

[ALMANAC.] Edinburgh Almanack, for the Year M.DCC.LI. being the third after leap year ... Edinburgh, R. Fleming, and sold by the Widow of James Voy, [1750.]

12mo, pp. [48], 24, the unpaginated almanack portion printed on one side only, title-page on the first verso, pasted down to the inside cover of a contemporary limp vellum wallet binding, tax stamp to title.

£325

Very rare Edinburgh almanac for the year 1751, dedicated on the title-page to the provost, baillies and council of the city. It opens with a list of fairs in Scotland and hackney-coach fares in and from Edinburgh. The paginated portion at the end comprises 'Chronological remarks continued' (from the previous year), covering the siege of Dublin in 1171; tables of tides and of agricultural fairs in Midlothian; lists of Scottish peers and MPs; and tables of distances within Scotland, and from Edinburgh to London via the post or Carlisle roads.

The earliest extant Edinburgh Almanack in the present series was for the year 1739 (there were of course earlier Edinburgh-printed almanacs). A variety of publishers were involved in the first few years, but from 1747 until the mid 1780s they were printed by Fleming. All are very rare.

Library Hub shows NLS only.

SCHOOL RULES

[AQUHORTIES.] Abstract of the Rules and Regulations for the Students in the College of Aquhorties ... Edinburgh, J. Moir, [1799?].

Large broadside (c. 550 x 444 mm), wove paper watermarked 1799 in each corner (John Moir was active at this address 1793–1801), printed on one side in four columns with a drop-head title; in very good condition, edges untrimmed, folded neatly in quarters with minor wear at folds and edges, very light dampstains.

£850

Broadside rules for the newly established Aquhorties College, the only Roman Catholic college in Scotland, presumably designed to be posted up around the school.

EDINBURGH ALMANACK, For the Year M.DCC.LI.

Being the third after Leap Year, with the greatest Respect, Dedicated Unto the RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE DRUMMOND, Esq; LORD PROVOST,

ALEXANDER KINCAID, ANDREW WARDROPE, BAILIES. WILLIAM TOD jun. JOHN CARMICHAEL,

JAMES STUART, DEAN of GUILD, WILLIAM SANDS, TREASURER,

JAMES KER Efq; DEACON-CONVEENER of the TRADES,

And the REMANENT HONOURABLE MEM-BERS of the COUNCIL,

> By your most Obedient, and most Humble Servant.

> > The PUBLISHER.

EDINBURGH,

Printed by R. FLEMING: And fold by the WIDOW of JAMES VOY in Craig's Close; and by the Bookfellers in Town and Country.

The PRINCIPAL FAIRS of Scotland,

Collected either from the Information of Gentlemen and Dealers, or from the Returns made by the Surveyors of the Revenue in their several Districts.

FAIRS in JANUARY.

A T Killyth, 2 Day. Drymen and Ayre, 1 Tuesday.

Barrochan and Kippan, 4 Day. Kilcairn, 5 Day.

Cambernauld, 1 Friday. Muchill, Strowan, Bridgend,
Killin in Breadalbane and Inverkeitor, 9 Day. Dunfermline, Drumblate, Old-Meldrum and Peebles, 2 Tuefday. Laurence-kirk and Tarves, 17 Day. Glafgow, 3 Monday; and from thence to the Thursday before Easter, is a Horse-market every Wednesday. Falkirk and Arbroth, 20 Day. Dunkeld and Kilwinning, 21 Day. Coutin and Lochmaben, 4 Tuesday. Largs, Kilmacolm and Mauchlin, last Wednesday. Doun, Paul's Fair at Turriff and Dalmelinton, last Tuesday, for black Cattle of all Kinds.

FAIRS in FEBRUARY.

At Blair in Athol, Douglas and New Galloway, 1 Day, Dunkeld, Dumfries, Weems and Paifley, 2 Day. Balfrone, 1 Thursday, with a Weekly Market every Thursday by Act of Parliament, Sanguhar, 1 Friday. Banff, day by Act of Parliament. Sanquhar, I Friday. Bantf, Brandan Fair, Kirkcowan, Erskine, Kilbride, Frefwick, Rattray and Falkland, I Tuefday. Peebles and Lanerk, Shrove-Tuefday. Coupar, 8 Day. Crail and Dingwall, 10 Day. Perth the first wholeWeek after Shrove-Tuefday. Linlithgow, Ninikhill, and Mullion in Athol, 14 Day. Forfar, 15 Day. Falkland, 17 Day. Innerkeithing, 20 Day. Falkland, 21 Day. Drymen, 3 Thurfday. Hamiltoun, 25 Day. Strathbogie, 4 Tuefday.

FAIRS in MARCH.
At Dumfermline, Strathaven and Dumblain, 1 Day. Lady-Kirk and Kennoway, 2 Day. Mid-Calder, Mar-non Kirk and Leuchars, 1 Tuesday. Dumblain, 1 Wed-nesday. Kilmqre and Milnton, 8 Day. Auchtertool, Crail, Callander and Bucklivie, 10 Day. St. Munonce, 11 Day. Wigton, 13 Day. Newton-Stuart, 14 Day.

ABSTRACT

Rules and Regulations for the Students in the College of Aquhorties.

CHAP, L. On sheir Christian Behaviour.

- 1. THEY must avoid all Quarrelling, Contentions,
- 2. They must avoid all Wrangling and Obstinacy in defending their own Opinions.
- out in angry and opprobrious Expressions to 3. During all the times of Studies.
- 4. They must avoid, with abhorrence, all obscene and immodest Language, all Scurrility and indecent Buffoonery.
- c. They must have a real Esteem for all their Companions, and show all Respect for one an-
- 6. Above all things they must endeavour to keep Peace and Union among themselves, and al-ways be ready to help and assist one another.

CHAP. II. On Obedience to the Rules.

- 1. None must exempt themselves from any of the Rules, without express permission from the
- t. They must be attentive to avoid even the mallest transgression of the Rules, 3. If any Debutes or Differences arise between
- any of them, it must be referred to their Master, and all must obey his Decision.

 4. All must readily obey the Orders of their Mas-
- ters, and of the Superior; and all due Respect must be given to them.
- g. All Murmuring and Complaints against any of the Rules, must be carefully avoided.
- 6. If any one should attempt to instill such sedi-tious a Behaviour among the others, he must be expelled the place.

CAAP. III. On their Behaviour to one another,

- 1. There must be no distinction of Rank among them, but they must live together as Brothers.
- 3. There must be no private Friendship among them, much less must they be divided into little Parties or Cabala.
- 4. None must rally, nor mimick, nor mock, any of his Companions, much less expose him to
- 5. It is expectly forbidden for any one to lay Hands upon his Neighbour, on any account
- 6. If any one has not a real intention to dedicate himself to the Service of God, according to the End of this Place, he is obliged in conscience to let this be known, and leave the
- 7. If any one knows that any of his Companions has no mind to comply with this Obligation, he is obliged to discover this to the Superiors.
- 8. If any one should accuse his Neighbour of a 7. They must never have any Conversation, much Fault, of which he is innocent, he must be severely reprehended; and if he does the like a-. If any one knows for certain the Faults of any
- of his Companions, either against the Discip-line of the House, or the Laws of God, he is

 8. They must never go into the Kitchen, with-out a real necessity, and leave from the Supeobliged to discover them to the Superior.

CHAP. IV. Of Silence.

- A strict Silence must be observed by all, on the following Occasions
- 1. From after Evening Prayer till after the Community Mass next Morning.
- They must carefully endeavour to curb their | 2. At the Table, during the time of Dinner and

CHAP. V. Of Studies.

- Every one must diligently follow the plan, method, and manner of their Studies prescribed to them by their Masters.
- . They must read no Books, nor have any Books in their possession, without the Knowledge and Approbation of their Masters.
- . They must punctually attend the Hours allotted to their Studies, and employ them with diligence, in learning the task assigned them.
- During the time of Studies, none must go out then they must ask leave of the Master, and return immediately; and only one must be allowed to go out at once.
- . There must be no idle Talking with one another in time of Studies, nor any noise made
- 6. They ought always to begin their Scudies with Prayer, to beg light from God, and rectify their intention to do them, with a view to please and obey him.
- During their Studies, they should frequently
- lift up their hearts to God for the same ends.
- as not to spoil them but as little as possible. Every Saturday forencon they must make a Repetition of what they have learned during
- the week, to their respective Masters. to. The first Wednesday of every month, they must make a Repetition of what they have learned the preceding month, before all the

what is due to Virtue, and their assidairy in CHAP. VI. Of avoiding the Danger of conversing their Seedies.

- None must go to see their Relations, without
- a real necessity, and permission. None must go to stay all Night with any Relation, unless their State of Health require it. They must never converse with Strangers, but in presence of one of the Masters or Supe-
- . None must Eat or Drink out of the House, without necessity, and permission.
- . No Correspondence must be kept with any person by Letters, without leave; and all letters sent or received must be shown to the Su-
- 5. They must never have any Conversation with any of the farm-servants, or workmen that may be about the House.
- less Familiarity, with the House-servants, nor speak to them, unless about their Clothes or servant only.
- out a real necessity, and leave from the Supe-

- It must be given to their Master to be kept for them, and none of it expended, but by his Ap10. On Holydays, the same Order and Employ-
- CHAP. VII. The Distribution of the Hours.

§ 1. On Studying Days and Days of Vacation.

- . All must rise at Six o'Clock in the Morning, during the whole year.
- . From Six to Six and a half, Dress, Wash, and Comb their Heads in Silence.
- . From Six and a half to Seven, Morning Prayers and Meditation in the Oratory.
- From Seven to Seven and half, assist at Mass. From Seven and a half to Eight, Spiritual
- Books, or getting their Catechism. 6. From Eight to Nine, Study.
- From Nine to Ten, Breakfast and Recreation.
- From Ten to Twelve, Study, 9. From Twelve to half past One, the Angelical Salutation and Study.
- 10. From One and a half to Two, the Litany and
- 11. From Two to Four, Dinner and Recreation.
- 12. From Four to Seven, Studies. 13. From Seven to Seven and a half, Saints Lives
- 14. From Seven and a half to Eight, the Rolary
- 15. From Eight to Nine and a half, Supper and
- 6. At Nine and a half, Evening Prayers,
- 17. At Ten all retire to Rest, in Silence 18. On Vacant Days, the distribution of the hours is the same as on Studying Days, from their rising till after Dinner, the rest of the days is for Recreation, till Seven and a half.

§ 2. On Sundays and Holydays.

- 1. From Six in the Morning till half past Seven, all is the same as in Studying Days.
- . From after the Community Mass till Nine, a Review of their Spiritual Book, or of their Ca-From Nine till Ten, Breakfast and Recreation
- In the Summer Season, from Ten to Twelve, they must attend the Public Worship; and when that is over, they have Recreation till
- From half past Twelve till half past One, the History of the Bible is read to them all in common, by one of themselves in Rotation.
- In the Winter Season, when the Public Worship does not begin till Eleven, the History of the Bible is read between Ten and Eleven; and after Divine Service is over, they read by themselves any good Book, till half past One, after
- . From half past One till Four Afternoon, all is the same as in other Days.
- 8. From Four till Seven and a half, there is an Examination of what they have learned of their Catechism the preceding Week, and of their Spiritual Book; and what time remains is employed in reading the Saints Lives in common,

- 9. If any one gets any Money from his Relations, | 9. At Eight, and till Ten, Supper, &cc. as on

CHAP, VIII. On Recreation

- When the season or the weather will allow it, their Employments in the hours of Recreation should all be without doors, in taking a Walk, playing at Ball, or any innocent bodily Exer-
- 2. In taking their Walk, they must all go toge-ther; none must be allowed to stay at home, unless for a just cause, and with leave of the
- They must never go to any of the country towns or villages in the neighbourhood.
- They must never go into any house, much less to eat or drink any where but at home.
- They must never separate from one another, nor walk in separate parties, nor convene with any one they meet with in the way.
- They must not walk too fast, much less run; but always behave with that modest decency which is edifying to others, and becoming
- When the season of the year, or the weather, hinders them from going abroad in the hours of Recreation, their Amusements within doors must be innocent, not apt to excite Passion, not requiring much application of the mind, and not interfering with any of the Rules.
- Cards and Dice are absolutely forbidden. It is also strictly forbidden to play at any Game
- to. During the ordinary hours of Recreation, after Dinner and Supper, none must be allowed to apply to any serious Study, much less to retire from the others with that intention, or on any other Account
- 1. During these hours they may converse on their Studies, when they are disposed for it; or some easy entertaining Book may be read by one, the others hearing.
- 2. In days of Vacation, when the ordinary hou of Recreation is ended, after Dinner, or when they return from their Walk, the farthest advanced in their Studies may employ themselvein Reading any useful Book, or revising their Studies, if they choose, till Seven o'Clock, when the Saints Lives must be read till half past Seven, as on other days.

- One Chapter of the whole Rules must be read at Table, in the time of Dinner, every Sunday instead of the Scripture, in a continual Rota-
- 2. The Rules must all be read over to every nen Student, and explained to him, and he must promise faithfully to observe them

In 1796 the farm of Aguhorties near Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, the property of the Staunchly Catholic Leslie family, was taken on a ninety-nine year lease by Bishop Hay, Vicar-Apostolic of the Lowlands. There he built a seminary for the education of young men destined for the priesthood to serve on the Scottish mission, the French Revolution having obliged the colleges at Paris and Douai to close. The building was completed in 1799, and staff and students transferred there from the smaller seminary at Scalan.

There are eighty-three rules in eight chapters, of which twenty-eight are concerned with the division of the students' day (with exams for 3½ hours every Sunday). Others govern behaviour to peers ('There must be no distinction of Rank', 'There must be no private Friendship among them, much less must they be divided into little Parties or Cabals', 'None must rally, nor mimick, nor mock, any of his Companions'); studies ('They must read no Books ... without the Knowledge and Approbation of their Masters'); obedience; and recreation ('When the season or the weather will allow it, their Employments in the hours of Recreation should all be without doors, in taking a walk, playing at Ball, or any innocent bodily Exercise'; 'Cards and Dice are absolutely forbidden').

'They must avoid, with abhorrence, all obscene and immodest Language, all Scurrility and indecent Buffoonery', also 'Quarrelling, Contentions and Reproaches ... Wrangling and Obstinacy in defending their own Opinions'. Communication with 'Seculars', including the students' own families, is forbidden, and monetary remissions must be handed over to the Master. 'One chapter of the whole Rules must be read at Table, in the time of Dinner, every Sunday, instead of the Scripture, in a continual Rotation.'

Aguhorties remained the only Catholic college in Scotland until 1829 when, no longer adequate for the number of students it attracted, it transferred to Blairs in Kincardineshire.

ESTC T₁8₃6₀3, showing institutional copies at BL, NLS, and Yale only.

DEDICATION COPY, IN A MAGNIFICENT SCOTTISH BINDING

BURNET, Gilbert. Disputatio Juridica, ad legem Corneliam de falsis, et ad senatusconsultum Libonianum ... Edinburgh, George Mosman, 1703.

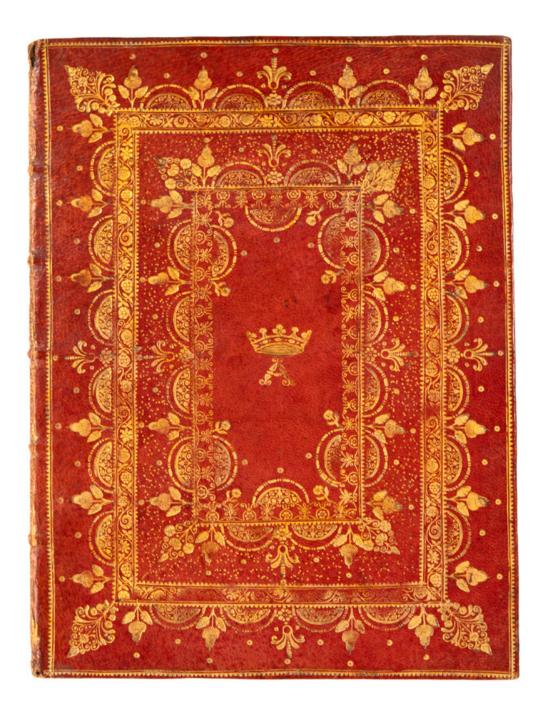
4to, pp. [4], 7, [1]; a fine copy, in a spectacular contemporary Scottish presentation binding of red morocco, with a dog-tooth roll border enclosing a wide outer panel roll-tooled with flowers and hops, with floral cornerpieces, and repeated acorn and segment tools, and an inner panel similarly decorated, between the two panels a field of dots, in the centre a crowned initial 'A', gilt turn-ins, all edges gilt; later Hopetoun bookplate, modern bookplate and small stamp to rear endpaper of the Loberdos collection.

£7500

An exceptional early eighteenth-century Scottish binding on a very rare thesis for admission to the Faculty of Advocates by Gilbert Burnet (d. 1741), dedicated to William Johnstone, first Marquess of Annandale (1664–1721). Burnet's subject was the Cornelian laws punishing the falsification of a will of a person dying in captivity, and voiding any alterations made in favour of one writing out a will for another party.

Marquess of Annandale from 1701, Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland from 1702 and President of the Privy Council of Scotland, William Johnstone would have been a worthy recipient of this dissertation, which has been bound for him in a spectacular contemporary presentation binding. The earliest Edinburgh-printed legal theses began to appear in the 1690s, most surviving (as does this one) only in bound collections at the Advocates Library. While we know of elaborate bindings on such theses from the 1730s (see Henry Davis Gift, II, 276), one of this early a date is outstanding, all the more so in such impeccable condition.

Provenance: bound for presentation to William Johnstone, by descent to his daughter Henrietta who had married Charles Hope of Hopetoun in 1699. Maggs Catalogue 407, item 34 ('A magnificent specimen of Scotch early 18th century binding'); cf. Maggs 1212 Part I, item 73 for a less elaborate binding possibly from the same workshop on a work of 1697.



JOHN SKENE'S COPY

4 **CAESAR, Gaius Julius.** Commentarii ... tradotti di latino in volgar lingua per Agostino Ortica della Porta Genovese, nuovamente in piu luoghi al vero senso dell'auttore ridotti, & con diligentia ricorretti, con la tavola di tutte le cose piu notabili. *Venice, Heirs of Aldus, 1547*.

8vo, ff. [7], 6–256, with woodcut publisher's device to title-page, five full-page woodcut illustrations and two double-page woodcut maps; small wormhole up to Y4 (sense recoverable), else a very good copy in nineteenth-century stiff vellum; early ownership inscription to title of John Skene (1549–1617), armorial bookplate of Thomas Hamilton, 7th Earl of Haddington [Haddington], nineteenth-century gift inscription of a later Earl of Haddington to J. P. Lacaita, bookplate of Charles and Maria Lacaita; round booklabel 'FS Bibliotheca Aldina' (*i.e.* Fiammetta Soave and Michel Wittock).

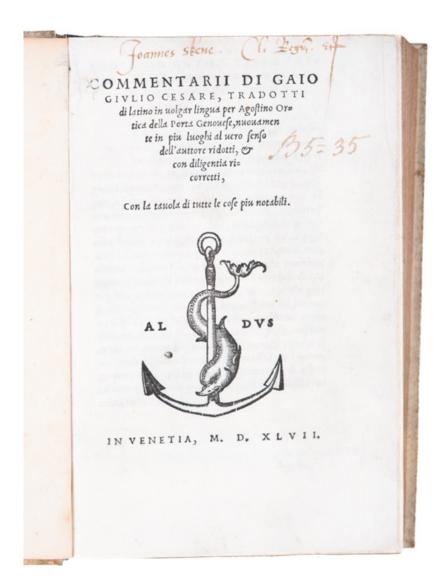
£2250

Best edition in Italian of Caesar's *Commentaries*, a copy with attractive Scottish provenance.

After studying at St Mary's College in St Andrews, the Scottish jurist John Skene (1549–1617) spent seven years on the Continent, studying in Paris and then Wittenberg. He became an advocate in 1575, was involved in the marriage negotiations of James VI of Scotland and Anne of Denmark in 1589, then served as ambassador to Denmark in 1590 and Holland in 1591, before his appointment as Lord Clerk Register and Lord Advocate in 1594 (it is as Cl[ericus] Reg[iste]ri that he signs the title-page here). From 1596 he was one of the 'Octavians' who managed Scotland's finances under James VI. One of his fellow Octavians was Thomas Hamilton, 1st Earl of Haddington – this volume was later in the possession of the 7th Earl (though as with other material we have encountered from that library it likely entered at an earlier date). A later Earl, probably the 9th, has inscribed the volume to the Italian scholar and politician Sir James Philip (Giacomo Phillipo) Lacaita (1813–1895), a friend of Gladstone who came to Britain in 1850s, settling first in Edinburgh and then London.

Adams C84; Ahmanson-Murphy 372; Renouard 142:10









CHALMERS [CHAMBERS], David, Lord Ormond. Histoire abbregée de toutes les Roys de France, Angletaire, et Escosse ... [with:] La Recherche des singularitez plus remarquables, concernant l'estat d'Escosse ... [and:] Discours de la legitime succession des femmes aux possessions de leurs parents: & du gouvernement des princesses aux Empires & Royaumes ... Paris, Robert Coulombel 'at the sign of Aldus', 1579.

Three works issued together, 8vo, pp. 16, ff. 17–24, 235, [5]; ff. [iv] 32, [1]; [vi], 34, [2]; Aldine device to title-pages of second and third works; very good copies, bound in early stiff vellum, yapp edges, green ties (frayed), front hinge cracked; ownership inscriptions to head of title-page scored though, early eighteenth-century armorial bookplate of John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale (1645–1713) (Franks 14192/*566).

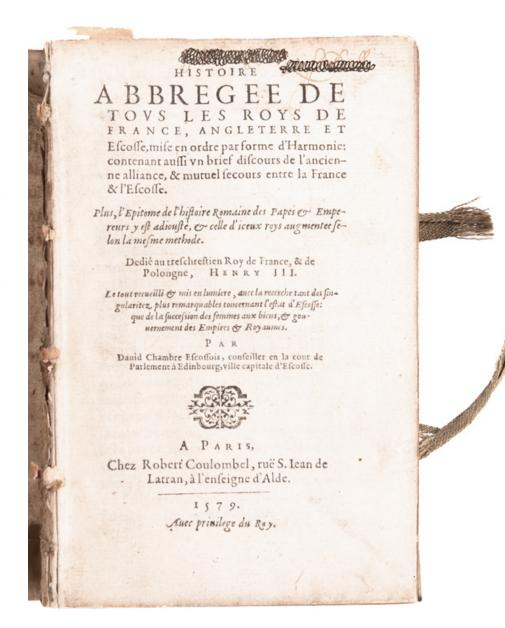
£2500

First edition of the three principal works of David Chalmers (c. 1530–1592), a faithful follower of Mary, Queen of Scots, who appointed him Lord of Session and Privy Counsellor. He was sent into exile after being implicated in the murder of Darnley and assisting in the escape of Mary from Loch Leven, settling in France, where the manuscripts of these works were presented to Charles IX in 1572. He was allowed to return to Scotland in 1584 and resumed his career as a judge.

The first work, which drew heavily on Boethius 'was a small triumph of compilation, exposition, and typography. It placed Scotland in the mainstream of European history as seen by French readers, and emphasized the continuity of the Franco-Scottish alliance against England (dated by Chalmers to AD 792). Just to make sure, he included a description of that alliance as an appendix' (*Oxford DNB*). It also includes accounts of Popes and Emperors. The second work is an account of the three estates of Scotland dedicated to Mary Queen of Scots; it 'stressed the civilized nature of the Scots, even the highlanders'. The third work (written 1573), dedicated to Catherine de' Medici, is a defence of the right of women to inherit the property of their parents and of princesses to succeed to their parents' thrones.

Provenance: John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale, MP, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1704–5, was a firm supporter of Union.

Brunet I 1763; Renouard 299:3; STC French p. 98.



6 **[FRASER, William Augustus, Sir.]** Poems by the Knight of Morar. *London, Whittingham and Wilkins, 1867.*

Large 4to, pp. [224], with an etched frontispiece by George Cruikshank illustrating 'The Maniac Monk', dated 1866; printed on very thin paper in various shades of pale yellow; a fine copy in the original red cloth, front cover lettered gilt, bright blue gazed endpapers, front cover with a few small stains.

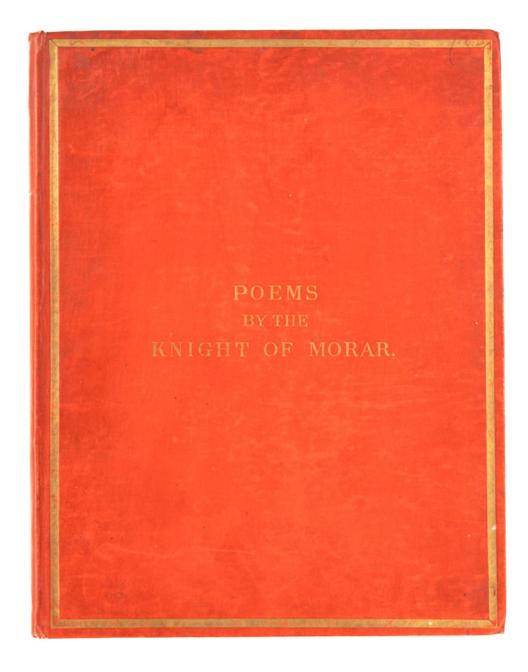
£350

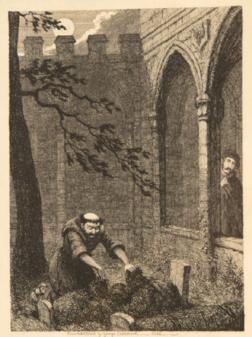
First edition, privately printed, a presentation copy inscribed on the title-page 'From the Author . Paris. 1867.'

Fraser's eccentric collection, which included poems on Byron and Wellington, gothick-tinged medievalism, and comic poetastery, was printed in two distinct formats: the first as here on thin, pale yellow paper with a frontispiece by Cruickshank, and the second on very thick paper with three additional plates by Doré.

Conservative politician, author, and member of the Society of Dilletanti, Fraser (1826–1898) was an avid collector, bequeathing Byron's sofa to the Garrick Club, Dickens's chair to the Travellers', and the manuscript of Gray's *Elegy* to Eton; much of his library was sold at Sotheby's in April 1901.

Cohn 325 (format 1).





" with finders quick working. The fresh early it love "

Not published). Paris.

(Not published). Saris.

POEMS

BY

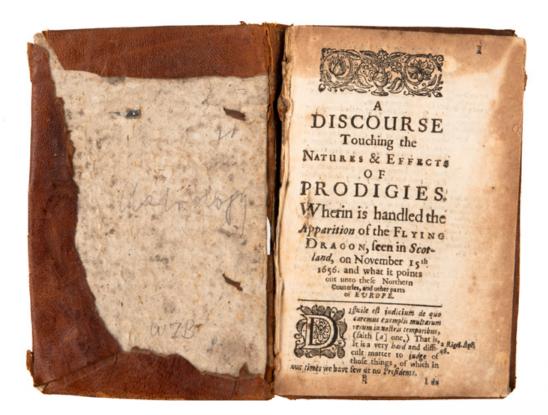
THE KNIGHT OF MORAR.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY WHITTINGHAM AND WILKINS, TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

1867.





A Dragon in the Skies of Scotland

[GADBURY, John.] [Miraculum Signum Coeleste. A Discourse of those miraculous Prodigies that haven been since the Birth of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ ... London, 1658.]

8vo, pp. 128, 10, wanting a title-page (*but see below*) else complete, with a woodcut illustration of a dragon on p. 29, a woodcut diagram on p. 35, and woodcut initials and head-pieces; the last paginated sequence (²A₃-7) has a caption title repeating the main title; some browning from the turn-ins, else a very good copy in contemporary sheep, rather worn, ink stain to front cover, scattered underlining in red crayon.

£1850

First edition, extremely rare (Folger only in ESTC), of a work devoted to the portentous apparition of a 'very great fiery Dragon' (*i.e.* a comet or meteor) at Innerlough on 15/16 November 1656.

After an introduction on the nature of Prodigies in general, Gadbury prints two letters from eyewitnesses describing the 'apparition', and calculates the 'true positure of Heaven' at the time, forecasting great pains in Scotland over the next three years, and outlining the various prodigious effects it might cause across Europe, and to priests and lawyers in particular, with much reference to the unrest of the 1640s. There follows (pp. 70–128, 10) a 'Brief Chronology of all the remarkable Prodigies, (with the effects that succeeded them) since the Birth of Christ', printed in columns.

This is a bibliographically confusing work, complicated by its rarity. Parts of the text (pp. 1–26 and pp. 72–128 of the Chronology) were to reappear in an edited form after the Restoration in Gadbury's *Natura Prodigiorum*, *or a Discourse touching the Nature of Prodigies* (1660). Section II, on the Scottish Dragon, was not repeated, perhaps because no longer topical or because it refers frequently to William Lilly, the more radical astrologer with whom Gadbury had a falling out in 1659. In both known copies of the present work the chronology of prodigies seems to finish mid-sentence at the year 1478 (in the Folger copy, the two missing words 'ye French' are inserted in manuscript at the foot on of p. 128). A new sequence then begins under a different caption title and evidently from a different press, covering the years 1492–1644 and dealing exclusively with rainbows and the appearance of multiple suns (this section is very different in *Natura Prodigiorum*). Given

that a number of passages in Section II refer to 1657 as 'this year', it seems likely that the text was partially printed off at that time but left unfinished, and that the final 10-page sequence was supplied in 1658, along with a title-page that curiously omits mention of the dragon and does not name the author – Gadbury was no stranger to self-promotion.

Wing M 2218A.

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES'S COPY

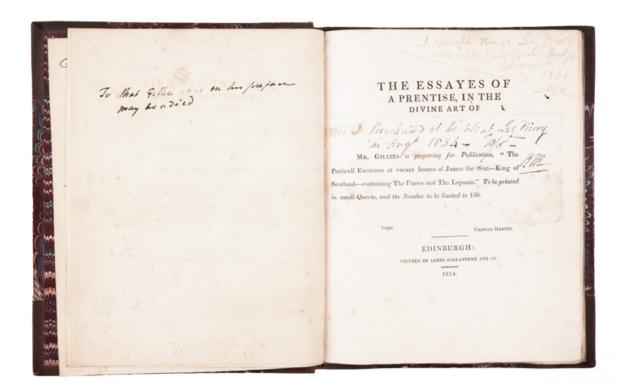
8 **JAMES I.** The Essayes of a Prentise, in the divine Art of Poesie. With a prefatory Memoir by R. P. Gillies ... *Edinburgh*, *James Ballantyne and Co.* 1814.

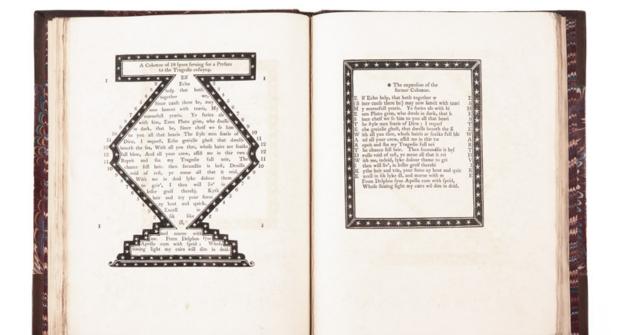
4to, pp. [10], xviii, [120], with the blanks O1–2; printed advertising slip for Gillie's edition of *The Poeticall Exercises* at the front; a fine copy, from the library at Lee Priory, with scattered marginal markings by Egerton Brydges, and three pages of notes on blanks at the end, bound in later half brown morocco and marbled boards; purchase note to title-page 'This I purchased at the Sale at Lee Priory in Augt 1834 10/6 BM' (*i.e.* Blain Mandale, *see below*), with a short note by him at the end; bookplate of F. William Cock, dated 1903, leather booklabel of W. A. Foyle.

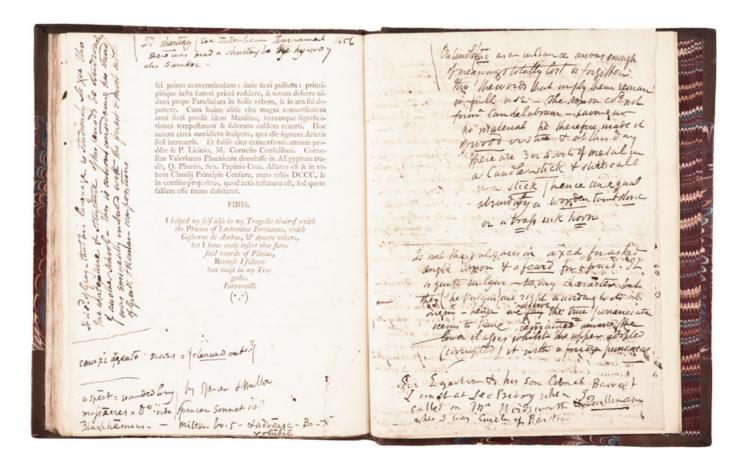
£1250

Type-facsimile edition, with a preface by Gillies, of James I's *Essayes of a Prentise* (1584), the King's first book, a legendary rarity of seventeenth-century poetry. A note at the front here suggests only 92 copies of this edition were printed.

Provenance: The writer and genealogist Sir (Samuel) Egerton Brydges (1762–1837), self-styled Baron Chandos, had an indifferent career as a poet, and a slightly better one as a novelist, but is now probably best known as a founder member of the Roxburghe Club in 1812, and for the Lee Priory Press, set up by him in 1813 at the residence of his eldest son Col. Thomas Barrett Brydges. It was noted for its reprints of rarities of Tudor and Jacobean literature, and Brydges has read the current work with some care. At the end are







a series of desultory manuscript observations, mostly on etymology, noting for example that 'It is s^d of Gray that his language is studiously Saxon ... this is curious considering his mind was ... imbued with the finest & most subtle of Greek & Roman compositions'; there are discussions of the etymology of 'candlestick', the vulgarism 'axed' for 'asked', and the 'Yule Clog or Log', and jottings on pronunciations in Spenser and Milton. At the front is the unfinished note 'To What Gillies says in his Preface may be added...'. Gillies and Brydges were close friends and regular correspondents (see Gillies's letterbooks at the National Library of Scotland), and this copy was likely sent to Brydges by the editor.

The first production of the Lee Priory Press had been *Dunluce Castle* (1813) by Edward Quillinan, who went on to marry Brydges's daughter Jemima (d. 1822) in 1817. Gillies was also a friend of Quillinan's and provided him with a letter of introduction to his literary hero Wordsworth. Later, after Brydges himself had retired to the Continent, the Wordsworths visited Lee Priory for five weeks in 1823, during which time they must have been visited by Blain Mandale, curate of nearby Barfrestone, whose note is at the end here: 'Sir Egerton & his son Colonel Barret I met at Lee Priory when I called on Mr Wordsworth & Quillinan when I was Curate of Barston'.

9 **JAMESON, James.** Manuscript exercise book on mensuration and surveying. *Perth*, 1780s?

8vo, manuscript on laid paper, pp. 54, [2], 75, [1], 37, [1], with an additional folding drawing of 'Part of the South Inch of Perth', and with hand-coloured diagrams throughout; in very good condition, bound in contemporary tree calf, gilt roll tool border to covers, sometime rebacked in sheep (now worn and scraped); purchase note and booklabel of Robin de Beaumont.

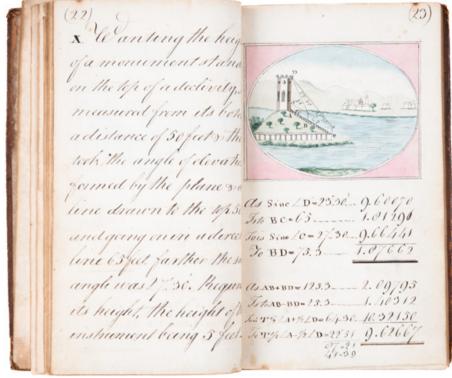
£1450

A particularly attractive manuscript schoolbook from Perth Academy (founded 1696). The text is divided into three separately paginated sections covering 'Mensuration of Heights and Distances', with 30 attractive illustrations, mostly within roundels; 'Mensuration of Surfaces', with a number of geometry diagrams in black and white; and 'Land Surveying', with seven diagrams and the inserted plan of Perth, most hand-coloured. The first section is apparently written from direct experience: 'From the top of a Tower whose height was 140 feet I took the angles of depression of a tree and a house ... At sea I observed two headlands'.

The compiler is likely the James Jameson (1773–1834) born at Dysart who was educated at Perth Academy before a maritime career in the East India Company; he was the son of John Jameson (b. 1741) lawyer and town clerk of Dysart, who was also factor to a local landowner.

Provenance: from the library of the collector, dealer and curator Robin de Beaumont, whose purchase note reports it as the best of a group of schoolbooks from Perth Academy bought by him from Mrs Yates of Stirling in the 1950s.





Scots in Australia, and 'Father Christmas turns Socialist'

10 **LAING, Alexander.** The True Hero and Other Poems ... *Glasgow, Morison Brothers*, 1893.

12mo, pp. 164; with preliminary blank and a half-title, errata slip tipped onto contents page; small stain to upper margin of pp. [9–12], otherwise a fine copy; in the publisher's blue cloth, blocked in black and blind, lettered in gilt; small mark to lower board; pencil presentation inscription to preliminary blank.

£375

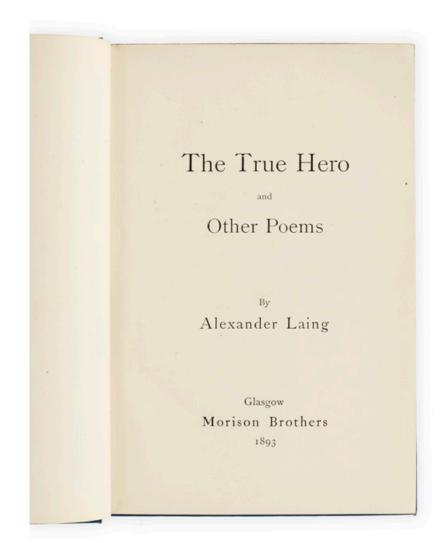
First edition, scarce, a presentation copy, inscribed in a shaky hand 'To Wm J. Robertson / with author's regards / Alex Laing / 8-4-19'.

In the long narrative poem of the title, Dirk Darrell of Kilmarton evolves, in blank hexameters, from 'retrograde youth' to 'True Hero'. Occasional verses include an elegy for Tennyson written in 1892, a 'Jubilee Ode' written for Queen Victoria in 1887, 'On a Borderer leaving Glasgow for Queensland', and a poem on the Glasgow Exhibition 1888.

Many works have a decided political bent. A 'Trilogy on the extension of the franchise, 1886' is written in the voices of the Commons, the Lords, and the People. In 'Father Christmas Turns Socialist', Laing attacks trickle-down economics – 'these droppings through a sieve / From purse-proud upper classes' – and the volume closes with an 'Ode to Socialism'.

The author, Alexander Laing, originally from the Scottish Borders, had moved to Glasgow eight years earlier but we have been unable to identify him further and this appears to be his only publication.

OCLC and Library Hub show six copies in the UK; North Carolina and UC Davis only in the US.



WITH TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

MARTIN, Theodore, Sir. Horace and his Friends. Two Lectures delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution ... Printed for private Circulation. 1881.

[Bound with:]

MARTIN, Theodore, Sir, translator; Friedrich HALM. The Gladiator of Ravenna, a Tragedy ... Printed for private Circulation. 1885.

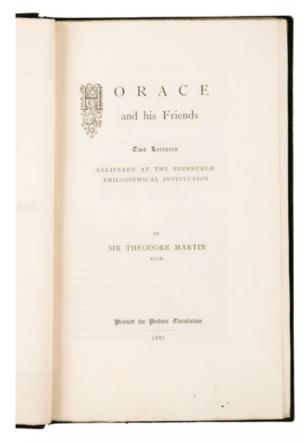
Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [4], 76; and pp. 77, [1]; fine copies, *Horace* untrimmed, bound together in contemporary dark green roan, covers ruled with a gilt fillet, spine lettered direct; from the library of Sir John Skelton (1831–1897), with two autograph letters to him from Martin tipped in.

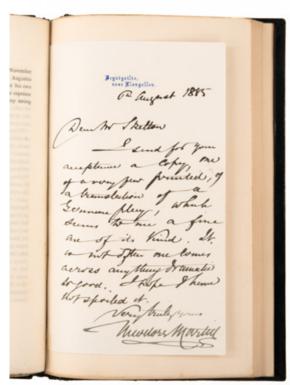
£400

First editions of two privately-printed pamphlets by the poet, translator and biographer Theodore Martin (1816–1909) – presentation copies, to the Scottish journalist John Skelton, a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine* (as was Martin).

In the first autograph letter, 19 Nov 1881, Martin sends his commiserations on Skelton's neuralgia and mentions that he has asked Blackwood to send a copy of the present lectures, 'which I have had printed <u>for friends</u>'. With the second letter, written from his summer house in Wales, Bryntysilio, 6 August, 1885, 'I send for your acceptance a copy, one of a very few printed, of a translation of German play, which seems to me a fine one of its kind'.

I: Bristol, London Library, and NLS only in Library Hub. II: BL and NLS only in Library Hub.





12 **PATON, Joseph Noel, Sir.** Address read at the Delivery of the Prizes to the Students of the School of the Honourable the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Manufactures in Scotland ... *Privately Printed.* [London, Clay & Sons, 1875].

[Bound with:]

TULLOCH, John. A few Remarks on educational Progress and University Reform delivered at the Opening of St Mary's College in the University of St Andrews ... *Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood and Sons, 1882.*

[and one other.]

Two works in one vol., 8vo, Paton: pp. 2o, and Tulloch: pp. 17, [1]; bound with *Harry Furniss's Royal Academy* (1887, second edition, in original wrappers); two small autograph(?) corrections on p. 7 of Paton, title slightly foxed, last leaf dusty, with a small pencil sketch of some trousers; pencil corrections to pp. 6, 7, and 9 of Tulloch; bound together in contemporary roan-backed marbled boards, rubbed; from the library of the Scottish journalist John Skelton.

£350

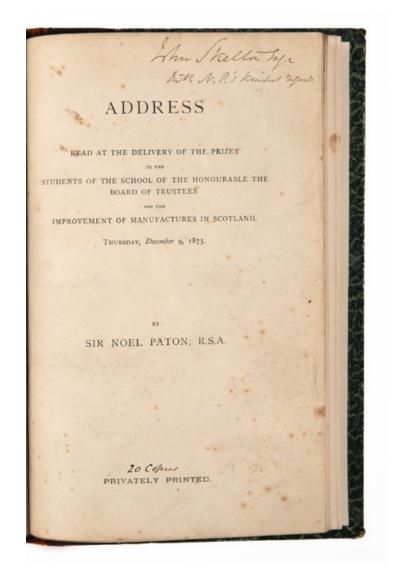
Presentation copies of two very rare academic addresses, that by Sir Noel Paton (one of 20 copies printed according to a note on the title-page) inscribed 'John Skelton Esq., with N. P.'s kindest regards', the Tulloch with a slip inscribed 'From the Author' tipped in.

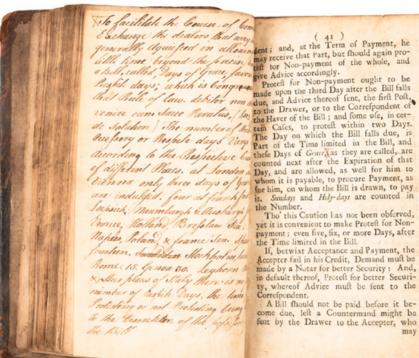
The Trustees Academy School of Art in Edinburgh, founded 1760, was the forerunner of the Edinburgh College of Art and the main provider of artistic education in Scotland at the time; it had merged with South Kensington as the Government Art Schools in 1858. Sir Joseph Noel Paton (1821–1901) was not himself a product of the Edinburgh Academy, having trained briefly at the Royal Academy Schools in London. Here he discusses the South Kensington System and the benefits of both artist and artisan training together, and of education for both sexes, both of which the Edinburgh Academy had practiced long before its affiliation with London.

John Tulloch, Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews, takes as his subject primary and secondary education in Scotland since 1872 – he had been on the board for the Education Act of that year – and the necessity of reform to the Universities.

The Scottish journalist John Skelton (1831–1897), who wrote for *Blackwood's* under the pseudonym 'Shirley', would go on to write the entry on Tulloch for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* after his death in 1886. He was a close friend of Paton, and they are buried close together in Dean Cemetery.

I: NLS only in Library Hub. II: six copies in Library Hub.





lowny (41) may receive that Part, but should again pro-

give Advice accordingly. Respite days; which is congress Protest for Non-payment ought to be made upon the third Day after the Bill falls that Challe of law debitor non due, and Advice thereof fent, the first Post, de Solukon The grantes, Les the Haver of the Bill; and some vie, in cer-

tain Cafes, to proted within two Days.
The Day on which the Bill falls due, is
Part of the Time limited in the Bill, and
these Days of Grace, as they are called, are

Tho' this Caution has not been observed, yet it is convenient to make Protest for Nonpayment; even five, fix, or more Days, after

the Time limited in the Bill. If, betwixt Acceptance and Payment, the Accepter fail in his Credit, Demand must be made by a Notar for better Security : And, in default thereof, Protest for better Security, whereof Advice must be fent to the Correspondent.

A Bill should not be paid before it become due, lest a Countermand might be fent by the Drawer to the Accepter, who



NTRODUCTION To the Knowledge of the Stile of Writs, Simple and Compound, Made use of in Scotland: CONTAINING TOMAGE Directions for drawing SECURITIES in Cases which most commonly oc-cur; with Examples, according to the best modern Practice. Written for the Uie of the Students in Specificent's College of L a w, and now publiffed for the The Third EDITION with Additions. IOHN SPOTISWOOD of Spotswood, Advicate. EDINBURGH, Printed by William Brown and John Mefman, his Majesties Printers, and fold by William Brown at his Shop in the Parliament Closs. MDCCXXVII.

Annotated by a Factor in Fife

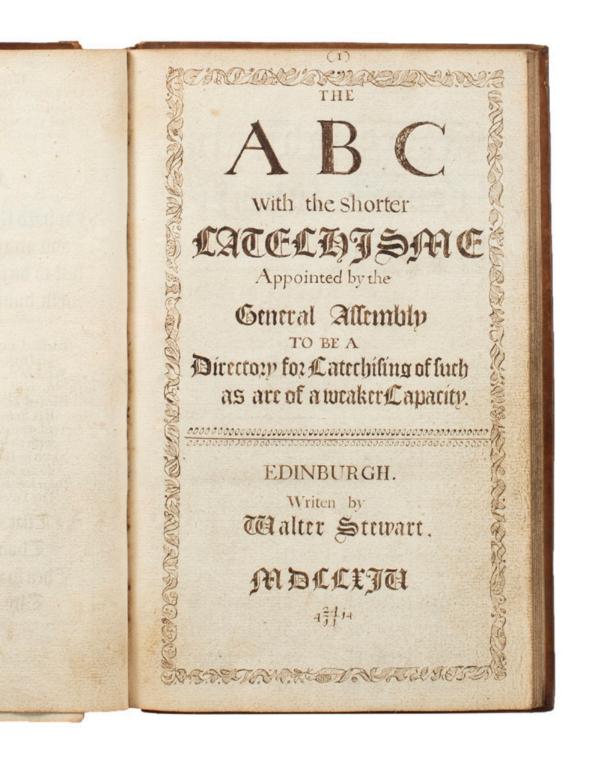
SPOTISWOOD, John. An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Stile of Writs, Simple and Compound, made Use of in Scotland ... The Third Edition, with Additions ... Edinburgh: William Brown and John Mosman, and sold by William Brown, 1727.

8vo, pp. [24], 413, [3] (blank), [32] (index and advertisements); slightly dusty but a very good copy, with 11 pages of manuscript additions bound in; ownership inscriptions to front endpaper and title of Andrew Jamison, bought 1733, later given to Niel Ballingall, the annotations probably in the latter's hand; bound in contemporary calf, rubbed, spine chipped at head, rear joint cracked.

£500

Third edition, annotated by Neil Ballingall (1750–1843), factor to the Balfour family at Balbirnie, Fife.

Provenance: bought by Andrew Jamison for 5s on 13 August 1733. Given later 'By J J' (presumably a later Jamison) to Neil Ballingall (1750–1843), factor of Balbirnie. Michael Tracy, in The Ballingall Factors of Balbirnie, records that Niel Ballingall was born of humble parents and after growing up in Kennoway Parish, Fife, seems to have been apprenticed to 'Mr. Jamieson, writer at Brymers Newton west of Kennoway where he had the benefit of his library, of which he made the most diligent use'. He would continuously serve the Balfour family whose residence was Balbirnie House until 1843, being succeeded by both his son and grandson who finally retired in 1916. Here Ballingall's notes deal with the conflicts between Scottish and English statutes relating to land tenure, in particular drawing attention to the problems caused by the absence of a Scottish Parliament, observing: 'Bonds of this kind [cautionary for keeping the peace] since the taking away of our Parliament are now gone into Disuetude, Because Obligations of this kind are now since the Union done by Enactments in the Sherriff or other Judges Court Books' (opposite p. 46).



I4 **STEUART, Walter (of Pardovan?).** 'The ABC with the Shorter Catechisme appointed by the general Assembly to be a Directory for catechizing of such as are of a weaker Capacity. *Edinburgh. Written by Walter Stewart.* 1714[–15].

8vo manuscript, pp. [10], 15, [11], including several blanks, in a fine calligraphic hand throughout, partly in imitation of black letter, titlepage with a decorative border; contemporary panelled calf, front cover detached; later inscription 'The Gift of Hary [sic] Barclay Esqr to Grisell Baillie, Mellerstain Jan 1742'.

£2500

A very attractive calligraphic manuscript catechism, largely reproducing the very rare edition printed in Edinburgh in 1696 (NLS and Bodley only in ESTC). It was apparently produced in November–December 1714, and the imitation of both black letter and roman type is consistently excellent throughout. At either end of the main text are several versions of what seems to be some sort of perpetual calendar in tabular form; a roundel diagram with the letters A-G; and several biblical quotations.

Though there were earlier Scottish catechisms, the first to be approved by the Kirk of Scotland after the Westminster Assembly was published in 1649. It was much reprinted, generally along with the Confession of Faith and the Longer Catechism, and then first thus, with the ABC for those of 'a weaker capacity', in 1663. All editions are now very rare, and it may be that rarity that inspired the present manuscript, though the care taken in its production is itself a devotional act in the catechistical tradition.

We have not been able to identify with certainty the Walter Stewart/ Steuart (both spellings are used here) responsible for this transcription, but a plausible candidate is the Walter Steuart of Pardovan whose *Collections and Observations methodiz'd concerning the Worship, Discipline , and Government of the Church of Scotland* was published in four volumes in 1709. A manual of Presbyterian practice, it was much used in the American colonies and mentions the Shorter Catechism in several places. The later owner of this volume, by gift, Grisell Baillie (*née* Hume, 1665–1746), was a notable Scottish gentlewoman whose songs were included in Ramsay's *Tea Table Miscellany*.

PROPHET PEDEN

[WALKER, Patrick.] Some remarkable Passages of the Life and Death of Mr. Alexander Peden, late Minister of the Gospel at Glenluce in Galloway ... To which is added a second Part. Containing thirty new Additional Passages: likewise, an exact Copy of a Letter from Mr Peden to the Prisoners of Dunnottar Castle, in the month of July, 1605 [recte 1685] ... Glasgow: J. and M. Robertson, 1794.

8vo, pp. 56; printed on poor quality paper; rather dusty, some short wormtracks to inner margin, else a good copy, untrimmed, stitched in a rough amateur binding of stiff vellum.

£225

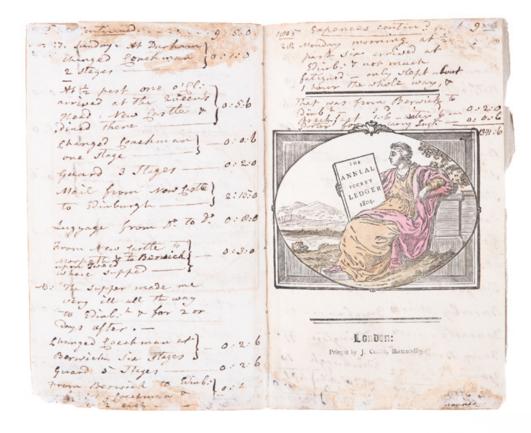
Very rare chapbook life of the Covenanter Alexander Peden (1626–1686), first published 1724 and much reprinted; the 'second part' first appeared in an edition of 1778.

The most celebrated field preacher of his day after his ejection by Parliament in 1662, Peden travelled widely, including a period in Ireland, protecting his identity with a cloth mask and wig (now in the Museum of Scotland). In 1673 he was arrested, remaining in prison until he was sentenced to transportation to Virginia in 1678; the ship's captain however turned him loose and he returned to Scotland.

We can trace a single copy, at the National Library of Scotland.

SOME REMARKABLE ASSAGES LIFE and DEATH MR. ALEXANDER PEDEN, Late Minister of the Gospel at Clentuce in Callengay. Singular for Piety, Zeal, and Faithfulnels, but eleccially, exceeding all who have been heard of in our late Ages, in that Gift of foreleeing Events, and forefelling what was to befal the Church and Mations of Scotland and Ireland, particular Families, and Persons, and of his own Life and Death. As a few Justances among many through his Life; taka thele that follow. To which is added, A SECOND PART. CONTAINING. Thirty new additional Paffages: Likewife, an exact Copy of a Letter from Mc. Peden to the Prisoners of Dunnottar Cafile, in the month of July, 1805, &c Together with hi Thoughts on the Covenant, of Redemption.

G L A S G O W:
Printed and Sold by J. and M R O B E R T S O N.
M.DCC.XCLV.



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16 **[WALSHMAN, Dr Thomas, annotator.]** The Annual Pocket Ledger 1804. *London, J. Coutts,* [1803.]

[bound as likely issued with:]

COUTTS, John. Useful mercantile Tables, alike interesting and important, to the Merchant, Tradesman, and the Public in general ... *London, John Coutts*, [1803?]

[and with:]

[WATERMEN.] Copy of an Order of Council at the Court of St. James, February 1, 1728 ... *London, J. Coutts*, [1803?]

Three works, 12mo, pp. [22], with a woodcut vignette to the title-page and a folding table of bank stock; pp. [24], with a folding table of distances on the Thames; and pp. [4]; followed by a twenty-four page 'Cash Accounts' book with printed heading and columns; bound together in contemporary pink patterned paper wrappers, spine wanting; the tables partly hand-coloured; annotated on the inside cover, two further blank leaves and the title-page of the *Annual Pocket Ledger*, as well as throughout the Cash Accounts portion.

£950

Three unrecorded publications, probably issued together, copiously annotated by a successful London doctor to record an extended trip to Edinburgh to undertake further study at the School of Medicine in 1805.

Born in Lancashire and apprenticed to an apothecary, Walshman (1750–1836) came to London to train at the Borough hospitals, becoming a surgeon and then a very successful general practitioner in South London. Seeking professional recognition in mid life he decided to attend two sessions at the Edinburgh School of Medicine (1805–6), allowing him to graduate MD at Aberdeen in 1807, and was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians in 1808.

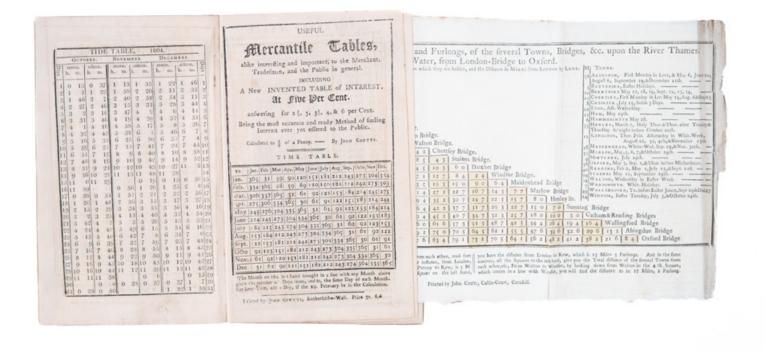
At the front of the volume Walshman has noted the 'Linen &c. brought with me to Edinburgh' followed by a fascinating list of books and manuscripts: 'Hunters M.S. Lect[ures]: 7 vol: Haightons M.S. Lect: 9 vols ... London Pharmacop: ... Pocket map of Scotland ... Medical Cases M.S.', as well as magnifying glasses. He also provides a list of the Edinburgh doctors whose lectures he attended (with their costs), including James Gregory (9 am, £3. 5s),

John Hope (10 am, £3 7s 6d) and Andrew Duncan (11 am, £3 5s), and fees for matriculation etc. The next three pages comprise a full costed itinerary for his four-day journey to Edinburgh.

In the 24 pages of 'Cash Accounts' at the end, plus an additional blank, Walshman records the substantial earnings from his London practice in 1805 (well over £450 in total), with a list of his patients and the amounts owing (many unpaid) as well as his salaries at the Surrey and Western Dispensaries (£52). Most of his patients are from south London, including a 'Mr Williams, Auctioneer, near The Asylum', but a significant £61 incuding interest was owed by Mrs Hurst of Mount House, Dinas Powys. Further pages detail property owned and rents due in London and Lancashire, annuities, and bank and India stock.

No copies of any of these printed works are recorded in Library Hub or WorldCat, or indeed of any other *Annual Pocket Ledger* published by Coutts, who is largely unknown as a printer.





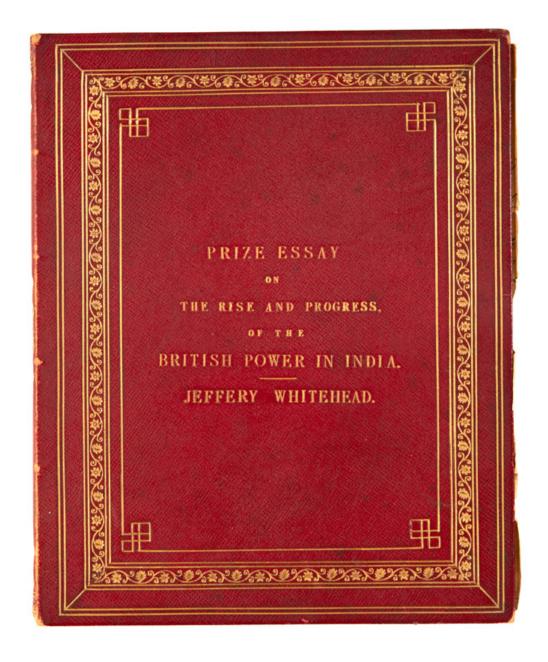
WHITEHEAD, Jeffery. 'Prize Essay on the Rise and Progress of the British Power in India'. *Edinburgh*, 1847.

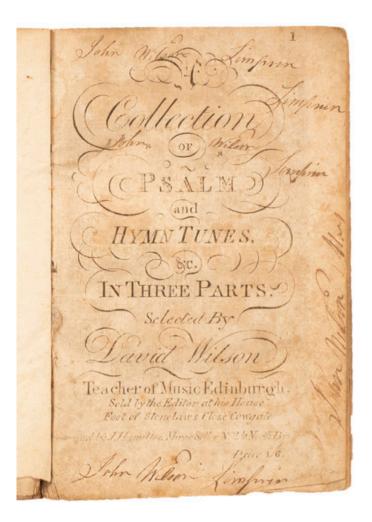
4to manuscript, pp. [ii], 50, [5–]8 (printed 'Prize List'), with a letter of commendation bound in at the front; in very good condition, in contemporary red morocco, covers gilt with a series of panelled borders, cover lettered direct, gilt turn-ins, gilt edges.

£650

An attractive prize-winning essay by a student at the Edinburgh Institution, summarizing the colonial history of India up to the end of the eighteenth-century. According to the testimonial letter by the headmaster George Murray, 'Jeffery Whitehead regularly attended the Institution during the two annual sessions 1845–7 and studied History, Geography, English Composition [etc, etc.]'. In several classes he was 'among the more meritorious pupils', notably in History, for which he wrote the present essay. Jeffery Whitehead, of London, later became a stock-broker; his son John, also sent to the Edinburgh Institution for his schooling, became an explorer and naturalist of Southeast Asia.

The Edinburgh Institution for Mathematics and Language had been founded 1832 by Robert Cunningham; in 1936 it merged with another school to become Melville College.







Hymns, Catches, and Scottish Songs

WILSON, David (editor). A Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, &c. in three Parts ... [Edinburgh:] Sold by the Editor and by J. Hamilton, Music Seller, [c. 1800].

8vo, pp. 56 (pp. 49–56 are an 'Appendix'); engraved throughout, with a final index page; somewhat foxed and soiled, but a good copy in contemporary or early roan-backed card with marbled sides; ownership inscriptions of James Wilson, of Simprin (Berwickshire).

£500

Second(?), expanded edition of this collection of (mostly) hymn tunes scored for treble, tenor, and bass. Though for most hymns the tunes only are printed, there are words for Cowper's 'Hark, my Soul!' and one other, and at the end are the words and tunes for seven secular catches (in three parts), and the songs 'The Lass of Peatie's Mill', 'The Yellow Hair'd Laddie', 'The Soldier's Return', and 'Gilderoy'. The Appendix here adds fourteen more hymn tunes, including two apparently by Wilson himself.

The music seller John Hamilton was active on the North Bridge from around 1796 to 1811, normally at No. 24 – here he is given at No. 26. We have been unable to identify the editor David Wilson with any certainty – he is named here as a 'Teacher of Music', from his house at the foot of Stonelaws Close, Cowgate.

Very rare – there were evidently a number of printings under the same title, all undated. Together Library Hub and OCLC show copies of an edition of forty-eight pages, presumably the first, at NLS, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Pittsburgh; copies of the present edition at Illinois and (possibly) NLS; and an oblong octavo edition of sixty-two pages (circa 1812) at NLS and BL.

The Book with which Montrose was hanged

[WISHART, George.] I. G. de rebus auspiciis serenssimi, & potentissimi Caroli Dei gratia Magnae Brittanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae Regis, &c. Sub imperio illustrissimi Jacobi Montisrosarum marchionis, comitis de Kincardin, &c ... [Amsterdam or The Hague,] 1647.

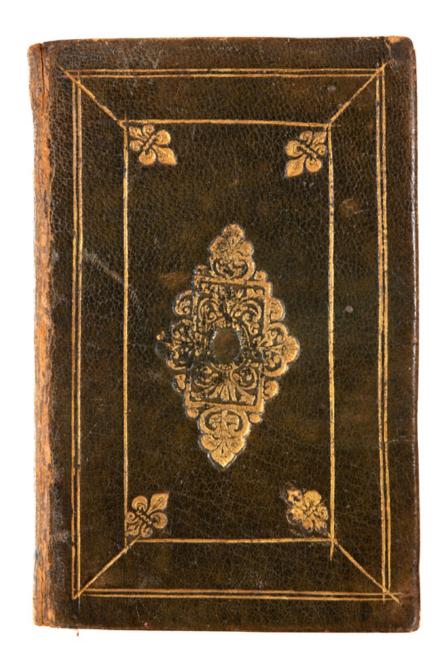
8vo, pp. [xxiv], 248; printed on fine, thick paper; a fine copy in contemporary olive-green morocco, with a double gilt panel, fleur-de-lis cornerpieces, central floral lozenge, gilt edges, spine sunned, front joint just starting at head and foot; nineteenth-century bookplates of Thomas Maitland of Dundrennan, and John Whitefoord Mackenzie, gift inscription dated 1949.

£1750

First edition, rare, a fine paper copy in a handsome binding, of an account of the campaign of James Graham, Marquess of Montrose, against the Covenanters in 1644–46. George Wishart, imprisoned in Edinburgh, was sent as part of a delegation of royalists to appeal for Montrose's clemency as he marched on Edinburgh in 1645, and thereafter remained with Montrose as his chaplain, accompanying him to the Continent, where this work was published. It contributed widely to Montrose's reputation in Europe, but was also used as evidence against him when he was tried *in absentia* in 1649. He was sentenced to be hanged with Wishart's book around his neck, a sentence carried out in 1650 after he was captured and brought to Edinburgh.

There were two issues of the work, on ordinary paper and on fine paper as here (see Maggs Catalogue 481, 1926); this is the only copy thus we can trace with certainty. In 1648 a reprint was published in Amsterdam and an English translation in The Hague (reprinted in London in 1662).

Provenance: Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan (1792–1851), solicitor general for Scotland, and possessor of a large library sold by auction over nine days in 1851; John Whitefoord Mackenzie (1794–1884), whose collection of Scottish books was sold in March and April 1886. Subsequently sold at Sotheby's 10 November 1916 ('Wotton binding', £3 7s 6d to Maggs); it appeared periodically in Maggs catalogues through to the 1940s.



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DEREBUS

Auspiciis Serenissimi, & Potentissimi

CAROLI

DE I Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ R E G 19, &c.

Sub imperio illustrissimi JACOBI Montisrosarum Marchionis, Comitis de Kincardin, &c.

Supremi Scotiæ Gubernatoris Anne CIDIDCXLIV, & duobus sequentibus præclarè gestis,

Commentarius.

Interprete A. S.



ANNO DOMENI CIDIDEXLVII.

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CATECHISME.

QUESTION.

What is the chief end of Man?

A. Mans chief end is to glozifie God, and to enjoy him for ever.

Q. What rule hath God given to direct us how we

may glorifie and enjoy him?

The celord of God (which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Teltament) is the only rule to direct us, how we may gloziefie and enjop him.

2. What do the Scriptures principally teach?

3. The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

Q. What is God?

de sod is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, and un-changeable in his beeing, wildom, power, holinels, justice, gwonels and truth. 2. Are there more Gods than one?

A. There is but one only, the living and true God.

Q. How many persons are there in the Godhead?

A. There are three persons in the Sod-head, the Ifa= ther, the Son, and the holy-Sholt: and these three are one Sod, the same in substance equal in power Eglory.

Q. What are the Decrees of God?

A. The Decrees of God are, his eternal purpole according to the countel of his will, whereby for his own glozy he hath fore-ordained what loever comes to pals.

Q. How doth God execute his Decrees?

A. Sod executeth his Decrees in the works of Creation and providence.

2. What is the work of Creation?

A. The work of Creation is Gods making all things of nothing by the Word of his power in the space of six days, and all very god.

Q. How did God create Man? A. Sod created Wan, Wale and Female, after his