

The background of the image is a rich, deep red leather with an intricate, repeating gold-tooled pattern. The pattern consists of large, stylized floral and foliate motifs arranged in a grid-like fashion, separated by smaller, symmetrical designs. The gold leaf used for tooling shows some wear and slight discoloration, giving it an aged appearance. The overall texture of the leather is visible, with some minor scuffs and variations in color.

EDINBURGH

2023

QUARITCH



ARTS AND CRAFTS DRAWING, GILDING, AND BINDING

**1. ANON.** Sketchbook including notes on bookbinding. *England, c. 1880s.*

Oblong album (10 x 17 cm), 50 leaves of various paper stocks (several blank) with notes and sketches in pencil and pen, and one white chalk drawing; occasional marks, a few quires very slightly loose; very good in original drab canvas with pencil holder and tie.

£350

An interesting sketchbook evidently compiled by an English student of art, including notes on gilding and bookbinding, as well as colours, preparations in tempera and oil, and working in clay and metal.

The sketches include views of Malham Tarn and Shipley Glen in Yorkshire, Loughrigg and Coniston in the Lake District, Chiddingfold in Surrey (with sketches of houses and coloured details of tiles), and of ships at Brighton, as well as various drawings of heads and figures, and a nice coloured image of the Virgin and Child in Pre-Raphaelite style. Other drawings, such as a decorated roundel enclosing the motto 'Virtute et Fidelitate' on a scroll, surrounded by a dragon whose body turns into an ivy plant, seem more influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement.

**Particularly interesting are three pages of notes on bookbinding, including sewing structure and backing instructions, with diagrams.** Further notes include short lists of books, e.g. 'Books recommended by Professor Drummond'; the names and addresses of Miss Lowndes of Hampstead and Miss Randall of Brixton (perhaps fellow art students or models); budgeting calculations and prices for tools and materials; a tally of hours worked on a specific project; and what appears to be the planning of a mural.



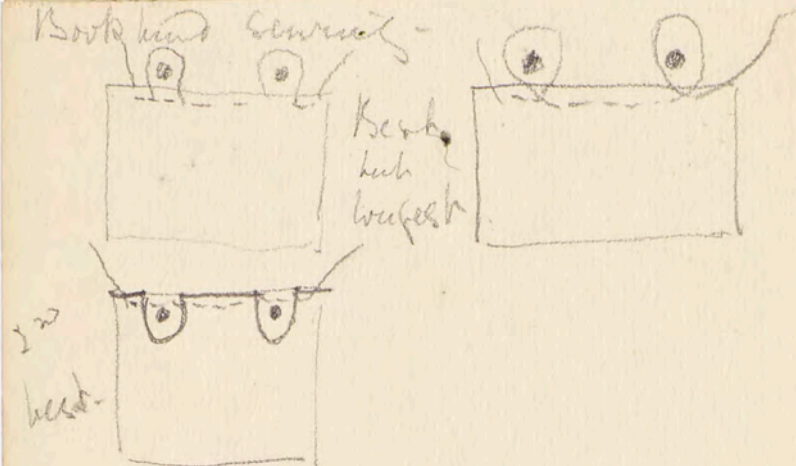
Plastic materials

Clay

Wax - Venice Turps melt.

Colour water

Bookbind sewing -



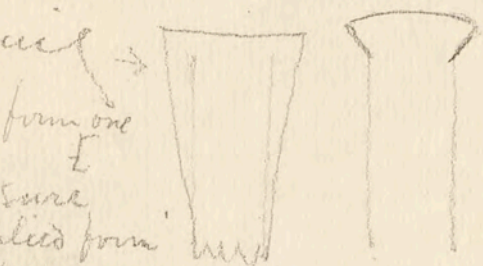
Back cover

form one

pressure applied from two appears.

lacking boards

afterwards placed in press.



Sections after heating takes position A

best boards put on - 3 or 4 thin mill-boards pasted together - best line

1 sheet hand made paper outside 2 inside

2 top 1st

best cut to shape back edges 8th be cut as little as possible

possible

Boards to be put on 1 - punch a row of holes



Strings laced into holes best pressed again with thin plates between back & book.

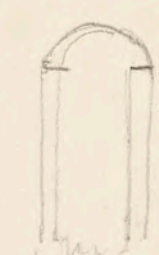
Back covering form or kind



very thin thick - do thin - do

for heavy small books slight concavity to be desired.

very thin paper for small books



stiff back for large books only



## PRICED BREAD

2. [ASSIZE OF BREAD.] By the Right Honourable, the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh, the Assize of Bread made of Wheat, to be observed from the Date hereof to the 1st Day of September next. [Dated at the head: *Edinburgh, July 24, 1730.*]

4to broadside, two copies, on a bifolium; drop-head title with a table below; creased where folded, the final blank verso dusty, else in very good condition.

£600 + VAT in UK

### Extremely rare printing of the official prices and weights of bread.

The Assize of Bread, first promulgated in 1266, was the earliest British legislation to regulate the pricing of bread and reflected the importance of grain as an essential commodity. It was intended to protect consumers by specifying the minimum weight of various types of loaves in relation to the price of wheat. In the eighteenth-century it was the subject of much controversy and several parliamentary enquiries – in 1710 Parliament reported 'little or no observance' of the assize – but it remained in force, at least in principle, until the nineteenth century when it was repealed in the reign of William IV.

The table here sets out the official weights for three types of bread – white or finest, wheaten, and household – at prices from 1p to 10p. Bakers were to mark loaves with their initials, the price, and F, W or H to indicate the quality of flour.

It is unclear how frequently the magistrates would have issued the Assize, given rates of non-observance, and surviving examples are of great rarity, especially outside London (for which the earliest known printing is of 1532).

Not in ESTC, which records only three Edinburgh printings: 1680 (NLS only), Feb 1726 (NLS only) and March 1733 (Aberdeen University only).

*Edinburgh, July 24. 1730.*

By the Right Honourable, The Lord  
Provost and Magistrates of the C-  
TY of EDINBURGH,

The ASSIZE of BREAD made of Wheat,  
to be observed from the Date here-  
of to the 1st Day of September next.

The fundry Sorts and Sizes of BREAD shall weigh of *A-verdupois* Weight, as follows, and be marked with the Initial Letters of the Baker's Name, and the Price in Figures as directed by Act of Parliament, and with the Letter *F.* on the first, or finest Sort, the Letter *W.* on the second Sort, or Wheaten, and the Letter *H.* on the third Sort or Household.

<i>Sterling.</i>	White or Finest.			Wheaten or 2d Sort.			Household or 3d Sort.		
	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oun.</i>	<i>dr.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oun.</i>	<i>dr.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oun.</i>	<i>dr.</i>
The Onepenny Loaf. - -	-	11	9	1	1	6	1	7	3
The Twopenny Loaf. II. -	1	7	3	2	2	12	2	14	5
The Threepenny Loaf. III.	2	2	12	3	4	2	4	5	8
The Fourpence Loaf. IIII. -	2	14	6	4	5	8	5	12	10
The Fivepence Loaf. V. -	3	9	15	5	6	14	7	3	13
The Sixpence Loaf. VI. -	4	5	8	6	8	4	8	11	-
The Eightpence Loaf. VIII.	5	12	12	8	11	-	11	9	4
The Tenpence Loaf. X. -	7	3	14	10	13	12	14	7	10



**3. BUFFA, Antonius.** *Album amicorum. Padua, Rome, Lucerne, Venice, 1643-1654.*

Small oblong album (9 x 15.5cm), ff. [204], with ornate title, entries to 66 pages (9 adorned with coloured coats of arms, mostly highlighted in silver and gilt) in Latin, Italian, German, French, Arabic, Spanish, and Greek, 3 engraved portraits and 1 engraved coat of arms pasted in, coloured drawing to rear pastedown, the remainder blank; occasional light marks, some worming to last leaf and pastedowns; overall very good in richly gilt contemporary red morocco, covers with gilt borders, frames, corner- and centrepieces, spine gilt in compartments, traces of ties, gilt and gauffered edges; some wear to joints, spine, and corners, a few light marks; 'Antonius Buffa' lettered in gilt to upper cover and 'Tirol Doctor' to lower cover.

£4500

A fine album amicorum belonging to the Tyrolean doctor of theology and law Antonius Buffa (1622-95), **signed by several eminent figures – including Henry Howard sixth duke of Norfolk and Thomas Bartholin** – and featuring handsome illuminated coats of arms, pasted-in engravings, and mottos in a variety of languages, including Arabic.

Born in the Tyrol region of northern Italy, Buffa studied at Bologna before moving to Padua, where he obtained his doctorate in theology in 1643 while also studying mathematics, astronomy and medicine. In 1644 he went to Rome to study law, and subsequently held several important ecclesiastical positions, including auditor to the apostolic nuncio in Venice and then principal adviser to the holy inquisition in the same city. In 1663 he moved to Innsbruck as archducal counsellor of Upper Austria, becoming a significant figure in local politics, and was made a Baron in 1674. He was also an accomplished painter, known for his landscapes and battle scenes.

The album opens with a handsome title-page showing the Virgin flanked by a soldier and a scholar, with the motto 'Deus ad utrumque me paratum habes', and with Buffa's name at the foot ('Antonius Buffa P: Tyrolensis SS. Theolog. et JVD'). The contributors, who mostly signed the album in Padua and Rome, include several important historical figures, not least Henry Howard sixth duke of Norfolk (1628-84), the German anatomist and botanist Johann Vesling (1598-1649), the Danish physician Thomas Bartholin (1616-80), and the Italian mathematician and astronomer Andrea Argoli (1570-1657), under whom Buffa studied.



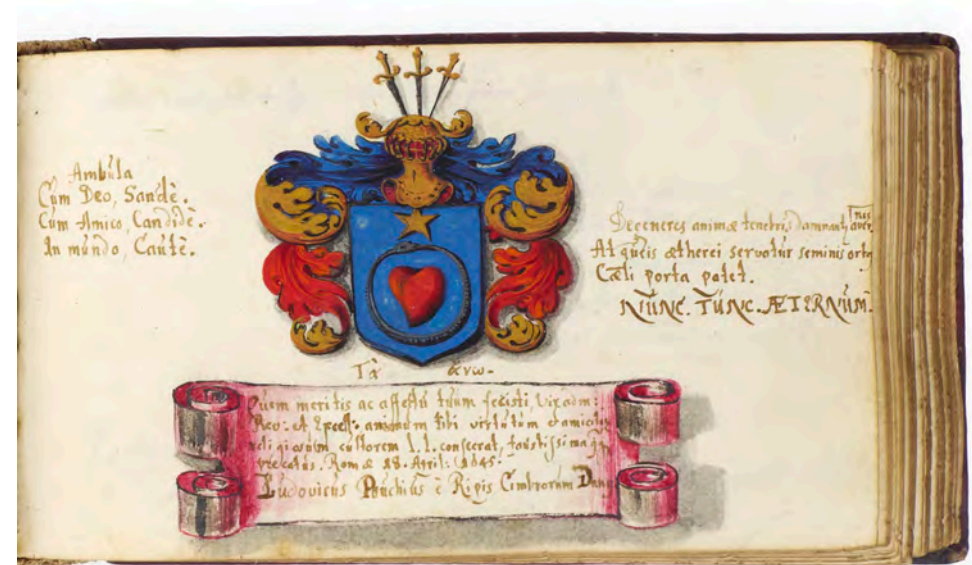
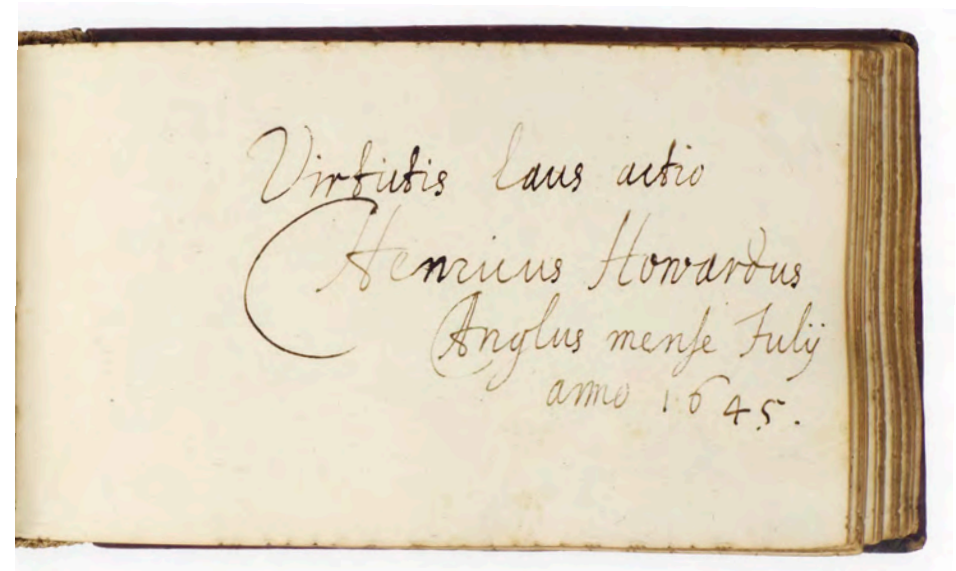


Howard, famous for giving his magnificent library to the Royal Society and the Arundel marbles to Oxford University, spent time in Padua in the 1640s with his grandfather Thomas Howard, fourteenth earl of Arundel; he signs himself here 'Henricus Howardus Anglus mense Julii anno 1645'. Vesling served as professor of anatomy and pharmacology at Padua; he writes here in Arabic and Latin, and Buffa has pasted an engraved portrait of him to the facing page. Bartholin is celebrated for his pioneering description of the lymphatic system; he too writes here in Arabic and Latin; he dedicated a poem to Buffa in his *Carmina* (Copenhagen, 1669). Argoli was a member of the Paduan Accademia Galileiana; he signs himself 'Andreas Argolus eques et ... mathematicus', and Buffa has once again added an engraved portrait to the opposite page.

Several other notable Danes feature, including the philologist Bertel Bartholin (1614-90), the physician Joannes Rhodius (1587-1659), of whom a portrait is also included, and the naturalists Henrick (1614-59) and Thomas Fuiren (1623-75), who established a museum at Copenhagen.

The album ends with an attractive coloured drawing to the rear pastedown depicting a well-dressed noblewoman in the company of two equally well-dressed gentlemen, with the caption 'Fortes fortuna adiuvat'.

Not recorded in the Repertorium Alborum Amicorum (RAA). For more on Buffa see: Andrea Marchisello, 'Un giurista fedele alla casa d'Austria' (*Studi trentini di scienze storiche: sezione prima*, 85/1 (2006), pp. 3-40).



Hic mürus abneus esto  
 Nil confersis sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.  
 Recen sens dnu

Patav. Prid. Cal. Augusti  
 An. MDCXLIII.

En dn. Antoni Büffa S.S. Theo  
 doct. manum mentis indicem  
 quqm tibi relinquare meriti  
 voluit qui te veneratur, ve-  
 nerabitur semper  
 Thomas Fuizen  
 danus.

زَيْدُ الرَّجَالِ بِمَوَازِينِهِمْ

Plura saepe peccantur dum demeremur, quam cum  
 offendimus.

Sed Admodum Reuerendo Viro  
 D. ANTONIO BÜFFA S.S. Th. D.  
 debita prompti animi obe-  
 quia senis exordet  
 Pat. r. Pat. 151022111.  
 THOMAS BARTHOLINVS CASP.  
 Danks. pridem Uniuers. Pat.  
 Prorektor.



Andreas Argolus Episcopus, et in Patruum Lira Mathematicus  
 discipulo suo huiusmodi exst. manupara.



CONFOUND NAPOLEON — DRINK COFFEE!

4. [COFFEE.] Directions for the use of coffee. [London],  
C. Spilsbury, printer, Angel-Court, Snowhill, [1808?].

8vo leaflet, pp. 2; dropped-head title; inner and upper margins cut, lower and outer margins uncut; very good.

£275 + VAT in UK

**A rare ephemeral leaflet on the use of coffee, with a patriotic spin.** 'Formerly coffee was produced only in enemy's colonies,' the text begins, 'and its consumption here was discouraged by heavy duties. But of late years it has become a great article of British produce ... By using it, we encourage the industry of our fellow-subjects, and disappoint the malignant hostility of Buonaparte towards our commerce.'

The leaflet then gives directions for grinding, boiling, and infusing coffee, advises making it strong for 'active occupations, like ship-carpenters' and weaker for 'those of sedentary habits, like weavers', and recommends it as 'a most powerful antidote to the temptation of spirituous liquors'. A paragraph on its medicinal qualities claims that it 'accelerates digestion, corrects crudities, [and] removes cholic and flatulencies'.

**We have traced only one other copy, in the John Johnson collection at the Bodleian.**

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF COFFEE.

A GREAT reduction has lately taken place in the price of Coffee. Formerly Coffee was produced only in Enemy's colonies, and its consumption here was discouraged by heavy duties. But of late years it has become a great article of British produce, and Parliament has wisely reduced the duty, so that good Coffee may now be had at 2s. 6d. a pound; and ordinary Coffee lower. By using it, we encourage the industry of our fellow-subjects, and disappoint the malignant hostility of Buonaparte towards our commerce.

*Roasting.*—Coffee may be bought in the shops either raw or roasted. Those whom it suits to roast it at home, will do well to buy it raw; others will buy it roasted. Private families may roast their own Coffee—dealers must apply to a Roasting Office. Employ the round or barrel roaster, in preference to the flat hand roaster. The common error is to over-roast. Avoid this by shaking it from time to time. Ten or twelve minutes, over a middling fire, will be found sufficient. If you have a jack in your kitchen, make use of it to turn the Coffee-Roaster before the grate: this will take rather more time, but it will roast the Coffee equally throughout, and will save the trouble of holding the roaster in the hand. Coffee is best when fresh roasted. If it has been kept in a roasted state, it should be gently heated before grinding. Roasted Coffee should be kept very close, dry, and warm. Raw Coffee should be kept in a very dry well-aired place in the kitchen. The price of a good iron Coffee-Roaster is about 3s. 6d. Dealers should manage to provide their customers with newly roasted Coffee.

*Grinding.*—The price of a Coffee-mill is from five shillings upwards; all who can afford to buy one, should grind at home. All grocers, whether in town or country, should have mills of the best kind, the price of which is not less than sixteen shillings. After Coffee is ground, it should be kept close and dry in a canister or bottle, preferably in the former.

*Boiling or infusing Coffee.*—There are various ways of making Coffee ready for drinking. Any of the following methods will be found to answer:

1. If you have a Coffee-boiler with two tin sieves (sold by Lloyd and Co. 178, Strand, and others, for 3s. 6d. and upwards) make your Coffee according to the printed directions which are delivered along with these Coffee-boilers.\*

2. If you have a biggin or Coffee-pot with a strainer, put the Coffee on the strainer, pour on the water, boiling hot, and the Coffee will be made in a few minutes.

Both these methods are exactly on the plan on which tea is made.

\* The Directions are:—Rinse the machine with boiling hot water, as when making tea. Take off the upper strainer and presser, put in your Coffee, and spread it even on the bottom strainer with the presser; press the Coffee down, replace the upper strainer, pour in the water quite boiling hot, and put on the cover directly, to keep in the steam: then, after standing three or four minutes, it will (if not too hard pressed) have filtered beautifully clear from the upper into the lower vessel, impregnated with the whole flavour of the Coffee.

The Presser may either be taken out or left in during the process. Half an ounce of Coffee to a pint of water is the smallest proportion that should be used, and this will make the layer of Coffee of the thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch.



S M I T H

A Tragedy

BY

JOHN DAVIDSON

AUTHOR OF 'BRUCE: A DRAMA'

GLASGOW

FREDERICK W. WILSON AND BROTHER

1888

A TRAGIC FARCE

5. **DAVIDSON, John.** *Smith: a Tragedy. Glasgow, Frederick W. Wilson and Brother, 1888.*

16mo, pp. 70, with half-title; some foxing at the extremities and a few small marks but a very good copy, uncut, in the original printed parchment wrappers (slightly toned and spotted as usual).

£300

**First edition of a rare foray into drama by a Scottish poet who influenced T.S. Eliot and Wallace Stevens.** John Davidson (1857-1909) was highly regarded during his lifetime by writers like W.B. Yeats, and later by Eliot, Stevens, and Aldous Huxley. Along with Yeats, Ernest Dowson, and others, he was a member of The Rhymers Club, whose members met at the 'Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese' in Fleet Street. His poem 'Thirty Bob a Week' (1905) was a particular favourite of Eliot's, who edited a collection of Davidson's poems in 1961, and frequently vocalised the artistic debt he owed the Scottish poet. Davidson's own life was consistently tragic, and his constant money troubles and bouts of depression eventually caused him to commit suicide in March 1909.

*Smith: a Tragedy*, is one of Davidson's earlier works and one of his rare ventures into drama. In 1894 when the play was reprinted alongside three of Davidson's other plays, it was given the new title of 'A Tragic Farce'. This description better characterises a work in which the strictures of tragedy are often lampooned. In the play's tone can be seen the germination of what Huxley called Davidson's 'strenuous romanticism', which combines 'individualistic anarchy' and 'moral earnestness'. The intellectual and airy meanderings of poets are also jovially critiqued, although the joke becomes slightly uncomfortable given the similarity between the suicide of the hapless poet Hallowes and the death of Davidson himself.

Watson, III, p. 620.



**6. DEVILLE, Albéric.** Voyage aux grottes d'Arcy, suivi de poésies fugitives et de pensées détachées. Par A. Deville, professeur d'histoire naturelle à l'école centrale de l'Yonne. *Paris, Munier for Gérard, an XI (1802-3).*

12mo, pp. [6], 159, [1 (blank)], with engraved frontispiece; a little spotting and creasing, a few light marks; good in contemporary calf, covers with triple gilt fillet border, and frame and central lozenge in blind, spine decorated and lettered in gilt, marbled edges and endpapers; some wear to joints, spine ends, and corners, adhesions to endpapers; inscribed to title 'don de l'auteur'.

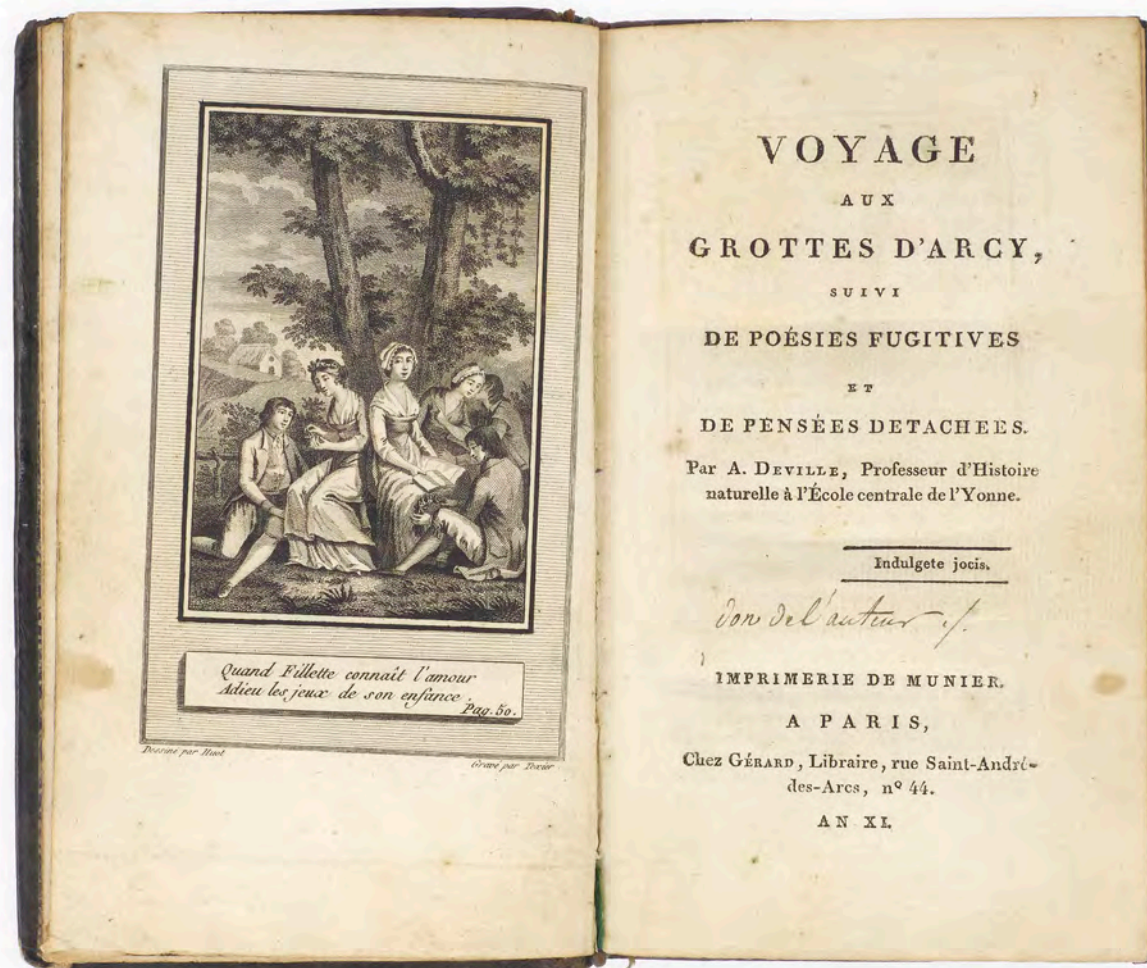
£350

**Scarce first edition, presented by the author, of this curious work comprising a description of the famous caves at Arcy-sur-Cure in France,** alongside various poetical fancies, by the natural history professor and versifier Albéric Deville (1774-1832).

The first half of the volume comprises a description of a trip from Auxerre to nearby Arcy-sur-Cure, in Burgundy, undertaken by Deville and his companions, during which they visited the series of caves now famous for their prehistoric wall paintings. Deville gives an interesting account of his visit: bumping into a 'swarm of young ladies'; getting lost when his torch is extinguished; making out fantastic shapes in the rock formations; extracting a fellow tourist stuck in a narrow tunnel; admiring the Grotte des Fées (Fairies' cave); and even taking away a few stalactites as souvenirs. His accompanying footnotes refer to earlier visits to the caves by Buffon, and to Maurice Spillard, who claimed to have walked further than any pedestrian traveller of his day, particularly in North America.

The second half of the volume is devoted to love poems, epigrams, a short story, and various reflections.

**No copies traced in the UK. OCLC records only one copy in the US, at the Library of Congress.**





IN A HANDSOME BINDING

**7. FEURSTEIN, Gabriel.** *Controversiae scholasticae ex universa theologia selectae, quas in ... Universitate Salisburgensi praeside ... Augustino Reding ... SS. Theologiae Doctore et Professore ... publice defendendas suscepit ... D. Gabriel Feurstein ... Philosophiae Magister, ac SS. Theologiae candidatus. Ad 5 diem Octobris anno M.DC.LVII. Salzburg, Johann Baptist Mayr, [1657].*

4to, pp. [10], 161, [3 (blank)], with engraved frontispiece by B. Kilian after B. Schraman, woodcut initials and headpieces; some light foxing, frontispiece reinforced at gutter; very good in contemporary Austrian calf, covers richly gilt to a panel design with cartouches incorporating acorns and floral and foliate borders with birds, gilt edges, red block-printed decorative pastedowns; some wear to joints and extremities, some rubbing and marks to covers; old conventual ownership inscription to title (trimmed at head), inscription to flyleaf 'Ex libris Caroli Ferrari 1834'.

£650

Very rare first edition of fifty-one controversial theological theses defended by Gabriel Feurstein, a theology candidate at the University of Salzburg, under the supervision of the Benedictine Swiss theologian Augustin Reding (1625-1692), in an attractive contemporary binding.

Feurstein, a Master of Philosophy from Bregenz in Austria, here tackles scholastic questions relating to the existence of God, predestination, free will, good and evil, grace, faith, revelation, incarnation, the sacraments, and penitence. Reding studied at the University of Freiburg before moving to the Benedictine University at Salzburg as professor of theology, later serving as prior and then prince-abbot of Einsiedeln. His chief work, the monumental *Theologia scholastica universa*, based on Aquinas, appeared in 1687.

The handsome engraved frontispiece shows Feurstein presenting his work to the dedicatee, Martin Greysing (1592-1665), head of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Schögl.

**No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC finds only one copy, at LMU München.**







B. Schramm delinavit.

D. Kilian sculpsit.



A MUSICIAN IN THE NETHERLANDS

8. [GRAY, Jonathan.] Journal of a week in Holland, in the summer of 1824; containing an account of the principal objects of curiosity, buildings, pictures, and remarkable places; also the inns, routes, conveyances, fares, coins, currency, and other travelling notitiae: being a vade mecum for persons intending a six days' excursion by the packet Rotterdam. Hull, Isaac Wilson, 1825.

8vo, pp. 16; somewhat browned; stab-stitched and loosely inserted into drab wrappers; good; ink inscription at head of title 'Bought this on board The Lowther, steam packet to Rotterdam, Sunday, July 3rd 1825'.

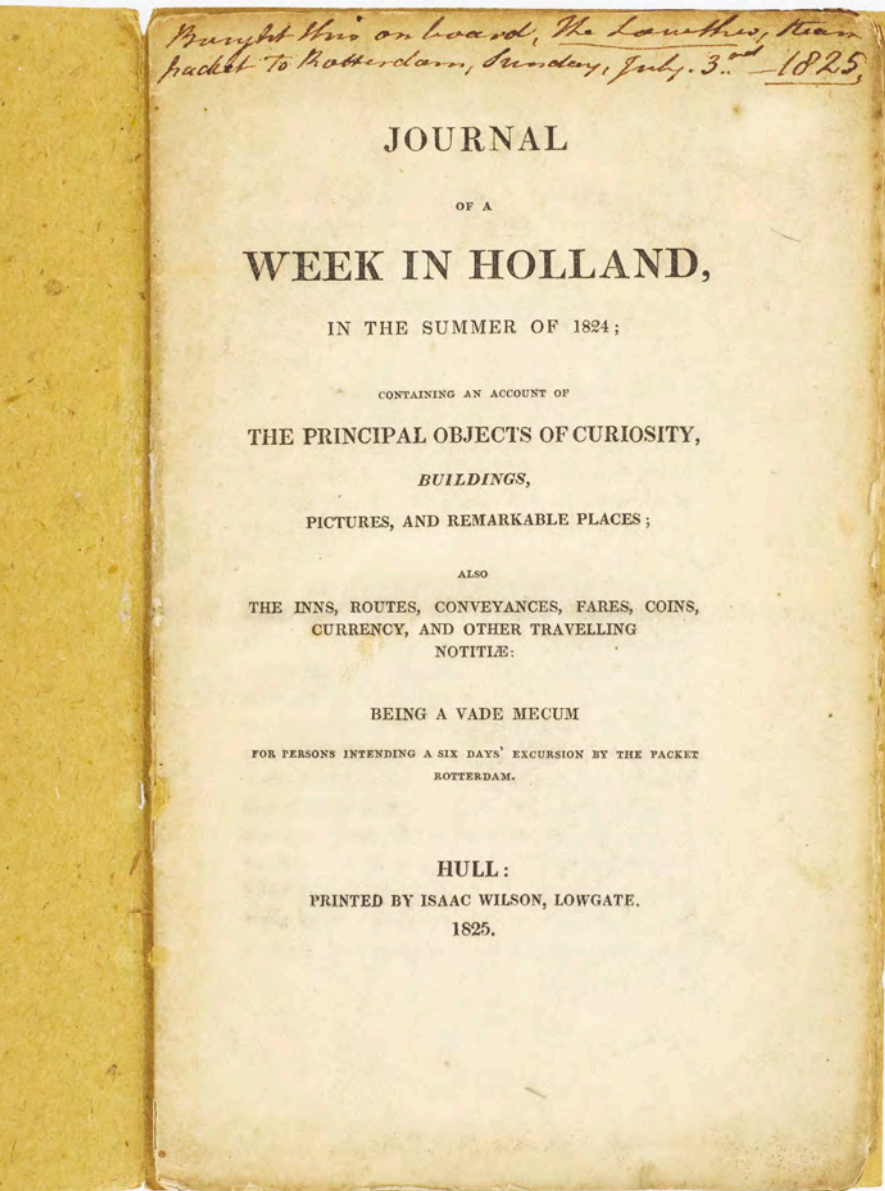
£275

Very rare pamphlet intended as a guide for English visitors to the Netherlands, short but packed with interesting detail, attributed to the Yorkshire amateur musician Jonathan Gray (1779-1837).

The *Journal* covers Gray's 1824 excursion from Hull to Rotterdam, Delft, The Hague, Leiden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Zaandam, Utrecht, and Gouda. In Rotterdam he notes 'small water-engines' employed for cleaning windows, and the custom 'that when any one dies, a person in black, wearing a cocked hat, two long scarves, and an immense long dangling white cravat, goes to the houses of the friends of the deceased, as a messenger of death'. At The Hague he admires various paintings, including 'Paul[us] Potter's famous cattle piece, for which it is said £10,000 has been offered and refused'. At Haarlem he sees 'a very ancient specimen of Kotscher's printing' (i.e. Laurens Janszoon Coster) in the town hall, and lovingly describes the city's organ, hiring 'the organist and his bellows blowers to play for us for an hour', and noting that 'Mr Schumann, the organist (who played without his coat) is a very able performer'. 'I have forgotten the sign of our inn at Haarlem,' he writes, 'but it was kept by a civil as well as pretty young woman, who speaks tolerable English.' He enjoys the artwork in Amsterdam but is infuriated by its canals and happy to escape its smells, while at Zaandam he 'had an indifferent dinner, for which we were most exorbitantly charged'.

From a prominent York family, Gray 'was a central figure in the transformation of parish church music during the first half of the 19th century' (*Grove Music Online*) and the first president of the York Choral Society. A frequent traveller, he published *Letters written from the continent during a six weeks' tour* in 1819.

Halkett & Laing, 1277. No copies traced on OCLC or Library Hub.





**9. JACOBITES.** The legitimate Queen of England, Wales, Scotland, & Ireland. Mary Theresa Henrietta Dorothy, Queen Mary III ... [England], Published by the White Cockade Club, [1890s].

Printed broadside (36 x 57 cm); creases from folding, a few marginal closed tears and chips, light soiling; good.

£175 + VAT in UK

A nice example of Neo-Jacobite ephemera from the 1890s proclaiming the illegitimacy of Queen Victoria and calling for the accession of Maria Theresa of Austria-Este (1849-1919), a descendant of Charles I, as Queen Mary III. **We have been unable to trace another copy.**

The opening paragraph boldly declares that 'the usurping line of Hanover, being only derived from a daughter of James I has no right to the Throne until the issue of Charles I becomes extinct'. It then lists 'legitimate sovereigns' from James II to Mary III ('Long live the Queen') before providing a 'Genealogical table of the descendants of James I' which pointedly rebuffs the title of 'Pretender' for James III and Charles III, refers to George I-III as usurpers, and notes that Victoria 'occupies the Throne'. The Neo-Jacobite movement emerged in 1886 with the founding of the Order of the White Rose, which prompted the creation of numerous similar groups and clubs. Our broadside was published by the White Cockade Club, active in the 1890s in the East of England, and in Huntingdonshire in particular.

**THE LEGITIMATE QUEEN of ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.**  
**MARY THERESA HENRIETTA DOROTHY,**  
**QUEEN MARY III.**

Daughter of FERDINAND, Prince of Modena, Wife of LOUIS LEOPOLD JOSEPH ALOYSIUS ALFRED Prince of Bavaria, son of LUITPOLD Prince Regent of Bavaria. HER MAJESTY, who was born 2nd July, 1849, succeeded her Uncle, FRANCIS V, Duke of Modena, who died without issue 20th November, 1875. The said FRANCIS, and his brother FERDINAND who died 13th December, 1849, were sons of MARY BEATRICE, wife of FRANCIS IV, Duke of Modena; MARY BEATRICE died in 1840, having succeeded her father, VICTOR EMMANUEL I, King of Sardinia, as LEGITIMATE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, in 1824. VICTOR EMMANUEL succeeded his brother CHARLES EMMANUEL, who died without issue, in 1819. CHARLES EMMANUEL had in 1807 succeeded his second cousin twice removed, HENRY IX., youngest son of JAMES III, who had succeeded his brother, CHARLES III., in 1788. CHARLES III. had succeeded his father JAMES III. in 1766. JAMES III. became King on the death of his father, JAMES II. in 1701.

By the death of HENRY IX., the line of JAMES II. and the male line of the HOUSE OF STUART became extinct. It was therefore necessary to turn back to the senior female line, which then became entitled to the Throne, and is represented by the descendants of HENRIETTA ANNA, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of CHARLES I. The usurping line of Hanover, being only derived from a daughter of JAMES I. has no right to the Throne until the issue of CHARLES I. becomes extinct.

**Table of the Legitimate Sovereigns of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, from JAMES II.**

JAMES II. ... succeeded 1685 ... died 1701.	VICTOR I. ... succeeded 1819 ... died 1824.
JAMES III. ... " 1701 ... " 1766.	MARY II. ... " 1824 ... " 1840.
CHARLES III. ... " 1766 ... " 1788.	FRANCIS I. ... " 1840 ... " 1875.
HENRY IX. ... " 1788 ... " 1807.	MARY III. ... " 1875 ... LONG LIVE THE QUEEN
CHARLES IV. ... " 1807 ... " 1819.	

**Genealogical Table of the Descendants of JAMES I.**

JAMES I. married ANNE of DENMARK.

CHARLES I. married HENRIETTA MARIA of France  
 and died without issue.

ELIZABETH married FREDERICK, King of Bohemia.  
 SOPHIA married ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Elector of Hanover.

CHARLES II. married CATHERINE of BRAGANZA, JAMES II. married MARY of MODENA.  
 and died without issue.

HENRIETTA ANNA married PHILIP, DUKE OF ORLEANS.  
 ANNE MARIA married VICTOR AMADEUS II., Duke of Savoy.  
 King of Sardinia.

JAMES III. (erroneously called the "Pretender"),  
 Married MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI.

CHARLES EMMANUEL I, King of Sardinia, married  
 POLYXENA of HESSE-RHINFELD.

CHARLES III. (erroneously called the "Young Pretender"), married  
 LOUISA OF STOLBERG-GUEDERN, and died without issue.

HENRY IX. (commonly called Cardinal  
 York) Cardinal Bishop of Frascati.

VICTOR AMADEUS III, King of Sardinia, married ANTONETTA,  
 Daughter of Philip V., King of Spain.

CHARLES EMMANUEL II, King of Sardinia,  
**CHARLES IV.** (of England, etc.) died without issue.

VICTOR EMMANUEL I, King of Sardinia,  
**VICTOR I.** married MARY THERESA, Daughter of  
 Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria.

MARY BEATRICE **MARY II.** married FRANCIS IV., Duke of Modena.

EDWARD (so called Duke of Kent) married  
 VICTORIA PRINCESS of LEININGEN

FRANCIS V., Duke of Modena, **FRANCIS I.**,  
 married PRINCESS ADELGONDA of BAVARIA,  
 died without issue.

FERDINAND, Prince of Modena,  
 married ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH of AUSTRIA,  
**QUEEN MARY III.**

VICTORIA, occupies the Throne as Victoria I.  
 married to PRINCE ALBERT of SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Published by the White Cockade Club.



A  
MEDITATION

VPON  
THE LORDS  
PRAYER,

*Written*  
BY THE KINGS  
MAIESTIE,  
For the benefit of all his sub-  
*jects, especially of such as*  
follow the Court.

IOH. 16. 23.  
*Whatsoever ye shall aske the Father in*  
*my Name, he will giue it you.*



LONDON,  
Printed by BONHAM NORTON  
and JOHN BILL, Printers to the  
*Kings most Excellent Maiesty.*  
M.DC.XIX.

WITH ROYAL REMINISCENCES

10. JAMES I. A Meditation upon the Lord's  
Prayer ... *London, printed by Bonham Norton and Iohn*  
*Bill, 1619.*

Small 8vo., pp. [16], 146, [2]; title slightly dusty, but a good  
copy albeit disbound, in a folding cloth case.

£950

First and only edition of an engaging little  
essay by the King.

It contains a number of remarkably homely or  
personal illustrations, e.g. seeing a papal  
indulgence taken from a Priest 'when I was very  
young in Scotland', a remonstrance of 'the  
Tobacco-drunkards, who cannot abstain from that  
filthy stinking smoake', a fine tale of two stags  
belonging to Viscount Bindon and the Earl of  
Suffolk, and a memory of 'my father in Law the  
late King of Denmark ... not being a Scholler'.

STC 14384.

The Preface.

how high he was mounted  
in his new subiect, from  
writing of the plough, to  
write now of Princes and  
their Warres: whereas I  
now, cleane contrary, am  
come from wading in  
these high and profound  
Mysteries in the Reue-  
lation, wherein an Ele-  
phant may swimme; to  
meditate vpon the plaine,  
smoothe and easie Lords  
Prayer, that euery olde  
wise can either say or  
mumble,



**11. LAING, David, editor.** Tract volume of very rare prospectuses, reprints and facsimiles *comprising*:

LAING, David. [*Prospectus*:] *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland*. Printed at Edinburgh, 1822 [but William Paterson, 1884]. 4to, pp. [8], comprising a colour-printed title-page, a leaf describing the proposed edition, a table of contents, and a truncated version of Laing's 'Advertisement'; printed on Dutch laid paper. **Not in LibraryHub or WorldCat.** [*Tipped onto*:]

[RALPH THE COLLIER.] *Heir beginnis the Taill of Rauf Coilyear how he harbrait King Charlis*. Imprintit at Sanctandros be Robert Lekpreuik. Anno. 1572. [*Edinburgh, 1822?*]. 4to, pp. [32], on thick wove paper, lower edges uncut; with a type-facsimile title-page. Goudie 5.

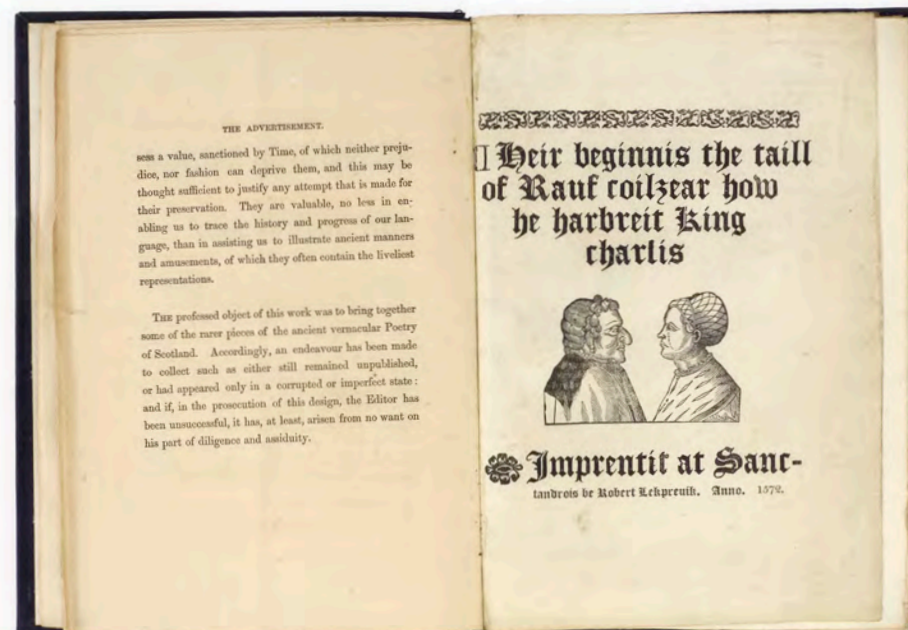
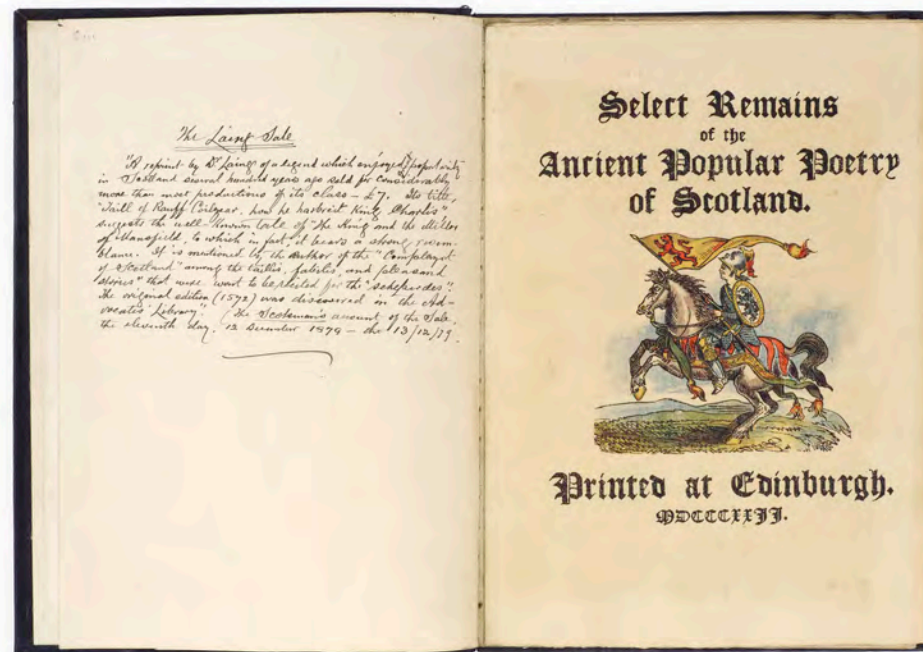
[ABERDEEN BREVIARY.] Specimen of a proposed Fac-simile Re-publication of the Breviarium Aberdonense. Two vols. 8vo. Edinburgh: 1509-1810. [*Edinburgh, Johnstone, Ballantyne & Co., 1849?*]. 8vo, pp. [8], comprising a title-page and three leaves of the facsimile, printed in red and black, reproduction of the woodcut device of Walter Chepman on the final verso. Printed on thick laid paper, uncut, title-page dusty. Cf. Goudie 112. **Not in LibraryHub or WorldCat.**

TRAGICALL BLAST (A) of the papisticall Trompette for the Maintenaunce of the Popes Kingdome in Englan. [By T. E.-1555.] [*Edinburgh, 1844*]. Small 8vo, pp. [8]; untrimmed, title-page and last page dusty. Goudie 62. **NLS and Sheffield only.**

LINDSAY, David. *Ane Dialog betuix Experience and ane Courtier ... Imprintit at the Command an Expensis off Doctor Machabeus in Copma[n]houin*. [*Edinburgh, 1870s*]. Facsimile on old-paper of the title leaf only.

Five items, 4to and 8vo, bound together, with blanks between each item, in late nineteenth-century black cloth, spine lettered 'Rauf Coilyear'; apart from the first item, **Laing's own retained copies, later given to his biographer the antiquary Gilbert Goudie 'by Miss Euphemia Laing, sister of David Laing ...' in 1890**; Goudie has tipped in the first item, and added further bibliographical notes on each item and on the Laing sale of 1879.

£1250





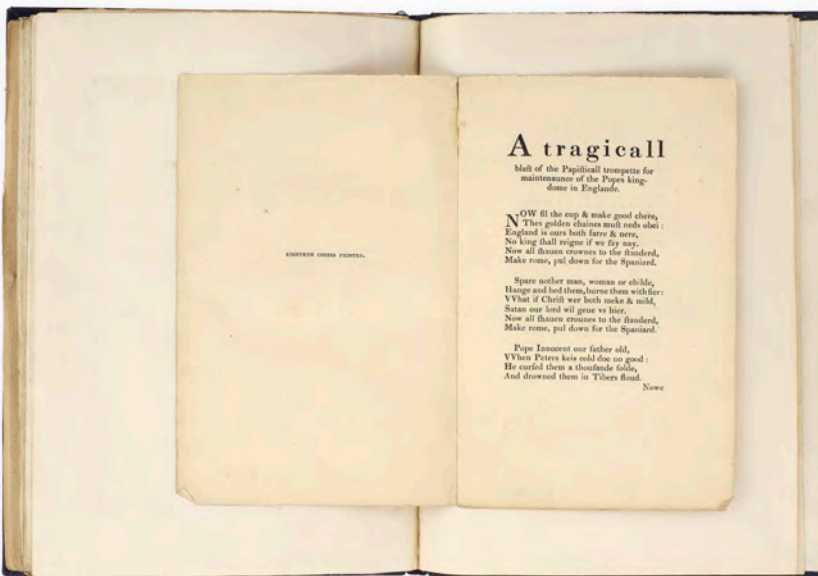
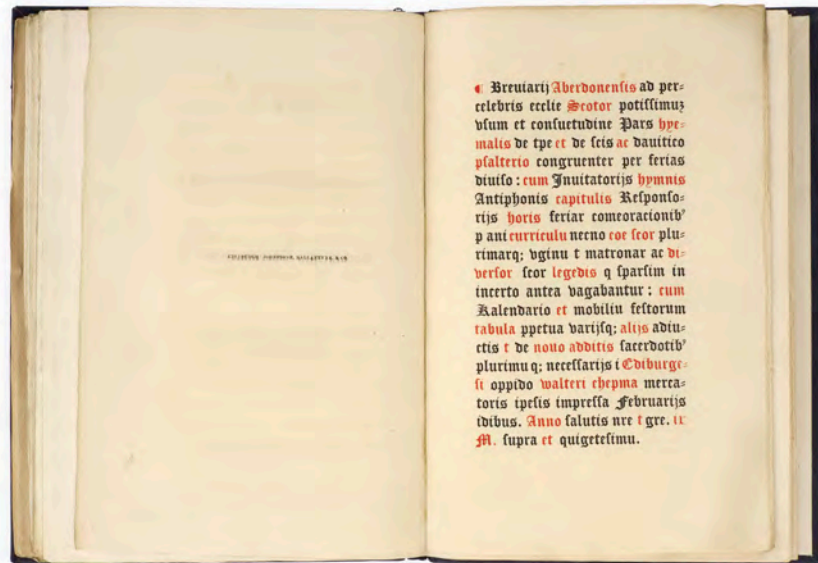
A fascinating volume, collecting two apparently unrecorded prospectuses, alongside a very rare publication edited by Laing and the first portion of his major work *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland*.

Son of a publisher and antiquarian bookseller whose thriving business he joined at the age of thirteen, David Laing (1793-1878) quickly rose to prominence, Lockhart praising him as 'the most sagacious and the best ... of Scottish Bibliopoles' as early as 1818. In 1821, the year he became a partner in his father's company he began to publish his ambitious collection, *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland* (1821-7), printed in an edition of 108 copies. The first portion of that project, 'The Taill of Rauf Coilyear' (the original of which survives in a unique copy in the National Library of Scotland), is found here, alongside an unrecorded prospectus for an edition of 1884, printed, as the description makes clear, 'on the finest Dutch hand-made paper, with the edges untrimmed' in an edition of 104 copies.

In 1823, Laing became the first and only secretary of Walter Scott's newly founded Bannatyne Club, for whom he brought to press countless publications, 39 of which edited or part-edited by him, until the society's dissolution in 1861. In 1854 the club published a type-facsimile edition of the so-called Aberdeen Breviary of 1509-10, the first book proper to be printed in Scotland; but as early as 1849 specimens of the proposed edition were circulated to the committee (as a note in the published edition makes clear), and one such *Specimen* is included here, the facsimile pages differing in several places from the edition as published.

One of the rarest of Laing's 214 publications, *A Tragicall Blast of the papisticall Trompette* was printed in 18 copies in 1844, with a note by Laing at the end. It prints a Skeltonic poem, possibly by Thomas Emsley, which appears as part of *The Copy of the Letter, sent by John Bradford ... declaring the Nature of Spaniards* (Wesel?, 1556?). A group of three were sold in the Laing sale in 1879.

Laing became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland from 1824, serving variously as an editor, treasurer, VP and secretary; in 1837 he gave up his bookselling business to become Librarian to the Signet. His own library of some 20,000 volumes (less 1200 or so sold in 1856) was sold in 11,743 lots at Sotheby's in 1879-1881; some 9000 manuscripts were donated to Edinburgh University. The present volume containing works printed during Laing's lifetime and retained by him, was given by his youngest sister Euphemia, who acted as his housekeeper from 1837, to Gilbert Goudie, whose biography of Laing was published in 1913.





## COINS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

### 12. [NUMISMATICS.] Collection of tracings of ancient coins. *England, c. 1890.*

Notebook, 4to (20.5 x 16.5 cm), comprising blank pages with 164 loosely inserted small slips of tracing paper bearing images of coins etc. in ink, grouped by category and captioned in English or Swedish, all in the same hand; very good; original blue marbled paper wrappers; slightly worn; small bookplate of C.E. Fewster.

£375

A fine collection of very accomplished tracings of ancient coins, as well as coats of arms, seals, medals, and medallion portraits, from the library of Charles Edward Fewster of Hull (1847-1896), paint manufacturer, antiquary, collector, and a member of the Numismatic Society.

Ancient coins are depicted on 103 slips, including thirty-seven 'Jewish', thirty-five 'Roman', and twenty-four 'Greek'. According to the accompanying captions, the anonymous tracer copied many from articles by F.R. Conder in the *Bible Educator*, and from F.W. Farrar's *The Life of Christ*, while others are described as being at the British Museum, Oxford, and Vienna. They are extremely well done, and include images of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Vespasian, Hadrian, and Caracalla; Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great; Hercules and Venus; the Colossus of Rhodes and Praxiteles' Aphrodite of Knidos; and Herod.

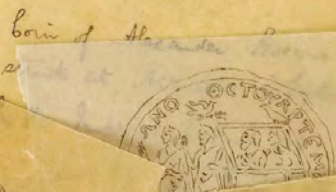
Many of the remaining slips display a particular interest in Swedish heraldry, history, and seals, with captions in Swedish. There is also a small set of tracings of medals of Charles IX of France and Catherine de' Medici relating to the St Bartholomew's Day massacre. Also inserted is a handsome design for a floral frame, with arms at the head bearing the motto 'Absque virtute nihil'.







Roman Coin  
Venus Genetrix



Coin of Caligula



Hadrian. - Aeneas of  
Sistina. (a  
mural tablet  
recently discovered  
in the  
house of the  
statue)

128 School I. 33



From a Antonine Medal  
in the Brit Museum.

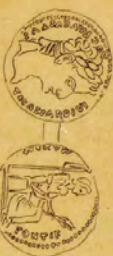


Coin of Caligula struck at  
Philippopolis in Thracia showing  
the statue of the upspring Hercules

Roma.



Coin of Augustus.



Denarius of Titus 368



Reverse of a Coin of Faustina  
with the statue of Venus draped,  
probably the Venus of Cos.



## 13. [SAUVEUR, Joseph.] 'Abregé de Mekanique'. France, c. 1730?

Manuscript on paper, in French, 4to (24 x 18.5 cm), pp. [164], with 28 folding plates with 105 hand-drawn diagrams and illustrations highlighted in watercolour; very neatly written in brown ink in two hands, 18-24 lines per page; title from head of first page; a little light foxing, occasional creasing to some plates, a few projecting from fore-edge with consequent slight wear, 3rd part 8th plate with closed tear repaired with tape to blank verso, 3rd part 15th plate with closed tear to fore-edge, 4th part 5th plate with small marginal loss, 5th part 1st plate with a few small worm tracks; overall very good in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges red, marbled endpapers; some wear to spine, corners and edges, and rubbing to covers.

£2750

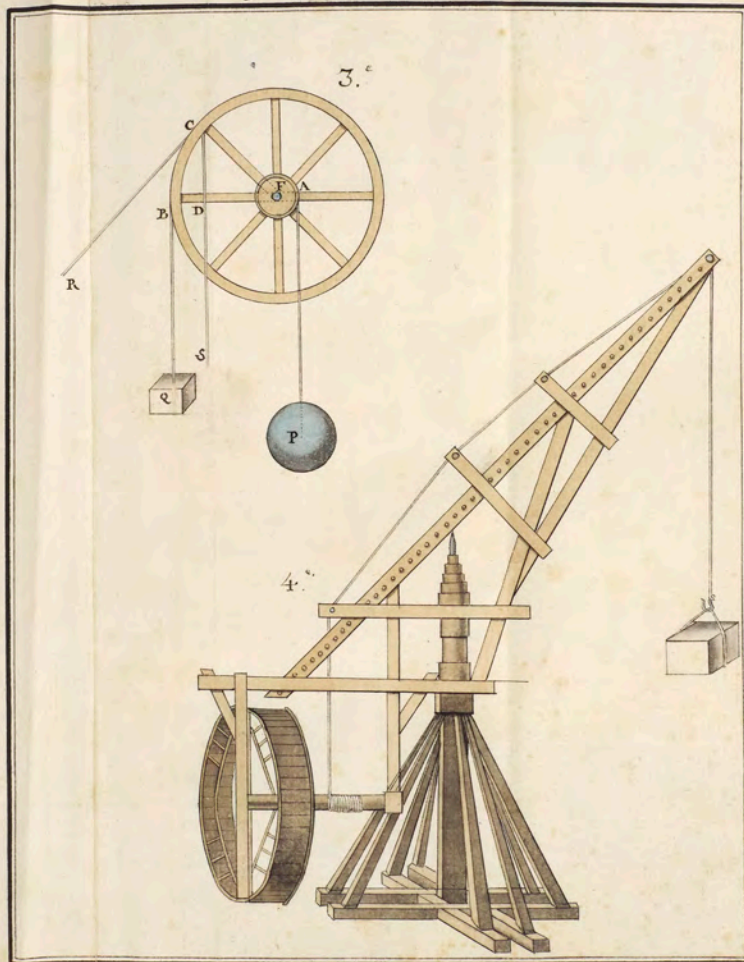
**An attractively illustrated manuscript compendium on mechanics and hydraulics, comprising the four parts of Joseph Sauveur's unpublished 'Abrégé de mekanique', followed, in a second hand, by a fifth part referring to Guillaume Amontons' researches into friction.**

Best-known today for his pioneering work on the science of acoustics, Sauveur (1653–1716) enjoyed an illustrious career at the court of Louis XIV, where he began by teaching mathematics to the Dauphine's pages and advising courtiers on the odds at card games. In 1686 (the same year as his election to the chair of mathematics at the Collège de France) Sauveur was appointed mathematics tutor to the king's nephew Philippe d'Orléans, then duc de Chartres. Sauveur was further entrusted with teaching the king's three grandsons, the ducs de Bourgogne, d'Anjou, and de Berry.

The *Abrégé* is divided into four parts, each presenting various mechanical problems and solutions: 'Du mouvement des corps sans ressort', 'Du mouvement des corps pesans', 'Des machines propres a communiquer ou a arrester le mouvement des corps durs', and 'Du mouvement des corps fluides'. The beautifully executed accompanying diagrams include illustrations of scales, a drawbridge, cranes and pulleys, wedges and screws, gears, water wheels, a wine press, and various pipes and pumps.

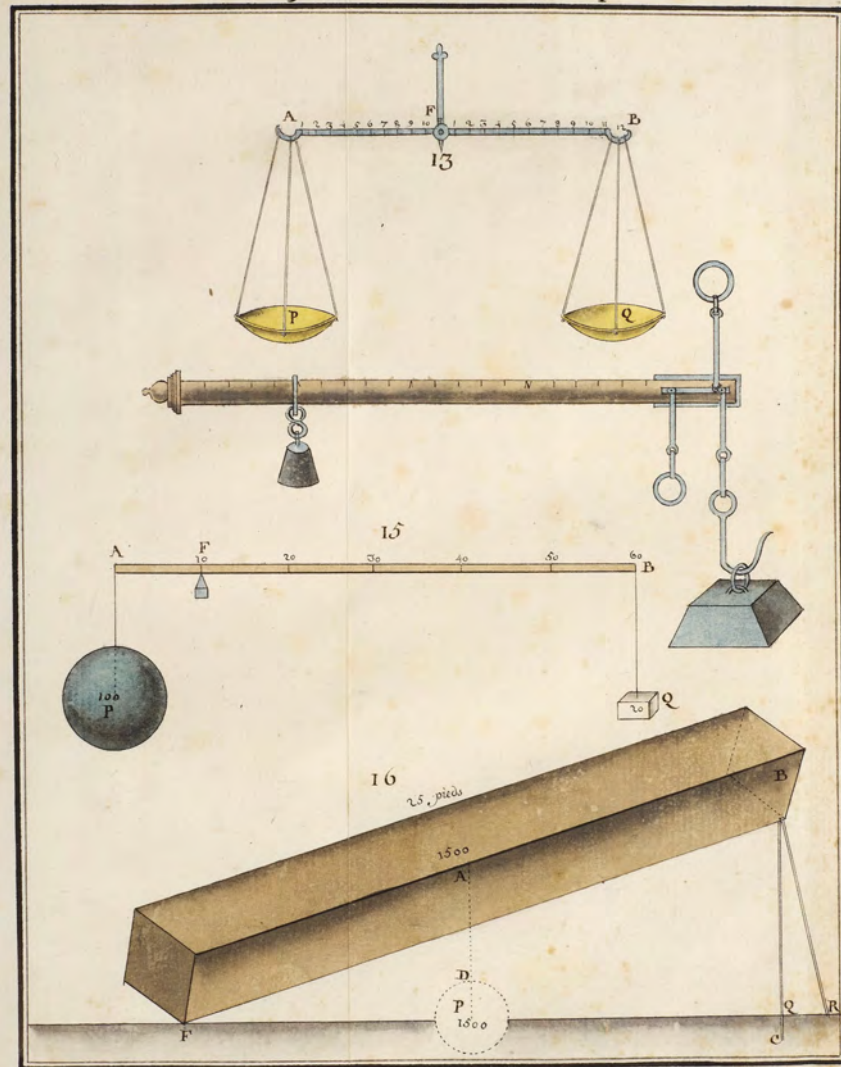
Sauveur's text was never published but survives in a small number of manuscript copies. The Calames database records examples at the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, Bibliothèque Mazarine, Sorbonne, and Bibliothèque Diderot de Lyon. OCLC adds further copies at the University of Michigan and at the Houghton Library.

The *Abrégé* is here followed by a fifth part, 'Des ressorts de cordes et des frottemens', which discusses experiments conducted by the eminent French physicist and inventor Guillaume Amontons (1663-1705), best known for his pioneering work on friction.

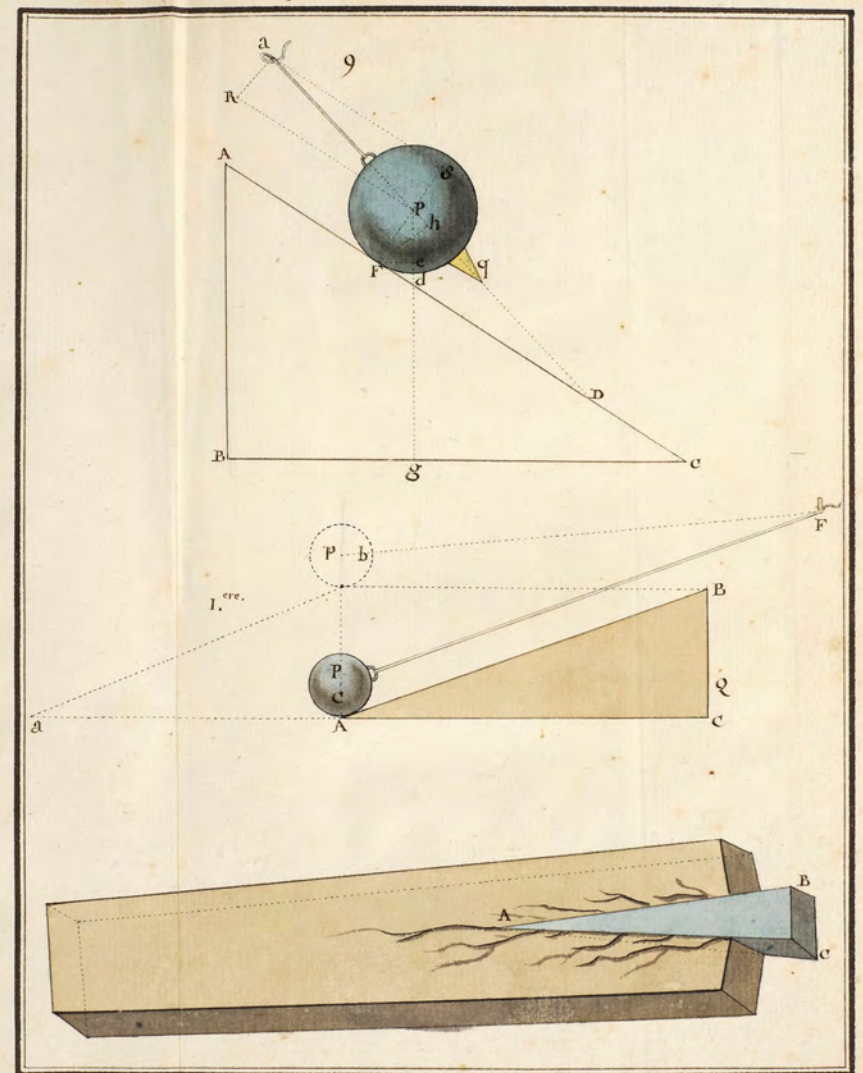
3<sup>e</sup> Partie Planche 7<sup>e</sup>



# 3<sup>e</sup> Partie Planche 4<sup>e</sup>



# 3<sup>e</sup> Partie Planche 12<sup>e</sup>





**14. SELDEN, John.** *De dis Syris syntagmata II. Adversaria nempe de numinibus commentitiis in veteri instrumento memoratis. Accedunt fere quae sunt reliqua Syrorum, prisca porro Arabum, Aegyptiorum, Persarum, Afrorum, Europaeorum item theologia, subinde illustratur.* Editio altera ... *Leiden, Bonaventura and Abraham Elsevir, 1629.*

8vo, pp. [40], 373, [3]; title in red and black with woodcut device, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces; with some text in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac; small marginal hole to pp. 227-8, some creasing to corners; very good in contemporary stiff vellum, title inked at head of spine, yapp edges, edges red; a little splitting at foot of lower yapp edge; ink inscription of 'Isaacus Gruterus' to title with his Greek motto, his notes to front free endpapers; inscription to endpaper 'Benj. Aycriggi empt. Ultrajecti 4o 7bris 1704 praet. 10ff'.

£450

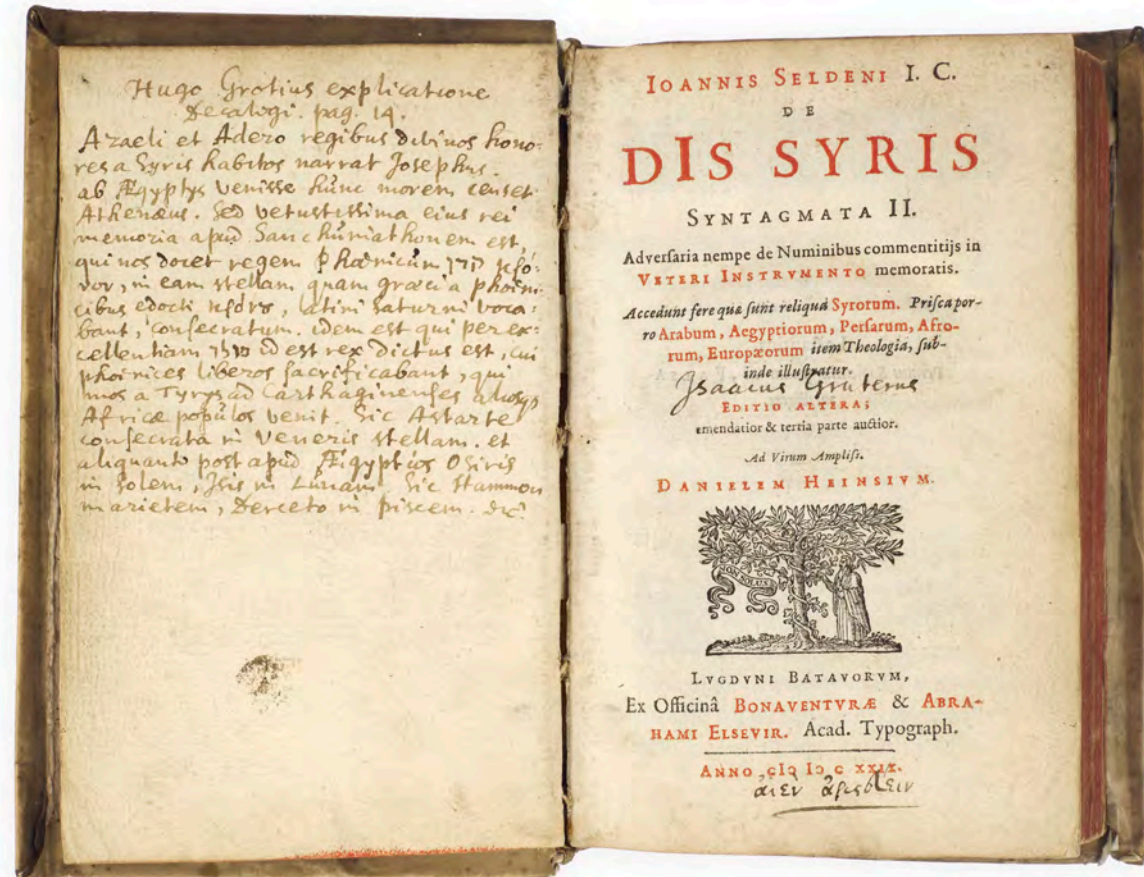
Revised second edition of Selden's influential work on the gods of the ancient Middle East, first published in London in 1617, here much expanded, and with a new preface and a dedication to Daniel Heinsius.

Selden 'took a remarkably open approach to the belief in multiple gods of the ancients and their instruments of worship', drawing on ancient Jewish, Greek and Roman writers and medieval Jewish thinkers such as Moses Maimonides (ODNB). The work immediately established his reputation on the Continent, and it was as a result of the correspondence engendered, especially with Heinsius, that this second edition was proposed by the Elzevirs. Heinsius acted as agent and oversaw the publication, with the aid of Louis de Dieu for the passages in Hebrew and Arabic.

Milton drew on *De Dis Syris* for the catalogue of pagan gods in book I of *Paradise Lost* and for the characters of Dagon in both *Paradise Lost* and *Samson Agonistes* (see Jason Rosenblatt, *Renaissance England's Chief Rabbi, John Selden*, 2008).

*Provenance:* inscribed by the Dutch scholar Isaac Gruter (1610-1680), editor of the works of Francis Bacon and Hugo Grotius, whose library was sold in 1681. His notes to the front endpapers quote Ermolao Barbaro and Grotius.

Willems 322.





## EDINBURGH CADIES

**15. [STREET LITERATURE.]** Act and Ordinance of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for regulating the Street-Cadies. At Edinburgh the twenty sixth Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine Years. [*Edinburgh, 1739*].

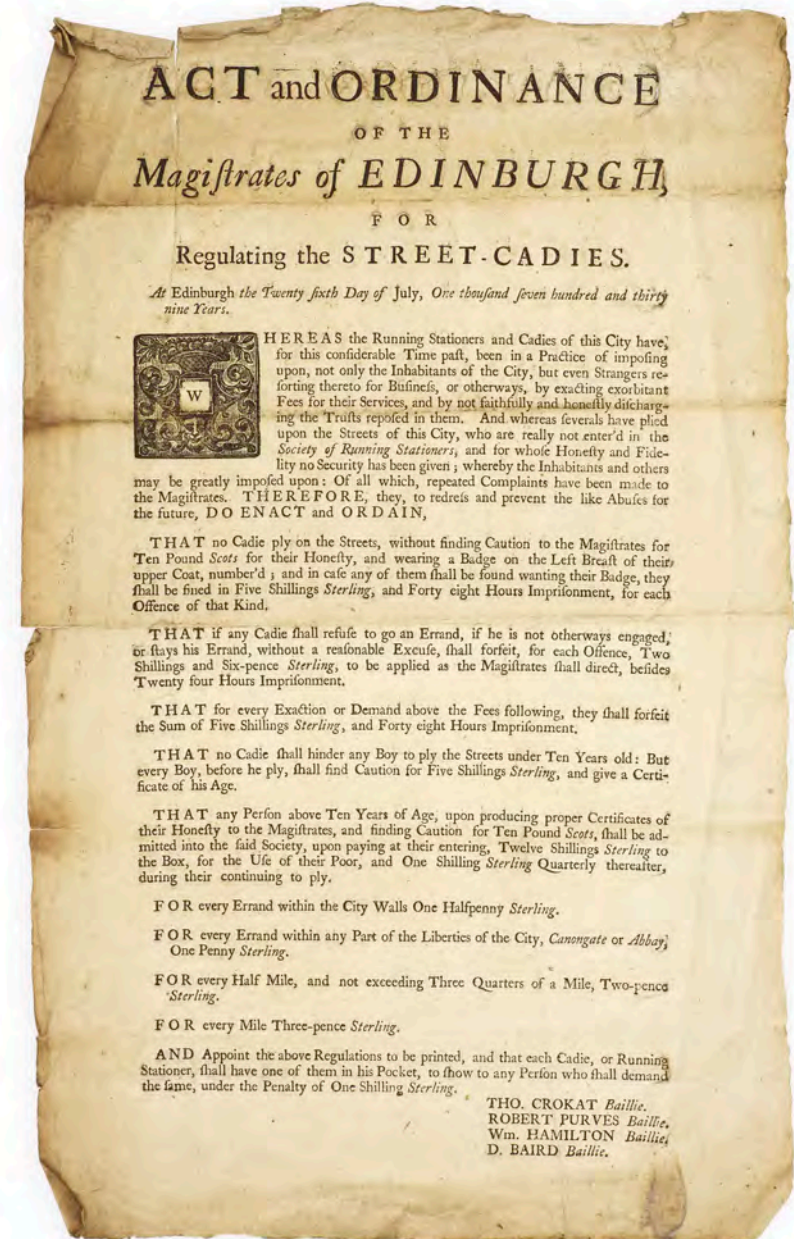
Folio broadside; drop-head title, woodcut initial, creased at edges and where once folded, somewhat dusty, else good.

£950 + VAT in UK

**Not in ESTC.** The Society of Running Stationers, colloquially known as 'cadies', had been active since the seventeenth-century, delivering newspapers and messages around the streets of Edinburgh, and they make their appearance in numerous works from *Humphrey Clinker* and *Auld Reekie* to *Guy Mannering*, generally appreciated for their honesty and their intimate knowledge of the town and its inhabitants. The first reference to the cadies in print comes from an attempt to regulate them by the Town Council in 1699 – *Rules and Instructions by the Town Council of Edinburgh to be observed by All who are permitted to cry Gazettes and other Papers* etc. – by which their numbers were supposed to be limited to twenty, and they had to promise decent behaviour and daily attendance at church, and to sell only approved papers.

Whether such regulation was effective is unclear: the immediate precursor to the present *Act and Ordinance* was a petition of June 1739 by one George McLaren on behalf of the Running Stationers, complaining about the infringement on the society's privileges by unauthorised persons and asking for a particular list of offenders to be banned. It was granted, but the magistrates then went further, here denigrating the cadies more generally for 'exorbitant Fees' and for 'not faithfully and honestly discharging the Trusts placed in them'. The cadies now had to wear a numbered badge 'on the Left Breast of the upper Coat', could refuse no errand without reasonable excuse, could not overcharge (the fees set at a ha'penny within the city walls, and more for longer trips), and had to carry a copy of these regulations in their pocket, all on pain of various fines or even imprisonment. Membership required a ten-pound caution, twelve shillings for the poor-box, and a quarterly subscription; for boys under ten, the caution was five shillings only.

We have traced a single copy, at the National Records of Scotland.





# LECTURES ATTENDED BY THE FATHER OF BRITISH FORENSIC MEDICINE

## 16. TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine. Admission cards to lectures. *London and Paris, 1823-1830 & 1834.*

26 cards (11.5 x 8 cm and smaller), mostly rectangular, one oval and one octagonal, on different coloured card, bearing engraved text with manuscript insertions, occasional manuscript notes to versos; a little light soiling; very good; housed in an envelope inscribed in Taylor's hand 'Admission cards to lectures at Guys Hospital and St Thomas's and Paris Academy of Medicine from 1823 to 1830'; closed tear to envelope.

£2500

A lovely collection of admission cards to lectures at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals in London and at the University of Paris attended by the eminent medical jurist and toxicologist Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-1880), dubbed the father of British forensic medicine, together with cards for two lectures given by Taylor himself on medical jurisprudence and chemistry.

Taylor would go on to become professor of medical jurisprudence at Guy's, to publish pioneering works in the field, and to appear as an expert witness in a number of highly publicised trials for murder by poisoning, including that of William Palmer, the 'Rugeley poisoner'. His public profile inspired Victorian writers such as Wilkie Collins, Arthur Conan Doyle, and Charles Dickens.

The cards are a valuable and attractive record of the studies pursued by Taylor in his early career. They cover lectures on surgery, physiology, chemistry, and experimental philosophy, as well as dissections, presented by the likes of Sir Astley Cooper, James Blundell, William Allen, John Bostock, Arthur Aikin, John Millington, and Joseph Henry Green.

The Parisian examples include an 1828 card of the Faculty of Sciences with the blank verso covered in Taylor's pencil notes, and another for 1830 with a timetable of lectures penned by him on the back. There are admission cards to the Hôtel-Dieu hospital, and one for a course on zoology at the Jardin du Roi. The cards for the Faculty of Medicine carry a reminder not to bring canes or arms into lectures.





PRESENTED BY THE SCOTTISH AUTHOR TO A HUGUENOT MINISTER IN ENGLAND, WITH  
NUMEROUS AUTHORIAL MANUSCRIPT CORRECTIONS

**17. THOMSON, George.** *La Chasse de la beste romaine. Où est refuté le XXIII. chap. du Catechisme & abrégé des Controverses de nostre temps touchant la Religion catholique ... La Rochelle, héritiers de H. Haultin, 1611.*

8vo, pp. [72], 728, [44], with one large folding table ("Table analytique et typique représentant le corps de cette recherche de l'antichrist ou chasse de la beste romaine"); title within elaborate woodcut architectural border; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, two woodcut roundels in the text and one woodcut vignette to last page; marginal tear with old repair to folding table, excision at top of second and third free endpapers, light waterstain to head of last few leaves, minor wormhole to upper outer corner of pp. 322-716 (mostly touching only chapter number) and to lower outer blank corner of pp. 494-506, the odd spot, but overall a beautiful copy, bound in contemporary French limp vellum with yapp edges, boards and spine within double gilt fillet frame, gilt oval foliate centrepiece to both boards and spine, centrepiece to boards framing the initials 'P D M' for Pierre Du Moulin (*see below*), edges gilt, lacking ties; contemporary presentation inscription from the author to Pierre Du Moulin to foot of title: 'Viro clariss.[imo] carissimoq[ue] symmystae, veritatis Christianae vindici acerrimo, nec non Parisie[n]sis Eccl[esi]ae pastori vigila[n]tissimo, D.[omino] Petro Molinaeo in numquam intermoriturae amicitiae τεκνησιον Georgius Thomsonus auctor D.[ono] D.[edit]'; **with manuscript corrections and additions in the author's hand on over 100 pages**; nineteenth-century bibliographical note to verso of third endpaper; booklabel 'R B' of celebrated bibliophile Renzo Bonfiglioli (1904-1963) to lower outer corner of front pastedown.

£3750

**First edition of 'one of the most popular and rare antipapist diatribes' (Louis Médard), an important presentation copy from its Scottish author exiled in France to a Huguenot minister in England, friend to James I and Scaliger, with manuscript corrections by the author throughout.**

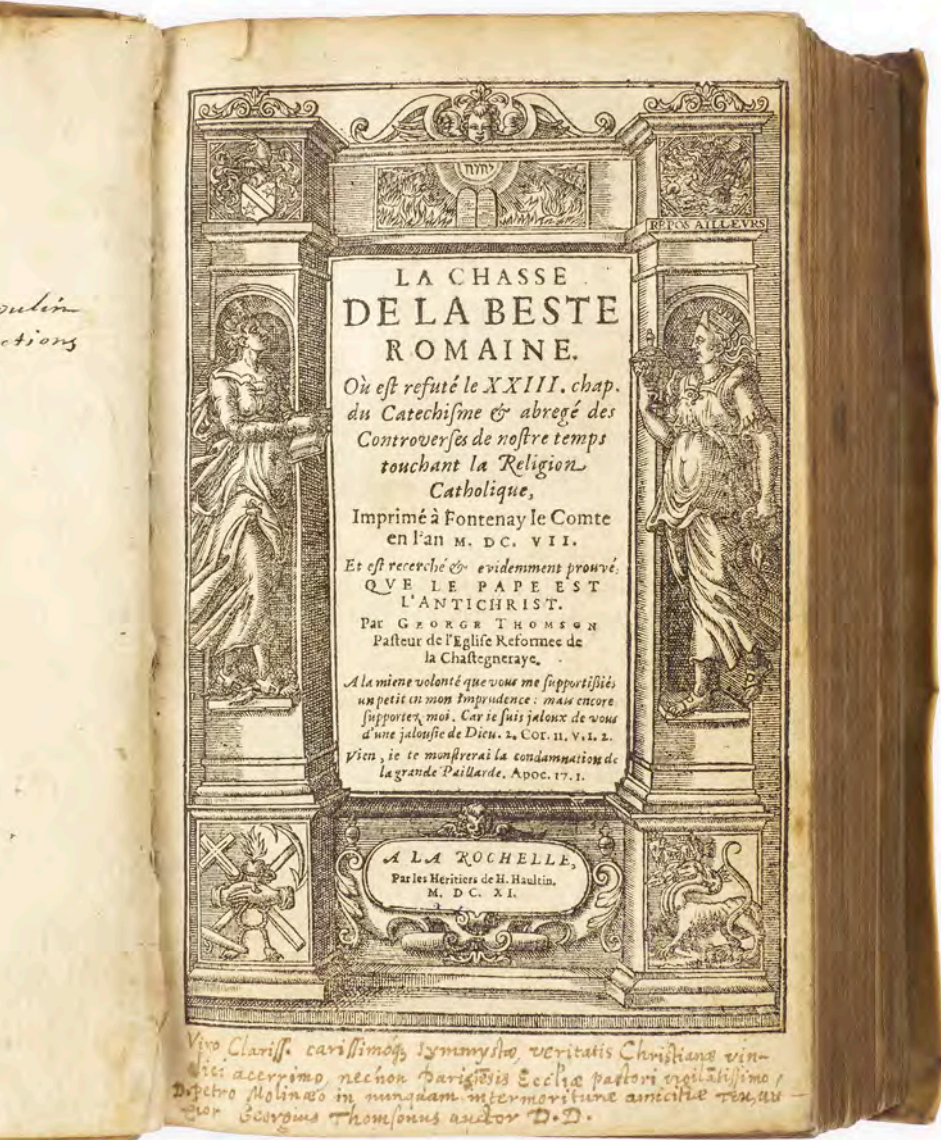
Dedicated to Philippe Eschallart of Fontenay-le-Comte, this large and elaborate work of religious controversy was published by the Scottish theologian George Thomson in response to Baile's *Catéchisme et abrégé des controverses de nostre temps. Touchent la religion catholique* (1607). Thomson (d. 1617) was born at St Andrews, and graduated M.A. in the university of his native city (probably from St Salvator's College) on 29 June 1590, having matriculated in 1586 (see John Durkan, 'Miscellany', *The Innes Review* (1980), pp. 45-46). According to *Fasti Oxonienses* (part I, col. 309) he was also incorporated at Oxford on 30 August 1605. He was later appointed minister of the reformed church at Châtaigneraie in Poitou. Professor of philosophy at La Rochelle, translator of Scottish works into French, and prolific author of religious works and verse in both French and Latin, he was celebrated by John Dunbar for his command of the French language and his eloquence as a preacher (*Epigrammaton centuriae sex decades totidem*, London, 1616, p. 191). Under the date of 1617, we find the following obituary notice by Robert Boyd: 'Mr Thomson, Pasteur de la Chaistaignoraye, demeurant à la laiterie en Poytou; homme scavant,





disert, joyeuse, entiere, et d'un fort agreable conversation' (*The Bannatyne Miscellany* (1827) vol. I, p. 289). Thomson had been 'one of [Lipsius's] fiercest antagonists' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1837), p. 373-374, vol. XIII, part II) and his treatment of Lipsius was strongly rebuked by Scaliger: 'De libro Georgii Thomsoni gratias ago. Mitius illi cum Lipsio agendum, et alia via cum illo congrediendum fuit. Nam praefactam illam et gladiatoriam violentiam non laudo ...' (*Scaligeri Epistolae*, Leiden, 1627, p. 809). He was held in high esteem by Dominicus Baudius, although also criticised for his violent attacks on Lipsius (see *Baudii Epistolae*, Leiden, 1650, p. 298). His Latin poems are partly reprinted in *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum* (1637, tom. II, pp. 509-538).

Thomson heartily inscribed and presented this copy to Pierre Du Moulin (1568–1658), Reformed minister and religious controversialist. Having studied at the Huguenot college and then the academy of Sedan, in 1588 Pierre went to England, where he accompanied the young Roger Manners, eighth Earl of Rutland, at Cambridge. Here he was himself able to study for three years in the University, making the acquaintance of the future bishop James Montagu (1568–1618). In 1592 Du Moulin moved to Leiden, where he became professor of languages, philosophy, and finally logic. **He shared both teaching and lodgings with Joseph Justus Scaliger**, and their students included the young Daniel Heinsius (1580–1655) and Hugo Grotius (1583–1645). It was there and then that his formidable career as a publishing scholar started, and in 1598 he published his *Elementa logica*, perhaps the most popular logic textbook of the age. Having returned to France in 1598, following Henri IV's ratification of the edict of Nantes, Du Moulin soon became the leading voice of French Protestantism, a role he retained through the first half of the seventeenth century, increasing his popularity with the British social and clerical élite, including King James I, who in 1609 sent Du Moulin a personal copy of his *Premonition to All most Mightie Monarches*, and in 1615 invited him to visit England. **Staying close to James for nearly three months, he assisted the king with his defence of monarchical rights, and accompanied him to Cambridge, where Du Moulin was awarded a D.D. and made a prebend of Canterbury Cathedral.** Having returned to Paris, Du Moulin worked on a plan of a union of French Reformed and English churches but, although supported by James I, it ultimately failed due to lack of enthusiasm of the British representatives. Du Moulin's long-standing Anglophilia and correspondence with the king and other important British figures finally exhausted the patience of the French council of state and early in 1621 he was forced to flee to Sedan to avoid arrest. He eventually moved back to London, where he was awarded £100 and the sinecure rectory of Llanrhaeadr, Denbighshire. Following James I's death, failing to gain the same level of intimacy and respect with Charles I, Du Moulin returned to France. Here, in a remarkable volte-face, having once promoted united Protestantism, he launched a violent and long-lasting campaign for the condemnation of the views of the Scottish theologian John Cameron (1579/80–1625) and his chief French disciple, Moïse Amyraut (1596–1664) of the Reformed academy of Saumur. About the autumn of 1655 Du Moulin sustained an injury in falling from his horse from which he never fully recovered. He died at Sedan on 10 March 1658. (See entry in *ODNB* by Brian G. Armstrong and Vivienne Larminie).





**18. TOM THUMB'S PLAY-BOOK**, greatly improved: in order to facilitate the Progress of the rising Generation in the Science of A, B, C. Paisley, printed by J. Neilson, and sold wholesale by James Lumsden, Engraver, Glasgow, [1790s].

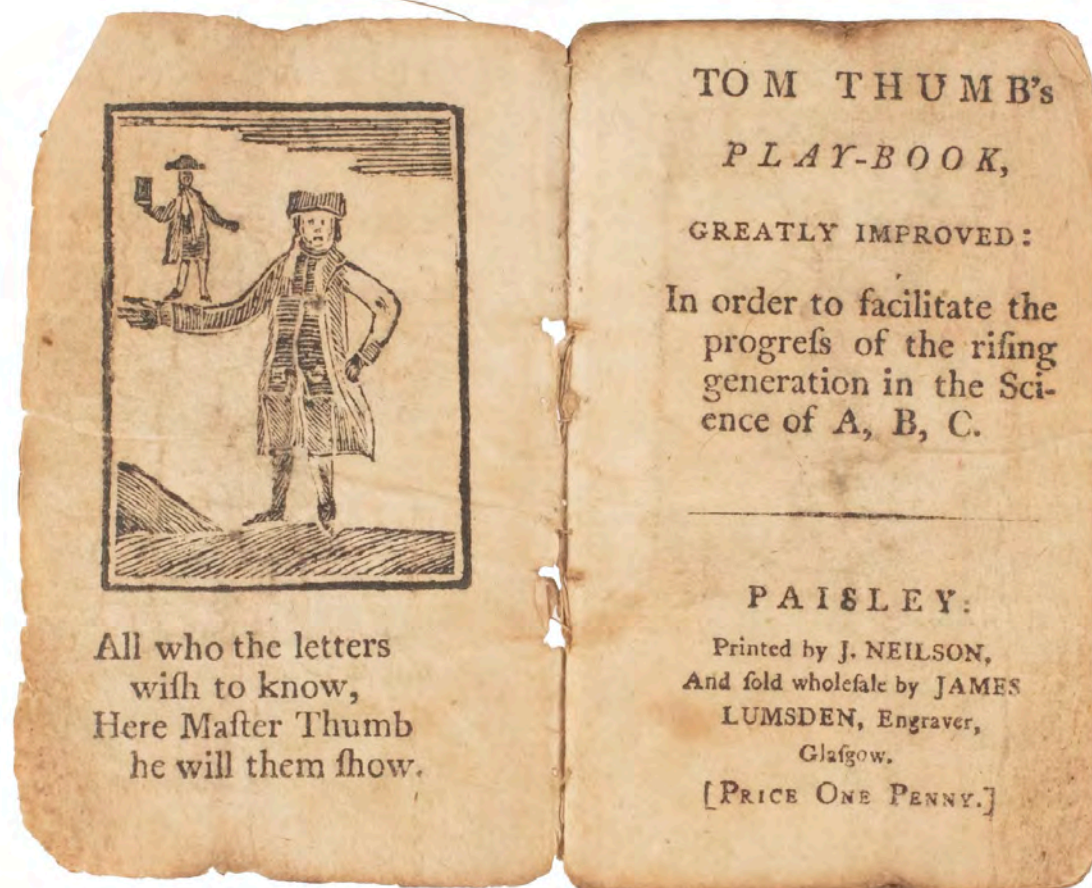
32mo, pp. 31, [1 (blank)], with a woodcut frontispiece and 25 woodcut vignettes, frontispiece and final leaf pasted to wrappers (last partly detached); slightly thumbled, hole in last leaf affecting two lines of text; in the original 'Dutch' floral paper wrappers, worn and chipped.

£1500

**Unrecorded** – apparently the first edition thus of a delightful illustrated ABC, comprising a simple alphabet; lists of words of 2, 3 and 4 letters, and 2 syllables; an alphabet mnemonic ('A a Apple Pie ...'), an illustrated verse alphabet ('A was an Angler, that fish'd in the brooks ... Z was a Zebra belong'd to the Queen'), and two short texts: 'The Creation of the World' and 'Adam and Eve'.

The title *Tom Thumb's Play-book* had been entered into the stationers' register by Matthew Unwin in 1747; no copies survive but Unwin was active in Birmingham and Leicester, and the earliest datable edition, *Tom Thumb's play-book, to teach children their letters as soon as they can speak*, was a Birmingham printing by H. Butler (before 1758, Birmingham Central Library only). From 1764, when it appeared in Boston, it was much re-printed in the Colonies, the text comprising lists of letter-combinations (not words), the alphabet mnemonic ('A Apple Pye, B Bit it' etc), and a different alphabet rhyme ('A is an archer shot at a frog'), plus a catechism and prayers. According to Welch, the mnemonic and rhyme had first appeared in *The Child's new Play-thing* 1743. The title, sub-title and contents remain consistent across all the editions listed in ESTC, including editions in Glasgow 1775 and Edinburgh 1786, and it is these same contents that also appear in the nineteenth-century chapbook editions.

This Paisley imprint adopts a new sub-title and much revised contents – only the mnemonic is the same – as well as adding the delightful woodcut illustrations to the new alphabet rhyme. Neilson was active in Paisley from 1784 to 1818, James Lumsden of Glasgow set up in 1789 becoming Lumsden & Son in 1799. Neilson printed at least 6 other titles for Lumsden (one dated 1796 the others undated). Lumsden & Son went on to publish a further edition of the present one (BL only).







**A** Was an *Angler*, that  
fish'd in the brooks.



**B** Was a *block*, you'll  
see by its looks.



**C** Was a *Cherry-tree*,  
pleasant to view.



**D** Was a *Drummer*,  
and beat a tatoo.



**N** Was *Sir Nobody*,  
ever in fault.



**O** Was an *Otter*, not  
easily caught.

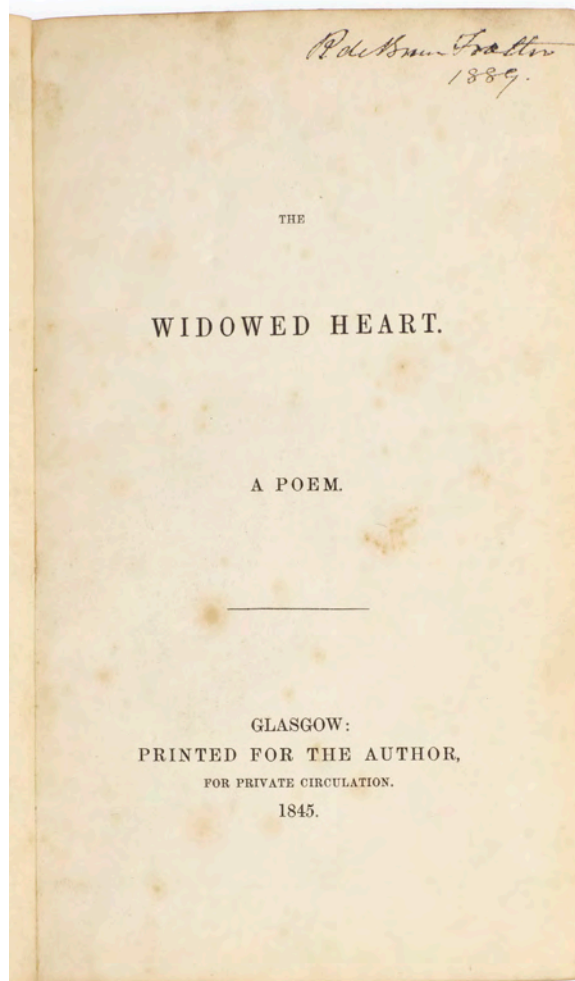
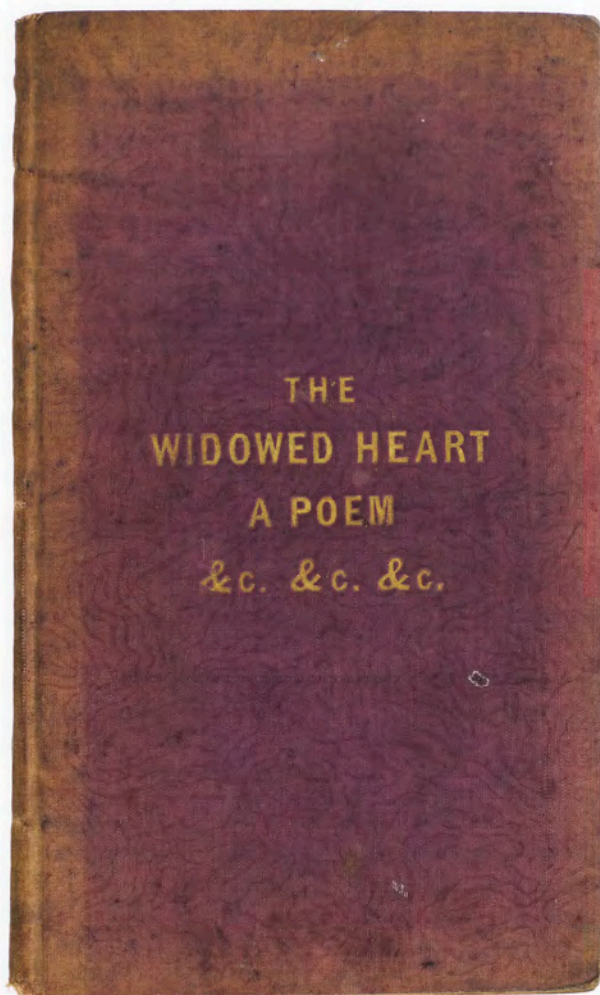


**P** Was a *Peacock*, with  
plumage so gay.



**Q** Was a *Queen*, whom  
we saw at the play.





UNRECORDED

**19. WIDOWED HEART** (The): a Poem. *Glasgow, printed for the Author for Private Circulation, 1845.*

16mo, pp. 62; some light foxing, but a very good copy in the original mauve moiré silk; ownership stamp 'R. S. Trotter' to front endpaper, signature to title-page of another member of the same family.

£350

**First edition(?) of a very rare privately-printed collection of poems.** 'The Widowed Heart' is the most substantial piece, a 56-stanza poem which the anonymous author states was composed 'in the midst of deep affliction', namely the death of the poet's wife and child. The other poems are labelled 'domestic and miscellaneous', consisting of various short pieces, many of which concern the author's son. Other poems take their inspiration from biblical passages, the statue of Wellington in the Royal Exchange Square in Glasgow, and the death of Thomas Hood.

**Not in World Cat or Library Hub.**



A SCOTTISH *ARS MORIENDI* - NO COPIES IN THE UK

**20. WILLISON, John.** The afflicted man's companion: or, a directory for families and persons afflicted with sickness or any other distress ... *Glasgow, printed for William Marshall bookseller, and sold by him at his shop in the Salt-mercat, 1761.*

12mo, pp. xxiv, 262, [2 (blank)]; paper lightly toned, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary sheep, rubbed, head of spine slightly chipped; ownership inscription of Gertrude Woodd dated 1798 to front endpaper.

£400

**Extremely rare Glasgow edition of this hugely popular religious companion for the sick and the dying and their families,** 'so the afflicted may have a book in their houses, and at their bedsides, as a monitor to preach to them in private, when they are restrained from hearing sermons in public' (p. iii).

The author, John Willison (1680–1750), was a Scottish evangelical minister originally from Dundee, and a prolific writer of religious literature, of which *The afflicted man's companion* is undoubtedly his most famous and successful work; first published in 1737, it has been reprinted countless times since. Willison also played an important role in the aftermath of the General Assembly of 1732, when he tried to mediate between opposite factions in favour and against the Patronage Act. His efforts though were ultimately unsuccessful, and Ebenezer Erskine together with a few other ministers left the Church of Scotland in what has become known as the First Secession.

William Marshall (or Marschal) was a bookseller in Glasgow. He was still in business in 1762, twelve years later than the end-date suggested by Bushnell (p. 330); his shop was then in the Salt Market (see: Robert Hay Carnie and Ronald Paterson Doig, 'Scottish Printers and Booksellers 1668-1775: a Supplement', in *Studies in Bibliography*, 1959, Vol. 12 (1959), p. 148).

ESTC N29390. No copies recorded on Library Hub. OCLC and ESTC find a single copy, at Oberlin College.

THE  
AFFLICTED MAN'S COMPANION:  
OR, A  
DIRECTORY  
FOR  
FAMILIES and PERSONS  
Afflicted with SICKNESS or any other DISTRESS.  
WITH  
DIRECTIONS to the SICK,  
Both under and after their AFFLICTION;  
Also to the FRIENDS of the SICK, and  
others who visit them;  
And likewise to ALL how to prepare both for  
SICKNESS and DEATH, and how to be exer-  
cised at the Time of Dying:  
With a COLLECTION of the DYING WORDS  
of many Choice and Eminent SAINTS.  
*Necessary for Families.*  
By the Reverend Mr. JOHN WILLISON, late Mi-  
nister of the Gospel at Dundee.  
*Job xiii. 5. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.*  
GLASGOW:  
Printed for WILLIAM MARSHALL Bookfeller, and sold  
by him at his Shop in the Salt-mercat.  
M DCC LXI.



# Edinburgh Book Fair

Friday 24 March 12pm - 7pm  
Saturday 25 March 10am - 4pm

Radisson Blu Hotel  
Royal Mile

