

A historical map of Scotland, showing various shires and geographical features. The map is overlaid with a large, stylized geometric pattern of blue and white triangles. The text 'QUARITCH' is centered at the top in a black serif font.

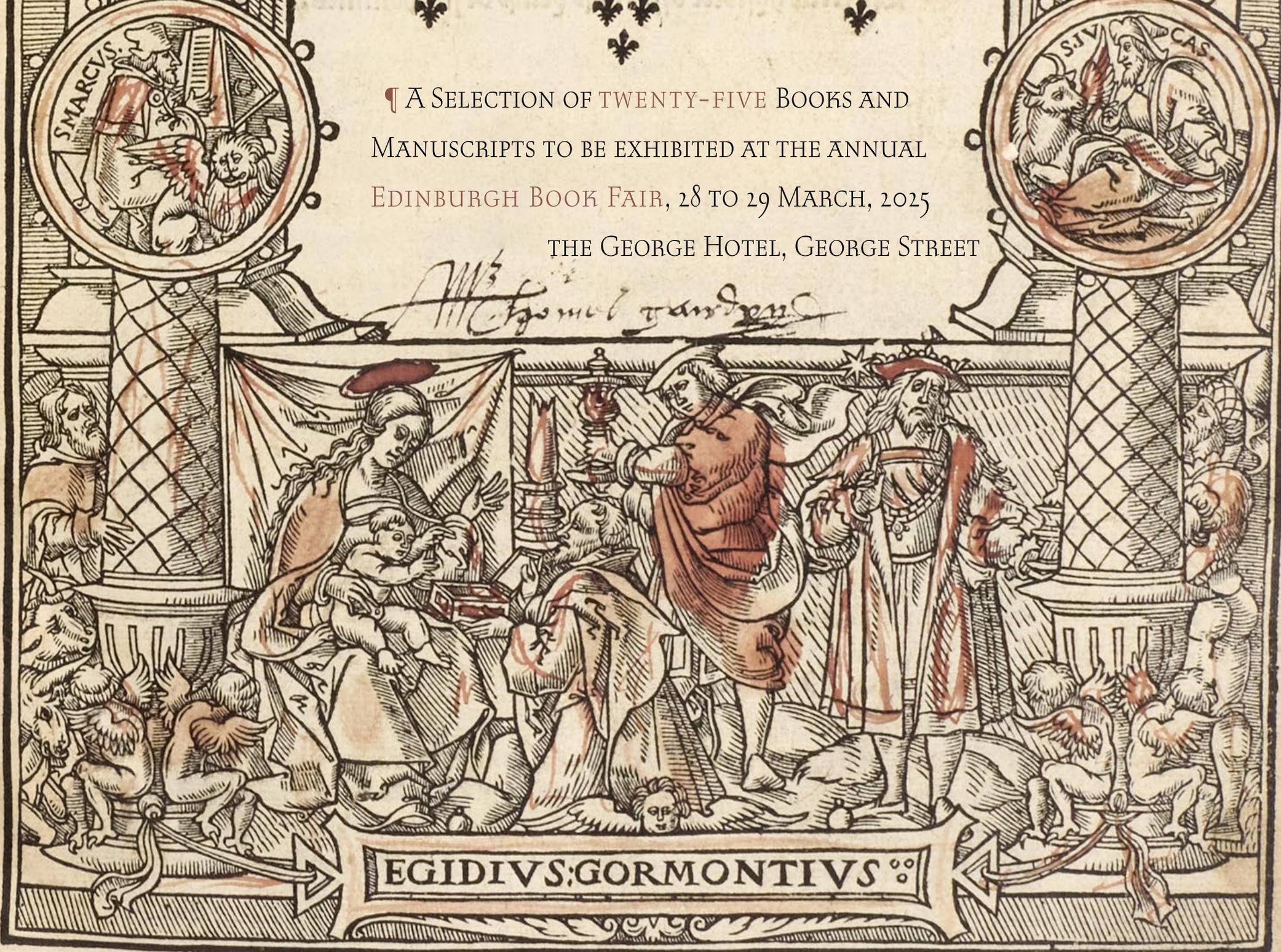
QUARITCH

EDINBURGH

2025

¶ A SELECTION OF TWENTY-FIVE BOOKS AND
MANUSCRIPTS TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE ANNUAL
EDINBURGH BOOK FAIR, 28 TO 29 MARCH, 2025
THE GEORGE HOTEL, GEORGE STREET

Wm. Gormont & Co.



EGIDIUS GORMONTIVS

Paying for soldiers at Fort William

1. **ANNE, Queen.** Warrant, signed, authorising John Grubham Howe as Paymaster General, to pay Major General James Maitland for the regiment at Fort William. 27 January 1708/9.

Manuscript on paper, folio, 1 page, in a secretarial hand, signed ('AnneR') at the head (offset at foot when the paper was folded), **countersigned at the foot by Robert Walpole as Secretary at War**; docketed on the verso that payment was received 18 May 1709; creased where folded, paper stubs where once mounted, else in good condition.

£1750*

An attractive document, bringing together the signatures of both Queen Anne and the future Prime Minister Robert Walpole.

Anne authorises payment to Major General James Maitland of £130 14s 1¼d being the sum 'Due to Our Garrison at Fort Will^m under his Command for their Pay from 25th of June to 24th of August 1708 ... being 61 Days according to the Establishm[en]t and Muster Roll'. Tensions were high in Scotland at the time. The 1707 Act of Union, of which Anne was a firm supporter, had been pushed through against popular opposition, and had inspired the failed invasion of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, at the head of a French fleet in March 1708 - the Highland clans were to have risen and joined him, but the fleet was driven back by the Royal Navy, and refused to let make landfall.

James Maitland (d. 1716) was the son of Robert Maitland of the Bass. Page to the Duke of Lauderdale, he gained military experience in the French army, then was commissioned in the Foot Guards in 1677. He fought on the government side at Bothwell Bridge in 1679 and had a share of Forfeitures, but opposed the worst of the excesses in the treatment of the Covenanters in the 1680s. He was promoted through the ranks several times, joined the forces of William of Orange on the 1689 Revolution and served in Flanders. In 1694, he succeeded the Earl of Leven as Colonel of the regiment later known as the Kings Own Scottish Borderers. He was promoted to Major-General on 1 February, 1705, and Lt-General on 1 January, 1709, and was briefly governor of Fort William before he retired in 1711 (Dalton, Scots Army, 25n, 148, 150n.).

MMR
Our Will and Pleasure is, That out of such Monys as are or shall come to your hands for the Use of Our Forces, you Pay unto Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Major Gen^l James Maitland, the Sume of One hundred & Thirty Pounds, fourteen Shillings & One penny ¹/₄. the Same being Certify^d by You to be Due to Our Garrison of Fort Will^m under his Command for their Pay from the 25th of June to the 24th of August 1708. Both days incl. being 61. Days according to the Establishm^t & Muster Roll. And for so doing this with the Acquitt^e of the said Major Gen^l James Maitland or his Assign, shall be Your Warrant and Discharge. GIVEN at Our Court at St. James's this 27th Day of January 1709. In the Seventh Year of Our Reign

To Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor John Lowe Esq^r. Paymaster Gen^l of Our Guards Garrisons and Land Forces in Great Britain.

By her Maj^{ty} Command.

Walpole



Ben Nevis, New Lanark, geology, golf, and whisky

2. **BARCLAY, Arthur Kett.** 'Journal by Arthur Kett Barclay, 1827'. 28 June - 30 September 1827.

Manuscript on paper, in English, 4to (244 x 198 mm), paginated by hand pp. [2], 165, [1], 166-176, 178-200; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, 22-23 lines per page; a few neat ink drawings within the text and to a leaf facing p. 102; **50 interleaved engraved views** (some tinted, a few mounted or folding, some pasted to blanks); some offsetting from engravings; overall very good in contemporary half sheep, marbled boards, spine lettered 'Journal' in gilt, marbled endpapers; some wear to corners and edges, rubbing to spine and covers; Bury Hill armorial bookplate to front pastedown.

£3500

A fascinating diary recording a tour in Scotland undertaken by the twenty-one-year-old Arthur Kett Barclay (1806-1869), businessman and geologist, in the summer of 1827, interleaved with fifty engraved views.

Schooled privately and at Harrow, Barclay (a descendent of the Scottish Quaker Robert Barclay 'The Apologist') showed an aptitude for chemistry and geology. At the age of twenty he joined the family firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the Southwark-based brewers, where he remained throughout his working career. His intellectual interests ranged widely, and he was a Fellow of the Astronomical, Geological, Geographical, and Meteorological Societies, as well as of the Royal Society. This journal bears the bookplate of Bury Hill, where he built an observatory in 1848.

Starting out from London with his younger brother Robert (1808-1843, later a director of the Bank of England), Barclay races up to Yorkshire where he visits Knaresborough (enjoying the dropping well), Shipton, Malham, Gordale Scar, the Ebbing and Flowing Well at Giggleswick (of which he provides an explanation and a diagram), Weathercote Cave, and Yordas Cave. Heading west to the Lake District, he then enjoys Windermere, Grasmere, and a blustery Helvellyn.



The great majority of the journal (from p. 33) is devoted to Barclay's extensive tour of Scotland, where the Barclays had their roots, beginning with Glasgow where he is met by 'Dr Hooker' - i.e. the eminent botanist William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865), then serving as Regius Professor of Botany at the University. He visits 'a manufactory for printing cotton' (describing the process in detail) and the museum, before journeying on to **Dumbarton, Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine and Ellen's Isle, Rothesay on the Isle of Bute, Iona, and Staffa**, where he admires the caves. On the **Isle of Mull**, he meets the geologists **Adam Sedgwick (1785-1873) and Roderick Murchison (1792-1871)** travelling together 'to investigate the geology of the west coast and who gave us much interesting information relative to it'. After reaching Fort William, Barclay takes on **Ben Nevis**: 'This is by far the most laborious mountain to climb we have yet attempted, and the descent is even still worse as the stones by slipping from under you and then rolling after often give severe blows besides the tumbles and risk of turning the ankle at every step. We were seven hours engaged in this excursion.' Visits to **Glencoe, Inverary, Tarbert, Jura, and Islay** follow before he returns to Glasgow.

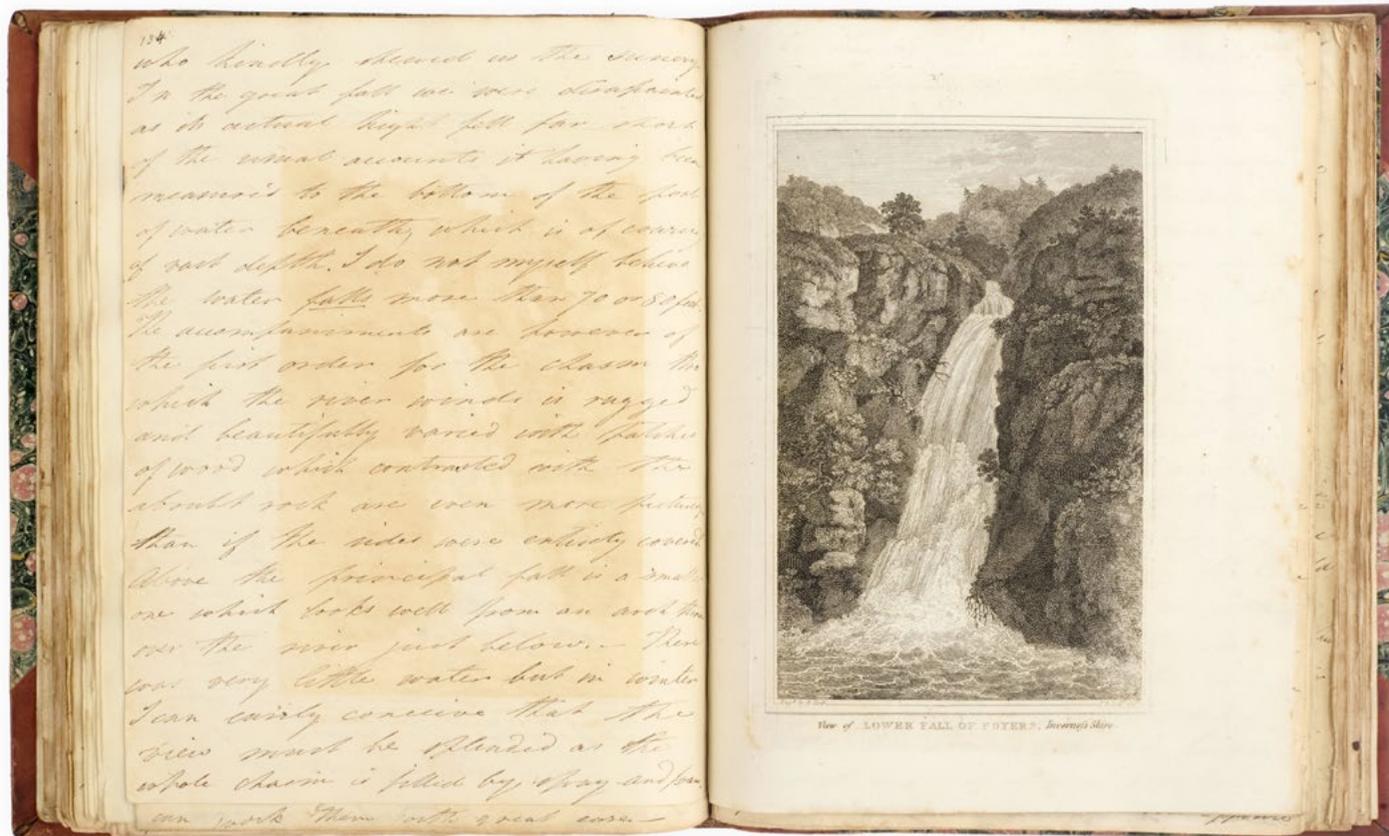
Barclay then turns his attention to local industry, beginning with a visit to the **Clyde iron works** with a Mr Dunlop, providing a description and a diagram of a furnace. He then goes to **Campsie Alum works** ('the process of making which is one of the most beautiful operations possible') and to factories making Prussian blue and carpets. **He is full of praise for 'Mr Owens establishment' at New Lanark**: 'the air of the whole place is very different to any other village with which I am acquainted. The manufactory consists entirely of cotton spinning and the machinery is the finest I have ever seen and all put in motion by three large water wheels; the people employed are far cleaner and more respectable looking than is commonly the case in works of this kind and the order and regularity admirable'; the local school also meets with his approval.

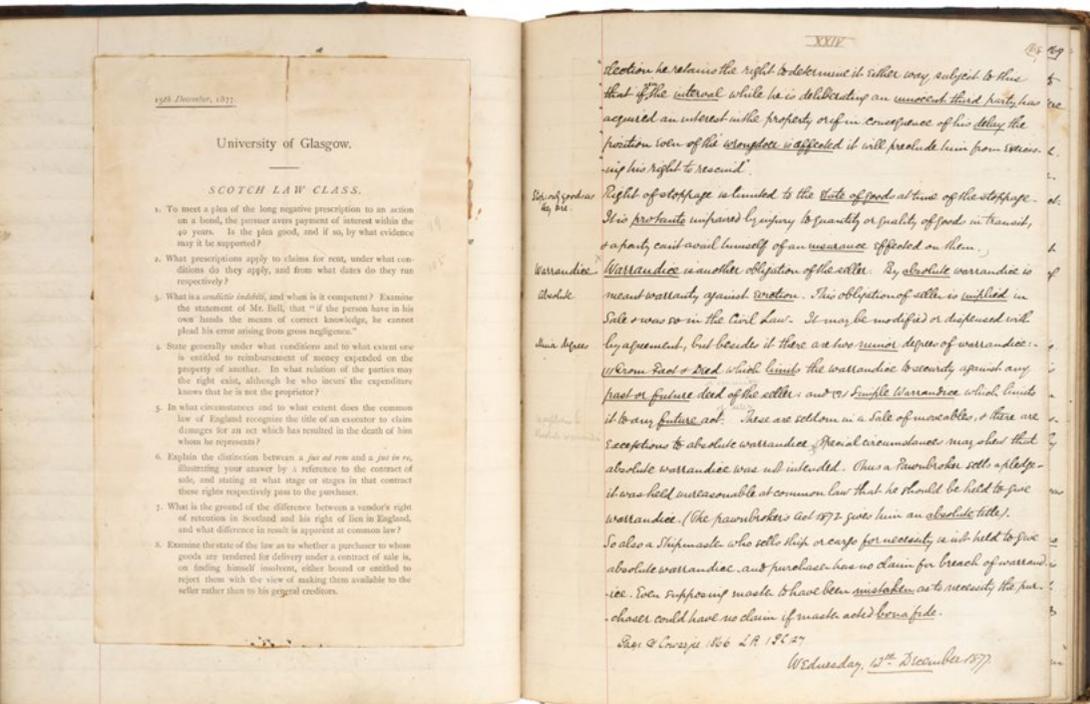


Heading on to **St Andrews**, Barclay meets Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), Professor of Moral Philosophy, admires the library, and plays golf: '**Dr Chalmers was afterwards kind enough to take us to see the ground where the national game of golf is played and to procure an excellent player to show us how it is managed**; it consists in driving a very small ball with a sort of club from one hole to another in the fewest number of strokes and much skill may be displayed in it. Dr Chalmers ... told us he was particularly anxious to encourage it as he considered all amusements of that kind very advantageous to the lower ranks.'

A visit to **Ury House** follows, the family seat of the Barclays, where they celebrate the birthday of Margaret Barclay, daughter of his cousin the celebrated 'pedestrian' Robert Barclay Allardice (a sketch plan of two floors of the house is inserted here). The tour then continues to **Stonehaven, Dunnottar Castle** ('there is 150 or 200 feet of perpendicular rock all round which a mouse could not scale much less an invading army'), **Aberdeen, Inverness, and Fort George**. Staying with the Mackenzies, he writes on 1 September: 'On our coming down to breakfast this morning we saw on the table a formidable array of whiskey and liqueur bottles as no Highlander would think of commencing breakfast until he had fortified himself against the weather by his morning as it is called. Curious as the custom of drinking spirits early in the morning is yet it is usually remarked that there is less intoxication met with in the North of Scotland than in any part of England ... **I have cultivated a strong inclination towards whiskey and oat cake and I am now writing with a tumbler of whiskey punch at my elbow.**'

The journal then describes **Foyers and Loch Ness, Glenmoriston, Invergarry, Loch Garry, various deer hunts, the Isle of Skye, the cavern at Strathaird, and walking in Scavaig**. Barclay then heads south to **Edinburgh**, enjoying a dance *en route* at Arrasaig: 'It really was curious to see how many people three bottles of whiskey and three shillings worth of music made perfectly happy.' In the Scottish capital he tours the castle, Holyroodhouse, the University's Old College ('the library is a splendid room 180 feet by 50 and lofty. It is at present quite in an unfinished state'), Register House, and the museum, where he describes the Maiden guillotine. Trips to **Melrose, Kelso, and Newcastle** follow, Barclay ending his journey sharing a coach with two constables and a man accused of robbery.





3. [BERRY, Robert.] Scots Law: manuscript lecture notes from the University of Glasgow. Glasgow, 1877-8.

Two vols, 4to, pp. I: 217, [1 (blank)], II: 220; in a neat hand on lined paper, text predominantly on rectos with additional notes on versos; printed exam paper dated 2 March pasted onto p. 219 of volume two; largely clean throughout; in contemporary half cloth, with 'Scots Law Professor Berry Vol 1 [- 2]' in gilt on upper board; somewhat worn, especially spines and extremities, but still sound.

£550

A very comprehensive and legible set of manuscript notes from the lectures on Scots law given at Glasgow in the Martinmas and Candlemas terms of the academic year 1877-8 by Robert Berry (1825-1903), Regius Professor of Law at the University from 1867 to 1887. The course of study was an intensive one: between late November and late February, Berry gave sixty-one lectures on every aspect of Scots law, starting with the distinctions and relationship between Roman and common law and the roles of canon and feudal law in the Scots system, before entering into the details of inheritance, contract law, and the laws relating to everything from fraud to slander, auction sale to the rights of the insane. Where the English take a different approach, this is highlighted.

Alas, the student who took these exhaustive notes, annotated with citations and references on the facing versos, and with each lecture dated, has not been identified.

Printed on vellum

4. [BOEMUS, Johann. William WATERMAN, trans.] *The Fardle of Facions*. London. 1555. In three Volumes ... *Edinburgh, E. & G. Goldsmid, 1888*.

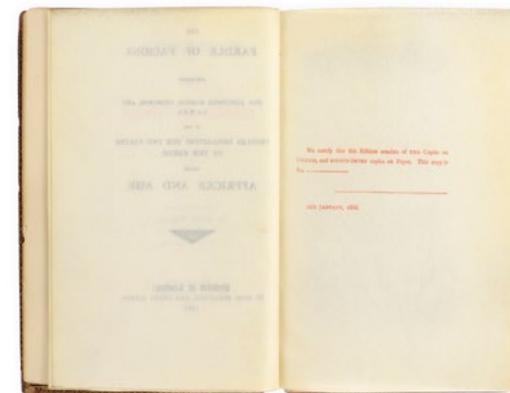
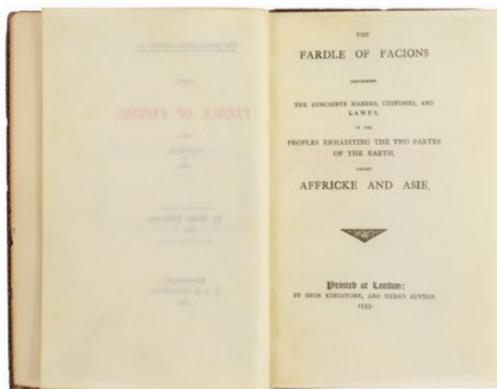
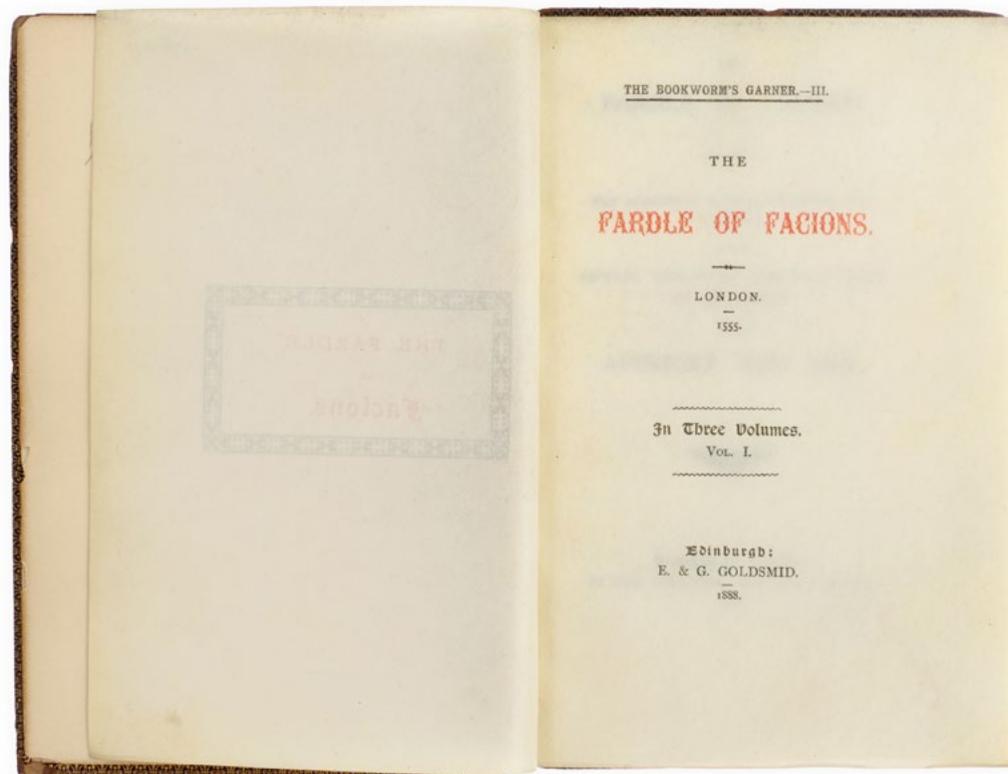
Three vols, 4to, pp. 68; 72; 99, [1], with a half-title in each volume; half-title and title-page printed in red and black, limitation leaf printed in red; in the publisher's maroon morocco, very worn, spines dry and chipped, covers detached.

£1500

Limited edition, apparently one of two copies printed on vellum, though this copy is unnumbered. The limitation leaf specifies an edition of 97 copies on paper and two on vellum.

The Fardle of Facions conteining the aunciente Maners, Customes, and Lawes, of the Peoples enhabiting the two Partes of the Earth, called Affrike and Asie (1555) was translated from books I and II of Boemus' ethnographic compendium *Omnium gentium mores, leges et ritus* (1520).

The historian and antiquarian Edmund Goldsmid was responsible for a large output of privately printed reprints of early modern texts under series titles such as 'Bibliotheca Curiosa'. This edition was printed as volumes III-V of the Goldsmid's 'Bookworm's Garner'.



*In praise of a life in nature
(tastefully designed)*

RETIREMENT: 2
15

A

P O E M,

Occasioned by seeing the

PALACE and PARK

O F

Y E S T E R.

— *Me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo.* —

HOR.



EDINBURGH, Printed Anno 1735.

5. [BOYSE, Samuel.] Retirement: a Poem, occasioned by seeing the Palace and Park of Yester ... Edinburgh, 1735.

8vo, pp. [8], 20; somewhat foxed, but a good copy in late nineteenth-century half pebbled morocco.

£1200

First edition, very rare, of this topographical poem addressed to a potential patron by the ever-impecunious Samuel Boyse (1708-1748), who was born in Ireland, educated at Glasgow University, and moved to Edinburgh in 1730, where his *Translations and Poems* (1731) attracted 250 subscribers. Despite this and several poems dedicated to generous patrons, debts drove Boyse from Edinburgh to London, where he lived a squalid life as a Grub-Street hack, paid by the hundred lines for verse written for *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Johnson once collected money to redeem Boyse's clothes; they were pawned again two days later.

Yester House, East Lothian, the seat of the Hay family, had been laid out with formal gardens and a park inspired by Versailles in the 1680s and '90s, and the main house rebuilt 1697-1715. *Retirement* was dedicated to John Hay, fourth Marquess of Tweeddale, who had employed William Adam to make alterations to the façade and interiors of house in the 1730s: 'No gaudy ornaments the Eye betray, / No Affectation leads the Taste astray'. After an introduction in praise of retirement in nature more generally (perhaps an odd choice given his political dedicatee), Boyse duly covers the garden, greenhouse, ruined chapel, deer park, old castle, and wood.

Boyse was a man plagued by poor decisions and irregular habits; he regularly squandered opportunities, talent, and connections, but nevertheless managed to achieve some fame with *The Deity* (1739) a long work praised by Fielding and featured in *Tom Jones*.

ESTC, Library Hub, and OCLC together trace three copies only (NLS; NYPL, and Kansas), plus an imperfect copy at Harvard.

ESTC T216981; Foxon B366.

'Can man with man hold intercourse of love?'

6. [BYRONIANA.] Don Leon, a Poem by Lord Byron ... forming Part of the private Journal of his Lordship, supposed have been entirely destroyed by Thos. Moore ... To which is annexed Leon to Annabella an Epistle from Lord Byron to Lady Byron. London, The Fortune Press, [1934].

Small 4to, pp. 127, [1]; title-page printed in red and black; a fine copy, top edge gilt, others uncut, in three-quarter black morocco and red cloth by Sangorski & Sutcliffe for the broadcaster and bibliophile D.G. Bridson, with his bookplate.

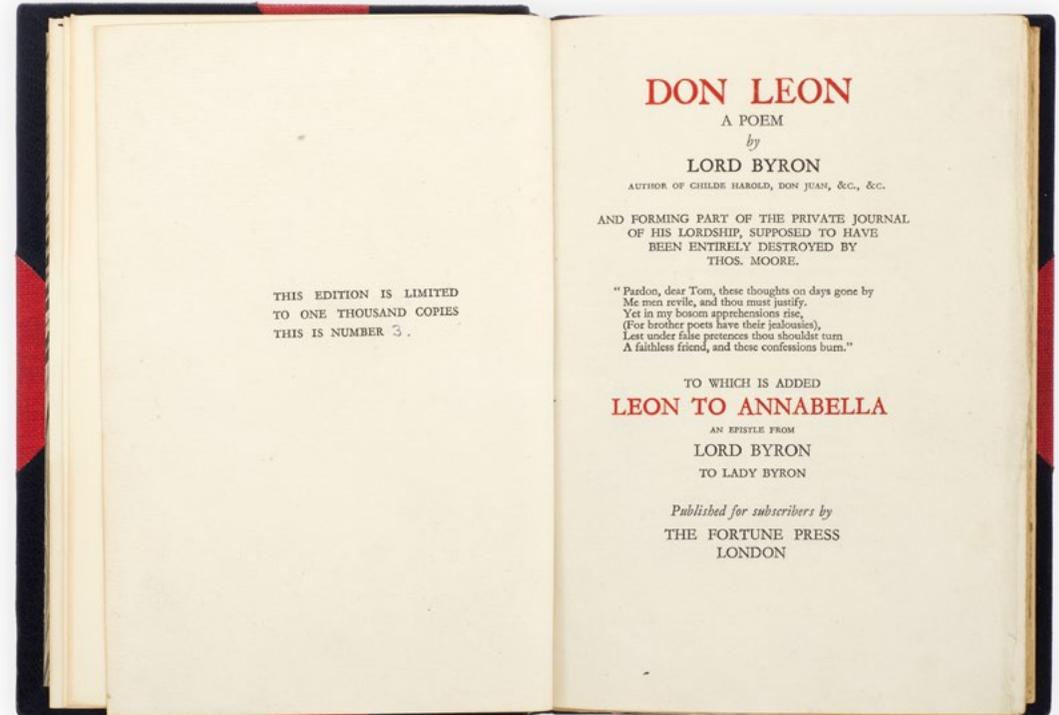
£500

No. 3 of 1000 copies printed (many subsequently destroyed), a famous Byron forgery.

Don Leon, not by Byron, though written by someone familiar with his life and exploits, was an **important early plea for the toleration of homosexuality**. It was probably written in the late 1820s, but the earliest extant edition was one of 1866 (by William Dugdale, when it was attributed to Byron with the intent of blackmail) – it may have been published abroad before 1853 when it is mentioned in *Notes & Queries*; the notes in 1866 evidently came from other hands and contain references up to 1859. A traditional attribution to George Colman is unlikely; recent scholarship has proposed William Bankes or John Cam Hobhouse, the latter most plausible given the work shows a more than passing acquaintance with British parliamentary affairs, and Hobhouse was well aware of Byron's bisexuality.

After Dugdale's extremely rare first edition, *Don Leon* was reprinted along with 'Leon to Annabella' by Charles Carrington (Alençon, 1890?, with a false 1866 imprint on the title-page), and from thence by the Fortune Press. **The Fortune edition immediately fell foul of the obscenity laws: all copies were ordered to be destroyed, and though some evidently escaped the censor, it was scarce enough to have its own facsimile reprint in 1975.**

Freeman, *Bibliotheca Fictiva* (2nd edition), 752; See Chew, p. 177-8.



*'Hail, Robin, blest wi' ilka gift
To spread your fame aneath the lift'*



7. **GALL, Richard, et al.** A substantial archive of the literary remains of the poet Richard Gall, Edinburgh, c. 1790 to 1801 [plus some later material up to c. 1819].

Over 80 documents, mostly in verse, 12mo to folio; most creased where folded, with some wear, but very little textual loss; numerous autograph (and a few later editorial) corrections; the poems by Gall mostly initialled 'RG' at the head, the letters with integral address panels.

£8500*

A fascinating and significant archive of Scots poetry of the late eighteenth-century, by major contributors to the flowering of dialect verse that followed the publication of Robert Burns's *Poems* in 1786. The collection comprises **forty-seven poems by Gall** (of which some unpublished), nearly all with corrections and variant readings, some present in several different copies, **two in apparently unrecorded ephemeral printed editions**; a group of items relating to the planned publication of Gall's poems in the hand of Alexander Murray (see below); and **twenty-eight autograph letters and poems in Scots dialect addressed to Gall** from David Crawford, George Galloway, Alexander Campbell, George Thomson, Archibald Steele, Hector MacNeill, and others.

Burns is a strong presence throughout: the archive includes four poems by Gall addressed to Burns or written in his memory, transcriptions of two Burns poems ('Lines written ... on a pane of Glass in an Inn at Stirling' and the 'Pretender's Soliloquy' or 'Chevalier's Lament'); a long anonymous 'Address' to Burns on the establishment of a class of agriculture at Edinburgh University; and a letter by George Thomson rejecting Gall's poems for *Select Scottish Airs* as his needs had already been met by Burns.

Probably son of a notary at Dunbar (George Gall) and his wife Mary Burn(s), Richard Gall (1776-1801) was educated at Haddington, then first apprenticed as a carpenter and builder. Finding it not to his liking he moved to Edinburgh as a prentice printer under David Ramsay, of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, afterwards becoming Ramsay's travelling agent. During this period in

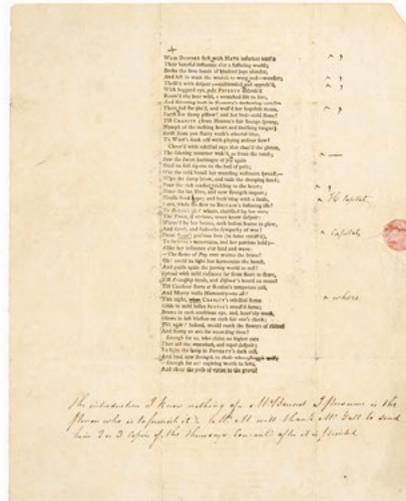
Edinburgh and on the road he began to write verse in the manner of Burns, with whom he may have corresponded, and became friendly with a wide circle of literary figures including Thomas Campbell, who lodged with him when writing *The Pleasures of Hope* (1799), Hector MacNeill (1746–1818), and Andrew Shirrefs (1762?–1807), but his 'chief companion and confidant' was the autodidact Alexander Murray (1775–1813), later Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Edinburgh. In 1801, at the age of 25, Gall succumbed to sepsis resulting from abscess, cutting short his burgeoning career before any substantial publication (a few poems only had appeared in song collections).

After Gall's death, an early attempt to publish his works was initiated by his friends, led by Murray (some publishing 'Proposals', a draft preface, and a list of Gall's works are found here in Murray's hand, as well as a partial biography), but the project was left unfinished at the latter's death. **Gall's *Poems and Songs* was finally published by Ollier and Boyd in 1819 – its source texts included the present manuscripts, but comparison shows that, quite apart from Gall's own frequent textual revisions, much editorial 'discretion' was exercised, with numerous changes in orthography and sense, and all dates and places of composition removed. The present archive includes all but six of the poems published in 1819, nearly all of which are autograph drafts. The early poems 'Address to Haddington' and 'Epistle to Mr Robert Burns the Scottish Poet', are the most substantially corrected, the latter with four stanzas that did not appear in print. Other poems that refer directly to Burns here are Gall's 'Verses written on visiting the house in which the celebrated Robert Burns was born, and the surrounding scenery, in Autumn 1799', which incorporates a quote from 'The Banks o' Doon'; and two elegies – 'Lines on the Death of Robert Burns', and 'There's waefu' news in yon town'.**

Other interesting poems by Gall include 'Verses to the Author of Will an' Jean' (i.e. Hector MacNeill); the song 'Captain O'Kain', which was set to a tune by the Irish harpist Turlough O'Carolan (a favourite of Burns, it was also used to set his 'Chevalier's Lament'); and some 'Stanzas on receiving an invitation to celebrate New Y. Day in a certain Bacchanalian Society' – this was published in 1819 as 'unfinished' but is in fact dated at the foot here 'Stirling Jan 18 1797', suggesting it was thought of as complete.

As well as the pieces published in 1819 there are ten poems here which were excluded from that publication. They include some obviously juvenile pieces ('Ye Prentice Lads o' the Courant' and 'An Epigram on Inspector Sly Snake',





addressed to John Beveridge, Printer, Courant Office), as well as an 'Elegy on Tam Neill' (two drafts), and another 'on James Livingstone, late town-piper of Haddington', which was published in the *Herald* in April 1795 and achieved great local fame. **'The Puppy, a Poem, in an Epistle to a minor Son of Thespis'** is present in both manuscript and in an apparently unrecorded separate printing, with manuscript corrections; dated September 1796 it refers to MacNeill's *Jamie and Bess* which had been performed at the Theatre Royal in August with a prologue by Gall.

Other writers

A large proportion of the archive (36 items) comprises material sent to Gall by his circle of literary contemporaries. Highlights of this portion include:

CRAWFORD, David. Four autograph verse letters, signed, dated March 1795 to January 1797, and an earlier poem (signed 'D C') dated 1788. A former farmer, Crawford went bankrupt and moved to Edinburgh where after years of poverty he secured a position as steward at Heriot's Hospital in 1791. His *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect* (Edinburgh 1798) included a verse letter by Gall, who subscribed for 2 copies, as well as 'Elegy on the Death of a Piper' (i.e. Jamie Livingstone). Two of the present verse letters to Gall were published in 1798, two are unpublished.

MACNEILL, Hector. Annotated proof of 'When Discord first with Hate infuriate hurl'd' (1800), for publication in the *Courant*. With a note at foot requesting copies of the *Courant* after it is printed; poem (not autograph) 'On the Death of David Doig, LLD Master of the Grammar School Stirling'. MacNeill was famous for his *Scotland's skaith; or, the history o' Will and Jean* (1795, to which Gall subscribed), though most of his poems were in English not Scots. His *Poetical Works* was published in London in 1801.

GALLOWAY, George. Two autograph verse letters, signed, dated Feb-May 1795, writing from military postings in the West of Scotland. Both include prose portions at the end, one a letter to Galloway's wife, in which he hopes that Mrs Ramsay will help him get his liberty, as the people 'are remarkable cruel to me'. Galloway was the author of *Poems on various subjects, Scotch and English* (1792).

CAMPBELL, Alexander. Two autograph letters, signed, 1798. A medic, writer and musician, Campbell was author of a very rare collection of *Odes and Miscellaneous Poems* (1796), but writes here about his *Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland* (1798, 90 copies printed), requesting whatever books Gall can supply and thanking him for corrections to his life of Allan Ramsay, which is 'now wrought off'.

A full list of contents is available on request.

'solves the problem of the heart's motion'

8. [HALKERSTON, Helenus.] Considerations on Man, in his natural as well as moral State. Being an humble attempt towards a plain, simple, and orthodox Explanation of the Nature and Manner of animal and vegetable Motion ... Once intended for the Press, in three Volumes. By a Country-Gentleman ... Edinburgh: Printed by A. Donaldson and J. Reid, 1764.

8vo, pp. 44, with a half-title; a fine, crisp copy in contemporary catspaw calf, gilt fillet to front covers, round spine with five raised bands; from the library of the Sandys family at Ombersley Court, Worcestershire, with manuscript shelfmarks.

£600

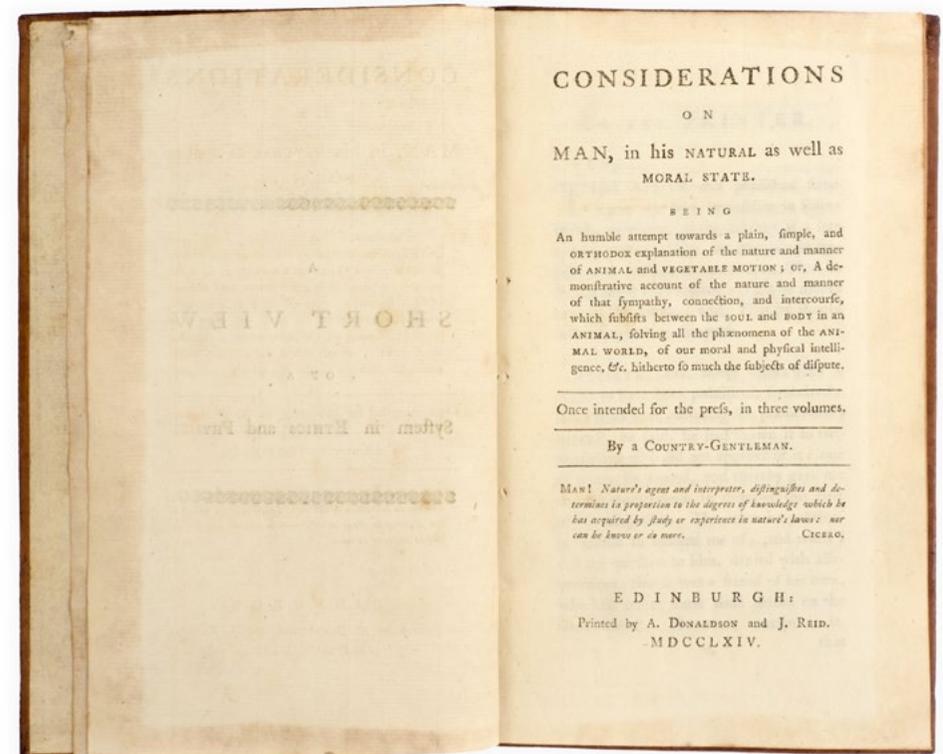
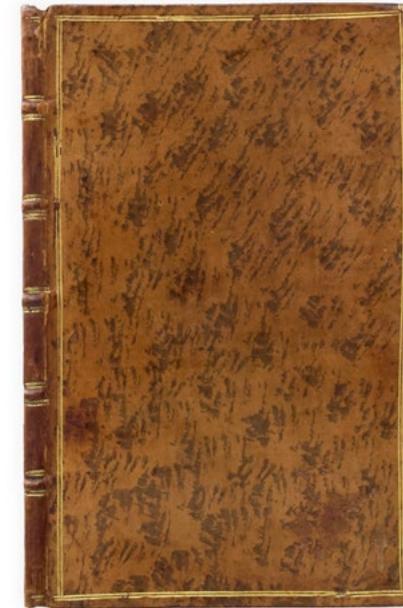
First edition, a presentation copy 'from the E[arl] of Mortoun', the dedicatee.

An ample demonstration of Halkerston's eccentricity, *Considerations on Man* comprises a brief outline of a supposed medico-theological system to demonstrate the interconnection of soul and body, therefore 'solving all the phaenomena of the animal world, of our moral and physical intelligence, &c.' (a phrase in which *et cetera* seems to be doing inordinately heavy lifting). A fine specimen of the low degree of specificity provided is found in the following summary assertion on p. 23: '*Solves the problem of the heart's motion'. Elsewhere he reports on how a gentleman he knew sang himself to death, and on how a foetus is at first 'only a vegetable' with no soul (it is surprising, he says, that Malpighi and Leeuwenhoek did not notice this).

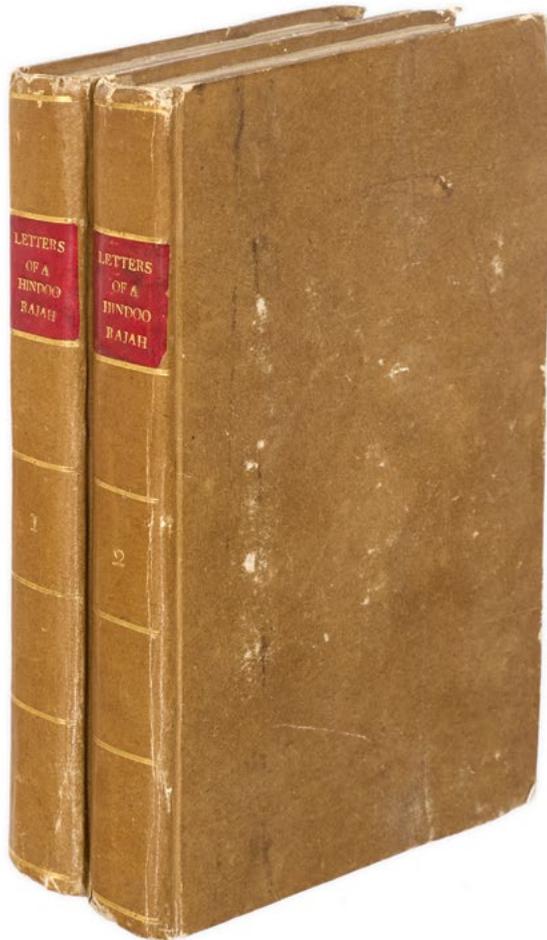
The author's letter 'To the Printer' suggests it was previously published 'some time ago', in a '*mal à propos* and incorrect' edition and requests this 'corrected copy' now be printed 'at my expense, on the best paper, and in the best type'. However when it was reprinted in Halkerston's *Appeal to Reason* (1788), the epigraph states that it was first printed at Edinburgh in 1764. Needless to say, the full three-volume work was never forthcoming.

The dedicatee, James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton, first President of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh from 1737, and President of the Royal Society from March 1764, would surely have been bemused. The recipient was presumably Samuel Sandys, 1st Baron Sandys (1695–1770).

ESTC T82060.



Gilt paper as ersatz calf



9. **HAMILTON, 'Eliza' [Elizabeth]**. Translation of the Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; written previous to, and during the Period of his Residence in England. To which is prefixed a preliminary Dissertation on the History, Religion, and Manners, of the Hindoos. The second Edition. London, J. Crowder for G. & J. Robinson, 1801.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: [4], lvi, [4], 271, [1 (blank)], II: [2], 349, [1]; a very good set, uncut, in contemporary brown paper over boards, spines gilt-ruled in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-pieces, sewn two-on on 3 sunken cords; some rubbing to boards with a few light marks, extremities a little bumped with some slight chipping, but an excellent example nonetheless.

£575

Second edition of Hamilton's first separately published work, a pseudo-oriental satire on British society, in a very well-preserved gilt paper binding imitating calf.

The first major work of the Hiberno-Scottish writer Elizabeth Hamilton (1756-1816), the *Translation* first appeared in 1796 and follows the model of Montesquieu's *Lettres persanes* in disguising a critical view of contemporary society as the innocent impressions of a fictional outsider. Hamilton offers insight on the recent events in France and America, on her native Ulster, and on her perennial interests in female education and against British colonialism.

The present set is bound in gilt brown paper evidently intended to look like calf, a showy but inexpensive compromise between the drab paper boards and the finished leather bindings typically seen on novels of the period. The use of paper in place of leather is a not uncommon and often unremarked feature of cheaper eighteenth-century bindings, with coloured paper found disguised as morocco for spine labels or brown marbled paper sides giving the impression of tree calf; it is, however, unusual to find faux-leather paper as the covering material for the whole binding at this date.

Preserving a seventeenth-century wallpaper fragment

10. HAMILTON, William, of Monkland. Manuscript account book, 1706–53.

Small 8vo notebook, ff. [12], plus numerous blanks, entries in several hands, each signed by William Hamilton up to 1745, and then by Andrew Hamilton; slightly dusty but good, in a contemporary limp vellum wallet-binding, tie wanting, scrap of block-printed paper preserved under the fore-edge fold.

£3500

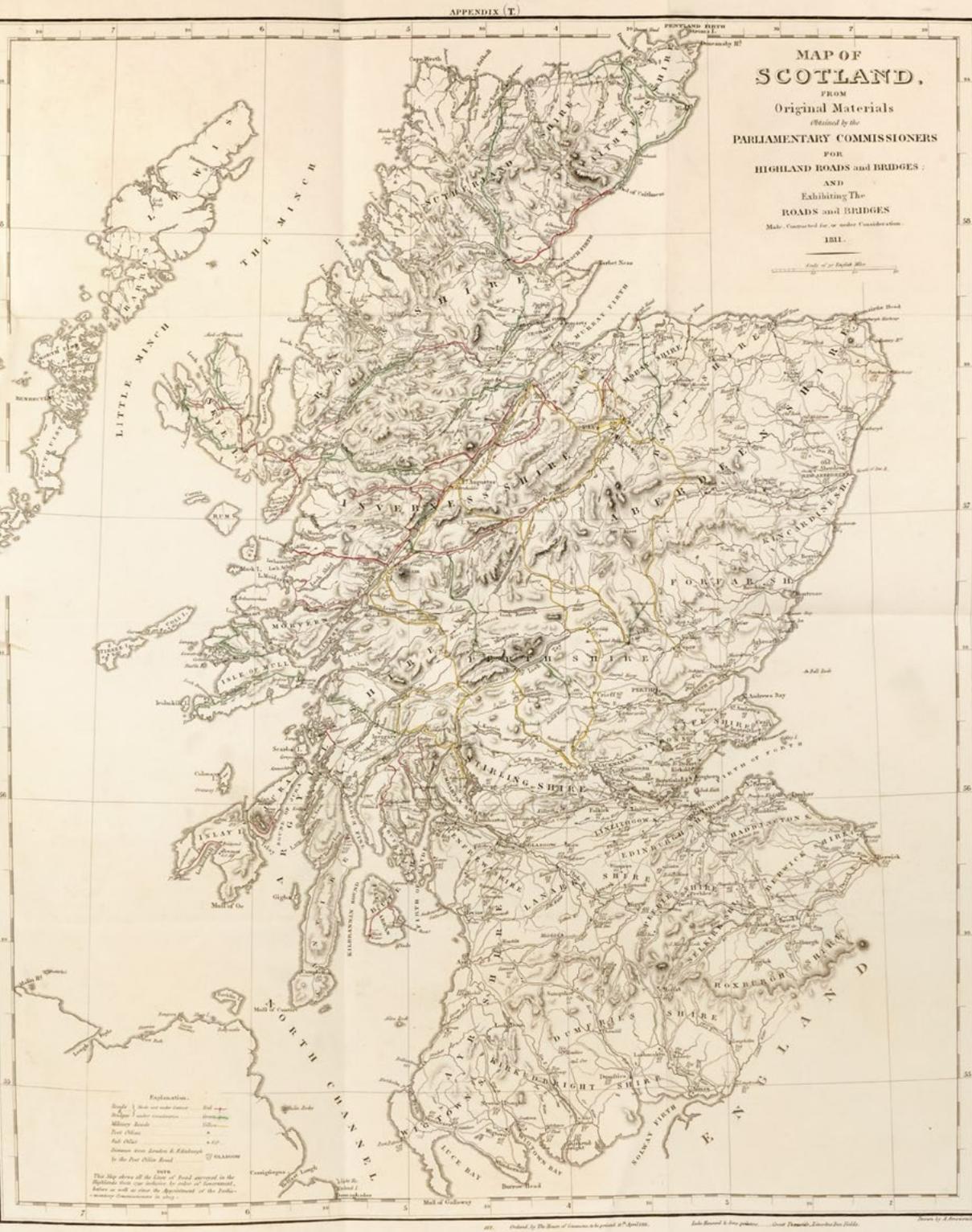
Manuscript account book with forty-one entries recording payments to William (later Andrew) Hamilton of Monkland, Lanarkshire, by William Main of Meadowhead, of four pound Scots due annually for the 'few duty' (an annual land rent) on the farm of Meadowhead. The first entry is for £12 for the years 1704–6, and some other entries cover two years. Most are signed 'at Coalers' or 'Colliers'; although we have not identified this location, Monkland (formerly land belonging to Newbattle Abbey) is at the heart of the North Lanarkshire coal fields.

William Hamilton was the son of Robert Hamilton (1654–before 1721) and Margaret Hamilton, and the grandson of James Hamilton, 1st of Dalzell (d. 1668); his son Andrew Hamilton (d. 1765?), signs here in 1746 'in the name of my father' and from 1747 in his own right, suggesting William had died during that year.

Most delightfully, the binding preserves a small folded fragment (c. 135 x 46 mm) of seventeenth-century wall- or lining-paper, block-printed in black and overstencilled in orange. Of English (or Scottish) origin, it is of a type produced in imitation of black-work embroidery, 'used in England throughout the 17th century. Their main motifs are flowers (carnation, fleur-de-lys, rose, pansy), leaves and fruit (strawberry, pomegranate, acorn). They originated as printed designs for multi-coloured needlework on table- and bed-linen' (Hoskins ed., *The Papered Wall*). Printed in carbon-black only on single sheets, they were sometimes over-painted or stencilled in other colours. Visible elements here include a thistle and a rather charming butterfly, with dotted branch borders – we have not been able to identify any papers with the



precise elements visible here, though see *The Papered Wall* pp. 22–3 for a single-sheet paper with orange over-stencilling (late seventeenth century, in The Shrubbery, Epsom), and a recently discovered paper in a Bible box at Acton Scott Hall with dotted branches, flowers, insects and birds. Surviving examples of English wallpapers of this date are extremely uncommon, and almost always small fragments – the collection at Temple Newsam for example (see *Wallpapers at Temple Newsam*) includes only three seventeenth-century examples, and there is only one in the collection of English Heritage (Rosoman, *London Wallpapers: their Manufacture and Use 1690–1840*).



I'll tak the leigh road

11. [HIGHLANDS.] Fifth Report of the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. [London, Hansard, 1811.]

Folio, pp. 67, [1], with a large folding engraved map (c. 640 x 530 mm), the proposed new roads and bridges hand-coloured; title-page slightly dusty and stained, else a very good, crisp copy, uncut, disbound (traces of original wrapper to spine).
£300

A rare Parliamentary report on the construction of roads and bridges in Scotland, with a fine map by Aaron Arrowsmith showing the roads already constructed or under contract (in red) and the roads under consideration (in green).

Following an inspection by Thomas Telford in 1802 the Commission of Highlands Roads and Bridges was established in 1803, and supervised the construction of the Caledonian Canal and the completion of 920 miles of road and 120 bridges over the next twenty years. The *Report* comprises accounts of construction since the fourth *Report* (1809), memorials and applications for new roads (with a report by Telford regarding the Rannoch Road), and financial accounts.

Library Hub shows copies at St Andrews and Southampton only.

Owned by a one-legged Scottish Lothario

12. **HORACE.** Q. Horatius Flaccus ex recensione Dan. Heinsii. *Edinburgh, George Mosman, 1704.*

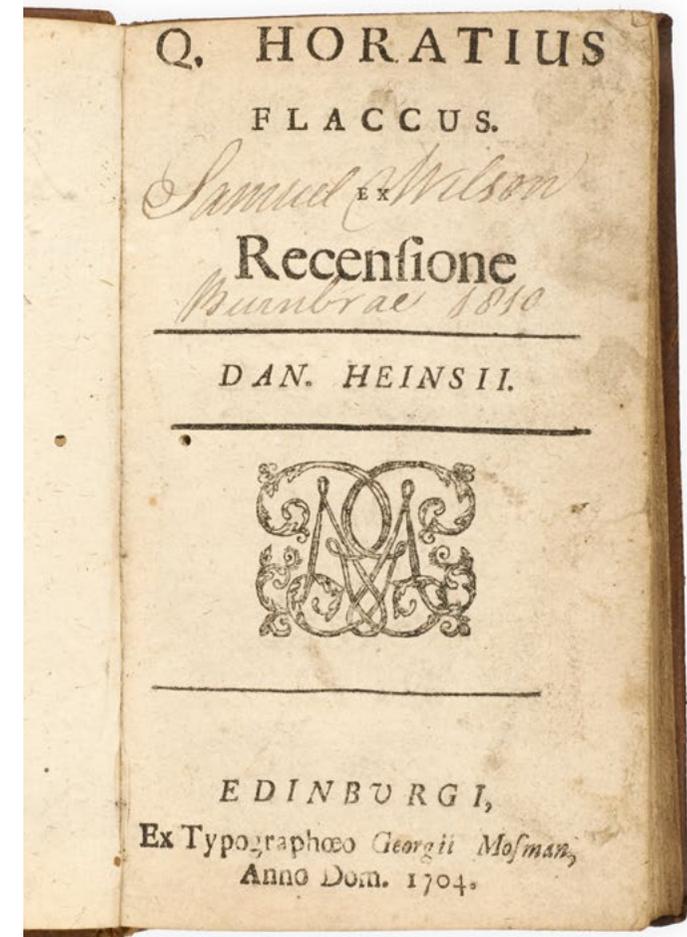
12mo, pp. 184; a good copy in contemporary sheep, covers a little worn and stained; ownership inscriptions of James Dickson, 1801, and Samuel Wilson, Burnbrae 1810.

£450

A rare, modestly printed Scottish Horace, apparently the only printing in the British Isles of Heinsius' edition, first published by Louis Elzevir in 1612.

Provenance: Samuel Wilson (1784-1863), of Burnbrae, in the parish of Crossmichael, Dumfries & Galloway, was a one-legged poet of antiquarian tastes and dissolute behaviour - he fathered three children out of wedlock with three different women.

ESTC N21941 (recording copies at NLS and Princeton only).



Dr Quiet, Dr Merry-man, and Dr Diet

13. [HARINGTON, Sir John, trans.] *Conservandæ bonæ valetudinis præcepta, longè saluberrima Regi Angliæ quondam à doctoribus Scholæ Salernitanæ versibus conscripta, pristino suo nitore restituta, & rhythmis Anglicanis illustrata. The Salerne Schoole. Or, the Regiment of Health. That is, physicall Obseruations, for the perfect preserving of the Body of Man in continuall Health. Edinburgh, Andro Hart, 1613.*

Small 8vo, pp. [52], with a woodcut border at the head of the title-page, woodcut initials and tailpieces; cut close, shaving the first letters of each line on the versos (no loss of sense) and some headlines, final leaf partly damaged and laid down; title-page dusty and partly obscured with pen-trials; withal good, in nineteenth-century quarter calf, library stamp of Stonyhurst College to verso of A2.

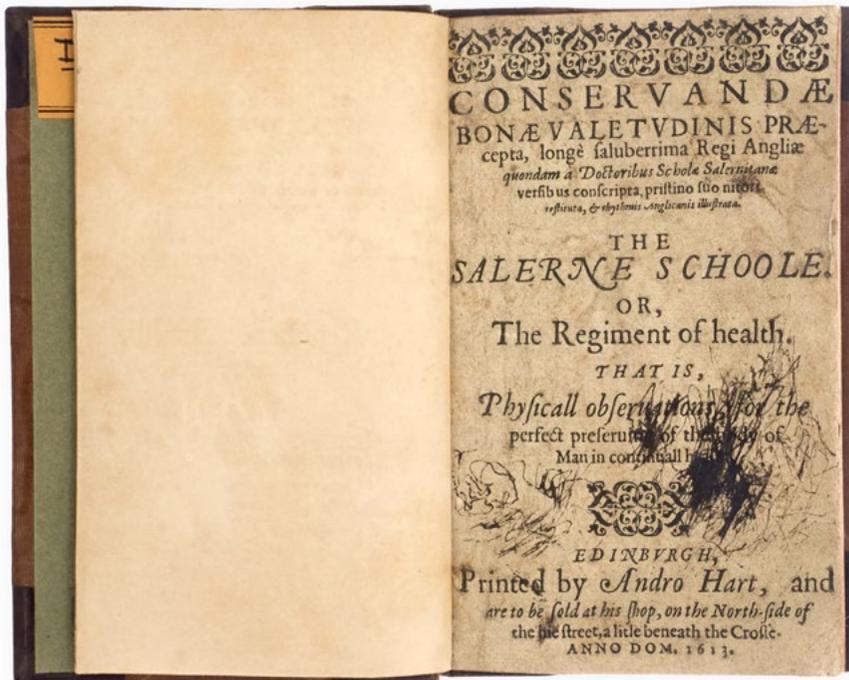
£8500

First bilingual (and first Edinburgh) edition, rare, of the medieval *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum*, one of the most popular poems in the history of medicine, printing the original Latin alongside the spirited verse translation by Sir John Harington (1560-1612) that was published anonymously as *The Englishmans Docter* (1607).

Tremendously popular, the *Regimen* was 'one of the most revealing medical works of the Middle Ages': 'a catch-all of advice and instruction on how to preserve health, rules of hygiene and diet, simple therapeutics, and other instruction ... It was committed to memory by thousands of physicians and, after the invention of printing, was published in nearly three hundred editions, in Latin as well as in several vernacular languages' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).

Harington's text (seventy ten-line stanzas) is here divided into 99 'præcepta', and the dedicatory letter from 'The Printer to the Reader' is adapted to explain that Hart has included both English and Latin so that 'one may serve (as it were) for a commentarie to the other', noting that passages where Harington has 'exceeded the Latine' are indicated with the heading 'Addition'. One such 'Addition' on the dietary effect of fortified wines gives a typical example of Harington's punning humour:

Canary and Madera both are like
To make one leane indeed, (but wot you what)
Who say they make one leane wold make one laffe,
They meane, they make one leane upon a staffe.



In another he gives backhanded praise to garlic, which has life-saving properties, even if some 'thinke / It onely makes men winke, and drinke, and stinke'.

The Schola Medica in the southern Italian city of Salerno was the first and most significant medical school of medieval Europe, its geographical location facilitating a fusion of Greco-Roman and Arabic traditions. Its precepts were ostensibly summarised in this anonymous poem, written sometime in the twelfth or thirteenth century and attributed later to Joannes de Mediolano. Its opening lines ('Anglorum Regi scribit schola tota Salerni') suggest its composition was at the behest of an unnamed English King (candidates have included Robert I, son of William the Conqueror), but the manuscript tradition also included exemplars addressed to a French king.

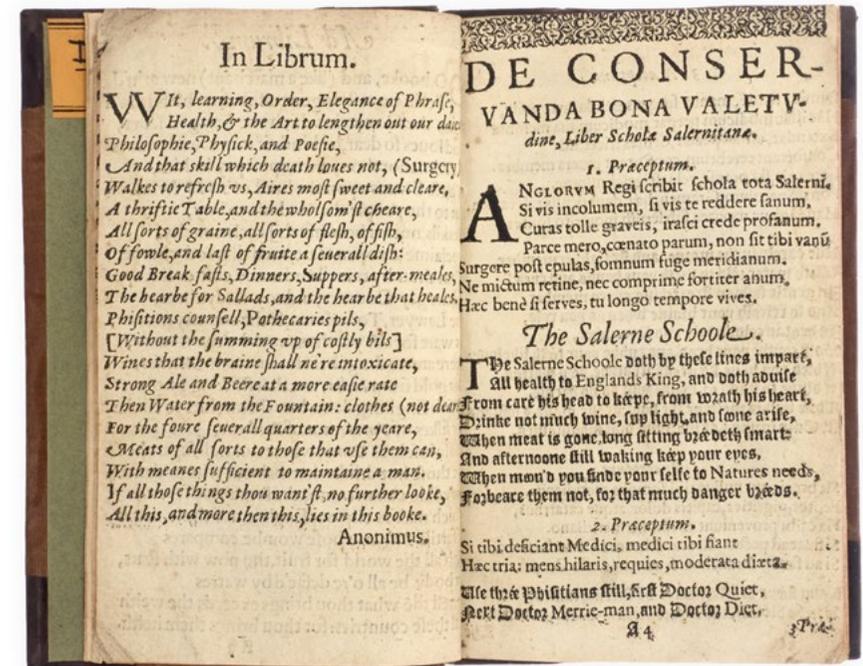
The Latin text was first published in England in 1528 but only the commentary by Arnaldus de Villa Nova was then translated (by Thomas Paynell). Harington's was the first version in English of the poem itself, and was rendered in sprightly verse, along with two dedicatory poems 'Ad Librum' and 'In librum', the first of which stresses the supposed Englishness of the text:

There are no drugs here fetcht from Mexico,
Nor gold from India, nor that stinking smoke,
Which English galants buy themselves to choke ...

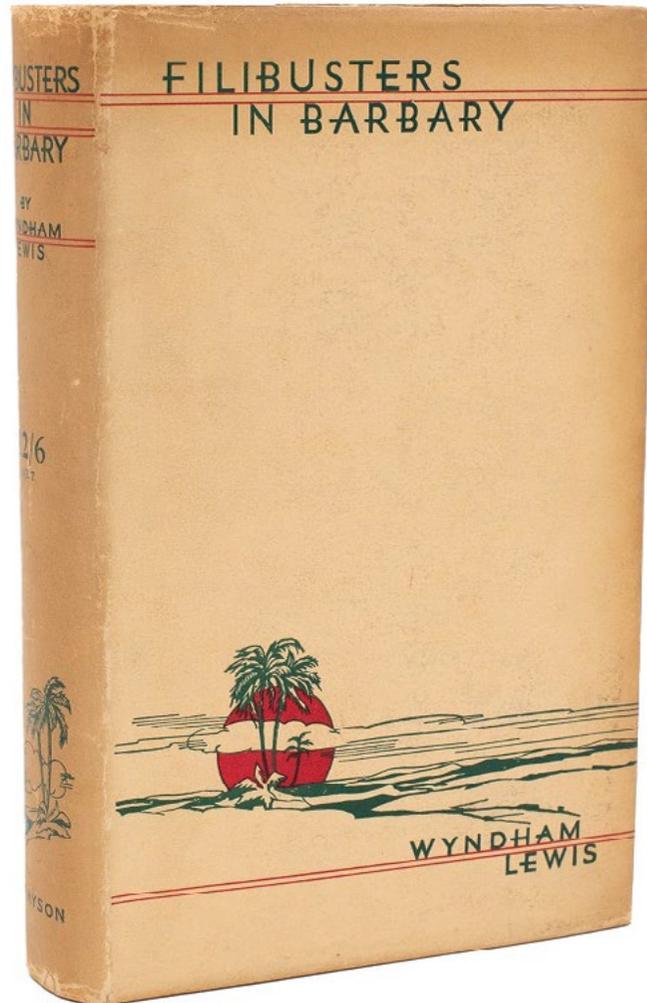
John Harington, soldier, courtier and, popularly, inventor of the flushing toilet, was at the time of first publication tutor to Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, but he was evidently aware of the text earlier. His toilet-themed political satire *A New Discourse of a Stale Subject, called the Metamorphosis of Ajax* (1596) featured an early version of lines 1-8 here.

ESTC records five copies only including the present, the others being at NLS (imperfect), RCP Edinburgh, Edinburgh University; and Huntington.

STC 21610; Aldis 452.



Withdrawn for libel



14. LEWIS, Wyndham. *Filibusters in Barbary* (Record of a Visit to the Sous). London, Grayson & Grayson, [1932].

8vo, pp. ix, [1], 257, [1]; publisher's yellow cloth, tan dustjacket printed in red and green; half-title slightly browned, fore-edge slightly foxed, but a very good copy in a good jacket, spine and edges browned, old reinforcements to head and foot of spine; bookplate of D.G. Bridson, the BBC producer and friend of Lewis.

£500

First edition, scarce in the dustjacket, 'an account of his travels which Lewis had written after a holiday with his wife in French Morocco and the Spanish Sahara. The book ... emerged as one of the liveliest travel-books of the time. Like all of Lewis's writing, it was quirky and opinionated, but nowhere was his gift of observation put to happier or more vivid use' (Bridson, *The Filibuster*). Sadly, after a suit brought against the publishers by one Major MacFie, damages of £250 were paid, and the book withdrawn and discontinued from February 1934.

Pound & Grover A16b; Morrow & Lafourcade A16a.

Presentation copy

15. MACDIARMID, Hugh. *Three Hymns to Lenin ...* Edinburgh, Castle Wynd Printers, [1957].

8vo, pp. 31, [1]; thin red cloth boards, pale blue dustjacket lettered in red (spine sunned); a near-fine copy.

£200

First collected edition, **inscribed 'With love and best wishes to my friend Geoffrey Bridson from Hugh MacDiarmid 17/3/63'**. The poems published here had originally appeared separately between 1930 and 1955. The Manchester-born poet, journalist and radio producer Douglas Geoffrey Bridson was responsible for over 800 broadcasts during his career at the BBC, 1933-1969. Bridson organised five broadcast readings of MacDiarmid's work in the 1950s and 60s, as well as a TV documentary that was never aired.

Edinburgh New Town

16. [MEIN, Robert.] A Nominal Encomium on the Election of Magistrates at Michaelmass 1764. [Edinburgh, 1764.]

4to, pp. [2], 2; woodcut head- and tailpieces; a little dusty and creased, but a good copy, uncut, one autograph correction.

£450

First edition, very rare, a poem celebrating both the election of James Stuart of Binend as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the plans for the construction of Edinburgh New Town, of which building was to commence in 1767. Typically for Mein he anagrammatizes his subject as 'A Just Master', and foregrounds himself:

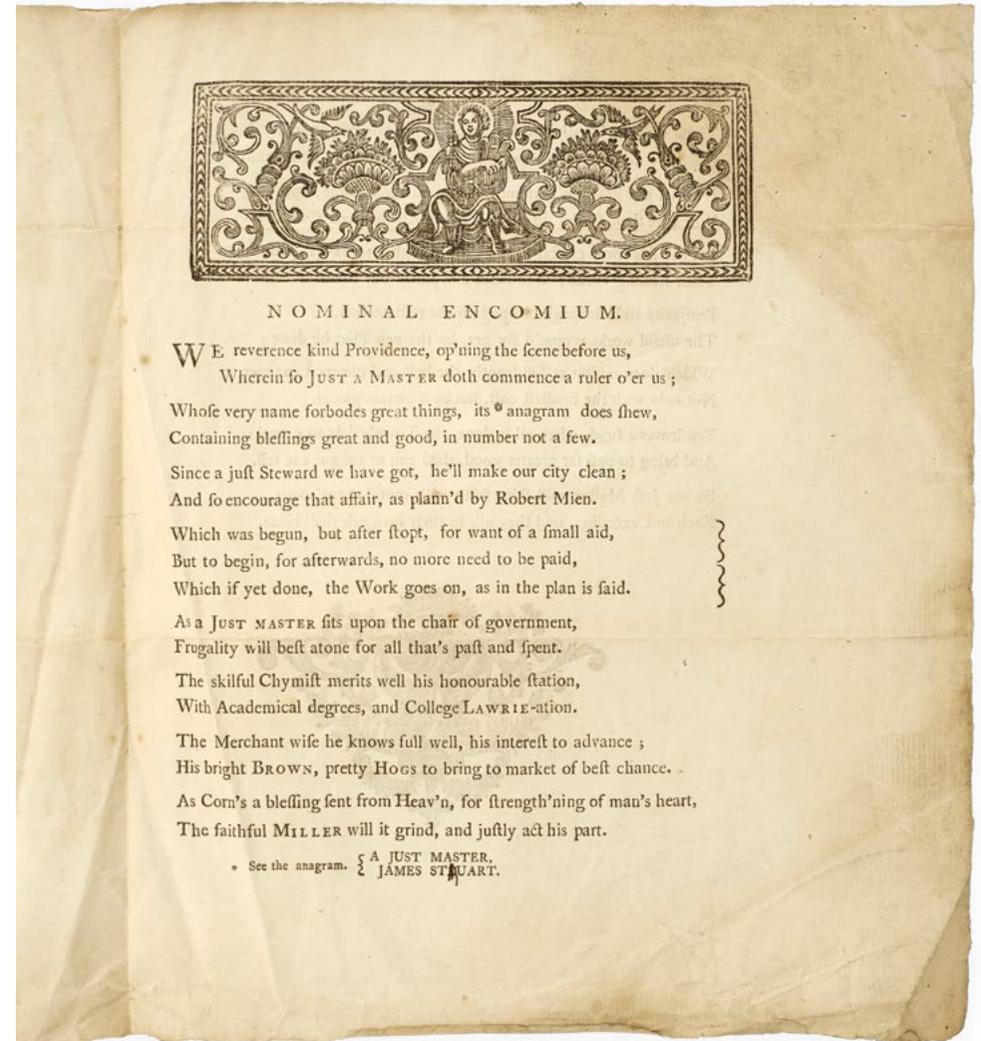
Since just Steward we have got, he'll make our city clean;
And so encourage that affair, as plann'd by Robert Mien [sic] ...

Mein (or sometimes Mien - he seems to use both, d. 1776) was an Edinburgh original, and this was the first published of a series of *Nominal or Anagrammatical and Nominal Encomia* on the newly elected Town Council - ESTC lists examples for 1764, 1766, 1771, 1772, 1774 and 1775, only two attributed to Mein but all clearly by him. 'He always expressed an excess of regard for the place of his nativity, and proposed many salutary improvements for the police of the city of Edinburgh ... Though his schemes were too often treated at first as imaginary, yet many of them afterwards were found to be real improvements, and as such adopted' (obituary in *Weekly Magazine*, 1776). His plans for city street-cleaning had been proposed as early as the 1730s, and were published in 1760 as *The City Cleaned*. And his wider hopes for the city appeared as *The Edinburgh Paradise Regain'd* (1764), in which he suggested the construction of a mole to link the Old and proposed New Town, and a canal from thence to Leith. It is probably these plans to which he refers here:

Prosperity to Edinburgh, while lasts the radiant Sun,
The useful works propos'd for her, by the new Plan be done;

Which does exhibit at full length, the best and cheapest manner,
Not only with the smallest cost, but be a certain gainer ...

Two copies only in ESTC: NLS, and Bodley.



The 'Scottish' Symphony

17. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, Felix. Symphonie No. 3, componirt und Ihrer Majestät der Königin Victoria von England zugeeignet ... Partitur, Op. 56. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, [1843].

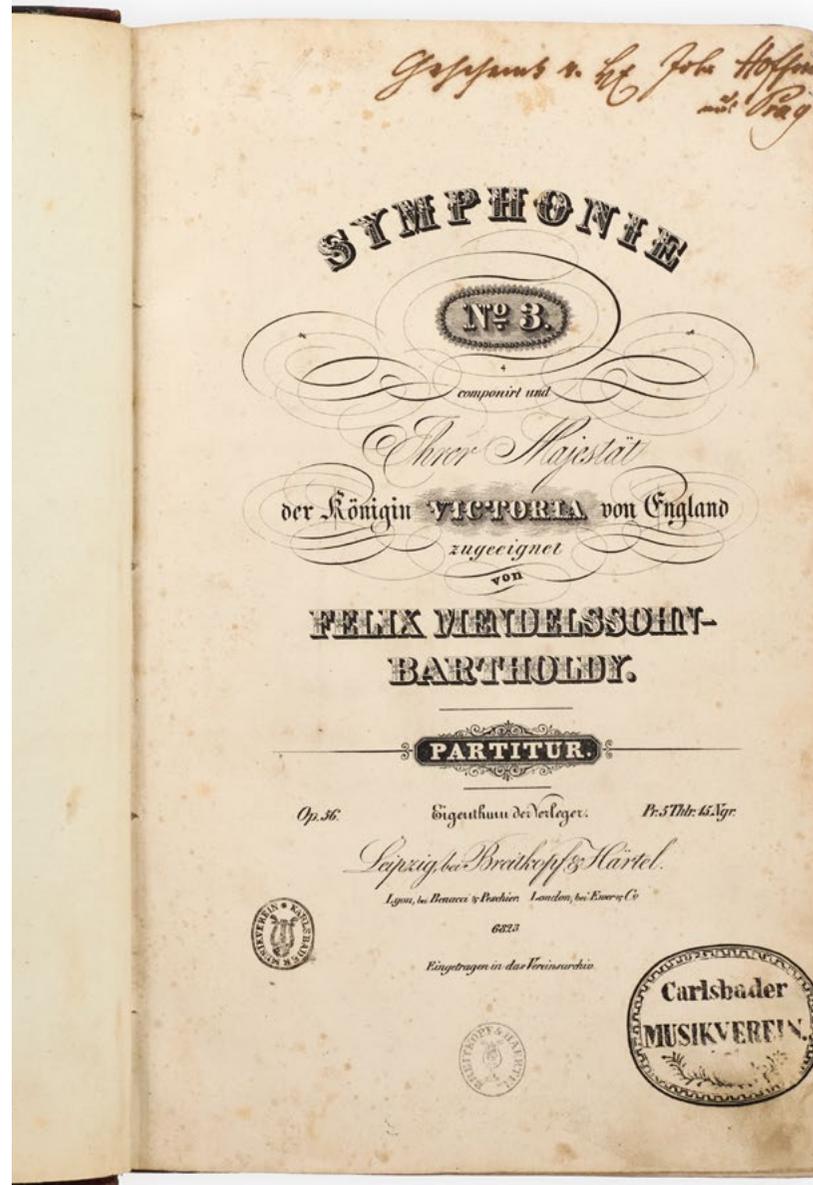
8vo, pp. [4], 240; plate no. 6823, lithographed title-page, engraved music; some light spotting throughout, small water-stain to upper margin towards end; contemporary ownership signature to title and discreet stamp of the Carlsbader Musikverein at regular intervals; a good copy in contemporary half roan, spine lettered gilt, a little rubbed.

£1500

First edition of Mendelssohn's 'Scottish' Symphony. It was first conceived when Mendelssohn visited Scotland during 1829, but the composer only began work in earnest ten years later.

The first performance took place in Leipzig on 3 March 1842; after its London première on 13 June Mendelssohn dedicated the work to Queen Victoria. The public reception in London was most enthusiastic with Mendelssohn receiving storms of applause not only at his own concerts but also at the concerts which he attended.

Hirsch M.287; P.W. Jones, *Catalogue of the Mendelssohn Papers in the Bodleian Library* III, 784.



*Early Scottish provenance,
with an original neo-Latin poem by a woman*



18. MIRANDOLA, Ottaviano, editor. *Illustrium poetarum flores per Octavianum Mirandulum collecti, & in locos communes digesti nunc vero ab innumeris mendis repurgatis a Theod. Pulmanno Craneburgio. Cum indice locorum communium. Frankfurt, Johann Theobald Schoenwetter, 1602.*

12mo, pp. [xxii], 632; title-page dusty, thumbled and coming loose, sidenotes shaved in a few places, holes in N5-8 with slight loss, P1 detached, else a good copy in **contemporary yellow-stained stiff vellum, remains of leather clasps, covers stamped with the initials 'I B' around a thistle**, armorial bookplate of Sir William Baird of Newbaith (*i.e.* Newbyth); contemporary or early inscription in Latin verse to front free endpaper (*see below*).

£1850

Very scarce later edition of Mirandola's popular anthology of extracts from Latin poets, first published in 1513 and revised by Theodor Poelmann for an edition of 1588. There was a London edition in 1598 (three times reprinted).

Mirandola's florilegium arranged passages from twenty-two authors (including Ovid, Horace, Virgil, Lucretius, Catullus, Martial, Seneca, and Plautus), set out alphabetically by theme for easy reference. It became a standard text in both schools and private libraries across Europe. Though not otherwise annotated, this copy is distinguished by an inter-generational verse gift inscription at the front, which plays on the theme of flowers of poetry:

Mitto poetarum tibi dulcis Bardule flores
Omne quo coeptus floridus annus eat ...

Floreat hoc lecto tibi vena poetica libro
Interq[ue] illustres ipse poeta cluas
Interme patremq[ue] tuum florentis, et inter
Te meq[ue], hos flores pignus amoris habe.

The 'Bardulus' or 'Little Bard' of the first line is a play on the Baird family name, and the last lines would seem to imply female authorship - likely either Lilius Baird (1558-1624), or Bethia Baird (née Dempster, 1595-1639). The recipient is presumably the 'J B' whose initials are on the covers - either the Scottish MP James Baird (1588-1655), of Byth, or his son John Baird of Newbyth (1620-1698), advocate, judge and politician. The latter was knighted by Charles II in 1651 and made a lord of session in 1664; his son William, to whom the book later passed, was made a baronet in 1680.

VD 17 23:629715Y (listing Herzog August Bibliothek only). OCLC adds Dillingen. Not in Library Hub.



cast in all Falſe Scribes among them, becauſe the Town hath taken them in; they were ill long ago, and I believe they little better yet. I ſhall alſo caſt in all Falſe Candlemakers, becauſe the Trades will not take them in; but the Devil will take in for as proud as he is. I ſhall alſo caſt in all falſe Merchants, who keeps falſe Elvards, and falſe Weights. And alſo, falſe Teachers, all Miniſters, and other perſons, that Reprove in Others, and live contentedly in themſelves; And alſo, all Judges. If I had time I could caſt in ſome of the Trades, but will not caſt in them, becauſe the Company is large enough; Let the Miniſters caſt in them, for there are not one a hundred of them will believe my Word; But in caſe the Miniſters forget, I ſhall only caſt in three Troops; viz. All Backſliders, all Thieves, ſome Cooper Smiths; Paul did not forget to caſt in ſome of them, for they did him much evil. And I have no reaſon to forget them, for they have done me much evil, they follow Fathers Foot-ſteps.

This is but a ſmall part of my Teſtament, by what I have beſide, this Generation is not worthy of this, therefore they ſhall not be reſt, except I get a King that will jump with my Judge, this blind Generation ſlights my Books, altho they be promiſed from Scripture; But they will not get good of the Bible except they walk uprightly. Micah: 2 7. If Miniſters Preach Peace to them, he makes them Err, and bites them with his Teeth, and ſtirs up War againſt them; Micah, 3 5. If they will not follow the Advice given them in my Reformation Sermon concerning Kings, I ſhall not Repine at the Mercies of GOD, for ſparing them, King David did ſparing Nineveh, if the Magiſtrates do not follow the good advice given them in my Reformation Sermon, yet not ſuch a Fool as Haug my ſelf, as Abitobel did, becauſe Abitobel did not follow his good Council.

Whoſe that deſires to have my Teſtament, let them come and have a copy of it at my Shop, at the Head of the Weſt Bow, in Edinburgh.

Whoſe that buye my whole Works, ſhall have them at an eaſe Rate.

()
A N
INTRODUCTION

To the Firſt Part of the
Tincklers Teſtament.

Dedicated to the QUEENS
moſt Excellent

MAJESTIE

BY

WILLIAM MITCHEL Tine-Plate-Worker, in EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, Printed by John Reid in Cells Wynd. 1711.

Down with the Kirk, up with John Law, and out with the Witches of Calder

19. MITCHEL, William ('The Tincklerian Doctor'). A tract volume of fifteen works, including five very rare broadsides. *Edinburgh and Glasgow 1711-1720.*

Ten 4to. pamphlets and five folio broadsides, bound together; somewhat toned throughout from poor quality paper, the broadsides folded in half and bound in along the upper left-hand edge, trimmed close below, somewhat thumbed; withal, generally in very good condition, some lower edges untrimmed, bound together in late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century half calf and marbled boards, covers detached (the first and last leaves in the volume consequently detached); occasional pen-trials or manuscript marginalia.

£8500

A fabulous tract volume of works by the 'odd half-crazy varlet of a tinsmith' and pamphleteer William Mitchel (1670-1740?), author of some fifty 'books' sold from his shop in Edinburgh (and briefly, in 1719, Glasgow). **Of the fifteen works here, ten are known in three copies or fewer in ESTC. Only two are recorded outside the UK.**

From obscure origins, Mitchel moved to Edinburgh in 1696, and earned a living as a tinsmith and superintendent of the town lamps. 'He occasionally preached on the streets but was better known for writing over fifty pamphlets and broadsheets on diverse subjects but concerned mainly with church government and what he considered to be the religious derelictions of his time. These barely literate writings were badly printed on shabby paper and were sold in his shop. They contain a "strange mixture of fanaticism, humour and low cunning" (*ibid.* [Chambers], 53) and are full of characters, both real and fictitious, who speak in glowing terms of the author or, on occasions, are used to advertise his wares' (*Oxford DNB*). Most are published under his self-assumed title *The Tincklerian Doctor* ('tinkler' being a Scottish variant of 'tinker').

Apart from the Kirk and the abuses of its ministers, Mitchel's recurring bugbears include his own bad luck (the loss of his house and money in a fire) and ill-treatment (by deacons, magistrates, tradespeople); the Devil and his cohorts (out to bring Mitchel down with the use of various Edinburgh citizens);

THE
STRANGE and WONDERFUL

SERMON

Made to His Majesty KING

GEORGE

BY THE TINCKLERIAN DOCTOR

William Mitchel.



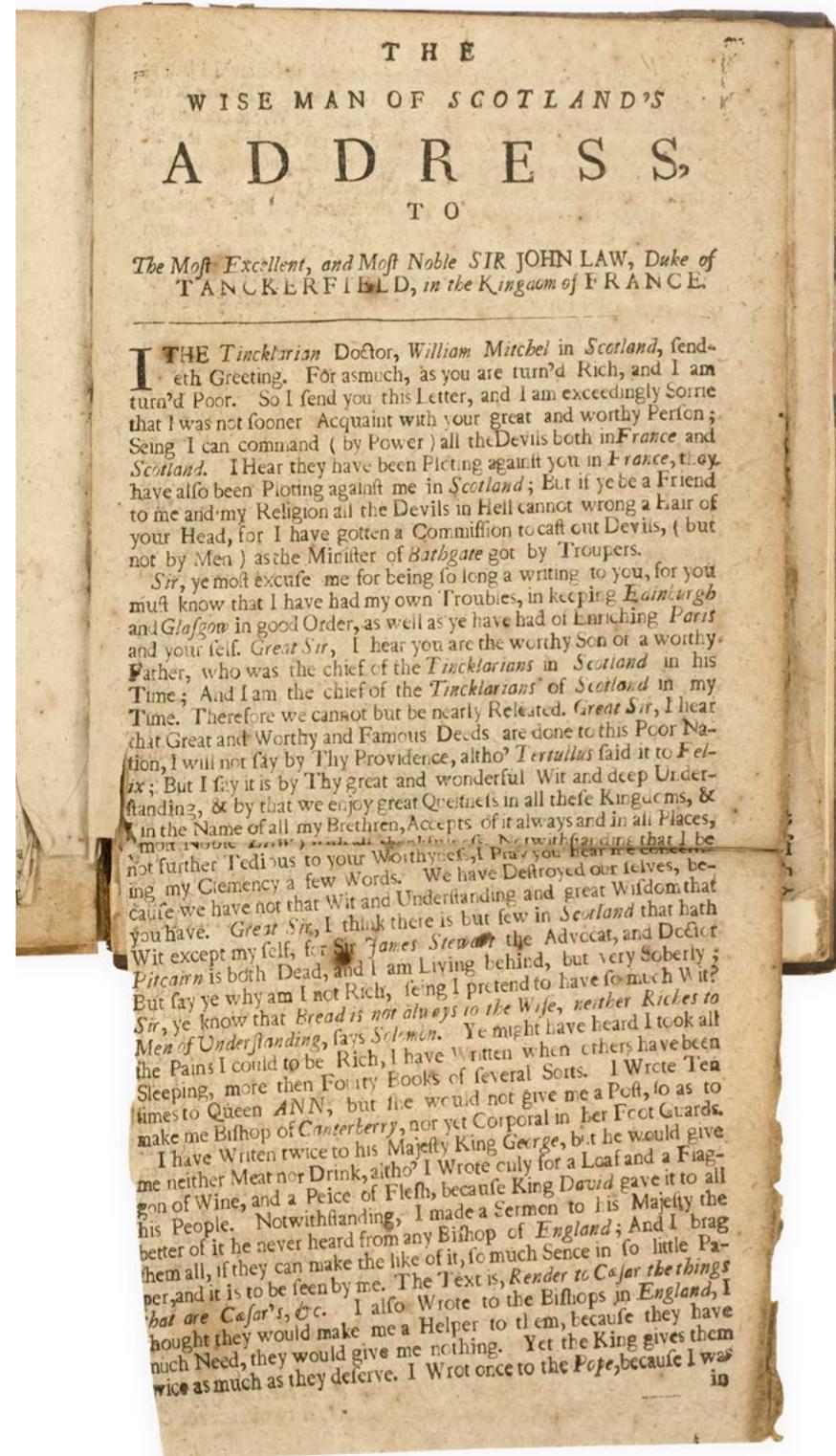
HIS ARMS

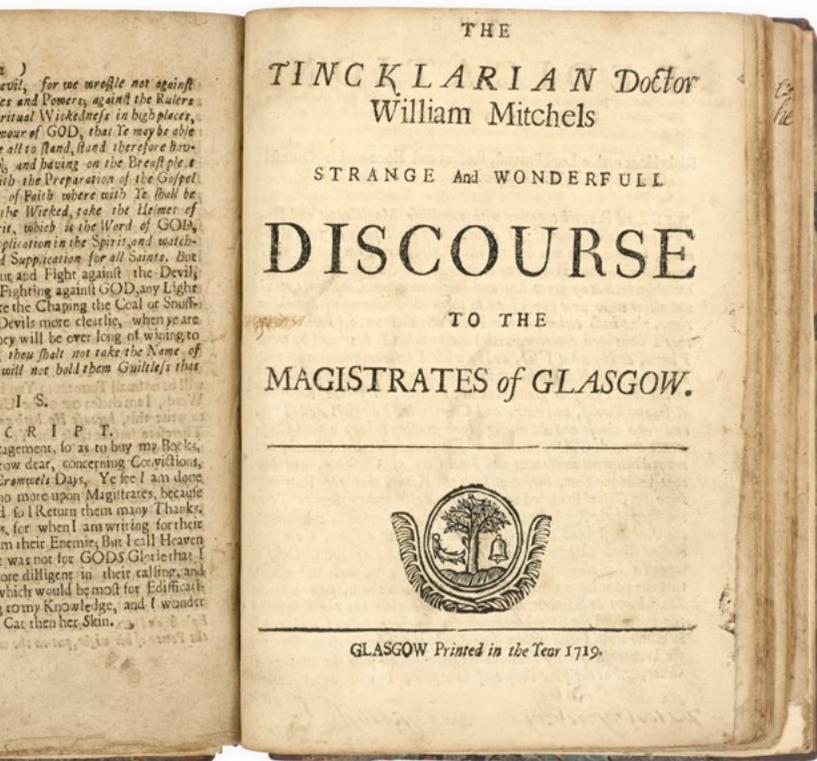
EDINBURGH, Printed in the Year 1720.

Quakers; and women who wear wide 'fart-ing-gales'. His printed output included numerous open letters to public figures (Queen Anne, George I, the King of France, and John Law feature here), which often tread an odd line between satire and bizarre, messianic self-aggrandisement.

The present collection covers the first ten years of Mitchel's writing career, from his earliest works - *An Introduction to the first Part of the Tincklars Testament* and *A Part of the first Part of the Tincklars Testament* (both 1711) - up to his brief stay in Glasgow in 1719 and return to Edinburgh in 1720. The *Introduction* sets the scene - dedicated to Queen Anne it laments Mitchel's lack of funds to print the *Testament* itself due to the afore-mentioned house fire. The *Testament*, 'which I wrote long ago; I have a mind to Print ... in small pieces, for Love to the Poor'. Execrations against the Kirk ministers give way to the airing of more personal grievances: 'The Laird of Cramond hath laid down a great Kern of Stones before my Shop door, which takes away my Light, they have lyen near these two Years, (because he is Rich,) upon the High Street'. In *The third Addition of the Tincklars Religion enlarged* Mitchel describes the sixteen companies of the Devil's army: swearers, the proud, drunkards, the envious, the lustful, the unclean, liars and so forth. The 16th company is of 'Witches and Warlocks', but also false scribes and false candle-makers, 'All Back-biters, all Thieves, some Cooper Smiths'.

In 1719, Mitchel left his wife and children behind and relocated to Glasgow. His very rare *Strange and wonderfull Discourse to the Magistrates of Glasgow*, apparently his only work printed in Glasgow and sold from his shop in the Calton without the Gallowgate Port, contains extravagant praise of his new home city and an explanation for the move: 'the Reason I came from Edinburgh was because of Oppressions': due to a pact with the Devil with 'that man in Cannongate ... I was laid in Prison, only upon his Word, no other Accusers nor Witnesses to be seen. Our Deackon sicklike threatened me to Prison, and fined me, and took my Goods from me, all upon a Womans Word ... When they laid me in Prison, all the Crime that I was guilty of at that Time, if it be a Crime (for saying that Womans Fart-ing-gales was Whorish like) but she was a Ministers Daughter'. But Glasgow was not the utopia Mitchel imagined and three months later he was back in Edinburgh, cursing the Glaswegians in his *True Discription of the People of Glasgow concerning Justice*: 'some of them Stole my made Work, and some of the Robed me of it; Some of them Stole my Lantron Horns, and some of them Robed me of all my Brandy ...'. The printers claimed they had no paper for him but were happy to reel off ballads, and the town called his 'Strange and Wonderful Discourse' blasphemy. 'I think the People of Glasgow hath as much Wit as I had when I was eight Years of Age'.





In two fascinating and very rare broadsides, written December 1719 and January 1720, **The Wise Man of Scotland's Address to the most excellent, and most noble Sir John Law** and **The Tinklarian Doctor Mitchel's Letter, to Mr. Humphry Calchoun of Tillihewn**, Mitchel addresses his more successful countryman the economist John Law, who was at the peak of his early reputation in France. Mitchel sees Law, 'whom I reckon the rising Sun in Europe', as a kindred spirit (Law's father was a goldsmith), equally ignored by his fellow Scots, and imagines them walking and talking together. 'I Wrote ten times to Queen Ann, but she would not give me a Post, as to make me Bishop of Canterbury, nor yet Corporal in her Foot Guards ... Solomon says, Money answers all things ... So Lend me as much as you Please, I shall pay it back when every my Work is wrought with double Interest I am a little black man, dull like, & two Scors in my Brow, & a Mole on my right Cheek, & my lodging is in the head of the West-Bow in Edinburgh'.

The penultimate work in the collection is **The Tinklarian Doctor Mitchel's strange and wonderful Discours to the Witches and Warlocks in Calder** (January 1720), in which he recounts a trip to Calder 'before Day Light, long 8 Miles in ill weather fasting on my foot ... to cast the Devil out off my Lord Tarphichan's Son'. The said unfortunate, twelve-year old Patrick Sandilands, was said to have been bewitched into trances by some locals. Hoping to cure the boy, **Mitchel met and conversed with two witches and a warlock, who apparently confessed to him their affiliation with the Devil.**

Bound first in the volume, though printed last, is Mitchel's **Strange and wonderful Sermon made to his Majesty the King George** (1720), which also includes letters to the Duke of Argyll and to Parliament, as well as a complaint 'That my Woman Barbary Polston (who was born a Sutor's Daughter in Inverness,) has run away with a great Cargo of Money of mine'.

All of Mitchel's publications, poorly printed, given away nearly free, and ephemeral in nature, are rare, his broadsides particularly so. ESTC lists only three locations which hold more Mitchel pamphlets than are found here (BL, NLS, and Advocates Library); and a total of only thirteen examples in the USA.

A complete listing is available on request.

Early Fife photography

20. PATRICK, John. Fife Tales by Photo. Part I. [*all published*]. Contents. I. The Mother's Fault. II. The Gowks. III. The Minstrel. With a Calotype of Macduff's Castle. Leven, John Patrick; Edinburgh, John Menzies, 1861.

8vo, pp. [6], 74, with an albumen print frontispiece after a calotype view (by Patrick?); index leaf to 'The Mother's Fault' torn and tipped in, rather soiled throughout; in the original printed glazed paper wrappers, spine partly defective; ownership inscription of Jessie Kinnear, Buckhaven, 1862.

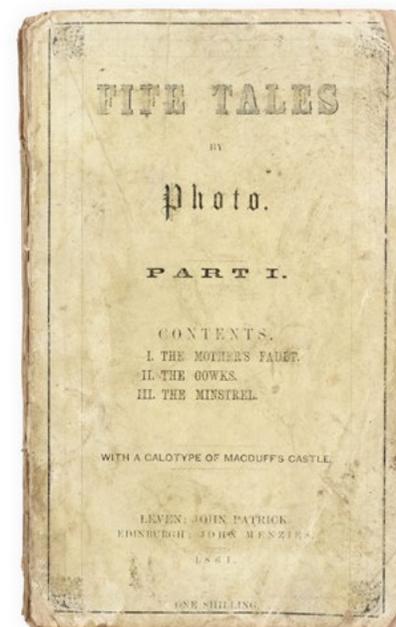
£650

Apparently unrecorded, a collection of three short local tales, illustrated by what is possibly the earliest photograph of Macduff's Castle, East Wemyss.

Born in Buckhaven, Patrick (1831-1923) became a master baker in Leven, before commencing as a bookseller there in 1858, evidently publishing a very small number of works. During this time he became interested in photography, eventually selling his shop and setting up a studio in 1866, which moved first to Kirkcaldy (1867), and then Edinburgh (1884), where his business was continued by his sons. As a photographer he is probably best known for his portrait of Carlyle in 1874.

Although he is uncredited, Patrick is likely the author of these tales as well as the publisher and photographer: the second story, 'The Gowks', revolves around an April fool's joke on a baker's boy sent on a 'sleeveless errand' to Leven. The other two both feature Macduff's Castle.

The rear cover suggests a list of a few stories that will appear in later instalments. Neither the present work nor any others in the series are recorded in Library Hub or OCLC.





21. PATRICK, John. Photographic Views of the Fife Coast. [*Kirkcaldy, Patrick, 1870s?*]

8vo; a concertina of thirteen albumen prints c. 108 x 172 mm on card mounts, printed credits and captions; some slight fading but very good, in the original green cloth, gilt; large modern bookplate to rear endpaper of the Fife bibliographer A. J. Campbell.

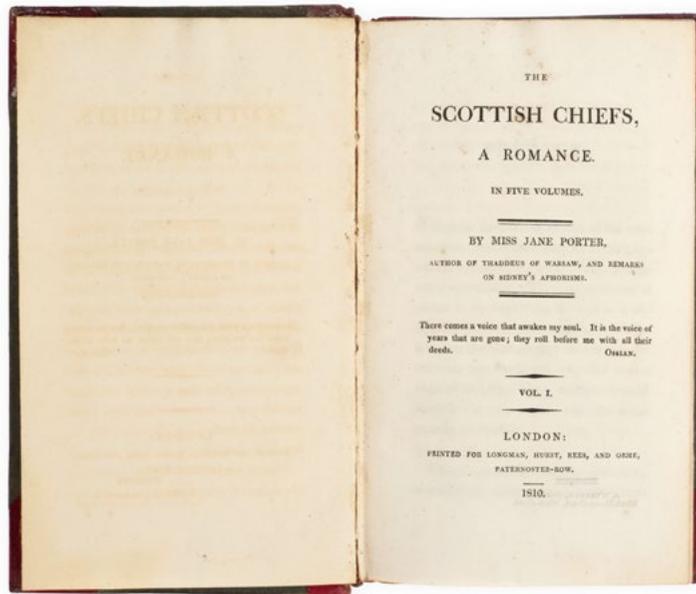
£450

A very rare published album of Fife views by the baker-turned-bookseller-turned-photographer John Patrick (1831–1923), with scenes of Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Leven, etc. The view of Hyne Head, Buckhaven, where Patrick was born, features a probably posed assembly of locals; the image of the Standing Stones of Lundin, taken in 1872, shows a man examining the stones – Patrick’s interest in local archaeology later emerged in several publications.

This is possibly a presentation copy, inscribed on the front pastedown ‘To Mrs W. Anderson, Liverpool, from an auld frean o’ her man’s JP’.

Library Hub records a single copy, at NLS.





22. PORTER, Jane. *The Scottish Chiefs*, a Romance. In five Volumes ... London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme ... 1810.

5 vols, 8vo, pp. [3]-11, [1], 355, [7, notes and errata]; [2], 367, [1]; [2], 411, [1]; [2], 386; [2], 396; wanting half-titles but with the errata-leaf (to vols I-III) in vol I; several margins renewed to gathering O in vol. III, else a good copy in contemporary red half roan and drab boards, spines sunned and a little scraped; monogram to spine of Mary Hill as Marchioness of Downshire.

£1000

First edition of Jane Porter's second and most notable novel.

Few historical novels that precede *Waverley* have endured: *The Scottish Chiefs* is one of them. Its subject is the fortunes of William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, of whom Miss Porter had heard stories in her childhood. She researched the historical background thoroughly. 'The old poem on the subject, by Henry the Minstrel (Blind Harry), was doubtless known to her. Campbell the poet sent her a sketch of Wallace's life, and recommended books for her to read. Miss Porter dedicated to him the third edition (1816).' Admirers of the novel were numerous and it 'had an immense success in Scotland. Translated into German and Russian, it won European fame, was proscribed by Napoleon (postscript to third edition), and penetrated to India.' 'Porter's belief that she influenced Scott is', however, 'mostly wish-fulfilment' (*DNB, Oxford DNB*).

Provenance: from the library of Mary Hill (*née* Sandys, 1764-1836), Marchioness of Downshire and later Baroness Sandys, a wealthy heiress, society hostess and literary patron, widow of the politician Arthur Hill. Raised by her uncle, one of Samuel Johnson's 'Streatham worthies', she became a friend of both the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert, and once entertained the Prince for four days at the family seat of Ombersley. She built up a fine collection of contemporary fiction, mostly by women, to add to the family library. She owned many works by the Misses Porter (Jane and Anna Maria), and may have known them personally.

Sadleir 1971; Wolff 5607; Garside 1810: 68.

Presentation copy?

23. [ROWE, Harry.] John CROFT, editor[?], [and Dr. Alexander HUNTER?] Memoirs of Harry Rowe: constructed from Materials found in an old Box, after his Decease ... York: Printed by Wilson & Spence. Sold by all the Booksellers in the City and County of York. [1806.]

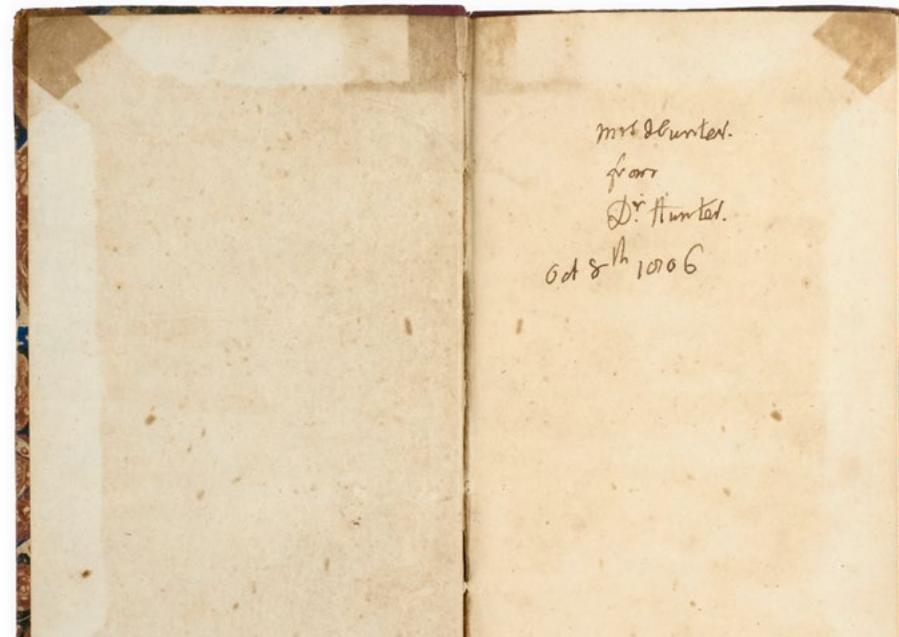
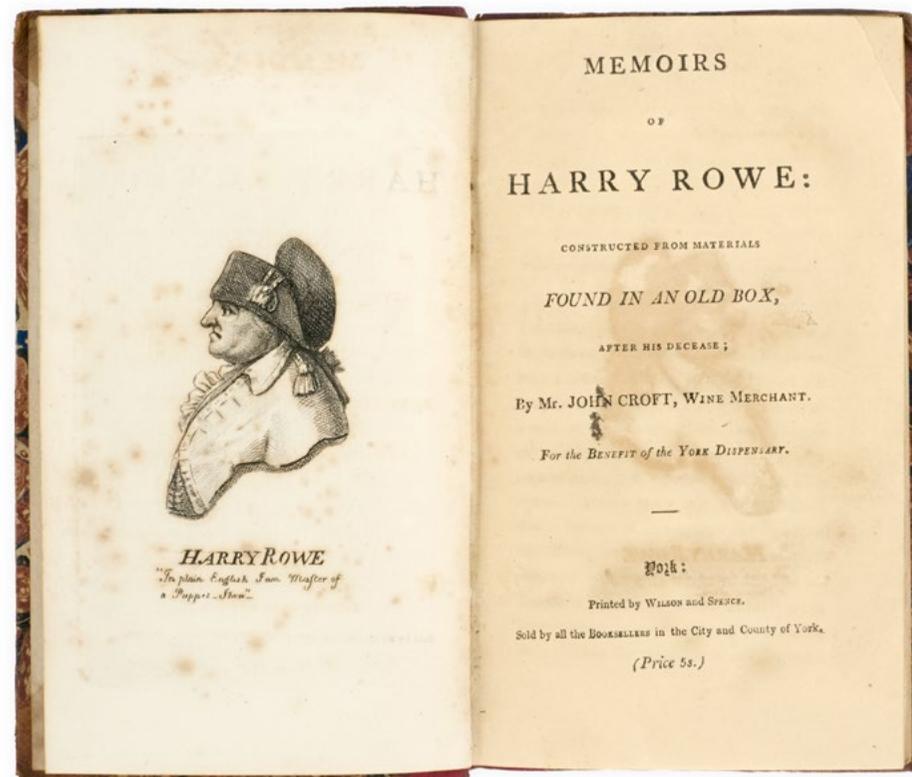
8vo, pp. 144, with a half-title, an engraved frontispiece portrait of Rowe (foxed as always), and an eight-page list of subscribers; pp.137-140 misbound before p.141; a very good copy in the original quarter red roan, spine lettered direct; **inscribed on the front endpaper** 'Mrs. Hunter from Dr. Hunter / Oct 8th 1806'.

£1500

First edition of this 'biography' of the puppet-showman and trumpeter Harry Rowe. It is perhaps loosely woven around facts. The long second portion of the text is one of Rowe's skits, 'The Sham Doctor, a musical Farce', in which a quack treats a series of eighteen comic patients. **It has long been suggested that the pieces published under Rowe's name were actually written by Alexander Hunter, an idea given greater credence by the present copy.**

Apprenticed to a stocking-weaver, Rowe was dismissed for an 'improper connexion with one of the maid servants' and volunteered for the Duke of Kingston's light horse in the year of the '45 rebellion. He rose to the position of trumpeter, 'behaved with great gallantry' at Culloden, and when the unit was disbanded set off for London. Dismissed, for theft, from a position as 'door-keeper and "groaner"' to Orator Henley, he fell in with a crooked chemist (Van Gropen) and a quack (Dr. Wax - who reappears in 'The Sham Doctor') for whom he played the role of professional patient: 'in the course of six months, he had been nine times cured of a dropsy'.

His next venture was a 'wedding-shop' in Coventry, a sort of matchmaking agency under the name of Thomas Tack. After 'Mrs Tack's' death he quickly married the widow of a puppet-showman, and toured with her show all over the north, based at York, where he was also trumpeter to the High Sheriffs. During his life-time two dramatic works were published under his name: *No Cure no Pay* (1794), and an edition of *Macbeth* (1797) interlarded with Shakespearean commentary by Rowe's puppets, satirising the editions of Johnson, Steevens and Malone.





William Forbes of Tolquhoun
1668

A long section of the *Memoirs* (pp. 11–43) comprises cod letters written to Mr. Tack by singletons in search of a partner: a ‘giddy girl of sixteen’ seeks ‘a captain as soon as possible ... for at present I lead a life no better than my aunt’s squirrel’; Dorothy Grizzle complains that the sea captain she was matched with has false eyebrows, false teeth, a glass eye, a wooden arm and a cork leg; the lady of Bondfield manor writes claiming droit du seigneur over all Tack’s matches, etc.

The *Memoirs* were published in aid of the York Dispensary, where Dr. Alexander Hunter (d. 1809) had been physician since its foundation in 1788. Dr. Hunter and ‘Mrs Hunter’ (presumably his second wife, Ann Bell) are both named in the subscribers’ list. The presentation inscription in this copy is intriguing – it would be odd for a book in which Hunter had no involvement, cementing the idea that Rowe’s farces may actually have been written by Hunter.

Thucydides in Scotland

24. THUCYDIDES. *L'histoire de Thucydide Athenien de la guerre qui fut entre les Peloponesiens & Atheniens translatee en langue Francoyse par feu messire Claude de Seyssel.* Paris: Gilles Gourmont (François Regnault), [1534]

Folio, ff. [10], Cxci [i.e. 185], [1 (blank)]; title printed in red and black within woodcut border naming Gilles Gourmont, with some inking of parts of the border (plausibly by Erskyne), woodcut initials, printer’s device of François Regnault at end of text; first few quires defective at lower corner (not affecting text) and with slight marginal staining, final quire slightly stained with last four leaves defective at upper corner with some loss of text; a tall copy in a modern buckram binding by Fazakerley, paper label at foot of upper cover, retaining the front flyleaf from a previous binding; binding a little rubbed; several early Scottish inscriptions on title-page, one in red ink by Magister Robert Erskyne, dean of Aberdeen, another by William Forbes of Tolquhoun, dated 1588, and a third, by M[agister] Thomas Gardyne.

£8500

A French Thucydides in the translation of Claude de Seyssel with early Aberdeen provenance, naming three Aberdonian owners from the mid-sixteenth to the early seventeenth century. This is one of several translations from ancient historians by de Seyssel (died 1520), a royal counsellor in the service of Louis XII,

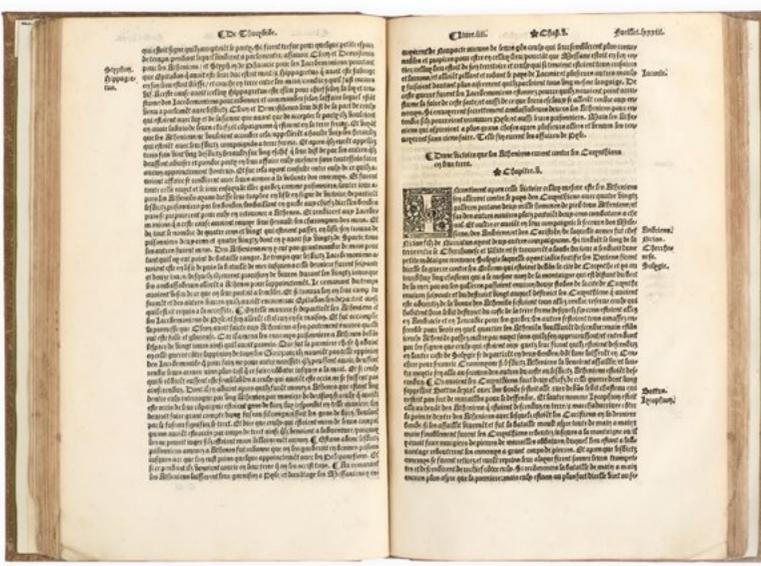
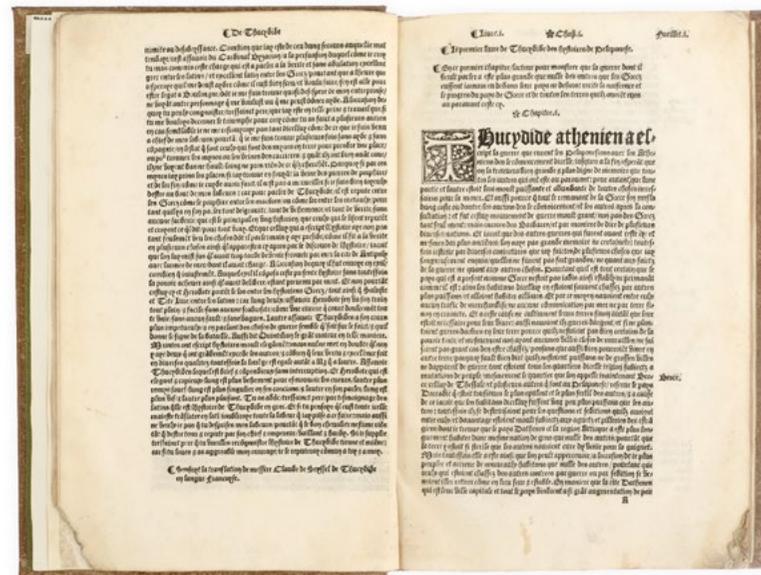
and later archbishop of Turin, aiming to 'enrichir, publier et magnifier' the French vernacular through the influence of Latin style. A contemporary of Machiavelli, he similarly combined an interest in classical history with contemporary political philosophy (and propaganda). But as de Seyssel was not a Greek scholar himself, he was assisted in these translations by the Byzantine scholar Janus Lascaris.

The first named owner of this book, Robert Erskyne (Erskine), was dean of Aberdeen from 1540 to 1563, though he probably died closer to 1585. Five books from his library, including the present work, are recorded by Durkan and Ross, *Early Scottish Libraries* (Glasgow, 1961; p.95). He was acquainted with William Gordon (c. 1499–1577), the last Catholic bishop of Aberdeen and chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, and himself the owner of a fine library (with 48 titles recorded by Durkan and Ross). Erskyne is known to have exchanged books with him; a Parisian edition of Livy in French contains an inscription by Erskyne noting that it was a gift from William Gordon in 1555, and a 1505 Paris edition of Sabellicus has a similar inscription by Erskyne dated 1554.

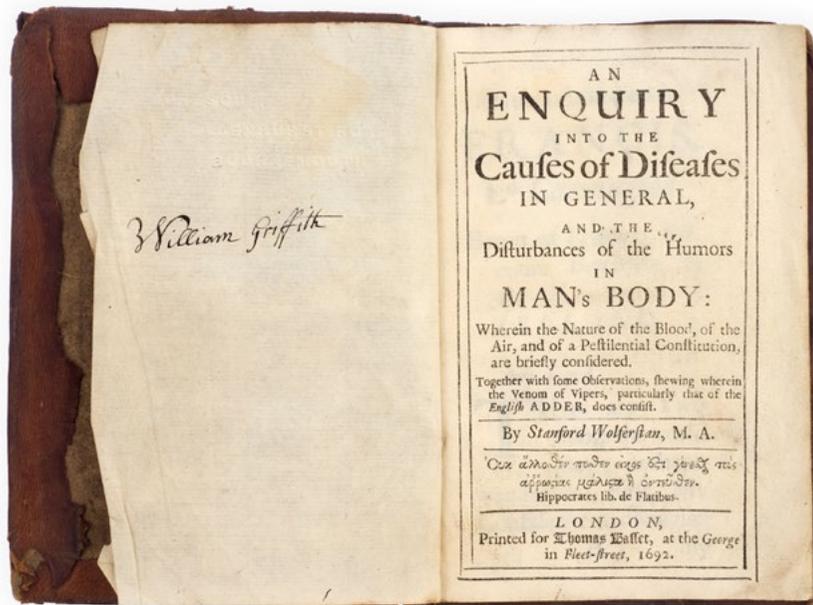
The library of William Forbes (c. 1520–1596), 7th Laird of Tolquhon, who inscribed his name neatly at the foot of the title-page, was substantial and notable. He was 'cultured and enlightened beyond the average Aberdeenshire laird of his period', according to the antiquarian W. Douglas Simpson. The books owned by him often have the date 1588, and it was at this time that he was involved in extending the family home at Tolquhon Castle, with the building being completed in 1589. His library moved with his descendants to Whitehaugh, from where it was sold piecemeal during the nineteenth century by the Edinburgh bookseller Nisbet.

Thomas Gardyne (or Garden), of Blairton (Aberdeenshire), is recorded as a commissary clerk in the late sixteenth–early seventeenth century.

BP16 107703 (suggesting that the printing was by Nicolas Cousteau for the heirs of Gilles Gourmont); issues are recorded under both Regnault (USTC 59364) and Gourmont (USTC 55802), with the same title and collation; we find one copy in the UK, at the British Library, and only four copies recorded in the US (Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Virginia and the University of Illinois at Urbana). This is a reprint of the 1527 Paris edition by Badius Ascensius, with an additional prefatory poem by Clément Marot on the verso of the title-page.



The inheritor of Frances Wolfreton's books



25. WOLFERSTAN, Stanford. An Enquiry into the Causes of Diseases in General, and the Disturbances of the Humors in Man's Body ... Together with some Observations, shewing wherein the Venom of Vipers, particularly that of the English Adder, does consist ... London, Printed for Thomas Basset ... 1692.

8vo, pp. [14], 86, [4 (bookseller's catalogue)], with the initial blank A1; short wormtrack to inner margin touching the odd letter, with a fine, crisp copy, in contemporary mottled sheep, corners bumped, speckled edges; contemporary ownership inscription to front endpaper and rear cover of William Griffith.

£2850

First and only edition, very rare, of a short medical work on blood, air, and poison by Stanford Wolferstan (b. 1652), youngest son of the noted book collector Frances Wolfreton (1607-1677).

Stanford was the beneficiary of his mother's large library - or rather of the physick and 'godly' books unconditionally and of the rest as long as his siblings had access to them (see *ODNB*). Evidently having met with 'Dissatisfaction ... withal in Books' on his chosen subject, Wolferstan resolved 'to speak my own Thoughts' - in which he attributes all diseases to an 'aerial salt' rather than to blood or humours, and describes experiments with adders that lead him to conclude their poison is airborne.

ESTC, which erroneously gives the author as **Wolserstan**, records four copies only: **BL**, **Bodley**, **Wellcome**; and **US National Library of Medicine**.

Wing W-3251.