John Jebb, Capel Lofft and Granville Sharp. Cartwright lambasts the Whigs for their resistance to (particularly electoral) reform.

REPORT from the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended his Majesty during his Illness ... London: Printed for J. Bell ... [1789.] pp. 132. One of a number of editions (this stated as 'The Second Edition. Bell's Edition') of the parliamentary report relating to the madness of George III.

[**GRENVILLE, William Wyndham Grenville, Baron.**] Considerations on the Establishment of a Regency. London: Printed for John Stockdale ... 1788. Pp. [4], 68, with a half-title.

TOOKE, John Horne. A Letter to Lord Ashburton, from Mr Horne, occasioned by last Tuesday's Debate in the House of Commons, on Mr Pitt's Motion ... London: Printed for J. Debrett ... [1782?]. pp. [4], 38, [2, advertisements]. First edition, an argument for electoral reform along the same lines as Cartwright's above, with a 'Sketch of a Plan' for a new system of universal male suffrage. Goldsmiths' 12357.

SKETCH (A) of the Reign of George the Third, from 1780, to the Close of the Year 1790. Sixth Edition. London: Printed for J. Debrett ... 1791. pp. [4], 206.



59) **WYCLIF, John.** [Thomas JAMES, *editor.*] Two short Treatises, against the Orders of the begging Friars ... Faithfully printed according to two ancient Manuscript Copies, extant, the one in Benet Colledge in Cambridge, the other remaining in the publike Librarie at Oxford ... At Oxford, Printed by Joseph Barnes ... 1608. [*Bound, probably as issued, with.*]

JAMES, Thomas. An Apologie for John Wickliffe, shewing his Conformitie with the now Church of England; with Answer to such slanderous Objections, as have beene lately urged against him by Father Parsons, the Apologists, and others. Collected chiefly out of diverse Works of his in written Hand, by Gods especiall Providence remaining in the publike Library at Oxford, of the honourable Foundation of Sr. Thomas Bodley Knight ... At Oxford, printed by Joseph Barnes ... 1608.

Two works, 4to., pp. [8], 62, [2]; [8], 75, [5]; some foxing, heavy at the beginning, edges of first title-page chipped, else a good copy in modern sheep, rubbed, front hinge broken; armorial bookplate of John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, on verso of title-page. **£2500**

First editions of both works. Thomas James was the first librarian of the newly-founded Bodleian Library in Oxford, and a formidable Protestant controversialist in his own right, who trawled the Bodleian collections for historical evidence.

Two Short Treatises comprises two proto-Reformation anti-clerical tracts, *An Apologie* summarizes Wyclif's views on various theological issues 'to shew his conformitie with the now Church of England in the chieftest points controverted'.

STC 25589 and 14445; Madan, I, pp. 73 and 70.



[5]



[3]