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CATALOGUE 1465

ENGLISH BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS

Questions for Debate – ‘Have Europeans a Right to America, from their Discoveries?’

- 1 **ADAMSON, Andrew.** ‘A Collection of Sentences, moral, divine &c &c for the Benefit off [sic], & extracted by me ... Vol. 1st. ‘Cliftonhall 1777’ [–1808].

12mo manuscript, ink on paper, pp. [iv], 123, [1], with an index and questions at the end, related notes on one leaf (of several?) at the front; in good condition; bound in contemporary quarter roan, marbled paper sides, vellum tips, edges rubbed, head- and tailcaps chipped. £1750

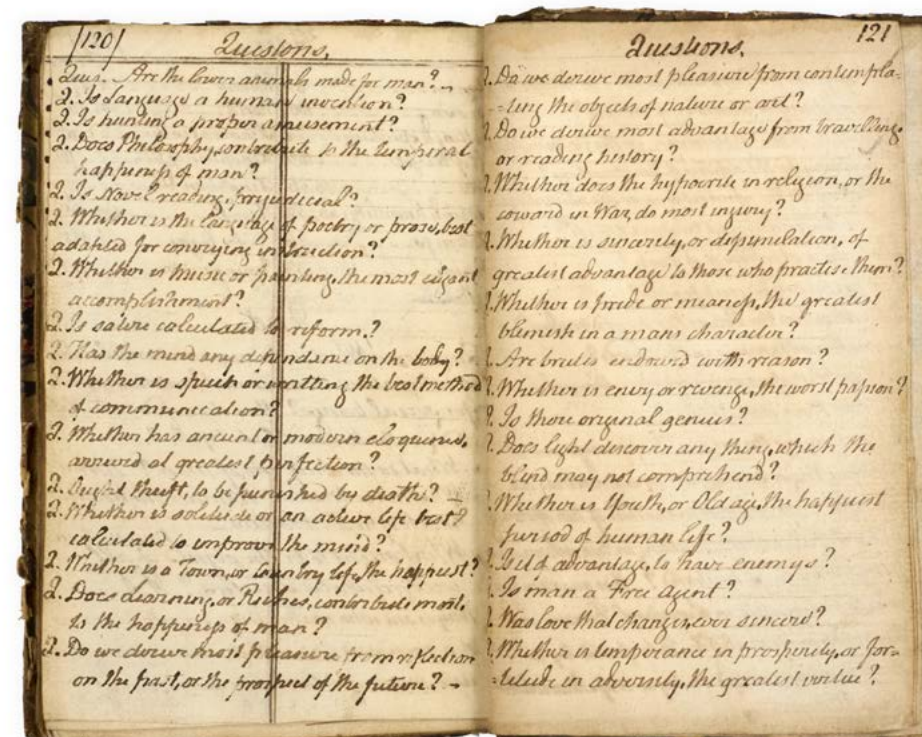
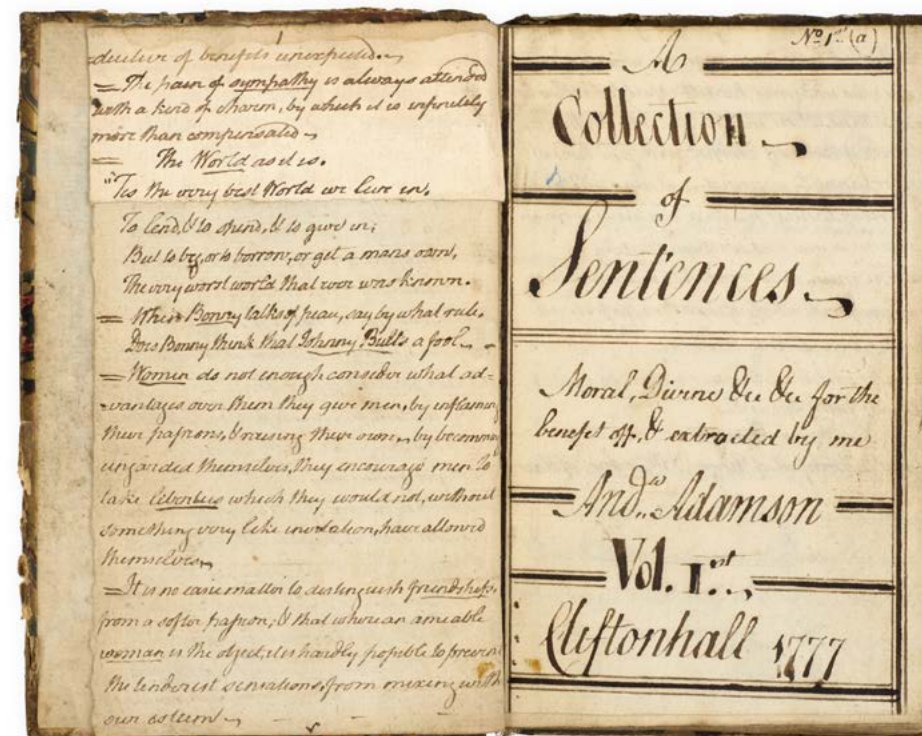
An unusual Scottish commonplace book of sententiae and moral sayings on over 150 topics taken from various sources, not always credited but carefully indexed. Evidently compiled for Adamson's own edification in a small format for ready consultation, it seems to have been employed over a period of many years, and a list of questions for debating societies c. 1804–8 is found at the end.

Fifteen pithy sayings from Theophrastus (pp. 10–13) are followed by a digest of ‘Dr Dodd's Directions to Servants’. The remaining entries are organised under headings from Silence and Grief to Infidelity and Reading: ‘Many Books & many acquaintances, bring a man to Levity (i.e. Lightness) of Disposition’, he explains, quoting Seneca. Some credited sources include the *Spectator* and *Tatler*, and the *Gentleman and Lady's Monitor*.

Most interesting is the series of debate topics to be found at the end: ‘What is the most rational mode of relaxation, amusement, & entertainment for social beings? This discussed on 3d Nov 1804 in the Union Club by A. A. ... Is language a human invention? ... Is novel reading prejudicial? ... Has the mind any dependence on the body? ... Ought theft to be punished by death? ... Whether is sincerity or dissimulation of greatest advantage to those who practise them? ... Is there original genius? ... **Is man a Free Agent? ... Is Tyrannicide justifiable? ... Have Europeans a right to America, from their discoveries?**’.

A final question, on whether a blooming virgin, amiable wife, or sprightly widow is the most happy, ‘was to be discussed in Liverpool Forum on Thursday 3d Mar 1808’ by representatives of each. The Forum was a debating society founded by the actor Samuel William Ryley – it met in Marble St, admitted women, and discussed increasingly political topics until its closure in 1813.

Andrew Adamson, of Cliftonhall in Midlothian, is likely he whose birth was registered in the parish of St Cuthbert's in 1758, son of Andrew Adamson and Agnes Lumisden. He was evidently active in the scene of debating societies that sprung up across the county in the early nineteenth century.



An Elizabethan 'Scarlet Letter': Bawdy Court Judgement Signed by a Playwright

2 [ADULTERY.] 'Pacte of penance injoynd unto Agnes Hassard of Chetshame'. 24 July 1594.

Folio manuscript, pen on paper, the main text in a single secretary hand, signed at the foot 'Thomas Legge', with a confirmation in another hand at the foot signed by Daniell Wilsone, churchwarden, and Robert Penn, minister; docketed on the verso 'To the church of Chetshame give these'; small portion torn from right edge with loss, somewhat dusty, creased where folded.

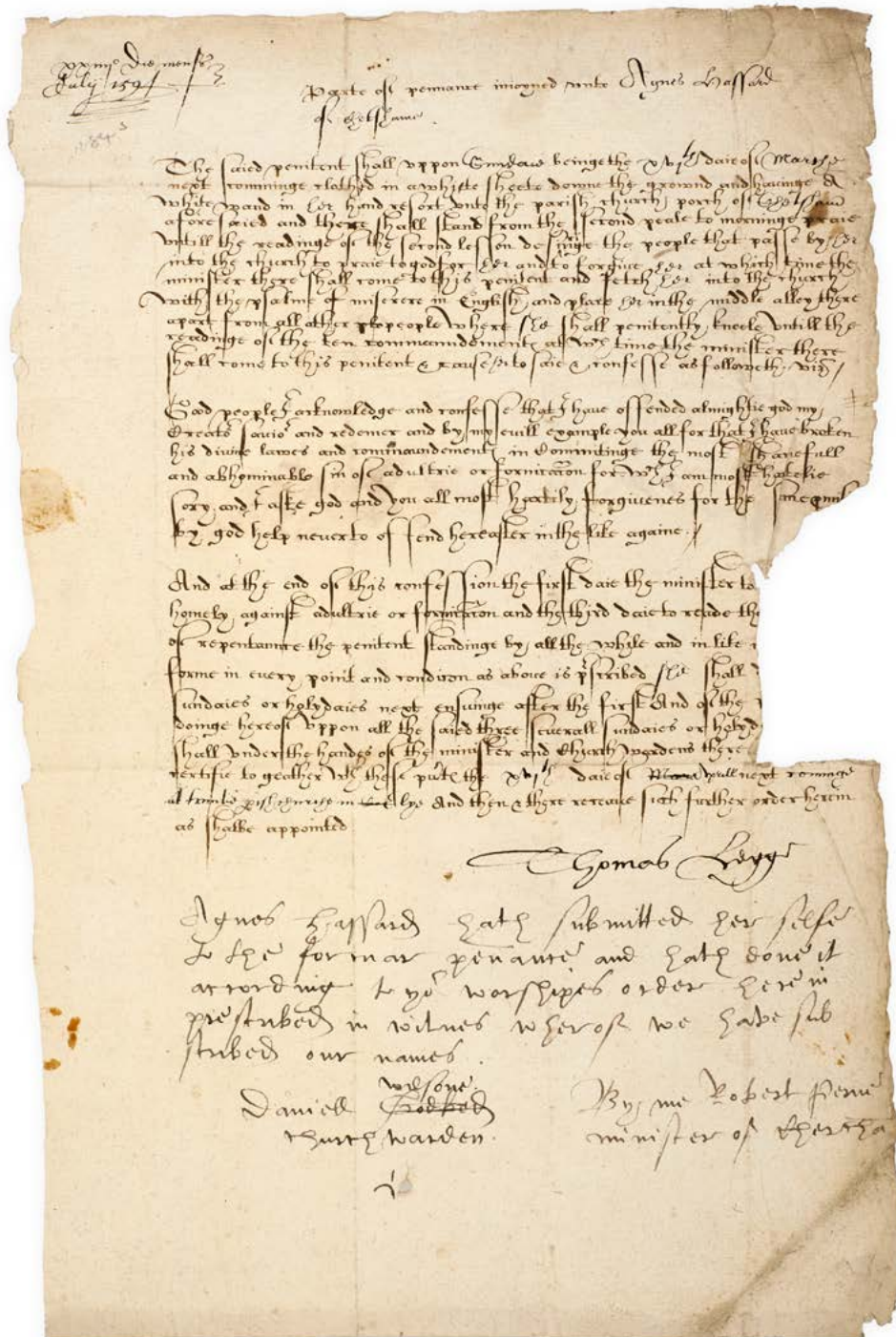
£2500*

A deeply evocative document, drafted and signed by the playwright, lawyer, and Master of Gonville and Caius, Cambridge, Thomas Legge (1535–1607), presenting the penance required of Agnes Hassard, of Chettisham, in the Isle of Ely, for the sin of adultery or fornication.

'The said penitent shall upon Sundaie beinge the xvith daie of Marche next comminge clothed in a white sheete downe the ground and having a white wand in her hand' stand in the church porch from the second bell for service until the reading of the second lesson, asking all who pass to forgive and pray for her. At that juncture the minister will fetch her into the church 'with the psalme of miserere in English', and she will kneel in the aisle until the reading of the Ten Commandments, and then pronounce a confession of which the full text is provided: 'Good people I acknowledge and confesse that I have offended almightie god ... and by my evill example you all for that I have broken his divine lawes and commaundments in committinge the most shamefull and abominable sin of adultery or fornication ...'. Thereafter there will be homily on the matter, the same penance is to be repeated on the third day and the next two Sundays after, with the churchwardens to reconvene on the matter at 'Trinitie parish church Elye' on 16 April. At the end it is recorded that the said Agnes Hassard submitted herself for the said penance 'and hath done it according to your worshipes order herein'.

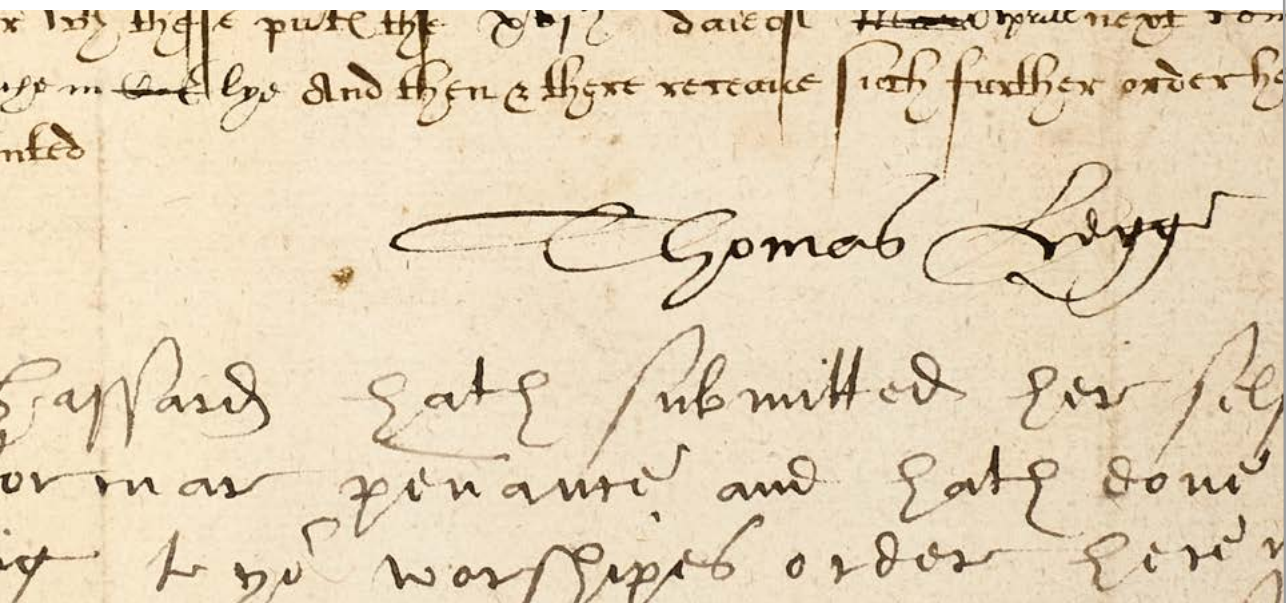
Punishment for adultery or fornication (i.e. extra-marital or pre-marital sex) had rested with ecclesiastical authorities in England since the twelfth century. Judgments varied widely, and could be corporal (i.e. whipping) but were often shame-based as here. Nevertheless fornication was extremely common in this era (indeed the consistory courts were known as 'bawdy courts' because the majority of cases dealt with were sexual in nature), and as many as a third of marriages took place when the bride was already pregnant – such as that of Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway in 1582, achieved after only one reading of the banns by special dispensation.

Thomas Legge (1535–1607) was the author of *Richardus Tertius* (performed 1579 at St John's College, Cambridge), widely considered the first history play written in England and conceivably a source for Shakespeare. Genial in person and tolerant on religious matters in a climate that became increasingly less so during his tenure, he



had been Master of Gonville and Caius since 1573, when he had been chosen by John Caius as his successor. 'Beside his work for the college, Legge had another career, as a civil (Roman) and canon lawyer. His legal learning was considerable, and the Gonville and Caius College Library still contains a remarkable collection especially of late medieval and sixteenth-century legal treatises bequeathed by Legge ... Like many civilians, Legge practised in the church courts: first as commissary of the university from 1579, then as commissary of the diocese of Ely – his colleague as vicar-general was his friend Richard Swale, whom he had appointed president of Caius From 1590 they were admitted as advocates in Doctors' Commons, the centre of practice in church courts and admiralty courts; and Legge was also made a master in chancery' (ODNB).

Then as now, Chettisham was a tiny village just outside of Ely. Of the unfortunate Agnes Hassard we know very little, but can only imagine the effect of this event in such a place. The name Hassard or Hazard is one that appears repeatedly in Ely Episcopal records for Chettisham, and we find several reference to a Thomas Hassard or Hazard as a deponent in cases relating to land in 1591 and 1595, and as the defendant in 1603 in a trial about a forged bond. Agnes could have been his wife (adultery) or his unmarried sister (fornication), but her fate is not known to us; the striking distance between the date of the judgement and the date of the proposed penance (8 months), suggests that she was perhaps already pregnant.



Letters from the Court of William and Mary: War and Peace, Pirates, Jacobite Plots, and the Renovations at Hampton Court

- 3 **ALBEMARLE, Arnold Joost van Keppel, *Earl of*; WILLIAM III, *et al.*** A substantial archive of 46 autograph letters, in English and French, on European political matters, largely addressed to William III and his court favourite Lord Albemarle, including one loose sheet of notes by **William III**, and correspondence from the **Duke of Marlborough** (5 letters, as well as several addressed to him), the **Earl of Sunderland** (3 letters), the **Duke of Manchester** (3 letters), the **Earl of Jersey** (2 letters), the poet and diplomat **Matthew Prior** (2 letters), **Anthonie Heinsius**, raadpensionaris of Holland (3 letters), **Frederick I of Prussia** (1 letter), **Carl Rudolf, Duke of Württemberg** (2 letters), and others. *June 1699 – November 1701.*

A few letters slightly damaged at head or foot, but most in very good condition, docketed in French by a secretary and later numbered, together with a nineteenth-century summary of the contents in French, and correspondence about a possible sale of the material in the 1880s between the then owner, Michel Hippolyte de Haerne (1868–1938), and William Henry James Weale and others. **£17,500***

A fascinating archive, covering, among many things, the construction of the new baroque palace and gardens at Hampton Court, the political jostling of the closing years of the reign of William III, and the negotiations towards the Treaty of the Hague in 1701.

From an old Gelderland family, Arnold Joost van Keppel (1669/1700–1718) had accompanied William III to England as a page of honour upon the Glorious Revolution of 1688, coming closer into the King's circle in the early 1690s, and especially after death of Queen Mary in 1692. Made Master of the Robes in 1695, and Earl of Albemarle in 1697, he was William's most trusted adviser, accompanying him closely and occupying adjoining rooms. Albemarle used his influence to secure positions for John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, and Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey. 'Shortly before William III died, and following Louis XIV's seizure of the barrier fortresses in the Spanish Netherlands, promised to the United Provinces at the treaty of Ryswick (1697), Albemarle was sent to the Netherlands to confer with the States General on future strategy against France. This delicate mission was accomplished with great skill, and Albemarle confirmed his friendship with Marlborough during this period' (ODNB)

My P. Wednesday night.
I have ordered my business so here
that I do intend to be with you on
Friday in the evening, and from thence
to go to bed at the day before the king
goes, if the king should be at Rheims, a
Friday, I should be obliged to you, if the
Comptroller at Vrich might know it,
for I shall be with him by next Friday
morning; I desire you will let him
have the cashier's letter, and that you will
take a little care of me, now that you
are so crowded, I am with truth
yours
M^r H^oringh

My P. Wednesd 7 & 8 July 22
I have been very ill of accident Cadanthe & am for
sunder & I do not know which way of reason I did not
return you my humble thanks for y^r honor of your
letter former. I might rather to make my excuse
for troubling you now since it is only to tell you a
truth which I hope you already believe how
entirely I am your servant to no person living
can be more sensible of y^r if favors than I am
to if it is not worth it of convenience of your assistance
because it is to describe y^r task, I fear y^r King to
them of honor I have for his Majesty of endeavoring
to be in a capacity to serve him. Wishing y^r life
all manner of prosperity & being with all y^r chosen
imaginable I remain
My P.
Your most faithful
and most obedient servant
Noncable

part que Vostre majesté da prendre. Afin
ma nouvelle dignité n'est une grande bien
agréable de vos bonnes intentions pour moy
vous prie de continuer tousjours de me
de Vostre service que l'on ne sauroit arri
our vous d'estime plus grande que de
y estre plus véritablement que je le suis
Vostre bien affectonné
Lederic R.
en 1701.

tage de voyz ajurer de bouche que je
suis autant que personne du monde
avec un zele parfait
Monsieur De Votre Excellence
Le tres humble et
tres obéissant serviteur
De Dreyde ce 18 Juin
1701.
Charles Louis Duc de
Wurtemberg

able to send them by this post the number
of Dutch & other which I promised them, but
I have it, I shall send it by an express
you will also find enclosed a copy of our
Secretary's letter which is written by
order of the Lord's Justice, I desire you will
let the King know that I have shown
the Secretary's letter to the Treasurer this
morning, and we shall be able to set right
every thing they desire, but what I doubt
of is whether it will pass.
I shall not send the copy of our Secretary's
letter to the Treasurer to tell I send
what they desire, which can be told
there be no return from Vienna which is very
expensive.
I should have been glad to have known what
you to do upon the last letter, I am for ever
some that I have received by this post, I
find I have it, it is very difficult to have
come to stay in England till the next return,
we have the news that the messenger of the
Macedonian De Vichery being sent to the
Le Left Paris the 15th in the morning, whether
this takes as if they would not begin the
War we soon on this side but you will be
better able to judge than I can for we have
known nothing of what motion they have
made, which makes me tell you that I may
have a letter from the Secretary of the
Treasurer in a long that I am for ever
further trouble, or else I should be obliged to
signify to you with an express, which is
by the Lord's Justice, I am for ever
your most faithful
and most obedient servant
Noncable

My P. Wednesd 7 & 8 July 22
I have been very ill of accident Cadanthe & am for
sunder & I do not know which way of reason I did not
return you my humble thanks for y^r honor of your
letter former. I might rather to make my excuse
for troubling you now since it is only to tell you a
truth which I hope you already believe how
entirely I am your servant to no person living
can be more sensible of y^r if favors than I am
to if it is not worth it of convenience of your assistance
because it is to describe y^r task, I fear y^r King to
them of honor I have for his Majesty of endeavoring
to be in a capacity to serve him. Wishing y^r life
all manner of prosperity & being with all y^r chosen
imaginable I remain
My P.
Your most faithful
and most obedient servant
Noncable

of my own, your Lordship will please to lay before
his Majesty, and if the approver of it, I will
some just it, into execution.
In the next place, I am to acquaint your
Good Lordship, that in my humble opinion, there
ought to be, a noble page of France, made out of the
middle window in the Queen's Drawing Room, to go
down into the Great garden; And the like page of
France out of the middle window of the Queen's
Room to go down into y^r Middle garden, of the King's
Garden. The Page will not be great, but the beauty,
and the convenience, will be great, for now, if the King be
in the House and there a number, to go into either of these
Gardens, they must come down, as many Pages, as there
are new pages, with baggage and attendants, must walk
thru many corners, Parks, and flowered passages before
they get into y^r garden. Something of this kind I have
proposed, it is to be done at Montague House, on y^r Page
with bags, from his Middle Room, into his garden. But
then I found, that he much finer, but I must tell you
that Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Sir Banks, and Comptroller y^r garden, with
many lord and gentlemen, are highly approve of this motion.
But the Major-garden is, whether his Majesty will like it,
with your good Lordship must take, and if by him approved,
you will soon get it executed, and find money for it, and
we must have some of it in y^r garden, which makes
other motions of mine many, but I shall keep them, for
are they better, I am very already, made this long onough,
to your good Lordship, before I end it, I must tell you,
that your own lodging, on in great forwardness,
that you will have, very good new coach on them,
fine mottled Chimney piece and large glasses over them
and that your kitchen will be all new, very convenient
and so I beg your Lordship will be with you, your
Heath desire, also may a small house on your good
open air, and being you be below it upon one, who
is with the House and only
your most faithful and most
obedient servant
Noncable

My P. Wednesday night.
I have ordered my business so here
that I do intend to be with you on
Friday in the evening, and from thence
to go to bed at the day before the king
goes, if the king should be at Rheims, a
Friday, I should be obliged to you, if the
Comptroller at Vrich might know it,
for I shall be with him by next Friday
morning; I desire you will let him
have the cashier's letter, and that you will
take a little care of me, now that you
are so crowded, I am with truth
yours
M^r H^oringh

taken for granted they are very considerable.
The courier arrived here with the Treaty signed
& ratified the 1st of June, then wrote from
Lisbon, this is much owing to the Inscription
of the Trade of Commerce, who have acted in
such a manner, as if the present Commerce
of France had been always concerned in it.
The French have made great use of it, and
thought it was impossible, if the
thought judge it, if their own Interest
can get to think this will make you lose
more difficult, & all respect to treat to any
reasonable Satisfaction for the Loss of it.
They have of consequence, as to make us come
to a Speech of Intervention of such measures
as are necessary for the Liberty of Europe
here is often, however from Italy, the what
they bring in result only now they own the
Imperialists have paid the Price the Light
of their Army is at Reggio the 1st of the
the Courier's letter these letters are of the 28th
past those by the ordinary look were of the 1st
to which gave an Account of the French
were then past, so without doubt there is
more in this matter, & as to the French
of the French, it is what cannot be told
lost. The Courier of the Duke of Savoy has been
with his Master & is related to the French
he will make but a short stay, he advises
as his Master will not lagage any way
with this trouble, but will wait to see what
is more for the Interest of the Common Cause
& accordingly will not be kind to let his
Majesty have this war for the French
the Courier of Savoy who was at the
to me the last year, desire me by you to return
the King how much he is obliged to the French
to get there is one of the French (signed with France
by treaty, it appears the French have the like
of the French letter, I must be the contribution of
your Lordship, I wish y^r you will believe
y^r am with great truth & respect
yours
Noncable

in that condition then usually others
are being as they tell me almost mad
when in drink, as for his arms they
were not in a dangerous condition, the end
of one of his pistols being broken off
and the other only charged with powder
he is still in a rage, and shall continue
to till I have further orders from the
Majesty. This is all I can inform you of the
Mr. Jan
y^r most faithful and most
obedient servant
Noncable

A selection of correspondents is listed below (a full list of the contents is available on request):

King William III (1650–1702). A list in Dutch and French of 'points donc le Roy a chargé my Lord' headed 'The good disposition of England towards Holland' (*trans.*), and mentioning treaties with the Danish and Swedish, and the 'works of the Rhine and Ijssel'. These would have been among the talking points for Albemarle during his negotiations in the Netherlands.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722), soldier and diplomat, appointed as William III's deputy in the Southern Netherlands before the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1701. Here he writes to William III of the unstable administration ('I am very confedent there will be indeavours used to find fault with what ever this admiralty shal doe, in order to bring it into the same hands againe' (4 July 1699); and to Albemarle of the ongoing negotiations towards the Treaty of the Hague (1701), which re-instated the Grand Alliance of England, the United Provinces, and Leopold I against France (August to September 1701). 'Wee have the nuse [news] this morning of the Mareshall de Villeroy being sent to Italie ... methinks this looks, as if they wou'd not begin the Warr so soon on this side'; he has inspected the English troops and sent home those unfit for service, telling his officers they will be punished if they send 'any boyes or ill men'; he has been with the Emperor's envoys and hopes we 'shall finish the treaty tomorrow'; 'We have at last agreed upon the treaty', and he requests permission to wait on the King for three or four days before the arrival of Lady Sarah. 'I have received the Papers from Ld. Godolphin concerning the Pirottes [pirates], and shall bring them with mee'.

Matthew Prior (1664–1721), poet and diplomat, was in Paris in 1698–9 as secretary to the ambassador William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and then to his successor the Earl of Jersey. 'Prior had few official duties during his early stay in France, his main responsibility being to report to his superiors in England the activities of those in power in France and of the Jacobites there' (ODNB). Here he writes to Albemarle (in French) of a supposed plot to burn the English fleet at Portsmouth, reporting news from the court of James II in exile at St Germain (3 July 1698); and passes on a plea for support from the Earl of Galway (Henri de Massue de Ruvigny, a Williamite soldier in Ireland), along with his own lengthy commentary on the political ramifications (17 July 1699).

Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh (1641–1712), paymaster general from 1685, retained by William III. A strong interest in architecture led to his appointment in 1699 as 'Sur-intendent generall of oure Buildings & of our Works in our parks', with authority over Wren for the construction of the new state rooms at Hampton Court. Here he writes (11 July 1699) that 'the worke goes on, as fast as hands can worke'. 'The Cartoon Gallery, will bee first donne, and tho a great many visiters comdemne it as a roome that will be very Darke, yet I believe it will be generally liked when finished'. He describes the royal apartments in detail, making some suggestions to be put before the King, and proposes a pair of stairs down to the canal garden and another to the privy garden. Albemarle's own lodgings 'are in great forwardnesse'.

Charles Montagu, Duke of Manchester (1662–1722), diplomat, also reports on Hampton Court to William III (9/19 July 1699): 'I have been at Windsor to see Mr Verriers [Antonio Verri] work. He has mended the Altar piece very finely'. As ambassador to France he tells Albemarle (4 July 1701) that 'what has been long expected & fear'd

De goed disposition van Eng
voor Holland
Tractat met den Keyser
en het Ryck
Twee met den
Twee met den
Subsidien de propoſitie
De Vraagstuk Lege als
in 't voorſtand: het konink.
C. van Aulen
Bij. van Aulen
Bij. van Aulen
in 't voorſtand: het konink.
De overſten van 't Ryck
en 't Adel.

la supplier tres humblement de me vouloir
accorder quel que part des graces que mon
frere defunt a eu l'honneur de posseder dans
l'esprit de Votre Majesté, et de croire que
je n'ay toute ma vie, avec un tres profond
respect
Sire de Votre Majesté

de Orde le 14 Juin 1701
Le tres humble tres obéissant
et tres devoue serviteur
Charles Roudolphe Duc de Wurtemberg

My L^d Hague Sept. 19. 1701

I have received yours of the 15th and
shall take care to send the severall Patentes
to the Garrison, pray let me know if it be
Tuesday the 27th that his Math. will see the
English, so that I may govern my self ac-
cordingly;

My Lady Math. tells me that the new Earl
of Bath is dead, as well as his father, I do not
know but the disposing of the House keeper
place of St James, and the Park, maybe in his
Math. dispose, which if I might have during
his pleasure, I shoud take a great favour, &
in truth it woud be a greater Convenience
mee, then to any other body I am with trouble

you shoud send me My L^d your most Obedient
back my letter, or the Description of the
of Butler, and I shall use it as I shall see fit
the care of it, to have it secured
MARLBOROUGH

Chilna, July 20th 1699: S. V.
my Dear Lord
I should not have been so long without answering the
honour of your letter to me, from Dura, had not our
journey into Cambridge shd. hindered me, since my re-
turne, I have been married, I have attended Hampton Court,
where the worke goes on, as fast as hands can worke,
and I do not do ult, but it will be very well finished
by Michaelmas next, which is the house, but Math-
was pleased to allow us, the Cartoon Gallery, will be
first done, and tho a great many visiters, com-
demne it, as a roome that will be very Darke,
yet I believe, it will be generally liked, when fi-
nished, and it is impossible, without destroying all
regularity, towards the Court to procure it light.
The King beyond his great Bedchamber, will have
three large Closets, including the corner Closets, which
looks into both Gardens, and will be designed for
the Queens apartments. The first of these Closets
Closets, I mean that next to the great Bedchamber
by mowing the chimney, which now is in the middle of
the Wall, opposite to the windows, into the furthest cor-
ner of the wall, which may easily be done, may be
turned into a little Bedchamber, and then, by going
into it, a great Bedchamber, a little Bedchamber with
in it, and two large Closets beyond it, besides a necessity
of it, I have attended it, and the

is now certain. France has obtain'd a League Defensive between them, Spain & Portugall ... There are other Articles concerning the West Indes ... but what advantages Portugall has obtained is uncertain'; he goes on to analyse the political implications across Europe. To William Blithwayt, Secretary of War (12 August 1701), he reports on the movements of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who had crossed the Alps into Italy in May/June, and those of his French opponent Nicolas Catinat.

Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland (1675–1722), who had been raised in the Netherlands, writes to William III (25 May 1700) that 'If your Armyes can stop the Enemys advancing any farther, it ought to be esteemed a Miracle ... The fleet is yet very backward, wanting men and Provisions'; and that (11 June 1700) 'I am Confident France will never agree to any thing more then what they first proposed'.

Anthonie Heinsius (1641–1720), Grand Pensionary of Holland and a pre-eminent statesman who was the driving force behind the alliances against the French, writes to Albemarle about the French ambassador, the comte d'Avaux, chancellor de Pontchartrain, the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrücken, and Ezekiel von Spanheim; and notes that Emperor's representative, Johann Wenzel Wratistlaw, is 'assez opposé a faire des grands efforts au Rhin'.

In other letters **James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde (1655–1745)**, passes on his report into a drunken horse-grenadier who rode too close to the King's carriage: in that condition 'he does not know what he does being more extravagant ... then usually others are', but his arms were not charged (2 June 1699); **Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey (1655–1711)**, requires an answer about plans for the Cockpit, the former theatre in Whitehall that survived the 1698 fire and would later house the Treasury (4 July 1699); the government official **James Vernon (1646–1727)** reports to William III on rumours about the movement of several suspected Jacobites (11 July 1699); **Richard Savage, Earl Rivers (1654–1712)**, laments his financial position and notes that 'The Duke of Shoumberg has been attack'd by the mob soldiers that were broke, they are grown very insolent' (18 July 1699); **Ernest Friedrich of Saxe-Coburg[?]** asks that he might select his own officers in his regiment (12 and 26 March 1701); **Carl Rudolf, Duke of Württemberg (1667–1742)**, writes to both Albemarle and William III (14–15 June 1701) reporting on the death of his brother Ferdinand Wilhelm and pleading for favour (the brothers both fought for William at the Battle of the Boyne); **Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury (1660–1718)**, laments to William that his 'unlucky constitution and temper disable me from paying your ma[jes]ty these services which I know my self bound in duty and gratitude to endeavour' (25 May 1700); **Frederick I of Prussia (1657–1713)** thanks Albemarle for the part he played in 'ma nouvelle dignité' (Frederick crowned himself 'King in Prussia' in January 1701); his son **Frederick Wilhelm, later Frederick II**, then aged 12, sends similar thanks, reporting 'Je suis dans une extreme impatience, d'être en age, de le pouvoir suivre à la guerre' – his martial exploits would later earn him the soubriquet of the 'Soldier King'.

Provenance: from the collection of Michel Hippolyte de Haerne (1868–1938), first judge of the court of appeals at Ghent. From correspondence here (between William Henry James Weale and Ernest Solvyns), it seems that the material came from a house in Ghent, and originally comprised some 433 documents, though that included many copy letters. A nineteenth-century summary in French provides descriptions of items 125 to 351, those included here apparently marked with a cross.

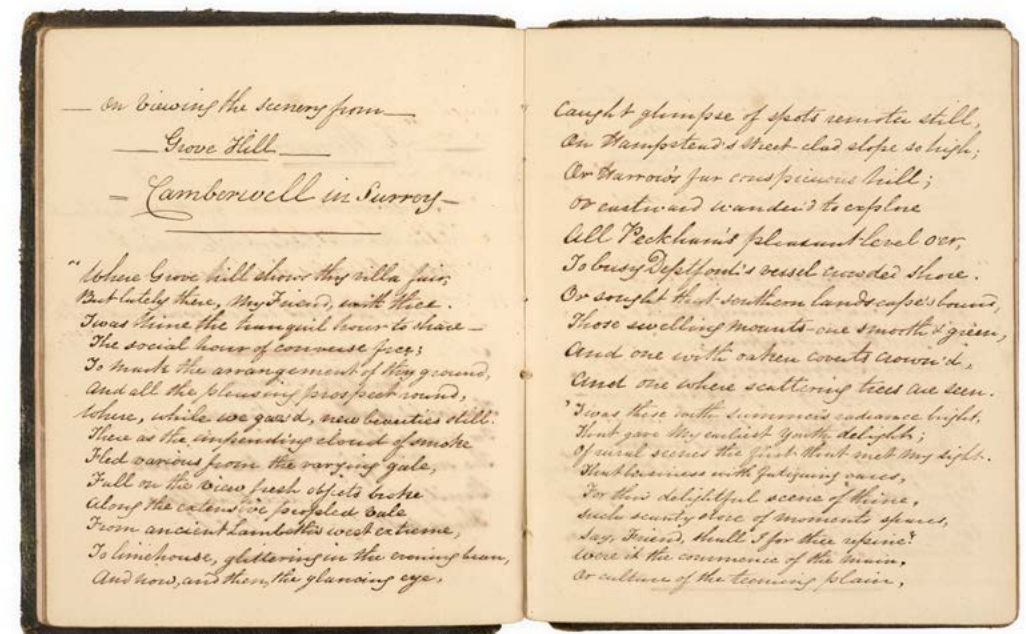
London Verses

- 4 [ALBUM.] 'A Manuscript Album written by an affectionate Father to his Daughter Elizabeth Miller Anne'. *Deptford, Kent, 1833.*

Squarish 12mo manuscript, ff. [42], plus blanks; black ink on white, blue and pink paper, in a single hand, with one later interpolation dated 1889; with two colour drawings of flowers; generally in good condition; in contemporary green roan embossed with a leaf pattern over diapering, spine worn and fragile.

£375

An attractive small-format gift album of verse with an interesting local twist for Southeast London – selections include 'on viewing the scenery from Grove Hill Camberwell in Surrey' (from *Grove Hill* by Thomas Maurice 1799), 'On Greenwich Hospital' (from John Leland), 'On seeing Shooters Hill in Kent' and 'To Erith a Sweet Village in Kent' (both from Robert Bloomfield). Most of the other contents focus on piety, morality, and the natural world. We have not been able to identify either the donor or recipient.



Unrecorded Conversation Starters

- 5 [ALBUM.] The Conversational Album. For recreative Instruction and Amusement. London, Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., [and booksellers in Birmingham, Brighton, Boston, Liverpool, and Manchester], [c. 1873].

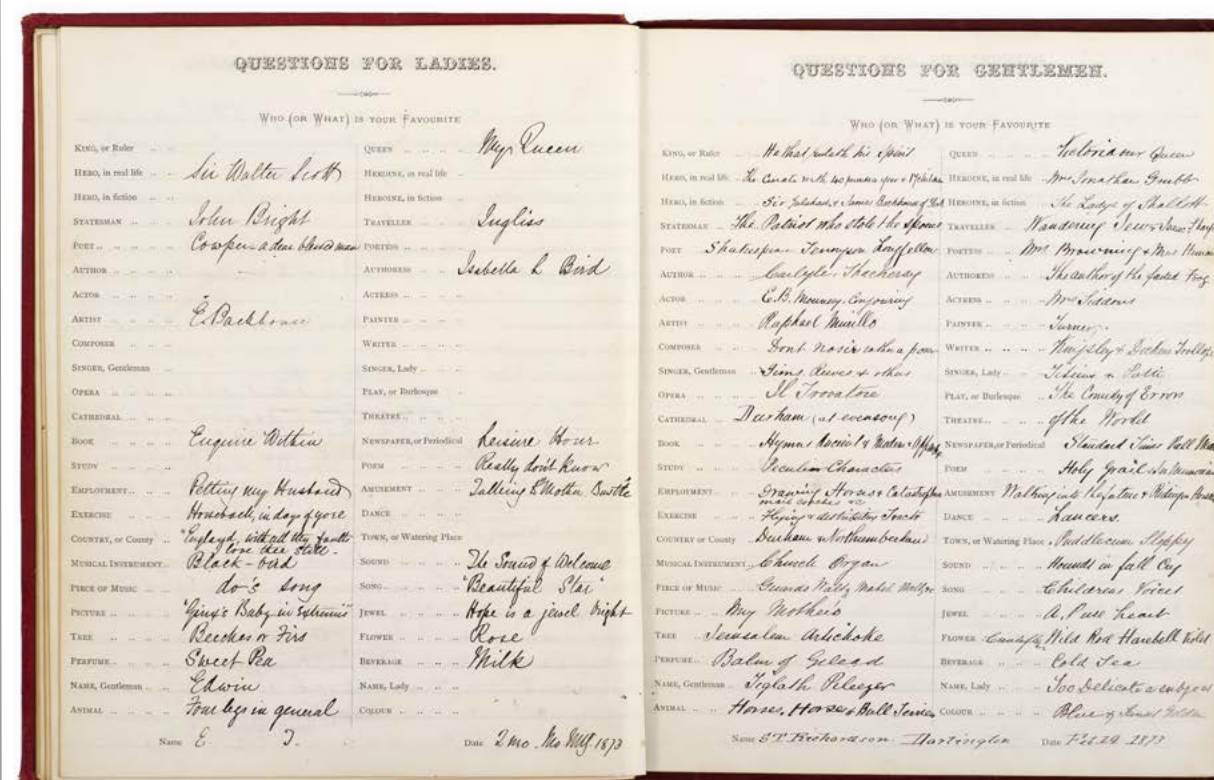
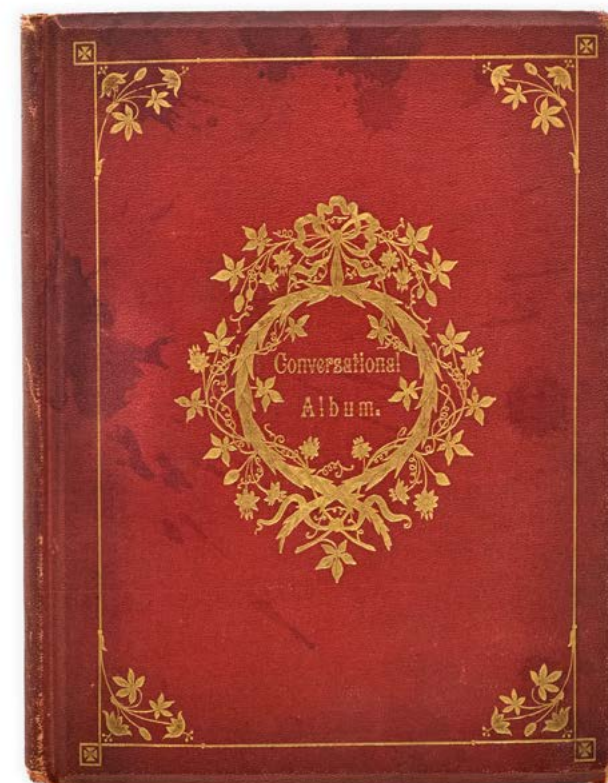
Quarto, ff. [50], comprising a title-page and twelve repeated four-page sequences of facing 'Questions for Ladies' and 'for Gentleman' with blue ruled blanks for the answers; title-page and page headings in an ornamented open type; a very good copy; in the publisher's red cloth over bevelled boards, front cover with gilt border and floral cornerpieces (lower board blind-tooled to same design), title gilt to centre of upper board, framed by a gilt wreath intertwined with passionflowers, all edges gilt; front hinge partly cracked and fragile, a few stains to covers, upper board loose, extremities worn; a little over half the volume completed in manuscript and signed by sixteen contributors between 1873 and 1876. £1500

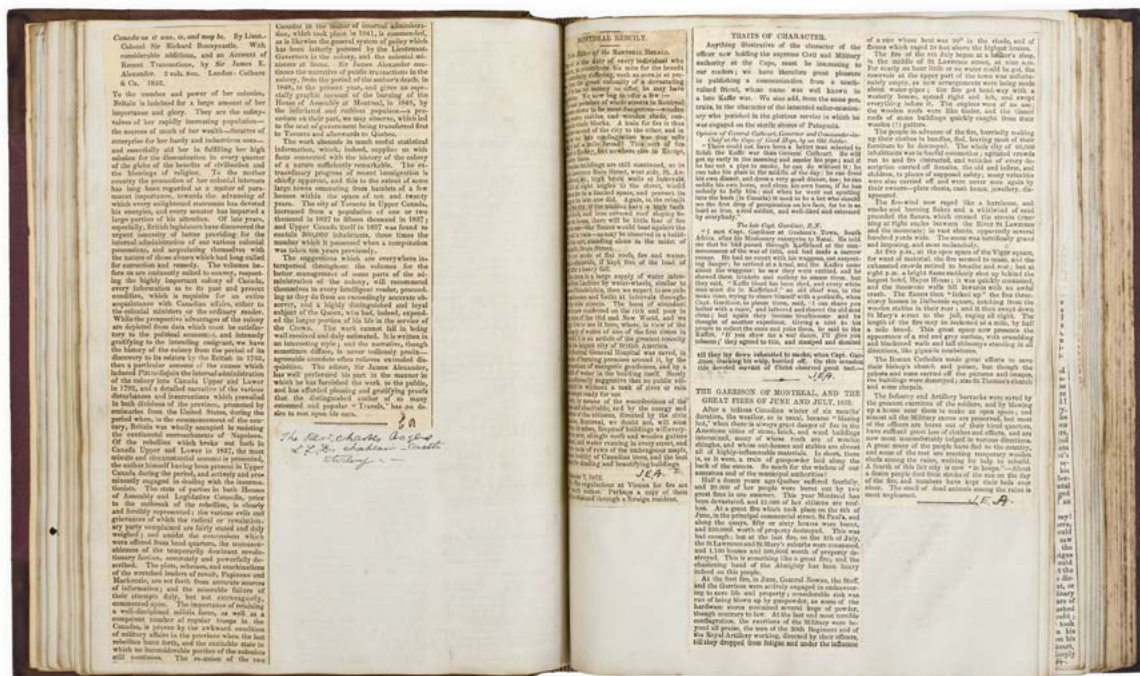
An amusing late-Victorian book of printed conversation starters for both ladies and gentlemen, completed in manuscript by members of the Backhouse, Mounsey, Richardson, and Barclay families of Darlington and Sunderland. Darlington had a particularly high Quaker population, especially active in banking and local politics, but also in natural sciences; Backhouse's Bank, founded in 1774, would later merge with Gurney's and Barclays to become what is now Barclays Bank.

The best known signatory here, on Valentine's Day 1873, is the Sunderland-born satirical artist Samuel Tuke Richardson (1846–1904), who was related to the Backhouses, and worked for many years as a clerk in their bank. Author-artist of 'The Friends' in Council (1874) and The World's First Railway Jubilee (1876), he has provided the most consistently humorous answers: 'Who is your favourite composer? Don't noser rather a poser'; '... employment: Drawing Horses & Catastrophes' (frequent subjects in his sketches); '... town: Puddlecum Sloppy'; 'What is your idea of misery? Two mothers in law on the premises'; 'To what do you have the greatest aversion? Umbrellas, Rats, Rice pudding, Harmoniums, Antimacassars'. The banker Jonathan Edward Backhouse (1849–1918) meanwhile shows a taste for Wordsworth, while Thomas William Backhouse (1842–1920) gives his favourite study as 'Astronomy' – he had an observatory and was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

There are some overtly Quaker responses (Mary Mounsey's favourite 'cathedral' is the Friends Meeting House, and several name the New Jersey settler Isaac Sharp as their favourite 'traveller'), and others are rather conventional, but the general mood is playful. Ellen Mounsey's favourite king is 'Napoleon I' and her 'hero, in real life' is 'Saladin'; elsewhere 'Your idea of a trying situation?' is 'Trying your dress on', and 'Your favourite sound' is the Sound 'of Mull'. Elizabeth Barrett Browning is nearly everyone's favourite 'Poetess'.

Not in Library Hub or OCLC.





Canada, the Crimean War, New Zealand, Book Reviews, and Walter Scott's Funeral

6 ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward. Two albums of newspaper articles by Alexander or mentioning him. 1841-1867, and 1878-1882.

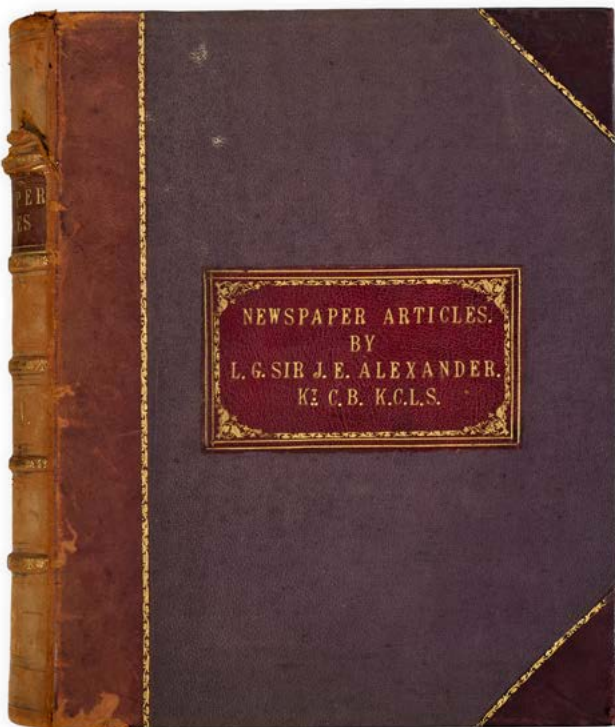
Two large 4to albums, ff, [135], and ff. [34], plus blanks; the second volume with a quantity of loose cuttings and ephemera laid in; with newspaper cuttings, mostly mounted several to a page on rectos only, and a few pieces of printed and manuscript ephemera, his authorship identified in manuscript, with a few additional notes; bound in two albums, not quite uniform, of quarter roan and purple textured cloth, front covers with red morocco labels gilt: 'Newspaper Articles by [L.G.] Sir J. E. Alexander A.D.C. [Kt C.B. K.C.L.S.]'. **£2750**

An extraordinary and unique collection, testimony to the polymathy of the Scottish writer, soldier, and traveller Sir James Edward Alexander (1803-1885), with many hundreds of articles by or about him, covering in particular his time in Canada and New Zealand. Assembled by him as a record of his life in ephemeral print, these albums are almost certainly the only witnesses to his authorship of many articles.

Alexander's military career began in the East India Company in 1820, and his early years saw service in Burma, Persia, the Balkans, North and South America, Portugal and South Africa. From 1841, where our collection begins, he was in Canada; in 1855 he was at the Siege of Sevastopol in the Crimea; and he served two years in New Zealand during the Maori Wars in 1860-62. Alongside this he was an adventurous explorer (and co-founder of the Royal Geographical Society), and published voluminously, including travel accounts, a life of Wellington, and some autobiographical *Passages in the Life of a Soldier* (1857). No longer on active service after New Zealand, he was responsible in the early 1870s for reclaiming Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt (see our catalogue for Firsts 2026), and after retirement in 1877 he threw himself into local affairs in Bridge of Allen near Stirling.

Reviews of many of his books are included here: *L'Acadie: or Seven Years' Explorations in British America* (1849), his expanded edition of Bonnycastle's *Canada as it was, is, and may be* (1852), *Passages in the Life of a Soldier* (1857), a guide to the *Military Examination for Junior Officers of Infantry* (1860), *Salmon Fishing in Canada* (1860), *The Albatross* (1863), *Incidents of the Maori War* (1863), and *Cleopatra's Needle* (1879). But he also published widely in newspapers, both as a correspondent, and in letters to the editor, and his speeches and lectures before variously civic and military groups are also reported widely. **He published occasionally under his name, occasionally as 'J. E. A.', but more frequently anonymously or under a dizzying array of aliases – Ascanius, Voyageur, A Cavalier, A Briton, etc. etc. – which makes the present collection the only guide to his many writings to even approach comprehensiveness.**

The first album opens in 1841 in **Montreal**, where Alexander had arrived at the birth of the Province of Canada, an anglophone-francophone union that lasted until 1867. There are letters to the editor of the *Montreal Gazette* and *Witness* discussing dancing,



temperance, emigration, railways, and his recurrent interests gymnastics (he set up a gym for the 14th regiment in 1841) and temperance; there is an obituary of Benjamin d'Urban (under whom he served in the Cape), an account of an expedition to Lake Memphremagog, proposals for a monument to the Scottish singer John Wilson in Quebec, and for the construction of a boulevard on the Mountain in Montreal, as well as accounts of the Great Fire of 1852 and of the rebuilding of the city. There are also pieces on the health benefits of ventilation, changes to military uniform, a curling match of which he was the umpire, and snow-shoe races.

In 1855, at **Sevastopol**, he wrote to the *Naval and Military Gazette* about the failed attempt on the Malakoff redoubt in June – 'the grape [shot] was as if a man was sowing corn ... our hospital huts were full of fine men maimed after our late fights, and the cries of those undergoing amputation were distressing'. But his time in the Crimea did not afford so much opportunity for writing, and the album soon moves on to **New Zealand**, where his time during the First Taranaki War inculcated in him a very healthy respect for the Maori and an intense distaste for the British policy of land confiscation which continued to lead to further conflict. A series of articles written by him in New Zealand cover the progress of the campaign, while many more cover the affairs after his departure; in one small piece he is horrified by the racism to which he sees the Maoris subjected, giving several examples of what he calls 'bullying': 'there is nothing so unmanly, disgusting, and cowardly'. One of the items not by Alexander found here are some **unrecorded 'Lines on the Departure of Colonel Sir James Edward Alexander, 2nd Batt., 14th Regiment, from New Zealand' by Henry Armstrong, printed in gold (presumably in New Zealand)**, enclosed with an autograph of thanks from the author, who had evidently been supported by Alexander in his fight against alcohol dependence.

The later, Scottish content deals largely with local matters, including river pollution, his excavations at Cambuskenneth Abbey (and the discovery of the tomb of James III, see next), life-boats, etc. Also included are **Alexander's first-hand account of the funeral of Walter Scott, in *The Court Journal*, 13 October 1832 (recalling also a visit of two years earlier, when Scott was alive), a touching autograph poem 'Our only daughter', four pages, written 'For my Mother' at Christmas 1848 in Canada, after the death of his daughter; and a selection of loose ephemera including recipes, prescriptions, and a curious engraved invitation to 'Ye Clubbe' in Edinburgh in 1871: 'The animals will be fed at the [Café Royal] menagerie'.**

THE COURT JOURNAL:

Gazette of the Fashionable World.

No. 181.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1832.

PRICE 1s.

THIS JOURNAL, BEING STAMPED, CIRCULATES POSTAGE FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

BY AN OFFICER OF HIGHLANDERS.

The 26th of September being appointed for the interment of the mighty magician of the north, I journeyed from where my regiment was quartered, towards the monastery of Dryburgh, to follow the

companions of King Arthur, waiting for his disenchantment and second appearance on earth. In the sage, the shepherd recognized Thomas the Rhymer.

After some steep ascents and descents, I approached Dryburgh; in passing through a hamlet I remarked that the people followed their usual

Above the mantle-piece of the dining-room was, and I suppose is still, a portrait of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden; and Sir Walter, turning to it, said to me, 'The descendant of that great warrior, Prince Gustavus, with whom you were at college, once sat below the portrait of his ancestor; the resemblance between them was very striking,

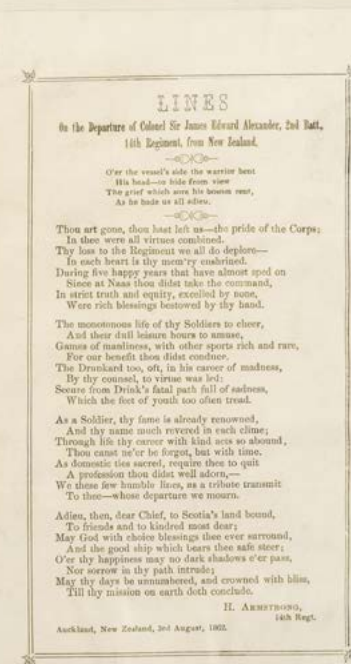
THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

It is lamentable to think of the valuable lives sacrificed in the prosecution of the war in New Zealand. Every mail we learn of so-called victories over the Maories—that is, our troops seem to engage them hurriedly and bravely, but without first trying sufficiently the effect of artillery and of bags of powder against their stockaded pahs. There is a considerable loss of life on both sides, and then the Maories, having occasioned us heavy loss and suffering themselves, quietly and wisely evacuate their position and go on to another.

Our people seem to have penetrated far—too

through this before a shot was fired. Would it not have been generous to have allowed these fine fellows and their poor women to escape? Here we think it would, but blood was up; there was a cruel pursuit, and an hundred dark warriors fell!

• Responsible to the people, and sometimes overruling the designs of a Governor, anxious to pursue a humane and generous policy, Sir George Grey was desirous from the first to give up the Waitara, but fatal delays arose.



celebrated London friend at an infallible, nevertheless, error. Except of the nervous nature of the I have long the developed I add, that I be taken even twenty-five years see the present I, who; it was the lips, but r, which was st, and dipping The demean—, and I was being or not ot consider my-njamin Brodie, probable mad-at the late Mr ost remarkable ice pronounced and, turning in five days at nal." I did so, usey in opening a touching the id. "No," he en by my most reral in cribs never have any bitten; he told his assistant or ad been bitten; d I believe ten, ad, be it remem-on the hands of any intervening remedy was to ily procurable, the saliva, and henever I am hand, and no he actual cau-

them by leaving them extensive tracts with well-defined boundaries.

It seems wonderfully impolitic also to raise up hosts of enemies among a people who, if friends, would add materially to our strength in a distant and valuable possession. The idea of general confiscation is abominable; and this doctrine having been lately promulgated caused the rising of tribes previously quiet, and the upshot of the whole, the loss of ten officers slain at Turanga! on the Bay of Plenty, East coast: Waitara. on the West coast, having "opened the ball" in 1860.

That we may duly estimate the endurance and courage of the Maori, let us recollect what

very, the caustic potass, and excision, are, in my opinion, unsafe and liable to fail. The nitrate of silver chases the poison into the very capillaries and neutralises it. Since I have known this I always use it to any bite of a dog, sound or not, and am at rest. The above was stated in some blue book about thirty years ago, by Youatt, Brodie and I acted on it, and made poor young Lord L—'s lips, palate, and throat as black as that of his thoroughbred mad terrier; and he, if you ever see him, will tell you his tale. The poison of hydrophobia remains latent on an average six weeks; the part heals over, but there is a pimple or wound, more or less irritable; it then becomes painful, and the germ, whatever it is, is ripe for dissemination into the system, and then all hope is gone. Nevertheless, between the time of the bite and the activity of the wound previous to dissemination, the caustic of nitrate of silver is a sure preventive; after that, it is as useless as all the other means, The

**African Elephants, Maori Chiefs, Chinese Acrobats,
Florence Nightingale, Speke of the Nile,
and the Body of James III of Scotland ...**

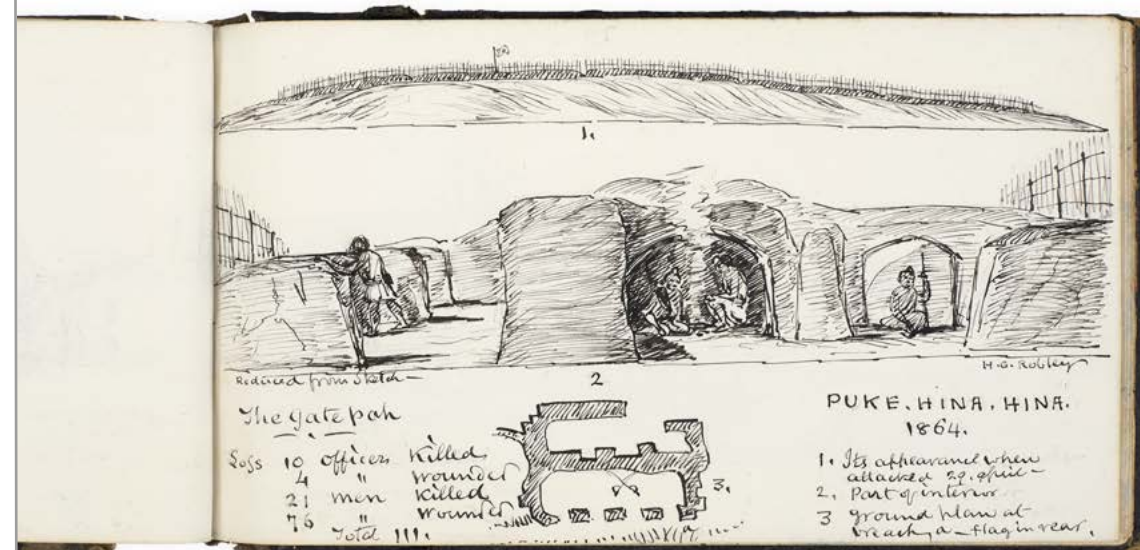
7 ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward. Six sketch- and notebooks. 1863–1884.

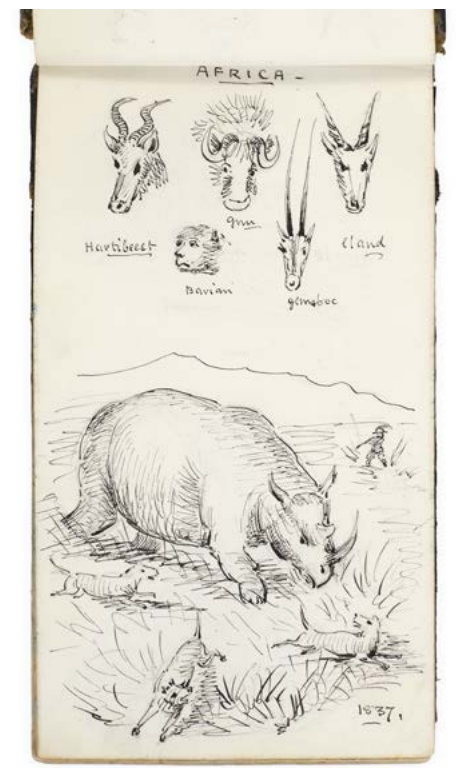
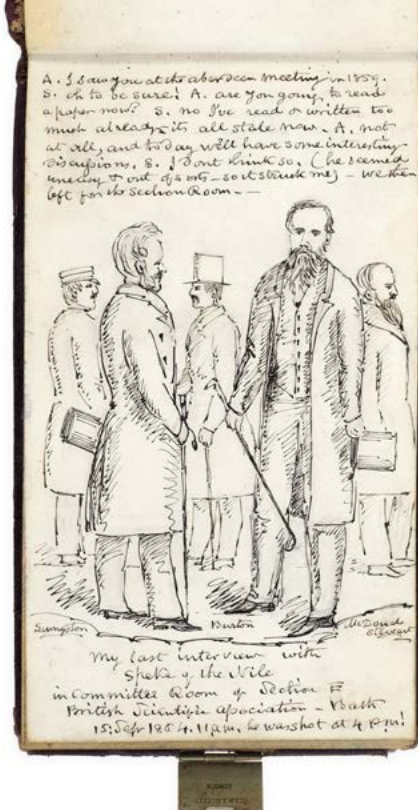
Six oblong 8vo albums, each c. 80–100 ff., the last with some blanks, with sketches and notes in pencil, pen, and occasionally colour; bound in roan, worn, some with clasps, some rebacked; each album signed and dated at the front (1863, 1864, 1868, 1870, 1872, and 1880). **£9000**

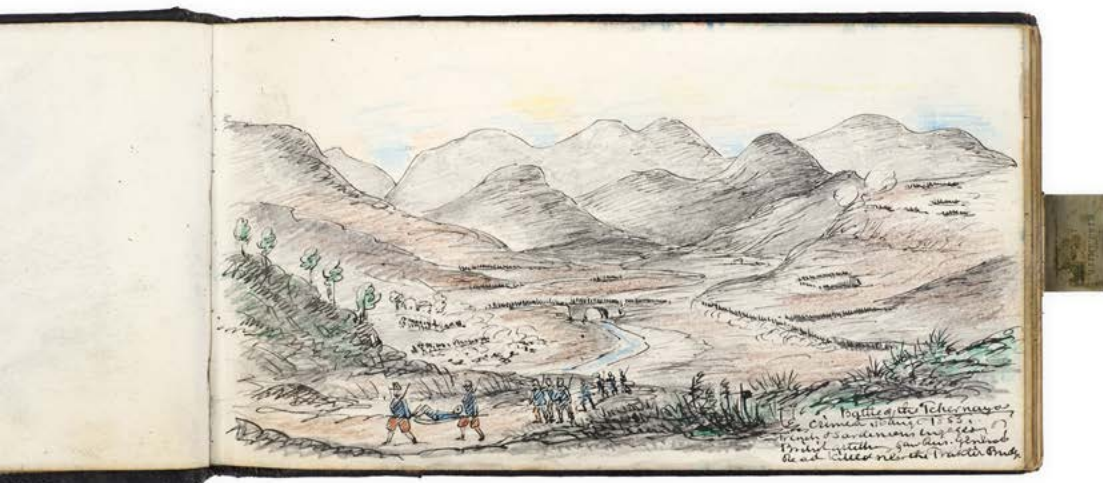
A fantastic series of six lively sketchbooks covering Alexander's later career after his return from New Zealand – delightfully miscellaneous in content, they are part diary (recording landscapes, people, and anecdotes or overheard conversations) and part memoir, with reminiscences in sketch form from his time in **India, Africa, the Americas, the Crimea, and New Zealand**. There is much space devoted to his travels in **Scotland, England, and Wales** – both landscape views and portraits, often annotated – and also to explorers and exploration generally, including meetings of the British Science Association; but he also shows an interest in, for example, the American Civil War, circus and theatrical performers, and women's fashions. Alexander was a prolific rather than technically gifted draughtsman, but his work is very vivid, and his drawings were often the basis for illustrations in his published books.

Alexander was no longer on active military service after his return from the Maori Wars in 1862, devoting himself other projects including journalism, antiquarian pursuits, and the education of his family, though he did spend an extended period at Boulogne in 1868–9. But his adventurous past evidently continued to call, and here we find current events interspersed with sketches of events from the 1830s onwards, presumably copied in from earlier sketchbooks or re-created from the imagination. These include, in chronological order, a sketch of wild sled journey captioned 'In **Russia** as a prisoner 1830' (Alexander was briefly imprisoned as a spy and published an account of his *Travels to the seat of war in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829* (1830)); from **Africa** diagrams of spoor, hunting scenes, sketches of ostriches, rhinos, and elephants, and scenes of people and animals from 'about the Swakop in S W Africa', and others from 'Cafferland' 1835; a scene of canoes and snowshoes in **Canada** 1841–55; a view of the Battle of the Chernaya, **Crimea** 1855; a 'Maori stripped for fighting', 1861, a 'Friendly Maori chief & wahinni', a display of Maori weapons, and several **New Zealand** views. Many of these last are in the album for 1872–3, produced as Alexander was at work on his *Bush-Fighting, illustrated by remarkable Actions and Incidents of the Maori War in New Zealand* (1873). Closer to home, the port of Boulogne is amply covered in the sketchbook for 1868–9, with lots of incidental detail recorded in notes, largely in French, on both topography and the local social scene.

Alexander was well connected, and a shrewd observer of men and women, and many pages are peppered with observational portraits of passers-by and local characters (often with snippets of conversation), but there are also a large number of well-known







figures, some from life, some likely from memory or perhaps from periodicals. Among these are **William Craft (1825–1900)**, the abolitionist born into slavery; **Jefferson Davis**, **Robert E. Lee** (Alexander had met him at West Point in 1854), and **'Stonewall' Jackson**; the antiquary and collector of Burns manuscripts Adam Sim of Coulter Mains (several portraits, and views of his house and collections); Muteesa I of Buganda; the antiquary James Maidment (also as a small figure in views of Islay and Jura); **Florence Nightingale**, 'a great honor to her sex' – 'visited her in her hut on heights of Balaclava 1855,56', next to one of Catherine Marsh, whom he saw address the navvies in June 1868; **Empress Eugenie**, **Napoleon III**, and **Henry Morton Stanley**, together at a meeting of the British Association at Brighton in 1872. Stanley is not the only explorer portrayed – we find also Sir Samuel Baker and Charles Waterton, and most interestingly, a portrait of **John Hanning Speke**, discoverer of the source of the Nile, at Bath in 1864. To this Alexander adds an account of his 'last interview' with Speke on 15 Sept 1864, at 11 am – 'he was shot at 4 pm!' (a hunting accident but some have intimated suicide). Speke was set to debate Burton the following day. 'A[lexander]. ... today we'll have some interesting discussions, S[peke]. I don't think so. (he seemed uneasy & out of sorts – so it struck me)'.

One of the pre-occupations of Alexander's later life was the history of Scotland, both topographically and anthropologically considered. He travelled widely, both alone and in groups, and the present sketchbooks record trips from his home near Stirling to Lake of Mentieth, the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth (with notes about flora and the hermitage), the Trossachs, the Caterthun Forts, Hadrian's Wall, Islay and Jura, Loch Lomond (several times), Chirnside paper mill, Dumfries, Ben Nevis, the Grampians (a panorama in colour), and Orkney (many views of its sites in 1870–1). His wider travels took him to Wales (particularly Snowdonia), and the South Coast of England (scenes of Teignmouth, Shanklin Chine etc). Often those who accompanied him are named and the scenes dated. Particular attention is also given to the excavations in which Alexander participated at Cambuskenneth Abbey near Stirling in 1864–5, on which he published several articles and a longer *Account* (1868). During these, tombs were discovered which are believed to be those of **James III of Scotland** (1451–1488) and his wife Queen Margaret of Denmark. Views, relics, and remains, including the grave and jawbone of James III, are illustrated in two of the albums here.

Among the many other topics covered by Alexander here – in sketch as in print he had a feverish range of interests – are the progress of the US Civil War (with a drawing of the battle between the USS Kearsage and the CSS Alabama in 1864), the best position for sleep, thumb-prints as a possible means to identify criminals, the Battle of Waterloo (with maps and views), the proposed monument to Robert the Bruce at Stirling, life-boats, and the circus and the stage (with portraits of 'The French Giant M. [Jean Joseph] Brice at Stirling', pantomimes at Edinburgh and London, 'Chiang' (i.e. Zhan Shichai), the Chinese giant who toured to London in 1865, 'Krao', the 'hairy girl' toured as a supposed 'missing link'; and a folding playbill for the 'Farewell Performances of the Japanese' at the Lyceum theatre June 1868 – this was the 'Imperial Troupe' of 'Professor' Richard Risley Carlisle, the American acrobat who brought the Western circus to Japan in 1864 and then a Japanese troupe to America and Europe in 1868–9). A particularly striking set of illustrations in the final album is devoted to the alleged assassination attempt on **Lady Florence Dixie**, a Scottish journalist and feminist, in 1883.

British Grenadier sent admiring
by the Ladyship - did not see nothing -
was thinking about his home & rain -
Sassan did not feel anything & not to say anything

Fearful struggle in spinning
Turkish dog & cat
seen & heard by nobody
but the Ladyship

Garden at 30 paces
saw nothing unusual



design of F.C.



James & J.M.R.



Discovery of grave of James M.R. Scotland
at Cambuslangh Abbey - starting at May 14
adjointing the High altar - a marble slab with
Vassal's name & date of death - found it was a
large oak coffin, much decayed & in it some bones
C. Green Mountain, remains of few bones put in it
all who carefully preserved for interment
at the time the body of the "Gospel" there
was discovered in a church in 1727



Majestran Subadar Commaned served
in Dr. Cavalry Madras - appointed adjutant
Bodyguard 1845-46 - Burman War 48
16th 42nd Staff - 14th - J.E.A.



View from our window - 15th June 1848 - J.E.A. painted by G.D.A.



Annotated Pocket Anatomy

- 8 [ANATOMY.] The London Pocket Anatomist: being a Description of the Origin and Insertion of all the Muscles of the Body, and the Distribution of the Arteries and Nerves ... London, J. T. Cox, and E. Portwine, 1837.

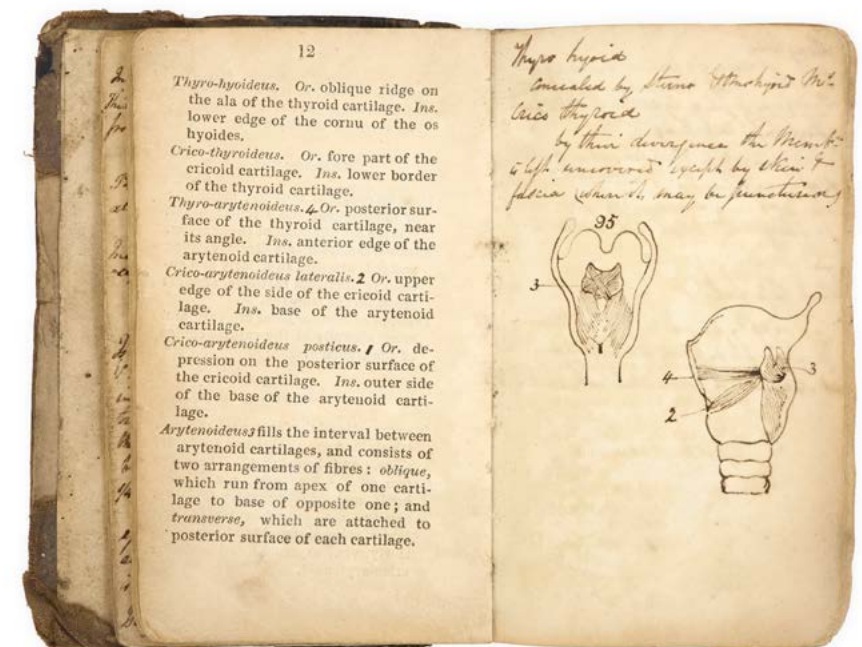
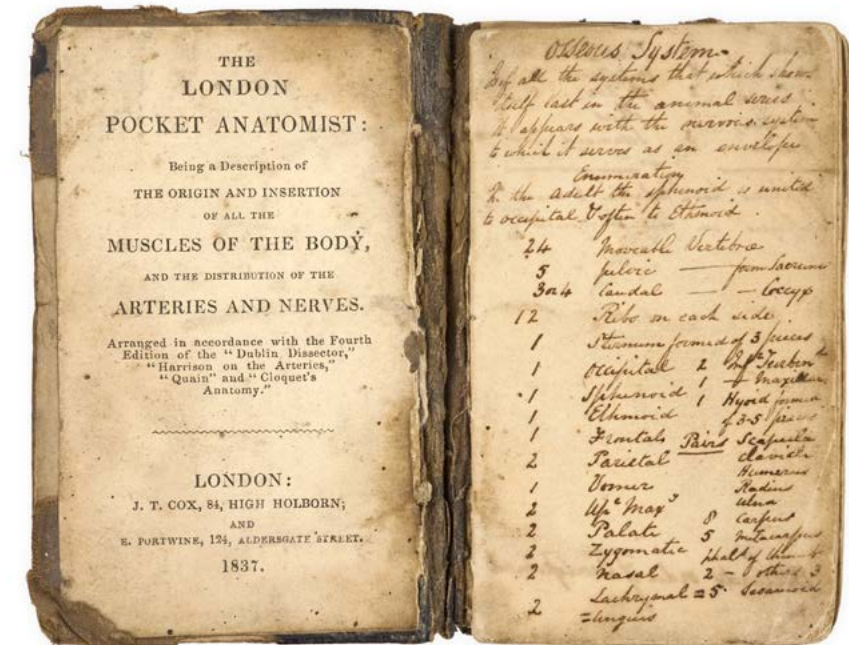
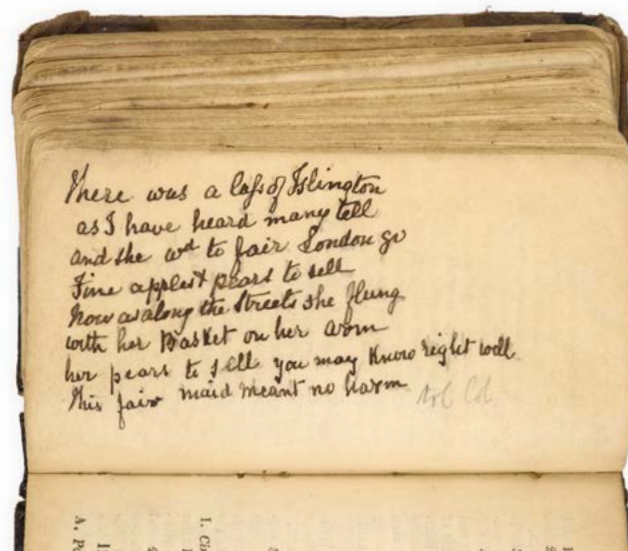
16mo, pp. [ii], 103, [3], the title-page pasted to the front inside board, advertisement leaf ('Medical Books published by J. T. Cox') tipped to inside rear board; interleaved with blanks throughout, and copiously annotated on those and on 15 blank ll. at the front and 6 at the rear with both medical notes and poetry, and two small diagrams of the larynx; rather soiled, and shaken, front hinge cracked, first gathering coming loose; bound in contemporary quarter sheep, paper sides, worn, upper front corner repaired in buckram.

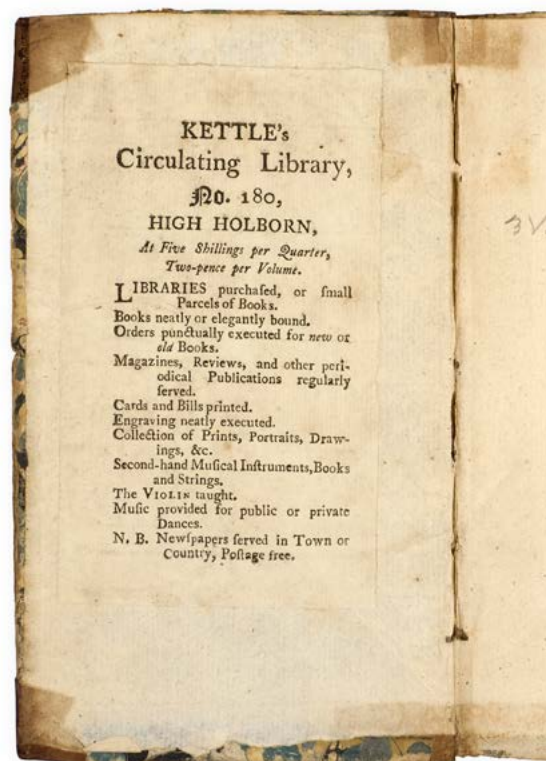
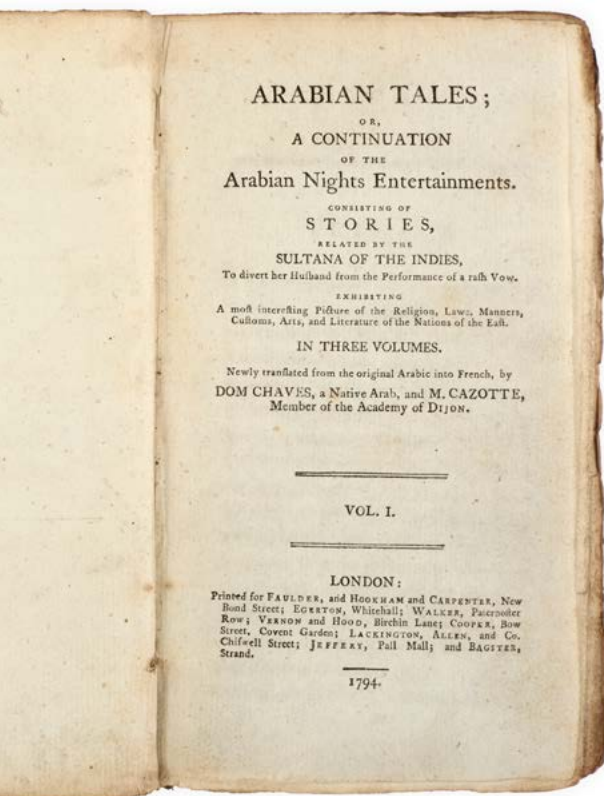
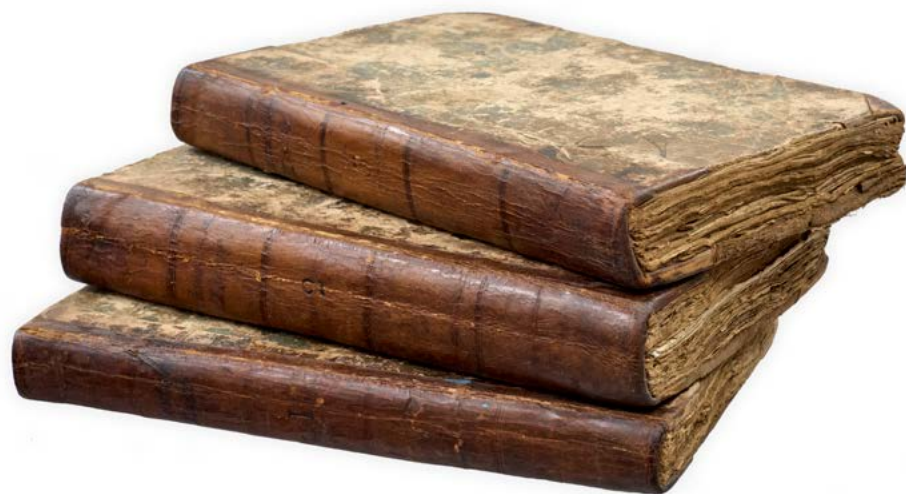
£1750

Very rare first edition of this pocket *vade mecum* of human anatomy, heavily annotated throughout by a young doctor, Edwin Ellis, Esq. of Tulse Hill. The annotations include both copious medical notes – expansions and corrections of the text – and a series of Irish drinking songs and ballads, drawn in part from Crofton Croker's *Popular Songs of Ireland* (1839), such as 'Erin's Whisky' and 'Bumpers, bumpers, flowing bumpers'. The printed work consists largely of descriptive lists of muscles, blood vessels, and nerves. To this Ellis has added an account of osteogenesis in the womb, and notes on ligaments etc. not covered in the text.

Edwin Ellis (1811–1844) was a Member of Royal College of Surgeons of London, and practised from Tulse Hill in South London; his early death seems to have occurred as a result of overwork and exposure to a sick patient (private information). One of his sons, also Edwin (b. 1838), later emigrated to America.

Not in Library Hub; OCLC records a single copy, at the University of Virginia (in the McGehee Collection of miniature books). A second edition was published in 1850.





'A Bare-Faced Forgery'

- 9 [ARABIAN NIGHTS.] Arabian Tales; or, a Continuation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. Consisting of Stories related by the Sultana of the Indies to divert her Husband from the Performance of a rash Vow ... Newly translated from the original Arabic into French, by Don Chaves, a Native Arab, and M. Cazotte ... London, Faulder, and Hookham and Carpenter, Egerton, Walker [and five others], 1794.

Three vols, 12mo, pp. I: viii, 232; II: [2], 338; III: [4], 268; with half-titles in vols I and III; F3 and H6-8 torn through (no loss) in vol. II, somewhat dusty and a few stains, withal a very good set; uncut, in the original half calf with marbled sides, spines numbered directly in blind and lettered in ink; sides rather rubbed, with some losses (particularly to rear of vol. III); printed label of Kettle's Circulating Library in vol. I, pencil price of 5s (reduced to 4/6d).

£1000

First edition of this translation of the *Continuation des mille et une nuits* (1788-9) by Denis Chavis and Jacques Cazotte; despite the very close similarity to the title of another translation, by Robert Heron, published in Edinburgh in 1792, the text here is different.

The Syrian-born Chavis had come to Paris to teach Arabic at the Bibliothèque du Roi in around 1783. At that time the *Arabian Nights* was known in France through the translation of Antoine Galland, which was based on the earliest extensive manuscript source, supplemented by stories from other sources such as those of Sindbad the sailor and Aladdin. Chavis concocted a 'more complete' manuscript which he deposited at the Library, with additional stories from other Arabic sources, and others back-translated from Galland's French. When the Swiss publisher Paul Barde asked Chavis if he had access to more *Nights* material, he made translations into French from his own manuscript and other sources, which were then edited by the fairy-tale writer Cazotte (who also made his own original additions).

The *Continuation* was successful, and widely read in its English translation, but rival scholarly attempts to recreate the *Nights* were also in progress and the *Continuation* was soon pronounced a 'bare-faced forgery' by the *Edinburgh Review*. The Preface here seeks to allay some suspicions, suggesting that its editors 'bestowed no mean degree of labour on the task of discriminating that which was original, from a cloud of Gallic interpolations'.

Provenance: with the printed label of Kettle's Circulating Library, No. 180 High Holborn, advertising membership at 5s per quarter or two-pence per volume, as well as magazines, card and bill printing, engraving work, second-hand musical instruments, violin lessons, and music 'for public or private Dances'. We have been unable to trace any other references to this institution, presumably run by the minor bookseller John Kettle (fl. 1802-5).

ESTC T70116; not in Freeman, *Bibliotheca Fictiva*.

Unrecorded Sexology

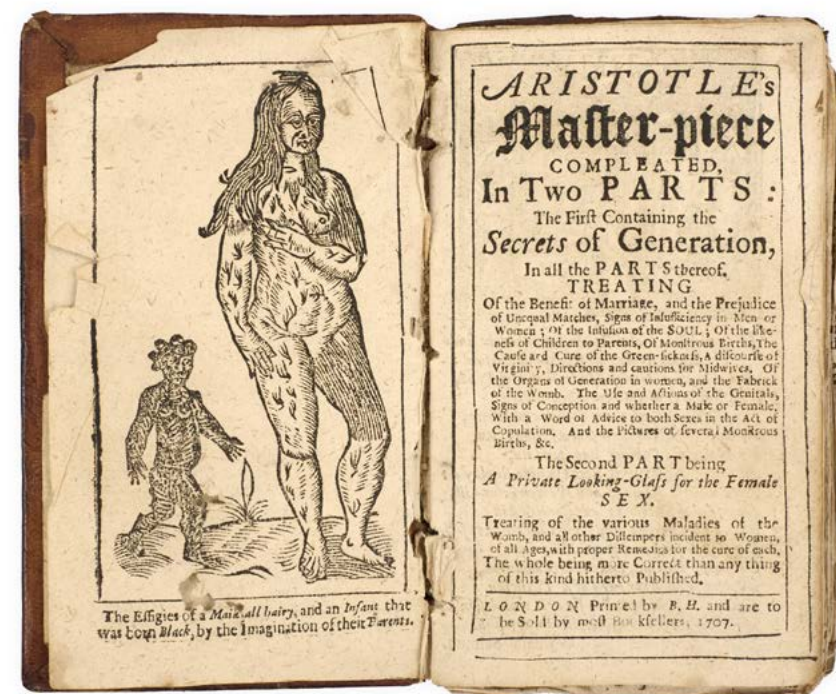
10 [ARISTOTLE, *Pseudo*]. Aristotle's Master-piece, compleated in two Parts: the first containing the Secrets of Generation, in all the Parts thereof. Treating of the Benefit of Marriage, and the Prejudice of unequal Matches, Signs of Insufficiency in Men or Women; of the Infusion of the Soul [etc.] ... The second Part being a private Looking-Glass for the female Sex. Treating of various Maladies of the Womb, and all other Distempers incident to Women of all Ages, with proper Remedies for the Cure of each. The Whole being more correct than any Thing of this Kind hitherto published. London, B[enjamin] H[arris], 1707.

12mo, pp. [8], 162, [2], 163–181, [1], with a woodcut frontispiece (A1, 'The Effigies of a Maid all hairy, and an infant that was born Black'), eight woodcut illustrations (the frontispiece cut repeated twice more, the second inserted between H1 and H2); rather thumbled and shaken, some gatherings coming loose, a few marginal tears, B7 with split from a paperflaw along the inner margin (no loss), B9–10 torn and neatly repaired; withal good; in contemporary speckled sheep, rubbed. £1750

An apparently unrecorded edition of the first sex manual in English, first published in 1684 as *Aristoteles Master-Piece, or, the Secrets of Generation displayed*, and reprinted, revised and augmented throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It also included a section on 'monstrous births' – witness the frontispiece and the woodcuts on pp. 31–39 here.

This is the second version of the work, in which the text was rewritten, the contents re-organised, and a second part added (borrowed from John Sadler's *A Sick Women's Private Looking-Glas*, 1635), and was first published by Benjamin Harris in 1697 (BL only in ESTC). Harris editions followed in 1698 (4 copies), 1702 (NLM only), and 1717 (BL only), but the present edition of 1707 does not seem to survive in any other examples.

Not in ESTC, Library Hub, or OCLC.



'Here Men step from Nothing into Wealth in an Instant': Land Speculation, Coal, and Railroads in Pennsylvania; Lynching and the Spectre of Civil War

- 11 [BARCLAY MOUNTAIN, PENNSYLVANIA.] Archive of over 200 letters, maps, accounts, and reports sent to Robert Barclay and later his son Charles Barclay (and some to the railway pioneer Joseph Pease), with copies of outgoing letters, largely relating to land in Bradford County, Pennsylvania; along with additional loose correspondence. *Mostly Philadelphia and London, 1794–1854.*

Folio album, the autograph and copy letters (quarto and folio) tipped in, plus some additional loose correspondence, as well as four large folding maps (one in the album, three loose): 'Draught of 51 Tracts of Land for Rob^t Barclay and Rich^d Gurney Esquires', 5 July 1794 (605 x 465 mm, ink on paper, hand-coloured); large map of the Barclay estate showing the coal lands, 1830s? (510 x 690 mm, ink-on paper, hand-coloured, mounted on green linen), *Lehigh Navigation & Rail-Road*, Philadelphia, T. Sinclair, [1840s?] (320 x 430 mm, lithograph, with road and railway lines hand-coloured, and additions in manuscript), 'Map shewing the Sodus Canal at L. Ontario N. Y. to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes and to the Coal Fields in Pennsylvania. W. S. Jr 4.17.40' (740 x 490 mm, pen on tissue paper, rivers and roads coloured); **in total in excess of 200 letters and documents**, comprising many hundreds of pages, creased where once folded, some letters annotated by the recipients, generally in excellent condition; loose in folders, or in a nineteenth-century album of diced morocco over wooden boards by N. Muggeridge, partial manuscript index at the front. £32,500

A large and coherent archive relating to a tract of 21,000 acres of coal-rich land in Pennsylvania, later known as Barclay Mountain, from its purchase in 1794 by the London brewer and merchant Robert Barclay (1751–1830) until its sale in 1853 by his son Charles Barclay (1780–1855). It takes in the discovery of coal in northern Pennsylvania and the sudden industrialisation and rapid settlement of the region.

The Barclays' American correspondents include: the British consul to the middle and southern states **Phineas Bond (1749–1815)** (16 letters); the physician (and director of the Library Company of Philadelphia) **Dr Thomas Parke (1749–1835)** (4 letters); Bond's nephew Thomas Cadwalader (1779–1841), the son of a Revolutionary War general (33 letters); and the Quaker lawyer and anti-slavery campaigner **Samuel Rhoads Jr (1806–1868)** (55 letters).

Robert Barclay had been born in Philadelphia and educated in England, returning to America for several years shortly before the Revolutionary War to represent the interests of his family's substantial mercantile business, when he had first met Thomas Parke and other local notables. In 1794 Barclay, along with a consortium



including his uncle David Barclay (the banker and friend of Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson), Silvanus Bevan, Joseph Gurney, and Charles Lloyd, purchased a tract of just under 21,000 acres from General Daniel Brodhead (1736–1809) 'on the head water of Loyal Sock and Tawandee [Towanda] Creek, in Northumberland and Luzerne Counties adjoining the land purchased by Priestley' (Parke to R Barclay 28 June 1794). The philosopher and radical **Joseph Priestley (1733–1804)**, an outspoken supporter of the American and French Revolutions, had moved to America in 1794, where his son Joseph Priestley Jr (from whom there is one letter here), had been part of a consortium that purchased 300,000 acres between the forks of Loyalsock Creek. A large folding map here shows the Barclay purchase, surrounded on three sides by the lands of Priestley & Co. **'The Philosopher however does not seem to relish a new settlement, and thinks perhaps his electrical apparatus may suffer, from the insurrection of Bears, Wolves & Panthers, the discipline it once induced in the more polished vicarage at Birmingham'** (Bond to R. Barclay, 7 November 1794, referring to the Birmingham riots of 1791 in which Priestley's house was burnt down).

But land speculation was rife in the mid-1790s, and Bond warns Barclay of opportunistic 'land-jobbing' based on emigration from Europe, from which people 'look to this Western World as an asylum where no danger threatens'. 'But the Bubble must break, & with it many must be blown up ... You will hear very soon, of an immense scheme of portioning out above 5,000,000 of acres situated between New Hampshire & Georgia, in shares, which originates with **[Robert] Morris' (the 'Financier of the Revolution')** – i.e. the North American Land Company. The bubble did indeed burst, in the Panic of 1796–7, and Morris was left bankrupt.

The majority of the archive deals with successive attempts to survey and assess the land, which was heavily wooded with sugar maple, birch, wild cherry and hemlock, the soil in the lowlands a rich chocolate brown, but very inaccessible; to encourage settlement and improvement; and to deal with squatters, and illegal land sales. In 1797 Joseph Priestley Jr writes to suggest they jointly construct a road, and provide land cheap or gratis to those who will set up a mill, smithy, school, and church. But this evidently did not happen, and the land remained largely unoccupied and undeveloped through to the War of 1812 and after. In 1816, Thomas Cadwalader succeeded his uncle as Barclay's agent in Philadelphia, writing that 'the Loyalsock Lands are not saleable at present' and further lands bought at Tioga are 'worthless'. Without the personal connection of his uncle, Cadwalader's correspondence is more workmanlike, confined largely to the payment of taxes and the remittance of annual accounts, with statements on the current status of the Barclay lands, which he seems loath to visit. The return letters are soon taken over by Charles Barclay and in 1823 when Charles requested an update, Cadwalader's reply is shakily signed with his left hand after he was injured in a duel: though 'gradually improving', the only sales have been small parcels to subsistence farmers who often abandon plots and squat; 'though I should by no means covet the possession of such property, I should be equally unwilling to abandon it'. English emigrants, however, are entirely 'unfitted' as pioneers in new settlements. **But new potential soon surfaces when a report of 1823 by Benjamin Youngman makes the first mention of the discovery of 'a bed of coal ... of excellent quality' and suggests more may yet be discovered, though bringing it to market is difficult.** In late 1828 Cadwalader provides a survey conducted by Zephon Flower (1765–1855), 'esteemed the best and most faithful surveyor we have', which again points out the lack of roads, rails and canals as an issue discouraging settlement and development.

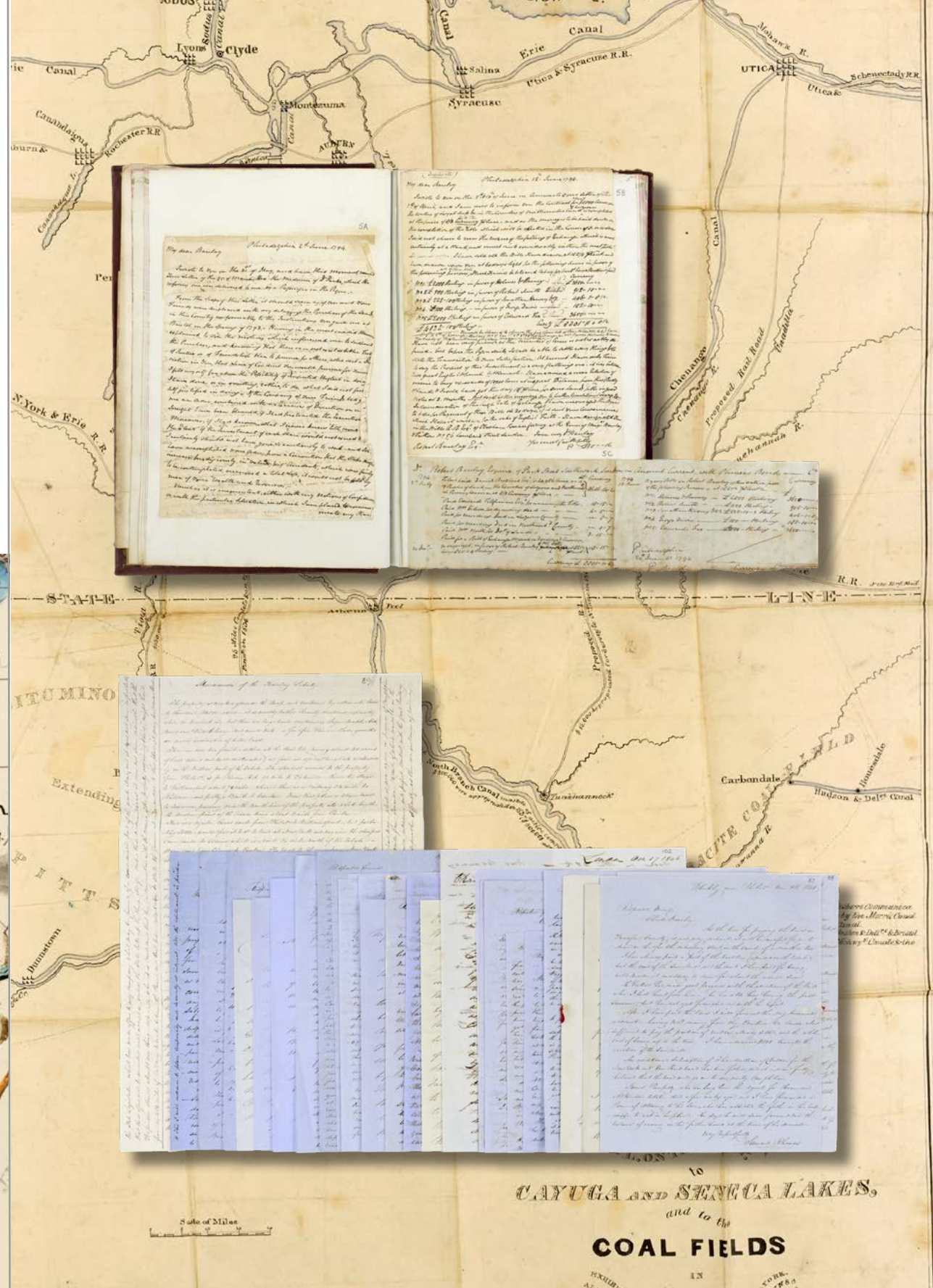
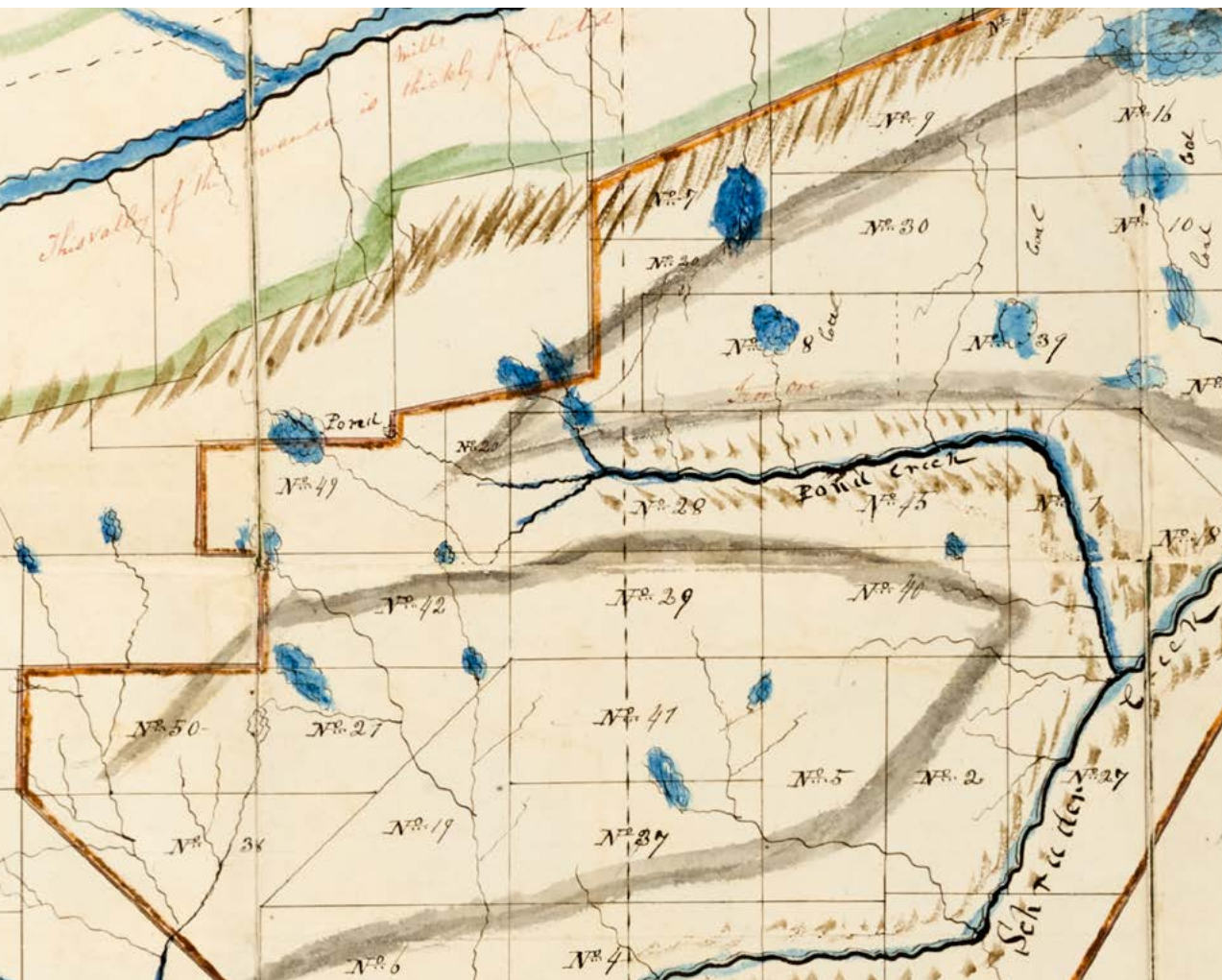
In around 1835, evidently unsatisfied with Cadwalader's services, Charles Barclay employed in his stead Samuel Rhoads Jr, who also acted for Joseph Pease (1799–1872), manager of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, the first Quaker MP and a brother-in-law of Barclay. A number of Rhoads's letters to Pease are present here in the original (sent on to Barclay) or in copies, among them an extract of a letter of 27 August 1835 reporting that **'The South is almost in arms and quite in a rage at the "Northern Fanatics" as they call the abolitionists ... So greatly are the people in the South exasperated that they cannot await the slow operations of the law against those who excite the slaves to rebel, but hang them with little ceremony ... We are beginning to experience the inevitable effects of universal suffrage, when the people are greatly wanting in virtue and easily led by the declamations of mercenary demagogues'**. He blames the current 'riots and anarchy', and the priority of force over reason, on 'the character and conduct of our President', Andrew Jackson. **'The probability daily increases that this Union will be severed and that the S. States and Texas will form a Republic whose interests will be less injuriously affected and better promoted ... my opinion is that such a step will eventually involve the Southern States in Anarchy and with reference to the coloured populace in bloody civil wars'**. Rhoads, grandson of a mayor of Philadelphia, was a correspondent of Frederick Douglass, and was later heavily involved with the Free Produce Association, promoting the production by free labour of articles, particularly cotton, which were normally grown by slaves. He assisted the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee in aiding the passage of fleeing slaves, and in 1846–51 he was the editor of *The Non-Slave Holder*.

In another letter to Pease (original), Rhoads notes 'I have taken the liberty of rolling up with the draft the 3rd No. of the Aboriginal Port Folio' (by James Otto Lewis) – 'It is an interesting work even now, and when this deeply injured and rapidly disappearing race shall have become extinct, it will be regarded with still greater interest and curiosity'.

In his first letter to Barclay himself (3 May 1836), Rhoads, whose correspondence is much lengthier than Cadwalader's, points to the potential presented by the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, of which the first section had opened in 1832 – a connection to it would make the Barclay lands much more valuable. On 27 May 1836 he reports that 'very large quantities' of coal have been procured from the Barclay mine that winter, and mentions a proposed 'Towanda and Franklin Rail Road' which would be even closer to hand. And a long letter of 29 November 1836 (12 pages) contains a detailed survey of the coal seam by the geologist Richard. C. Taylor, and explorations of possible routes for a rail link by Enoch Lewis (1776–1856, mathematician and surveyor). **A fascinating manuscript map likely from this date shows the extent of the coal beds, marks the mine currently being worked, and shows the route of the 'contemplated railroad ... to Towanda'**; it also shows iron ore, and a 'Friends Meeting' just south of their plot. Rhoads suggests either selling the estate (a price of \$100,000 might be possible) or obtaining a charter for a railroad – the total capital required he estimates at least \$200,000. **'The Barclay coal is already extensively known and must always be equal if not superior to any in the market'**, and there is long-term potential but only at great cost. Later, he is even more explicit: 'it is evident that your estate is comparatively worthless until a rail road is constructed from it to Towanda' (17 December 1840), but 'perhaps thou mayest yet cross the Atlantic in one week in a New York or Philad[elphi]a steam ship supplied with "Barclay Coal"'.

However, financial constraints, wariness of railroad speculation, and the difficulty in getting consensus from all the joint investors, seem to have prevailed, and no further funds were invested. Finally in the early 1840s, Pease managed to procure two energetic emigrants, Henry Gatiss and Henry Waggot, to settle and improve some of the land and operate the mine; duly, with their encouragement a sawmill was constructed, and coal surveys continued over the rest of the land. Eventually though, the English proprietors, still unwilling to invest further in the necessary road and rail connections, decided to cut their losses, and sought a sale of the entire Barclay estate. Rhoads here reports early offers between \$40,000 and \$65,000, and he then achieves \$80,000 (30 June 1853), 'after five days of most anxious negotiation', selling to a consortium of coal and railroad interests (receipts for the proceeds from all investors are included here).

The Barclays' reticence was perhaps ill-considered. In 1854 the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company was incorporated; construction began 1855 and was completed just as the North Branch Canal opened in 1856. Seven thousand tons of coal was delivered to the canal in its first year. By the late 1860s the mine had come into the hands of the Erie Railroad, and production had increased to 200,000 tons by 1869: a large portion of the Railroad's coal was taken from Barclay Mountain, and the settlement had a population of two thousand.



Sidney for the Stage

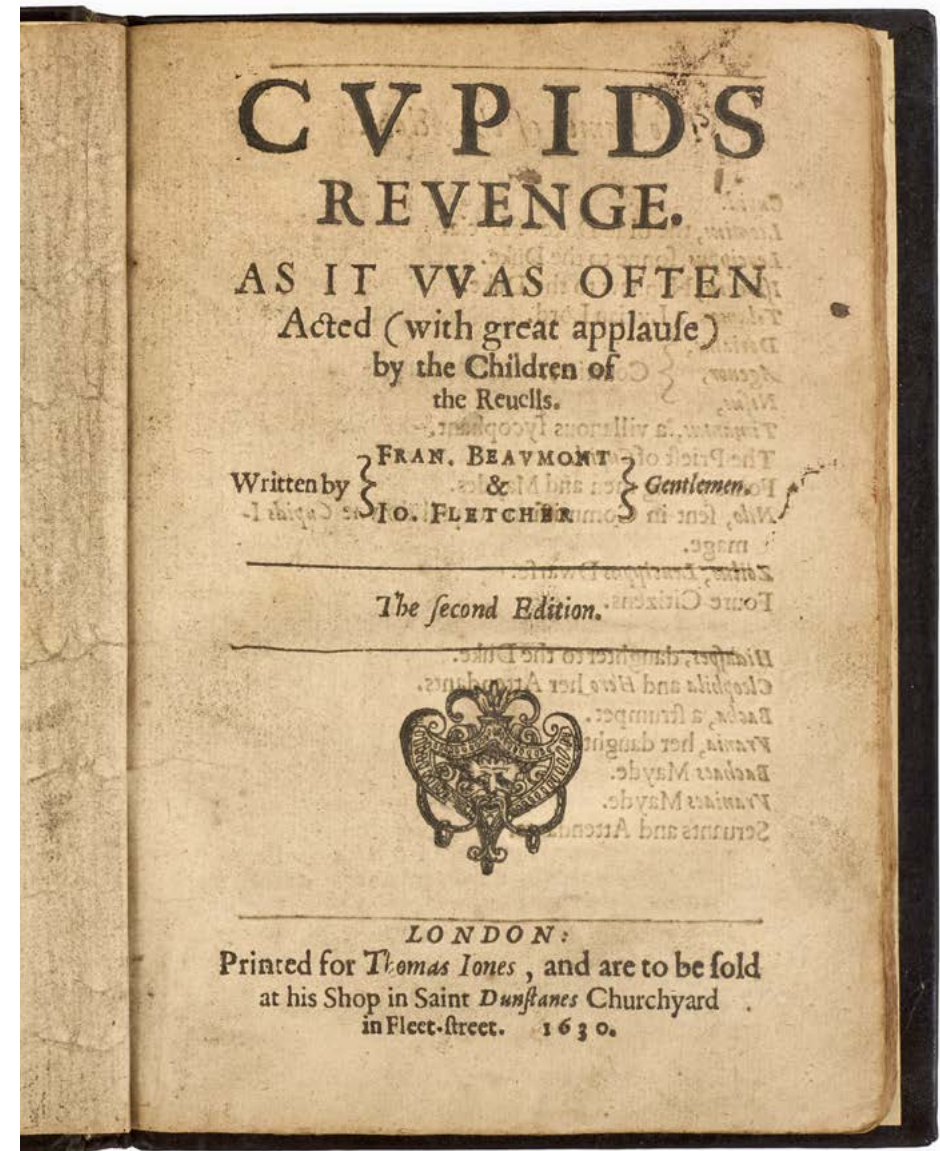
- 12 BEAUMONT, Francis, and John FLETCHER.** *Cupids Revenge*. As it was often acted (with great Applause) by the Children of the Revells ... The second Edition. *London, Thomas Jones, 1630.*

4to, pp. [84], with the initial and terminal blanks; loss to headline and a couple of words in the first line of E1 (likely a result of a paper flaw), slightly toned, and dusty, a few stains, else a very good copy; recent full calf, tooled to style in blind. **£3500**

Second edition of a striking classical revenge drama first acted at court, although not necessarily for the first time, on 5 January 1612, and first printed in 1615, then attributed to Fletcher alone. Modern consensus is that it is a collaboration, and perhaps one of the earliest by the pair – some suggest a date as early as 1607 – its style unusually unified, likely as a result of revision by Beaumont. The plot is based on a story in the second book of Sidney's *Arcadia*, and describes the bloody comeuppance arranged by Cupid for the royal family of Lycia after they suppress his worship. For a play written for a children's company, it is unusually 'perverse: a stepmother tries to seduce a stepson to commit incest, the stepson is so honour-bound that he's willing to be executed rather than reveal her misconduct to his father the king, and his princess sister dies of love for a misshapen dwarf' (Finkelpearl, under Beaumont in *ODNB*). It also 'plays fast and loose both with classical representations of the god of love and with the category of revenge drama' (*ibid.* under Fletcher).

Cupids Revenge 'is the first product of the collaboration to exhibit most of the characteristics of a "Beaumont & Fletcher" play: an improbable plot set in a distant time and exotic place; realistic characters who seem intermixed with archetypes out of dreams; high-pitched rant alternating with gentlemanly conversation' (Finkelpearl, *Court and Country Politics in the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher*, 2009). It was a popular play, revived in the early 1620s and still in the repertoire in 1639, but was not included in the Beaumont and Fletcher folio of 1647. It was adapted as *Love Despised* on the Restoration stage.

ESTC S101157; STC 1668; Greg 328(b).



Nearly Jane Austen's Family Bible

13 [BIGG-WITHER.] The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament and the New ... *London, Bonham Norton and John Bill, 1628.*

8vo, pp. [896], woodcut border to title-page, bound with, at the front, *The Booke of Common Prayer* (London, Norton and Bill, 1628, pp. [104]), and John Speed's *Genealogies* ([1626–7?], pp. [40], with 33 full-page woodcut family trees and a double-page woodcut map), and at the rear, *The Whole Book of Psalms* (London, Company of Stationers, 1628, pp. [10], 91, [3], with woodcut music); title-page of BOCP dusty, else in very good condition, ruled in red throughout; in contemporary brown morocco, covers gilt with double border of fillets and roll tools, enclosing the initials RB (for Richard Bigg, d. 1632?), floral corner pieces, central lozenge, flat spine gilt with the same tools as the borders; edges and spine slightly dry and rubbed, ties wanting, gilt faded; ownership inscriptions and genealogical notes for the Bigg (later Bigg Wither) family to endpapers.

£8750

An attractive octavo Bible, with the apocrypha, genealogies (with a map), psalms, and Common Prayer – this was the family Bible of the Bigg (later Bigg-Wither) family, including Harris Bigg-Wither, who was famously, if briefly, engaged to Jane Austen in 1802.

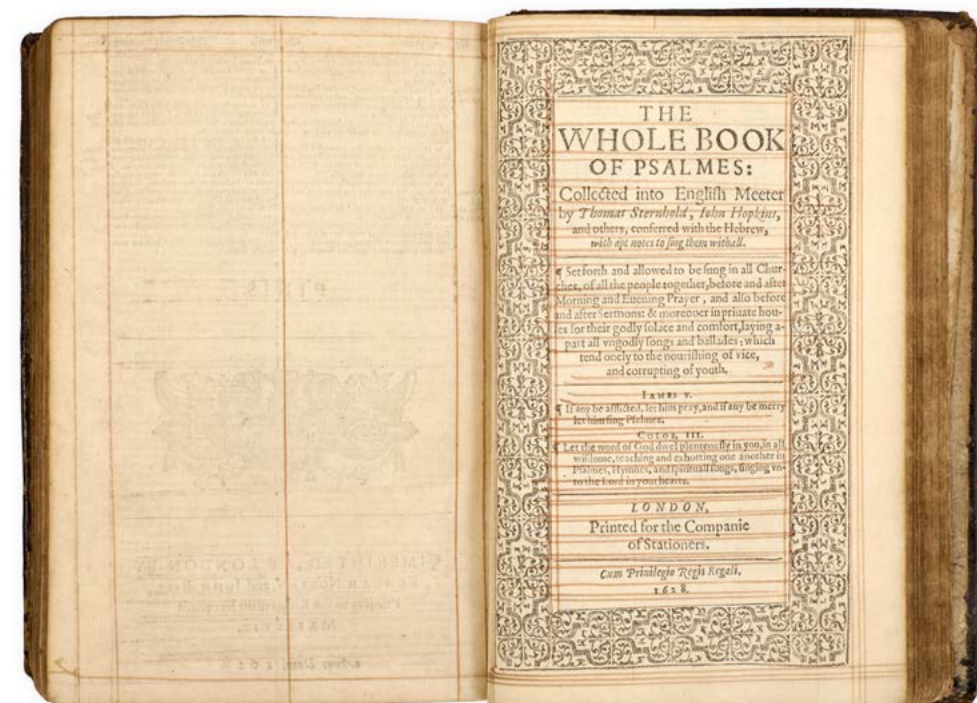
The likely first owner was either Richard Bigg (d. 1632), a warden of the Merchant Taylors who declined the Mastership in 1626, or his more wealthy and successful son, also Richard (1613–1670). Recorded on the rear endpapers are the names of four of the latter's children, by his second marriage: Richard (1650–77), subsequently marked 'deceased', Nathaniel (1658–76) also 'deceased', Lovelace (1661–1725), and Henry (?). Lovelace Bigg, whose ownership inscription dated 1682 is at the front, was a barrister who married Dorothy Wither of Manydown, and was succeeded, eventually, by his son Walter Bigg (1701–72), and then grandson Lovelace Bigg (1741–1813). The latter Lovelace inherited the Manydown estate (and the name Wither) in 1781, and among his many children were **Catherine and Alethea Bigg, friends of Jane Austen**, whose father was rector of nearby Stevenston, and Harris Bigg-Wither (1781–1833). Jane was 'evidently very much at home with the party at Manydown, where she frequently stayed' (Bigg-Wither, *A History of the Wither Family*, 1907) and the family is mentioned frequently in her letters from 1796 on. After a local ball in 1799 she lamented that 'the sudden illness of Mr. Wither' (i.e. Lovelace Bigg Wither) deprived her of their company – 'Poor man! ... his life is so useful, his character so respectable and worthy ...'.

Harris Bigg-Wither, a shy boy with a stammer, became the heir to Manydown after the death of his older brother in 1794. In 1802, now returned from Worcester College, Oxford, where he did not complete a degree, he encountered Jane Austen again, up from Bath on a visit to Alethea and Catherine. On the evening of 2 December Harris, although six years Jane's junior, made a proposal of marriage, and Jane accepted, perhaps seduced by the possibility of an escape from Bath and proximity to her friends. By the following morning, she had regretted the decision, which she walked back

1701 his son Harris Bigg Wither



Psalms: ESTC S122832; STC 2605.



Nearly Jane Austen's Recipe Book

14 [BIGG-WITHER.] Recipe and accounts book. 1730s, and 1845-53.

4to, manuscript on paper, pp. 23 (recipes in an eighteenth-century hand), pp. [324] ('Farm Accounts of Lovelace Bigg Wither - Tangier Park' 1845-1853), and from the other end pp. [14] of game accounts 1846-1852 in the same hand; rear endpapers with a two-page 'account of plate' dated April 1735, followed by a list of 'My Grandmothers Plate' in another early hand; two recipes in different eighteenth-century hands laid in loose; in very good condition; bound in contemporary (i.e. early eighteenth-century) stiff vellum, speckled edges.

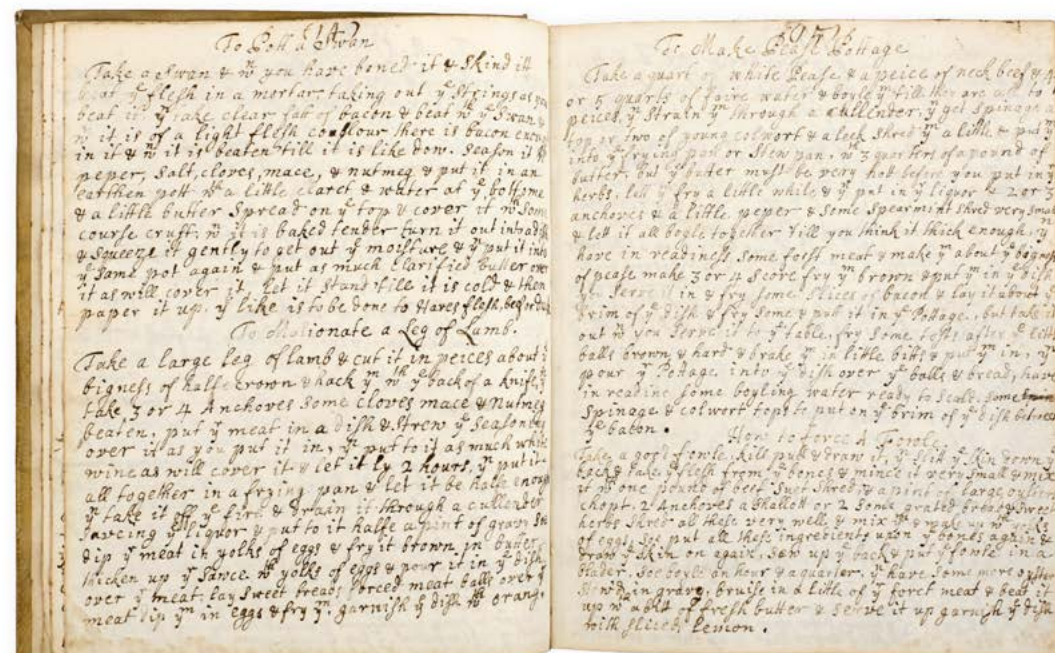
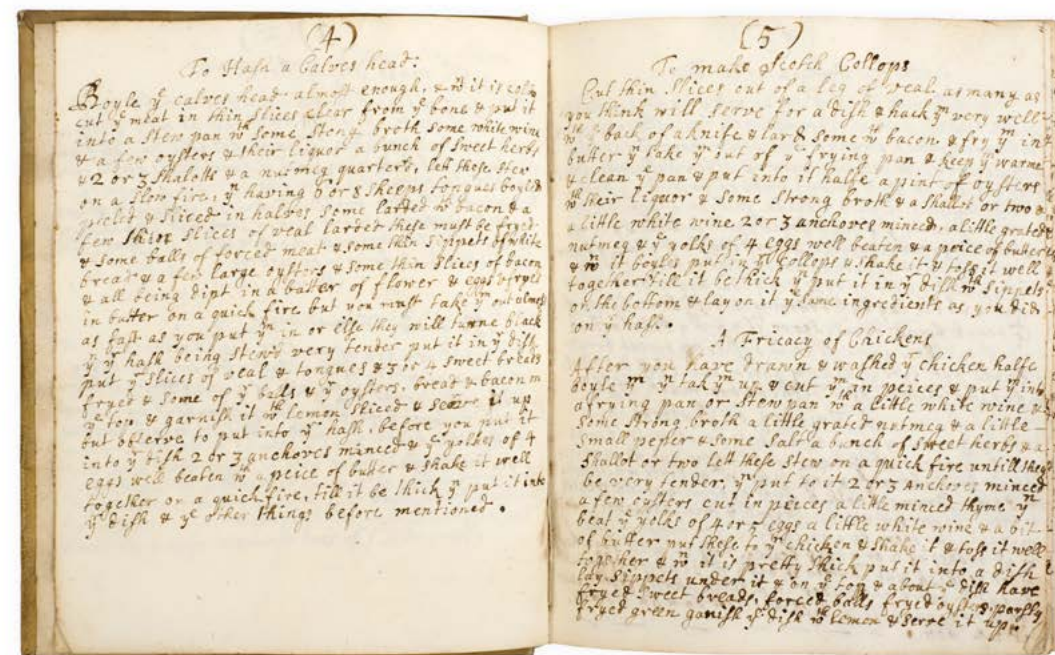
£5000

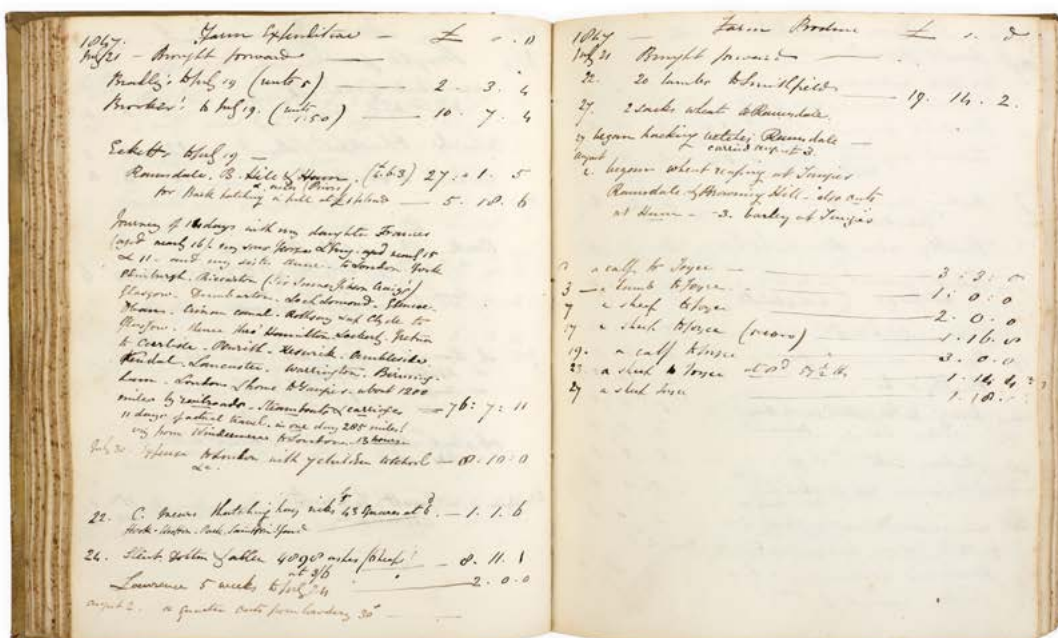
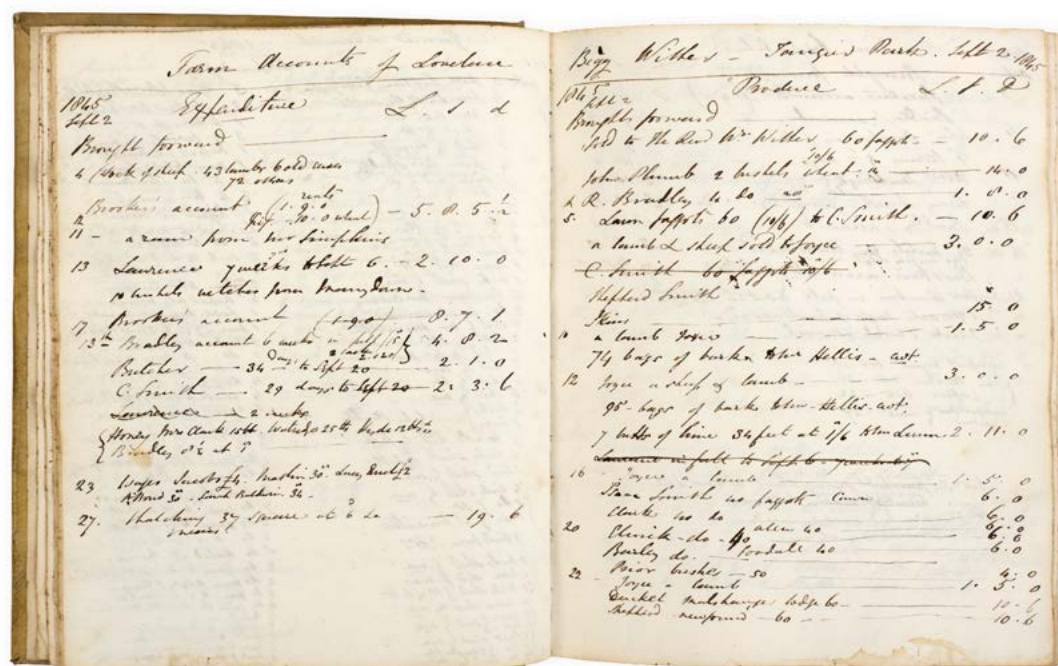
An eighteenth-century manuscript recipe book, with a short catalogue of silver plate, re-purposed over a hundred years later as a substantial account book for Tangier Park, Hampshire, by Rev. Lovelace Bigg-Wither (1805-1874), son and heir of the man who was famously, and briefly engaged to Jane Austen, Harris Bigg-Wither, and nephew of her close friends, Catherine and Alethea Bigg.

Despite the failure of Harris Bigg-Wither's proposal to Jane Austen in 1802 (see *previous*), she continued to visit the family at Manydown - visits are recorded in 1806, 1808 (when she played Mrs. Candour in a family staging of *The School for Scandal*), and 1810. Also known to Jane was the neighbouring property of Tangier Park (formerly 'Fabians'), then owned by the Sclater family but long desired by the Bigg-Withers, who had originally owned some of the land. In February 1813 Jane jokingly suggested to Cassandra that she should 'kill poor Mrs [Elizabeth] Sclater if you like it while you are at Manydown'; and in 1816 she remarked 'We hear that Mrs S. [Penelope Sclater] does not quit Tangier - why and wherefore?'. Eventually Tangier, with its park, 'wilderness', and farm of 175 acres, was let to Harris Bigg-Wither in 1831, and in 1835 Lovelace bought the property (along with Sheerdown and Ramsdell) for £5300. It remained in the family hands until Lovelace's death in 1871, when the combined Manydown and Tangier estate was sold.

The current volume is one of several parts, in two eras. The brief but interesting recipe book at the front dates from the first half of the eighteenth century and lists methods for preparing, *inter alia*, pork leg, Westphalia bacon, strong broth, scotch collops, fricassees of rabbits and of tripe, stewed oysters and carp, collared eels, and, rather more surprisingly, **neats' tongues, potted swan, bisque, roast pike, and buttered lobster**. The list of silver plate at the end, dated 1735, includes some salvers and spoons marked for 'Ant. Bradhurst and 'M: Crouch', and '11 Spoons' for 'M: Bigg' (Matthew? Mary?), alongside a punch bowl and ladles, tea kettles, a coffee pot, a tobacco box, 'a large wrought silver sugar dish', etc.

Most voluminous, and the meat of the volume, are the farm accounts for Tangier Park, a splendid record of the life of the rural gentry in the mid nineteenth-century, detailing farm expenditure and produce for every month from September 1845 to April 1853. The expenses include wages, drainage, seed, livestock, threshing, etc., but also more personal and familial expenses: '250 faggots given away to poor people'; £4 to a 'Collection for the starving Irish' (in 1847, the worst year of the Great





Famine); the costs of transporting '7 children to school' in London (the Bigg Withers had fourteen children); in 1848 £3 3s for an 'Electrical machine'; in 1851 'a dormouse for Emma'; and in 1852 the cost of two balls at Basingstoke town hall, a fee to 'Rev'd Walter Wither [for] Churching my wife 11th child!', £2 12s to Aldermarston-court cricket club, and a **whopping £64 for the premium, mess and uniform for his son George's 'third voyage to Bombay'** – one of the five Bigg-Wither siblings to spend time in India. Most significant are the purchases, noted in 1846, of Browning Hill (110 acres, £3600), and Ham Farm (38 acres, £490), near Baughurst, which thereafter appear regularly in the accounts.

Often the account book serves as a sort of diary, the longest such entry being in 1847, when Lovelace records a 'journey of 14 days with my daughter Frances (aged nearly 16) my sons George and Guy – aged nearly 15 and 11 – and my sister', travelling to 'London, York, Edinburgh ... Glasgow ... Glencoe ... Gretna ... Keswick ... Lancaster ... Birmingham ... about 1200 miles by railroads, steamboats & carriages, 11 days of actual travel, in one day 285 miles!'. In 1852 there is a trip 'To London & back – I got dear Guy appointed by Admiral Dundas to his own ship the Britannia at Malta ... NB the admiral knew my family at Chilton' (Lovelace later sees him off at Portsmouth – Guy was to die in a typhoon off Japan in 1860); and another to Newport election 'where my brother William Massey was elected MP on the liberal side' and to Oxford, 'to vote for Mr Gladstone'. Elsewhere we find mention of 'a splendid aurora borealis', and the first cuckoo, butterfly, swallow, and nightingale of the year are frequently recorded.

The produce/income side is largely cereal crops, pigs, and timber, some of which reserved for repairs at Manydown, but an interesting entry in 1847 mentions £120 in 'letters of credit on Union Bank of Australia' from his brother Charles Bigg Withers, who had emigrated to New Zealand in 1843, where he became a prominent sheep farmer and a member of the legislative council. The shorter set of Game Accounts covers largely hares and feathered game shot, received and disposed of – **those who were sent birds include 'Mrs B. Lefroy' i.e. Jane Austen's niece Anna Lefroy (1793–1872, a widow since 1829), Lovelace's mother and brothers, Lord and Lady Bolton, and Sir Richard Rycroft, the tenant at Manydown.**



In a Contemporary Wallet

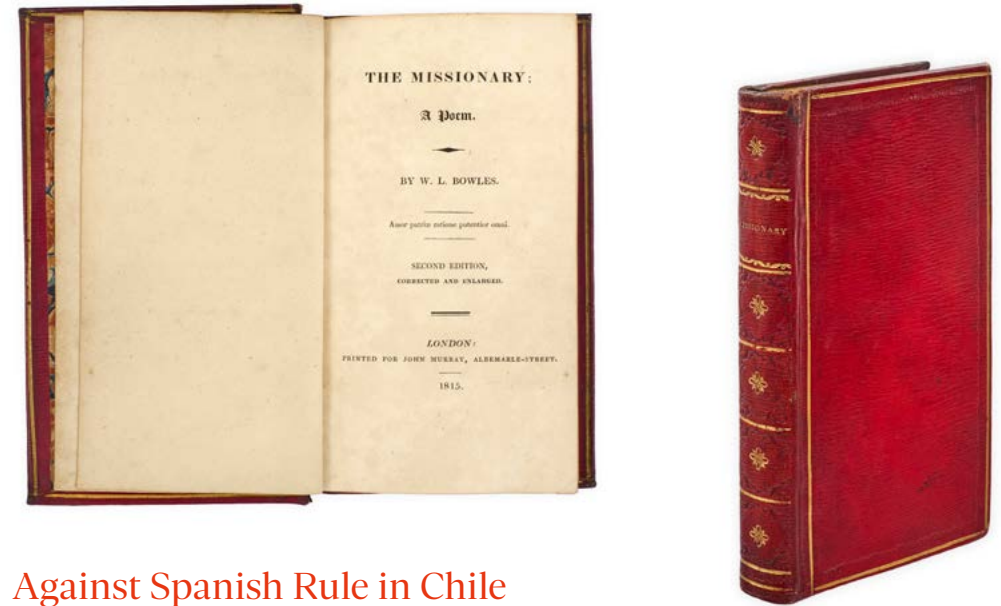
- 15 [BOCP.] The Book of Common Prayer ... together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David ... Oxford, T. Wright and W. Gill, and sold by S. Crowder, London, and W. Jackson, Oxford, 1773.

32mo, pp. [416]; B1 torn (no loss) and outer margin trimmed, else a fine copy in contemporary red morocco, covers gilt with a floral border, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in the second, turn-ins gilt with a Greek key border, marbled endpapers, gilt edges, silk placemarks, in a contemporary limp leather wallet (rubbed), secured with a button; ownership stamp to front endpaper 'H. L. Lee*', dated in manuscript 1777, short manuscript prayer to front endpaper. **£650**

A very attractive small-format Oxford edition of the Book of Common Prayer, in a fine contemporary binding and protective wallet. This is the first in a series of 'pearl 32mo' editions of which Griffiths lists ten more up to 1800.

Provenance: Harry Lancelot Lee (1759–1821), of Coton, Shropshire, son of Lancelot Lee by his second wife Ann Elizabeth (née Michel).

ESTC T87234 (listing six copies, of which only three complete: Norwich Cathedral, Warsaw University, and Harvard): Griffiths 1773:5.



Against Spanish Rule in Chile

- 16 BOWLES, William Lisle. The Missionary: a Poem ... Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. London, [T. Davison for] John Murray, 1815.

8vo, pp. viii, 199, [1]; occasional very light foxing, but withal a very good copy; handsomely bound in contemporary red straight-grained morocco, borders filleted in gilt and roll-tooled in blind, spine tooled in compartments in gilt and in blind and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; minimally rubbed; modern private collector's bookplate to front pastedown. **£750**

Second, enlarged edition (first 1813), a handsome copy, of this poetic attack on Spanish rule in Latin America, an important influence on Byron.

William Lisle Bowles (1762–1850), the clergyman and poet whose sonnets had a formative impact on the young Coleridge, wrote the present verse narrative against the backdrop of the burgeoning independence movements in Latin America: **'His purpose was to praise native, Araucan, resistance to a brutal, enslaving, imperial power at a time when Creole South America was rebelling against colonial rule.** The poem narrates colonial relations through a love story, with a kindly missionary father establishing a peaceful community in the Andes in which Spanish and Chilean youth – boy and girl – are united under his paternal blessing. The moral is clear: Christian paternalism will create lasting and peaceful colonies because childlike natives will welcome the authority of more technologically advanced Europeans if treated with compassion' (Fulford). **The poem has been cited as a source for Byron's *The Giaour* (1813), another tale of love caught between empires, as well as for the South American references in *Don Juan*.**

See Fulford, 'Poetry, Peripheries and Empire' in *The Cambridge Companion to British Romantic Poetry* (2008).

It's a Knockout

- 17 [BOXING.] The Art of manual Defence; or, System of Boxing: perspicuously explained in a Series of Lessons, and illustrated by Plates. By a Pupil both of Humphreys and Mendoza. London, G. Kearsley, '1799' [but 1789].

12mo, pp. [v], 8–9, [3], xiv–xxxv, [1], 133, [9 (Index)], wanting half-title as often, with an engraved frontispiece and nine engraved plates (all dated 12 January 1789); title-page toned, some light scattered foxing towards the end, but a good copy in contemporary mottled sheep, edges worn, neatly rebacked. £2750

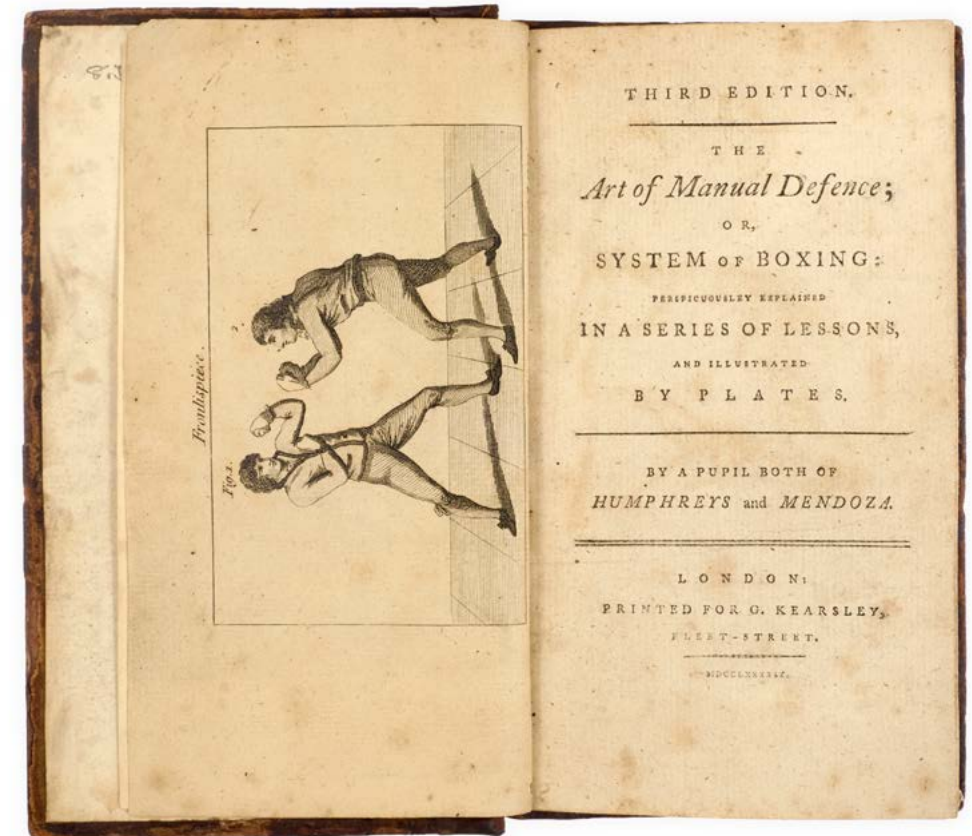
Third edition, scarce, of an early illustrated English guide to boxing, the first to concentrate on the contemporary sport rather than its history, printed in the same year as the first two editions. The prefatory note to this edition calls attention to the 'extensive and rapid sale of the former editions' and asserts the author's 'competent knowledge of the subject', as can now be seen by comparison with Daniel Mendoza's own *Art of Boxing* (April 1789).

Daniel Mendoza (1765–1836), born into the Portuguese-Jewish community in London, became one of the most notable prize-fighters of his day, famed for his speed, and in 1787 he established a boxing school at the Lyceum on the Strand. He fought several celebrated bouts with Richard Humphreys (his former second and manager) in 1788–1790 – the frontispiece here shows their contrasting guard stances.

In the *Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette* for May 1823, the boxing writer Jonathan Badcock claimed that the present work was written by a barrister, W. H. Hall (the Advertisement is signed from 'Clements Inn'), based on the notes of a Captain Topham. As well as a lengthy instructional manual (more detailed than Mendoza's work which was mostly intended to promote his next fight with Humphries), it featured a 'Descriptive account of the merits of modern Boxers' (pp. 97–119), also covering the public sparrers at Mendoza's Academy. The Introduction sells 'boxing' as an important skill for the genteel to learn to protect themselves against the 'insolence' and 'blackguardism' of the 'lower order of people', and explains the work's superiority to two earlier works, not least in its inclusion of illustrations.

All early editions of *The Art of Manual Defence* are rare. The first edition is recorded in three copies in ESTC (BL, Trinity Oxford, Yale), and the second edition in one (Yale). Of the present edition, a paginary reprint except for the Index, ESTC lists copies at BL, Birmingham; Bibliothèque nationale (imperf.); Harvard (-ht), Huntington (-ht), Syracuse (-ht), and Michigan (imperf.). OCLC adds Notre Dame, Texas, Brigham Young, National Sporting Library, and NYPL. The copy at Notre Dame has an ownership inscription dated '1792' confirming that the imprint 'MDCCLXXXIX' is a misprint for 'MDCCLXXXIX'. The edition of 1784 mentioned by some bibliographies is a ghost based on a copy at Yale with a cropped imprint.

ESTC N16278; Hartley 1578; Magriel 9A.



Paris for the English

- 18 [BOYER, Abel.] A View of Paris, and Places adjoining. With an Account of the Court of France; and of the late King James ... Written by a Gentleman lately residing at Paris. *London, John Nutt, 1701.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 92, [4 (ads)], without the half-title or Contents and Errata leaves (A6–7), but see below; title verso and facing page rather dusty, else a very good crisp copy; in modern full calf; armorial bookplate to title verso of Richard Syms, Esq, dated 1703; **five faint manuscript corrections to the errata in brown pen (autograph?)**; faint blind stamp to title of St George's Hanover Square Public Libraries. £1250

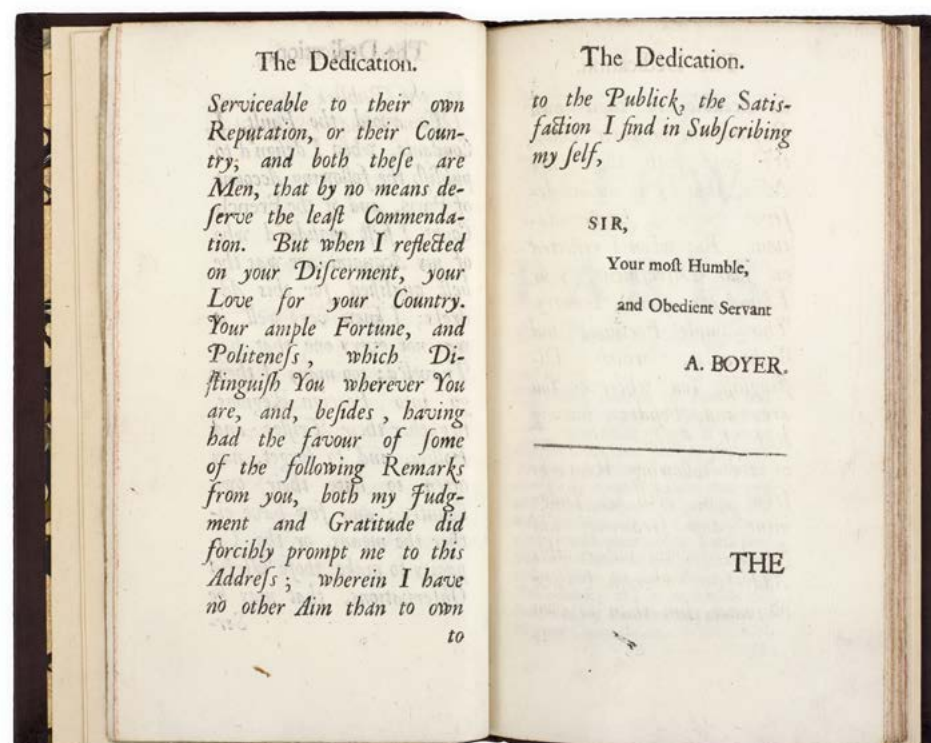
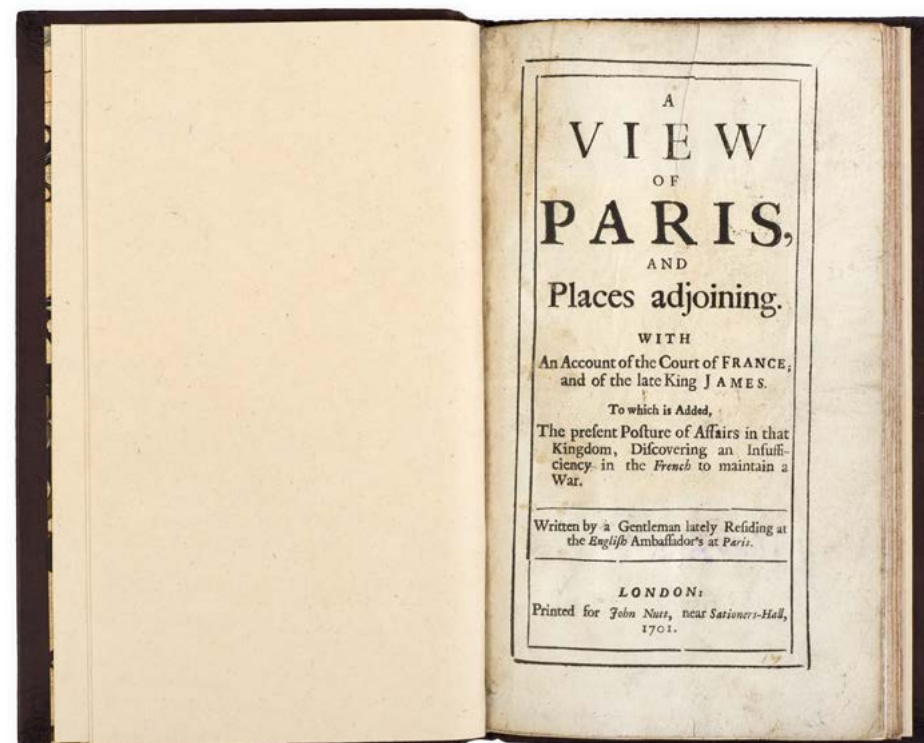
The dedication copy, an apparently unique first issue naming the author at the end of the dedication as Abel Boyer – a new attribution. A political travel guide to Paris, it covers the capital by both topic (Cabarets, Beggars, Extravagance and Luxury) and location (Foire St Germain, Louvre, Fontainebleau).

The journalist and lexicographer Abel Boyer (1667?–1729) fled France to the Netherlands after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, coming to England in 1689, where he published his *Compleat French Master* in 1694, and then his ambitious *Royal Dictionary* (1699), an innovative work which cited 'recent and living writers as sources or authorities ... by attempting to convey the variety of meanings of a word according to word usage as found in their works' (ODNB).

Curiously for one who courted patronage at the highest level – the *Dictionary* was dedicated to Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, and we have had a copy presented to the Duke of Marlborough, Boyer's *View of Paris* has a much more minor dedicatee: Richard Syms or Symes (d. 1728), of Blackheath, originally of Gloucestershire, who seems to have commissioned it. 'I will send you my Observations, in the same order I have set them down in my Table-Book: and be as familiar and sincere in my Relation, as I us'd to be in your Conversation'. It is apparently based on a residence of seven months in Paris in 1700, and the pose is ostensibly that of an Englishman, boastful of Newton and Locke over Ozanam and Malebranche, and mildly disdainful of French women (who are 'extream fond of Lap-dogs and Monkeys', and often cuckold their husbands). Signing his own name to the work would evidently have exploded the fiction, so when properly published the work was anonymous, though short passages on French protestants and the French tongue hint at him.

In this unrecorded first issue, apart from the presence of Boyer's name, the rules at the head of A3r and foot of A5r are different. The published version has seven preliminary leaves rather than the half-sheet of four here, adding contents and errata. Some but not all of the errata have been corrected in pen here.

Cf. ESTC T63177 (as anonymous).



Boyle's Medical Magnum Opus, with Medical Annotations

- 19 **BOYLE, Robert.** Some Considerations touching the Usefulness of experimental natural Philosophy. Propos'd in a familiar Discourse to a Friend, by Way of Invitation to the Study of it ... A second Edition ... Oxford, Hen[ry] Hall for Ri[chard] Davis, 1664 [but 1671.]

[issued with:]

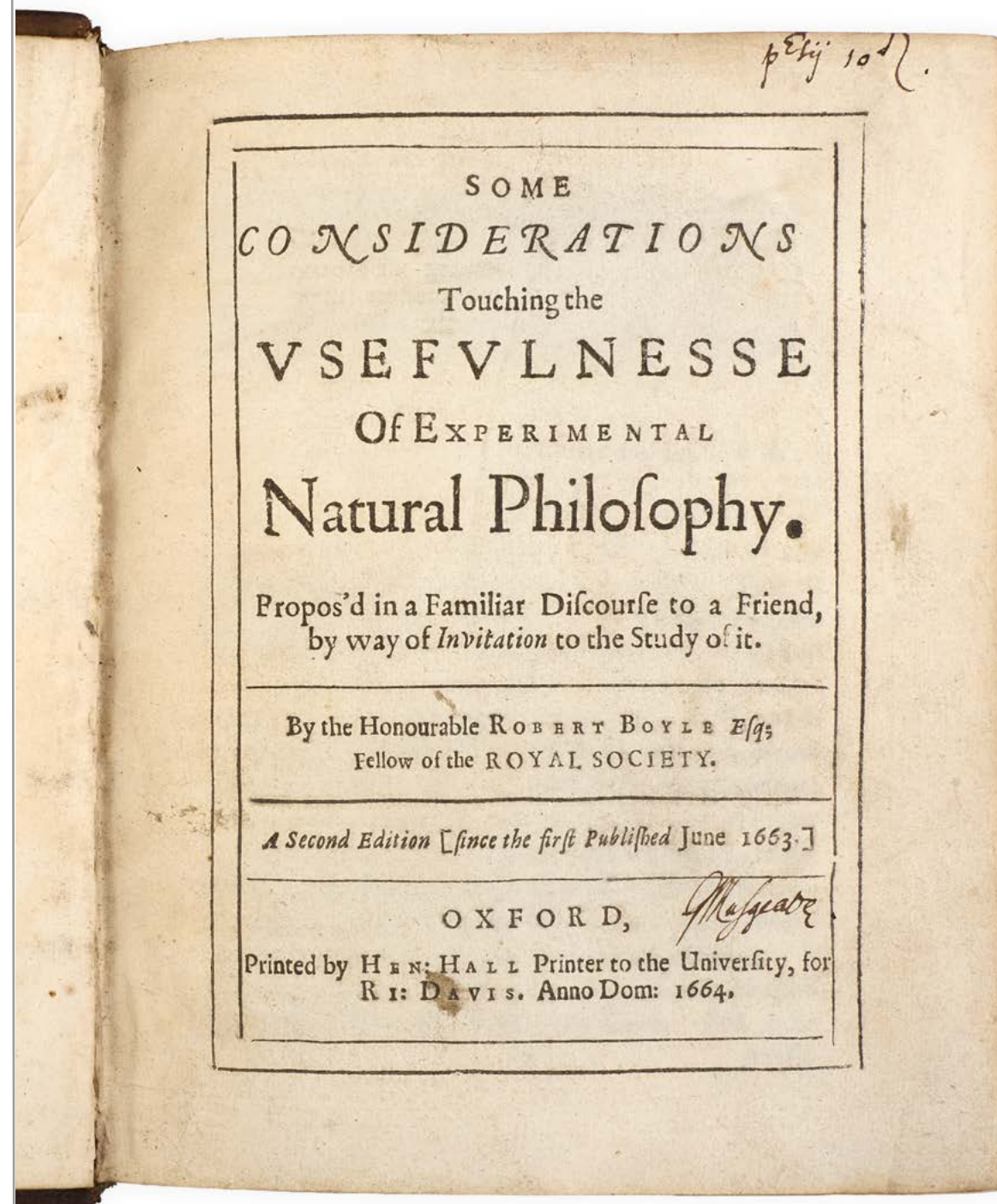
____. Some Considerations ... The second Tome, containing the later Section of the second Part ... Oxford, Henry Hall for Ric[hard] Davis, 1671.

Two works, 4to, I: pp. [16], 126, [4 (Index)], 184, 193–416, [2 (longitudinal title)], [16 (Index)]; II: pp. [26], 47, [3 (blank)], [2 (section title)], 20, [4 (longitudinal and section titles)], 14, [2], 28, [2 (Contents)], 29–31, [2], 26, [2], 50; 3*1 left where printed (as D4 in Goods of Mankind), the erroneous final catchword on G2^v inked out and 'Finis' inserted in manuscript; a fine copy; in contemporary panelled, mottled calf, speckled edges; ownership inscription and purchase note (10^s) to title-page of George Musgrave (see below), with a page of medical notes on the rear endpapers. £3800

First complete edition, comprising the third edition of volume I, and the first edition of volume II. 'This immense compilation—which, in the course of expounding its theme, divulged a vast number of cures which Boyle had come across and tried – was to prove his most extensive medical work and it was widely cited in the debates on medical practice of the time. Boyle also wrote extensively on the application of science more generally, and some sections of these writings were to be published as the second section of part 2 of *Usefulness* in 1671, though others were abandoned. A key aim of this section was to show that practical inventions and advancements in technique are grounded in theoretical natural philosophy, and to defend the new experimental sciences against critics who doubted their social utility' (ODNB). It is important for the references to the contemporary work of Digby, Wilkins, Wren and others.

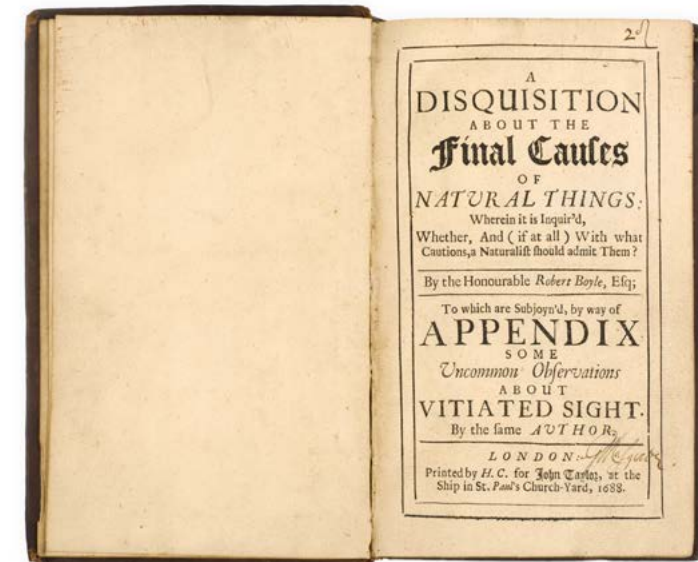
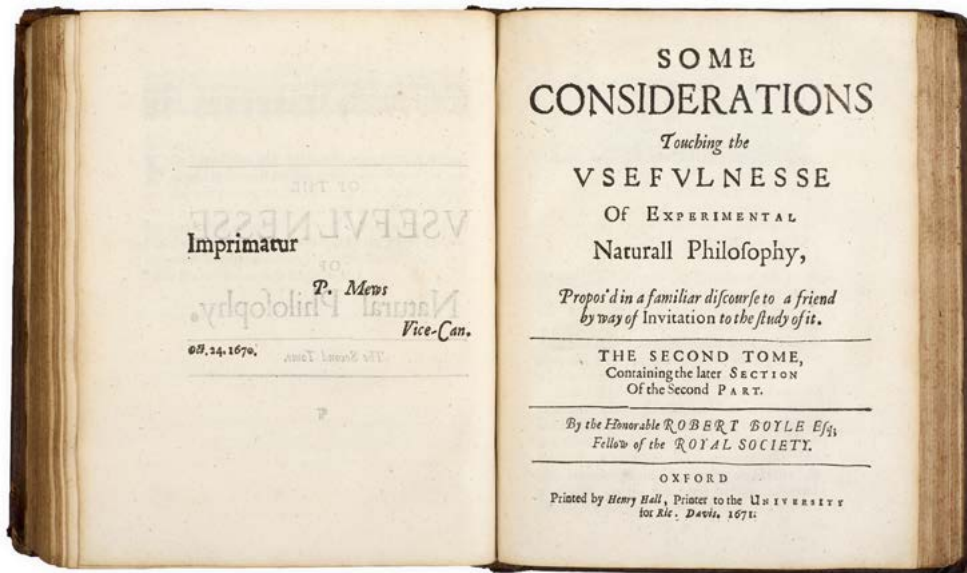
Volume I was first published without Boyle's name on the title-page in 1663, and reprinted in 1664; although dated '1664', the present edition, entirely reset, was almost certainly printed in Oxford in 1671 at the same time as Volume II, with which it is often found. Volume II comprises a number of separately printed and separately paginated sections, often bound out of order, but here present in the manner listed in the 'Contents' leaf.

Provenance: George Musgrave (1648–1721), of Nettlecombe, Somerset, brother of the physician and antiquary William Musgrave (1655–1721, Fellow of the Royal Society, for which he acted as secretary and editor of the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1685). George Musgrave, who studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and then qualified as a barrister, was a friend of Edward and Mary Clarke, the friends and correspondents of John Locke. He seems to have also had a medical training, offering his advice to the Clarkes – Locke approved of it and deferred to Musgrave as an 'able physician' in



1697. The medical annotations here, which seem in part to index another work, details various remedies for strangury and fits, including 'the flesh of a hedgehog ... dried in ye sun taken in wine', 'the fat of a goat put in the navel', and 'Rectified oyle of amber ... in 3 spoonfulls of parsley water'.

ESTC R23467 (including R212093); Wing B4030 and B4031; Fulton, 52 and 53; Madan, III, 2655 and 2882.



Faith, Science, and Cataracts

20 BOYLE, Robert. A Disquisition about the final Causes of natural Things: wherein it is inquir'd, whether, and (if at all), with what Cautions, a Naturalist should admit them? ... To which are subjoyn'd, by Way of Appendix some uncommon Observations about vitiated Sight ... London, H. C. for John Taylor, 1688.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 96, 81–112, 129–274, [2, errata], [4, advertisements]; a fine copy; in contemporary speckled calf, edges slightly rubbed, small chip at foot of spine; ownership inscription to title-page 'GMusgrave'. **£750**

First edition, second issue, with Boyle's name in full on the title-page. 'Boyle is just revered as an enthusiastic early protagonist of the experimental method ... [but] he recognized the limitations of experiment and wrote widely upon the philosophical implications of scientific investigation ... In the "Final Causes of Natural Things" Boyle takes us into his confidence and gives us briefly his *confessio fidei* as a biologist'. The treatise 'is essentially a plea for a teleological interpretation of natural phenomena ... and there are many references to physiology; perhaps the most interesting is the record of a conversation with William Harvey on how he discovered the circulation of blood' (Fulton).

The Appendix is on disturbances of vision including cataracts, with fourteen case histories.

Provenance: George Musgrave (1648–1721), as above.

ESTC R11832; Wing B3946; Fulton 186A.



Presentation Copy from Robert Browning

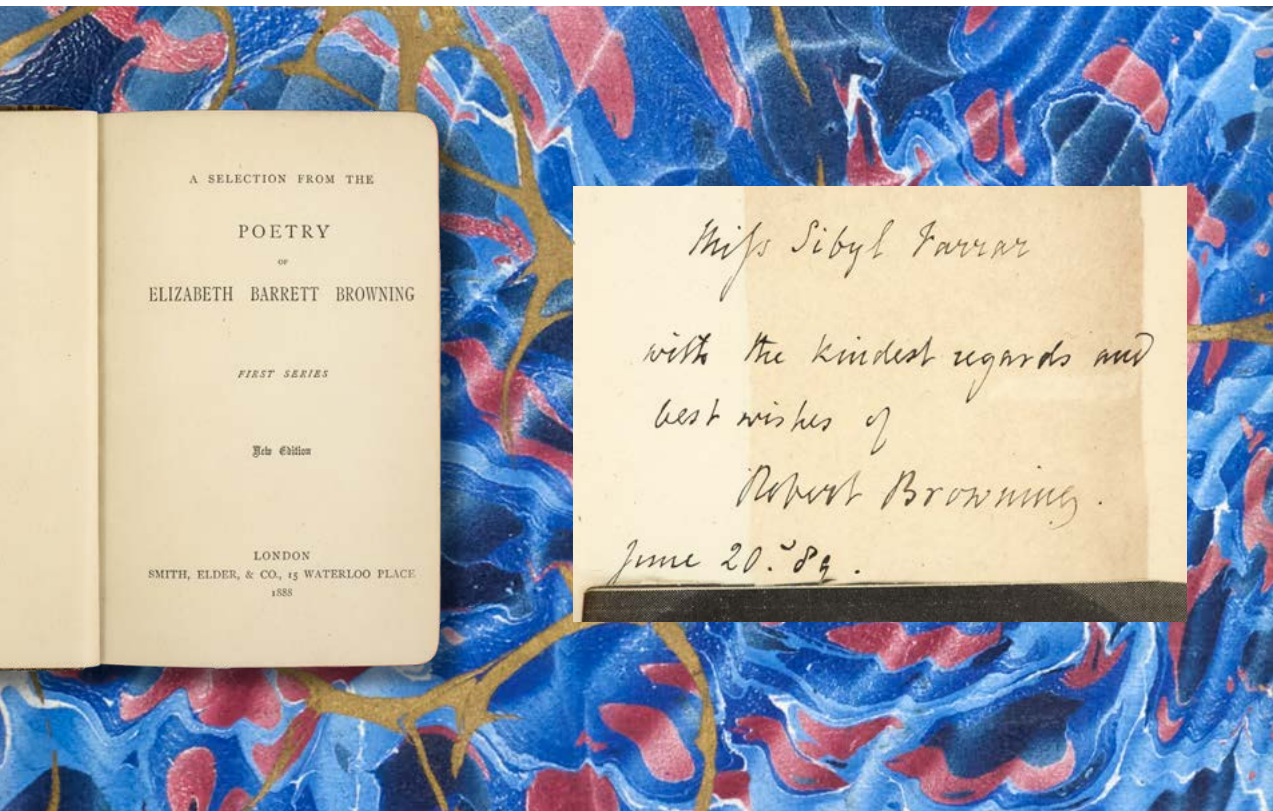
- 21 BROWNING, Elizabeth Barrett.** A Selection from the Poetry ... First Series. New Edition. *London, Smith, Elder, & Co., 1888.*

8vo, one vol. only (of two), pp. ix, [1], 167, [1], with a half-title; a good copy in the original padded green sheep over thin boards, gilt edges, blue marbled endpapers, spine very worn, joints split; presentation inscription to half-title, three press cuttings pasted onto front endpapers and half-title. **£500**

A presentation copy to 'Miss Sibyl Farrar / with the kindest regards and best wishes of Robert Browning / June 20, [18]89' of an edition of his late wife's poems first published in 1865.

Sibyl Farrar (later Savage, b. 1868) was the daughter of Browning's friend Frederick William Farrar (see item 34), who wrote at some length about his relationship with the poet in *Men I have known* (1897): 'If I were to enumerate the many blessings of my life, among them would certainly be the fact that I had been permitted to hold familiar intercourse with two such poets as Alfred Lord Tennyson and Mr. Robert Browning'. Farrar had lectured on Browning in America in 1885, and Browning credited him with contributing greatly to interest in his work in that country. Browning was to die in Venice in December 1889.

See Browning, *New Letters* p. 379.



Annotated Anti-Machiavellianism

- 22 CAMPANELLA, Tommaso.** A Discourse touching the Spanish Monarchy. Wherein we have a political Glasse, representing each particular Country, Province, Kingdome, and Empire of the World, with Wayes of Government by which they may be kept in Obedience. As also, the Causes of the Rise and Fall of each Kingdom and Empire ... Newly translated into English, according to the third Edition of this book in Latine. *London, Philemon Stephens, 1654 [but 1653].*

Small 4to, pp. [viii], 232; small hole in title, dampstain to lower outer corner towards the end but a good copy; in early nineteenth-century calf, covers with roll-tool border of flowers in blind; the Harlech copy, Porkington Library bookplate; **with contemporary or early annotations in the margins of nearly every leaf, in several hands**, and with a manuscript index on five further leaves at the front and rear, date in imprint altered in manuscript to 1664 (presumably to reflect a date of purchase). **£4000**

First edition, first issue, in English of *De Monarchia hispanica discursus*, Campanella's anti-Machiavellian treatise on political power, and survey of Spanish government, this copy heavily annotated by several seventeenth-century readers.

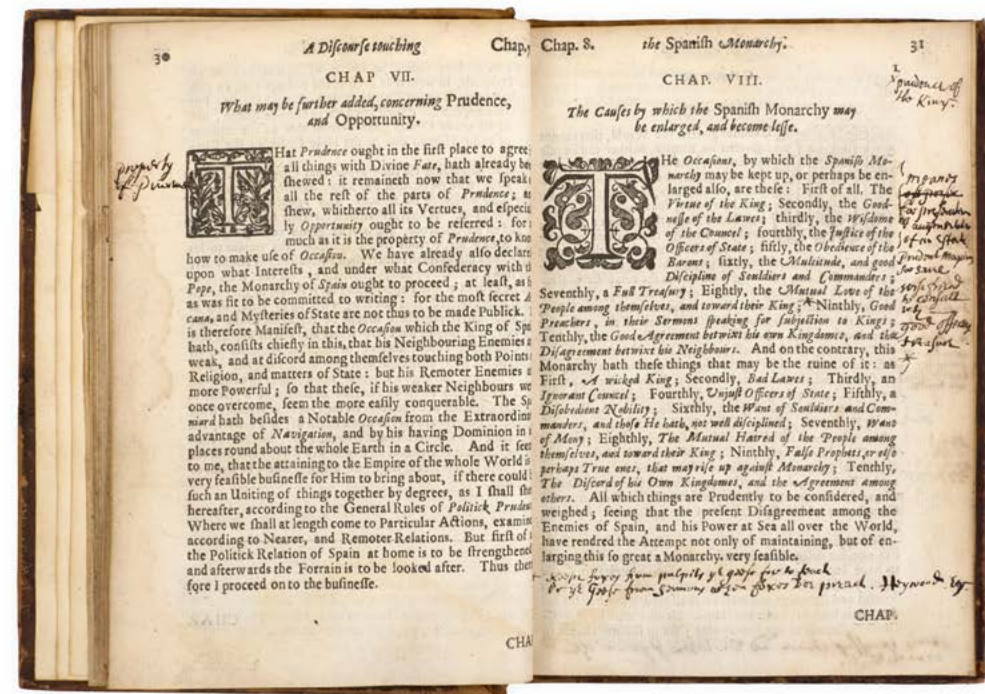
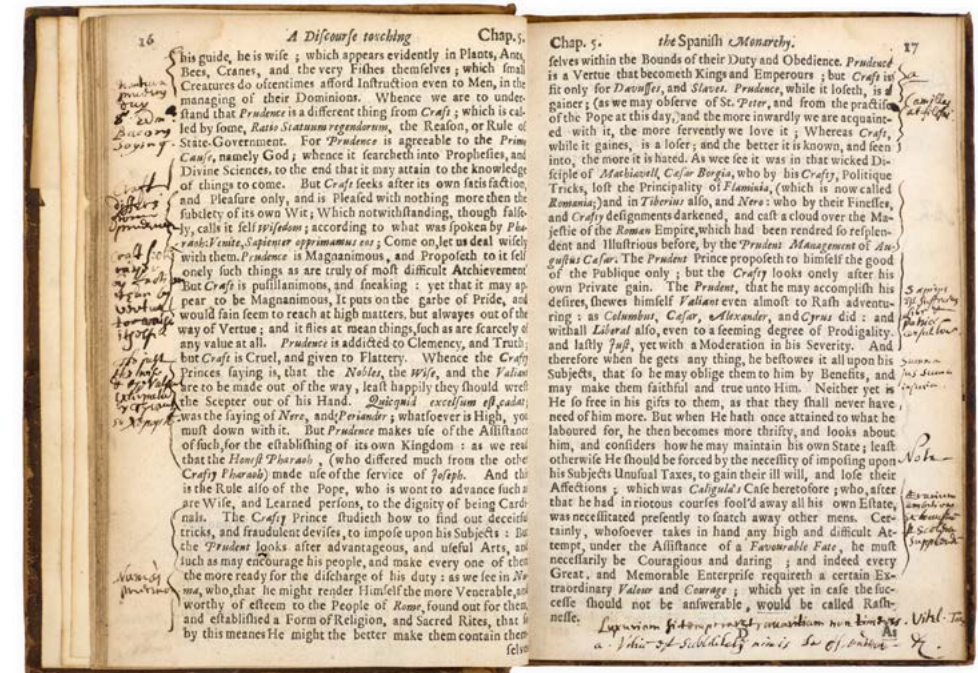
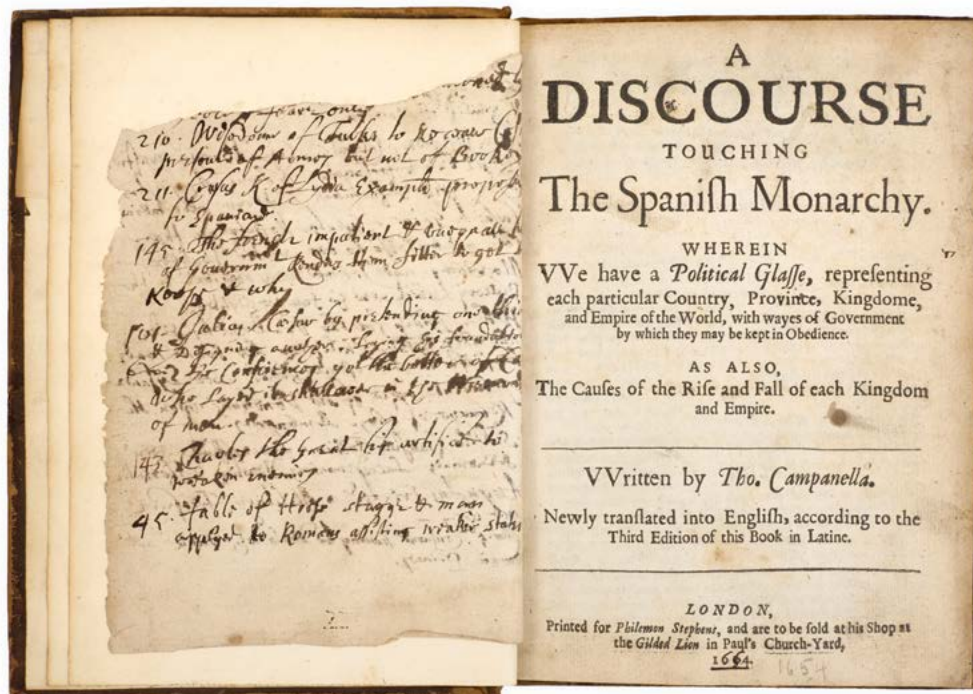
The translator's preface to the reader is unsigned, but the translation is usually attributed to Edward Chilmead (see *ODNB*). He explains that he could not discover in which language the *Discourse* was originally written, but that the recent [1653] Latin edition published by Elzevier at Amsterdam was the third and claimed to correct the corruptions in 'the two former editions'. Gibson notes that it was first printed in German, translated from an Italian manuscript, in 1620. The Latin text was first published in 1640.

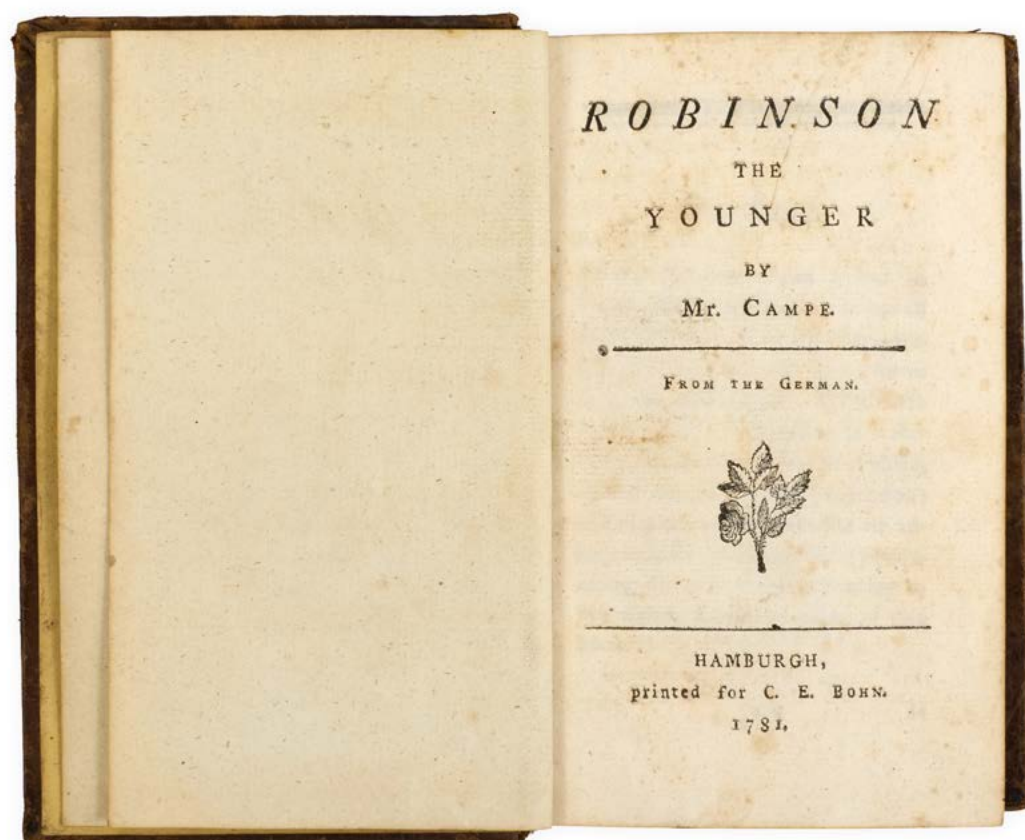
'Written in 1598 or 1599, rewritten about a year later, this political tractate prophesies and advocates the achievement of a universal Christian monarchy – the fifth great monarchy in history – by the Spanish king. Chilmead, in "The translator to the reader", states that it presents "both in a methodical and copious way, a perfect model both of the original and principles of government"; however its utopianism has realistic limits, for Chilmead adds that Englishmen may learn from this advice to the Spaniards the good counsel of maintaining perfect unity among themselves and of sowing seeds of division among enemies' (Gibson). The *Spanish monarchy* was 'clearly not, as many of Campanella's Protestant readers (and not a few of his Catholic ones) took it to be, a "Machiavellian" strategy for extending the power of the papacy and the Spanish monarchy, so as to reduce the peoples of the world "under the unsupportable tyranny both in [matters] civil and spiritual" of Spain. God's design clearly indicated (in Campanella's view, at least) that His agent in the final unification of the world was to be Spain. But the purpose of the universal monarchy was, he insisted, not merely protective. It was to make its citizens "happy" (Campanella never lost sight of either the *Republic* or *Utopia*), happiness and the unity of the entire community through knowledge and love being the true end of all states. It could never, therefore, be a

matter of indifference what kind of society the future Spanish empire turned out to be. As he later told Louis XIII, no state can hope to survive under an unjust ruler, and the only possible source of justice is to be found in the true *respublica* where the king is the servant of his people and the laws he makes are not "useful to the king", but "useful" to the community' (Pagden, *Spanish imperialism and the political imagination* pp. 62–3).

The annotations in this copy demonstrate a consistent and concerted engagement with the text throughout, serving an indexical but also analytical function, and making cross references to an extremely wide array of sources: Aristotle, Bacon, Bodin, Florio (in Italian from his *Giardino di Rcreatione* 1591), John Heywood ('Keep foxes from pulpits ...'), Josephus, Justinian, Tacitus, Vegetius, Xenophon, etc., as well as quoting Italian and Latin proverbs; there are also references to historical events not mentioned by Campanella – 'See Annibale at the battaile of Cannas [Cannae]'. A number of the marginalia, in the same contemporary hand, present **original political observations**, relating to but not directly derived from the text: 'A Prince should endeavour to curbe & bridle his passions & affections', 'Lawes must be agreeable to the nature of the people', 'Both states and armies work in the two passions of hope and feare', 'Men bought with money are quickly lost againe when money failes', 'A rival neighbour is never to bee wonne by kindnesse'.

ESTC R207219; Wing C401; Alden 654/31; Gibson 650; Palau 41135; Sabin 10198. This is the variant of the title-page with the comma after 'glasse' in the sixth line. This first issue was published in late 1653; a reissue with a cancel title-page (also dated 1654) added a line between 'Monarchy' and 'Wherein'.





Translated by the Author

- 23 **CAMPE, Joachim Heinrich.** Robinson the Younger ... from the German. *Hamburg, C. E. Bohn, 1781[-82].*

Two vols in one, 8vo, pp. xxiv, 222, [2 (blank)]; 264, with a woodcut vignette of a rose stem on each title-page; first title-page slightly foxed, but a very good copy in early speckled calf, spine gilt, red and brown morocco labels; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Walther Sterneak. **£2500**

First edition, rare, of the author's peculiar translation of his own didactic bestseller *Robinson der Jüngere* (1779–80).

Campe's Robinsonade throws his castaway 'not on a desert island but on a similarly desolate stretch of South American coast. His achievements in his lonely plight are even more striking – and more educational – than those of Defoe's hero, for he is neither so experienced nor so well equipped (he has no nearby wreck to ransack for supplies) as his English model' (Morgan, *Early Children's Books and their Illustrations*). The Preface expresses Campe's debt to Rousseau, and hopes that the book will not only entertain, but teach virtue and piety: 'To use this book therefore only as an exercise in reading for young children, (which generally is not their most agreeable occupation) would greatly frustrate my most sanguine wishes'.

Immensely popular as a didactic text for children, the work saw translations into French (also by Campe himself), Spanish, Hungarian, Polish, Greek, Latin, Russian and Italian by the end of the century, as well as a different English translation illustrated by John Bewick (1788), a Frankfurt reprint of the present 'with German Notes for the Use of those, which are learning the English' (1789), and an edition in English for Danish students (1795).

ESTC records seven copies only: BL, Cambridge, Senate House; Estonian Academy of Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences; Morgan Library & Museum, and Yale.

Gumuchian 4874.

With an Unrecorded Adelaide Imprint

- 24 [CATHOLIC TRACTS.] SIMEONI, Giovanni, *Cardinal*. Russia and the Holy See. [London, Harvey & Co.,] [1877].

[bound with:]

S. Joseph's foreign Missionary Society of the Sacred Heart, and the Coronation of the Statue of S. Joseph by the Sovereign Pontiff. Report. June, 1873. [London, 1873].

[and with:]

The Institution of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the most sacred Heart of Jesus, in Australia. *Adelaide, The Adventurer Office, 1876.*

[and with:]

Jérusalem 21 Novembre ... Annales de la mission de N.-D. de Sion en Terre-sainte. Bulletin No. 3. *Marseille, Marius Olive, 1877.*

Four works bound together, I: 4to, pp. 10, [2 (blank)], printed on blue paper, with a printed slip at the front 'With the Duke of Norfolk's Compliments'; II: 8vo, pp. 16, with a wood-engraved plate of the missionary college; III: 8vo, pp. 14, [2 (blank)], in the original blue paper wrappers; IV: 8vo, pp. 29, [3]; some slight foxing to items II and IV, else very good; bound together in later half maroon morocco, marbled paper sides, spine lettered 'Catholic Tracts'; from the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton Hall. **£950**

A tract volume of four rare works, including a special copy on blue paper of a translation of some circular letters on the treatment of Catholics in Russia; and apparently unrecorded pamphlets about the Mill Hill missionary college, and the Josephites of South Australia.

The 'Josephite' order, established in 1866 in Penola, South Australia, by Sister Mary McKillop and Father Julian Tenison Woods, was the first Australian religious order founded by a woman, its mission to provide education to poor Catholic children in rural areas. By the date this brief history was published there were 'now 130 professed Sisters ... 15 Novices, and 8 Postulants. They have 37 schools now under their charge, and six more will shortly be established, besides night-schools at Kadina and Penola'. There was also an asylum, and an orphanage, and 50 further sisters in Queensland, teaching 1500 children. Officially recognised by the Vatican in 1874, the order spread across Australia and NZ and later abroad to Peru, East Timor, and elsewhere.

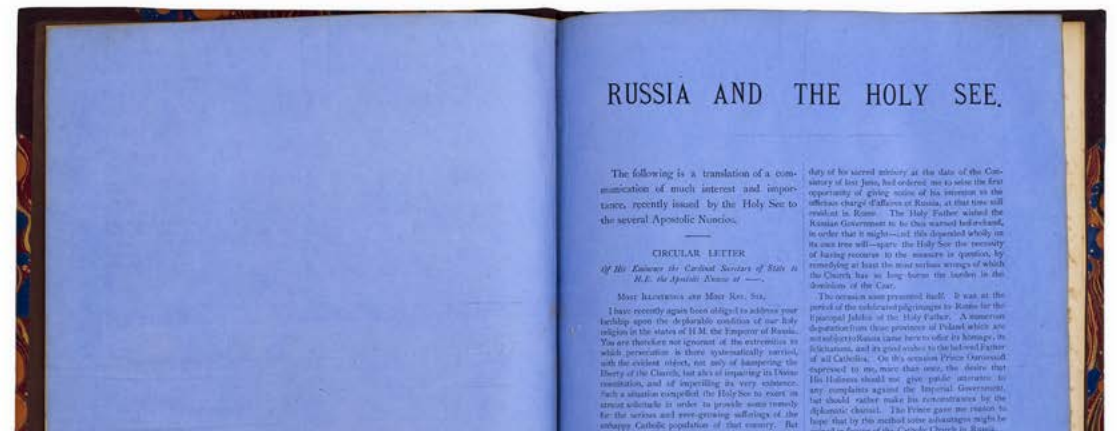
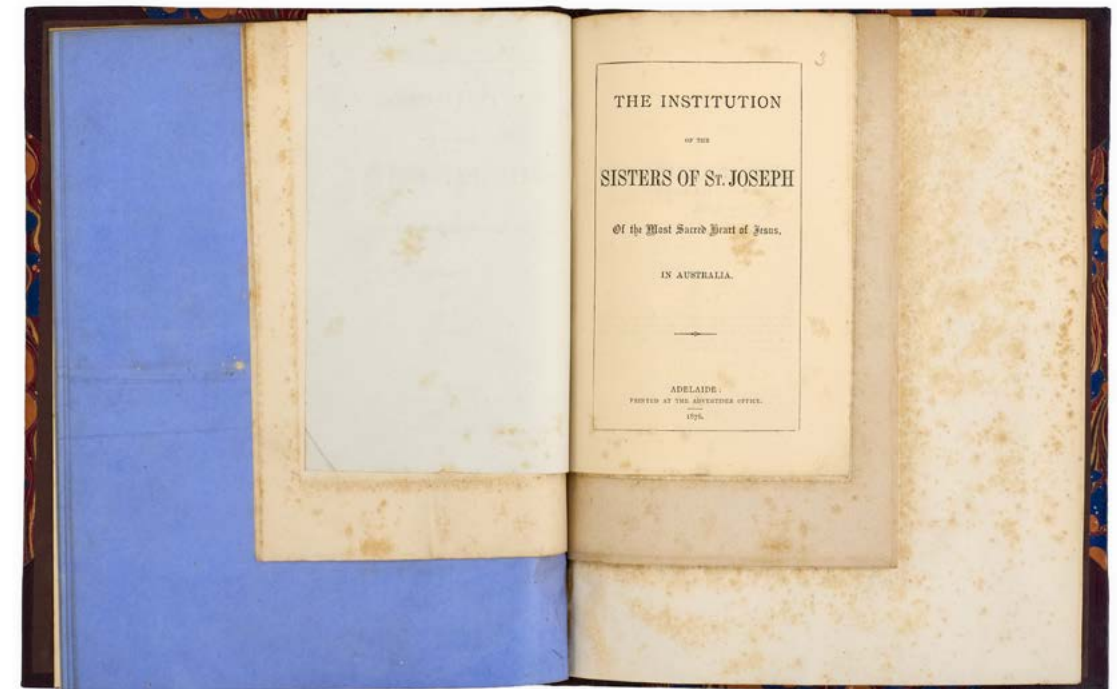
St Joseph's Missionary Society at Mill Hill, just outside London, was also established in 1866, by Herbert Vaughan, with a single student. Permanent buildings were opened in 1871, when the Pope also appointed the Society to send missionaries 'to the coloured population of North America' – several letters here attest to the mission's success but the Society was also short of funds, and here solicits donations of money or objects for the college, including 'an organ', 'Books of Theology', and 'Maps and books descriptive of any of the Negro nations'.

Giovanni Simeoni was Vatican Secretary of State under Pius IX from 1876 to 1878, in which capacity he wrote the letters printed in *Russia and the Holy See*, which ended in a temporary cessation of relations; he was later involved in the promotion of missionary activities among Black Americans, famously remarking in 1883 that 'little had been done for emancipated slaves', and installing John Augustan Tolton as the first Black Catholic priest in America in 1886. In 1877 the Duke of Norfolk was Henry Fitzalan-Howard (1847–1917), a philanthropist for Catholic causes; he sent this copy of *Russia and the Holy See* to Horatio Walpole, Baron Walpole and 5th Earl of Orford.

I: we trace copies at BL, Bristol, and Cambridge, but with no reference to blue paper.

II: **not in Library Hub or OCLC.**

III: **not in Library Hub or OCLC.**



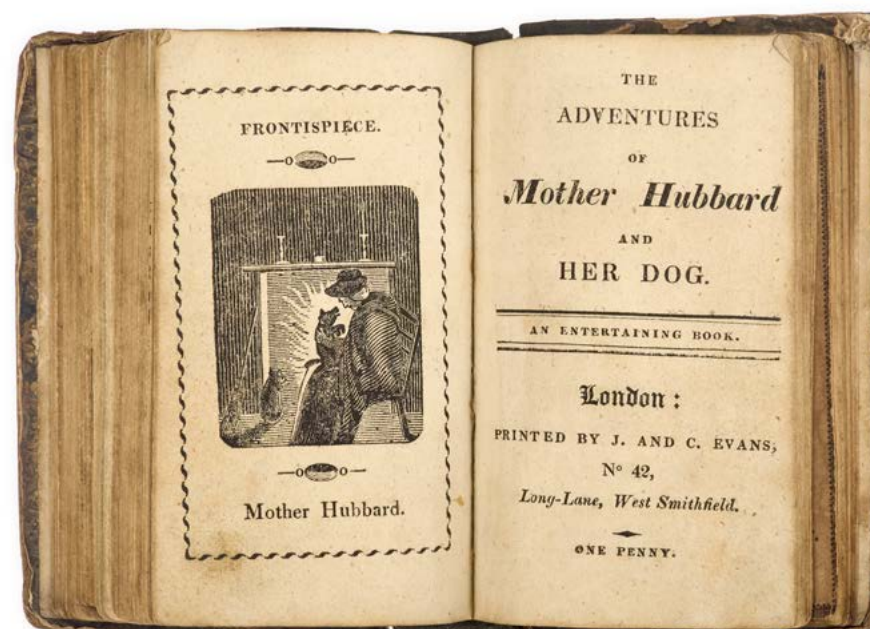
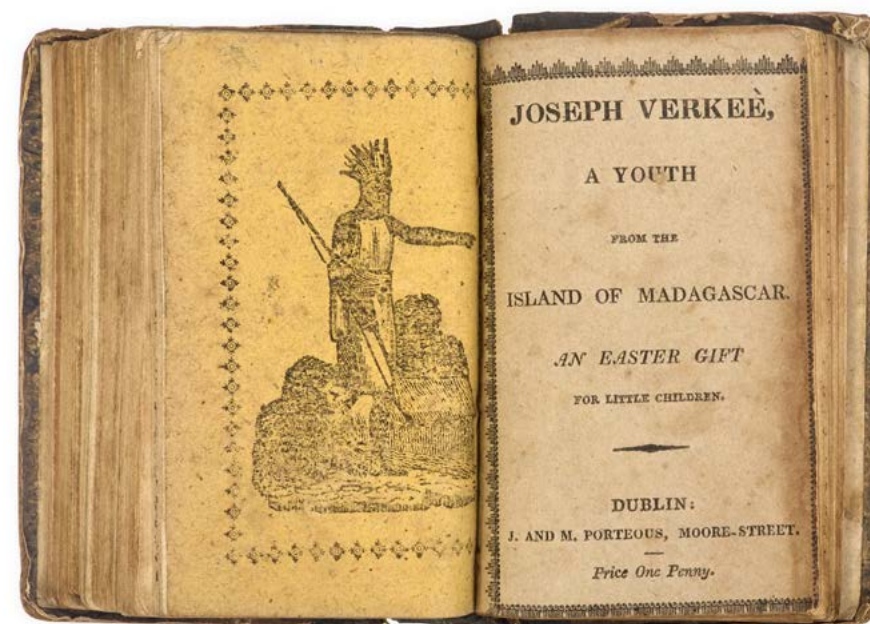
Mother Hubbard, Rolling Stones, and Madagascar

- 25 [CHAPBOOKS.] Thirteen juvenile chapbooks. *Wellington, London, Derby, York, Bristol, and Dublin, 1821–6.*

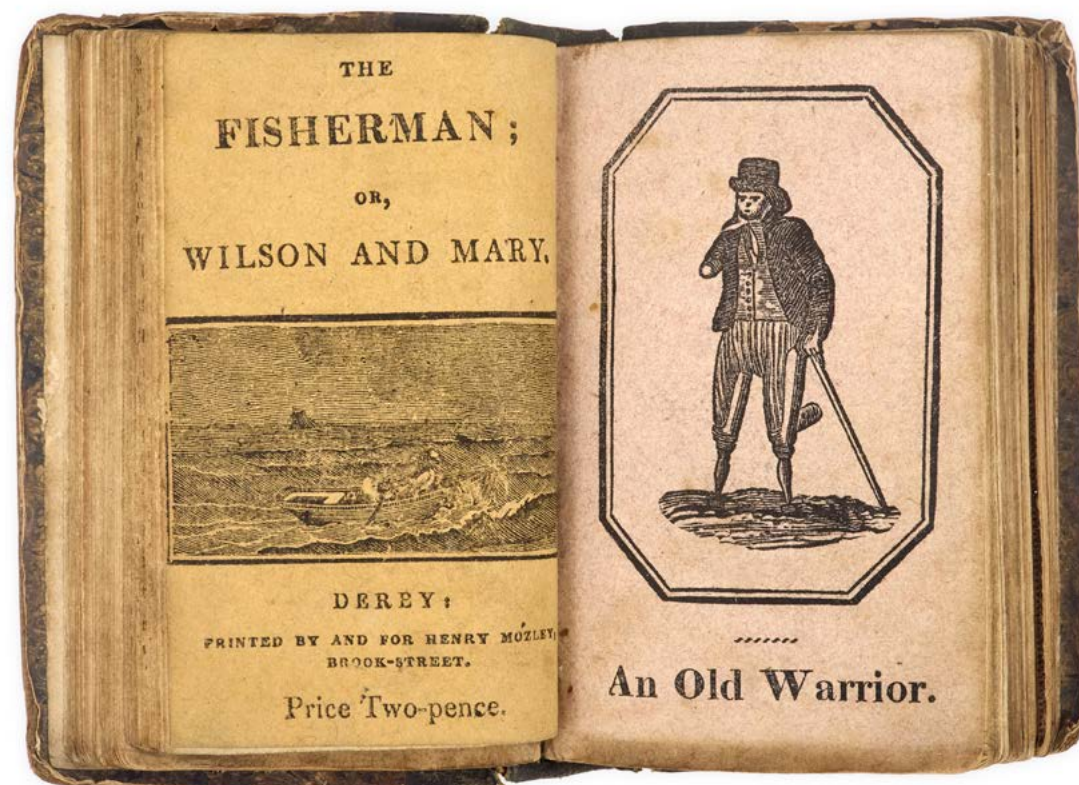
Thirteen works, 16mo, in one volume (plus two further imperfect items), most illustrated with woodcuts and in their original printed wrappers. **£1800**

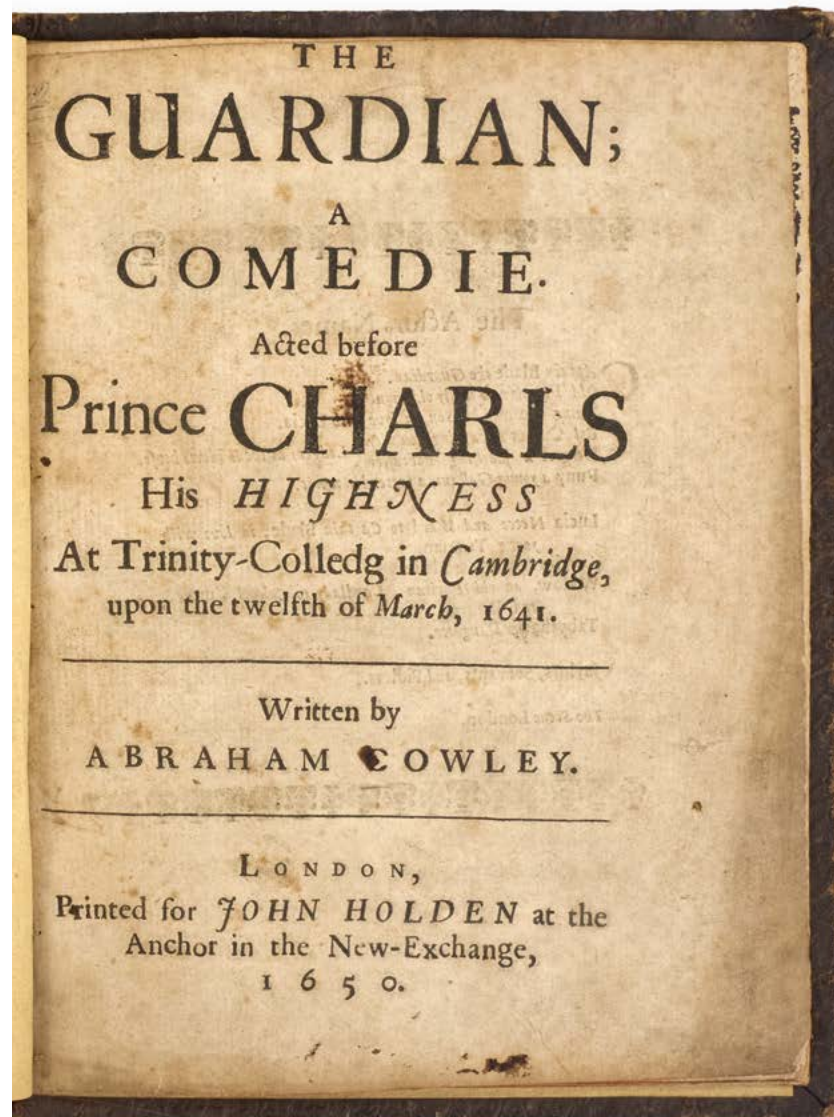
A volume of very rare juvenile chapbooks, of which nine are apparently unrecorded or in unrecorded editions. Among them are an illustrated edition of *Mother Hubbard*; a fairy-tale about a naughty boy transformed into a *Little White Mouse*; the unfortunate story of *Benjamin Fickle*, which ends at Newgate and the gallows; and the tale of *Joseph Verkee*, sent from Madagascar for education in England, returning there as a missionary.

- i. SHERWOOD, Mary Martha. *The History of Emily and her Brothers ...* Twelfth Edition. *Wellington, by and for F. Houlston and Son, and sold by Scatcherd and Co, London, 1824.* pp. [3]–30. **Library Hub and OCLC record BL and UPenn only**; of earlier editions we can find record only of the second (1818).
- ii. [BURDER, George.] *The One thing Needful: or, a Dialogue between two Soldiers.* Fifth Edition. *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, [n.d.]*. pp. [3]–27, [1], [2 (ads)]. Somewhat foxed. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record only a 'new edition' (c. 1829) at Free Library of Philadelphia only.**
- iii. *The Fisherman; or Wilson, and Mary.* To which is added, the Rewards of Benevolence. Also the three little Boys and their three Cakes. *Derby, Henry Mozley, [n.d.]*. pp. 47, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original printed tan wrappers, both with the title and a woodcut; a few leaves cut close shaving text. **First and only edition? Not in Library Hub or OCLC.**
- iv. *The Faithful Dog, a Tale.* *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, [n.d.]*. pp. 15, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original purple printed wrappers (woodcuts of 'An Old Soldier' and 'A Poor Old Man'). **Library Hub and OCLC record BL only.**
- v. *The Little White Mouse ...* *London, Dean and Munday, [n.d.]*. pp. 15, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original printed wrappers. **First and only edition? Not in Library Hub or OCLC.**
- vi. [CAMERON, Lucy Lyttelton.] *The Mountain of Health; or the hour improved ...* *Wellington, by and for F. Houlston and Son, and sold by Scatcherd and Co, London, 1824.* pp. 15, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original printed tan wrappers. **First edition, not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record none before the third (1827).**
- vii. SHERWOOD, Mary Martha. *The Busy Bee ...* Eighth edition. *Wellington, by and for F. Houlston and Son, and sold by Scatcherd and Co, London, 1824.* pp. 30, [2], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original printed yellow wrappers. **Library Hub records V&A only** of this edition and none before the 'sixth'.



- viii. The Sunday-School Child's Repository. The Cottage School. *Bristol: T. D. Clark, sold also by Nisbet, Whitmore, and Offor, London, and Johnson, Edinburgh, 1821.* pp. 16. **First and only edition? Not in Library Hub or OCLC.**
- ix. The Adventures of Mother Hubbard and her Dog. An entertaining Book. *London, J. and C. Evans, [n.d.].* pp. [24], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original printed wrappers. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC.**
- x. The Young Fisherman's Narrative ... *London, Religious Tract Society, [n.d.].* pp. 16. **Library Hub records TCD only.**
- xi. The History of Benjamin Fickle or, a rolling Stone gathers no Moss ... *York, T. Deigh[ton], 1817.* pp. 14, [2], including covers, with a frontispiece; in the original printed yellow wrappers. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC.**
- xii. Joseph Verkeè, a Youth from the Island of Madagascar. An Easter Gift for little Children. *Dublin, J. and M. Porteous, 1826.* pp. 16, in the original printed grey wrappers; cut close, shaving text on fore-edge. **First edition, not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record only later editions.**
- xiii. Ann and Jane; or, the Advantages of early religious Instruction. *Dublin, M. Goodwin, 1825.* pp. 16, in the original printed purple wrappers. **First edition, not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record only a third edition (1828).**





Performed During the Civil War

26 COWLEY, Abraham. *The Guardian*; a Comedie. Acted before Prince Charls his Highness at Trinity-Colledg in Cambridge, upon the twelfth of March, 1641. *London, [Thomas Newcombe] for John Holden, 1650.*

Small 4to, pp. [48]; headpieces to A2^r and A3^r; rather toned, a few spots and stains to title-page and elsewhere, old repair to margin of D2 with loss of a few letters; cut close, first word of title and first line of A2^v shaved, as are most headlines and some direction lines, but the text otherwise intact; in nineteenth-century speckled calf with a gilt fillet border, spine and joints rubbed. **£3000**

First edition, second issue, of this royalist Civil War play, written for the future Charles II by one of the leading poets of the day.

Cowley was a Minor Fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1642 when it was announced that the prince would stop in the town on his way to York. With just one week's notice, Cowley – who had gained a reputation through his university plays – was asked to put on a performance. *The Guardian*, a drama of marriage, inheritance, and imposture with anti-Puritan undertones, was the result.

Though Cowley was unhappy with the work, it was performed (in his words) 'several times after privately during the troubles, as I am told, with good approbation', in defiance of Parliament's ban on theatre. Meanwhile Cowley had been ejected from Cambridge and left for France in the queen's service. There he was charged with conducting ciphered correspondence between royalists, including between the queen and Charles I. It was during his absence that the play was first published, in the present, unauthorized edition.

At the Restoration Cowley reworked the play as *Cutter of Coleman-Street*, changing the setting to 1658 and inserting many references to the Civil War and Interregnum. His intentions, however, were misconstrued: 'on the opening night it met a hostile reception from part of the audience, who affected to see a satire upon the cavaliers at large in the characters of Colonel Cutter and Captain Worm, who are in fact mere raffish hangers-on disgracing the cause. Nevertheless the play enjoyed a successful run of a full week, and was revived several times after Cowley's death, the last occasion being in 1723' (ODNB).

In this second issue, the title-leaf is a cancel adding the dramatis personae on the verso.

ESTC R16344; Greg 693(a.II); Perkin A18a; Pforzheimer 225; Wing C 6673; Woodward & McManaway 259.

A 'Family' Copy of a Bigamy Scandal

- 27 **CRESSWELL, [Thomas Estcourt].** A Narrative of the Affair between Mr. Creswell, and Miss Sc-pe, address'd to G-v-e Sc-e, Esq. By which may be discover'd the Falsities, Misrepresentations, &c, in a Letter in the General Evening-Post, October 31; signed Lancelot Lee. *London, Charles Green, and sold at the Pamphlet Shops ... [1747].*

[bound with:]

SCROPE, [Elizabeth]. Miss Scrope's Answer to Mr Cresswell's Narrative ... *London, R. Baldwin, jun., 1749.*

Two works, 8vo, I: pp. [iv], 78; II: pp. [iv], 232, with a half-title, signed on the final verso as usual 'Eliz. Scrope No. 2100'; hole in blank margin of title of first work, some foxing throughout else good; bound in contemporary quarter speckled calf, marbled paper sides, green vellum tips; contemporary ownership inscription to each title 'Pen. Browne', armorial bookplate of Harry Lancelot Lee, Esq.

£350

First editions, presenting both sides in a notorious bigamy scandal that inspired at least two fictionalisations – *Love and Avarice* (1749), and Eliza Haywood's *Dalinda; or, the double Marriage* (1749); popular interest in the case assisted the government in passing the Marriage Act in 1754 (*for which see also item 64*), ostensibly to protect innocent women but largely to secure the transmission of property.

Thomas Estcourt Cresswell (1712–88) 'began his career as a free merchant trading to India and China, but soon gave this up and about 1732 began to lead a hand to mouth existence in England. He planned to marry an heiress, and when in 1742 he became entangled in an affair with his penniless cousin Elizabeth Scrope, he pacified her with a ... Fleet marriage. About 1746 [actually 1743/4], his financial difficulties being acute, he contracted a second marriage with Anne Warneford, an heiress whom he believed to be in poor health and unlikely to live more than a year' (*History of Parliament* online). He had had two children with Warneford (who actually outlived Cresswell), but after Elizabeth Scrope sued Creswell for an estate in Sidbury that he had promised her, the Cresswell-Warneford marriage was declared void and the two children bastardised. However during the search of Fleet records for the case, a *third* even earlier marriage was found, negating both later matches.

A periodical and pamphlet war ensued, and the charge against Cresswell was led by Lancelot Lee, a rival suitor of Elizabeth's. In Cresswell's *Narrative* he attempted to defend himself against accusations that included not just bigamy but also violence – and in doing so tarred Scrope with 'an unmerited Load of Infamy' (*Answer*) and laid thickly into Lee. Cresswell was explicit about their sexual relationship but paints Scrope as 'the instigator, a promiscuous and dangerously provocative woman who insists he arrange a problematic marriage' (Wilputte). The aggrieved Scrope's much longer work dismantles the *Narrative* point by point and quotes heavily from their correspondence. In particularly it points to the difficulty of rescuing a reputation once

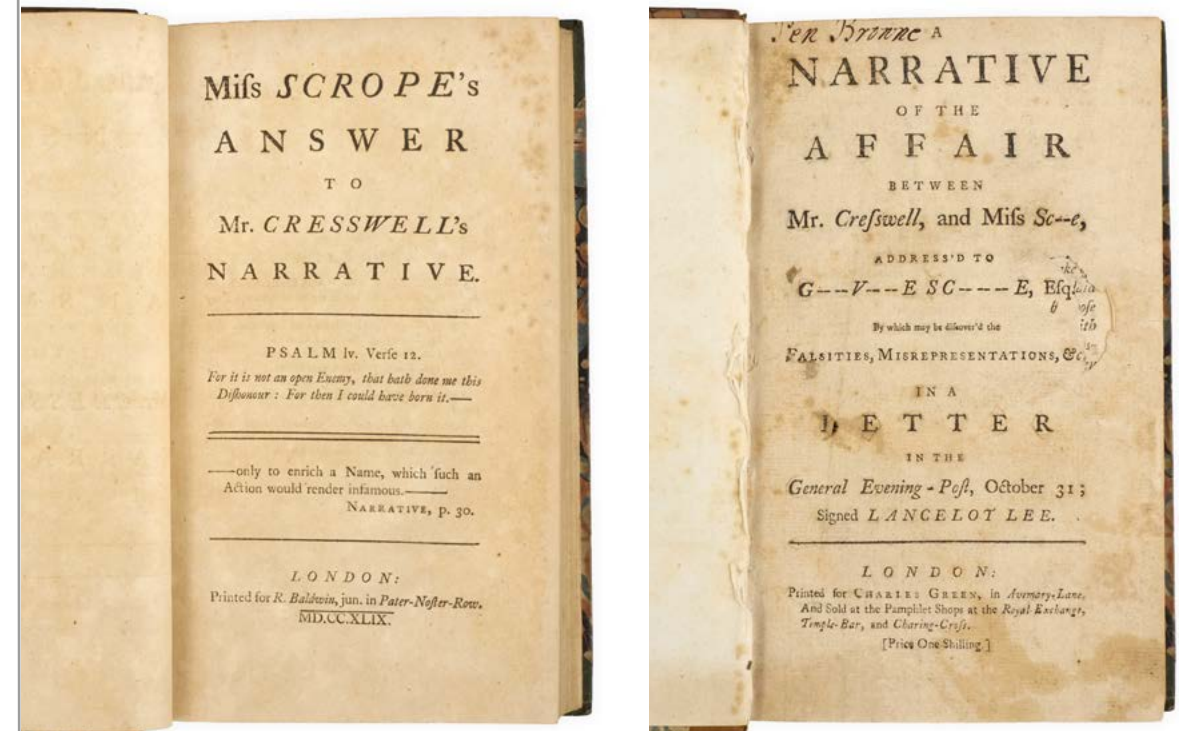
tarnished: 'let those Women, of outrageous Virtue, who raise themselves, as they imagine, by triumphing in my Defeat, reflect how soon it may be their own—A Thousand little Accidents may blast the most flourishing, a Thousand trifling Calumnies obscure the brightest, Reputation; against which it may be as impossible for them to guard, as it has been for me I was Miss Scrope, with the fairest of Characters, caressed by all my Acquaintance I now am Miss Scrope, thought of by too many as represented in the Narrative'.

Sadly for Scrope, Cresswell weathered his infamy without great issue, became an MP, and fathered further illegitimate children. Scrope went on to marry Lancelot Lee in February 1751, but she lived only until December that year.

Provenance:

Harry Lancelot Lee (1759–1821), son of Lancelot Lee by his second wife Ann Elizabeth (née Michel), evidently acquired later for the family interest.

See Wilputte, 'Haywood's Tabloid Journalism: *Dalinda: or, The Double Marriage* and the Cresswell Bigamy Case', *Journal for Early Modern Cultural Studies*, Vol. 14:4 (2014).



Dances in the Channel Islands

28 [DANCE.] Quadrille Figures, as danced at the Quadrille Assemblies, St. Helier's, Jersey. [*St Helier*], *Ph. Mourant*, [1821?].

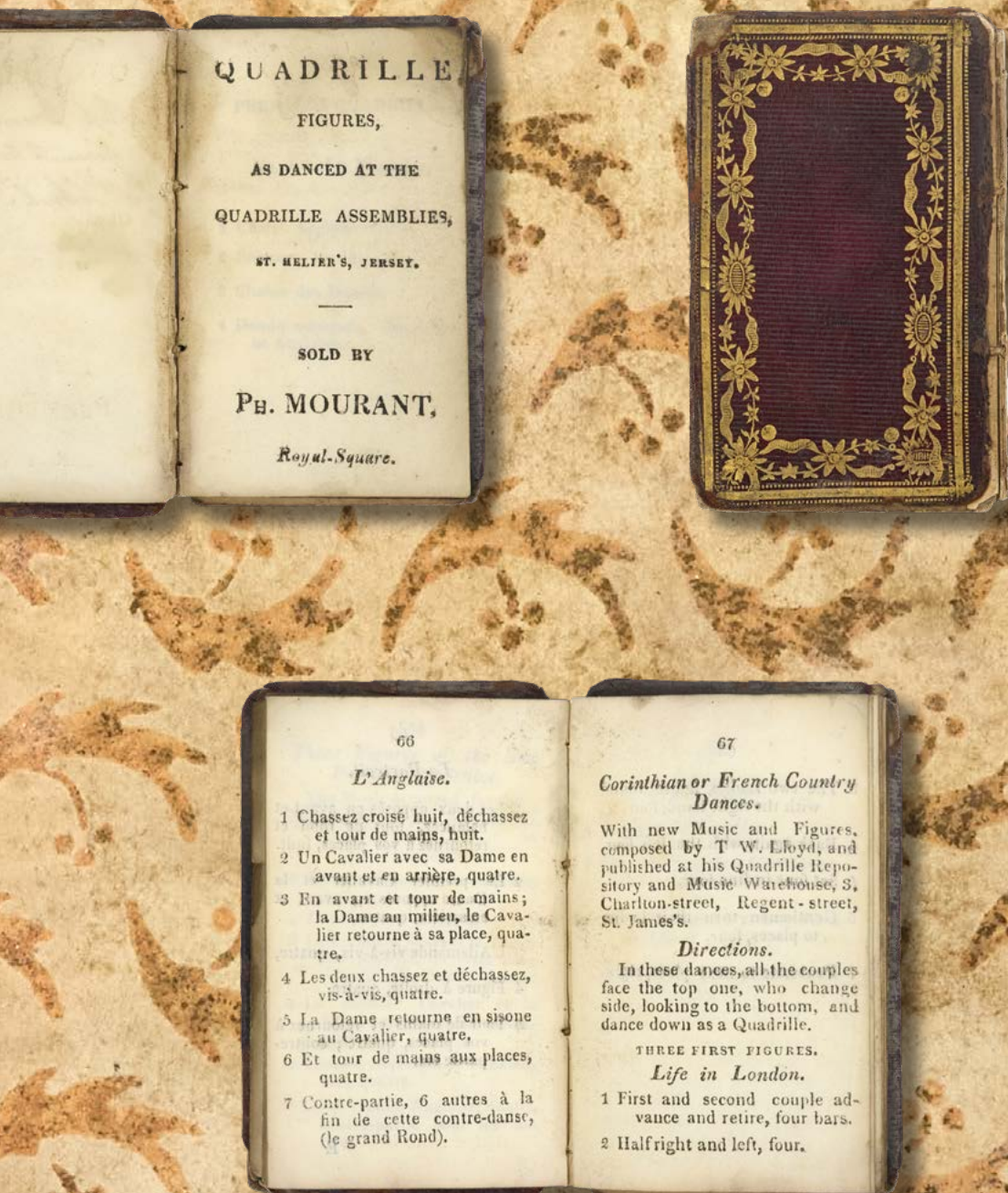
16mo, pp. 72; title-page and pp. 67–72 in English, the remainder in French; a few marks but a good copy in contemporary red roan, covers with a gilt border of flowers and leaves, front cover faded and stained, spine wanting, patterned printed endpapers (probably French, not in Kopylov). **£2500**

Unrecorded pocket dance callbook printed on Jersey. One of the most popular ballroom dances of the nineteenth century, with elaborate steps danced by sets of couples in a square formation, the quadrille, which comprised a series of four or five linked dances, had its origins in the cotillon of the eighteenth century. Quadrilles were being danced in England at the turn of the century, imported from France, but it was the publication of sets of quadrilles by Edward Payne and James Paine in 1815–6, and its use at the Carlton House Ball of 1816, that catapulted the dance to enormous popularity. Most of the individual dances had French names – ‘La Trompette Guerrière’, ‘Les Lanciers’, ‘Le Fugitif’, ‘La Chinoise’; while ‘La McFarlin’ here was likely based on a Scottish reel.

The present work provides dance figures (written descriptions of the moves) for thirteen quadrilles, of which the seventh set is called ‘Payne’s 1st set’ and the fifth and tenth are drawn from collections published in Bath by White. At the end are ‘Three Figures of the new Parisian Quadrilles’, and ‘Corinthian or French Country Dances’ credited to the ‘Quadrille Repository’ of T. W. Lloyd, as well as some from a Periodical Collection of Popular Dances sold by Clementi – one dance in the latter is the ‘Coronation Waltz’, which likely dates publication to 1821 (George IV was crowned in July that year).

The printer Philippe Mourant (1771–1845) was official printer to the States of Jersey from 1796, but was primarily a newspaper proprietor, active as printer of the *Soleil de l’Ile de Jersey* (1792–9), the *Gazette de l’Ile de Jersey* (1799–1835), and the *Jersey Loyalist* (1825–1831). The *Gazette* drew largely from English papers, and in the 1810s showed a particular interest in the banquets and assemblies of ‘les fashionables’. His bookshop was the largest in the Channel Islands, with a circulating library of 3000 volumes, but despite what must have been a substantial output, surviving examples of his printing work are very rare.

Callbooks like this one, intended to fit in the pocket, are notoriously rare. This one is not in Library Hub or OCLC, and not recorded in dance bibliographies.



'One of English History's Most Dangerous Men'.

29 [DIGBY.] Articles of Impeachment against George Lord Digby, by the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, in Maintenance of their Accusation whereby hee standeth accused with High Treason in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons in England. *London, John Franke, 1642.*

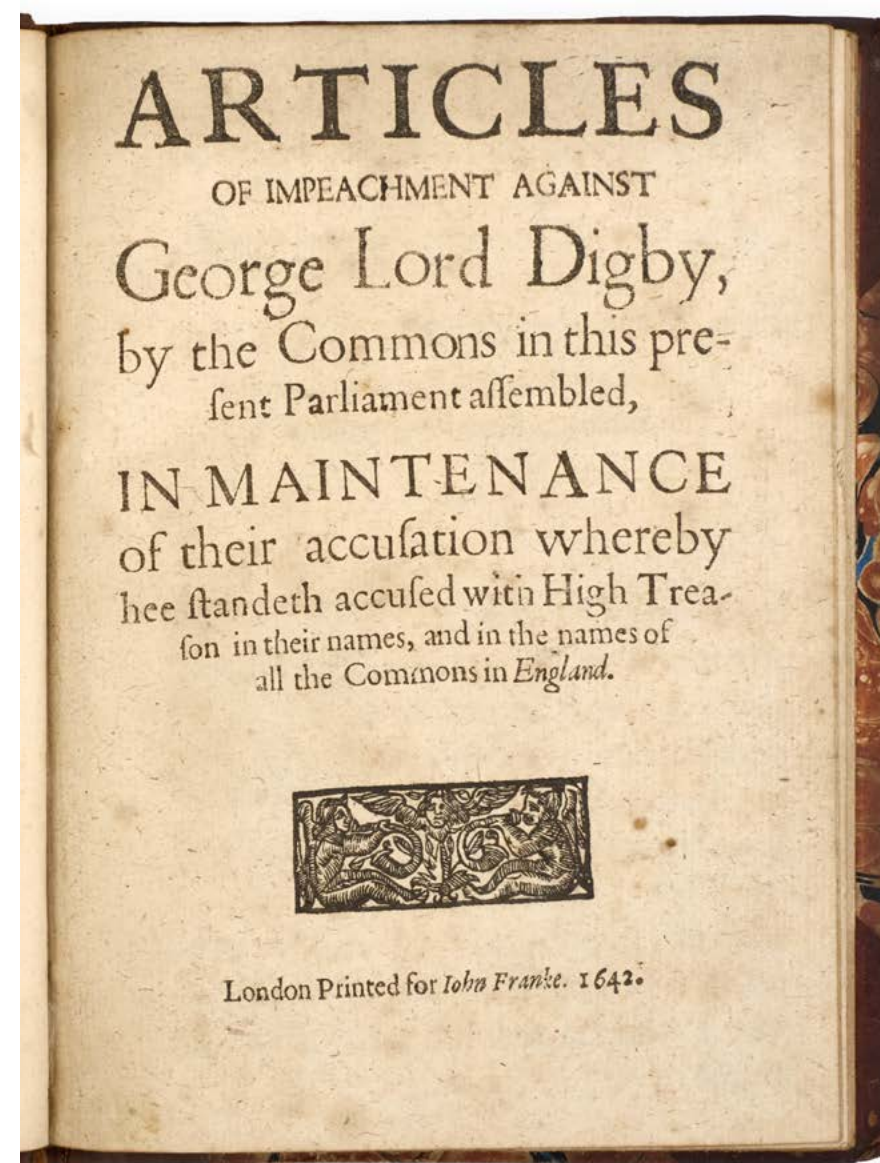
4to, pp. [2], 5, [1], with a woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut initial; a very good copy in nineteenth-century half calf, marbled paper sides; purchase note dated 1831 on front endpaper. **£1250**

First edition, scarce. 'One of the foremost English examples of irresponsible brilliance' (ODNB), George Digby (1612–1677) was the son John Digby, several times ambassador to Spain under James I – George was born and raised till the age of 11 in Madrid. A natural scholar with 'cherubic blond good looks', he was elected MP for Dorset in 1640 and led the early charges against Charles I, managing the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford. But he opposed Strafford's attainder, for which he received the ire of Commons – he was rescued by the King through his elevation as Baron Digby of Sherborne and then his appointment as ambassador to France. 'Digby did not proceed to France but became one of the most extreme of the king's defenders in the Lords', and his letters to friends encouraging Charles to avoid compromise with Parliament led to his impeachment on 26 February 1642. 'He had become the stereotypical evil royal counsellor' (*ibid.*), and was accused of endeavouring 'to perswade the Kings Majesty to levey forces against his Majesties Liege Subjects within this Kingdome' and 'to raise a jealousy and desention between the King and his people'.

Digby later served in the Royal Army, proving an able administrator but a poor advisor – he was egocentric, flamboyant, careless, and self-destructive, 'with a proportionate tendency to destroy all those, including monarchs, whom he carried along with him. In this sense, he was one of English history's most dangerous men' (*ibid.*).

There were two editions of the *Articles* published in 1642, the other for John Wright (along with another text). Both are very scarce in commerce, and this the rarer, with **twelve copies in ESTC.**

ESTC R21862; Wing A3853; McAlpin, II, 100.



Sylvester's Du Bartas

- 30 DU BARTAS, Guillaume de Salluste.** Du Bartas his divine Weekes, and Workes with a compleate Collectio[n] of all the other most delightfull Workes translated and written by y^t famous philomusus, Iosuah Sylvester Gent: *London, Robert Young, 1633.*

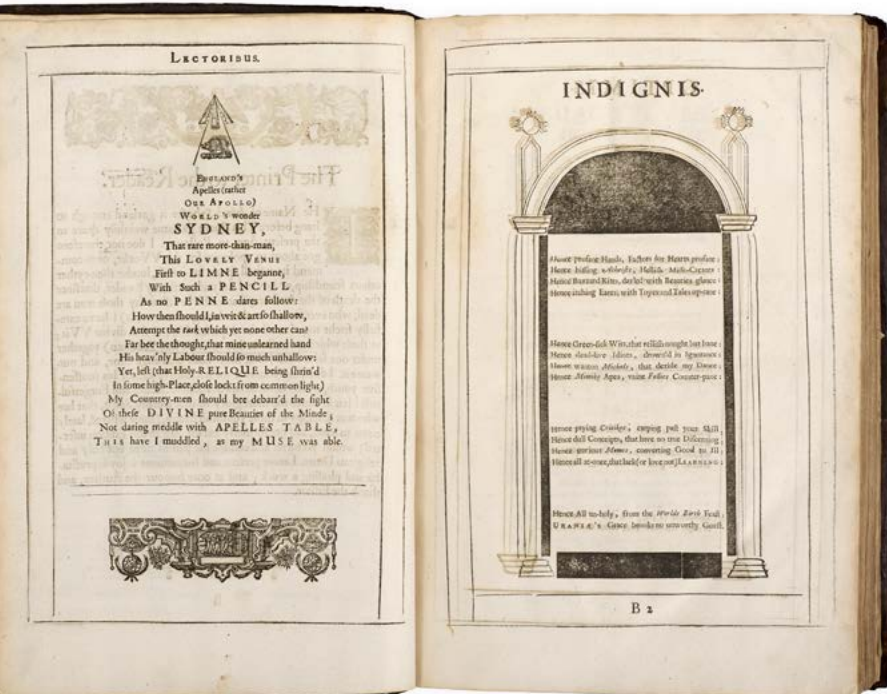
Folio in 4s, pp. [32], 345, [1], 351-416, 415-657, [1], with an engraved title-page, an engraved frontispiece portrait, a woodcut portrait, woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials, woodcut frames and vignettes, and a large folding leaf 'The Myserie of Mysteries' with woodcuts and verses (printed on two leaves, likely once pasted together but now separate, the line of directions to the binder cropped at the foot); fore-edge of title and first and last few leaves frayed, old stain to inner margin of A1-4, closed tears (paper flaws) in 3K1 and 3K4, else a good copy in contemporary calf, covers ruled in blind, spine gilt in compartments, later morocco label, spine restored at head and foot; **pastedowns comprising printer's waste of two uncut sheets from *A Pleasant Satyre or Poesie: wherein is discovered the Catholicon of Spayne, and the chiefe Leaders of the League* (1595) – STC 15489.** £1750

Second collected edition (first 1621), newly expanded, printing together Sylvester's final version of the *Divine Weekes* with original verse and translations from other poets, including 'Tetrasticha, or the Quadraints' of Guy du Faur de Pibrac, 'The Profit of Imprisonment, a Paradox' of Odet de la Noue, 'Micro-cosmo-graphia ... or the Map of Man' from the Latin of Henry Smith, 'Tobacco Battered', 'Spectacles', and a number of other pieces. Also included here is 'The History of Judith', translated from du Bartas by Thomas Hudson (with a divisional title-page dated 1632). **New to this edition are the 'Posthumi, or Sylvester's Remains' on pp. 621-57, namely twenty-six sonnets (including acrostics), elegies, verse epistles, epitaphs, epigrams, and 'Panthea: or divine Wishes and Meditations'.**

C. S. Lewis writes: 'no one can point to a moment when poetry began to be Metaphysical nor to a poet who made it so; but of all poets perhaps Guillaume de Saluste du Bartas comes nearest ... All the Metaphysicals sound as if they had been brought up on him, or on Sylvester's translation ... [and] Milton no less'. Extravagance of language and imagery, conceits, even the occasional typographical tricks of the metaphysical poets are all anticipated.

The large folding leaf 'The Myserie of Mysteries' is often missing (e.g. in two of Folger's three copies). The poem is in three columns, 'The Father', 'The Sonne', 'The Holy-Ghost', framed and separated by woodcut columns, with a large woodcut at the top, and below a further poem ('The Law, the Gospel') and a verse dedication to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Gloucester.

ESTC S116390; STC 21654. This is the variant with 'REGI' on A1^r in large type.



THE MYSTERIE



THE FATHER.

ALPHA AND OMEGA, GOD alone:
ELOI: My GOD, the HOLY ONE;
Whole Power is Omnipotence:
Whole Wisdom is Omni-science:
Whole BEING is All Sovereign Blisse:
Under All things, not under cast:
Over All things, not over plac't:
Within All things, not there included:
Without All things, not thence excluded:
Above All, over All things reigning:
Beneath All, All things aye satisfying:
Without All, All conyenying sole:
Within All, filling full the Whole:
Within All, no where comprehended:
Without All, no where more extended:

Under, by nothing over-topped:
Over, by nothing under-propped.
Unmov'd, Thou mov'st the World about,
Unplac't, Within it, or Without:
Unchang'd, time-lesse, Time Thou changest:
Th' unstable, Thou, still stable, changest:
No out-ward Force, nor inward Fate,
Can Thy dead ESSENCE altere:
To-day, To-morrow, Yether-day,
With Thee are One, and instant aye,
Aye undivided, ended never:
To-day, With Thee, indures for ever.
Thou FATHER, mad'st this mighty Ball,
Of nothing thou created'st All,
After th' Ides of thy Minde,
Confering Forme to every kinde:
Thou wert, Thou art, Thou wilt be ever:
And Thine *Elohi*, rejectest never.

THE SONNE.

With FATHER co-eternall LORD,
His Wisdom, Glory, graven Feature,
Thou MAKER, made (for Us) Creature,
Took'st human Flesh and Servants Forme,
Man-kind to salve and re-forme:
Eternitie (in time) began,
Immortall Mortall: GOD and MAN,
MAN, God-head's bodily Abode:
One, unfounded MAN and GOD:
Nor God-head into Flesh converting:
Nor God-head by the Flesh subverting:
Nor by the God-head Flesh consuming:
But, to the GOD-head, such afflaming,
As GOD, co-equal with th' other:
As very MAN, inferior rather:

GOD onely FATHER, but of *Us* head:
Mayd onely mother, but of Man-head.
In This so sacred secret Band,
So joynt-distinct Both Natures stand,
That Either's What it was before;
And both together Somewhat more:
One CHRIST, our onely Advocate
(Prince, Prophet, Priest), to mediate;
True GOD, true MAN (excepting Sin)
Like us in all, without, within.
Borne, circumcis'd, baptis'd, come'm'd,
Tempert, torment, mockt, condemn'd,
CROSS fix'd, dead, buried, defend'd,
Arose againe, and then ascended
To his bright Throne of Majestie,
At the right hand of GOD on high:
From whence Hee shall returne afresh,
Judge to his Judge, and to all Flesh.

THE HOLY-GHOST.

The COMFORTER, aye Uncreate,
Unmade, Unborne, Ungenerate,
The FATHER'S Equall and the SON'S,
Proceedeth so from Both at-once,
That Neither is in Power greater;
Neither, in their Condition better:
For, What, How, Great, How-Aye They be,
As Great, as Lasting, Such, is Hee:
Save (past conceit) all time before,
FATHER begat, and SON was borne;
The HOLY-GHOST from Both proceed:
All THREE in ONE, ONE THREE abiding,
Each of the THREE is perfect GOD:
Yet not THREE GODS, but ONE sole GOD
In this true ONELY GOD alone,
True Faith beleeveth THREE and ONE.

Ascribing, to the FATHER, Unity,
And to the PERSONS onely Trinity,
Whereof (indeed) is None Before
Or After Other: I kisse, or more:
But Each remains the Same, unmixt;
So Constat and so ever fixt,
That Neither, in it Selfe, Selfe-changes,
Nor into Other it exchanges.
This is the Orthodoxall Creed,
From Heretic and Error free'd:
This is the Faith that I profess,
Without declining more or lesse.
No Work I plead, nor Worsh of mine;
But Faith in this Eternall TRINE.
Lord, I believe: relieve my LOAD:
Mine unbelieve, remove my Load:
And let thy Mercies Sovereign Balme
Salve all my Sinnes, my conscience calme.

THE LAW, THE GOSPEL; MOSES, CHRIST;
IN BRIEF COMPAN'D; IN CHIEF COMPAN'D.
The LAW. The GOSPEL. The LAW. The GOSPEL.
Proceeds, Succeeds; Retains the Right of bitter Death, Of Life:
Promitteth, Giveth; Hopeth, Hast; CH RIST (Rock of Comfort) is;
But to the JEWES, To all the World; But For a Time, For Aye:
As dark as Night, As clear as Noon; All Riddle, Unriddle-ly;
Discoveres Faults, Recovers Fals; Thwarts Judgement, Gives Relief:
Accuseth Sinners, Excuseth SINNER'S; Depresseth Soules, Awakes;
Dejects, Enrich; Gives grievous wound, The bleeding Conscience cures;
Condemnes, Absolves; Resurrects SINNER'S, Remitteth Amis;
Damon, Justifies; Enjoyleth deep, Establisheth CROWNS OF GLORY;
Dethroneth, buildeth; Carleth All, All BLESSING (only) brings;
Confounds, Confirms; Ten-terethes, Sweet CONSOLATION brings;
Scorpech, Glorifies; Calls for Works, A working FAITH imparts;
Blinks, Breaks the Bands; Lays beare Leads, Our weary Burden lifts;
Discomforts, Honours; Ravensh Grace, Adds Grace to Grace given;
Takes away Riches, Makes us Rich; Gives earthly Goods, Gives Heav'n;
Makes frowns sad, Makes men more glad; Brings Sorrow, Sorrow eases;
Kills, Quickens; Spoiles of Vices' Shout, True Virtues Soulders raises;
Weights downe to Hell, Lifts up to Heav'n; Would punish, Will rouse;
Solicits Wrath, Approves Rage, Calls Vengeance, Cries Quits; (Virtues)
Makes bloody wars, Wins battles glorious; Still fights, Still triumphs but V.



To the Right Reverend, Learned and Religious,
The L. BISHOP, Digne and Chapter,
Church and Collegiate
To the HOLY TRINITY,
In Gloucester.
To the Right Worshippfull
THE MAYOR, & SENATE Thos.
P R e f a t e before This O N E L Y T R I N E,
For pardon of Defects of Mine
In This Mysterious sermo Scen,
To your grace Conduces, I submit,
And dedicate My Part of it.
For to Whom faster doth belong
Distinction of so Deep Divinity,
Than to a Colledge of the TRINITY?
And to Whom rather than to YOU
(Might kinde, though most kinde kinde)
Should I wish Love's soft Lays address?
To your grace (in a) I will
A Counterpart of graceful Zeale
To your Love-worthy Lovingnesse?
Therefore, as Rills to th' Ocean render,
This Thus reitend I to the Sender.

EDEN.



Eden. THE FIRST PA OF THE FIRST DAY C THE II. WEEK.

THE ARGUMENT.
Our Poet first, doth Gods assistance seek:
The Scope and Subject of his Second Week.
Adam in Eden: Edens beauties rare;
A real place, not now discerned where:
The Tree of Life, and Knowledge-Tree withall
Knowledge of Man, before and since his Fall:
His exercise, and excellent Delights,
In's Innocence: of Dreams and Ghostly Sights:
Nice Questions cur'd: Death, Sin, effect; where
Man (else Immortall) mortall now, must Dy.

Great God, which built this World's Birth made,
Unfold his Cradle, show his Infancy (me see,
Walk thou, my spirit, along the flowing alleys)
Of that sweet Garden, where through winding vales
Iv'ly founts exulted me what mid-deed (eyes)
Baptist both Eden, Adam and his feed:
Till who's (immortall) mortalizing, brought us
The balm to heal' our wound, health hath wrought
Grant me the story of the Church to sing,
And gels of Kings: Let me this Totall bring
From thy first Sabbath to thy fassall Toombs,
My life extending to the Day of doom.
Lord, I acknowledge and confesse, before,
This Ocean hath no bottom, nor no shore;
But (sacred Pilot) thou canst safely steer:
My voye 'twill Pinnace to be with Thee:
Where once arriv'd, all dropping we'll
Extoll thy favours, and my voice fulfill.

That the law will not goe upright in any case.
Who aske at his window by night or day
Of his next neighbours, what this meane may
By so many alarmes, and Taxsains also,
That all the saints doth not fcare on a row,
That the good and renowned seaf pardie
Of Barricades the blest hath not kept bolie.
He that reverently hath not spoken or ment
Of the blondie knife of Frier James Clement,
Who, then when Bichon, or els Niuell
Some newes did print or began to tell,
Doubteth thereof and enquireth of the author,
I will payne my credit be is sure a fautor.
Some others there are that men make full well

Written Aboard the First English Vessel to Trade in the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam

- 31 [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] Bill of exchange for £20 due to William Elwood, signed by Pieter Floris, Robert Browne, and Lucas Antheunisz, addressed to Sir Thomas Smythe as Governor of the East India Company. *'In the downes aboard the Gloabe', 22 January 1610[11].*

Manuscript document (c. 10 x 20 cm), signed, creased where folded, slightly foxed, worn at edges, addressed on the verso 'To the right worth S^r Thomas Smyth Knight Governour of the East India Company this deliver in London'.

£1750*

A wonderful relic of the Seventh Voyage of the East India Company, to the Coromandel Coast (India) and Thailand, signed aboard *The Globe*, 'the first English vessel to engage in the trade of the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam' (Moreland). One of the signatories, Pieter Floris, left a journal of the Voyage which was published in part by Purchas in his *Pilgrimes* and by the Hakluyt Society in 1934.

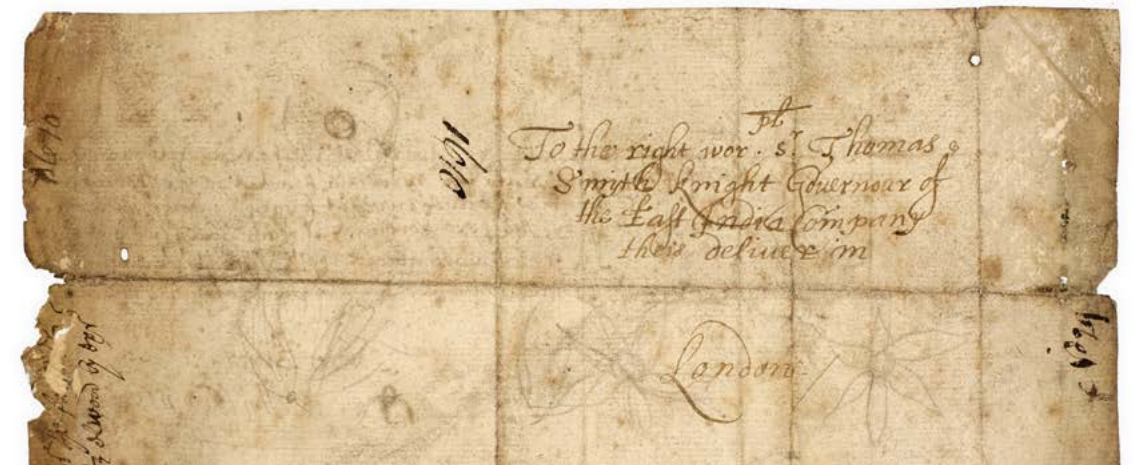
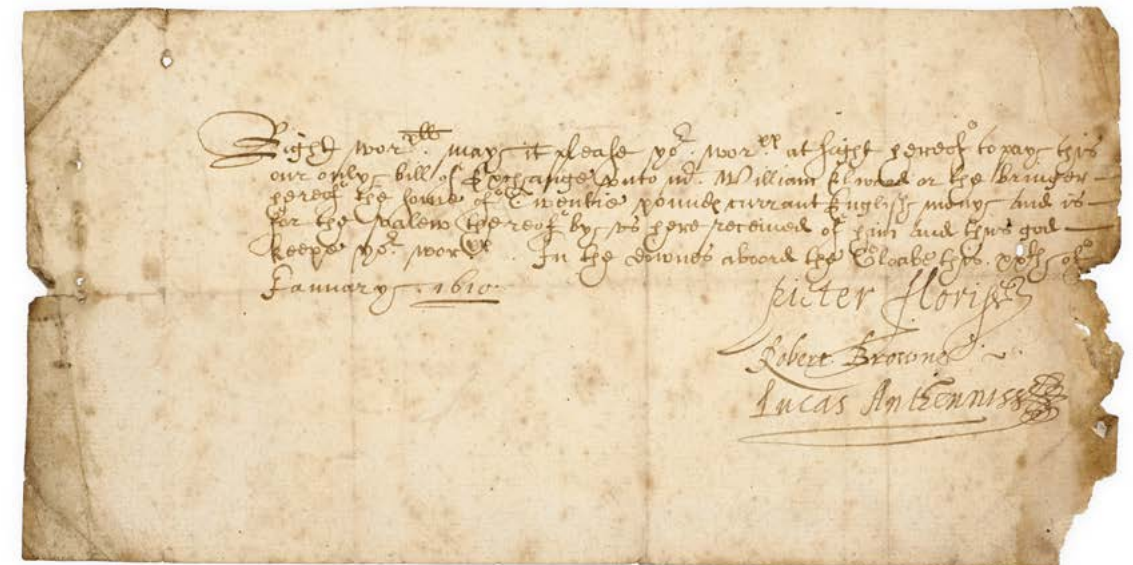
In 1610 the Dutch merchants Pieter Willemsz Floris (1578–1615) and Lucas Antheunisz (d. 1640, here 'Antheuniss') came to London to offer their services to the East India Company. Floris, born in Danzig, had first travelled East in around 1600, and was at Masulipatam (Machilipatnam), on the Bay of Bengal, in 1604, where he had met Antheunisz, the chief of another Dutch factory on the Coromandel Coast. Their rival English venture had the potential of vastly greater financial reward through investment, and was the first EIC voyage with an established business plan, of barter between India and the eastern archipelago. The offer was accepted and Floris, Antheunisz, and the English merchant Robert Browne became the 'principall factors' in the East India Company's Seventh Voyage (1611–1615). Floris and Antheunisz 'had a considerable stake in the enterprise, contributing one-eighth of the total capital' (Birdwood). Their ship, *The Globe*, captained by Anthony Hibbon, left Blackwall on 2 January 1611, and by 22 of that month, as the present bill attests, was at The Downs, a sheltered anchorage in the Channel near Deal, presumably awaiting favourable conditions for the onward voyage and taking on supplies.

The *Globe* reached the Cape of Good Hope in May, and Negapatam (Negapattinam), Antheunisz's former trading post, in August, where Floris and Browne nearly died in the surf attempting to land. The Dutch had just been granted a monopoly there, so they proceeded up the coast to Masulipatam (Machilipatnam), where they did effect some trade, but had trouble with payment. Browne was left in situ (but died there in September 1612), and they then made passage via Bantam (Banten) in Java to Pattani, a powerful sultanate in what is now in Thailand ruled by a Malay queen. Here they came ashore with gifts and a letter from James I, and established a factory, but the Dutch were already well established, and the voyage was only rescued because the King of Siam bought a large part of the cargo. They remained there for a year, also visiting Bangkok and Ayutthaya, returning to Masulipatam in December 1613, but leaving Antheunisz to continue in place – he later became chief of the factory at

Masulipatam, and established contacts in Bengal. In the final year at Masulipatam, trade was more successfully established, but payment was again problematic, and only resolved when they kidnapped and ransomed the governor's son. **The factory at Masulipatam was the EIC's first foothold in India, followed soon after by one at Surat.**

The Seventh Voyage is generally considered a success, and the returning cargo of pepper generated profits of 300–400%, but the journey 'was fatal to Floris, who died within two months of his return to London (1615)' (Birdwood), nursed through his final months in the house of the Company's first Governor Sir Thomas Smythe. Several Malay manuscripts collected by him are now at Cambridge University Library. Having established trading contacts in Bengal, Antheunisz returned to London in 1618, but was never re-hired and likely returned to his native Rotterdam.

See Birdwood, ed., *The Register of Letters &c of the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies 1600–1609*, Quaritch 1893; Floris (ed. Moreland), *Peter Floris, His Voyage to the East Indies in the Globe 1611–1615. The contemporary translation of his journal*, 1934.



Her First Stories for Children

- 32 [EDGEWORTH, Maria.] The Parent's Assistant; or, Stories for Children. Part I. Containing, the little Dog Trusty; or, the Liar and Boy of Truth. The Orange Man; or the honest Boy and the Thief. Tarlton. Lazy Lawrence. The False Key: and Barring-out. To which is prefixed, an Address to Parents. The second Edition. London, J. Johnson, 1796.

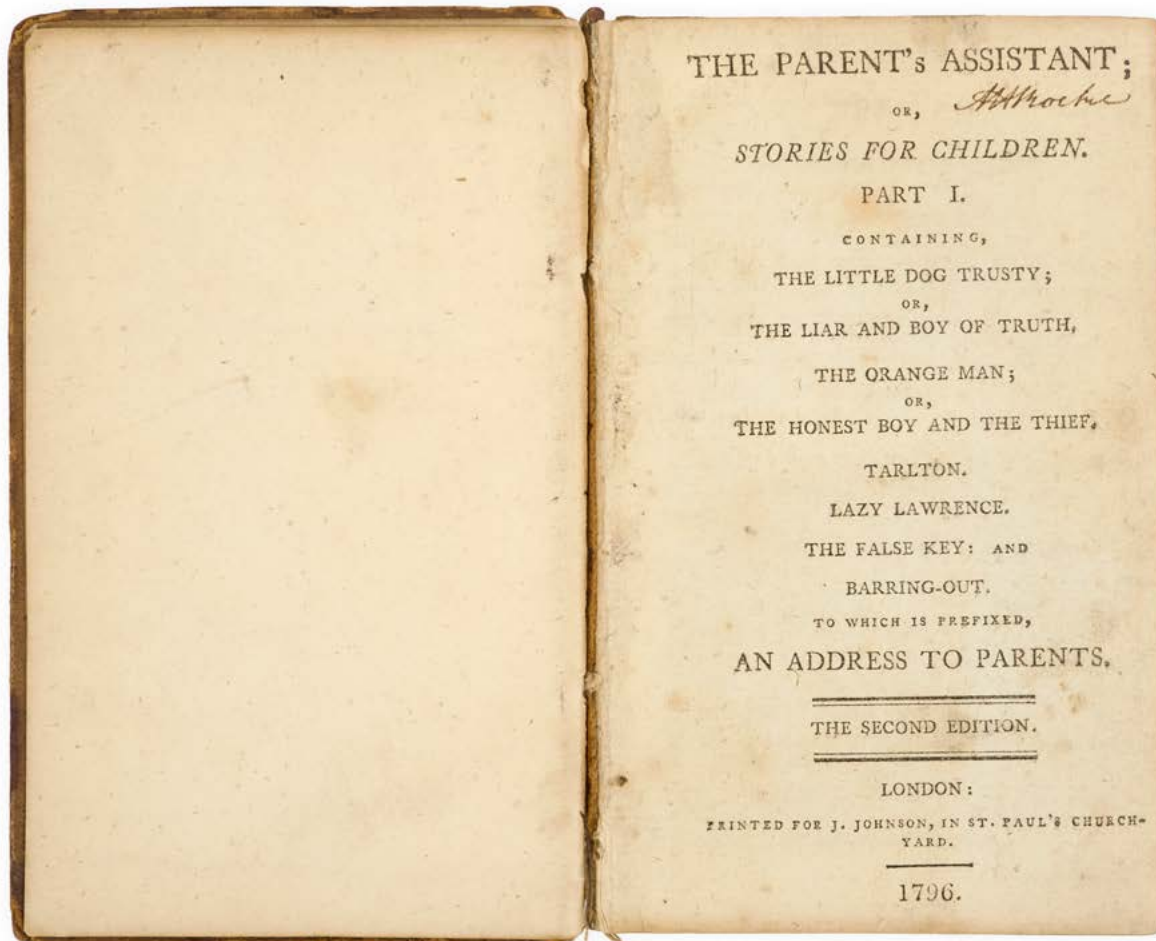
12mo, pp. xii, 226; title-page (a cancel on a stub) slightly stained, else a good copy in contemporary sheep, very worn, front cover detached; ownership inscriptions of Mary Anne Roche dated 1796. **£850**

Second edition, very rare, of the first collection of children's stories by Maria Edgeworth, revised and expanded from the first edition of the same year – this is Part I only, but only one complete set survives from the first two editions (*see below*). The first edition of Part I had only five stories, separately paginated; this edition added the longest story, 'The Barring Out; or, Party Spirit' (pp. 149–226), and made a number of smaller corrections throughout (*see Pollard*). Part II was published in two volumes, each of three stories; by the third edition (1800), the collection now comprised seventeen stories in six volumes; the first two stories here were cut and transplanted into *Early Lessons* (1801). 'Edgeworth's convincing psychological portraits are matched by equally realistic depictions of her characters' social milieux' (Hockliffe project online). The latter are quite varied, and while the moral emphasis is on hard work and honesty, the rewards are rarely those of social elevation.

'Bibliographers have their work cut out with Maria Edgeworth's writing for children. She continually made changes to her work as it appeared in successive editions ... Her first published work would have appeared when Edgeworth was only fifteen years old, had it not been withdrawn at the last minute. ... It was therefore in 1796 that Edgeworth's first work for children was published – *The Parent's Assistant* – although it seems likely that some of the stories it contained had first been written as early as 1790 or 1791 (Butler, *Maria Edgeworth*, p. 157). The first and second edition (which also appeared in 1796) were both in three volumes. Since no complete copies of these early editions exist in any one place, it is difficult to tell exactly which tales Edgeworth included' (*ibid.*).

Extremely popular and much reprinted, *The Parent's Assistant* was reviewed by Sarah Trimmer, read by Queen Victoria, and mentioned by Thackeray in *Vanity Fair*, but few copies of the early editions survive. Of the first edition, Part I is at CUL, St Andrew's, and Florida, while of Part II Pollard notes a single copy of vol. 1 only. An interim issue of the second edition, with 'Barring Out' but with no edition statement, was sold at Sotheby's in 1975 (now untraced). Of the second edition of Part I, **ESTC records copies at BL, Bodleian (2 copies); and UCLA (there is also one at Toronto).** Part II, vol. 1 is at Toronto only; Part II, vol. 2 is at Bodleian and Toronto only.

ESTC T133446; Osborne II, 880 (and cf. I, 149); Slade 2B. See Pollard, 'Maria Edgeworth's *The Parent's Assistant*, the first edition', *The Book Collector*, 1971.



Edgeworth's *Parent's Assistant* in French

33 EDGEWORTH, Maria. 'Les petits marchands, et point de prodigalité point de besoin, ou Il est bon d'avoir deux cordes à son arc; histoires pour les enfans ... traduites de l'anglais, pour faire suite à l'Ami des Parens ... pour Charles Mallet'. [Paris? or Geneva?] 1822.

4to manuscript, ink on paper, the main text in a single hand on laid paper, the title-page in a different hand on wove paper, pp. [2], 110, [2 (blank)], 51, [1], with a watercolour illustration mounted after the title, and a grisaille on blue paper mounted after p. 68 in the first work; in very good condition; bound in contemporary quarter green roan, green glazed paper sides (crazed), green endpapers, green silk placemaker. **£1250**

Apparently unpublished French translations of two short stories from Maria Edgeworth's *Parent's Assistant*: 'The Little Merchants', and 'Waste not, want not', which had both appeared in the third edition of 1800. The first and longer tale is set in Naples, and is illustrated with two attractive drawings – the first showing a lady selling grapes to a fisherman in front of the bay Naples, with a smoking Vesuvius behind, the second with a group of figures in a marketplace.

The two translations, likely written out somewhat earlier (on laid rather than wove paper), have been packaged with a title-page in a different hand as a gift to the young Charles Mallet (1815–1902), evidently chosen for their economic subject matter as appropriate reading for the young scion of a prominent banking family. The Mallets were a large Huguenot clan with branches active in banking in Geneva and Paris. Charles Mallet was later chairman of Mallet Frères et Cie, and founder of Crédit Agricole.

The Edgeworths owed their popularity on the Continent to the *Bibliothèque britannique*, the Geneva journal founded and largely written by Marc-Antoine Pictet and Charles Pictet de Rochement, the Swiss statesman and intellectual powerhouse who later established Switzerland's permanent neutrality. The Edgeworths inspired a 'truly missionary zeal' (Häusermann) in the Pictets, who published *Practical Education* in the *Bibliothèque* 1798 alongside the first stories from *The Parent's Assistant*; and it was the social cachet of the Pictets that the Edgeworths relied on during their visit to Paris in 1802–3. Both of the present stories appeared in the *Bibliothèque* (in 1806 and 1804 respectively) but the translations are different from those found here. The Pictet and Mallet families and banks were closely connected and there were several intermarriages; the Edgeworths also knew John Lewis (Jean Louis) Mallet, a French-born clerk in the audit office descended from the same family.

See Häusermann, 'Maria Edgeworth's Debt to Geneva' in *The Genevese Background* (1952).



Annotated by Holman Hunt

34 FARRAR, Frederic William. [Proof sheets of:] *The Life of Christ as represented in Art*. [London, 1893?]

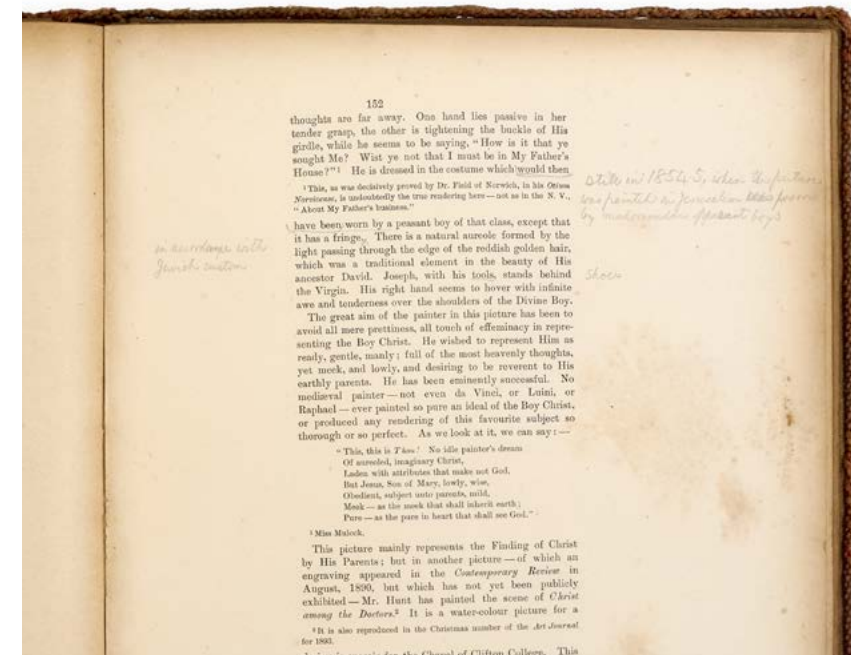
Large 4to, galley proofs with wide margins, printed on rectos only, pp. '17', '32', '59', '72', '81', '83', '87-9', '96-7', '103', '120', '122', '131', '135', '144', '152', '167', '177', '190', '226', '232'; each page mounted on card (some now loose); marginal annotations throughout in pencil in the hand of Holman Hunt; bound in contemporary red cloth, with a decorative amateur dust-jacket of tan buckram, embroidered on the front with a large flowering vine in green, red, and white, with the initials FWF at the head and WHH at the foot, woven red border; a little worn, split along the spine. £1850

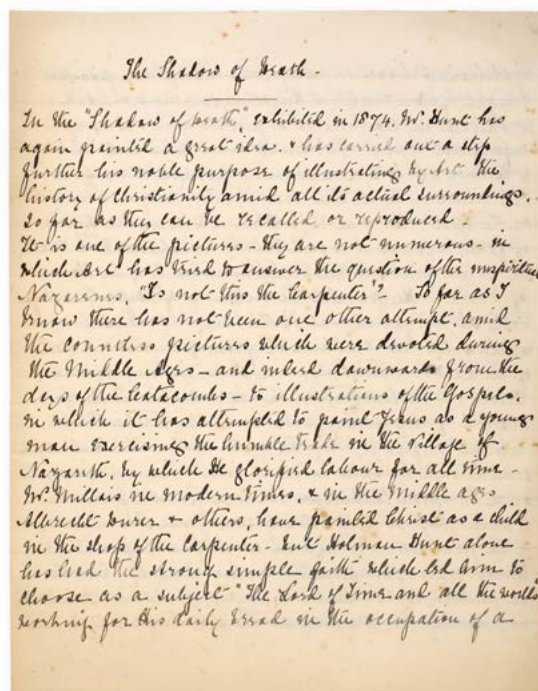
Twenty-three pages of the galley proofs of Farrar's *The Life of Christ as represented in Art* (1894), annotated, sometimes extensively, with commentary by the Pre-Raphaelite painter William Holman Hunt, and preserved in a striking contemporary Arts and Crafts embroidered binding, likely by one of Farrar's daughters.

The clergyman, philologist, teacher, author, and friend of Darwin, Frederic Farrar (1831-1903) had published his very successful *Life of Christ* in 1874. An early disciple of Ruskin, he here turned art historian of sorts, though he claimed no critical knowledge, dealing with paintings of religious subjects from the early Renaissance up to the Pre-Raphaelites.

Holman Hunt, who is quoted in the Preface and discussed in the book, was sent proofs, and his thoughtful annotations here comment on Giotto, Walter Pater, Bellini, Dürer, and his own work. The first annotation (on p. 17) adds a reference to Seneca which was incorporated into Farrar's final text, and the last (p. 190) draws attention to an instance of repetition later deleted, but Farrar seems not to have drawn on Hunt elsewhere. The most substantial notes deal with Giotto (p. 59), in which Hunt refers to a conversation of twenty-six years earlier with Prof. Salazaro of the Museo di Napoli, and Bellini (p. 83), whose 'range in masterliness ... is greater than that of any other painter in the whole of Christian art'. On his own painting *The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple* Hunt notes that the costume of the boys was contemporary 'in 1854-5, when the picture was painted in Jerusalem, worn by mahomeddan peasant boys' – his concern for ethnographical accuracy being central to this project.

Born in Bombay, Frederic William Farrar was a Cambridge 'Apostle', a chaplain in ordinary to Queen Victoria from 1869, Headmaster of Marlborough College 1871-6, and Archdeacon of Westminster Abbey 1883-1894. He published widely but is perhaps now best known for his novel *Eric, or little by little* (1858) and as a close friend of Charles Darwin – pallbearer at Darwin's funeral in 1882, he also preached the sermon. Farrar had incorporated Darwinian theories into his study of the evolution of languages, and was nominated by Darwin to the Royal Society in 1866. His *Men I have known* included pen portraits of Tennyson, Browning, Emerson, Longfellow, Huxley and others. Holman Hunt was also the subject of a separate appreciation written by Farrar with Alice Meynell in 1893 – see next.





Draft Essay on Holman Hunt

- 35 **FARRAR, Frederic William.** Autograph draft manuscript of 'The Shadow of Death', c. 1893.

4to, pp. [6], on two loose bifolia, signed at the end 'FWF'; scattered light foxing, else in good condition. **£250***

Farrar's appreciation of *The Shadow of Death* by William Holman Hunt (1870–3, exhibited 1874), was published as part (pp. 17–19) of *William Holman Hunt: his Life and Works* (1893), written jointly with Alice Meynell. Farrar drew attention to Hunt's 'noble purpose of illustrating by Art the history of Christianity amid all its actual surroundings, so far as they can be called or reproduced', both Farrar and Hunt relying on the idea of a 'changeless East'.

In the published version the text is re-ordered, with some changes in wording, and a few linking sentences added.

With a Manuscript Transcription of Hammond's Autopsy

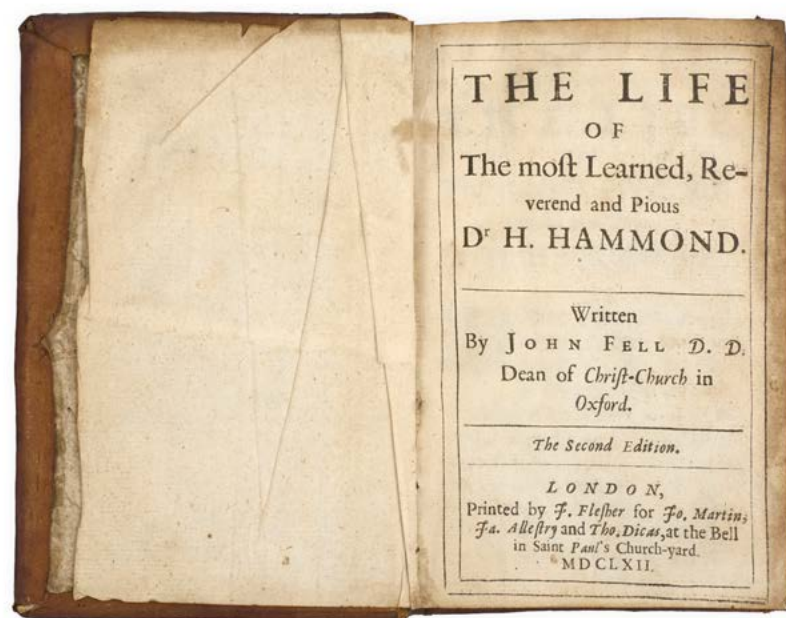
- 36 **FELL, John.** The Life of the most learned, reverend and pious Dr. H. Hammond ... The second Edition. London, J. Fleisher for Jo. Martin, Ja. Allestry and Tho. Ducas, 1662.

12mo, pp. [2], 252; some light offset from turn-ins on the title-page, a few small stains, withal a very good copy in contemporary sheep, edges rubbed; with three pages of contemporary manuscript notes on the rear endpapers (see below). **£300**

Second edition of this life of the royalist theologian Henry Hammond (1605–1660) by John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

On the rear endpapers is a transcription of the description of Hammond's autopsy by the physician and neurology pioneer Thomas Willis, as published in *De anima brutorum* (1672). Willis had been named in Hammond's will, and Hammond's theology, particularly his views of human nature, had a profound influence on Willis.

ESTC R35672; Wing F618.



The Golden Epistles

37 [FENTON, Sir Geoffrey.] *Golden Epistles, conteyning Varietie of Discourse, both morall, philosophicall, and divine, gathered, as well out of the Remynder of Guevaraes Woorkes, as other Authors, Latine, French and Italian ... London, Ralph Newbery, 1577.*

[bound after:]

GUEVARA, Antonio de. *The familiar Epistles of Sir Anthony of Guevara ... Translated out of the Spanish Tongue by Edward Hellowes ... and now newly imprinted, corrected and enlarged with other Epistles of the same Author ... London, Ralph Newbery, 1577.*

Two works 4to, ff. [4], 184, [3], without the terminal blank; and pp. [8], 400, [8]; woodcut borders to title-pages, woodcut initials; some light toning, first and last leaves slightly dusty, pale dampstain at the end, but very good copies, in recent limp vellum; contemporary purchase note to title of Guevara, contemporary annotations to the indexes of both works. **£3250**

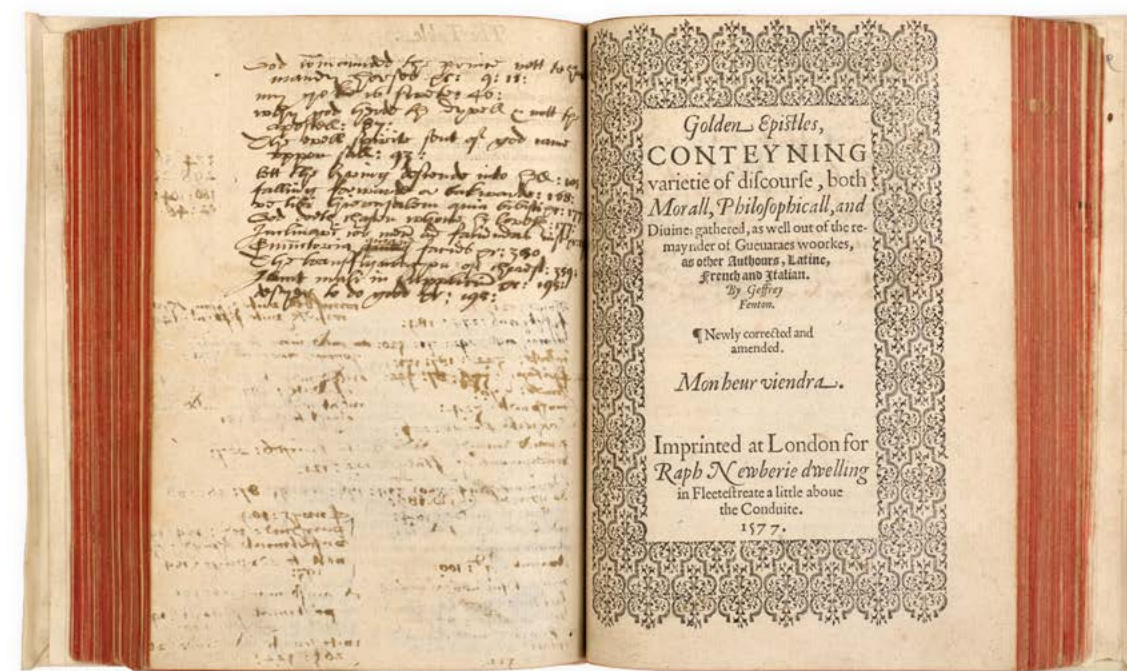
Second edition of Fenton's *Golden Epistles*, first published 1575. The title echoes Antonio de Guevara's *Golden Book of Marcus Aurelius* and the work forms a kind of supplement to Edward Hellowes's translation of Guevara's *Familiar Epistles* (first 1574, with which it is frequently bound) but Fenton here draws on many more authors than Guevara. The result is 'a moral discourse sorted with philosophie, & some texts of divinitie' that was widely read in Elizabethan times.

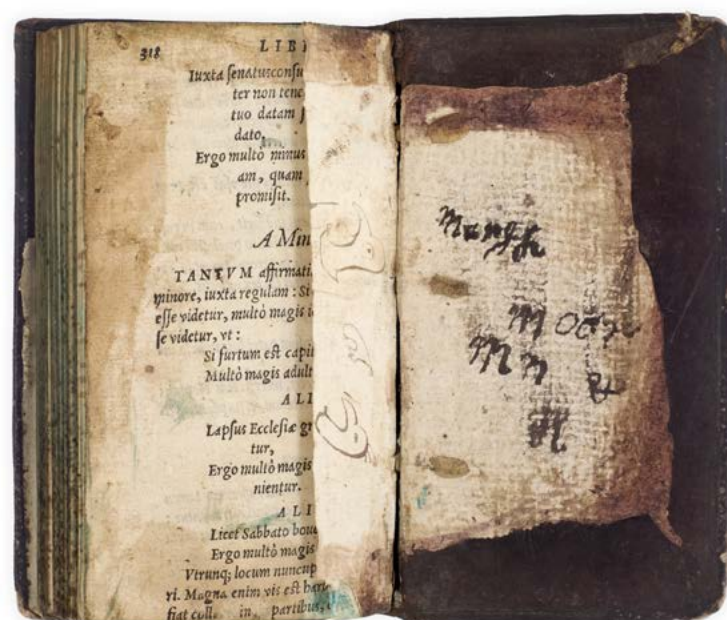
There are letters, essays, and remarks on the seven ages of man (f. 138^v), the four desires of women (f. 64^v: 'to bee gorgeously appareled, to be esteemed fayre, to go whither they list, & that men beleeeve what they say'), the difference between the friendship of men and the love of God, the riches of honour and poverty of infamy, how to behave at court, virtue in affliction, patience, and other such themes. One discourse 'speaketh justly against such persons as delite to be perfumed', another rebukes 'a deintie Ladie false sicke for the death of her little dogge' (f. 154^v ff.). The collection is dedicated to Anne de Vere (née Cecil), Countess of Oxford, a well-educated woman familiar with the 'calamaties and travells of life' – her husband had recently separated from her with accusations of adultery; Fenton had connections to Anne's father Lord Burghley.

Sir Geoffrey Fenton is best known for *Certaine Tragicall Discourses*, 1567, translated from Bandello by way of Belleforest and employed as source-material by Shakespeare. In public life he was a notable administrator of Ireland, where he worked alongside Spenser.

Golden Epistles is bound here with the third (second complete) edition of Guevara's *Familiar Epistles*, another popular collection of essays on history, learning, manners and conduct. While bibliographically independent, these two texts were treated as one book in a copyright assignment of 1594 from Ralph to John Newbery, and are 'often found bound with [each other]' (STC). The index of the *Familiar Epistles* has been annotated here with additional entries over three pages ('an ould man to marry a younger woman: 520', 'A wyse man: 155: 191', 'falling forward or backwards: 168'). A smaller number of entries augment the index of the *Golden Epistles*.

Golden Epistles: ESTC S101978 (the variant in which B1^r line 22 ends 'to'); STC 10795.
Familiar Epistles: ESTC S103497.





Oxford Calf with Textbook Waste

38 GERHARD, Johann. *Meditationes sacrae*. Editio postrema, prioribus emendatior. Oxford, John Lichfield for Henry Curteyne, 1633.

12mo, pp. [ii], '235' [recte 238], [1, blank], [2], [1, blank]; woodcut ornament to title; rule-border of title-page, one letter of title, and a few headlines partly trimmed, a few minor spots; else a very good copy in contemporary Oxford calf, board-edges hatched (Pearson type J), edges stained blue-green, rear endpapers of printed waste from book IV of Melanchthon's *Erotemata dialectices* (see below); a little scuffed, corners worn, some ink spots to edges; early ownership inscription of one John Guy to rear flyleaf, pentries and sketches of birds to endleaves. **£650**

First English-printed Latin edition of Gerhard's 'devotional masterpiece' (ODCC), Oxford-printed and in a contemporary Oxford binding with binder's waste from an early edition of Melanchthon's textbook on rhetoric.

The leading Lutheran dogmatist of his day, Johann Gerhard (1582–1637) studied and later taught divinity at Jena. Among his works were the nine-volume *Loci theologici*, which 'reintroduced scholastic methodology and terminology into Reformation dogmatics' (*ibid.*), as well as the controversialist *Confessio catholica* and an attack on Bellarmine. Perhaps his most popular work was the present series of fifty-one devotional meditations. Drawing in part on Scripture and in part on older ascetic writers such as Augustine, Anselm, and Thomas à Kempis, the work was written for self-edification in Gerhard's student days and first published in 1606. It was subsequently 'reprinted in countless editions (at Jena, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Strasbourg, Leiden, Amsterdam etc.) and translated into almost every European language' (ADB, *trans.*).

The *Meditations* had appeared in two contrasting English renditions, by Richard Bruch (London, 1611) and Ralph Winterton (Cambridge, 1627), but ours was the first edition of the Latin original in England, printed at Oxford by John Lichfield, Printer to the University. Bound in contemporary Oxford calf, the present copy also preserves as a waste endpaper a leaf from an early edition of Philip Melanchthon's *Erotemata dialectices*, the Reformer and humanist's last and most comprehensive treatise on argumentation. First published in 1547, the work was widely used as a textbook in the universities and would have been ubiquitous in seventeenth-century Oxford.

Provenance:

John Guy, with his early ownership inscription to rear flyleaf; possibly the student of that name who matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in March 1632/2, graduating BA at Hart Hall (predecessor to Hertford) in 1636 and MA in 1639 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* II, p. 621).

ESTC S103045; STC 11770; Madan 1633:17 ('twelves (16°)').

The Inglis-Heber copy

- 39 [GILBY, Anthony, *translator.*] The Testaments of the twelve Patriarches, the Sonnes of Jacob: translated out of Greeke into Latine by Robert Grossthed ... and out of hys coppe into French and Dutch by Others: now englished by A. G. ... London, John Day, 1577.

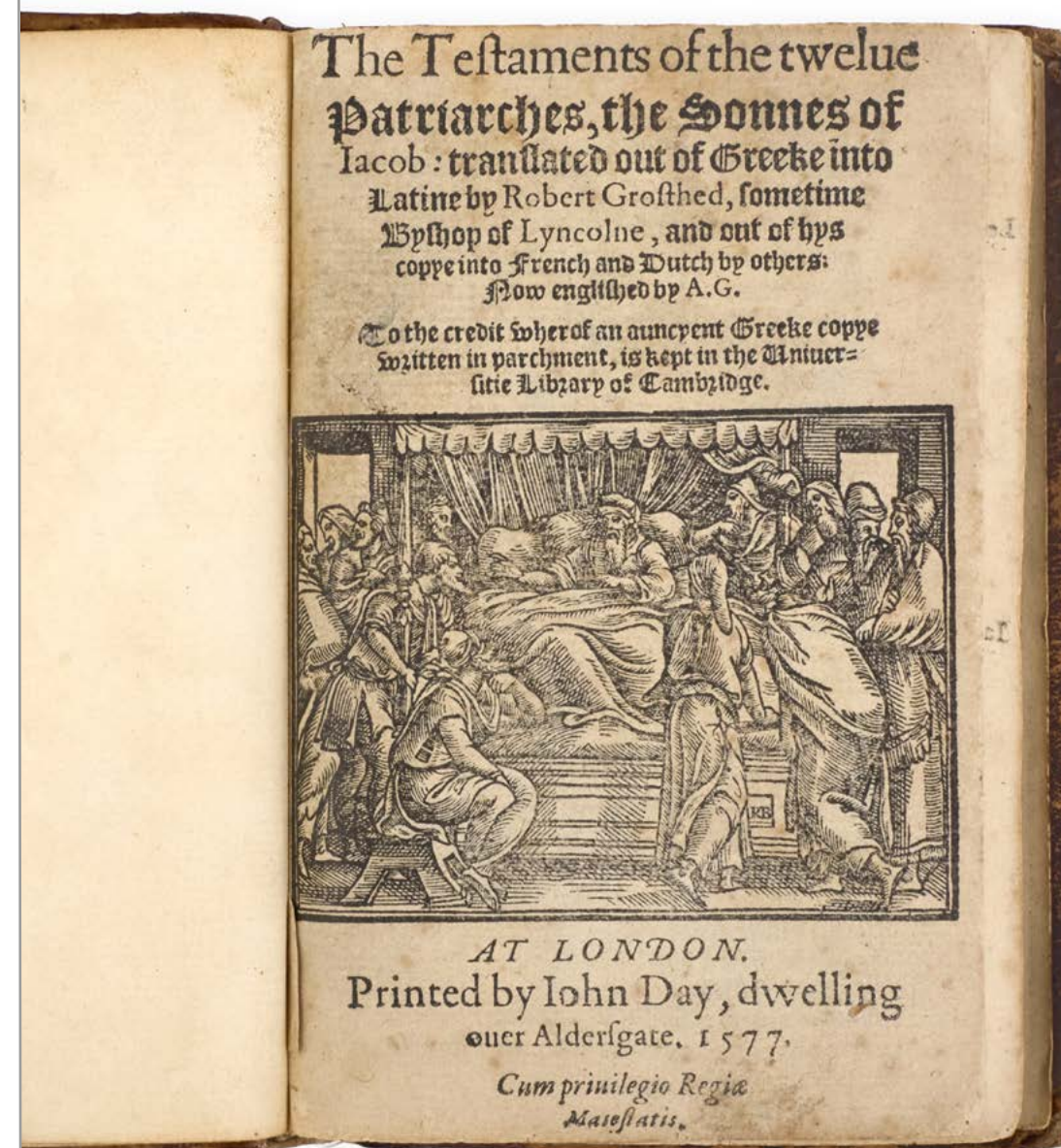
12mo, ff. [5], 78, [1], with frequent mispagination; woodcut illustrations to title-page, thirteen woodcut illustrations, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; cut close, the sidenotes shaved in a few places (no loss of sense), a few spots and stains else good; in early nineteenth-century calf, covers with blind tooled border, rebaked; from the libraries of John Bellingham Inglis and Richard Heber, Bibliotheca Heberiana stamp to endpaper; ownership inscription of P. Noble Fawcett. £12,500

Fourth edition (first 1574), very rare, of the first English translation of the *Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs*, a piece of Biblical apocrypha probably composed in the first or second century CE detailing the supposed dying commands of the sons of Jacob. The work survived in a number of Greek manuscripts, one of which is the 'auncient Greeke coppe written in parchment ... in the University Library of Cambridge' referred to on the title-page (now MS Ff.1.24), brought from the library of Michael Choniates in Athens in c. 1240 at the request of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln. Grosseteste's Latin translation introduced the work to Western Europe, and proved very popular – from it various vernacular renditions followed.

Debate continues as to whether the *Testaments* is a Jewish text with later Christian interpolations or a Christian one drawing on earlier Jewish sources. It takes the form of twelve first person narratives, the ethical focus of most lives being a different vice or virtue, many with apocalyptic and prophetic elements, and seems to bridge Old and New Testament thought.

The English translation, signed 'A. G.', has been attributed to Arthur Golding, but is almost certainly by Anthony Gilby (1510–1585), an early Protestant convert in the circle of Becon, Hooper, and Latimer, who had spent the reign of Mary in exile in Frankfurt and Geneva, where he helped translate the Geneva Bible of 1560. He had published an edition of *The Testament of Joseph* alone in 1539 under the pseudonym 'William Freelove' – it is reprinted here alongside the other eleven Testaments, which were the product of a retirement devoted largely to translation.

The *Testaments of the twelve Patriarches* was frequently reprinted, but all early editions are extremely rare and often in poor condition. ESTC records a single copy of the first edition of 1574 (Folger), two of that of 1575 (BL – imperfect, TCD); one of 1576 (Cambridge – imperfect); and two of the present edition (BL, All Souls – imperfect).



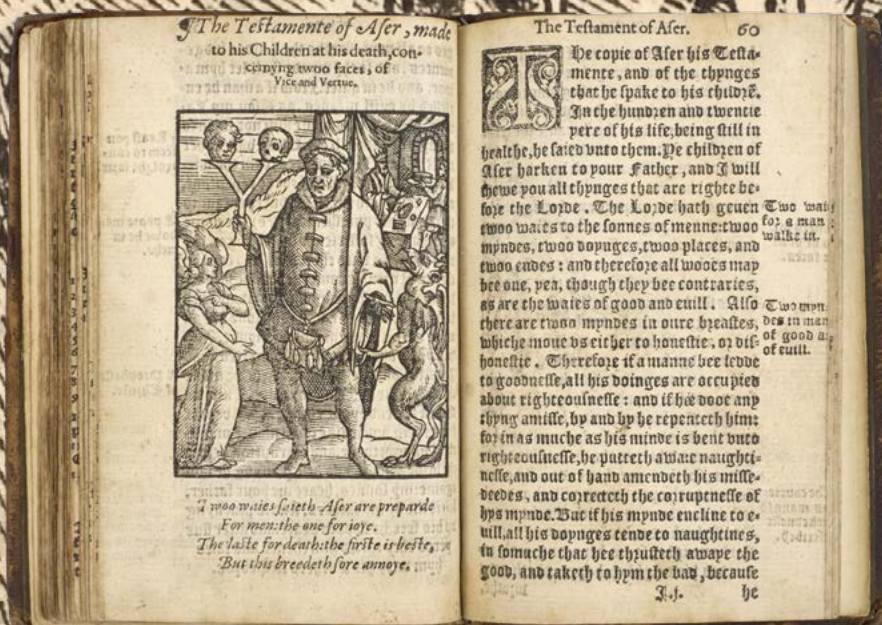
Provenance:

1. John Bellingham Inglis (1780–1870), book collector, known for his 'particular mania' of pasting cuttings onto the endpapers of his books, not evident here, though there are some brief bibliographic notes in his hand. Although the majority of his books were sold after his death in 1871, a first library had appeared anonymously at Sotheby's in June 1826, where this was lot 665 (catalogued as a first edition), bought by Thomas Thorpe for £1 2s on behalf of:

2. The eminent bibliophile Richard Heber (1774–1833), with his note of the cost and of Thorpe's commission (3s). Heber's bibliomania was legendary and broad – the total number of volumes in his collection may have been as many as 150,000. Thirteen sales in England were devoted to the library in 1834–1837; this was lot 6673 (7 May 1834), attributed to Golding.

3. Philip Noble Fawcett (1863–1942), barrister.

ESTC S124591; STC 19467.5



Fashionable Vices

- 40 GOLDNEY, Edward.** Scriptural Counsel to promote personal and national Happiness, particularly in the Choice of such Men as are truly qualified for ecclesiastic and civil Government ... *London, for the Author, 5 November 1770.*

8vo, pp. [2], 8, 8, 16, 8, 8, 8, with an engraved frontispiece, a bifolium with two facing plates of engraved music, two engraved plates by the author, and one full-page engraving (repeating the frontispiece but hand-coloured); title-page printed in red and black; a few spots and stains, the plates slightly shaved, else good; in nineteenth-century half black roan; twentieth-century bookplate of John Lee, ownership stamp to endpaper and title-verso with initials 'IM RH'.

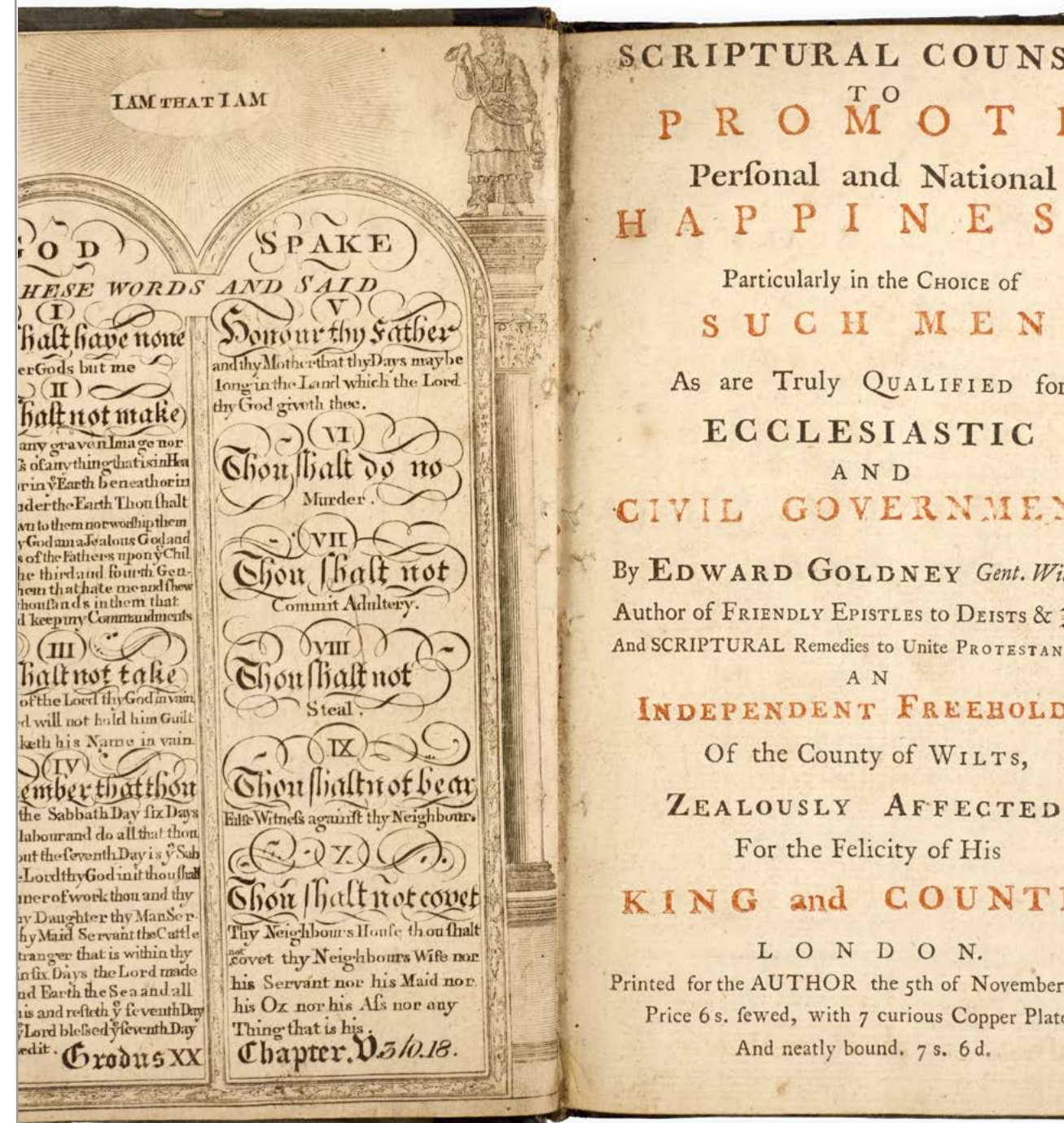
£1350

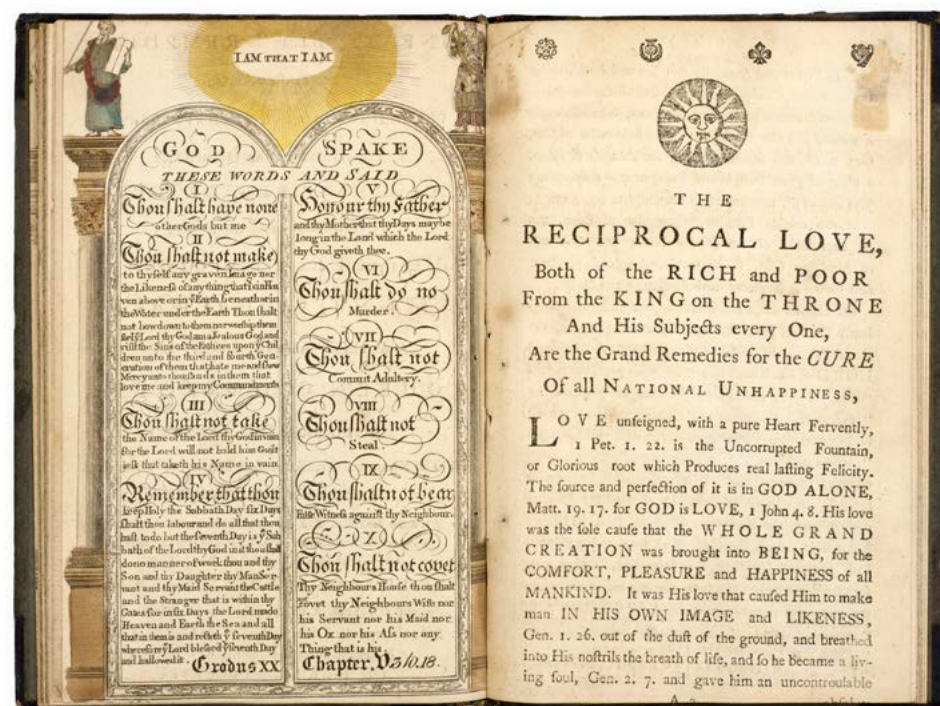
A very rare nonce collection of six works, collected under a title-page not in ESTC (though we locate a copy at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre), likely printed and sold by the author's son Edward Goldney Jr, who was a stationer and printed some of his other works.

The eccentric Goldney (born c. 1711, as we learn here) had published several private editions around 1760 of some *Epistles* to Deists and Jews urging their conversion (he tried to engage rabbi Aaron Hart in debate). Here he again asserts the primacy of scripture to national happiness in a hectic concatenation of prose, verse, engravings, Biblical quotations, personal anecdote, and over-emphatic capitalisation. Goldney, 'Gent. Widower', was 'an independent freeholder of the county of Wilts, zealously affected for the felicity of his King and Country', and though sixty years of age, 'as hearty and lively, as if I were but forty, or less'. He rose early every day to read the Bible, and had evidently travelled widely to spread his ideas: 'It is now seven years since I finished my travels all over England, when I slept in three hundred different beds & upwards every year for five years together'.

The works found here are all of a similar tenor – mixing praise for the royal family with enjoinders against 'adultery and fornication, the fashionable vices of the age', drink, gaming, public houses, and sabbath breaking; and arguing that civic offices should only be held by the scripturally qualified. Particular targets are the 'designing self-interested-sycophantizers', 'human leeches', and 'Luciferian deceivers' of the court; 'a stupid ridiculous Parliament, who had made a law, that even a poor old decrepit widow, or tawny-fac'd old spinster, forsooth, should be prohibited from teaching poor lads and lasses their A, B, C'; and those who are wealthy but not charitable. The last piece, 'A Representation of the fashionable Vices', is mostly in doggerel verse, and comprises attacks on:

Bloods and Bucks, Dukes, Earls, Titular Noblemen,
Harry, Will, and Ben, fashionable whorish Gentlemen.
And the highest Price kept Harlot in all the Land,
To a painted two penny young Strumpet in the Strand ...





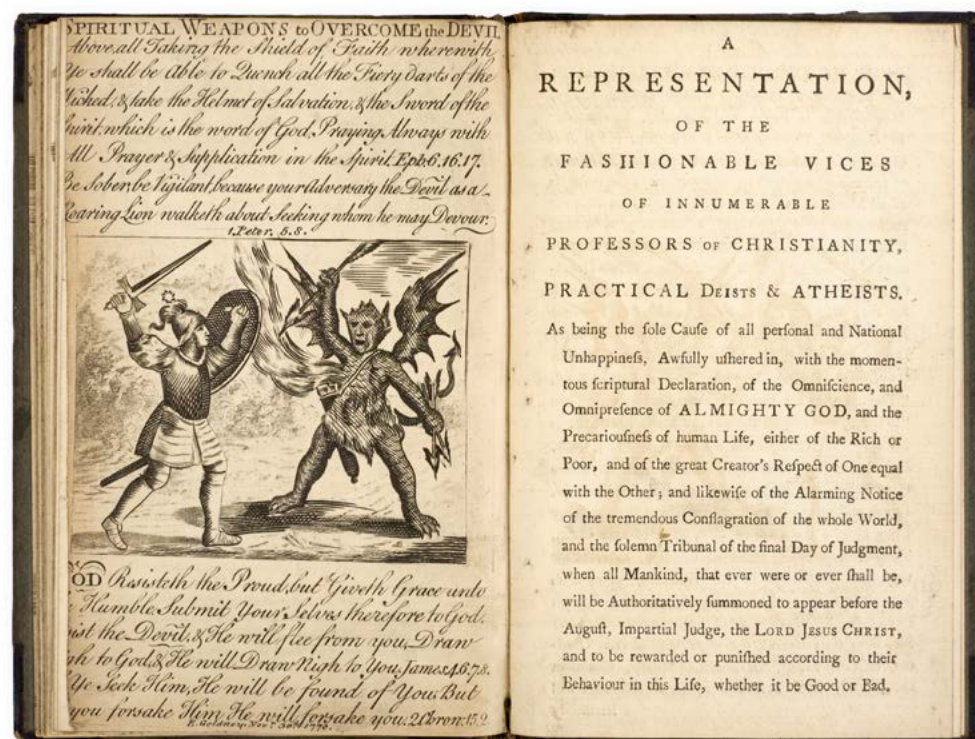
Pride, Ambition, Loftiness, and beautiful fair Faces,
High wingy Caps, powdered Hair and small tiny Patches ...

... also Churchmen who are concerned with social position and dine on 'Fish, Fowl, Venison, Frontinac, Champaign, & Burgundy'; greedy landlords; profane soldiers; hoarding farmers and those 'that do not pay sufficient wages'; woollen manufacturers that do not take care of their workers; bad physicians; 'sophistical lawyers' (who should be deported), and many more.

Apart from a move towards moral betterment, Goldney offers two specific solutions: in 'preparing my manuscripts ready for the press Monday morn', he was often not able to attend service until later on Sunday, so he suggests that no newspapers should be published until Monday evening, and likewise that no markets or fairs be held on Monday, both of which require Sunday work.

The contents here comprise: 'The Instructions of the Holy Scriptures', 'Scriptural qualifications of gospel bishops', 'Scriptural qualified men for civil government', 'The Union set for the German Flute' (engraved); 'Infallible Remedies for the perfect Cure of all national Unhappiness, extracted from the Quintessence of the inspired Oracles', 'Wisdom or Righteousness essential to all real Happiness', and 'A Representation of the fashionable Vices of innumerable Professors of Christianity, practical Deists & Atheists'; and the plates show the tablets of the Ten Commandments (frontispiece and verso to 'Infallible Remedies'), 'St Paul's Oration on Mars Hill', and 'Spiritual Weapons to overcome the Devil', the latter two of which were engraved by Goldney himself.

The various sections were evidently printed separately (though not listed as such in ESTC), as another arrangement of these works, plus two more, but without the music, was published under *Infallible Remedies* (ESTC T82759, BL, Cambridge, and Purdue University only), but **the present arrangement is not in ESTC**. The number and indeed the nature of the plates seem to vary.



Schoolboy Fables, Teenage Verse, and Aristotle

- 41 GOODRICH, Bartlet.** Four commonplace and exercise books, with verse, exercises and essays. 1799, 1807–8, 1820, and 1830s.

Four vols, 4to, in contemporary blue wrappers (first volume), quarter calf or roan (second and third volume), and quarter red morocco (last volume); generally in very good condition, signed with full-name or initials in various places. **£1800**

Three and a half decades of a life as seen through manuscript notebooks, following Goodrich (1790–1855) from the age of nine, through university, to his years as a clergyman in Essex.

The Goodrich family had strong links to the Americas. They were early settlers in Virginia, and were powerful and well-established by the time of the Revolution in 1776 – the patriarch John Goodrich famously switched sides to remain loyal to the crown and was imprisoned, while Bartlett Goodrich (1753–1824/5, a senior namesake of our Bartlet) fled to England and bought Saling Hall, a grand house in Essex, in 1796; his brother Bridger remained in the West Indies as a privateer and was known as ‘the scourge of the Chesapeake’.

The junior Bartlet responsible for these volume was educated in Bristol, where his father, a different John Goodrich, had connections to the slave trade; he matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1808, and then University College in 1812, becoming first rector of Hardmead, then vicar of Great Saling, presumably in the gift of his wealthy relative at Saling Hall.

The earliest exercise book here is dated Aug 7 1799 on the front cover and is a collection of school exercises in a juvenile hand, opening with ‘Select Passages from profane Authors’ on the nature of divinity, followed by some short fables, some translated (‘the Members & the Bully, taken from Pliny’ etc), interspersed with texts in Latin, all heavily revised and corrected.

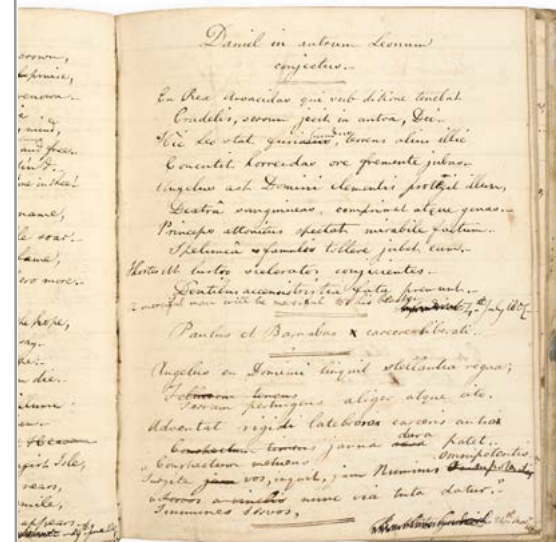
The second notebook takes Goodrich up to university, and contains longer English, Latin and Greek texts, some of the latter with English translations in pencil. Goodrich was perhaps not the most conscientious student, and there are a few naïve sketches of faces and horses as well as some intermittent doggerel verse of a humorous nature:

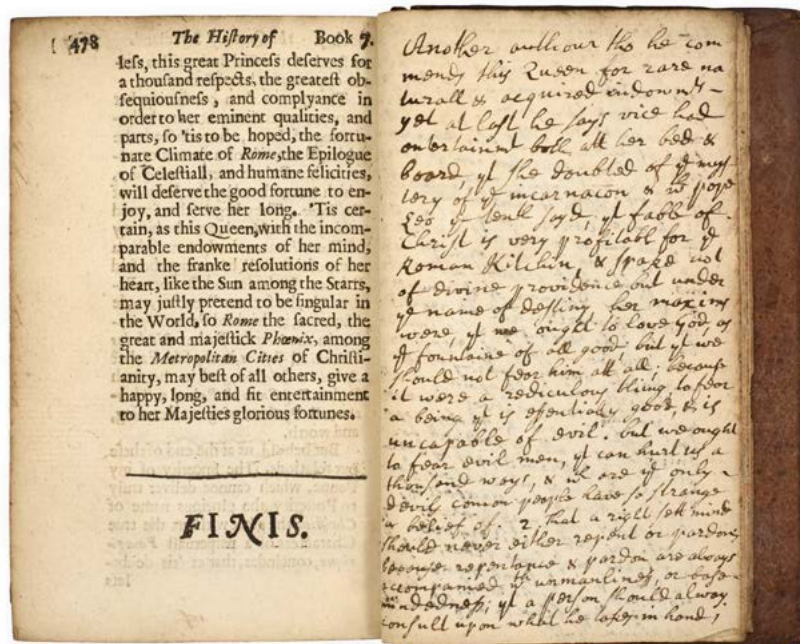
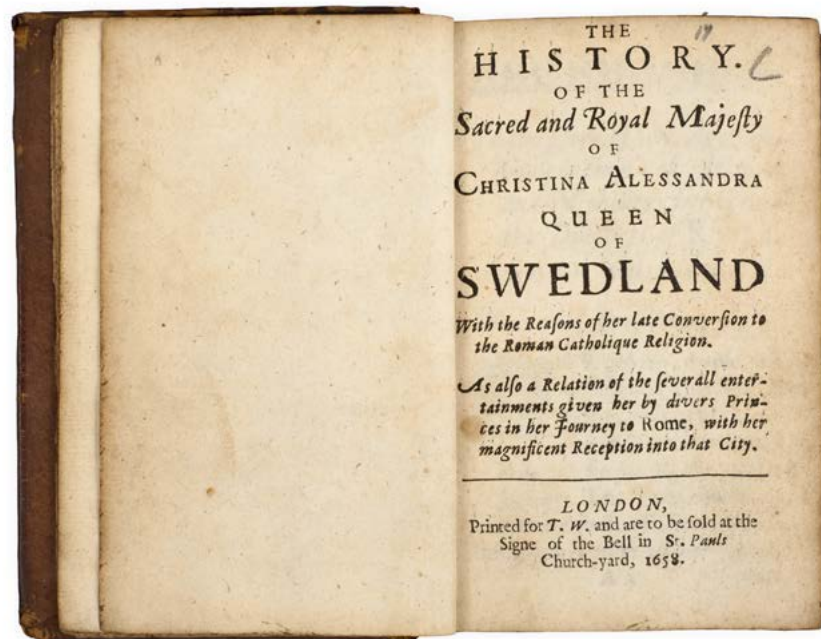
On Sunday free
At Westbury
And in my Fathers Gig sir
I aim a Thump
At Violets rump
And think I'm mighty big Sir ...

Much of the more serious verse (in both English and Latin) appears to be original, and includes *inter alia* ‘The Election’, ‘In praise of the Country’, ‘St Paul at Athens’, ‘On

Eloquence’, and poems in Latin extolling Samuel Johnson (plus a rejected version), and Edward Colston, famous for his endowment of numerous charities and educational establishments in Bristol – perhaps Goodrich attended one? – and now infamous as a slave trader whose statue was toppled into Bristol harbour in 2020.

The 1820 notebook comprises a number of longer prose entries written at Sandgate in August and September, opening with quotation from Locke. The content is philosophical with a spiritual bent. **The final notebook, perhaps produced over a period of time, includes an unrecorded printing of ‘A Collection of Tables for the Use of Schools’ (Bristol. W. Browne, n.d., pp. [1], 3; 4to., affixed to a pastedown).** From one end is a summary of Aristotle’s *Ethics* in 39 pages (rectos only, with some commentary on facing pages), from the other some lengthy extracts from books – Ingliš’s *Narrative of a Journey through Norway, Part of Sweden, and Denmark* (1835), Davis’s *Description of the Empire of China* (1836), and several others.





The 'Minerva of the North' Comes to Rome

42 [GUALDO PRIORATO, Galeazzo.] The History of the sacred and royal Majesty of Christina Alessandra Queen of Swedland with the Reasons of her late Conversion to the Roman Catholic Religion. As also a Relation of the several entertainments given by her divers Princes in her Journey to Rome, with her magnificent Reception into that City. London, T. W., 1658.

16mo, pp. [32], 478, [2], with the initial and terminal blanks; some slight toning but a very good copy; in contemporary calf, front board detached; contemporary purchase note to front endpaper of 'A: L. Novem 26 1664', manuscript biographical notes in an early hand to final blank, later note to front endpaper 'my sister Stevensons Cradle and my Cage from Mrs West'.

£1250

First edition in English, translated by John Burbury, of this life of Queen Christina of Sweden (1626–1689).

One of the greatest celebrities of her age, 'Minerva of the North', patron to Descartes and Grotius, and a collector of books, Queen Christina had made a spectacular conversion to Catholicism in 1654, abdicating her throne and taking up residence in the Palazzo Farnese Rome. This biography gives her monarchy short shrift and deals largely with her motives for conversion, and her lengthy voyage to Italy in 1654–5. Her arrival was a coup for Pope Alexander VII and was celebrated in lavish festivities described here; the soldier and historian Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato, Count of Comazzo, participated in these and joined Christina's entourage in 1656 (see DBI). The English translator, John Burbury, was later secretary to Henry Howard, sixth Duke of Norfolk, and published a lively account of his special embassy to the court of Sultan Mehmed IV in 1664–5.

The manuscript notes at the end of this copy draw attention to another biography (i.e. *A Relation of the Life of Christina*, 1658) in which the author, 'tho he commends this Queen for rare natural & acquired indowm[en]ts yet at last he says vice had entertainment both at her bed & board'; and transcribe her 'chief maxims'.

ESTC R23369; Wing G2171.

Extremely Rare Manual for English Priests

43 [GUIDO DE MONTE ROCHEN.] *Manipulus curatorum*. [(Colophon:) *London, Wynkyn de Worde, 22 April 1502.*]

8vo, ff. cxxxiv, [4]; A–Q⁸ R¹⁸, quire E missigned 'G' as in BL copy but foliation continuous; gothic letter, Wynkyn's Caxton device (McKerrow 10b) to title; title dusty and laid down with some loss to edges, repairs to head and tail of A2–7 with loss to headlines of A2 and a few others shaved, closed tear to A2 affecting a dozen words, tear to inner margin of A3 with a handful of words lost, minor losses to head of C1–D2 not affecting text, small wormtrack to quire A affecting a few letters on 2 ff., small wormtrack to last 3 quires affecting a couple of words per page, light damp-stains to head throughout and a few other minor blemishes; else a very good, crisp copy in nineteenth-century sheep over wooden boards; neatly rejoined, endcaps and -bands lost; contemporary ownership inscription to f. cxxviii^v ('of this bo[ke] Raulffe Wyller ys the ower'), offsetting from an early inscription to f. lvi^v, 'Pope' struck out in red on ff. xxxii^v and xxxix^r, pencil manicule to f. xcvi^v, marks in red crayon to a couple of leaves, ink stamp of Stonyhurst College to title and rear flyleaf.

£17,500

First Wynkyn de Worde edition of this immensely popular medieval handbook for priests, one of only four complete copies known.

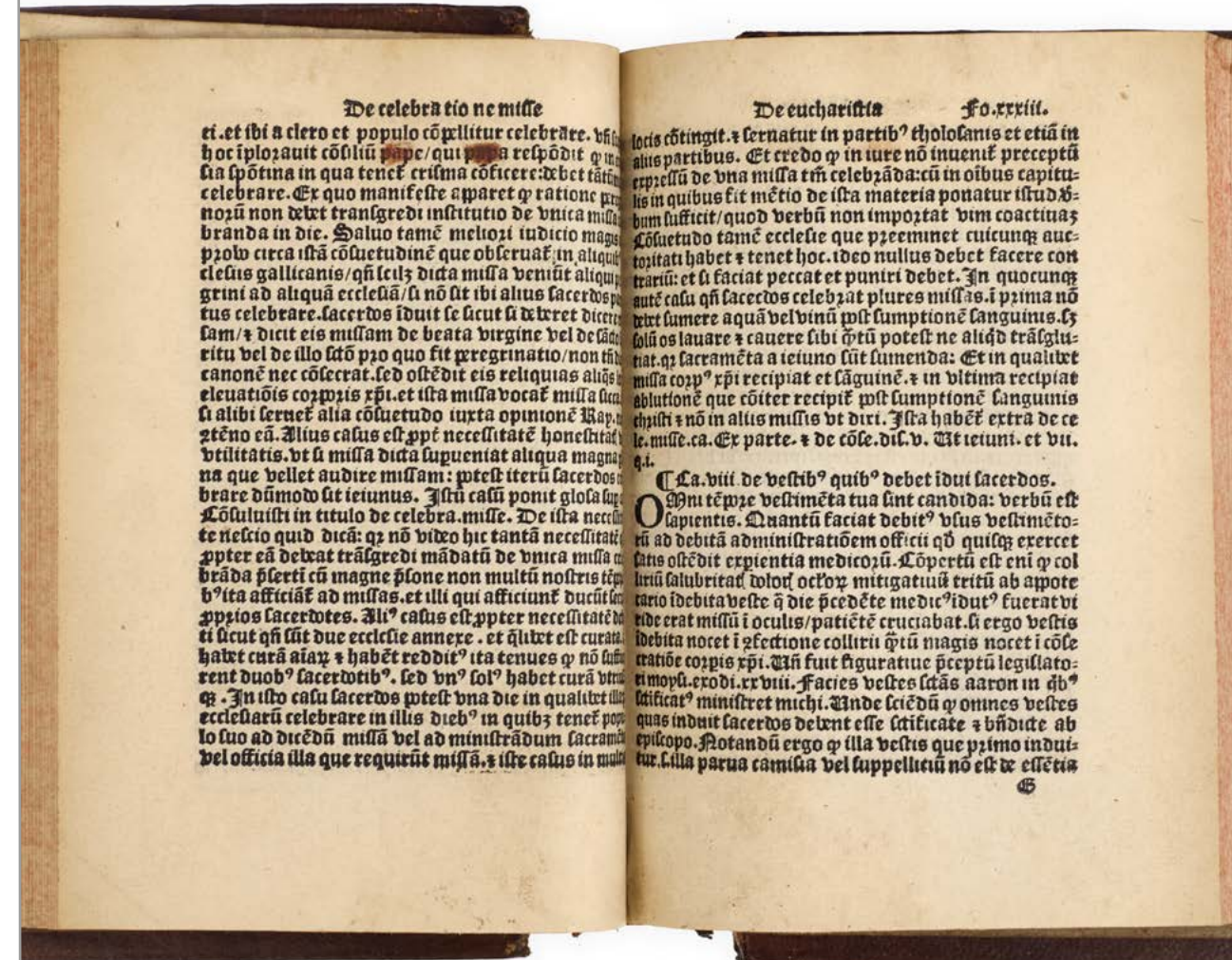
Composed in the 1330s by Guido de Monte Rochen (also Monte Rocherii or Roterio), the *Manipulus curatorum* met the growing need for pastoral guidance and the training of priests in the wake of the Fourth Lateran Council (1215). Aimed at simple curates and written in a suitably unadorned style, the work is in three parts: the first on six of the seven sacraments; the second on penance (the remaining sacrament and a matter of particular complexity for parish priests); and the third on catechesis. 'Although Guido's manual had much in common with contemporary *pastoralia*, it stood out from the pack by adapting and simplifying the genre's basic features to serve its audience more effectively. The *Handbook* is long enough to be comprehensive, but short enough to be truly useful' (Thayer and Lualdi, p. xxiv).

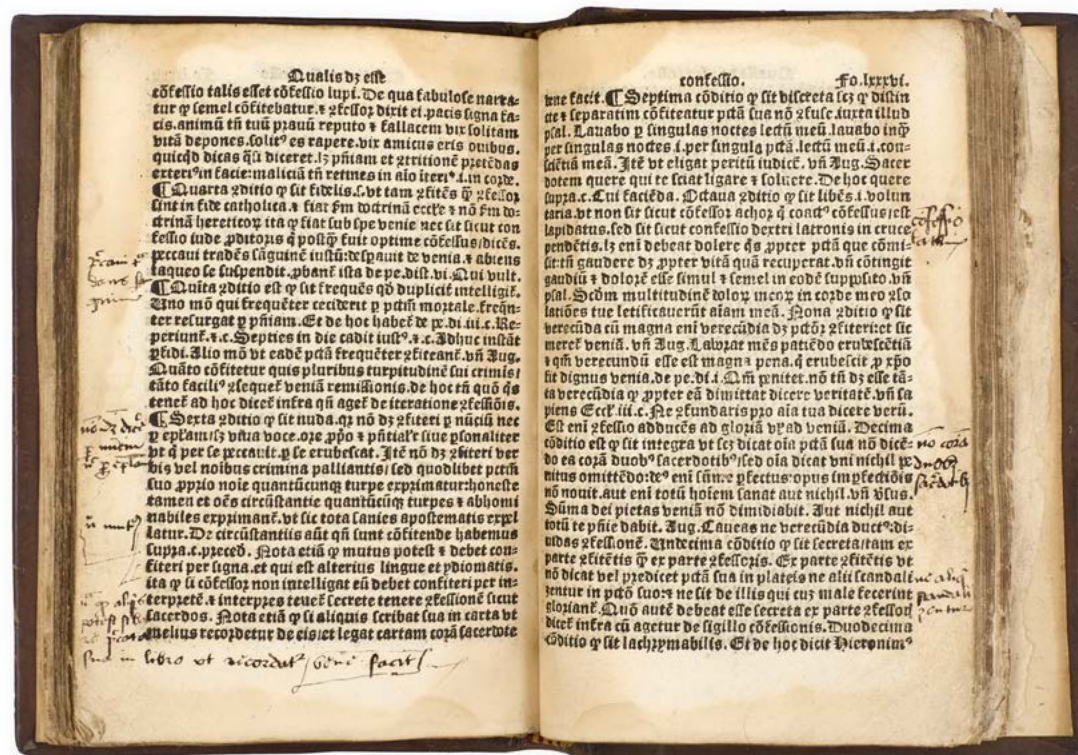
'More than 250 manuscript copies of the *Handbook for Curates* are still extant, but it truly came into its own with the advent of printing. Between circa 1468 and 1501, some 122 editions of the *Handbook* rolled off European presses both big and small, making it the eleventh most printed title in the period' (*ibid.*, pp. xiii–iv). Only the Inquisition in the Catholic world and the Reformation in the Protestant put an end to its widespread use, as witnessed by the anti-papal deletions in our copy.

The present edition was the third to be printed in England, preceded by two from the press of Richard Pynson (1498 and 1500). **All English editions (of which there are seven, the last printed in 1517) are very rare, with copies often found imperfect. Of the present edition, only three other complete copies are recorded by ESTC (BL, Glasgow, Rylands).** Two imperfect copies are at Stonyhurst and Illinois, and

Bodley holds a made-up copy of the 1517 edition with two quires supplied from the 1502. They are also very scarce in commerce – no complete copies of the present edition appear in auction records, and of the other editions we can trace only the York Minster–Doheny copy of the 1509 edition (last sold in 2024, \$9500), the Stonyhurst copy of the 1500 edition (sold Sotheby's 2003, £6600), and another copy of the same (sold Sotheby's 1983, £1078) in the last century.

ESTC S111275; STC 12472. See Anne T. Thayer and Katherine J. Lualdi, introduction to Guido of Monte Rochen, *Handbook for Curates* (2011).





Contemporary Annotations

- 44 [GUIDO DE MONTE ROCHEN.] *Manipulus curatorum*. [(Colophon:) London, Richard Pynson, 1508.]

8vo, ff. cxxvii; A–P⁸ Q⁸ (–Q⁸); gothic type, woodcut Pynson device (McKerrow 9, without border) to title; light dampstains to margins throughout, small wormtracks to first two quires affecting printer's device and a couple of letters per page, title worn at inner margin and mounted on stub, loss to lower corner of P5 affecting half a dozen words, marginal tear without loss to H7, quire Q coming loose, some leaf-edges frayed; else a good copy in nineteenth-century divinity calf blind-panelled with 'Oxford' rules, spine lettered directly in gilt; extremities a little rubbed; annotations in a contemporary English hand to c. 30 pp. (see below), modern paper labels with shelfmarks to front pastedown.

£14,000

Very rare Pynson edition of the *Manipulus curatorum* (see previous item), with annotations to some thirty pages in a contemporary English hand.

The Norman-born Richard Pynson (c. 1449–1529/30) was the first to print this exceptionally popular handbook in England, in an edition of 1498 (two complete copies in ESTC) followed by a second in 1500 (four complete copies in institutions). The present edition was his third, finished in November 1508, by which time he had been appointed king's printer.

The contemporary annotations in our copy show a particular interest in the practicalities of confession, including writing sins down in a book, and in the seven deadly sins. In keeping with the dictates of the Henrician Reformation the word 'pope' is crossed out six times.

ESTC finds only three other complete copies of the present edition in institutions (BL, Bodley, St Paul's Cathedral), with an imperfect copy recorded at Cambridge and a further copy once in the collection of Lord Kenyon, now likely dispersed. **We find no copies in auction records.**

ESTC S111363; STC 12474.

With a Contemporary Manuscript List of Books

- 45 **HADDON, Walter.** *G. Haddoni ... lucubrationes passim collectae, & editae. [+ Poëmata]* Studio & labore Thomas Hatcheri Cantabrigiensis. London, William Seres, 1567.

Two parts, 4to, pp. [viii], 350; [2], 140, [2 (errata)], wanting the blank 2X4; Poëmata has a separate title-page, dated 1567, separate pagination and register; three large woodcut initials; title-page and final verso dusty, title with small hole repaired (touching two words on verso), else a very good copy in nineteenth-century pebbled dark blue morocco, spine gilt in compartments, all edges gilt, edges rubbed; contemporary manuscript lists of clothes and books to final blank verso.

£1650

First edition of the collected Neo-Latin verse of the lawyer, poet, and fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Walter Haddon (1514/15–1571), published along with his prose orations and epistles.

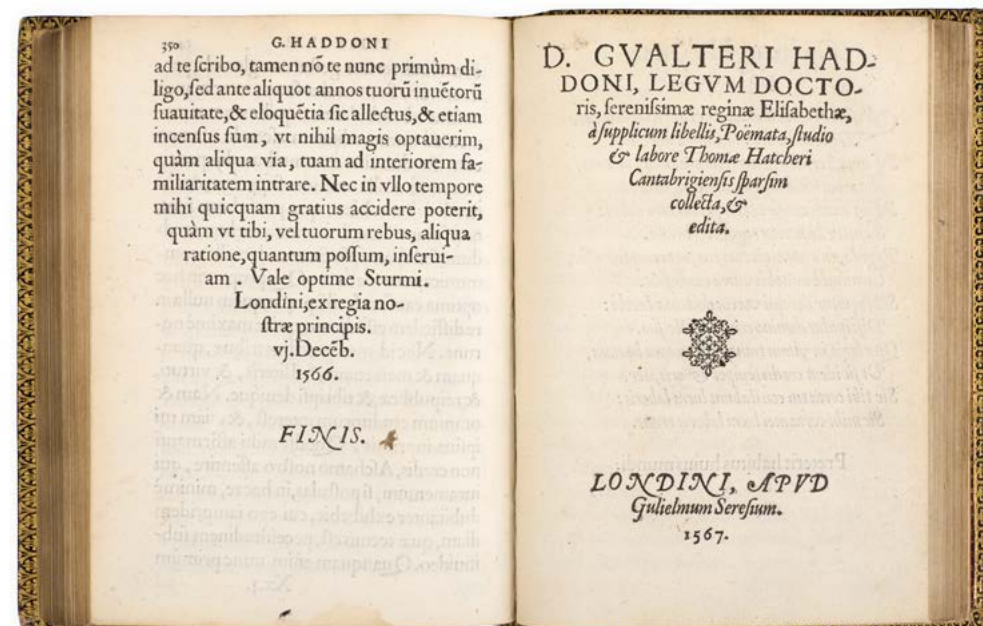
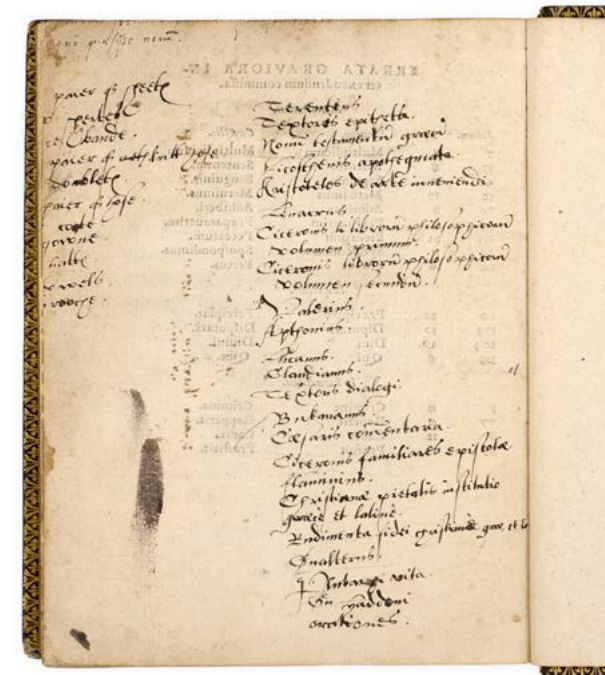
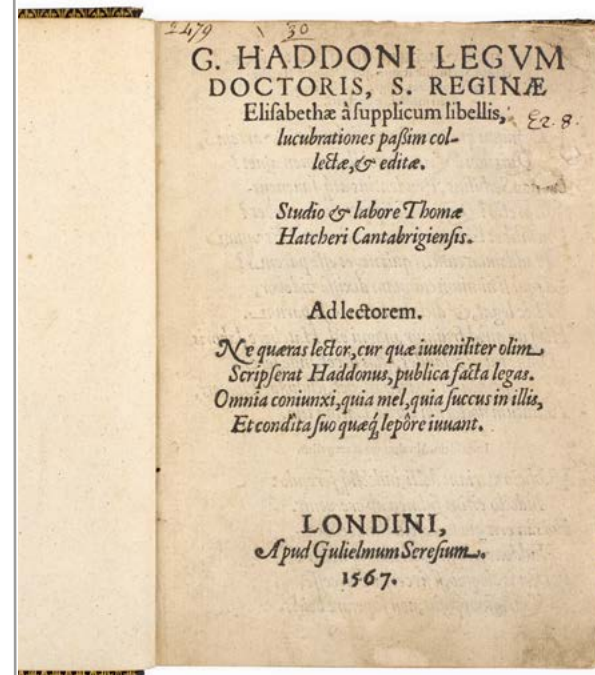
'One of the great and eminent lights of the reformation in Cambridge under King Edward' (ODNB), Haddon served as vice-chancellor of the university. 'He was an accomplished master of Latin verse, and his poems were much praised during his lifetime' (ibid.). His *Poëmata* includes religious verse of Biblical inspiration, **verses addressed to Edward VI, Elizabeth I, and his friends Roger Ascham, Nicholas Bacon, and John Cheke**, and compositions on Kett's rebellion, marriage, and music; a smaller selection of verse was published separately in the same year, and further editions in 1576 and 1592. Haddon was one of the executors of Martin Bucer, and his funeral oration of 1551 is in the *Lucubrationes*, while the *Poëmata* prints pieces on Bucer's death and on his exhumation and burning in 1557 at the order of Mary I.

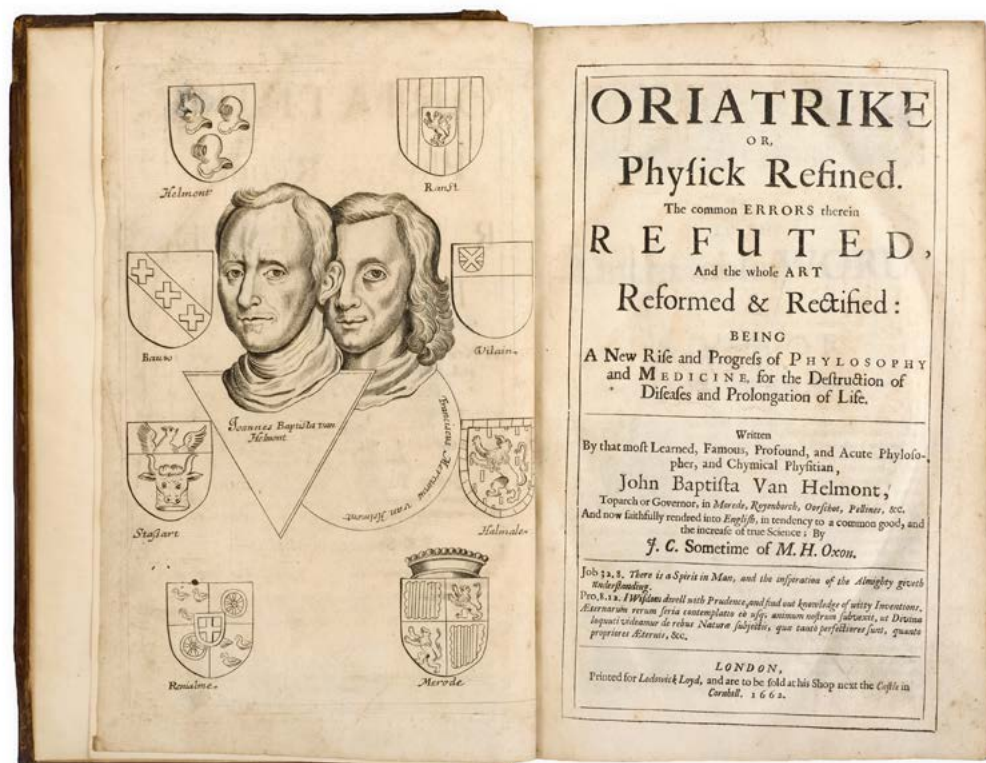
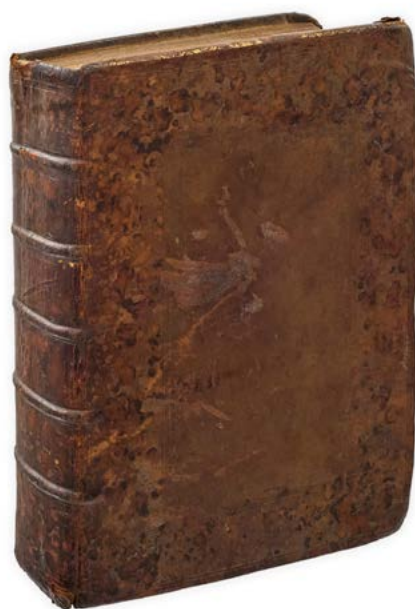
This copy has been annotated, likely by its first owner, with a list of books on the final blank page, the last of which is the present 'Gu. Haddoni Orationes'. The modest student's library delineated there comprises twenty-one volumes, including a Greek New Testament, the *Epitheta* and *Dialogi* of Textor (Jean Tixier de Ravisi), the *Apophthegmata* of Conrad Lycosthenes, an unspecified work by Thomas Linacre, *Christianae pietatis institutio, graece et latine* (i.e. Alexander Nowell's *Catechismus* 1570), Calvin's *Rudimenta fidei Christianae* (1565), and editions of Cicero, Valerius Maximus, Aphthonius, Aristotle, Lucan, and Terence. Alongside these a second list is devoted to clothing – 'a paier of knit hose', a 'doublet', a 'gowne', and a 'hatte', etc.

Provenence:

From the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872), sold as lot 2582 in *Bibliotheca Phillippica*, new ser., part 11, 24 June 1974.

ESTC S103603; STC 12596.





A Large Volume of Gas

46 HELMONT, Jan Baptist van. *Oriatrike or, Physick refined. The common Errors therein refuted, and the whole Art reformed & rectified: being a new Rise and Progress of Phylosophy and Medicine, for the Destruction of Diseases and Prolongation of life ... now faithfully rendred into English, in Tendency to a common Good, and the Increase of true Science; by J. C. sometime of M. H. Oxon. London, Lodowick Loyd, 1662.*

Folio, pp. [56], 664, 663–814, [18], 827–992, 1001–1064, [8], 1073–1104, 1113–1161, [23], with an engraved frontispiece featuring a double-portrait of Helmont and his son; separate title-pages to 'Opuscula medica inaudita' (dated 1662), 'An unheard of doctrine concerning the manner of making, the contents, roots, and dissolving of the disease of the stone', 'An unheard-of doctrine of fevers', and 'Tumulus pestis'; somewhat foxed, printed on poor quality paper throughout; withal very good; bound in contemporary speckled calf, rebaked and recorned, spine now worn and dry, new endpapers; modern armorial bookplate of Sir Paul Christopher Davie, Remembrancer of the City of London. **£1750**

First edition in English of *Ortus Medicinae* (1648), the posthumous *magnum opus* of the Paracelsian physician Jan Baptist van Helmont (1580–1644), translated by John Chandler.

'Van Helmont's work touched off a landslide reaction on the literary, scientific and medical scene in Puritan and Restoration England' (Pagel, *Joan Baptista Van Helmont: reformer of science and medicine*, 1982). Despite mystical and alchemical tendencies, he also engaged with the new learning based on experimentation; he was for example the first to propose a randomised controlled trial in the treatment of fevers. 'In medicine, he introduced the examination of the specific gravity of urine for diagnostic purposes. He investigated the fluids in the human body and advanced the study of digestion ... Helmont's significance in the development of chemistry is perhaps even greater: he was the first to use the term "gas", ... realized that "gas" was distinct from air and water vapour, and he distinguished the "gases" derived from various sources ... He was much studied by Robert Boyle, who adopted many of his ideas' (PMM 135).

The translator was John Chandler (b. c. 1625), a former student of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and a Quaker apologist. He adds a lengthy preface and a final poem in praise of Helmont. *Oriatrike* was reissued, cutting some prelims, as *Van Helmont's Works* in 1664.

ESTC R15308; Wing H1400; Wellcome III, p.242.

Syntax, Stenography, and Solar Microscopes

47 HODSON, Thomas. The Accomplished Tutor; or, complete System of liberal Education ... Embellished with twenty Copper-plates and six Maps, neatly engraved ... The second Edition ... London, H. D. Symonds, and Vernor and Hood, 1802.

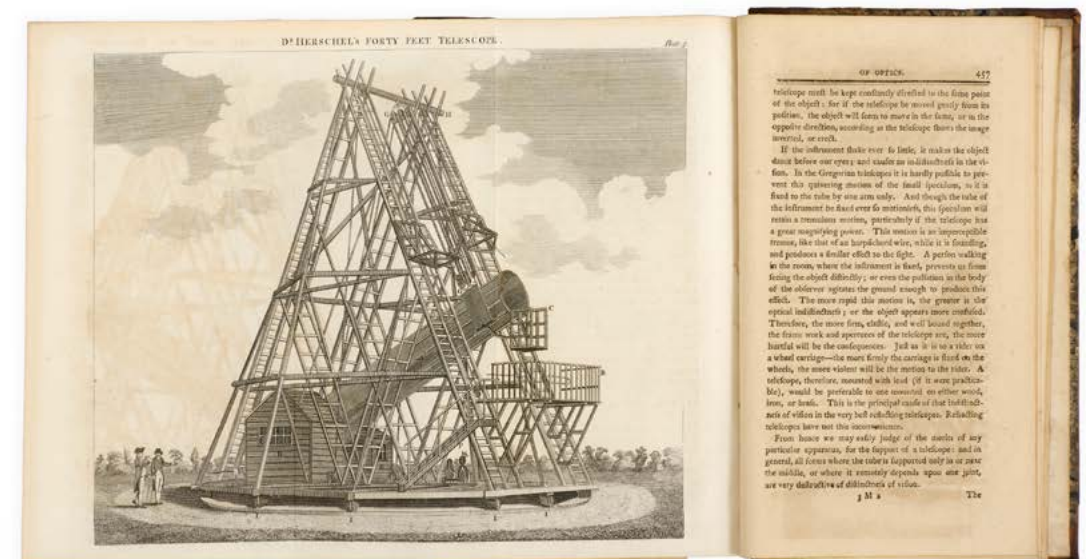
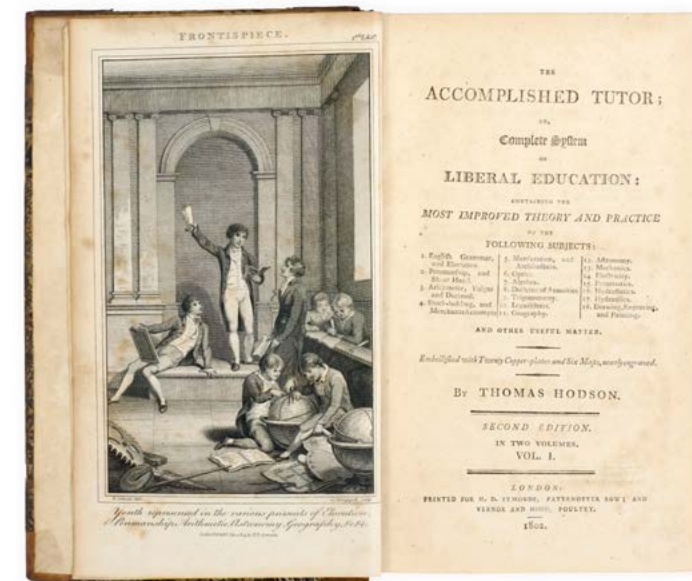
Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: viii, 470; II: viii, 458; with a half-title to vol. II; engraved frontispiece in vol. I (dated 1 January 1804), 20 folding plates of diagrams, 6 folding engraved maps; some scattered foxing throughout, short closed marginal tear to M3, two plates somewhat frayed and browned at edges where protruding from textblock; else a good set in contemporary half marbled calf, marbled paper sides; spines a little dry and rubbed, slight wear to corners; 1805 ownership inscription of Charles Davie to front pastedowns. **£300**

Second edition, revised, of a voluminous catch-all schoolbook (first published 1800), by the disabled author Thomas Hodson, of the Middle Temple.

The work, STEM-heavy for an industrial age, covers English grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, accounting, architecture, optics, algebra, annuities, trigonometry, logarithms, geography, astronomy, mechanics, electricity, pneumatics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, and drawing; likely much of the content is plagiarised from other sources. Hodson also published a *Cabinet of the Arts* (1805), both works passing through several editions.

The preface, slightly updated from the first edition, notes that calculation errors have been corrected, and that the favourable reception of the first edition has alleviated an 'afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence', rendering tolerable the author's 'uninterrupted confinement to his room, which has now continued upwards of eighteen years'.

Provenance: Charles Davie (1765–1836), son of John Davie of Orleigh Court, Devon, who matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1784, and proceeded BA in 1788, and MA in 1790. He became vicar of Buckland Brewer in 1790, rector of Heanton Punchardon in 1791, and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral from 1803 until his death.



Goody Two-Shoes, Wild Beasts, and an Indian Dog

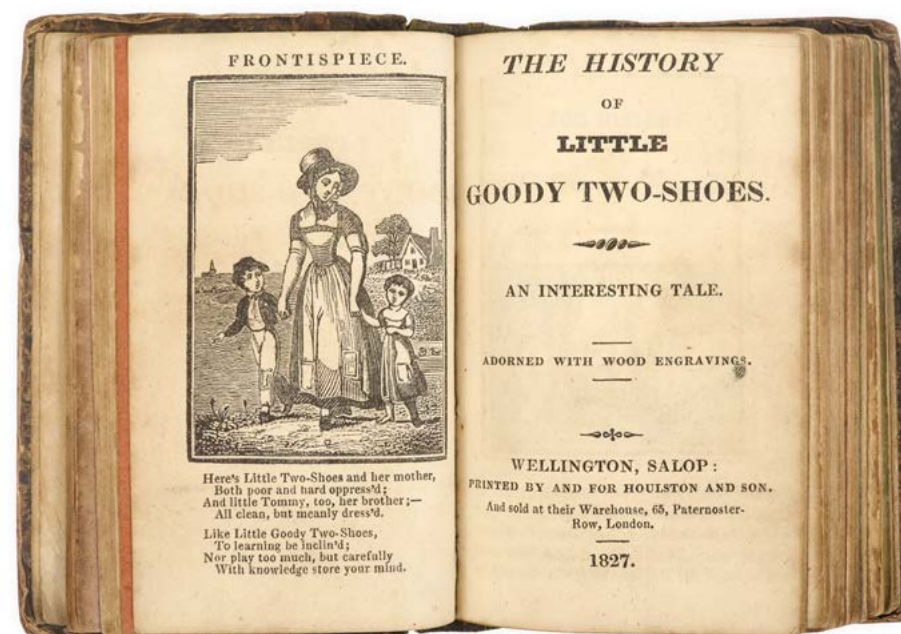
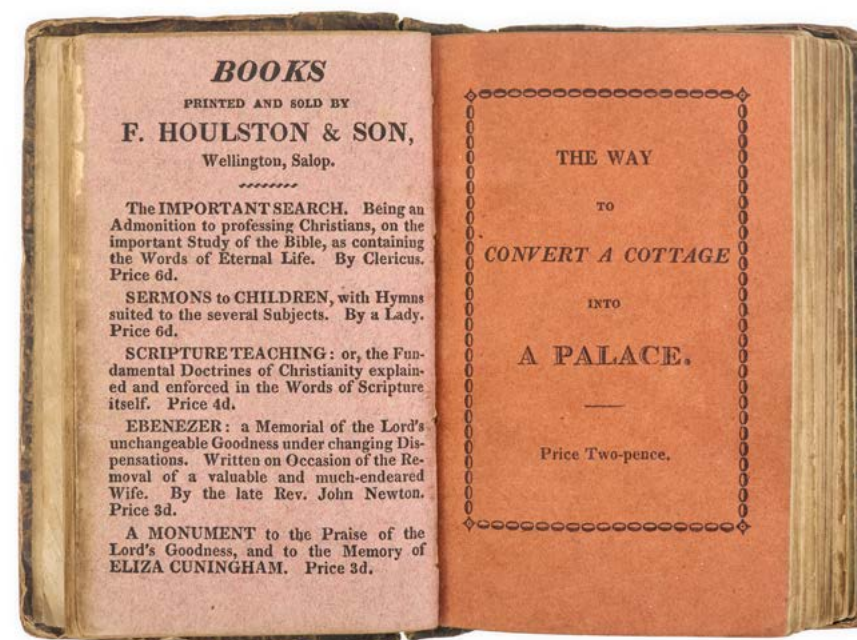
- 48 [HOULSTON CHAPBOOKS.] Twelve chapbooks in a tract volume. *Wellington and London, F. Houlston & Son, 1825-7.*

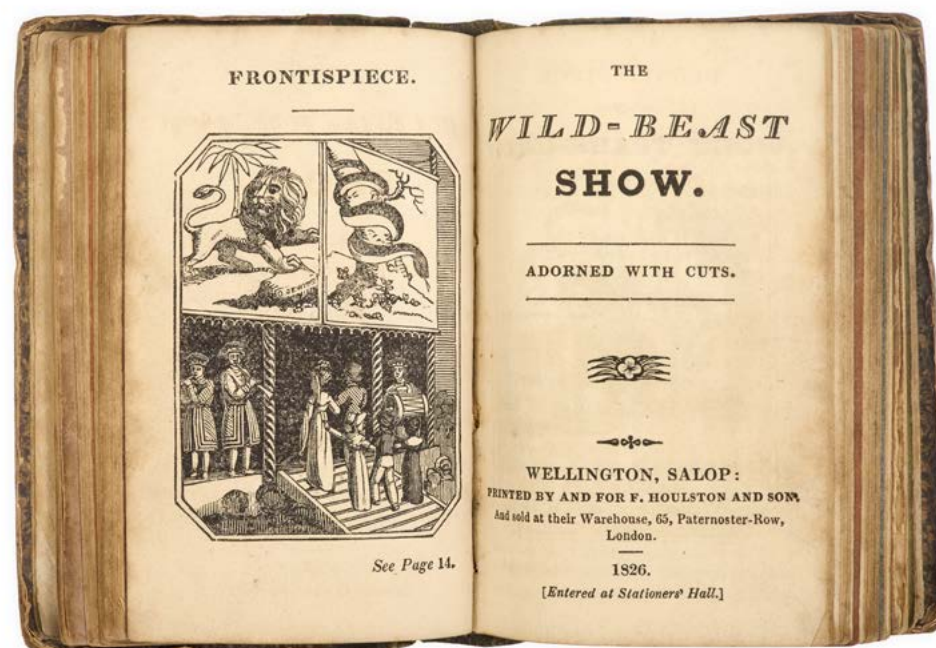
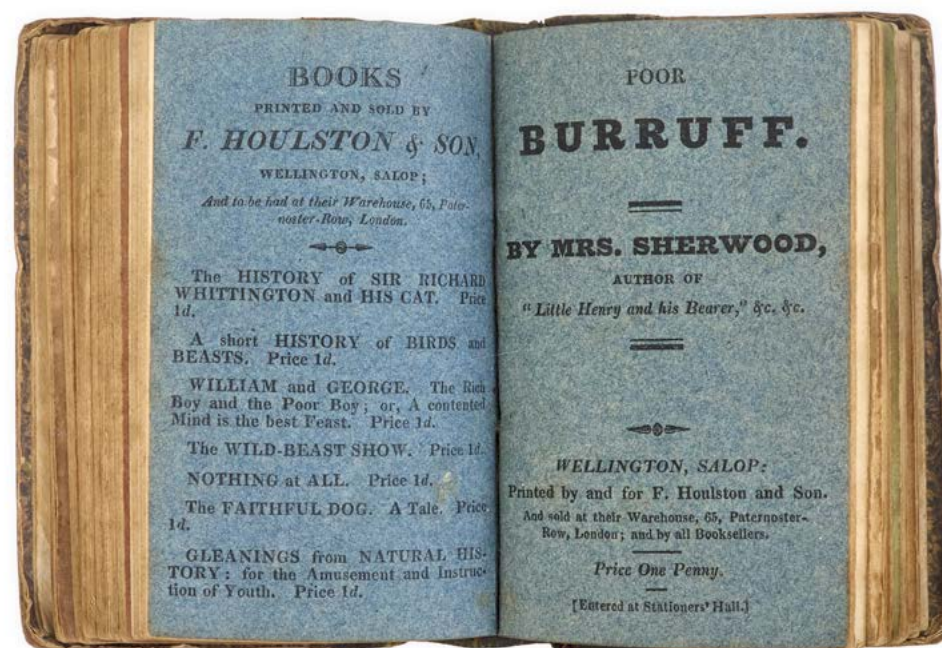
Twelve works 24mo, various paginations, many illustrated with woodcuts, bound together preserving their original printed stiff coloured paper wrappers in a tract volume of contemporary quarter green roan and marbled boards, edges rubbed. £1500

A fine collection of very rare Frances Houlston chapbooks for children, in their attractive original wrappers, including very rare editions (not in Library Hub or OCLC) of *Little Goody Two-Shoes* and Isaac Watts's *Divine and moral Songs*, and the first edition of Mary Martha Sherwood's *Poor Burruff* (not in Library Hub or OCLC), a story about an Indian dog and his juvenile British owner. Sherwood (1775-1851) spent eleven years in India, and drew on her time there for a number of her works for children.

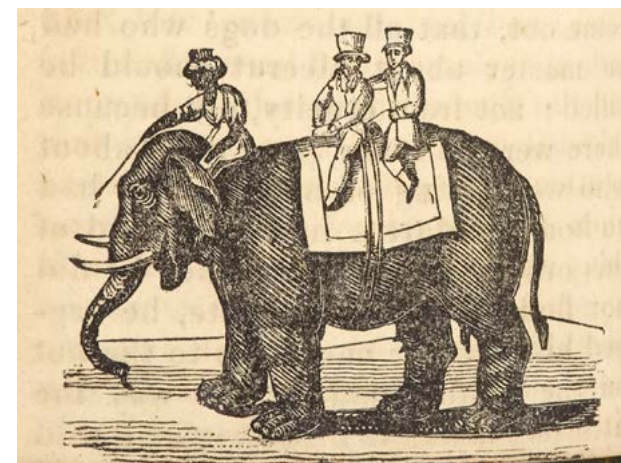
Edward Houlston founded a bookshop in Wellington, Shropshire, in 1779. After his death in 1800, his widow Frances took over the business and began to print books in partnership with her son Edward Houlston II. Their imprint, 'F. Houlston and Son', is first recorded in 1804. The operation was a success and by the 1820s the company was printing in London. In 1838, two years before Edward's death, Frances ceased publishing under the 'Houlston and Son' imprint: the new imprint, Houlston & Stoneman, was used until 1856. The current group of works all date from the London era of Frances Houlston and Son.

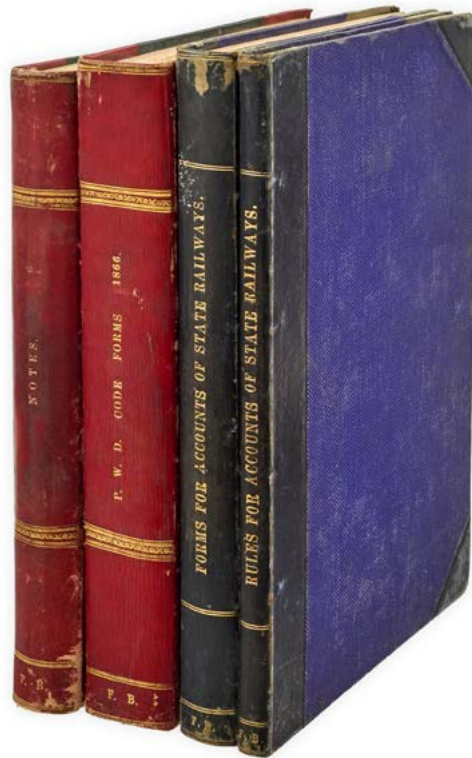
- i. [TALBOT, Catherine.] *Serious Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week ... A new Edition. Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1825.* pp. 47, [1], including covers; purple wrappers. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC**, which record the first Houlston edition of 1809 only (Bodleian only).
- ii. *The Way to convert a Cottage into a Palace ... Eleventh Edition. Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, [n.d.].* pp. 26, [2 (ads)], with brick-red wrappers. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC**, which record only a 'tenth edition' (V&A only) – the edition numbers are likely spurious.
- iii. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes. An interesting Tale. Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1827.* pp. 16, including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); yellow wrappers. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record later (1831) and undated editions only.**
- iv. CAMERON, Mrs [Lucy Lyttelton]. *The Mother's Nosegay ... Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1827.* pp. 47, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); tan wrappers. **First edition. Library Hub and OCLC record BL and Bodleian only.**
- v. [WIGHTMAN, William.] *The Wild-Beast Show... Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1826.* pp. 15, [1] including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); pink wrappers. **First edition. Library Hub and OCLC record BL only.**





- vi. SHERWOOD, Mary Martha. The Lady in the Arbour ... *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1827.* pp. 15, [1] including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); pink wrappers. **First edition. Library Hub and OCLC record BL and Bodleian only.**
- vii. New-Year's-Day: Sunday. *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1826.* pp. 30, [2], including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); brown wrappers. **First edition. Library Hub and OCLC record BL, TCD, and V&A only.**
- viii. Scripture Histories: from the Creation of the World to the Death of Jesus Christ. With a Description of St Paul's Cathedral, London. *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, [n.d.].* pp. 23, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); blue wrappers. **First edition? Library Hub records Bodleian and V&A only.** Osborne I:156
- ix. SHERWOOD, Mary Martha. Poor Burruff ... *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1826.* pp. 23, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); blue wrappers. **First edition. Not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record the second (1828) and later editions only.**
- x. [NEWTON, John.] A Monument to the Praise of the Lord's Goodness and to the Memory of Eliza Cuninghame ... A new Edition ... *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1825.* pp. 45, [3], including covers; grey wrappers. **No Houlston printings recorded in Library Hub; OCLC records an edition of 1831 only (Chicago).**
- xi. Crumbs of Instruction, humbly scattered, in three Dialogues, by an unknown Hand. *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, 1827.* pp. 47, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); pale green wrappers. **First and only edition. Library Hub records BL, Bodleian, and NLS only; OCLC adds Free Library of Philadelphia.**
- xii. WATTS, Isaac. Watts's divine and moral Songs, for the Use of Children *Wellington, F. Houlston & Son, [n.d.].* pp. 47, [1], including covers, with a frontispiece (as front pastedown); yellow wrappers. **Not in Library Hub or OCLC, which records a later Houlston edition only.**





Running the Raj and the Indian Railways, one Form at a Time

49 [INDIA.] BARNES, Francis Carnac. Archive of four substantial volumes of printed and manuscript material relating to the Public Works Department of Bengal. *India, 1866-1876.*

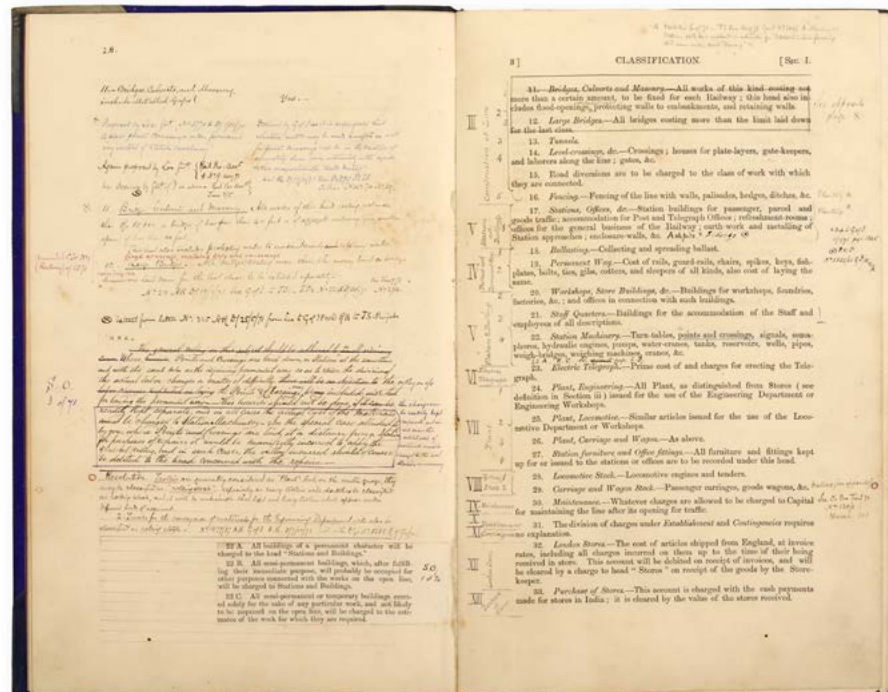
Four vols, folio, comprising *Forms referred to in Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department* (Calcutta, 1866), *Rules for Accounts of State Railways* (Calcutta, 1870), *Forms referred to in Rules for Accounts of State Railways* (Calcutta, 1870), and a volume of manuscript 'Notes' indexed alphabetically; the three printed volumes heavily annotated and with numerous insertions and additions of printed and manuscript material; in good condition, bound in contemporary Indian bindings of quarter red morocco or blue calf, lettered directly, with the initials 'F. B.' at the foot of the spines, the Notes volume with a lockable clasp and key; ownership signatures to title-pages and elsewhere 'F Barnes'.

£6500

An extraordinary material witness to the ever-changing financial administration of British India, and particularly of the State Railways, compiled by the deputy-comptroller in the Office of the Accountant General in the Public Works Department, Francis Carnac Barnes (b. 1851), from an eminent family of colonial administrators.

Responsible for the construction of roads, irrigation projects, canals, railways, and all public buildings, from schools and police stations down to officers' bungalows, the Public Works Department (PWD) had been established as a separate entity by Lord Dalhousie in 1854, and split into departments dealing with Civil, Railway, and Military construction in 1866. The remit of the PWD was nothing less than the entire infrastructure of the British empire in India, and the vast projects that resulted demanded a commensurate bureaucracy. The present collection includes all the forms required for administering the accounts, disbursements, and salaries of the PWD in general, from bonds and credit transfers to works estimates; and those relating specifically to the State Railways. To the original printed collections, Barnes has made copious additions reflecting changes in the process of accounting during his service, each keyed to the relevant special order or Accountant General's circular – superseded or cancelled forms are scored through and the new forms added in their place, and the two Railways volumes in particular are heavily annotated with changes.

Born in Bengal in 1851, Francis (Frank) Carnac Barnes was the son of James Ralph Barnes (1819-1854), of the India Civil Service, and Mary Jane Thompson, daughter of the private secretary to Warren Hastings. His maternal uncle was Sir Rivers Thompson, Lt.-Gov. of Bengal 1882-1887, and his paternal uncle was George Carnac Barnes (1818-1861), the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States who had succeeded in keeping them loyal to the British during the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Frank's younger brother, Sir Hugh Shakespeare Barnes (1853-1940), was several times Commissioner of Baluchistan, and later Lt.-Gov. of Burma. Frank himself was sent back to England to study at Winchester, returning to India at the age of 19 with the hope of a post in



the Assam Commission, which he did not obtain because he was 'uncovenanted'; he served in the financial department of the PWD from 1872, was appointed assistant to the accountant-general of the Northwestern Provinces in 1877, assistant comptroller-general Calcutta in 1878, private secretary to his uncle Rivers Thompson as Lt.-Gov. of Bengal in 1882, and eventually superintendent of stamps and stationery, Bengal, in 1887 (information derived from the *India List and India Office List*, 1896 and his testimony to the Select Committee on East India (Civil Servants) in 1890).

The contents of the archive are as follows:

- i. Forms referred to in Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Part I [–III] ... *Calcutta, Public Works Department Press; and sold at the Military Orphan Press, 1866.*

Folio, three parts (of four), each with a separate title-page and pagination, but with copious additions of printed and manuscript material, paste-on slips, etc, through-paginated by hand to pp. '517' but this includes some blanks and numerous *bis* leaves; in reverse from the end are ff. [26] of manuscript and [2] of printed forms; bound in contemporary Indian red morocco, green cloth sides, spine lettered directly, with initials 'F. B.' at foot.

To the three Parts of the original publication (forms 1 to 40, covering sub-divisional officers and the executive engineer's office; forms 41 to 73, covering the Controller's Office; and forms 74 to 129, 'Miscellaneous'), Barnes has added, by the use of annotations, paste-on slips or inserted leaves, documents relating to special orders issued in 1868–76. Inserted blank forms include, for example, Form No. 22 Para 17 (Cash balance of the Civil Department), two versions, both printed in red. Among the separately printed additions at the end are PWD Secretariat *Office Order No. 111* (8/6/69) (2pp), *Audit Rules for Accountants*, Lahore 1869, and a 'Tabular Statement of monthly salaries admissible to the provincial establishments of the Public Works Department'. In manuscript is a long table comparing the headings in the Accountant General's books for 1864–1868, *i.e.* before and after the reorganization of the provinces in 1867.

The Forms were first printed in 1859 (BL India Office Records only, wanting Part II). We have traced this printing at the BL only. Part IV is devoted to the Barracks department and hence out of scope for Barnes.

- ii. Rules for Accounts of State Railways. *Calcutta, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 1870.*

Folio, pp. [iv], 54, interleaved with blanks and annotated throughout in 1872–4; bound in at the end is *Circular no. 21 Railway* (Fort William, PWD Press, 1872), pp. [4], annotated, with paste-on additions; and *Memorandum No. 1* pp. 9, [1]; bound contemporary half blue calf, blue buckram sides, spine lettered directly, with initials 'F B' at foot; front hinge cracked.

This is the most heavily annotated volume, with multiple rounds of correction in different coloured ink and on paste-on slips. The first passenger railway in India had been constructed in 1853 between Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane. Over the next half-century, until the railways became their own entity in 1905, the PWD was responsible for the construction of 3600 miles of track. The year 1871 saw a

large expansion in the PWD railway department as the provincial railways came under central control and they were empowered to construct state railways.

Not in Library Hub or in the India Office Records at the BL; OCLC shows an 1873 edition at Leiden only.

- iii. Forms referred to in Rules for Accounts of State Railways ... *Calcutta, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 1870.*

Folio, pp. [iv], iii, [1], 194, with ff. [6] of forms inserted, plus ff. [35] of related printed and manuscript material 1872–1877 at the end; scattered annotations; contemporary half blue calf, blue buckram sides, spine lettered directly with initials 'F B' at foot.

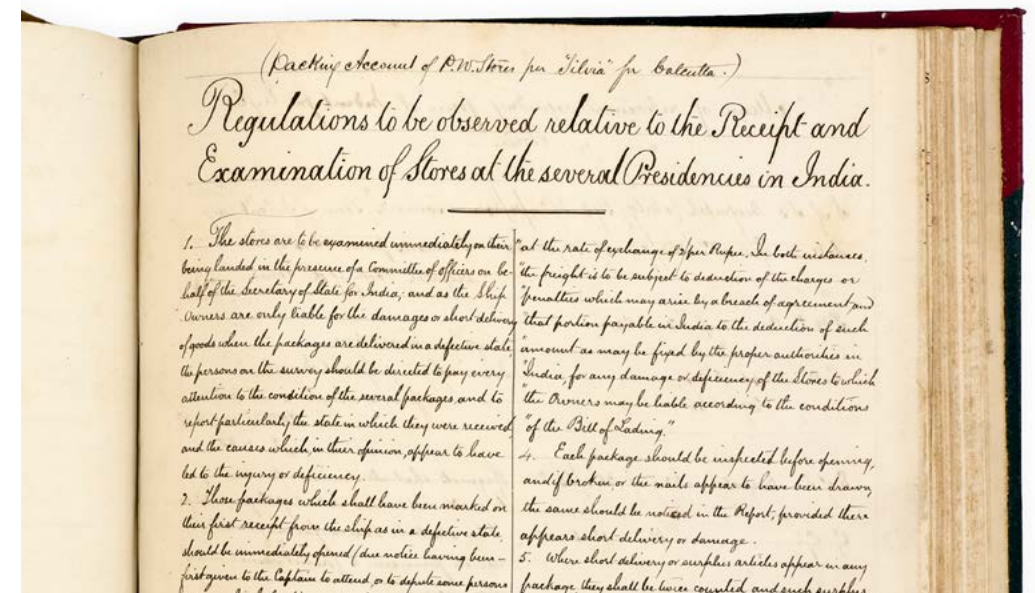
Among the interesting additions here are a tabular statement of all the staff attached to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway in 1871, and sample manuscript employment contracts for an engineer and a locomotive fitter. Created to operate between Lahore and Peshawar, the PNSR opened its first section in 1876.

Not in Library Hub or OCLC, or in the India Office Records at the BL.

- iv. 'Notes'

Thick folio, with index tabs; some loose ephemera laid in, including an envelope addressed to Barnes as Deputy Controller, office of the Accountant General, PWD, and two printed circulars re. officers' pay dated 1879.

In this volume Barnes has compiled what is essentially a procedural dictionary to the administration of accounts in British India. Each of the many hundreds of entries (from 'Accounts Monthly' and 'Allowances to Officers serving in Famine Districts' to 'Woman Labourers' and 'Zurnagha Funds, System of', is cross referenced to the relevant rules as published in PWD or Accountant General's circulars.



The Ragas of South India

50 [INDIA: CARNATIC MUSIC.] Manuscript volume in English of Indian music with sections on thirty-two different named 'tones' *i.e.* *ragas*, and four 'extra tones'. *Late eighteenth century.*

Large 4to manuscript, ff. [81], ink on paper in a single clear hand, mostly on rectos only; music in staves, with headings and some explanatory text; in very good condition, in contemporary drab card covers, paper spine, edges rubbed.

£5000

An extremely unusual, and apparently unpublished English manuscript on Carnatic music, the tradition of classical music as performed in South India, which had been codified in the seventeenth century and was practised extensively in the eighteenth century in Mysore, Travancore, and Tanjore. The present manuscript opens with the 'Naturel Malabar Gammott' suggesting a possible association with the Kingdom of Mysore, which came partly under British control after the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792. It was evidently composed by an English author with considerable musicological knowledge, adapting European terms and notation to this context, but we have not identified the originator.

An interest in the gathering and study of Indian music became fashionable among the English residents of Calcutta in the 1780s and 90s. Warren Hastings was known as a patron of Indian music, a collection of 'Hindostannie airs' was made by Margaret Benn-Walsh (née Fowke), who 'organized musicians and linguists to make transcriptions and to perform the airs but she also took down the airs herself' (ODNB under Joseph Fowke), William Bird published an *Oriental Miscellany* of airs arranged for the pianoforte in 1789, and William Crotch's later *Specimens of various Styles of Music* credited manuscript collections brought back by Lady Clive, Lady Metcalf and Miss Mercer Elphinstone. But all of these were devoted to Hindustani rather than Carnatic music – *i.e.* from the British in Calcutta [Kolkata] and Lucknow rather than in South India, for which we can trace no comparable work.

Here an introductory table lists thirty-two tones, with the 'schale for every tone', followed by 'The keys which are in General Use'. Each tone is then separately considered, with the scale, a short 'symphony', and a longer composition (a single melodic line) of c. 1 to 1½ pages. The result is an extensive collection of Carnatic music from its golden age – all three of the so called 'Trinity' or 'Three Jewels' of Carnatic music were active at this time: Syama Sastri (1762–1827), Tyagaraja (1767–1847), and Muthuswami Dikshitar (1775–1835). Further study may reveal the source of the musical extracts themselves.

The following *ragas* are covered (spelling preserved as in the manuscript, with the modern name identified where possible): Malagavoula [Māyāmālavagoulai], Goula [Gaula], Bouvely [Bowli], Salaganata [Saranga Nata], Malahcary [Malahari], Boopaulom [Bhupalam], Combacambody [Gummakāmbhoji], Canatabungalum [Kannadabangāla], Nautah [Nata], Haurabee, Malastrey, Reethegoula [Reethigowla], Laulethau [Lalitā], Poornachundrekya [Poornachandrika], Soodahsawvarey [Suddha

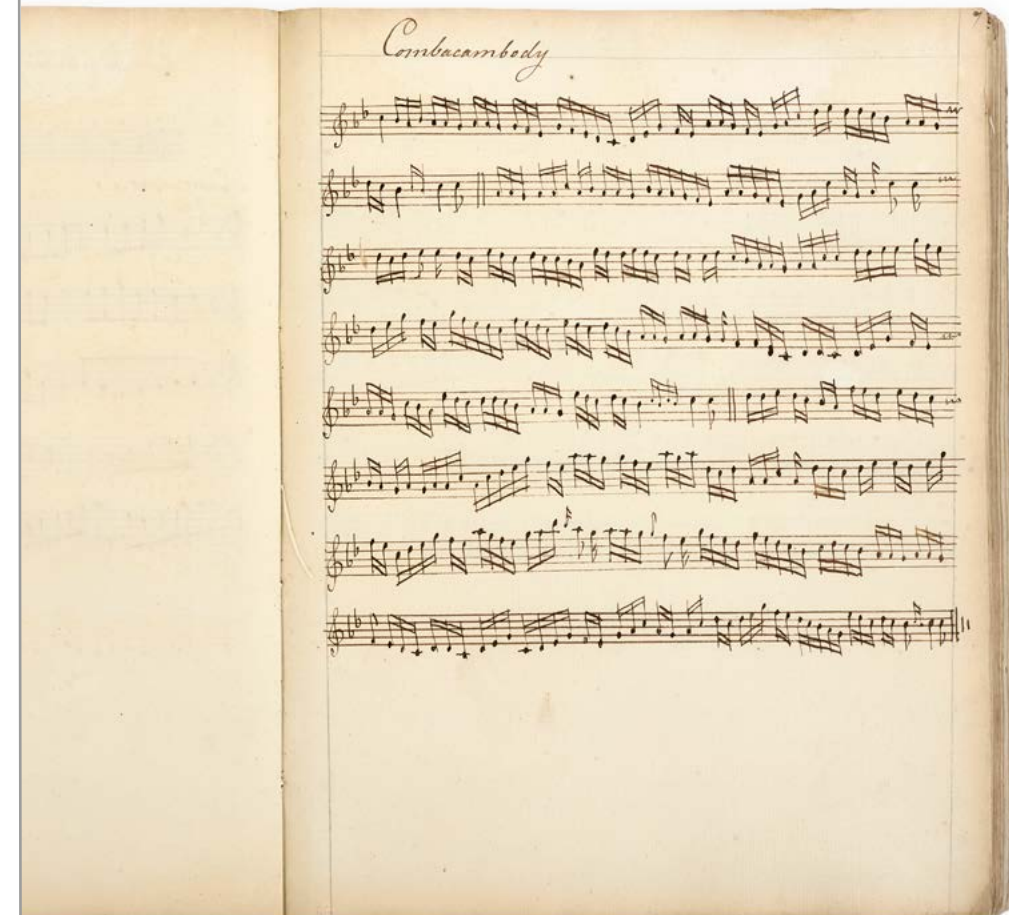


Saveri], Sunkarauparanum [Sankarabharanam], Caumbothee [Kambhoji], Culyaney [Nada Kalyani], Billahurry [Bilahari], Moahanaum [Mohanam], Yarucalacaumbothee [Yadukula kambhoji], Kaytharagorola [Kedaragaula], Bijravee [Bhairavi], Mookarreen [Mukhari], Muthiamavathee [Madhyamavati], Thodey, Navaroos [Navarasa kannada], Poonagavarallee [Punnagavarali], Puntuvarallee, Tanneyasee, Gowlepunthoo [Gowlipantu], and Beyaheaday. At the end are four 'extra tones': Vasanthabuyravie [Vasantabhairavi], Varauley [Varāli], Pooreecaleyanee [Poorvi Kalyani], and Gowdah Saurungah.

The *melakarta* system of classification normally numbered 72 fundamental *ragas*, from which a very large number of *janya ragas* could be derived. The present selection includes both fundamental and derived *ragas*.

Provenance: though without marks of provenance, this manuscript comes from the library at Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, the seat of the Berkeley family since the seventeenth century. Henrietta Sophia Berkeley, wife of Robert Berkeley (1794–1874), was the daughter of the East India Company engineer, loan shark, and politician Paul Benfield (1741–1810). Benfield was an archetypal 'nabob' who had amassed a substantial fortune in Madras [Chennai] though large and dubious loans to the Nawab of the Carnatic, who had conquered the Maratha state of Tanjore with British support; Benfield was ordered by the Company directors to leave India in 1777, though he later was restored to service, returning to England for good in 1793. It seems almost certain that the present work would have derived from Benfield.

See Woodfield, 'The "Hindostannie Air": English attempts to understand Indian music in the late eighteenth century', *Journal of the Royal Musical Association* 119:2 (1994).



Schale for Every Tone

Malabar
Gammott
Names

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	B	C
ut re	mi fa	sol la	si ut					
sa re	ga ma	pa dah	ni sa					
♭	♮	♮	♮	♮	♮	♮	♮	♮

மலபார் கேயம்
Malavagula
the natural Key:

Goula

Naturel Malabar Gammott

Sa re ga ma pa dah ni Sa re ga ma pa dah ni Sa re ga ma pa dah ni Sa

Malavagula
the natural Key

Goula

From Munby to Dadie Rylands

- 51 **LANGBAINE, Gerard.** *The Lives and Characters of the English Dramatick Poets. Also an Exact Account of all the Plays that were ever yet Printed in the English Tongue; their Double Titles, the Places where Acted, the Dates when Printed, and the Persons to whom Dedicated; with Remarks and Observations on most of the said Plays. First begun by Mr. Langbain, improv'd and continued down to this Time, by a Careful Hand. London, Printed for William Turner ... 1699.*

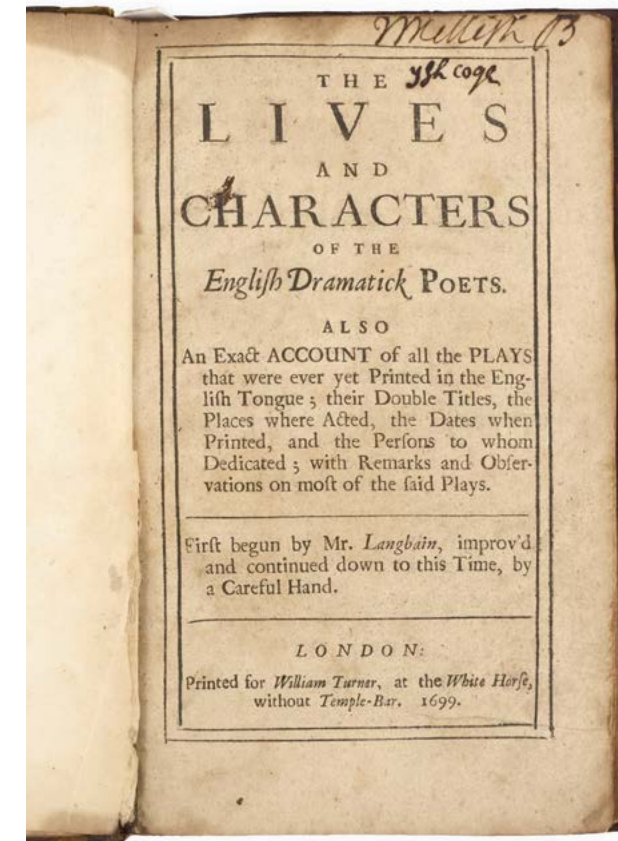
8vo, pp. [16], 182, [24], with the additional leaf *L4 but without the final blank; title slightly browned; contemporary panelled mottled calf with drooping floral cornerpieces, rubbed, rebacked; book-label inside front cover of A.N.L. Munby, inscribed by him to George Rylands 'Dadie from Tim 5 May 1948'.

£1250

A delightful association copy of a valuable early account of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and contemporary stage, first published in 1691. The 'careful hand' of the continuator was that of Charles Gildon, who includes a (third person) biography of himself in the Supplement. This is one of three variant imprints (the other two being Turner with others).

It was in 1947 that Munby was invited to return to King's College as Librarian, and in 1964 he became domus bursar of the College, a post once held with great distinction by Dadie Rylands. Rylands himself, besides being a King's institution, was an associate of John Gielgud's and a stalwart of the Cambridge Arts Theatre. Munby, 'although a dedicated collector ... could hardly be prevented from giving his books away to those he considered better qualified to own them' (A.R.A. Hobson in *DNB*).

Wing L376.



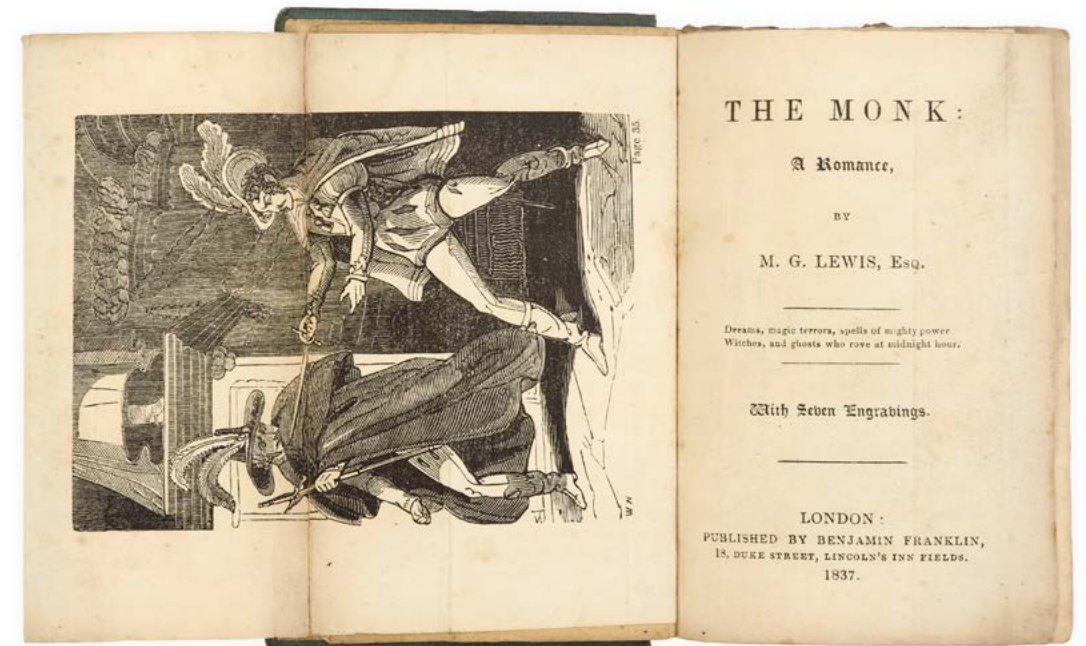
The Monk, Illustrated

52 LEWIS, M[atthew] G[regory]. *The Monk: a Romance ... with seven Engravings.* London, Benjamin Franklin, 1837.

16mo, pp. [4], 605, [1], with a folding frontispiece engraving (neatly repaired on verso), and six other folding engraved plates; plates creased, a little dusty, else very good; in the original green textured cloth, spine lettered gilt. £2000

Extremely rare illustrated edition of this celebrated Gothic novel, the most famous and infamous in the genre, vigorously suppressed after the third edition of 1797 but nevertheless oft reprinted. This popular pocket edition, which retailed at 3/6, is enlivened by some appropriately lurid illustrations, several of which signed 'TA'. The imprint 'Benjamin Franklin', likely pseudonymous, appears on some rare radical periodicals in the 1830s – *The Weekly Herald* and *Le Bonnet Rouge* – and very little else.

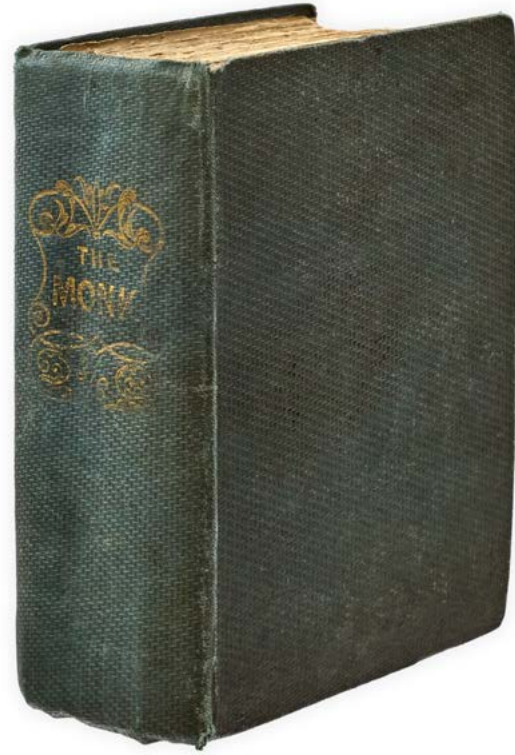
Not in Library Hub; OCLC lists a single copy, at the Anna Amalia Bibliothek.



assistance: but her voice was so choked with passion, that the servant, who was buried in profound slumber, was insensible to all her cries: Elvira dared not go towards the closet in which Flora slept, lest the monk should take that opportunity to escape. Such indeed was his intention: he trusted that, could he reach the abbey unobserved by any other than Elvira, her single testimony would not suffice to ruin a reputation so well established as his was in Madrid. With this idea he gathered up such garments as he had already thrown off, and hastened towards the door. Elvira was aware of his design: she followed him, and ere he could draw back the bolt, seized him by the arm, and detained him. "Attempt not to fly!" said she, "you quit not this room without witnesses of your guilt." Ambrosio struggled in vain to disengage himself. Elvira quitted not her hold, but redoubled her cries for succour. The friar's danger grew more urgent. He expected every moment to hear people assembling at her voice; and worked up to madness by the approach of ruin, he adopted a resolution equally desperate and savage. Turning round suddenly, with one hand he grasped Elvira's throat, so as to prevent her continuing her clamour, and with the other dashed her violently upon the ground, he dragged her towards the bed. Confused by



Page 406.



Page 603.

Lockean Commonplace and Hydrostatics

53 [LOCKE.] Manuscript commonplace book including a detailed analysis of Locke's *Essay concerning humane Understanding* (1690), and a treatise on hydrostatics. [Late 17th to early 18th century].

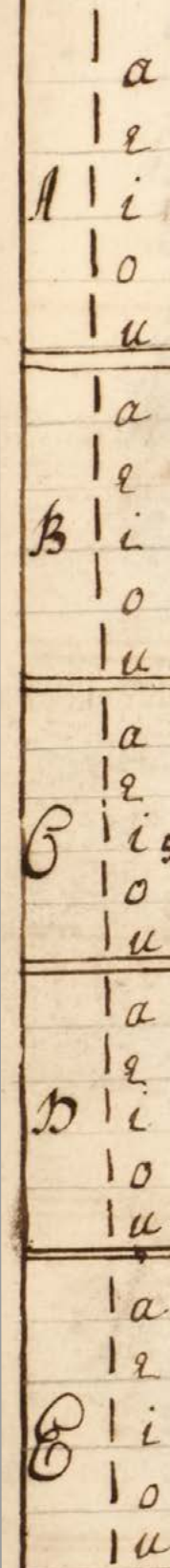
4to manuscript, brown ink on paper in a single legible hand, pp. [6], 55 (including six ruled blank leaves), [20 (blanks)], [24], with two diagrams; in very good condition, but disbound. **£1750**

A more than usually interesting manuscript, begun as a commonplace book but largely occupied by a chapter by chapter response to Locke's *Essay* (on pp. 31–49) and a seemingly original introduction to 'Hydrostaticks', including a passage on fireworks.

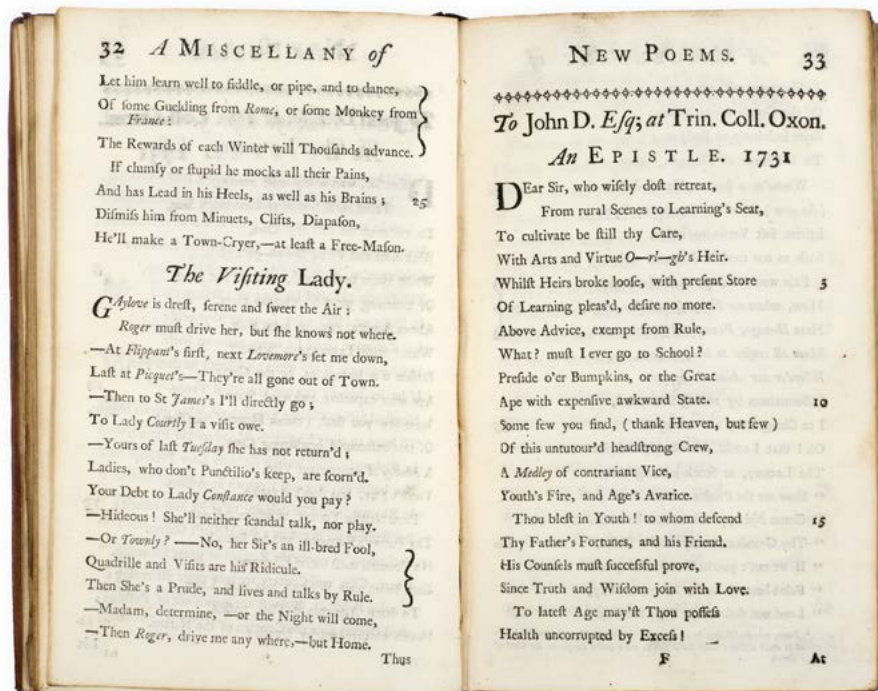
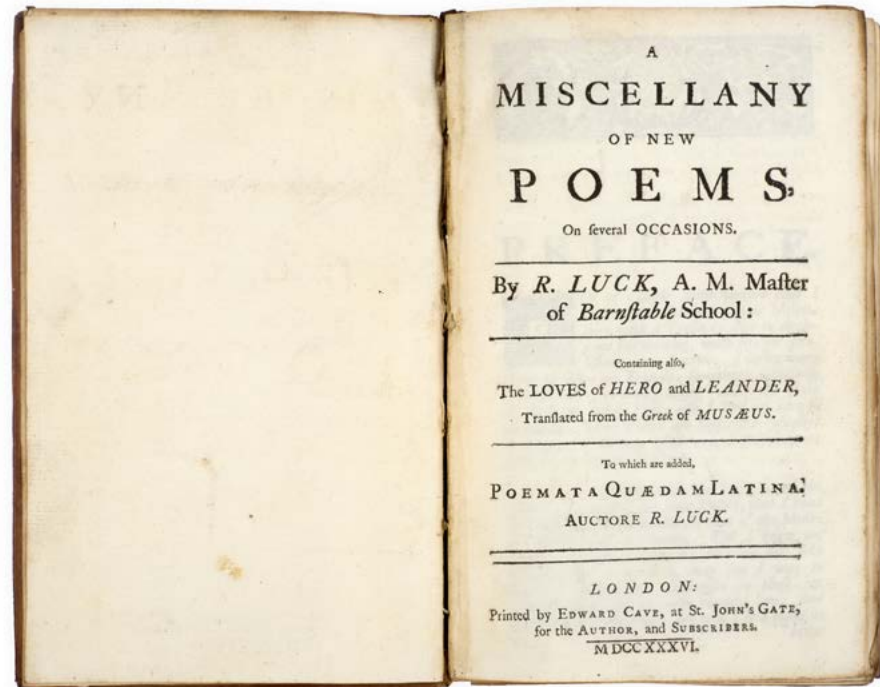
The analysis of Locke seems to be based on Henry Lee's voluminous *Anti-Scepticism, or, Notes upon each Chapter of Mr Lock's 'Essay concerning human Understanding'* (1702), to which it is keyed by pagination references in the margin. 'Lee was a principal early critic of Locke, broadly similar in approach to John Norris, James Lowde, John Sergeant, Edward Stillingfleet, and G. W. Leibniz. His main charge was that Locke's epistemology led to scepticism, particularly in natural and revealed religion ... Locke's friends were dismissive of Lee's book' (*ODNB*), and James Tyrrell thought its sheer size and exhaustiveness a barrier to readership: 'Oftentimes one cannot tell whether [Lee] writes for or against your opinion', and he spends time explaining 'in his own way when indeed it was much clearer before'; but George Hickes for example thought that it 'perfectly demolished' the *Essay* 'from part to part'. Indeed the present manuscript is evidence that it was read with interest, and its current reader has managed to condense Lee's most salient points without the exhaustive exposition.

The engagement with Locke here is not limited to Lee's criticism of the *Essay*: the volume is prefaced by an unused index table following the method proposed by Locke in his *Method for Common-place-books* (1685); and one of the several completed entries, on 'Identitas', is a long extract from Thomas Beconsall's *Doctrine of a General Resurrection* (1697), with its passing reference to, and criticism, of Locke's *Essay*. There are also some excerpts from George Cheyne's *Philosophical Principles* (1705), an ambitious Newtonian work which also drew on and quoted from the *Essay*.

Here the compiler's interest in Cheyne is confined to laws of motion, which feeds well into the treatise that follows, which has a one page introduction in Latin under the heading 'De Corporibus Fluidis' referencing Newton, essentially a long definition of the nature of a liquid, followed by a treatise in English on 'Hydrostaticks'. This is 'rather an introduction to ye Science, than a compleat system', which is seen as also encompassing in some measure the study of fluid dynamics. The author deals with the action of pressure on fluids, the behaviour of fluids in vessels and tubes, the tendency of liquids to form spheres, specific gravity, etc., followed by some passages on 'a few of these many Phaenomena in nature', including in 'Rockets, Serpents &c' (*i.e.* fireworks), suction, barometry, and syphons.



Gay's Schoolmaster – an Association Copy



- 54 LUCK, Robert. A Miscellany of new Poems, on several Occasions ... Containing also, The Loves of Hero and Leander, translated from the Greek of Musæus. To which are added, Poemata quaedam Latina ... London, Edward Cave for the Author, and Subscribers, 1736.

8vo, pp. vi, [12], 192, [2], 46, with a six-page list of subscribers and a separate leaf of 'Subscribers from Cambridge' (a singleton, c1, with errata on the verso); c2 is sometimes a fly- or half-title, but there is only a stub here); slightly shaken, marginal wormtrack at end, touching catchwords, a few spots and stains; else a very good copy in contemporary panelled calf, endcap chipped, vertical split through spine at head; errata corrected in manuscript (including some not listed in the printed errata on c1); shelf mark? 'E E / C' to front endpaper.

£1500

First edition, the rare first issue, without the quotations on the title-page or the added leaf of Oxford subscribers. Pope subscribed for two copies (there are complimentary verses 'On Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer').

Though without distinctive marks of provenance, this is an association copy, having come by descent from John Davie, Esq. (1711–1761), to whom Luck addressed his poems 'To John D. Esq; at Trin. Coll. Oxon. an Epistle. 1731', a 'Second Epistle to John D. Esq' (pp. 33–37), and 'Orlides ... A Poem on the Birth-Day of J. D. Esq; 29th of Nov. A.D. 1732' (pp. 42–55). This last piece is a long key-poem in parallel Latin and English, describing the food and guests at Davie's twenty-first birthday celebrations. Davie, of Buckland Brewer, a few miles southeast of Barnstaple, must have been a recent pupil of Luck's, and subscribed for four copies.

Robert Luck (1674–1749), 'an humble servant of the Muses for almost half a Century', was schoolmaster of the free grammar school at Barnstaple, Devon. Among his more prominent pupils was John Gay: 'Gay ... soon came under the influence of the vainglorious but charismatic Robert Luck ... Luck fired his enthusiasm for drama which [Gay's uncle] Hanmer, and those who ran the town, thoroughly deplored; the borough accounts show 20s. "paid to players to rid the town of them" (*North Devon Athenaeum*, 3792, no. 229/5) but Luck encouraged the boys at the school to read and imagine acting in the plays of Terence and Plautus. Among Gay's schoolfellows at Barnstaple were Aaron Hill and William Fortescue, both of whom played a part in his later life' (*ODNB*, sub Gay). Luck took the liberty of including a 'Translation of the 15th Ode of Hor[ace's] Epod[es] done by [a former pupil, "now a Great"] when Young under my Care' – here the author is identified in manuscript as Fortescue. In 'The Female Phaeton' on the facing page, John Gay also makes appearance – 'O Queensberry! cou'd happy Gay / This Off'ring to thee bring, / 'Tis his [i.e. Luck's], my Lord, (he'd smiling say) / Who taught your Gay to sing'.

ESTC T121676 (not differentiating issues); Foxon, p. 434.

Read with Pleasure by Elizabeth Gaskell,
George Eliot, and Charlotte Brontë

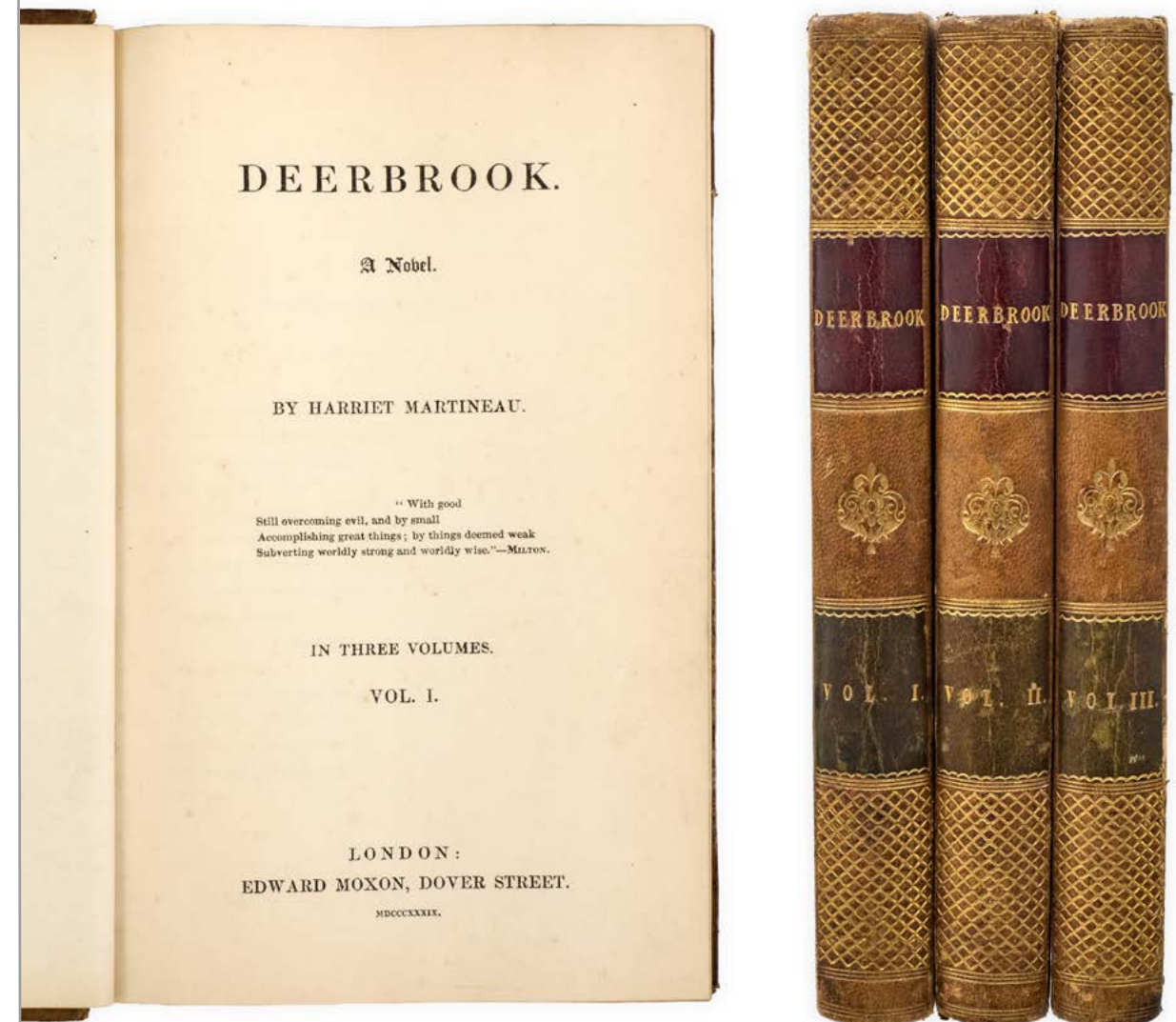
55 MARTINEAU, Harriet. *Deerbrook. A Novel* London, Edward Moxon, 1839.

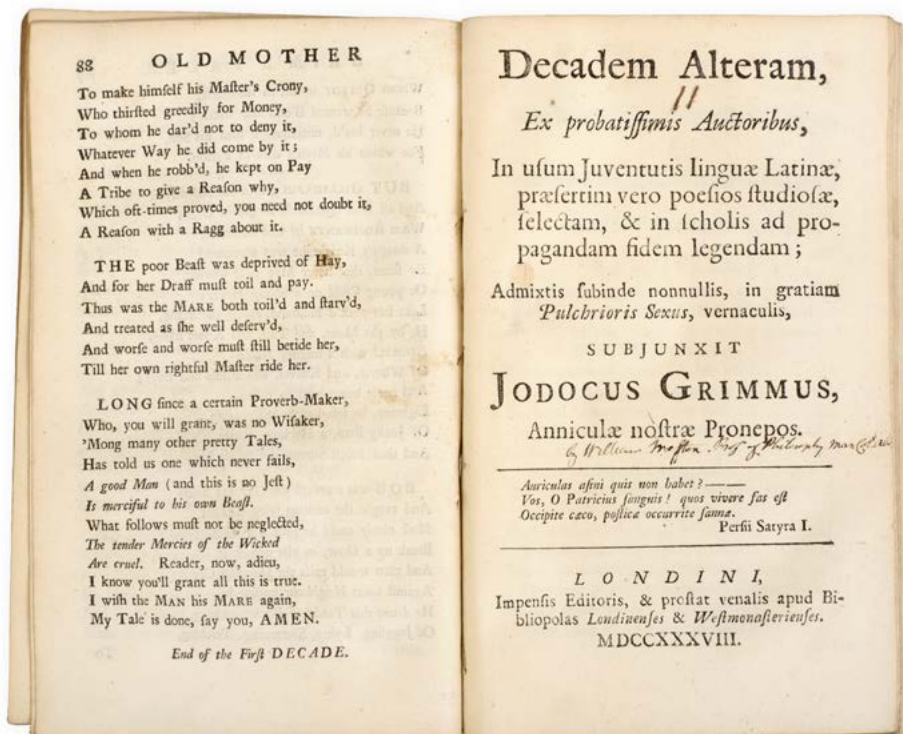
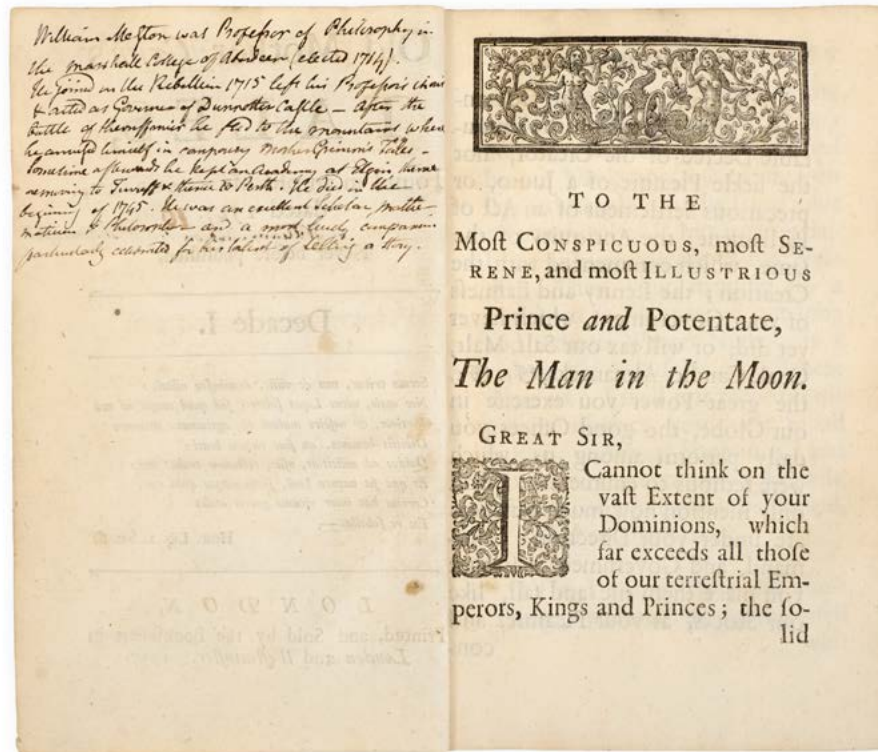
Three vols, 8vo, pp. [4], 336; [4], 331, [1]; [4], 304; a very good copy; in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spine diced gilt at head and foot, morocco labels; twentieth-century ownership inscriptions to endpapers. **£850**

First edition of the first full-length work of fiction by Harriet Martineau, who was already internationally known for her writings on social problems and political economy. Written at a restless period in her life as 'a relief to many pent-up sufferings, feelings, and convictions' (*Autobiography*), it was well-received by the reading public and the literary journals of its day. The *Athenaeum* called it 'a village tale, as simple in its structure and unambitious in its delineations, as one of Miss Austen's, but including characters of a higher order of mental force and spiritual attainment than Miss Austen ever drew – save perhaps *Persuasion*'. *Blackwood's Magazine* found that she 'has nearly approached [Jane Austen], and has added to her graphic and happy sketches of society, an analysis of the affections worthy of Madame De Stael'.

It had been declined by John Murray, and Edward Moxon sold only 788 copies in the first year, but at least three major novelists-to-be read *Deerbrook* with pleasure and admiration: Elizabeth Gaskell, whose *Cranford* owes a good deal to it, George Eliot, who told Herbert Spencer she was 'surprised at the depth of feelings it reveals', and Charlotte Brontë, who wrote to Martineau (as 'Currer Bell') that 'when C. B. first read *Deerbrook* he tasted a new and keen pleasure, and experienced a genuine benefit. In his mind, *Deerbrook* ranks with the writings that have really done him good, added to his stock of ideas, and rectified his views of life'. Martineau was the first of this serious quartet to publish a novel, and Valerie Sanders argues that *Deerbrook*, in effect, pilots the 'core plots' of *Jane Eyre* and the other Brontë novels, and the Lydgate story in *Middlemarch*, while Vineta Colby (*Yesterday's Women: Domestic Realism in the Novel*, 1974) goes so far as to assert that 'in the next quarter-century, the English novel followed a course that [*Deerbrook*] set'.

Sadleir 1632; Wolff 4600.





In Latin for Boys, in English for Girls

56 [MESTON, William.] Old Mother Grim's Tales, found in an old Manuscript, dated 1527. Never before published. Decade I [–Decadem alteram] ... *London [i.e. Edinburgh], printed, and sold by the Booksellers in London and Westminster, 1737–8.*

Two parts bound together, small 8vo in fours, I: pp. xii, 88; and II: pp. 63, [1], with text in English and Latin; woodcut head-pieces and initials; fine copies, disbound; the author is identified in a note on the title-pages and a few authors other than Meston are identified in Decadem alteram; with a manuscript biographical notice of Meston ('a most lively Companion') on the verso of the first title-page in the same hand. **£650**

First editions of both parts of this collection of political fables in verse. William Meston (1680–1745), burlesque poet and professor of philosophy at Marischal College, Aberdeen, wrote the first 'Decade' of tales to amuse his fellow Jacobites while in hiding in the Highlands after the rebellion of 1715.

Finally in print over two decades later, the work is dedicated to the Man in the Moon, whose dominion is untroubled by corruption and taxation. The first part includes a Grecian tale (King Saturnus is expelled by 'graceless son'), the tale of Tarquin and Tullia (identified here as William and Mary), a fable of the lion and the beasts, an Irish tale 'The Cocker', a 'Dutch tale' of John Bull and Nick Frog, etc., most with an anti-Williamite message. The seventh tale is a scandalous 'Vision' in which Queen Mary dreams of past lovers and is haunted by ghosts of vengeance, and the ninth tale is taken from Ovid. Mother Grim herself is 'now is at her rest' and the Persons in her tales 'all are dead and gone / But what has been may still be done, / There's nothing new beneath the Sun.'

The second part adds ten more numbered pieces (and a larger number unnumbered), some in Latin as a school text for boys, and some in English to accommodate young ladies (as the title-page explains). Not fables, they include epitaphs, several pieces on Scottish subjects, and a poem 'To Allen Ramsay, on the Death of Mr. Hill'. Not all these pieces are by Meston.

ESTC T91400 and T91387; Foxon p. 458. A rare prospectus for the work had appeared earlier in 1737 (eight sample leaves).

'Global' Trade

57 MOXON, Joseph. *A Tutor to Astronomie and Geographie: or an easie and speedy Way to know the Use of both the Globes, coelestial and terrestrial. In six Books ... Whereunto is added the antient poetical Stories of the Stars ... collected from Dr. Hood. As also a Discourse on the Antiquity, Progress, and Augmentation of Astronomie ...* London, Joseph Moxon, 1659.

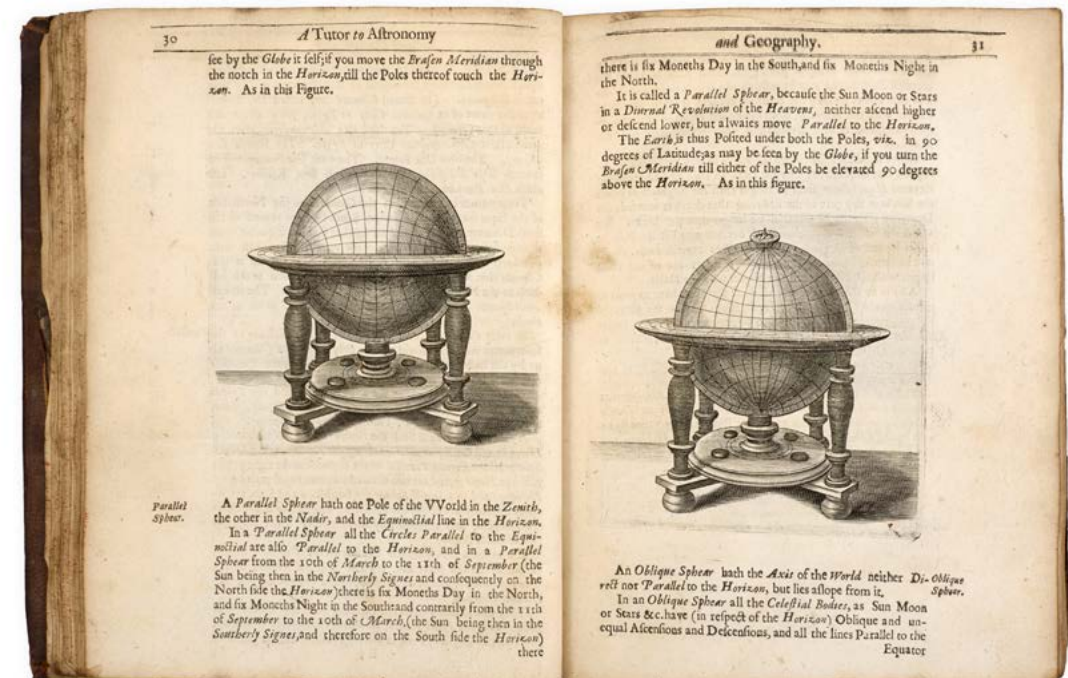
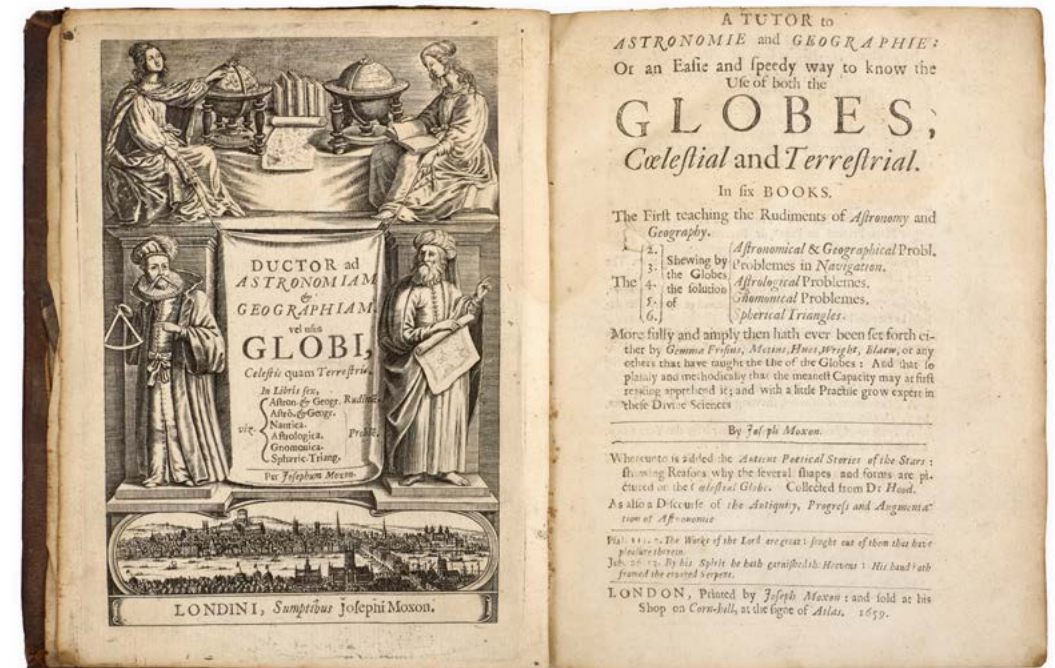
4to, pp. [16], 224, 40, with an additional Latin title-page (A1^r, the text in letterpress within an allegorical engraved passepartout); small closed tear in title-page (no loss), woodcut and engraved diagrams, throughout; slightly foxed in places, else a very good copy; in contemporary sheep, worn, spine and rear cover dry and chipped; the text corrected in a few places in contemporary manuscript as usual; ownership inscription to front endpaper 'E Libris George Musgrave' (1630–1693). **£2000**

First edition of Moxon's *Tutor*, the variant without 'of' before 'Spherical Triangles' on the title-page. The additional Latin title-page features portraits of Ptolemy and Tycho Brahe, a bird's eye view of London before the Fire, and two female cognoscenti using Moxon's globes and books.

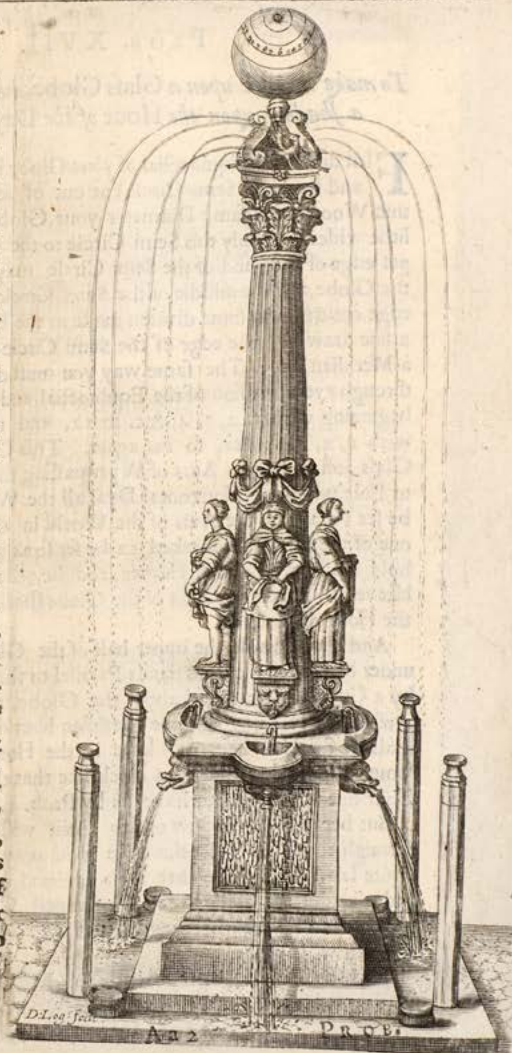
Moxon had used the title *A Tutor to Astronomy* for his translation of Blaeu's *Institutio astronomica*, published in 1654, but the title being 'mine own ... I hope I may be the bolder to use it when and where I list', and hence he re-employs it on the present work, loosely based on Blaeu but adapted by Moxon.

'This present volume is designed as a sales tool for the globes, maps and instruments available at his London establishment. In the preface he carefully states that his globes are the most up-to-date available in that they incorporate the latest geographic findings (he specifically mentions the recent Dutch discoveries of Hollandia Nova, Zelandia Nova and Van Dieman's Land)' (Tomash & Williams M140).

ESTC R23159; Wing M3021.



the Sun shines
the Globe
be divided into
halves, the one
thinned with the
hine, and the o-
shadowed: and
the enlight-
half is parted
the shadowed
there you shall
in the Equi-
al the Hour of
Day; and that on
places on the
because the E-
ctial is cut in
opposite points
the light of the



Dyal of this
was made by
John Leak, and
on a Compo-
Column at Lea-
Hall Corner in
don, in the Ma-
ry of St John
Knick Knight.
Figure whereof
ve infered, be-
it is a pretty
e of Ingenuity,
may perhaps
some Lover of
in stead, either
mitation, or help
vention.

may know when the side B A is parallel to the Horizon, by ob-
serving the parting of Heaven from the Earth through the Sights
on the Side B A.

To take Altitudes by the Astrolabe.

The Astrolabe is a round Instrument, flat on either side,
upon one of the flats or Plains is described a Circle as B C D E,
divided into 360. equal parts or degrees, numbred from the
line of Level B A C, with 10, 20, 30, &c. to 90. in the Per-
pendicular D C. Upon the perpendicular is fastned a Ring as F, so
as the Instrument hanging by it, the line of Level may hang pa-
rallel to the Horizon. Upon the Center is a moveable Label or
Ruler, as G H, whereupon is placed two Sights as I K,



If you desire further instructions for making this Instrument,
you may peruse Mr Wright in his *Division of the whole Art*
of

of Navigation, annexed to his *Correction of Errors*; where he
also shews the use of it at large; which in brief is as follows.

You must hold the *Astrolabe* by the Ring in your left hand,
and turning your right side to the Sun, lift up the Label with
your right hand, till the beams of the Sun entering by the hole of
the uppermost Vane or Sight, doth also pierce through the hole
in the nethermost Vane or Sight; and the deg. and part of deg.
that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

But if it be a Star you would observe; you must use the *A-*
strolabe as you were directed to use the *Quadrant*, holding it up
to your Cheek bone, and looking through the Sights, &c.

To take Altitudes by the Cross-staff.

This Instrument consists of a Staff about a yard long, and
three quarters of an inch square: Upon it is fitted a Vane, (or
sometimes two, or three,) so as it may slide pretty stiff upon the
Staff, and stand at any of the Divisions it is set to.



Family Presentation Copy

58 MUSGRAVE, William. *De Arthritide symptomatica dissertatio ... Exeter, Farley, for Yeo and Bishop, London, 1703.*

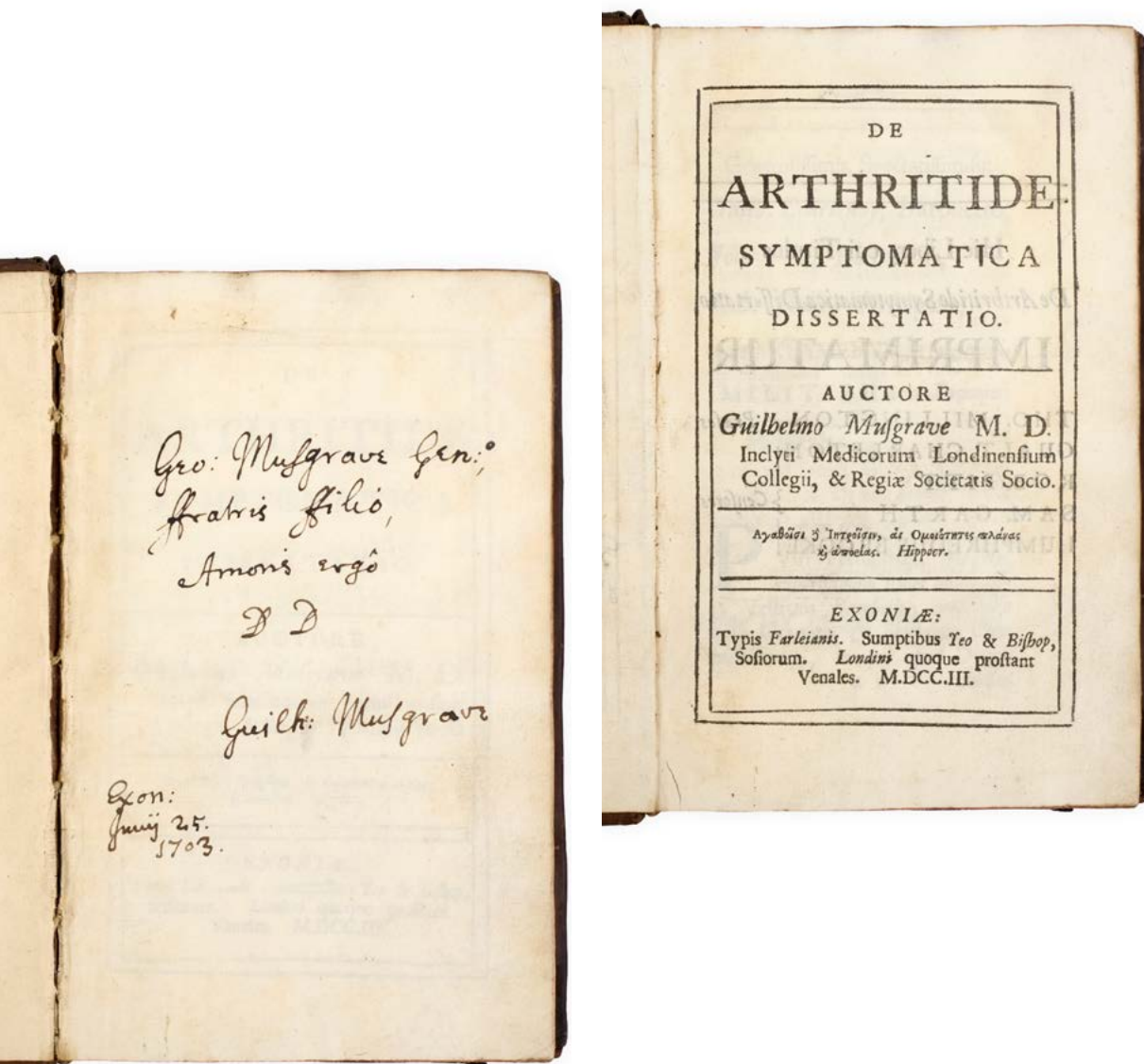
8vo, pp. [22], 251, [29]; a fine, crisp copy in contemporary panelled calf, corners bumped, spine a little worn at head and foot, red speckled edges; authorial presentation inscription in Latin to front free endpaper. **£1400**

First edition of Musgrave's first and principal work, containing the first description of rheumatoid arthritis, a presentation copy to the author's nephew George Musgrave (1682–1724), 'fratris filio, amoris ergo, D[ono] D[edit]', dated Exeter, 25 January 1703.

William Musgrave (1655–1721) studied at Winchester and New College, Oxford (matric. 1675, fellow 1677–1692), and after a period at Leiden in 1680 returned to Oxford to study law (BCL 1682) and then medicine (BMed 1685, DMed 1689). He was secretary to the newly re-formed Oxford Philosophical Society in 1684, and elected fellow of the Royal Society in the same year, acting as its second secretary and as editor of the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1685. From 1691 he settled in Exeter, where he established a medical practice (elected FRCP in 1692), built an extensive library (sold by auction in 1725), and followed antiquarian pursuits, in which he was assisted by his brothers George and Richard (*see below*). He was a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*, but the present publication, his first, 'was his major medical treatise and contains numerous case histories and many examples of symptomatic arthritis associated with venereal disease, asthma, fevers, scurvy, psoriasis, and podagra' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). The second chapter, 'De Arthritide Rheumatismo supervenienti', contains the description of rheumatoid arthritis. A second work on the subject, *De Arthritide anomala*, followed in 1707, and there was a Geneva edition of them both in 1715.

Provenance: inscribed by the author to George Musgrave (1682–1724), eldest son of his elder brother George Musgrave (1630–1721), of Nettlecombe. The younger George matriculated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, in 1699 and was also a student of the Middle Temple. Later a JP and a colonel of the local militia, in 1711 he married Mary Clarke, daughter of Edward Clarke and Mary Jepp Clarke, who were close friends of John Locke. The relationship between William and his nephew was evidently affectionate, as demonstrated by the inscription here, and by the printed dedication of Musgrave's *Antiquitatum Britanno-Belgicarum, volumen quartum* (1720) to his nephew, 'Carissimo Dilectissimoque Georgio Musgrave, Armigero, patriae amantissimo'. From George Musgrave Jr the book passed to his daughter Juliana (1713–1742), who married John Davie (1711–1761), and thence by descent in the Davie family.

ESTC T102935; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 694 (1715 edition).



The Hazelbury Mosaic

59 MUSGRAVE, William, and Henry DODWELL. Iulii Vitalis epitaphium cum notis criticis explicationeq[ue]; V.C. Hen. Dodwelli et commentario Guil. Musgrave ... *Exeter, Farley, for Philip Yeo, and sold in London, 1711.*

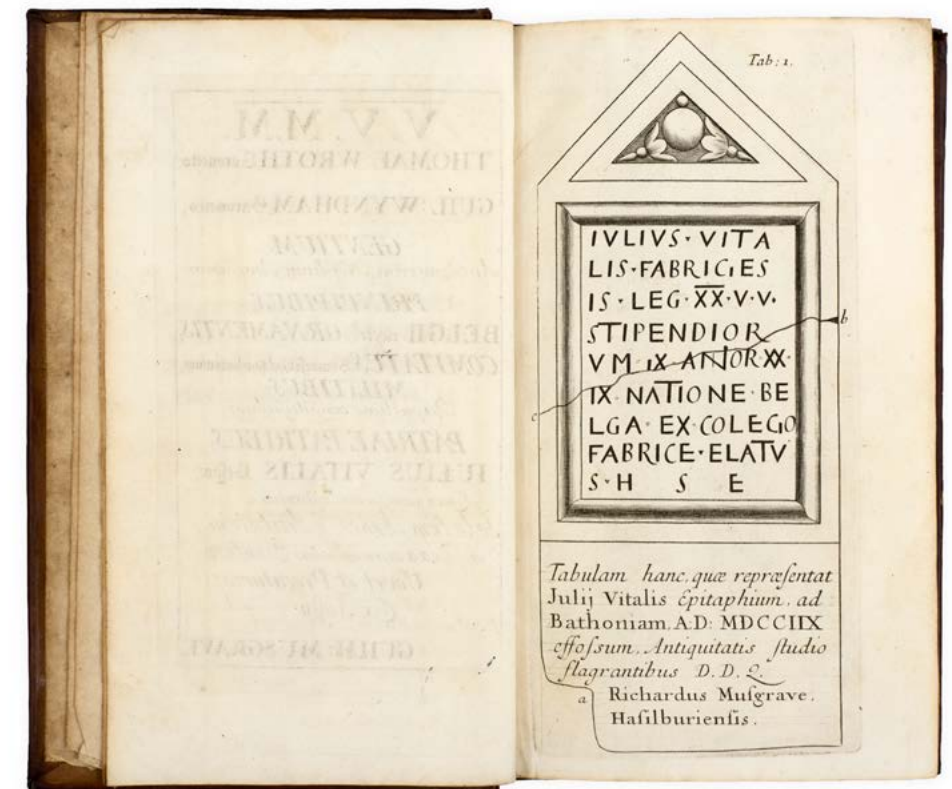
8vo, pp. [10], 190, [32 (Index and Epitome)], with an engraved dedication to Thomas Wroth and William Wyndham, and eight engraved plates, two folding, and with an additional version of Table I pinned in opposite p. 21; a very good copy in contemporary panelled calf, joints cracked; ownership inscriptions to title-page of Richard Musgrave. **£650**

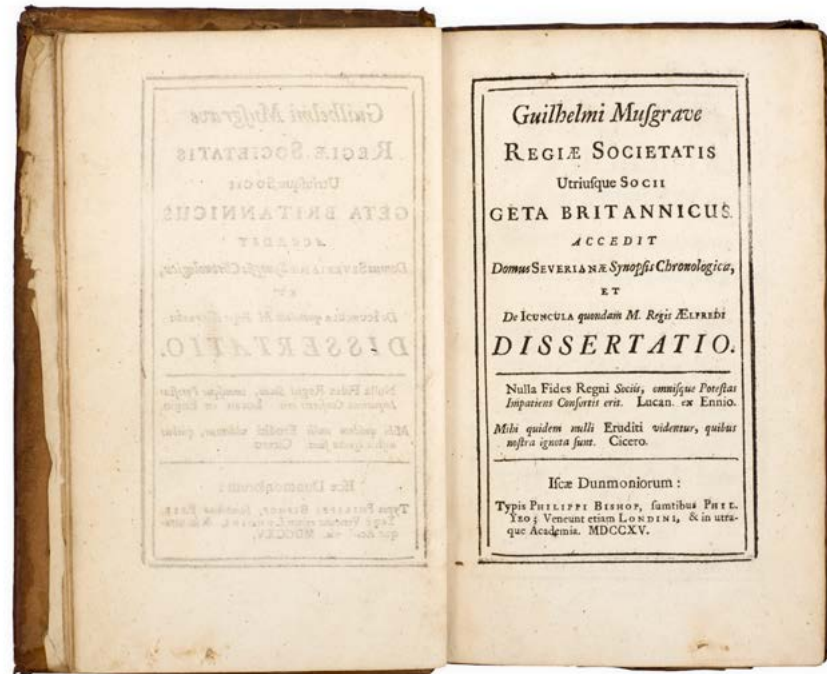
First edition, an association copy, from the library of the author's brother Richard Musgrave (1652–1727), who sponsored the engraved plate of the gravestone of Julius Vitalis, here present in two distinct versions, the lettering rendered very differently. Richard Musgrave was the second husband of Dame Rachel Speke (daughter of Sir William Wyndham), then owner of Hazelbury Manor. The fourth-century mosaic depicted in Table VI was apparently discovered by William Musgrave 'prope fundum Hasilburiensem' – though no trace of a Roman villa has since been discovered there.

Musgrave is best known for his work on arthritis and as secretary to the Royal Society (*see above*). His 'other major field of activity was in the detailed study of Roman Britain, in particular, the area formerly inhabited by the Belgae, extending from Hampshire through Wiltshire to Somerset' (ODNB).

A review of this publication was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1713 (which reproduced the gravestone plate); it later formed volume III of his *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicae* (1719) (*see item 61*).

ESTC T114248.





The Alfred Jewel

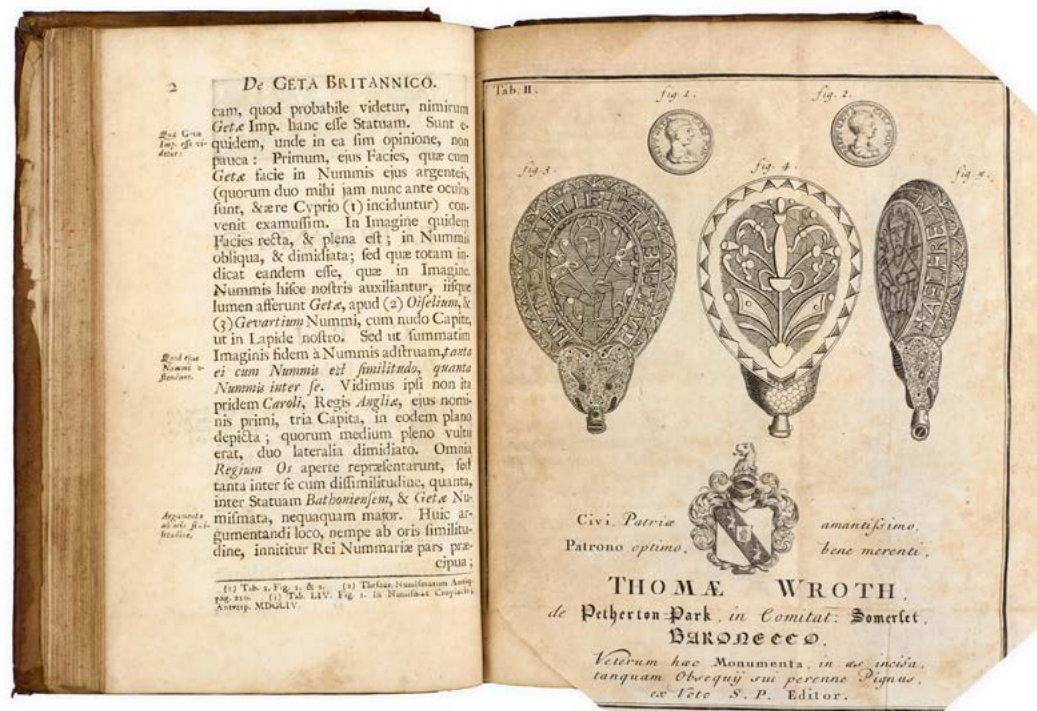
60 MUSGRAVE, William. Guilhelmi Musgrave Regiæ Societatis utriusque socii Geta Britannicus. Accedit domus Severianæ synopsis chronologica, et de icuncula quondam M. Regis Ælfredi dissertatio ... *Exeter, Philip Bishop for Philip Yeo, and sold in London, 1715.*

8vo, pp. [16], xiii, [3], 52, [12]; [8], 138; [2], iv, 18, [14], with an initial blank, an engraved dedication and four engraved plates; separate title-pages to each part dated 1714; plates slightly foxed, small marginal wormhole to foot, else a very good copy; in contemporary panelled calf, spine defective at foot, headcap chipped. **£650**

First edition, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper 'For my Cosen Geo: Musgrave', i.e. his nephew George Musgrave (1682–1724). This work, on the Emperors Severus (who died in York in 211) and his successor Geta, and on the Alfred Jewel, was later reissued as Vol. II of Musgrave's *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicae* (1719, see next), with a title-page dated 1716. The fourth and final volume of the *Antiquitates* would have an engraved dedication to the same nephew.

The engraved plates include one of the Alfred Jewel, recently discovered (1693) at Petherton in Somerset on land on owned by Sir Thomas Wroth, and first described by Musgrave in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1698.

ESTC N2940.



Exonian Antiquities

61 MUSGRAVE, William. *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicae, praecipue Romanae, figuris illustratae, tribus voll. comprehensae; quorum I. De Belgio Britannico. II. De Geta Britannico. III. De Julii Vitalis Epitaphio: quibus accedit appendix ... Exeter, George Bishop, and sold by John March, Exeter, and William Taylor and John Sprint, London, 1719.*

[with:]

MUSGRAVE, William. *Antiquitatum Britanno-Belgarum, volumen quartum ... Exeter, George Bishop, and sold by John March, Exeter, and William Taylor and John Sprint, London, 1720.*

Four vols, 8vo, pp. I: viii, [6], xxvi, 223, [21], with an engraved frontispiece portrait, an engraved dedication, and eleven (of fifteen) engraved plates; II: [16], xiii, [3], 52, [12], [8], 138, [2], iv, 18, [14], with a general title-page 'Guilhelmi Musgrave ... Geta Britannicus ... Dissertatio', dated 1716, section titles dated 1714-5, an engraved dedication, and two (of four) engraved plates; III: [10], 190, [32 (Index and Epitome)], with a title-page 'Iulii Vitalis Epitaphium' dated 1711, an engraved dedication and eight engraved plates (some folding); IV: [6], 81, [13], with an engraved dedication, and two plates; bound in uniform contemporary panelled calf, slightly worn, headcaps chipped, spines numbered directly in blind I-IV; ownership inscriptions in each volume 'George Musgrave Junr'.

£750

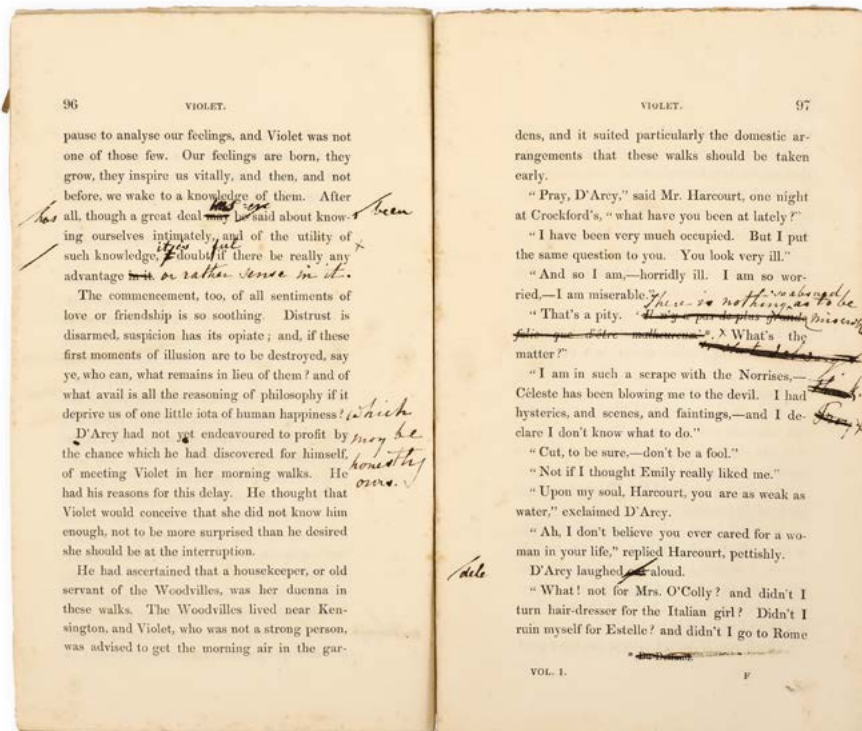
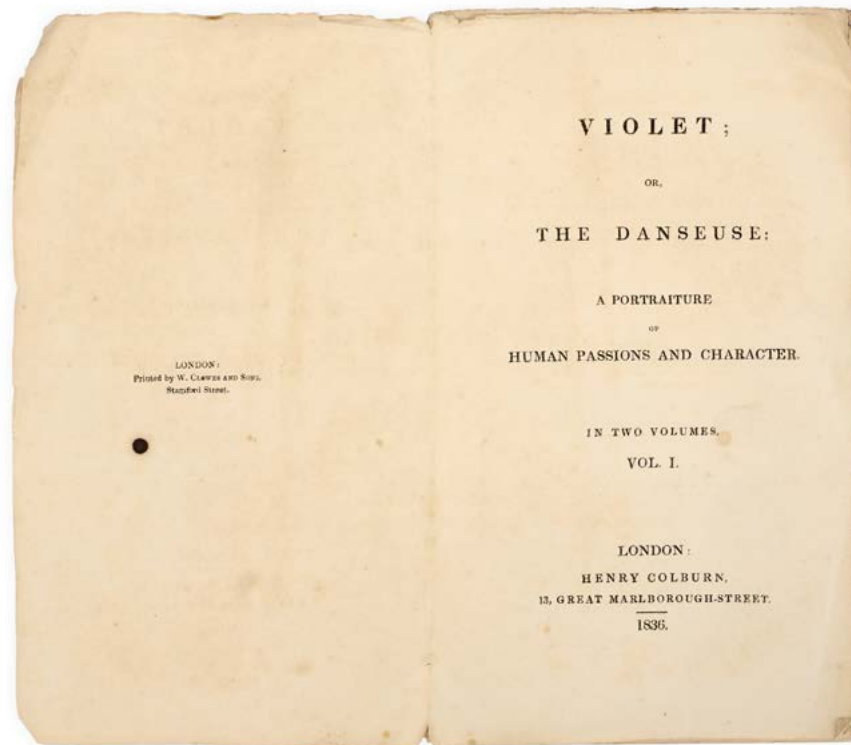
First edition of Musgrave's antiquarian *magnum opus*, including reissues of several earlier published works; although lacking some plates in Vols I and II (as very often), **this is an association copy, and indeed the dedication copy of Vol. IV**, which has an engraved dedication from the author to his nephew George Musgrave.

Musgrave 'wrote several short works on antiquarian matters, the most important of which were incorporated into his large three-volume work, *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicae*, published in 1711, 1716, 1719, and, with a final supplementary volume, in 1720. These volumes describe numerous Roman remains found in this territory. For this work George I presented Musgrave with a diamond ring, which the College of Arms allowed him to incorporate into his family crest in 1720' (ODNB).

Complete sets are uncommon, and rarely found with the full complement of plates.

ESTC: T147215 and T147217.





With Unpublished Corrections by its Anonymous Author

62 [NOVEL.] Violet; or, the Danseuse: a Portraiture of Human Passions and Character. In two Volumes ... *London, Henry Colburn, 1836.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [4], 287, [1]; 289, [1], with a half-title to vol. I; loose gatherings, entirely unstitched; half-title and final singleton somewhat soiled and creased, else very good; scattered additions, deletions and corrections throughout, in black pen in a single hand. **£6000**

First edition of one of the great unsolved mysteries of nineteenth-century literature, an anonymous theatrical novel that Charlotte Brontë thought 'rather a remarkable work', Thackeray extolled, and Bulwer-Lytton pronounced as good as *The Pickwick Papers* and better than *Adam Bede* – this copy annotated throughout with corrections for a new edition, never published.

The eponymous Violet is the daughter of a musician and an actress, who hope her debut as a dancer on the opera stage will attract a rich heir. And so it does: of several rivals for her attention, it is D'Arcy who wins out, fighting a duel for her sake, and 'talking eloquently of virtue, while he reasoned her into vice'. Eventually he persuades her to elope to Dieppe. Later, by now an MP, he sets her up in a villa near Regent's Park, but his neglect grows, and she loses her beauty and spark, eventually committing suicide by poison; at first D'Arcy appears to continue in 'private happiness' and 'public glory', but he ends by shooting himself.

Violet was almost universally well received in contemporary reviews; the treatment is confident, the conversation and characterisation astute, and it is evidently written with some knowledge of life behind the stage. Some of its success undoubtedly depended upon rumours as to its authorship – pains were taken at the time to conceal it, likely because of the sensitivity of the subject, but among the various candidates have been Marianne Dora Malet (Lady Malet, née Spalding), or her young half-sister Eleanor Louisa Brougham (neither of whom published other works); Bulwer-Lytton himself; Captain Marryat (almost certainly a confusion with his *Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet*, about a French dancing master); and the first Australian-born novelist John Lang, who republished the work in his Calcutta periodical *The Mofussillite* in 1847 (see e.g. Crittenden, 'Third time proves it! John Lang's first novel', *Bibliomans and Australian Notes & Queries* 31:4, 2005).

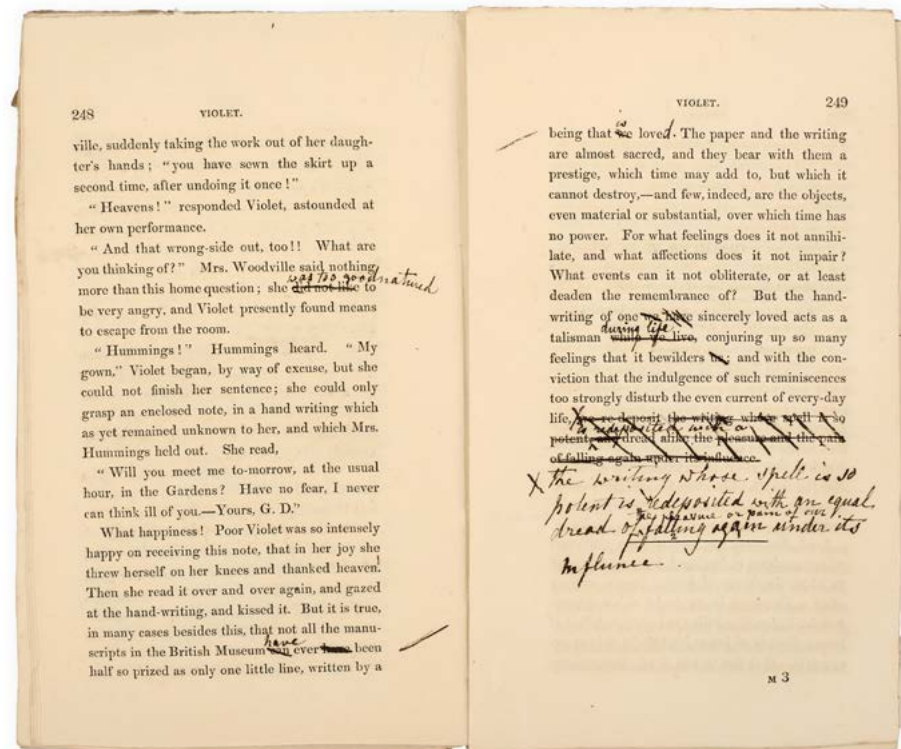
Sadleir noted, 'It is strange how completely forgotten is this in many ways remarkable book', but in its day, and indeed throughout the nineteenth century *Violet's* merits were well recognised. In a letter of 1849 to her publisher George Murray Smith, returning a copy of the book, Charlotte Brontë called it 'rather a remarkable work ... I do not say with Mr. Thackeray that it is the best, or one of the best novels in the English language, but, if really the production of a girl of seventeen [*i.e.* Brougham], it is marvellous; not so much for any striking graphic power, or high charm of imagination it possesses as for a strange insight into the darker nooks of human nature. Some of the remarks might have proceeded from the pen of a world-worn French philosopher. Surely the authoress must have been on the stage; surely she was reared in the atmosphere of

theatres. The power is unequal and the final impression it leaves far from pleasing – such as would hardly suit you to read the last thing before you fell asleep – but yet I fear it is true'. The question of its authorship inspired Dante Gabriel Rossetti to write to *Notes & Queries* in 1869, and most of the list of possible authors was discussed and dismissed in the resulting correspondence.

The corrections and alterations in this copy continue throughout the work, and are both typographic and substantive. Errors in spacing, punctuation and bad French are corrected, but more interesting are the changes to the authorial voice, with many of the more intrusive elements (the 'I thinks' or 'in my opinions') deleted, the 'I' sometimes softened to 'we', and some parenthetical asides cut; there are frequent word substitutions or changes of phrase and some entire passages are reorganised or reworded – changes that feel authorial.

Despite the strong reviews, *Violet* was not reprinted until 1844 (V&A only), and a Routledge yellow-back followed in 1857. Intriguingly, the corrections here are not reflected in either of the later reprints, nor in Lang's periodical publication – could they be the key to its authorship?

Sadleir 1524; Wolff 4406 (French translation only).



Banning Brothels, Brawls, and Broken Windows

63 [OXFORD, *University of*] Parebolae sive excerpta e corpore statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis. Accedunt articuli religionis XXXIX in Ecclesia Anglicana recepti: nec non juramenta fidelitatis et suprematus. In usum juventutis academicae. *Oxford, e typographeo Clarendoniano, 1771.*

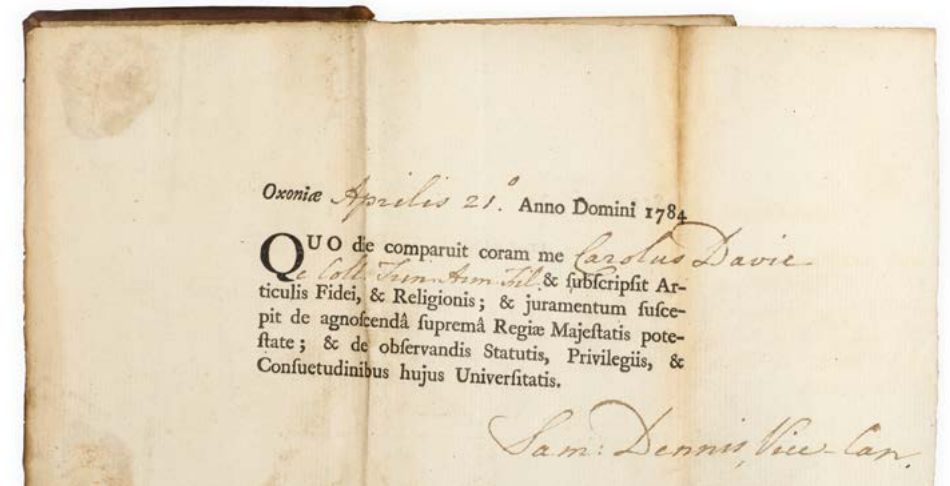
8vo, pp. [24], viii, 259, [1 (blank)]; woodcut of the University arms to title; small chip to upper corner of first few leaves; a very good copy in contemporary sheep; upper joint split but holding firm, small split to spine, head- and tailcaps chipped; folded part-printed oath dated 21 April 1784 for Charles Davie of Trinity College and signed by Samuel Dennis, Vice-Chancellor, tipped onto front pastedown. **£250**

Later edition of this essential student guide to the University of Oxford's statutes, this copy with the signed matriculation oath of Charles Davie, 1784, by which he agreed to the Thirty-nine Articles, the Oath of Supremacy, and the statutes and privileges of the University.

First published in 1670, and regularly reissued thereafter, the *Parebolae* covers, *inter alia*, matriculation, scholarships, lecturers, examinations for BA, MA, and in music, civil law, medicine, and theology, as well as graduation, university governance, office holders (including the University's printers), and the rules of the Bodleian library. It details numerous prohibitions to keep students on the straight and narrow: against leggings and long hair; against visiting the city's brothels, pubs, and tobacco shops; and against gambling, hunting, playing football, breaking windows, getting into fights, and keeping weapons.

Provenance: Charles Davie (1765–1836), son of John Davie of Orleigh Court, Devon, who matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1784, and proceeded BA in 1788, and MA in 1790. He became vicar of Buckland Brewer in 1790, rector of Heanton Punchardon in 1791, and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral from 1803 until his death.

ESTC T58698.



Legal Elopement An Irregular Marriage 'Certificate' from Gretna Green

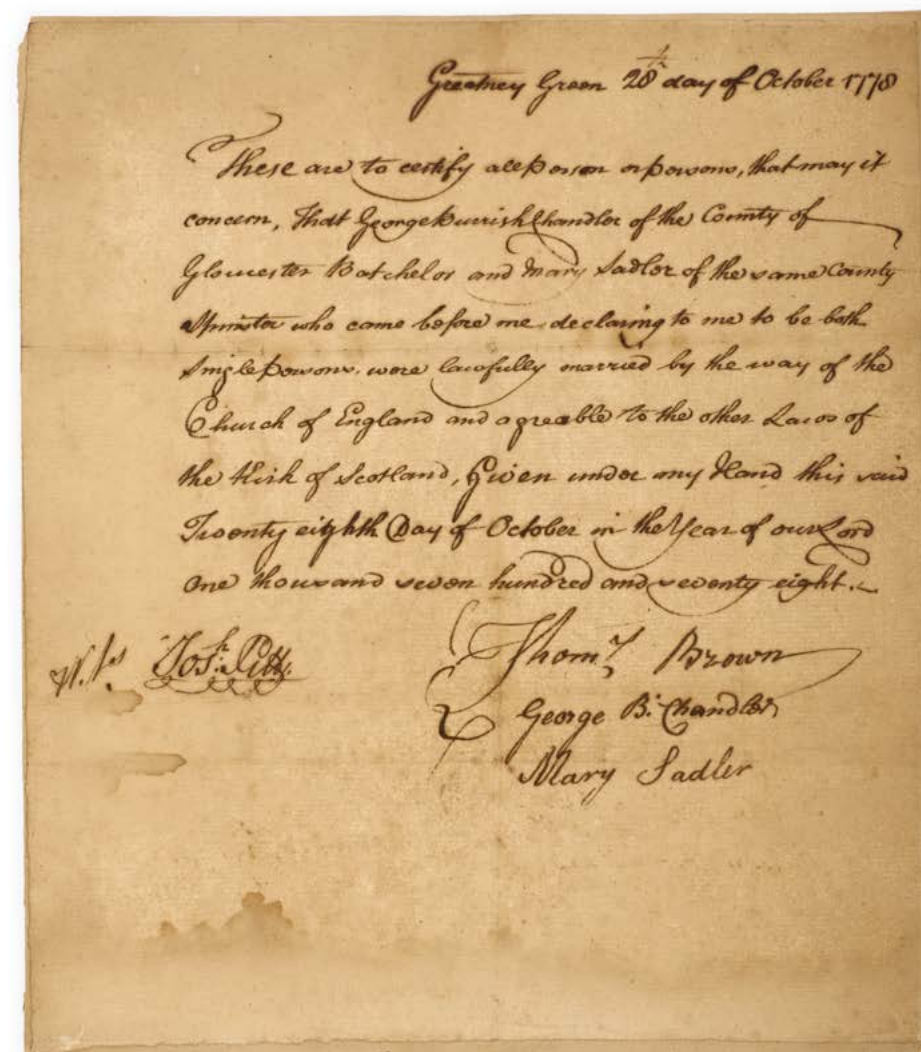
- 64 [PASLEY, Joseph]. Manuscript marriage certificate for George Burrish Chandler and Mary Sadler, of Gloucestershire, signed by them and by 'Thom^s Brown', and witnessed by 'Jos^h Pitt'. 'Greatney Green', 28 October, 1778.

Manuscript on paper, 4to, 1p.; laid down on card and consequently somewhat browned, creased where folded, old damp-stain at foot. £2750*

A very rare early Gretna Green marriage certificate (the second earliest we can trace), between a pregnant seventeen-year-old and her twenty-six-year old lover, likely signed by the infamous 'anvil priest' Joseph Pasley under the pseudonym 'Thomas Brown'.

By Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1754, England tightened restrictions on marriages to allow a parent to veto a union if the participants were under the age of 21, and required intention to marry to be declared publicly in advance. Scotland by contrast allowed boys of fourteen and girls of twelve to marry without parental consent, and permitted various forms of 'irregular' marriage without an officiating priest, and so became a destination of nuptial pilgrimage for those looking to avoid uncooperative relatives. But it wasn't until the construction of a toll road passing through the obscure border village of Graitney, later Gretna Green, in the 1770s that the industry had found its capital, and the village's blacksmiths and inns saw the unions of many thousands of couples into the mid-nineteenth century, from the high-born (for example John Fane, future Earl of Westmoreland, and the heiress Sarah Child), to the desperate and impecunious. Gretna marriages became a leitmotif of Minerva Press novels of the 1780s and 1790s, of sentimental gothics like those of Charlotte Smith, and of the courtship novel – and Scottish elopement plotlines feature in Fanny Burney, Susan Ferrier, and Jane Austen, even if in *Pride and Prejudice* Lydia and Wickham only declare they have 'gone to Gretna' and actually end up in London.

The most famous of the early 'anvil priests' (though not in fact operating in a smithy) was Joseph Pasley (d. 1814?). Son of a dissenting minister, Pasley was a tobacconist's apprentice turned fisherman and smuggler renowned for his physical strength and his copious consumption of brandy. He started as an assistant to another fisherman and anvil priest, Walter Coultard, around 1753, before setting up in competition. These were marriages by declaration, requiring only two witnesses, and no officiating official – registration was voluntary and no certificate required but for form's sake. Pasley was though happy to oblige and would sign his 'certificates' (as a witness only) under a number of pseudonyms including Thomas and John Brown. The second witness here may also be a Pasley pseudonym. Pasley was apparently called to testify in a trial in Bristol in 1794, and subsequently after legal advice he would sign a second time under his own name. The couple would be given a copy of the certificate, and another was retained by Pasley in a brown jug, whose contents he later (c. 1800) destroyed.



Pasley became a celebrity, featured in periodicals and in a long article in *Public Characters* in 1806. Among other claims there is that he would vary his charges according to the couple's means, but that he would also sometimes extort an extra payment from the unfortunate would-be bride. The wedding was then conducted in the bedroom of an inn according to a simple formula loosely based on the marriage service, 'but the Gretna High-Priest ... will not furnish a certificate until he has seen the parties in a situation which must be shocking to the delicacy of a well-bred female'. The article also wryly comments on his prodigious memory, Pasley often being able to recollect a wedding conducted many years prior and furnish a certificate in place of one lost, after only being provided with all details and a payment.

According to the present 'certificate', when George Burrish Chandler (1752–1822), of Little Witcombe, Gloucestershire, eloped to Scotland with the seventeen-year-old Mary Sadler, of Badgeworth in the same county, she was already pregnant with their first child, who was born in June 1789 but died an infant. Records suggest that they had at least two sons and four daughters that survived infancy and that they 'married' again just before George's death, presumably to regularise the union to prevent any challenge to inheritance.

Inevitably there are no systematic records of early irregular marriages, and only small numbers of eighteenth-century Gretna Green marriage certificates survive, many likely destroyed for the social stigma. In 1934 'Claverhouse' (i.e. Meliora C. Smith) published the only modern account of *Irregular Border Marriages*, mentioning two certificates of 1776 and 1785 signed by 'Thomas Brown' as here, and we can find passing mention of others so signed in *The Story of an Irish Sept* (1896), dated 1780, and *A Georgian Country Parson* (2004), but cannot trace their current whereabouts. In terms of identifiable extant examples in public archives, we can trace the following, in chronological order:

- 1763: BL Add MS 44919 f. 16 (signed John Brown)
- 1780: West Yorkshire Archive Service WYL230/3847
- 1780: Shakespeare Birthplace Trust DR 4/149 (signed Joseph Percifield)
- 1782: Northamptonshire Archives Service W(A) box 1/parcel VI/no. 1 (the Fane-Child marriage, signed John Brown)
- 1787: BL Add MS 89675 (for Thomas Ring and Sophia Thompson, later friends of John Newton, signed Thomas Brown)

A few other records in the National Archives are in fact local parish records regularising Gretna Green weddings within the Church of England.

The earliest example above, from 1763, is rough and ready, with abundant misspellings ('This is to sertifye ... lawfoley married') and is signed by witnesses but not the parties marrying. Evidently the process became more refined over time – both ours and the other example we have seen (BL Add MS 89675) are in a clear secretarial hand, correctly spelt, and using the same wording, signed at the foot by 'Tho. Brown' and the two parties marrying.

See 'Claverhouse', i.e. Meliora C. Smith, *Irregular Border Marriages* (1934).

The Stage, Satires, and a Georgian Rake

65 'PASQUIN, Anthony', pseud. of John WILLIAMS. A collection of seventeen printed works and one autograph letter in verse (and six works by other authors). 1785–1796.

One autograph letter (1 page, 4to), one 4to tract volume with eight works (old dampstains throughout), one 8vo tract volume with six works, four separately bound works, and five disbound pamphlets. **Together £1850**

A substantial collection of the work of John Williams (1754–1818), who published under the pseudonym 'Anthony Pasquin', including a charming autograph verse letter of 1790 about his portrait (item i), the early rarity *The Lamentations of Edmund the Martyr*. A Poem (1786) (one copy only in ESTC, at Duke, item v), a rare complete set of the verse biographies of actors that brought him to fame, *The Children of Thespis* (1786–8, items ii–iv, plus the collected edition, item xiii, and a sequel, *The Pin Basket to the Children of Thespis*, item xxi), his biography of the Earl of Barrymore (items xiv and xv), and many others; along with several rare poems by other authors.

Educated at Merchant Taylors' school, where he wrote his first verses, Williams trained as engraver under the caricaturist Matthew Darly, and followed an itinerant career as a painter and journalist in Ireland and England until around 1786, when he 'adopted the pen-name Anthony Pasquin and published his first extended satires on actors, in *The Children of Thespis*, a collection of verse portraits ... [It] was profitable. Two more parts appeared in 1787 and 1788, and the thirteenth edition of the complete work was published in 1792' (ODNB). It was published in parts, each by a different publisher and in two editions (a Dublin edition suggests that they were suppressed by the unhappy biographised), with the result that **complete sets, in any edition, are very uncommon: only Harvard and Texas have complete copies of all three parts in their first edition; mixed sets are at the BL, Cornell, and Trinity Connecticut only.**

Williams likely used *The Children of Thespis*, which featured poetical sketches of Sarah Siddons, Elizabeth Farren, John Philip Kemble, Dorothea Jordan (later mistress of Prince William), William Brereton, Frances Abington, 'Mrs. Crawford' (Ann Street), Elizabeth Billington, Elizabeth Inchbald, and many others, to coerce financial contributions in return for a favourable notice, but he was nevertheless popular in society 'and was fellow rioter and salaried poet laureate of the wild, profligate, and short-lived Richard Barry, earl of Barrymore', who also appears in *Thespis*. It was followed quickly by his very rare *Lamentation of Edmund the Martyr* (item v), a political satire that was issued with 'The Creed of St Edmund Loyola, a Farce, as it was performed at Brookes's', and 'The Cave of Despair'; and then by a two-volume collection of *Poems* (1789, item xi). 'His *Postscript* (1790) [item xii] to Christopher Anstey's *New Bath Guide* was well received, perhaps because it was less politically contentious than, for instance, Williams's anti-clerical and anti-aristocratic *Shrove Tuesday* [item xviii] and *Ode to Thomas Paine* (1791) or his *New Brighton Guide* (1796) [items xxii and xxiii], written ostensibly to justify the Prince of Wales's ill conduct towards his wife, but highly critical of the Prince's entourage' (*ibid.*).

October 30th 1790

I request my friend Taylor you instantly tell me,
 (As I trust you have been to the Strand where they sell me,
 For ain I, like the chiefs of the land, may be bought!
 Tho' tis surely not doing the thing that I ought)
 What you think of my portrait, I ask this of you,
 As a prop to the Muses - to Taste and Virtue;
 Have they made me too handsome - too young or too old?
 Are the features too soft? - Is the contour too bold?
 Are the lips such as those which have oft spoke your praise?
 Is the front too asinine for wearing the bays?
 Are the locks too distract for a well-govern'd youth?
 Does the look of my vision seem hostile to Truth?
 Am I blazon'd in toto, too rough or too sickly?
 And your answer in rhyme, I pray send it me quickly

N^o 125 Strand

Anthony Pasquin

Postscript
 Underwrite you've an order - you see I direct you,
 To send for my works, which I hope won't infect you!

In 1793 Williams published several editions [items xiv and xv] of a biography of the rake and actor Richard Barry, seventh Earl of Barrymore (1769–1793); into horses and cards, amusing but fickle, and a crony of the Prince of Wales, Barry was known for pranks that were at some times merely mischievous but at others destructive. For his private theatricals at Wargrave he built a sumptuous theatre, which after extensions in 1790 could seat 400, but it was seized to pay his debts in 1792 and the theatre demolished; he died in a firearm accident in March 1793. Williams also wrote separately published anti-government prose pamphlets from the standpoint of a Foxite whig: these included *Authentic Memoirs of Warren Hastings* (1793), *Legislative Biography* (1795) [item xx], and *A Looking-Glass for the Royal Family* (1797) [item xxiv] ... His writings on politics and art alike appeared under the name of Anthony Pasquin. Several of his books were illustrated with frontispieces and vignettes drawn and/or engraved by him' (*ibid.*), many of which are featured here.

After a failed libel case against forty booksellers, Williams fled to America in 1798, working again as a journalist and travelling painter; he seems to have return to England for a time around in 1806, but he is thought to have died in poverty in Brooklyn in 1818.

- i. PASQUIN, Anthony. Autograph letter in verse, signed (as Pasquin), to [John?] Taylor. Dated at the head 30 October 1790.

1 page 4to, comprising fourteen lines of verse and a two-line postscript; creased where folded, old repairs to verso, but good.

Williams writes asking for Taylor's opinion on his recent portrait (by Bartolozzi?), available for sale on the Strand. 'I ask this of you / As a prop to the Muses - to Taste and Virtue; / Have they made me too handsome - too young or too old? / Are the features too soft - Is the contour too bold? ... Am I blazon'd in toto, too rough or too sickly? Send your answer in rhyme, & I pray send it quickly'...

The likely recipient is John Taylor (1757–1832), a journalist and writer for the stage whose literary connections encompassed Boswell and Wordsworth, and who is mentioned in Pasquin's autobiography and savaged in his *Pin Basket* (1796). He was then editor of the *Morning Post* and later of the *True Briton* and *The Sun*; in later life they fell out.

A list of printed titles in chronological order follows (volume by volume details are available on request):

- ii. [PASQUIN, Anthony.] *The Children of Thespis. A Poem. Part first.* [London,] Denew and Grant for J. Bew, T. Hookham, and R. Jameson, 1786. 4to. pp. 67, [1], with a half-title; engraved vignette to title-page. ESTC T77872. First edition.
- iii. PASQUIN, Anthony. *The Children of Thespis. A Poem ... Part the second. The third Edition.* London, J. Ridgeway, 1788. 4to. pp. 65, [1], with a half-title; engraved vignette to title-page. ESTC N14712 (4 copies). 'Third' (but in fact second) edition.
- iv. PASQUIN, Anthony. *The Children of Thespis. A Poem ... Part the third. The second Edition ...* London, J. Strahan, 1788. 4to, pp. 63, [1], with a half-title; space for engraved vignette to title-page left blank. ESTC T30587 (5 copies). Second edition.

THE
 LAMENTATIONS
 OF
 EDMUND the MARTYR.

A
P O E M.

By the Author of the CHILDREN of THESPI.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
 THE CREED of SAINT EDMUND,
 AND THE
 CAVE of DESPAIR,
 A FRAGMENT.

"Tremble, thou Wretch,
 Thou hast within thee undivulged Crimes."

SHAKESPEARE.

Printed by DENEW and GRANT, No. 91, Wardour-street, Soho; and sold by
 J. BAW, Paternoster-Row; and R. JAMESON, No. 227, Strand, near Temple-Bar.

M.DCC.LXXXVI.

[Price Two Shillings.]

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 Adelphi, Strand, and all the Booksellers in Town and Country.

A NEW Edition of the First Part of the CHILDREN of THESPI.

The TEARS of IERNE, an Elegiac Poem upon the Death of the late
 DUKE of RUTLAND. Price 1s.

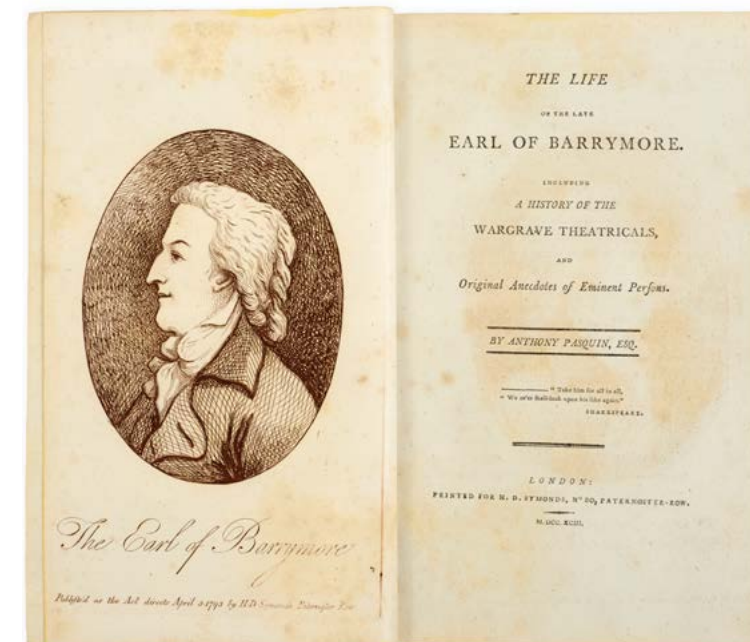
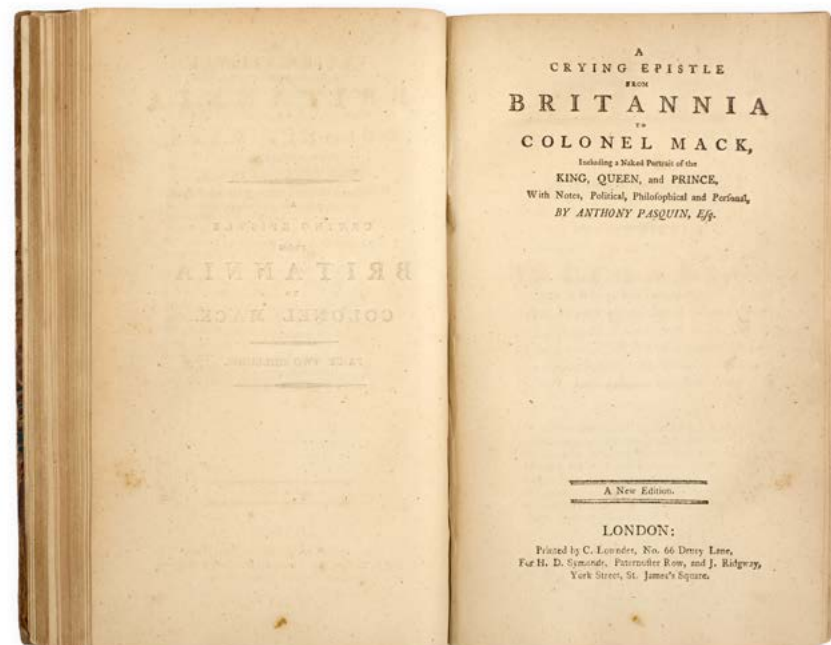
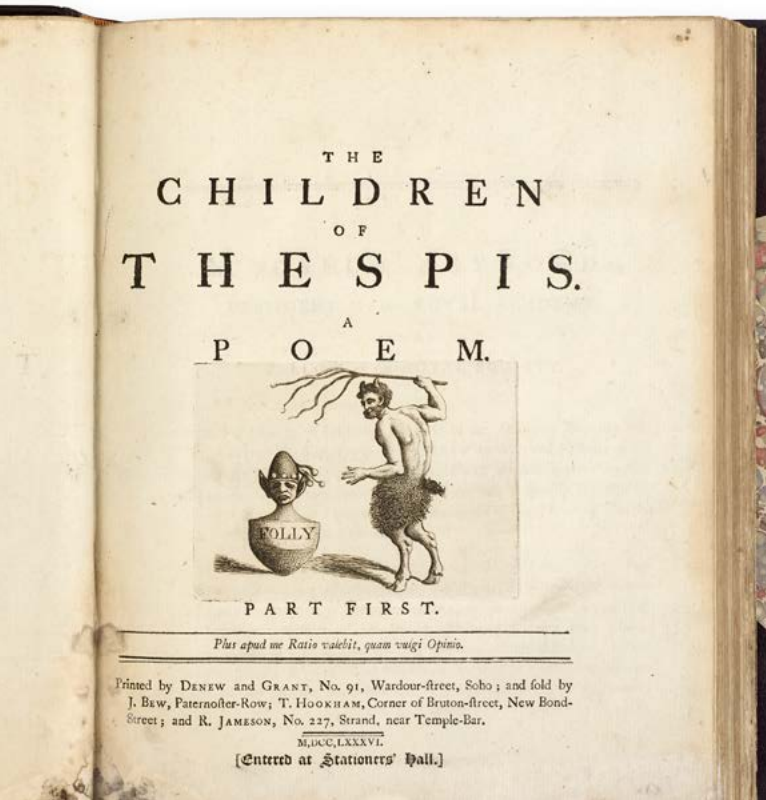
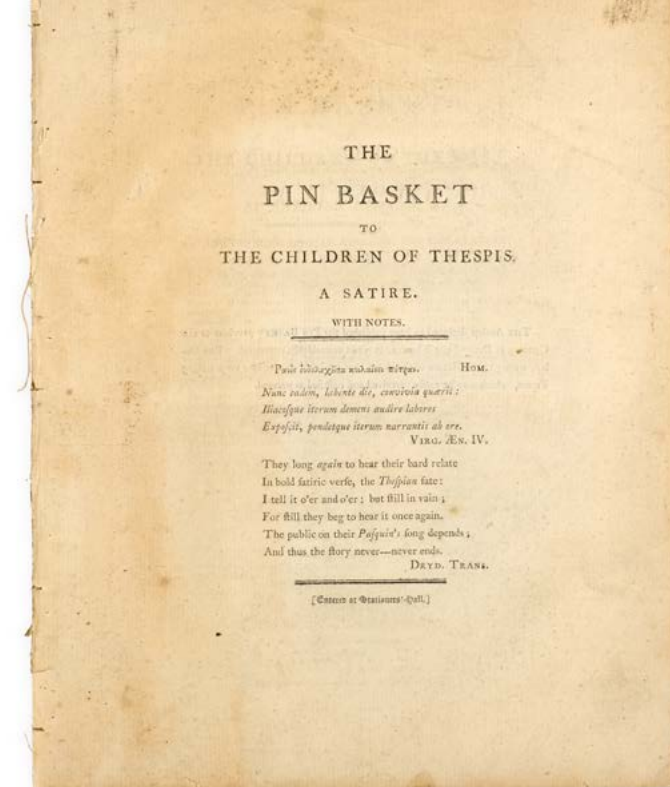
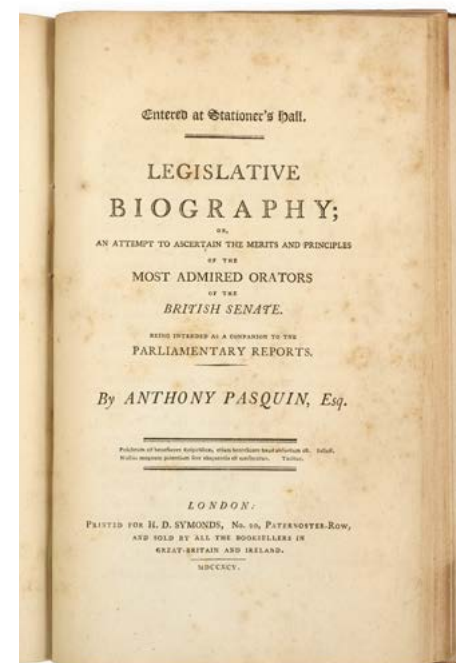
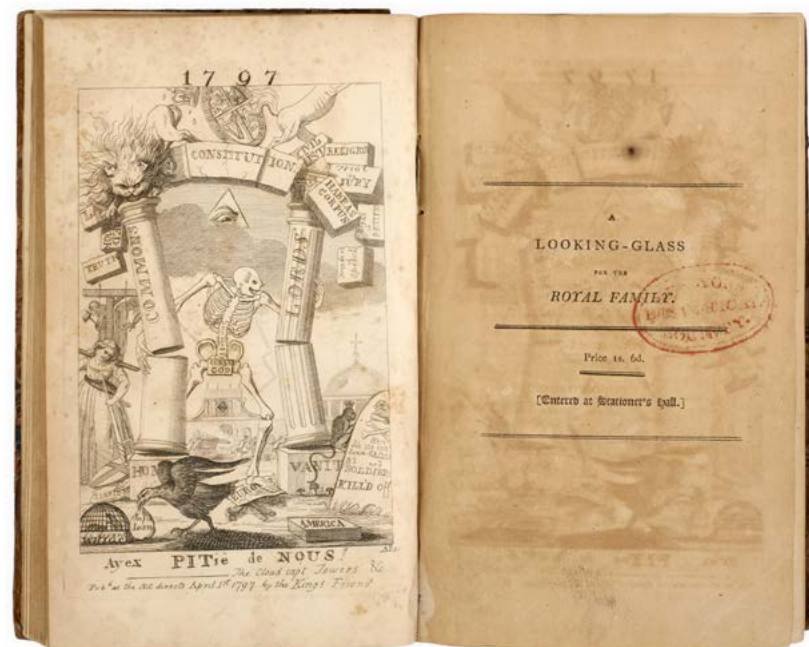
The singular and interesting Case of PATRICK DILLON, Esq. late
 of the 67th Regiment of Foot, who was dismissed the Service by his
 Majesty, for having sent a Challenge to Captain ROBERT HEDGES,
 in consequence of a gross and unwarrantable Insult which took Place
 at the late Court-Martial, which was held at the Horse-Guards, upon
 MAJOR BROWN of the 6th Regiment.

A NEW Edition of the Second Part of the CHILDREN of
 THESPI is in the Press, and will be published in a few Days, with con-
 siderable Alterations and Additions. Price 3s.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

- v. PASQUIN, Anthony.] The Lamentations of Edmund the Martyr. A Poem ... to which is added, the Creed of Saint Edmund, and the Cave of Despair, a Fragment. [London,] *Denew and Grant, for J. Bew and R. Jameson, 1786*. 4to, pp. 31, [1]. **Duke only in ESTC**. ESTC N19414. First edition.
- vi. COLLUTHUS. [William BELOE, *trans.*]. The Rape of Helen, from the Greek of Coluthus, with Miscellaneous Notes ... *London, T. and J. Egerton, 1786*. 4to, pp. vii, [1], 59, [1]. ESTC T46286 (6 copies). First edition.
- vii. [KEATE, *satire on.*] A Probationary Ode for the Laureatship, by George Keate, Esq: written in 1785. With Notes critical and explanatory, by the Editor ... *London, G. Kearsley, 1787*. 4to, pp. 37, [3 (ads)], with a satirical etched frontispiece signed 'SC', and a half title; old repair to foot of frontispiece. ESTC T117870. First edition.
- viii. [YOUNG LADY.] The Deserter. A Poem, in four Cantos: describing the premature Death of a Youth of eighteen who perished through ill-timed Severity in Dover-Castle on 15th of March, 1788 ... By a young Lady ... *London, J. Denew for the Author, and sold by Faulder, Hookham, Davies, Debrett, Knight, Botyter, and Robinson, 1788*. 4to, pp. 19, [1], with a half-title. ESTC T197 (6 copies). First edition.
- ix. [ANSTEY, Christopher.] The New Bath Guide: or Memoirs of the B---n---r---d Family. In a series of poetical Epistles ... a new Edition. *London, Robert Dodsley, 1788*. 8vo, pp. xi, [1], 156, with a half-title. Somewhat foxed, else a good copy in contemporary mottled calf, rebacked, edges worn. ESTC T90038.
- x. PHEON, Timothy. The Contest of Divinity, Law, Physic, &c. for the Prize of Infamy. An original Poem ... *London, G. Kearsley, 1789*. 4to, pp. iv, [2], 43, [1]; title bound in error after the title of *Lamentations*. ESTC T74526 (**3 copies: BL, Bodleian, Newberry**). First edition.
- xi. PASQUIN, Anthony. Poems ... Second Edition ... *London, J. Strahan, W. Creech (Edinburgh), J. Potts (Dublin), and the Author, [1789?]*. Two vols, 12mo, pp. xxxi, [4], [5]–203, [1]; 268, with a half-title in each volume, engraved vignettes to title-pages printed in sepia; some slight foxing but good copies in nineteenth-century textured cloth, covers detached. ESTC T114258. Volume II is a reprint of *The Children of Thespis*. Second edition.
- xii. PASQUIN, Anthony. Postscript to the New Bath Guide. A Poem ... *London, J. Strahan, 1790*. 8vo, pp. [3], vi–xiv, [3], 152, wanting half-title; title-page mounted, one leaf of preliminaries loose, modern boards, stamp to title-page of Mercantile Library Philadelphia. ESTC T54283. First edition.
- xiii. PASQUIN, Anthony. The Children of Thespis, a Poem ... the thirteenth Edition, with additional Characters and emenda varia. *London, Kirby and Co, 1792*. 8vo, pp. 251, [1], with a half-title; a very good copy in late nineteenth-century half calf, textured cloth sides, spine gilt. ESTC T30588. Despite the title-page, this is the first collected edition, with some additional material.
- xiv. PASQUIN, Anthony. The Life of the Earl of Barrymore. Including a History of the Wargrave Theatricals, and original Anecdotes of eminent Persons. *London, H. D. Symonds, 1793*. 8vo, pp. 79, [1], with a half-title and a frontispiece portrait etching, printed in sepia; a very good copy, disbound. ESTC T75475. First edition.

- xv. PASQUIN, Anthony. The Life of the Earl of Barrymore. Including a History of the Wargrave Theatricals, and original Anecdotes of eminent Persons. Third edition, corrected and much enlarged. *London, H. D. Symonds, 1793*. 8vo, pp. 119, with a half-title and a frontispiece portrait etching, printed in sepia (foxed). ESTC T76166. Third edition, revised.
- xvi. [BARRYMORE.] Truth opposed to Fiction. Or, an authentic and impartial Review of the Life of the late right honourable the Earl of Barrymore ... By a personal Observer, (the Author of several popular Publications.) ... *London, C. and G. Kearsley, 1793*. 8vo, pp. vii, [1], 121, [1], with a frontispiece portrait by Barlow; newspaper cutting on Barrymore pasted to final recto; a good copy, disbound. ESTC T73620. First edition.
- xvii. [PASQUIN, Anthony.] A Calm Examination into the Causes of the present Alarm in the Empire ... *London, J. Bew, 1793*. 8vo, pp. [iii]–vii, [2], 10–100, wanting half-title; final leaf foxed, else good; disbound. First edition.
- xviii. [PASQUIN, Anthony.] Shrove Tuesday, a satiric Rhapsody. First printed in 1790. [London, 1794?] 8vo, pp. 36. ESTC T72230. Second edition, first 1791.
- xix. PASQUIN, Anthony. A Crying Epistle from Britannia to Colonel Mack, including a naked Portrait of the King, Queen, and Prince ... a new Edition. *London, C. Lowndes for H. D. Symonds, and J. Ridgway, [1794?]* 8vo, pp. 24, with a half-title. ESTC T72229. Second edition, first 1794 in pp. 88.
- xx. PASQUIN, Anthony. Legislative Biography; or, an Attempt to ascertain the Merits and Principles of the most admired Orators of the British Senate ... *London, H. D. Symonds, 1795*. 8vo, pp. 64, with a half-title. ESTC T37718. First edition.
- xxi. PASQUIN, Anthony. The Pin Basket. To the Children of Thespis. A Satire ... *London, for the Author, and sold by J. S. Jordan, 1796*. 4to, pp. 64, with a half-title (short tear to head); slightly dusty else good, disbound. ESTC T42297. First edition.
- xxii. PASQUIN, Anthony. The New Brighton Guide The fourth Edition: with momentous Alterations and Additions ... *London, H. D. Symonds, and T. Bellamy, 1796*. 8vo, pp. [3], 6–68, wanting half-title as apparently always, with an engraved vignette on the title-page, printed in sepia. ESTC T3290 (6 copies).
- xxiii. PASQUIN, Anthony. The New Brighton Guide The sixth Edition: with momentous Alterations and Additions ... *London, H. D. Symonds, and T. Bellamy, 1796*. 8vo, pp. 68, with a half-title (detached), and an engraved vignette on the title-page. ESTC T3291.
- xxiv. PASQUIN, Anthony. A Looking-Glass for the Royal Family: with Documents for British Ladies, and all Foreigners residing in London, being a Postscript to the New Brighton Guide ... *London, H. D. Symonds, 1797*. 8vo, pp. 36, with a half-title and a frontispiece etching by Pasquin. ESTC T41200. First edition.



Elizabethan Land Law, Annotated

66 PERKINS, John. A profitable Booke of Master John Perkins Fellow of the Inner Temple treating of the Lawes of England ... [(Colophon:)] London, Richard Totell, 1567].

Small 8vo, ff. [20], 168; printed in black letter throughout, the text in law French and Latin, with occasional English terms; woodcut initials; a good copy; in modern full brown morocco; contemporary ownership inscription to titlepage of Roger Rawlyns, heavily annotated throughout in the margins, as well as on nine initial blank leaves, four terminal blanks, and a blank inserted before 2B1; from the Porkington Library. **£2000**

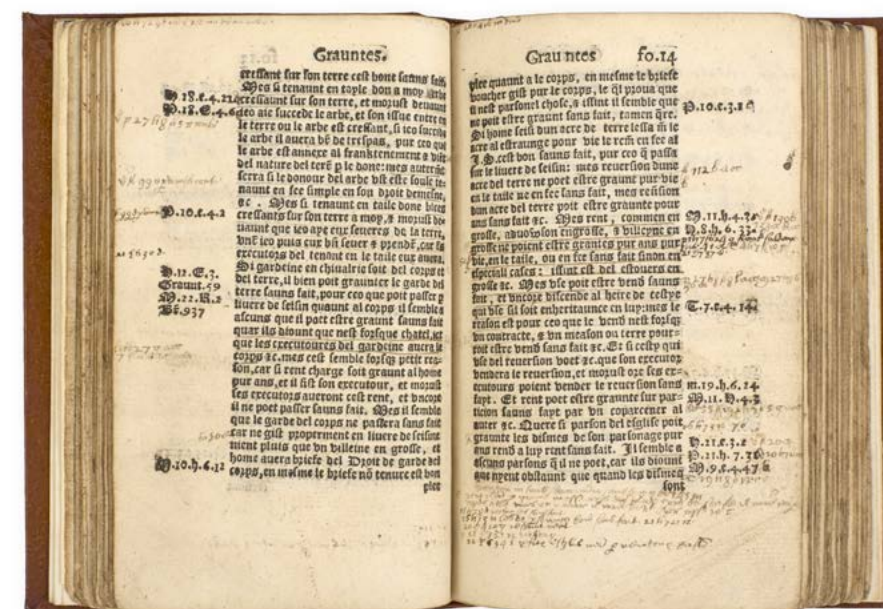
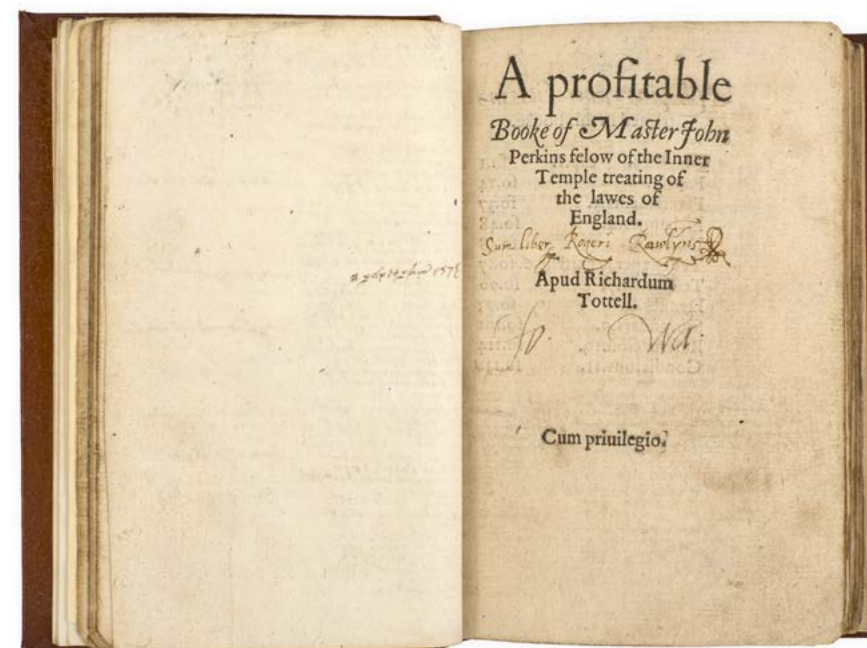
A copiously annotated copy of Perkins's *Perutilis tractatus*, an immensely popular work on conveyancing first printed 1528, much re-issued and translated into English in 1555 as *A Verie Profitable Booke*.

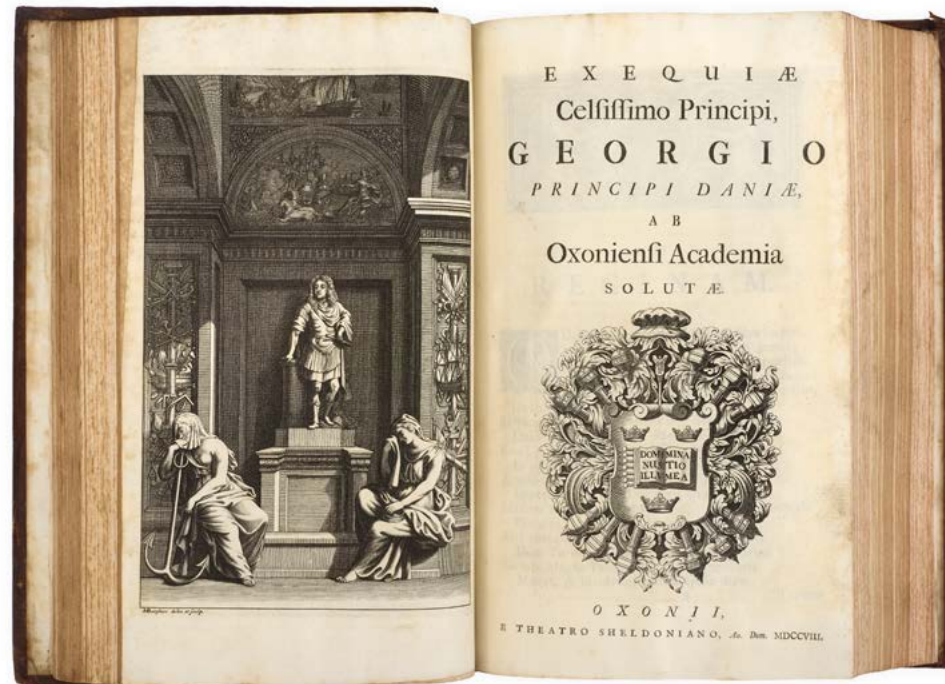
Likely of South Welsh stock, Perkins 'was admitted to the Inner Temple about 1518 ... and called to the bar in due course. There is nothing to suggest that he had much to do thereafter with the affairs of the inn, which in 1530 discharged him from all offices except those of steward and reader ... [B]y the later 1530s Perkins was residing and practising in Oxford, where he became a thorn in the side of the university and Osney Abbey ... Despite his disturbed professional and personal life, Perkins was a household name for generations of law students by reason of his little book on land law, called *Perkins' Profitable Book*, which first appeared (in law French) in 1528 under the Latin title *Perutilis tractatus magistri Johannis Parkins interioris Templi socii* ... The *Profitable Book* was intended as a kind of supplement to Littleton's *Tenures*, dealing chiefly with points of conveyancing which were not to be found in Littleton [It] has a thoughtful jurisprudential preface, is clearly written, and was considered authoritative' (ODNB).

Provenance:

A Roger Rawlyns/Rawlins matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1575 (BA 1578), and another of the same name matriculated at the same college in 1580. One or other of these was admitted at Gray's Inn 1583, and the other[?] was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1584 and called to the bar in 1594. In a minute hand our Rawlins has add a copious index at the front and rear of the volume and cross-references to Littleton etc. in the margins throughout.

ESTC S114282; STC 19635.5.





A Profusion of Polyglot Paeans

67 [POETRY.] Tract volume of fourteen works, chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge, consisting of poems, songs, and orations addressed to English monarchs and other personages. *Oxford, Cambridge, and London, various publishers, 1690–1727.*

Fourteen works in one vol., folio; the Oxford volumes with engraved frontispieces, title vignettes, head- and tailpieces, and initials throughout by Michael Burghers, woodcut ornaments; occasional light browning and foxing, a few marginal tears without loss; else very good copies in contemporary Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt morocco lettering-piece to spine; a little rubbed, joints and hinges cracked; some occasional manuscript corrections; from the library of the Sandys family, at Ombersley Hall, Worcestershire, with pencil shelfmark but without other distinguishing marks of provenance. **£2500**

A substantial folio *sammelband*, collecting nearly forty years (and over 1000 pages) of Oxford and Cambridge verse to mark important occasions – the return of William III from his victorious campaign in Ireland (1690), the deaths of the royal heir Prince William, Duke of Gloucester (1700), and of Queen Anne's consort the Prince of Denmark (1708), the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), the accessions of George I (1714) and George II (1727), and the death of the physician John Radcliffe (1715). With these are also bound a number of shorter pieces in English.

These were occasions for the Universities and their fellows to publicly demonstrate their academic prowess, and the contributions in Latin and Greek are supplemented by poems in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Coptic, Anglo-Saxon, Welsh, and very occasionally English. Contributors found here include the orientalist **Edward Pococke**, Thomas Hyde, John Wallis, and David Wilkins ('Borussus'); the Anglo-Saxon scholars **William Elstob** and **Humfrey Wanley**; the book collector **Thomas Rawlinson** (his sole publication under his own name) and the diarist **John Evelyn** (on the death of Prince William); the antiquaries Edward Lhuys, Browne Willis, and Henry Hare; the Latinists Anthony Alsop (famed for his Horatian odes) and Edward Ivis; **James Oglethorpe**, the future founder of the colony of Georgia; and the future politician and diplomat **Philip Dormer Stanhope** (during his one year at Cambridge).

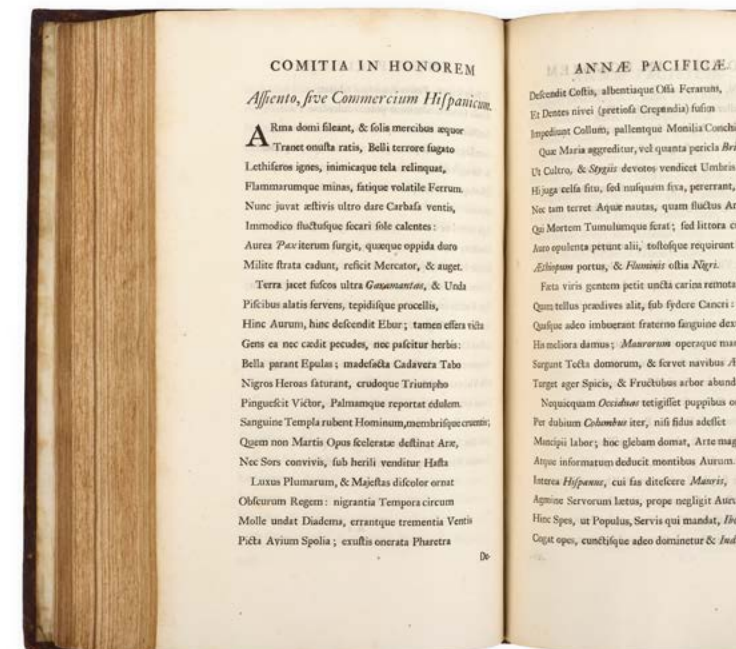
Collections from both Cambridge and Oxford celebrate the conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), which brought to an end the War of the Spanish Succession, and played a major role in establishing Great Britain as a world power. Britain's gains included significant territory in Canada, and the *Asiento de Negros* (the monopoly on the slave trade to the Spanish Americas). **This is mentioned in particular in the Oxford volume in the poem 'Assiento, sive Commmercium Hispanicum', by John Maynard. In the same volume 'Commmercium ad Mare Australe', on the South Sea trade, was by the Barbados-born John Alleyn.**

Interspersed among these official publications are two rare broadsides: *Dr. Pepusche's Song perform'd for his Exercise in the Theatre at Oxford July 13. 1713*, printing the

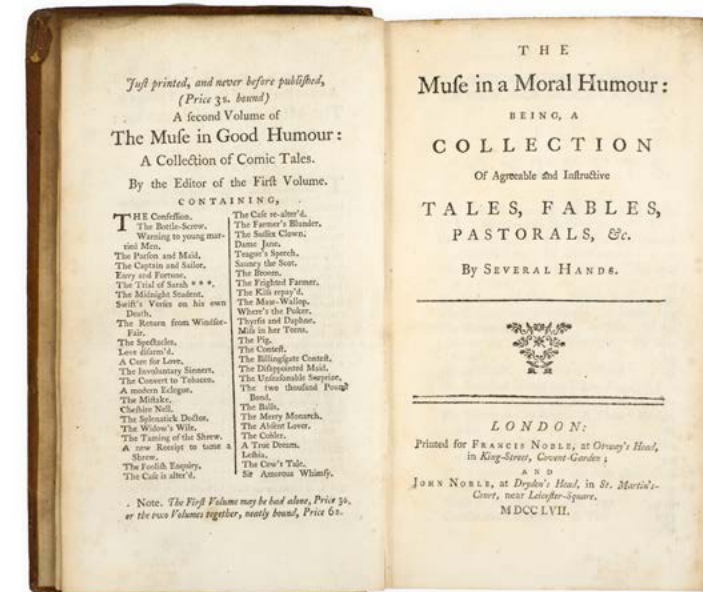
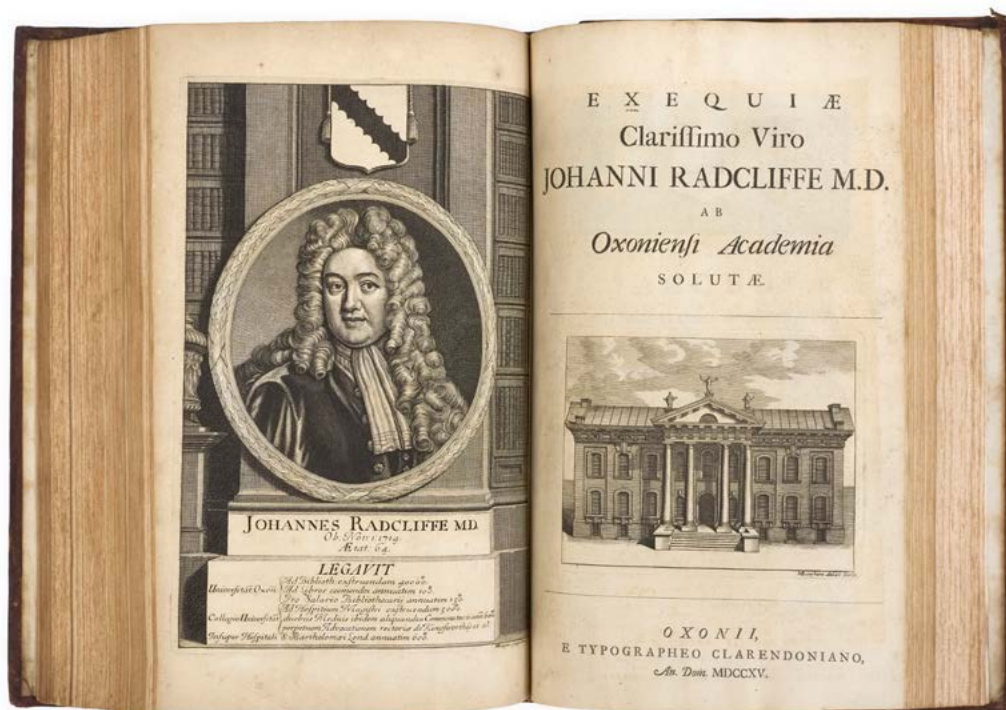
words (but not the music, which does not survive, for John Christopher Pepusch's academic ode for his BMus (**Glasgow and Lambeth only in ESTC**); and Thomas Tickell's *The Prologue to the University of Oxford* for a performance of Addison's *Cato* in 1713 (**four copies only in ESTC**). In a change of mode, if not context, there is also Laurence Eusden's *Verses at the last publick Commencement at Cambridge* (1714), a 'faintly risqué satire of women' (ODNB) which takes aim at students distracted by fairground shows and circus acts ('dancing dogs, and three-legg'd cats'), outlandish or revealing women's fashions, and dons in thrall to 'Covent-Garden mistresses'.

A full list of contents follows:

- i. Academiae Oxoniensis gratulatio pro exoptato serenissimi Regis Guilielmi ex Hibernia reditu. *Oxford, 'e Teatro Sheldoniano', 1690*. Pp. [120], with an engraved vignette on the title-page; slightly foxed. ESTC R31737; Wing O858.
- ii. Exequiae desideratissimo principi Gulielmo Glocestriae Duci ab Oxoniensi Academia solutae. *Oxford, 'e Teatro Sheldoniano', 1700*. Pp. [146], without the final blank; with an engraved vignette on the title-page and an engraved headpiece; gatherings D and 2L–2O browned. Setting 2 with the catchword 'Perge' on 2A1'. ESTC R6065; Wing O885.
- iii. Exequiae celsissimo principi, Georgio principi Daniae ab Oxoniensi Academia solutae. *Oxford, 'e Teatro Sheldoniano', 1708*. Pp. [128], with an engraved frontispiece by Burghers, an engraved vignette on the title-page, and engraved head- and tailpieces; correction slip pasted on L2r. ESTC T56617.
- iv. Gratulatio Academiae Cantabrigiensis de pace serenissimae reginae Annae auspiciis feliciter constitua anno MDCCXIII. *Cambridge, University Press, [1713]*. Pp. [140]. ESTC T104104. On the Treaty of Utrecht.
- v. Academiae Oxoniensis comitia philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano decimo die Julii A. D. 1713. celebrata: in honorem serenissimae Reginae Annae pacificae. *Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1713*. Pp. [124], with an engraved frontispiece by Burghers, an engraved vignette on the title-page, and engraved head- and tailpieces. ESTC T56622.
- vi. PEPUSCH, [John Christopher]. Dr. Pepusche's Song perform'd for his Exercise in the Theatre at Oxford July 13. 1713. [*Oxford, 1713*]. Pp. [2], bound before D1 of previous item; foxed. ESTC T202117; Foxon D355. **Glasgow and Lambeth only.**
- vii. TICKELL, [Thomas]. The Prologue to the University of Oxford ... spoken by Mr. Cibber. *London, Tonson, 1713*. Pp. [2]; creased where folded; bound before F1 of item v. ESTC T44593; Foxon T310. **BL, Worcester College Oxford; Huntington, and Texas only.**
- viii. TILLY, William. Oratio funebris, habita in sacello C.C.C. Oxon secundo die mensis Maii ann. 1714. in exequiis reverendi, atque optimi viri, Thomas Turner, S.T.P. eiusdem collegii praesidis nuperrime defuncti ... *Oxford, Leon. Lichfield for Ant. Peisley, Oxford, and J. Churchill, J. Knapton [etc.], London, 1714*. Pp. [4], 8; title-page printed within a mourning border. ESTC T107369.
- ix. EUSDEN, [Laurence]. Verses at the last publick Commencement at Cambridge ... *London, J. Tonson, 1714*. Pp. [2], 12; final page dusty. ESTC T50696; Foxon E514.



- x. *Pietas Universitatis Oxoniensis in obitum serenissimae Reginae Annae et Gratulatio in augustissimi Regis Georgii inaugurationem. Oxford, Clarendon, Press, 1714.* Pp. [168] with an engraved frontispiece by Burghers, an engraved vignette on the title-page, and an engraved headpiece. ESTC T56616.
- xi. *Exequiae clarissimo viro Johanni Radcliffe, M.D. ab Oxoniensi Academia solutae. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1715.* Pp. [108]; with an engraved portrait frontispiece by Burghers, and engraved title-page vignette, engraved headpieces. ESTC T56624.
- xii. [TICKELL, Thomas.] *An Ode inscribed to the right honourable the Earl of Sunderland at Windsor ... London, Jacob Tonson, 1720.* Pp. [2], 5, [1], wanting the half-title as often; final leaf browned. ESTC T41943; Foxon T291.
- xiii. *Academiae Cantabrigiensis luctus in obitum serenissimi Georgii ευεργετου Magnae Britanniae, &c. Regis: et gaudia ob potentissimi Georgi II ... Cambridge, 1727.* Pp. [130]. ESTC T144657.
- xiv. *Comitia Westmonasteriensium in collegio Sti Petri habita die anniversario fundatricis suae Reginae Elizabethae inauguratae Jan. XV. London, William Bowyer, and sold by James Roberts, 1728.* Pp. 64, with an engraved vignette on the title-page, and an errata slip pasted onto p. 63. ESTC T145251, the variant with Roberts in the imprint.



Moral Verse, including Anti-Slavery Works

68 [POETRY.] *The Muse in a moral Humour: being, a Collection of agreeable and Instructive Tales, Fables, Pastorals, &c. by several Hands. [-Vol. II]. London, Francis Noble, and John Noble, 1757-8.*

Two vols, pp. [ii (ads)], iv, 232; [iv], 242, [2 (ads)]; a very good copy in contemporary speckled sheep, of vol. I cracked, covers of vol. II detached. **£350**

First edition, scarce, complete in two volumes though according to a note at the end of volume II the first volume could also be bought separately (which implies a smaller print-run for the sequel).

This compilation of verse fables includes poems by Pope, Prior, Parnell, Dodsley, and Dodd, as well as the 'working-class' poets Stephen Duck and Mary Leapor, and many anonymous contributions. Duck had committed suicide in 1756; an abbreviation of his *Avaro and Amanda*, a version of the anti-slavery tale of Inkle and Yarico, is included here as the opening poem of volume I, while volume II has the anonymous 'Inkle and Yarico' itself. Among the anonymous works, probably drawn from periodicals, are 'The Contented Clown', 'An Enthusiasm, occasioned by walking through a church-yard', and 'A Young Lady's Advice to one lately married'.

The initial advertisements are for the popular collection *The Muse in Good Humour* (1745), which had by then reached a sixth edition and a second volume (1757), and on which the present anthology is clearly modelled.

ESTC T130696.

The Birth of the Mail Coach

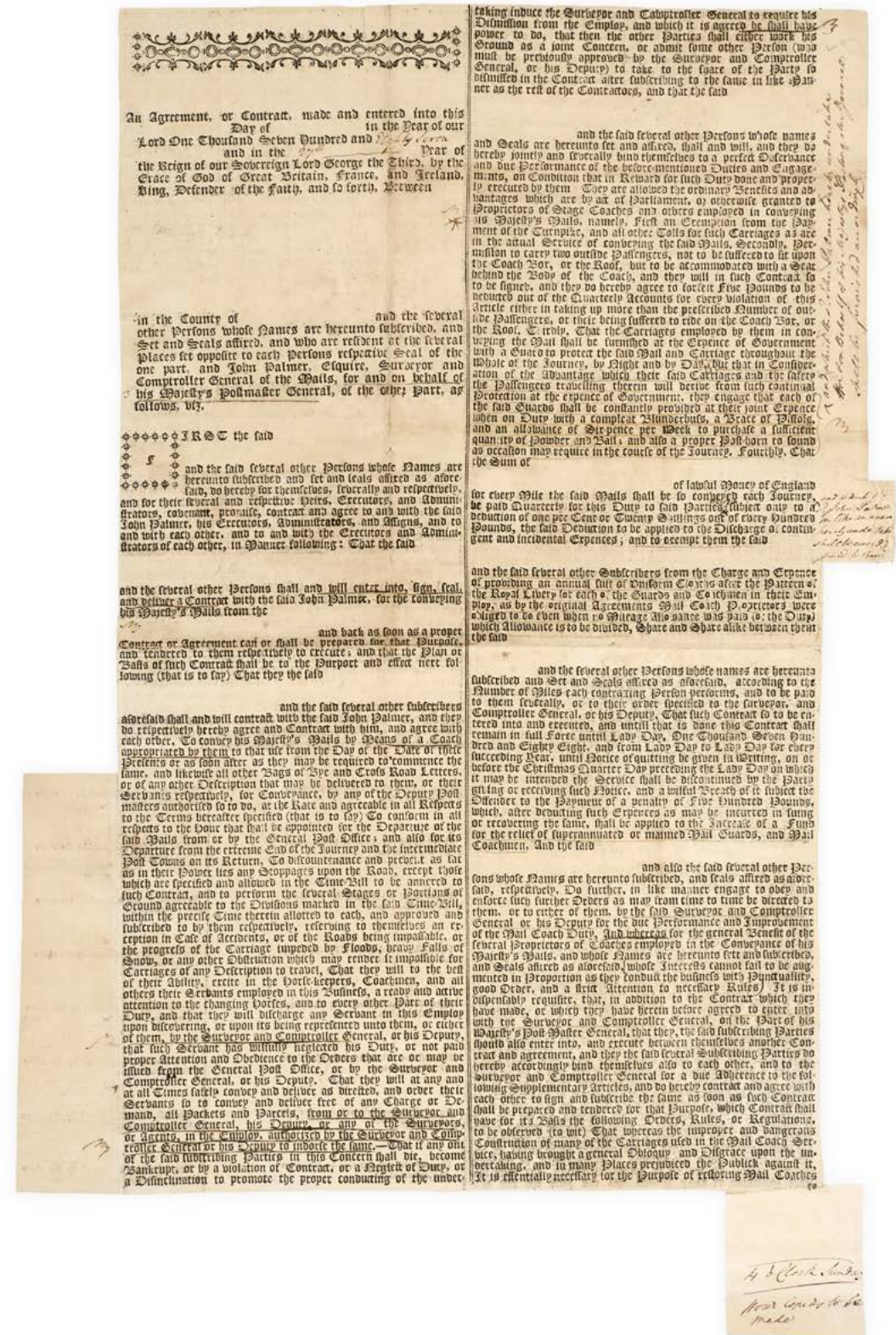
69 [POSTAL SERVICE.] Part-printed draft contract with manuscript corrections: 'An Agreement, or Contract, made an entered into this [blank] Day of [blank] in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and [eighty seven] ... between [blank] ... and John Palmer, Esquire, Surveyor and Comptroller General of the Mails, for and on behalf of his Majesty's Postmaster General' [London? 1787].

Folio, pp. [2], printed on both sides in two columns in black letter, with a decorative border at the head of the first column; manuscript additions/corrections in the margin, a few deletions, manuscript instruction to the printer at the foot; margins cut down but preserving the annotations on flaps, a couple of short tears, creased where folded, else very good. £3250*

An apparently unrecorded draft printed contract for the mail coach service pioneered by John Palmer in the 1780s.

Palmer (1742–1818) was the son of a prosperous tradesman who ran several concerns in Bath as well as a theatre, into which part of the business Palmer moved, securing a royal patent for the Orchard Street Theatre in 1768 (the only one outside London). In 1778 he obtained the same status for a second theatre in Bristol, its season shared with that of Bath, and he set up a coach service to transfer the actors, props, stagehands etc. between the two cities. 'This experience, and Palmer's own travels and correspondence in search of talent, convinced him of the need for improved communications ... The essence of the scheme devised by Palmer was that the unarmed post boy with a "worn-out hack" or small cart, should be replaced by mailcoaches, similar to the stagecoaches on the improved turnpike roads that were already completing journeys with speed and security, which meant they were sometimes the preferred but unofficial way of sending letters and packages. The mailcoaches would be equipped with a strongbox, watched over by an armed guard. Mail was to be dispatched promptly – that from London no longer held back by government letters. The coaches contracted from private firms would travel overnight, stopping only to change horses, deal with mail bags, and meet the needs of passengers. Momentum would be maintained by an exemption from tolls and by the granting of priority over other vehicles' (ODNB). Palmer's plan came to Pitt's attention in 1782, a successful trial was held in 1784, and the scheme was introduced to most major routes in 1785; but it was supported more by the Treasury than by the Post Office and he long remained out of pocket for his efforts. 'Despite these battles, Palmer had managed not only to reform the national system for the collection and delivery of mail, but also to improve some antiquated procedures within the Post Office' (*ibid.*).

The present draft contract is between Palmer and the unspecified private firms who would provide the coach service itself. They agree to deliver all mail on their routes, 'discountenance and prevent' delays, and dismiss any employees who have demonstrated neglect of duty. Coaches will be exempt from tolls, can carry two outside passengers, and will be manned by a guard 'with a compleat Blunderbuss,



a Brace of Pistols ... Powder and Ball; and ... a proper Post-horn'. By his manuscript addition here Palmer undertakes to furnish these himself on behalf of the Postmaster General.

Supplementary articles deal with the importance of the proper construction of coaches (poor coaches 'having brought a general Obloquy and Disgrace upon the undertaking, and in many Places prejudice the Publick against it' (indeed a new patented coach designed by John Besant was adopted in 1787); of their operation to the agreed schedule even in inclement conditions; and of the provision of a tin case with matches and a torch in case of a night-time accident, and a box of tools for emergency repairs. Any infractions would be subject to a fine of £500, the money to go to a fund for 'disabled or decayed Mail Guards, and Mail Coachmen'. Despite the terms, there was strong competition for the contracts because they offered a guaranteed income, and the mail coach service ran very successfully until the development of the railways in the 1830s.

At the foot is the note '4 o'Clock Sunday / Four Copies to be made'.

Not in ESTC, Library Hub, or OCLC.

and the said federal other Subscribers from the Charge and Expence of providing an annual suit of Uniform Cloaths after the Pattern of the Royal Livery for each of the Guards and Coachmen in their Employ, as by the original Agreements Mail Coach Proprietors were obliged to do even when no Mileage Allowance was paid for the Duty which Allowance is to be divided, Share and Share alike between them

and the federal other Persons whose names are hereunto subscribed and Set and Seals affixed as aforesaid, according to the Number of Miles each contracting Person performs, and to be paid to them severally, or to their order specified to the Surveyor, and Comptroller General, or his Deputy, That such Contract to be entered into and executed, and untill that is done this Contract shall remain in full Force until Lady Day, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight, and from Lady Day to Lady Day for every succeeding Year, until Notice of quitting be given in Writing, on or before the Christmas Quarter Day preceding the Lady Day on which it may be intended the Service shall be discontinued by the Party giving or receiving such Notice, and a wilful Breach of it subject the Offender to the Payment of a penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, which, after deducting such Expenses as may be incurred in suing or recovering the same, shall be applied to the Increase of a Fund

will enter into, sign, seal, Palmer, for the conveying

back as soon as a proper prepared for that Purpose, ute; and that the Plan or report and effect next fol-

to federal other subscribers to John Palmer, and they with him, and agree with him by Means of a Coach Day of the Date of these required to commence the and Cross Road Letters, delivered to them, or their by any of the Deputy Post- and agreeable in all Respects to say) To conform in all for the Departure of the

to the Partiality of the Public, that a Standard shall be fixed for the building them, which being subscribed to by the Contractors, and universally made known, will be the surest Pledge to the Public of the Sincerity with which Passengers may depend upon being conveyed in them, and the Surveyor and Comptroller General having been at great Pains in taking the Opinion of the ablest and most competent Mechanics, and the most eminent professional Men in the Coach-making Line, respecting the best Principle of contriving safe Carriages, that, under all Circumstances shall be the least liable to accident, they, the said Subscribers, shall, and they do accordingly hereby bind themselves under a Penalty of five Hundred Pounds, to conform to the Condition of all Carriages to be used by them in the Mail Coach Conveyance hereby intended to be contracted for to the satisfaction of the said Surveyor and Comptroller General, shall recommend, and that in the Length of the Carriages, the Width of the wheels, the height of the Body, and every other material or important Article of their Construction, they will have their Carriages made agreeable to such Instructions as shall be recommended for Safety and Utility, and under no Pretence whatever practice Experiments upon a Mail Coach, or use as a Mail Coach any new invented Carriage, however promising its Appearance may be, until its Safety, utility, and preference has been so thoroughly tried and confirmed by Experience. Some other Employ as to induce the Surveyor and Comptroller General, or his Deputy to grant Permission for its being used as a Mail Coach, until such Permission it shall not be used. That the Want of Passengers, or the Probability of People's being disinclined to travel during a Period of bad Weather, or any other similar Consideration whatever, shall be no Excuse for the said Carriages not being worked with all possible Regularity, and performing its Journeys at all Seasons of the Year, and under all Circumstances when the Roads are passable, a Rule which when made known will secure Passengers to the Mail Coach who otherwise would not for sojourning there is of getting on the Road where there is of being unnecessarily detained upon the Road under frivolous Pretences, and to suit the Convenience or the Caprice of the Proprietors, That such of the Mail Coach Contractors, parties hereunto whose Names and Seals are hereunto set and affixed as are or shall be Cash Holders, shall cause the accounts to be regularly sent and transmitted to the federal other Subscribers and Contractors aforesaid, every Fortnight at furthest, and pay the Balance due to each at the same Time, or accept Drafts to the Amount at three Days Sight, as a Disregard to this having by inconveniently and distressing the middle Partners frequently provoked them to deal of their bodies, and therefore, for the Interest of the general concern, as well as the punctual Continuance of the Duty, the Danger is necessary to be thus guarded against. That a Mail Coach bearing the usual inscription and the Distinctions peculiar to a Mail Coach, shall never be used for any other Purpose, or in any Cases of Emergencies lent out to be used by the Proprietors or other concerns, a Disregard to this has frequently endangered the undertaking by People's supposing that it is thus travelling or coming in at an unusual Hour was owing to a want of Punctuality in the Conveyance of the Mail, or to some Accident which never fails to prejudice the Concern. That in case a Mail Coach contractor dies, becomes bankrupt, quits, or is disinclined from the concern, and a Mail Coach Contractor in any other concern, resident or having a Property and a convenience for doing the Duty upon the same Road, or near it, is inclined to undertake and fill up the vacancy, he shall have the refusal in Preference to a Person who is not a Mail Coach Contractor, it being necessary his always at the Option of the remaining Parties. Subscribers here in the present intended Mail Coach Concern to undertake the filling up a vacancy themselves, or any one of them if agreeable, and approved by the Surveyor and Comptroller General, or his Deputy. That the Mail Coach Contractors in this concern shall not oppose or contravert the Interests of Mail Coach Contractors in another concern, but promote the well doing of each other, by recommending Passengers and Parcels and by every possible Means that occurs of serving and benefiting each other, so that by a mutual and reciprocal Return of Favour, a general connection and union of Interests may be established by them from one End of the kingdom to the other, and Advantages secured to the federal Mail Coach concerns, which, for want of a similar union or Attachment to other Proprietors of Public Carriages can be possessed of. That such of the contracting Parties hereto on whose Ground the slip by happens in a long Journey, and who is on that account obliged to keep an extra Number of Horses to do the work, shall be allowed a reasonable Compensation for the extra Expence attending it, by the rest of the said contracting Parties hereto, who shall each pay his share of such Expence according to the Number of Miles he works, and so in like Manner where the slip by would occasion Delay, without an extra Carriage being kept for the Purpose of preventing it, such Carriage shall be paid for by the said contracting Parties at large, each in Proportion to his Share. That at all Times and Seasons of the Year every Coach employed in the Conveyance of the Mail, and that works any Part of its Ground between Sun set and Sun rise, shall be provided with one of the ordinary Tin Cases which contains a Packet of phosphorous Matches with four Lights and Cerees, convenient for attending with very little Expence, will be of the utmost Importance in case of an Accident happening in the Dark, and the Knowledge of it cannot fail strongly to recommend the Carriages to a Preference to all Travellers, and particularly such as entertain a Dread of the ill Consequences attending in the Night occasion for want of such necessary Accommodation the Expence of which to be paid by all the contracting Parties hereto in the Concern, each according to his Mileage. That every Mail Coach shall have, and never travel without, a Screw wrench, a Hammer, a Cord, and a set of spare Liner Pins, and spare Straps. That every Mail Coach in the Service shall be furnished with a Cord or Drift of Information to be fixed up or fastened within side of the Coach, or to be taken Care of and produced by the Guard whenever required, for the Purpose of acquainting Passengers with the great Advantages Mail Coaches afford over all other Description of public Carriage whatever in the federal important Subjects of well regulated Expedition, of certain Protection from the Attacks of Disorderly Men, of the complete possible Precaution to prevent accidents, and the constant Possession of every Means that can yield the best tem-

porary Accommodation, and repair when an Accident does unavoidably happen; and that every Mail Coach Contractor, Party hereto, shall cause the same to be fixed up in some conspicuous Part of his House or Coach Office, and in the House or Coach Office of every Inn upon the Road, where the Mail Coach stops, or with which it has any connection. That to prevent the shameful Loss of Time which has frequently happened by the dilatory Manner in which the Bags of Letters have been brought to the Post Office after the Mail Coach have arrived in Town, they shall not in future be permitted to stop any where till the Bags are delivered at the Post Office, unless Permission for that Purpose is given by the Surveyor and Comptroller General, or his Deputy. That it shall be the particular Duty of Innkeepers at whose Houses the Mail Coaches are allowed to stop for refreshment not to suffer the Mail Coach to be detained longer than is allowed in the Time bill, and that every Contractor shall discountenance and prevent both at their own Houses, and at other Inns where Horses are changed, the Practice of Cellars and others asking Passengers to get out, where no Time is allowed in the Time bill for that Purpose. That care be taken to have the best constructed Lamps fixed to the Mail Coaches, and that they are always lighted on Dark Nights. And the said

and the said federal other Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed and Set, and Seals affixed as aforesaid, do hereby severally and respectively contract, covenant, and agree to, and with each other, and to and with the said John Palmer, that they the said

and the said federal other Subscribers, shall and will make, execute, enter into and subscribe the federal Contracts and Agreements herein before mentioned as soon as the same shall be prepared and tendered to them to execute as well for the conveying the said Mail from

to and all intermediate Letters aforesaid, and also for the better Regulation and Government of themselves and servants in the so doing in manner herein before set forth, or as near there to as Circumstances will admit, and that until such federal Contracts shall be so made or executed, the said Parties shall and will fully and effectually in all Matters carry into complete execution and fulfill the Agreement hereby entered into as well with the said John Palmer as with each other. And for the due and faithful Performance of these Articles, and of every Clause, Covenant, Agreement, Better, and Binding herein contained, each of the said subscribing Parties do hereby bind himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, unto the other and others of them, his any their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in the Penal Sum of five Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, as fully and effectually as if such Parties were hereby bound, and appropriated after a Deduction of Costs, to the said fund for disabled or decayed Mail Guards, and Mail Coachmen. In witness whereof the said Parties first above named have to these Presents interchangably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written

Signed Sealed and delivered by the above in the presence of me

Signed Sealed and delivered by the above in the presence of me

Signed Sealed and delivered by the above in the presence of me

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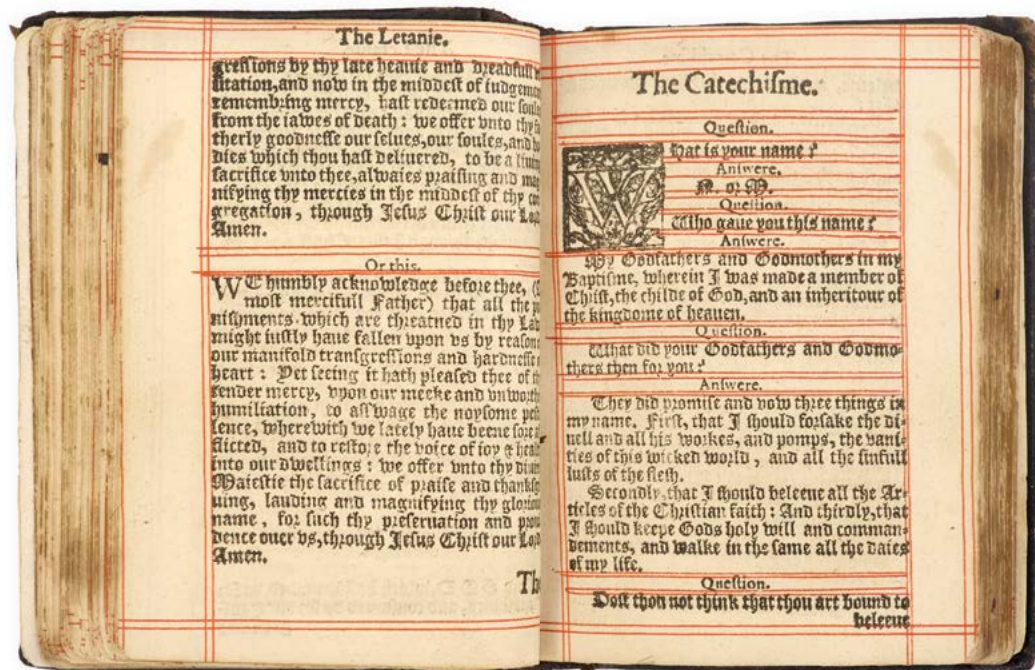
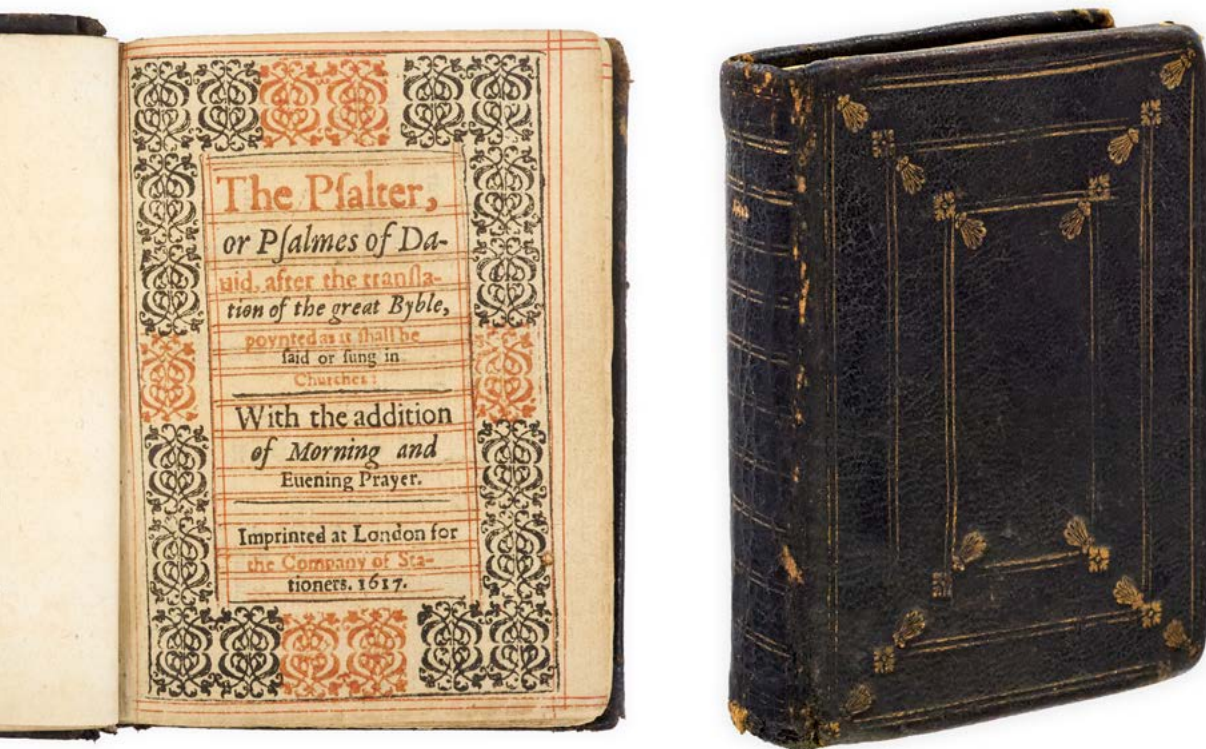
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A Unique Pocket Psalter

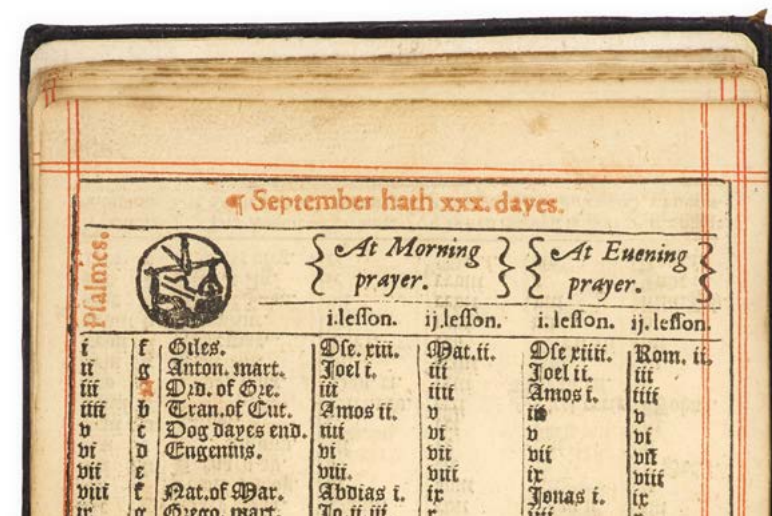
70 [PSALMS.] The Psalter, or Psalmes of David, after the Translation of the great Byble, pointed as it shall be said or sung in Churches. With the Addition of the Morning and Evening Prayer. *London, [Thomas Snodham for] The Company of Stationers, 1617.*

16mo in 8s, pp. [192], with a terminal blank (R4); in black letter, title and headings in roman type; title-page and calendar printed in red and black, calendar printed perpendicularly, woodcut initials; a very good copy, ruled in red throughout, in contemporary or early black morocco, covers gilt panelled with three concentric double-fillets, bushels at the corners, spine with gilt rules, gilt edges, a little rubbed, corners bumped, nineteenth-century repairs to head- and tail-caps, endpapers replaced at that time; presentation inscription 'from my dear father June 16th 1833 M.W.M.', ownership inscription of Henry Hucks Gibbs, St Dunstan's Villa, with his Aldenham House bookplate. **£3750**

The only known copy of this Jacobean pocket edition of the Psalms, printed, according to a pencil note here by F. S. Ferguson, by Thomas Snodham. The Psalms are preceded by the morning and evening prayer, the litany, and a catechism. Snodham is best known as a printer of music (he was apprentice and successor to his uncle Thomas East), and drama (he issued the first edition of Jonson's *The Alchemist*, 1610).

Provenance: the banker, bibliophile, and politician Henry Hucks Gibbs, first Baron Aldenham (1819–1907), Governor of the Bank of England 1875–7, MP for the City of London 1891–2, and a major benefactor to the Oxford English dictionary. Gibbs had inherited Aldenham in 1850 and moved there in the 1860s, amassing a large library which included the finest private collection of Books of Common Prayer; St Dunstan's was his London home, later demolished. Catalogues of the library were compiled in 1888 and 1914, and the present work is listed in both (1888, p. 138 under 'Prayer-Books'; 1914, p. 249 under 'Liturgies'), with the note 'Excessively rare'.

ESTC S90590; STC 2410.5 (this copy only, formerly in the collection of Michael Stoughton).



Index to the Chelsea Physic Garden, an Apothecary's Copy

- 71 RAND, Isaac.** Horti medici Chelseiani index compendiarius, exhibens nomina plantarum, quam ad rei herbariae praecipue materiae medicae scientiam promovendam, ali curavit Societas Pharmacopoeorum Londinensium ... *London, for the Author by William Strahan, and sold by Joh. Whiston, 1739.*

8vo, pp. [8], 214, [2 (errata)]; slightly toned, but a good copy in contemporary speckled calf, front joint cracked but cords holding; contemporary ownership signature to front endpaper 'E Lib. Jnis Blackstone', with his gilt monogram to head of spine, early armorial bookplate of Charlton Wollaston. **£1100**

First edition, very scarce, of Rand's copious index to the plants of the Chelsea Physic Garden, of which he was the director, an association copy from the library of the apothecary and botanist John Blackstone (1713–1753).

In 1707 Isaac Rand (1674–1743) and seventeen others took a lease on the Chelsea Physic Garden, which had been walled by his father and others in 1674, and for some time acted or assisted as 'demonstrator' of the plants to the Society of Apothecaries, becoming the garden's first official director in 1724. Rand assisted with John Ray's *Synopsis* (1724), and Elizabeth Blackwell's *Curious Herbal* (1737–9), and published two catalogues of the garden, his *Index plantarum officinalium in horto Chelseiano* (1730), listing 518 species used in medicine, and the present *Index compendiarius* of 1739, a more substantial work, listing all the plants in the garden and adding cross-references to other botanical works, though it omits the English names. Rand's collection of botanical books and dried specimens was presented to the Garden by his widow.

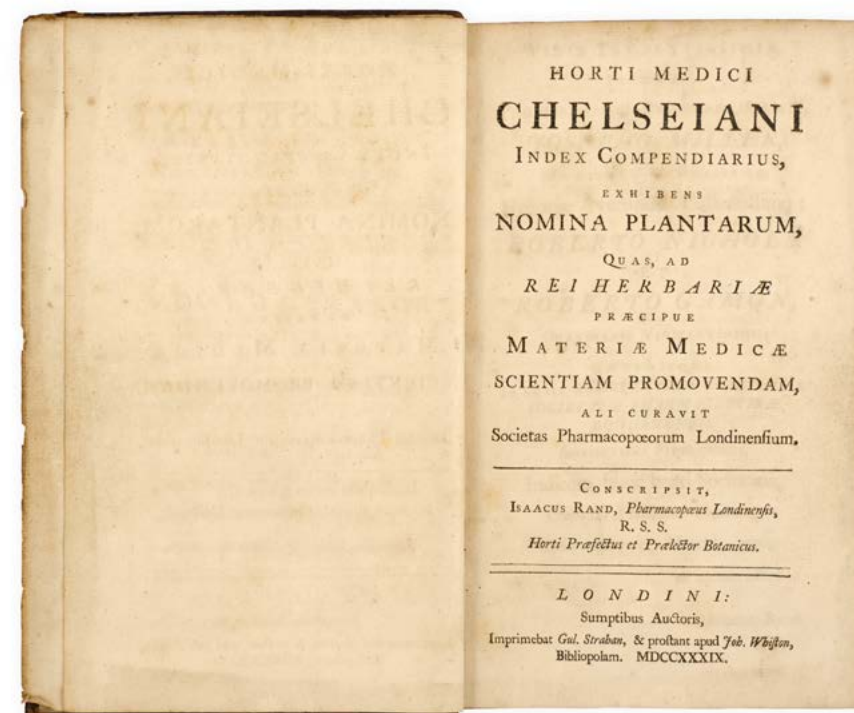
Provenance:

1. John Blackstone (1713–1753). His namesake grandfather (d. 1715) was an apothecary and a friend of Hans Sloane; another Blackstone (the latter's brother?) was a subscriber to Chelsea in around 1700. Apprenticed to the apothecary Thomas Bearcroft in 1729 and then Richard Stevenson in 1735, John Blackstone was made free in 1737 and set up business in autumn 1738; but he had already been corresponding with Sloane, Dillenius, and Rand, and by 1736 he had been commissioned to collect plants for both the Chelsea Physic Garden and that of Oxford. He published two small Floras: in 1737 a remarkable local Flora for Harefield, Middlesex, and in 1746 a more general work. See Bowlt and Bowlt, 'John Blackstone (1713–1753); a London apothecary and botanist of his time' (*Watsonia* 23, 2000).

2. Charlton Wollaston (1733–1764), medical doctor, Fellow of the Royal Society from 1756 (along with two of his brothers), and physician to Guy's Hospital from 1762.

ESTC lists eight copies: three in the UK (BL, NHM, Bodleian); two in Europe (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, and Göttingen); and three in North America (Harvard – Arnold Arboretum, Missouri Botanical Garden, and New York Botanical Garden).

ESTC T139090.



GERTRUDE WINN;

OR,
OUR NATION'S CURSE:

HOW IT WORKS IN HOMES.

A Story from Real Life.

By NELSIE BROOK.

"Intemperance must be admitted by every unprejudiced person to be one of the most prominent disgraces of this country. It is more than a disgrace—it is a curse."—*The Lancet*, November 29th, 1862.

LONDON:
WILLIAM TWEEDIE, 337, STRAND.

1863.

Temperance Novel, Annotated by the Author

72 [ROSS, Ellen.] Gertrude Winn; or, our Nation's Curse: how it works in our Homes. A story from real Life. By Nelsie Brook ... London, William Tweedie, 1863.

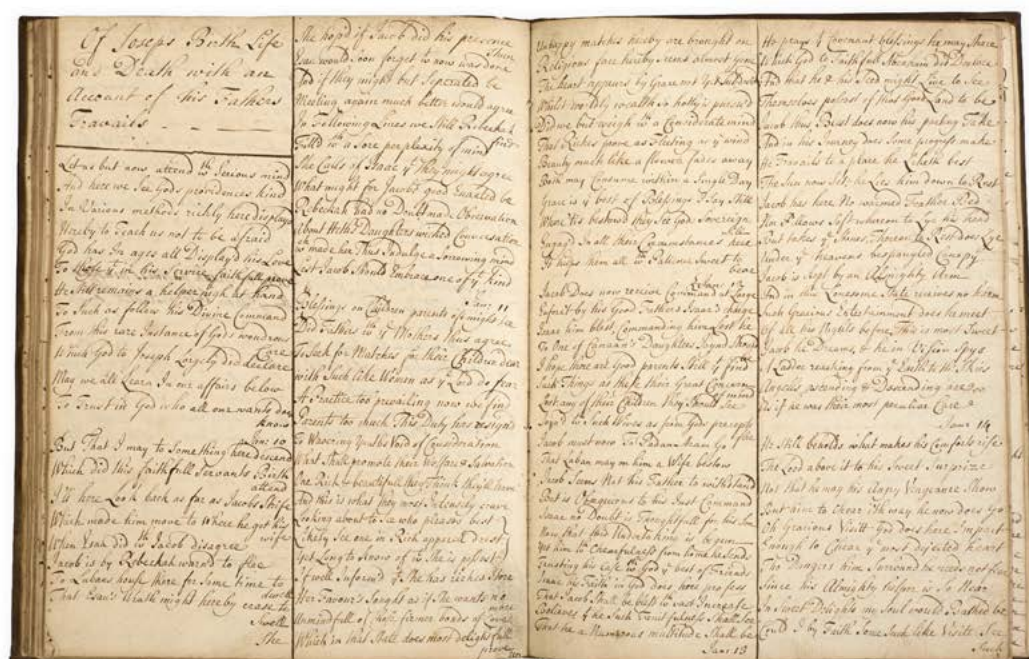
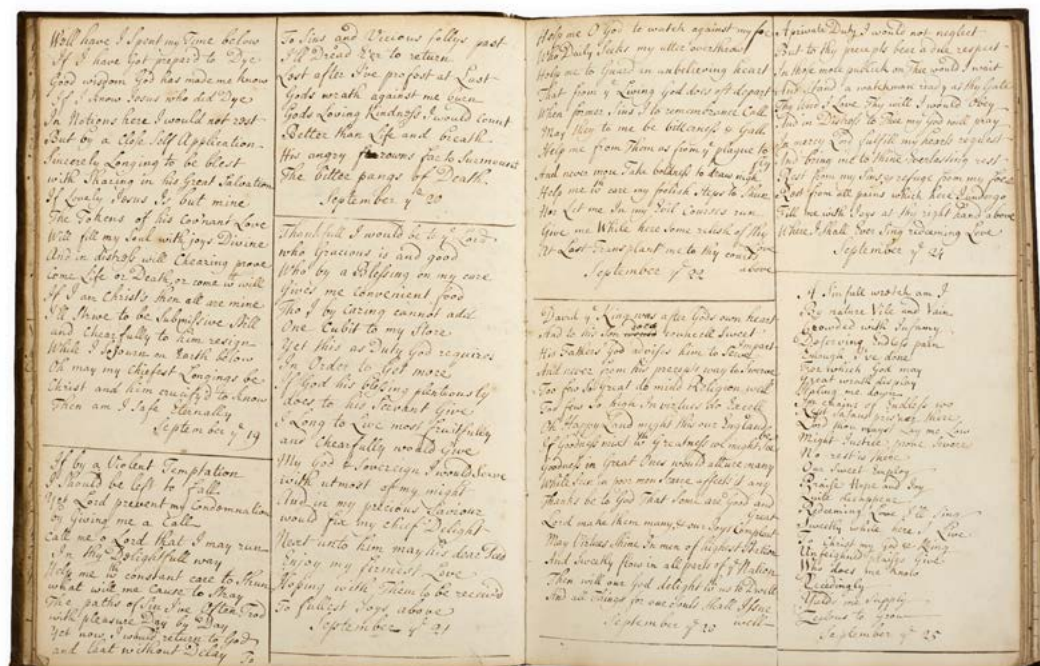
12mo, pp. [iv], 295, [1]; very good, in the original publisher's mauve cloth; ownership signature on the front free endpaper 'Ellen Ross April 2 1870', with her annotations and corrections in pen and pencil to nearly every page throughout, pencil notes to rear pastedown. £1850

First edition, rare, heavily annotated by the author, presumably in preparation for a second edition which was never published.

Ross (1840–1917) was the author of at least ten novels, of which this was one of the earliest – her niche seems to have been the lives of the working classes, approached with a heavy moral hand, as perhaps befits the daughter of a schoolmaster (she later married another). Here, the Nation's Curse is of course the evil of drink, which brings the Winns low.

This copy has been subjected to a comprehensive scheme of revision, with alterations ranging from minor shifts in punctuation, to the insertion of phrases, and indeed the wholesale deletion of long passages (eg. 179–198, which is heavily edited, then cut entirely, then the last few pages reinstated). There are many alterations to benefit both sense and concision – on p. 61 for example, while explaining the effect of straitened circumstances on Christmas, the wordy 'Poverty is an uncompromising tyrant: he will make his presence felt, and his voice heard, in the homes which he is permitted to enter' becomes 'Poverty sternly forbade it'. Elsewhere changes in vocabulary improve the more stilted passages – 'And having delivered this statement, which certainly contained a spice of annoyance, Mrs. Skillin ensconced herself in her old arm-chair' becoming 'And having said this in a tone of annoyance, Mrs. Skillin sat...'. Seven years after it was first published it is not surprising that Ross might cast a more exacting eye on her earlier work.

Library Hub records BL, Bodley and NLS only.



A Year in Poetry, and the Life of Joseph 'in Divers colours Cloth'd'

73 RYDER, Joseph. 'Remarks and Observations from the written word of God, in or after Ordinances, from Experiences chearing or distressing, from Providences mercifull or afflictive, from the Workings of Corruption, from the Prevalencies of Temptations or from Succours, and Supports [etc. etc.] ...' [20 June 1731 to 19 June 1732, copied 1733].

4to manuscript, ink on paper, ff. [60], written in two columns of c. 36 lines of verse per page, in a single clear hand; slightly dusty, else in very good condition, in contemporary stiff vellum. **£1650**

A fascinating devotional manuscript, comprising, after a brief prose introduction, a meditation in verse written on each day of the year. It was evidently intended as a discrete project, as the last poem speaks of 'The Conclusion of the Year begun June ye 20 1731' – 'When first this work I undertook, / It something difficult did look ...'. Ryder's overriding obsessions are the vanity of human wishes and earthly joys, his own sin and redemption, and the acceptance of mortality.

Oh this Deceitfull heart of mine
How apt it is to start aside
By sad experience I can find
It prone to wander and backslide ...

Among the more unusual pieces is an alphabet acrostic:

A sinfull wretch am I
By nature vile and vain
Crowded with infamy
Deserving endless pain
...
To Christ my god & king
Unfeigned praises give
Who does me know
Xceedingly
Yields me supply
Zealous to grow

Elsewhere there are poems inspired by a 'wilful man or in distempered mind' found drowned – 'If Lunatick, & pusht on with temptation' he may be saved but 'if by wilful murder thus he dies' (i.e. suicide) he may be less lucky; and by a woman arrested for stealing. The poem for 5 November recalls the Gunpowder Plot, and that for 1 December is entitled 'Drunkenness a badge of infamy', but the most ambitious pieces are verse retellings of the story of the Prodigal Son (December 23–30) and the life of Joseph (from Genesis 37), which takes up a substantial portion of the volume, from 10 January to 11 June 1732.

The Christian Horace Englished

- 74 **SARBIEWSKI, Maciej Kazimierz; G[eorge] H[ils], translator.** The Odes of Casimire. *London, T. W. for Humphrey Moseley, 1646.*

12mo, pp. [1, blank], [11], 96, 95–141, [1, blank], with the engraved frontispiece by William Marshall; woodcut ornament to title, typographic headpieces; a little toned at edges, frontispiece cropped slightly at foot, text cropped on a handful of pages but sense recoverable, small losses to a couple of leaves affecting a few letters, light damp-stains to head at rear; else a very good copy, bound c. 1990 by Philip Dusel in black morocco richly gilt and panelled to an eighteenth-century design, edges sprinkled red; contemporary ownership inscription 'Lewis Owen 8th of decemb: 1650' (see below) with a Latin rendition of 1 Timothy 4:8 in his hand to blank recto of A1, early (price?) inscription cropped at head of frontispiece, modern bookplate to front pastedown. **£6500**

First and only edition, very rare, of the first English translation of the poems of Sarbiewski, the foremost neo-Latin poet of the seventeenth century and a highly influential figure in Renaissance English literature.

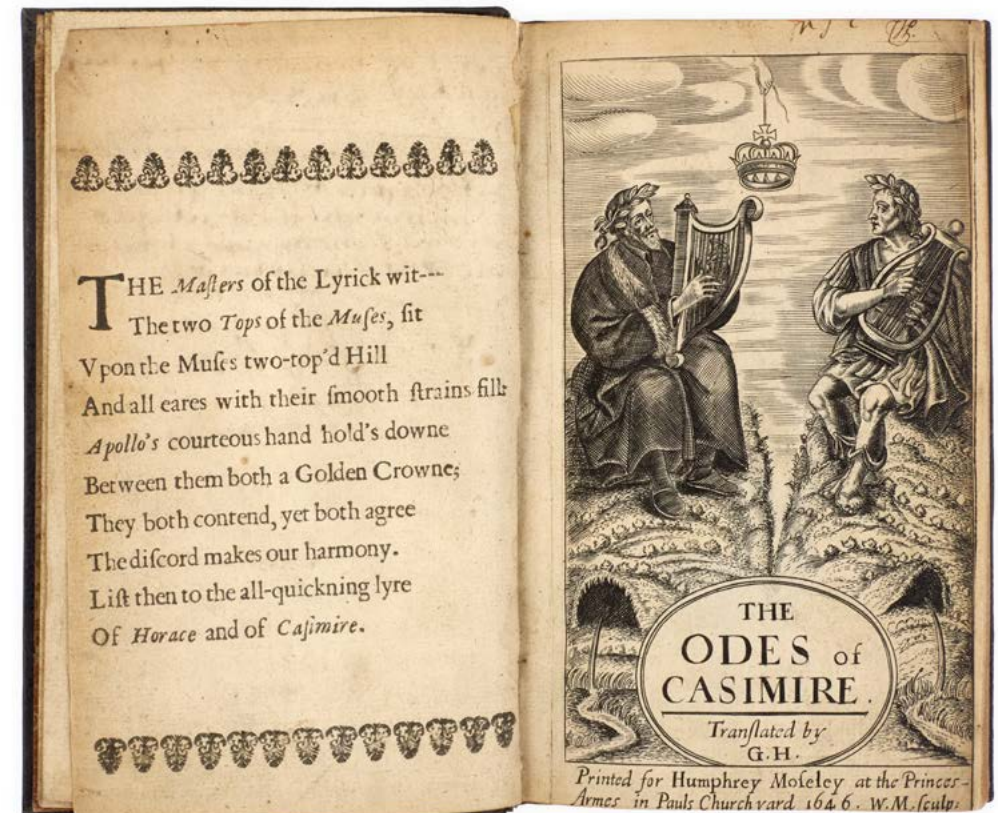
Known to the English as Casimire, Maciej Kazimierz Sarbiewski (1595–1640) taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology at Vilnius before being appointed court preacher to Władysław IV of Poland–Lithuania. It was for his poetry, however, that he was best known, and for which he was laureated by Urban VIII in 1625. '[His] neo-Latin Horatian odes and Biblical paraphrases gained immediate European acclaim upon their first publication in 1625 and 1628. The fine lyric quality of Sarbiewski's poetry, and the fact that he often fused classical and Christian motifs, made a critic like Hugo Grotius actually prefer the "divine Casimire" to Horace himself' (Roestvig, p. i). 'His popularity abroad cannot be compared to that of any other Polish author before the twentieth century. He was justly considered one of the greatest Latin poets of his time' (Fordoński and Urbański, p. 17).

This first translation into English was the work of one George Hils (or Hills, ?1606–?1655), a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge of whom little else is known. The frontispiece, by William Marshall of *Eikon Basilike* fame, shows Sarbiewski and Horace 'Vpon the Muses two-top'd Hill' contending amicably for Apollo's crown. Sarbiewski's influence in England would be great: 'in a number of cases he anticipated poetic techniques and motifs which later grew popular also with the English poets. Thus, long before Denham and Marvell, he practised the technique of investing the scenes of nature with a moral or spiritual significance. ... If one compares Vaughan's religious nature lyrics and Casimire's odes, a number of common poetical motifs are easily found, and so we are here again faced with the fact that themes which became popular in England in the mid-seventeenth century were anticipated in the Latin odes of Casimire' (Roestvig, pp. ii–iii). His influence can likewise be detected in Addison,

Johnson, and Isaac Watts, and Coleridge would later project a complete translation of 'the Christian Horace's' odes, declaring: '**If we except Lucretius and Statius, I know not of any Latin poet, ancient or modern, who has equalled Casimir in boldness of conception, opulence of fancy, or beauty of versification**'.

Provenance: Lewis Owen, possibly the Welsh MP (d. 1692) of that name, with his 1650 ownership inscription. A royalist in the Civil War, Owen was captured in his bed at his native Peniarth and carried prisoner to Cardiganshire. He was later elected MP for Merioneth in the Third Protectorate Parliament and was nominated a Knight of the Royal Oak at the Restoration.

Very rare, with no other copy appearing at auction since 1965 (Sotheby, 19 July 1965, lot 53, bought by Quaritch).



Masquerade Satire

- 75 [SATIRE.] C----- and Country. A Play of seven Acts. In which will be reviv'd, the entertaining Scene of the blundering Brothers. To which is added, the comical Humours of Punch. The whole concluding with the grand Masque, call'd, the Downfall of Sejanus. Written by a Masquerader, and dedicated to those who were present at the last Ball, on Thursday, January 16 ... *London, Printed for the Author, and sold by T. Monger, 1735.*

Folio, pp. 14, with a large, folding engraved frontispiece (often wanting, entitled 'The Fall of Sejanus', with an illustration above and engraved verse below), an engraved illustration of a masquerade on the title-page, a woodcut illustration of an executioner and gibbets on p. 4, and woodcut initials (one of which also satirical); neat old repairs to tears in frontispiece where once folded (with small loss), else a good copy; in nineteenth-century quarter roan, marbled paper sides.

£1850

One of two similar editions of this scarce mock play satirising Robert and Horatio Walpole and the Excise Bill, capitalising on a famous political stunt at a masked ball in early 1735.

Opposition to the ministry of Robert Walpole reached a peak in 1733 with his attempts to pass the Excise Bill – London merchants and vested interests were incensed and lobbied hard, and a number of influential court figures such as Chesterfield were also against the measure. Walpole was burnt in effigy and an explosion of anti-Walpole and anti-Excise satire in print and pamphlet form followed throughout 1733 and during the elections of 1734, which Walpole narrowly won.

At a masquerade ball at the Haymarket attended by the King in January 1735 'there was an incident that has made a good deal of noise ...'. Attendees dressed as Harlequin, Punchinello and other characters 'came in ... with bundles of printed play bills in their hands, one of which Harlequin gave the King, and then all throwing down their papers disappeared' (*Diary of Viscount Percival afterwards first Earl of Egmont*) – this scene is depicted in the title-page vignette here. The playbills presented the opening of Parliament as a 'comical and diverting play of seven acts call'd Court and Country' by 'the Norfolk Company of artificiall Commedians' with a 'new sett of Puppets', featuring also a 'scene of the Blundering Brothers with the Cheats of Rabbi Robin', and a masque of 'the Downfall of Sejanus' (quoted in McGeary, *The Politics of Opera*, 2013).

Whether by those responsible for the stunt or by others seeking to capitalise on it, the present satire claims to present the work mentioned in the playbills: a dramatic skit in seven acts, showing the downfall of the senator Dives at the hands of the patriotic Brutus. Dives is evidently Walpole but the Dedication pretends he is 'a Picture of Prince Menzicoff' i.e. the infamously corrupt Russian politician Aleksandr Menshikov (1673–1729). The 'blundering brothers', 'Rabi Blunder' and 'Saphick', also the Walpoles, appear in Act V, which is in verse. The masque of Sejanus is a short dialogue between

C----- and COUNTRY. A PLAY of Seven ACTS.

In which will be reviv'd, the Entertaining Scene of the

BLUNDERING BROTHERS.

To which is Added,

The Comical Humours of PUNCH.

The Whole concluding with the Grand Masque, call'd, *The Downfall of SEJANUS.*

Written by a MASQUERADER; and Dedicated to those who were present at the last Ball, on Thursday, January 16.

Let's not, for *Party Sake*, incur your Hate,
For we're but *Wooden Figures, Blocks of State*;
Mov'd by the *Artists Fingers* up and down,
And mean no Harm to *Minister, or Crown.*



L O N D O N: Printed for the Author, and sold by
T. Monger in the Strand. 1735. [Price 1s.]

The Downfall of SEJANUS, &c.



Since Bribes in modern Days so much prevail,
And Votes have daily been Exposed to Sale;
Since Courtly R— finds his Cause decline,
And Gold's the Refuge of his last Design
Tis Time brave Britons to Defend your Right,
Nor tamely Sink beneath th'oppressive Weight:
Be yours the glorious Task of just Defence,
To save your Country, and espouse your Prince,
To crush Ambition in its wild Career,
And thunder Vengeance in the Statesmans Ear:
Sever the free-born Native from the Slave,
Degrade the Unworthy, and exalt the Brave
Then wisely on, nor let th' Infection spread
The Mischief ripens and demands your Aid:

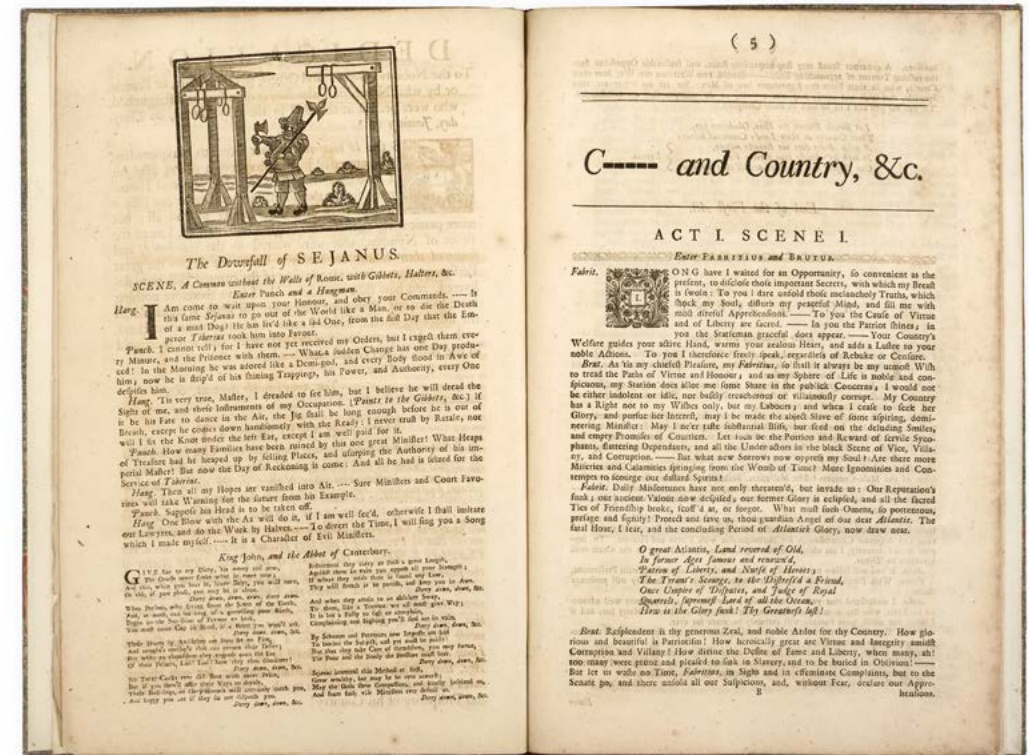
Explode th' Ungen'rous Schemists who'd betray
The Nations Weal and give her Right a way
Exert, once more, your Breast in Freedom's Cause
For virtuous Caution claims no mean Applause
Freedom! of all Prerogatives the Chief
Confer'd by Nature to distinguish Life
Honours first Child, and Object of our Choice
Nor an'd by Faction, nor deter'd by Vice;
Bold as a Lion which supports her Cause,
And roars Revenge where Force invades her
Spurns the weak Statesmans faithless glittering Shew
And Spite of Gold, derides his baffled Power

Punch and a Hangman, proposing Sejanus' execution. From Ben Jonson onwards, the Roman usurper Sejanus had been used in Britain as a model for an illegitimate tyrant who receives his just deserts.

The extremely graphic frontispiece, often wanting and evidently available separately, shows the decapitation and burning of two figures in the name of 'Freedom! of all Prerogatives the Chief [sic]', mourned by a crowd of weeping excisemen. The victims are ostensibly the De Witt brothers, the Dutch statesmen who had been brutally executed at the Hague in 1672, but they are stand-ins for the Walpoles.

The two editions of the work are largely from the same setting of type, this one with 'The Downfall of Sejanus' before rather than after 'Court and Country'. Of this printing ESTC lists two copies in the UK only, both at the Bodleian (at least one without the frontispiece); and seven in the US.

ESTC N39166.



With a Cambridge Indenture Bound in

76 SCLATER, William. An Exposition with Notes upon the first and second Epistles to the Thessalonians ... *London, printed for I. Parker and are to be sold by George Vincent, 1627.*
[bound with:]

-. A Briefe Exposition with Notes, upon the second Epistle to the Thessalonians ... *London, George Miller for George Vincent, 1627.*

Two works in one vol., small 4to; I: pp. [8], 351, [1 (blank)], 383–598 (complete), title within woodcut border; II: pp. [2 (blank)], [6], 307, [1]; text of both works within ruled frames, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; first work with small losses to outer margins of A2 and X6 and marginal tear to M2, occasional small ink stains and other marks; good copies in contemporary Cambridge(?) calf over pasteboards, triple fillet border in blind to covers, five raised bands to spine, fragments of a sixteenth-century indenture preserved in hinges; somewhat worn with wear to spine, corners, and covers; ownership inscriptions of 'George Thornborrow' (1703) to rear endpapers. **£950**

An attractive copy of these best-selling expositions of *Thessalonians* 1 and 2 by the Bedfordshire-born clergyman William Sclater (1575–1626), in a contemporary binding with fragments of an indenture relating to scholarships at Cambridge University bound in.

Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, Sclater served as rector of Pitminster in Somerset, prebendary of Bath and Wells, and chaplain to Bishop Arthur Lake and to Lord Stanhope of Harrington. 'A staunch Calvinist, Sclater regarded the innovations of avant-garde conformists with horror. The refusal of some divines to identify the pope as Antichrist, together with James I's policy of moderation towards Romanists, caused him to wonder what had become of "that ancient severity and strict hand over papists"' (ODNB). His 'best-selling *Expositions* on 1 and 2 *Thessalonians* (1619, 1627) merited five more editions by 1638' (*ibid.*).

The indenture fragments visible in the hinges of the binding refer to a gift by 'Roberte Doket' for 'too scolars' at 'Cambrigge'. This must be Robert Duckett (d. 1522), rector of Chevening in Kent, who founded two scholarships at St John's College; he was from Holderness and 'holdernes' is mentioned herein.

The notes to the rear endpaper by one 'George Thornborrow', dated 1703, list the Biblical passages preached upon by numerous ministers e.g. 'Mr Flemings subiect Mathew the 9 C verse 21; Mr Swinton subiect Hebrews C the 4th latter part of the 13 verse ...'. He also records that 'Mr Nellson [was] elected minister' and that 'Mr Kenion died the 11th day of February in the year of our Lord 1703'. Thornborrow does not appear to have been a student at Oxford or Cambridge, nor is he on the Clergy of the Church of England database.

ESTC S116807 and S116803.



The Fourth Folio in Black Morocco

- 77 SHAKESPEARE, William.** Mr. William Shakespear's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the true Original Copies. Unto which is added, seven Playes, never before Printed in Folio ... The fourth Edition ... London, H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, 1685.

Folio, pp. [x], 272, [1], 303, [1], with the frontispiece portrait by Droeshout, slightly retouched for this edition, with Jonson's verses below; wood-engraved initials; twelve conjugate bifolia are in the early reprint as per Greg (*see below*); a few small holes and paper flaws, the odd bifolium somewhat foxed, but withal a fine, crisp copy, in a handsome late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century binding of black morocco, covers with a gilt panel of three fillets and a foliate roll, corner pieces with a vase of flowers, foliate semi-circles and triangles at the centre of each side of the panel, spine elaborately gilt in six compartments, lettered directly in the second 'Shakespea / re's Plays', with a line of canted Ss below, the other compartments with a large foliate lozenge and corner pieces, on a field of dots; marbled endpapers, gilt edges; joints neatly repaired, covers refurbished; traces of bookplate removed from front endpaper. **£350,000**

An exceptional copy of Shakespeare's Fourth Folio. Despite the statement 'never before Printed in Folio', the seven new plays (of which *Pericles* is the only one still commonly attributed to Shakespeare) had earlier appeared in the second issue of the Third Folio in 1664, but this edition, the last in so grand a format and the last in Shakespeare's own century, was the principal textual basis of eighteenth-century recensions from Rowe, Theobald and Pope to Hanmer and Johnson.

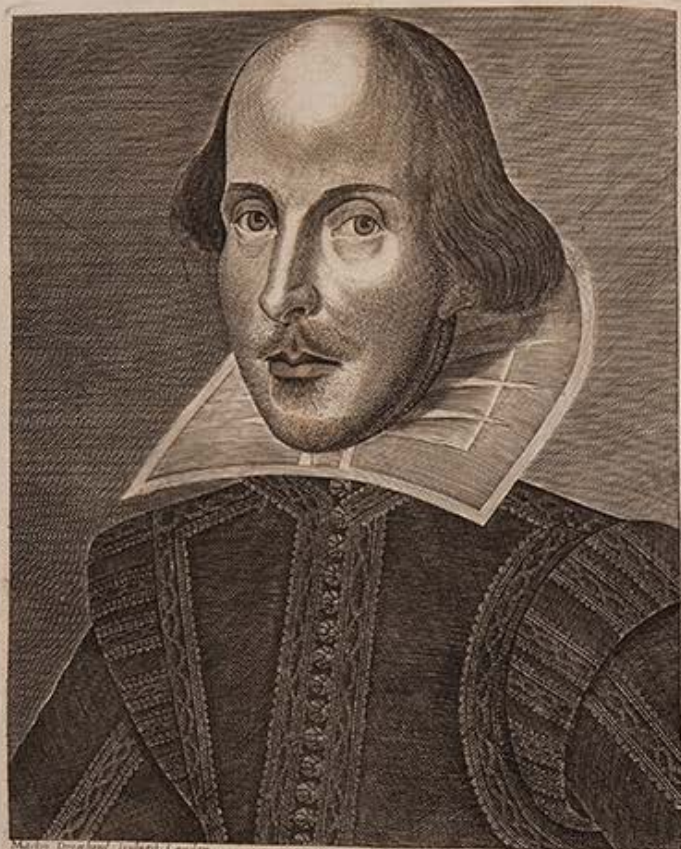
One of the endemic faults of the Fourth Folio is the thin paper which is susceptible to tears and browning. Our copy, although not without blemish, is in a more than acceptable condition. Three variants of the imprint are recorded, this one, another adding Richard Chiswell to the list of names (no precedence established between these two), and the third a cancel, and therefore later, 'for H. Herringman, and are to be sold by Joseph Knight and Francis Saunders'.

A number of sheets in this edition 'appear to have been printed short, or else some accident happened to the stock. When, as the supply became depleted, the discrepancy was discovered, the deficient sheets were reprinted. These sheets are readily distinguished from the originals by the absence of rules at the sides and foot of the text' (Greg). Here twelve (of up to seventeen) bifolia are in these later reprints (2B3.4, 2D3.4, 2G3.4, 2I2.5, 2I3.4, 2M1.6, 2N1.6, 2N2.5, 2O3.4, *3B2.5, *3C2.5, and *3C3.4).

This copy is one of the finest copies remaining in private hands and one of very few examples in such a handsome early binding.

ESTC R25621; Wing S2915; Pforzfheimer 910.





To the Reader:

This *Figure* that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle *Shakespeare* cut;
Wherein the *Graver* had a strife
With Nature to outdo the Life.
O, could he but have drawn his Wit
As well in Brass, as he has hit
His Face; the Print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in Brass.
But since he cannot, Reader, look
Not on his Picture, but his *Book*.

B. J.

M^r William Shakespear's
COMEDIES,
HISTORIES,
AND
TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the true Original Copies.

Unto which is added, SEVEN

PLAYS,

Never before Printed in Folio:

VIZ.

Pericles Prince of Tyre.	}	Sir John Oldcastle Lord Cobham.
The London Prodigal.		The Puritan Widow.
The History of Thomas Lord Cromwel.		A Yorkshire Tragedy.
		The Tragedy of Locrine.

The Fourth Edition.



L O N D O N,

Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, at the Anchor in the
New Exchange, the Crane in St. Pauls Church-Yard, and in
Russet-Street Covent-Garden. 1 6 8 5.



Sendak's Master Flea

78 SOANE, George, *translator*. Specimens of German Romance. Selected and translated from various Authors ... *London, Geo. B. Whittaker, 1826.*

Three vols, 8vo, pp. I: [xiii], 259, [1]; II: [iv], 258, [2]; III: [iv], 259, [1], with an engraved frontispiece by George Cruikshank in each volume, and the initial blank in vol. I; **a fine copy, uncut, in the original grey boards, printed paper spine labels;** contemporary ownership inscription to title-pages of Eleanor Kennedy, modern bookplate in each volume of the children's book illustrator Maurice Sendak. **£950**

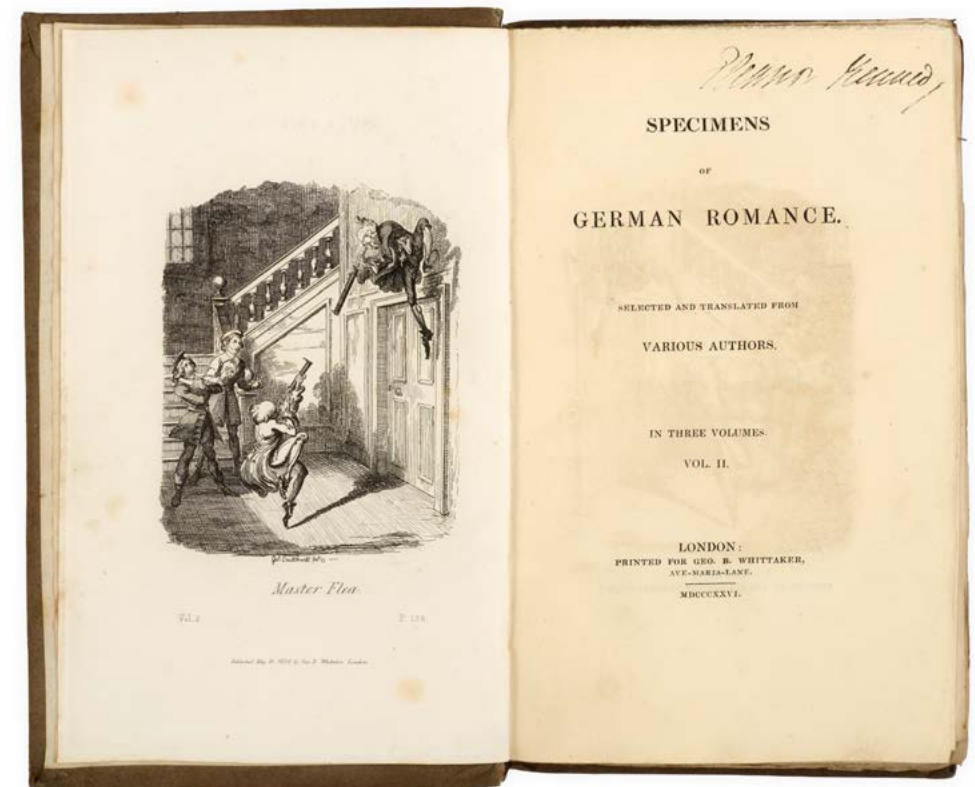
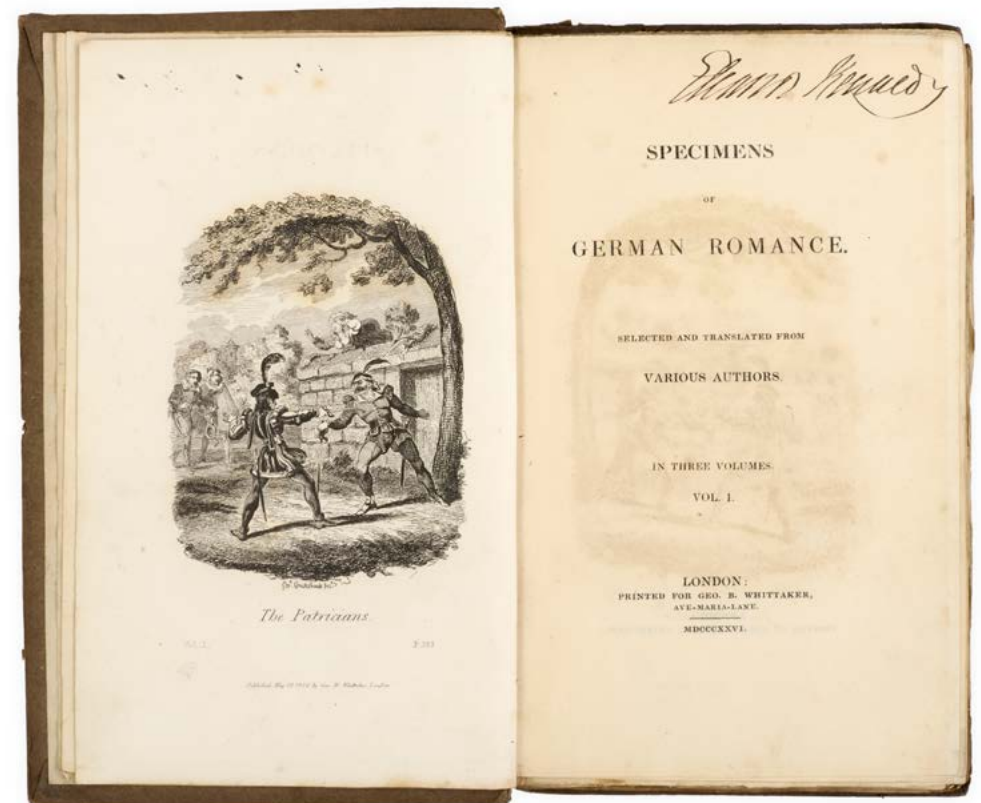
First edition in English of five German stories translated by George Soane. The translator's choice of authors now seems a little eccentric (Van der Velde, Laun, Oehlenschläger, Naubert), the most famous being E. T. A. Hoffmann, whose satirical fantasy/grotesque *Meister Floh* (Master Flea, 1822) is translated into English for the first time here, forming volume II.

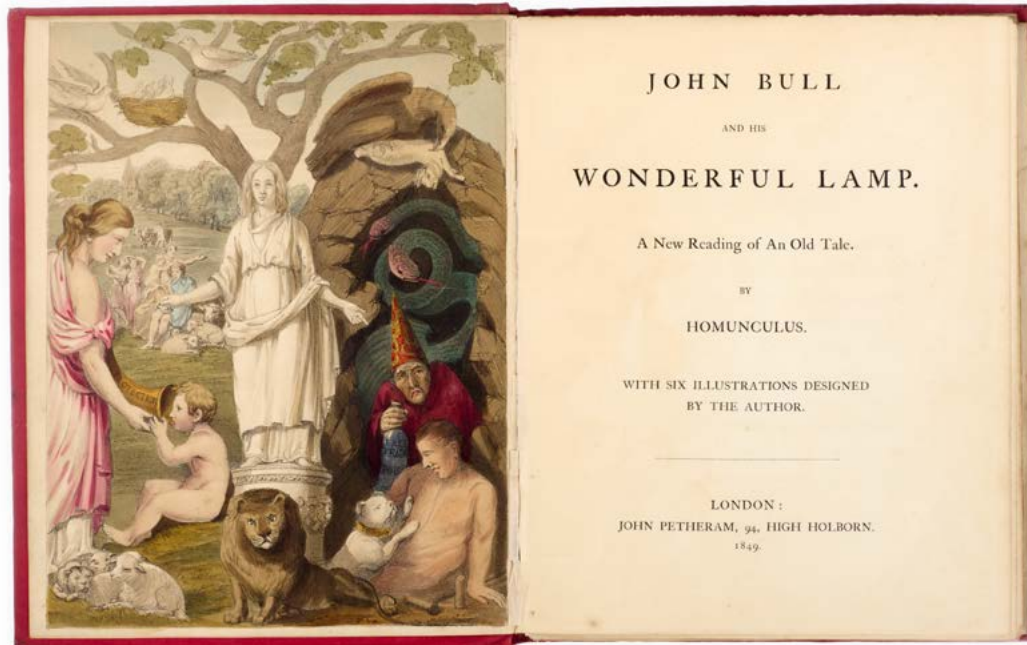
Master Flea had been censored before publication in Germany to remove two chapters that satirised the prosecution of political dissidence; the disciplinary proceedings were waived when Hoffmann's neurosyphilis was discovered to be life-threatening, and he died in June 1822.

Soane's original intention was to publish a multi-volume work representative of the 'complete circle of German romance'. He explains that his selection would have been very different if he had known that 'the present volumes would be the limit of his labours'. Ironically, it is the tale from Hoffmann that he singles out as the one he would have omitted.

Cruikshank's illustrations are 'as extravagant and grotesque as the tales themselves' (Stockley). Cohn, *George Cruikshank: a Catalogue Raisonné*, 760; Morgan C498.

Provenance: Maurice Sendak (1928–2012), who illustrated a version of Hoffman's *Nutcracker* in 1984, and was influenced by the more macabre of Cruikshank's work – 'His talk these days is of William Blake and Samuel Palmer, Rowlandson and Cruikshank' (*Guardian*, 25 May 1982).





An Illustrated Protectionist Fable – Newly Attributed

79 [STANFORD, John Frederick]. John Bull and his wonderful Lamp. A new Reading of an old Tale. By Homunculus. With six Illustrations by the Author. *London, John Petherham, 1849.*

4to, pp. vi, 59, [1], with a half-title, a frontispiece and five other plates lithographed by Day & Sons after designs by the author, all hand-coloured, with tissue-guards; slightly shaken but a very good copy in the original red cloth, blocked in blind and gilt, with a large central image of a homunculus with quills and a large scroll; authorial presentation inscription to front free endpaper dated 16 May 1852; book-label of Robin de Beaumont. **£600**

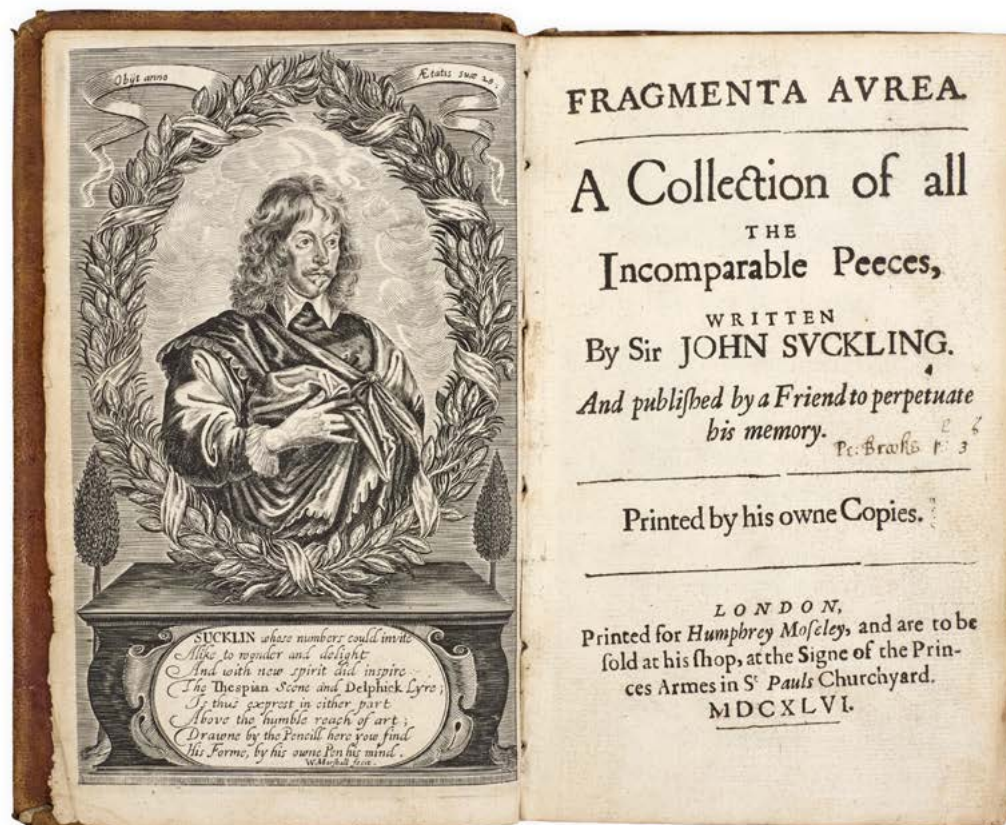
First edition, a rare hand-coloured presentation copy, inscribed 'with the author's compliments – John Frederick Stanford', this inscription allowing a new attribution for a work previously anonymous, or attributed to Thackeray.

Ostensibly 'designed to amuse "Little People" at merrie Christmas' *John Bull and his Wonderful Lamp* was Stanford's 'first joint effort of his pen and pencil' and is illustrated with six lively plates. It is a fable based on *Aladdin* in which John Bull and his mother Dame England are lured by the wily cotton-spinner 'Co-Abdin' (Richard Cobden) to the Land of Free Trade, a barren waste of belching chimneys where he hopes John Bull will break the spell of the Lamp of Native Protection. In the event John comes away with the Lamp itself and its Genie ensures for him a long period of prosperity (with investment in mines and coal) broken only when Robert Peel ('El Peel') and Lord John Russell ('Roussoull Al Hassard') fall for the 'new lamps for old trick' and swap it for the Lamp of Free Trade. John Bull manages to regain Native Protection only having obtained the formidable 'weapon' of Public Opinion.

Stanford (1815–1880) was an Irish-born barrister educated at Trinity and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge, FRS, and MP for Reading 1849 to 1852. He published a number of short works on political economy, but is not otherwise known as an artist. The publisher of the present work, John Petherham, also published Stanford's *On the Suppression of Mendicancy in the Metropolis* (1847).

Goldsmiths' 36176.





'Incomparable' Verse and Plays

80 SUCKLING, John. *Fragmenta Aurea.* A Collection of all the incomparable Peeeces ... published by a Friend to perpetuate his Memory. Printed by his owne Copies. *London, Humphrey Moseley, 1646.*

8vo, pp. [8], 119, [7], 82, 64, [4], 52, with the portrait frontispiece by W. Marshall (second state); slightly shaken, but a very good copy in contemporary sheep, edges and spine rubbed; early purchase note to title-page of Peter Brooke, printed booklabel (and manuscript initials) of 'A. Benson, Reading', c.1800.

£1500

First edition, first state, with 'Fragmenta Avrea' on the title in upper case, the date underlined, and the misprint 'allowed' on A3^v; the title-page to 'Aglaura' is in the state 'for Tho. Walkley', and the portrait of Suckling (derived from Van Dyck's) is in the second state with some lines re-incised.

Along with the *Last Remains* of 1659, this first collection of the Cavalier poet's mostly amatory and occasional verse defines the canon and provides the authoritative text. The other 'incomparable Peeeces' are a selection of letters, one prose discourse, and Suckling's three plays, *Aglaura* (1638, here with a revised ending turning the tragedy into a tragi-comedy), *The Goblins* (its first appearance in print), and *Brennoralt* (1642, revised and expanded). The plays have separate title-pages, register, and pagination, but they are an integral part of *Fragmenta Aurea* and there is no evidence that they were ever intended for sale separately.

The publisher Humphrey Moseley was closely connected with the dissemination of royalist texts during the dark years of the Commonwealth, including works by Davenant, Vaughan, Carew, Beaumont & Fletcher, Benlowes, Brome, Cartwright, Cowley, Donne, Fanshawe, Sherburne, Stanley, Stapylton, and Waller. He was the natural choice as publisher for the Cavalier verse of 'the greatest gallant of his time' (Aubrey).

ESTC R15688; Wing S 1626; Hayward 84; Greg III, 1130-1; Pforzheimer 996; *Studies in Bibliography*, xiii (1970), 1657.

Swiftiana from the Library of Maurice Johnson of Spalding

- 81 **SWIFT, Jonathan, attributed author.** *The Wonderful Wonder of Wonders; being an accurate Description of the Birth, Education, Manner of Living, Religion, Politics, Learning, &c. of mine A-se With a Preface, and some new Notes, explaining the most Difficult Passages ... The fourth Edition. London, 'Printed from the original Copy from Dublin', T. Bickerton, 1721.*

[bound after:]

[**CAREY, Henry.**] *A learned Dissertation on Dumpling; its Dignity, Antiquity, and Excellence. With a Word upon Pudding ... The second Edition. London, J. Roberts, and sold by the Booksellers, 1726.*

[and with:]

SWIFT, Jonathan, attributed author. *Memoirs of the Life of Scriblerus London, 'Printed from the original Copy from Dublin', A. Moore, 1723.*

[and with:]

SWIFT, Jonathan, attributed author. *A Supplement to Dean Sw—t's Miscellanies: by the Author ... London, A. Moore, 1723.*

[and with:]

SWIFT, Jonathan. *Cadenus and Vanessa. A Poem ... The fourth Edition. London, N. Blandford, and sold by J. Peele, 1726.*

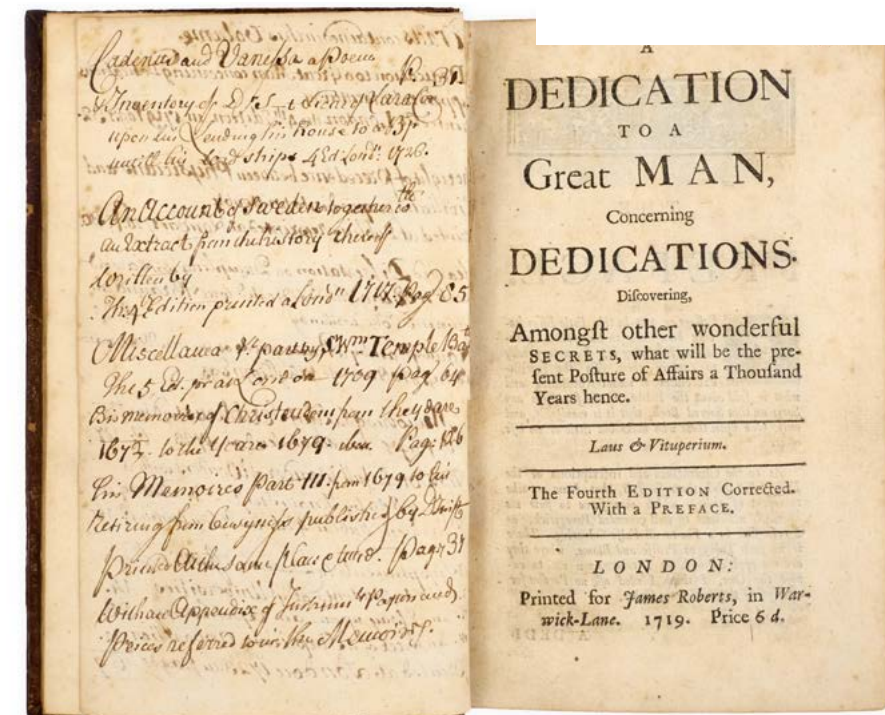
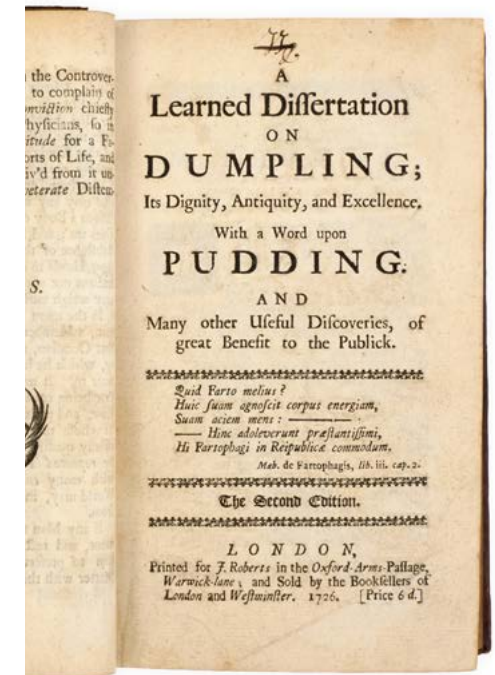
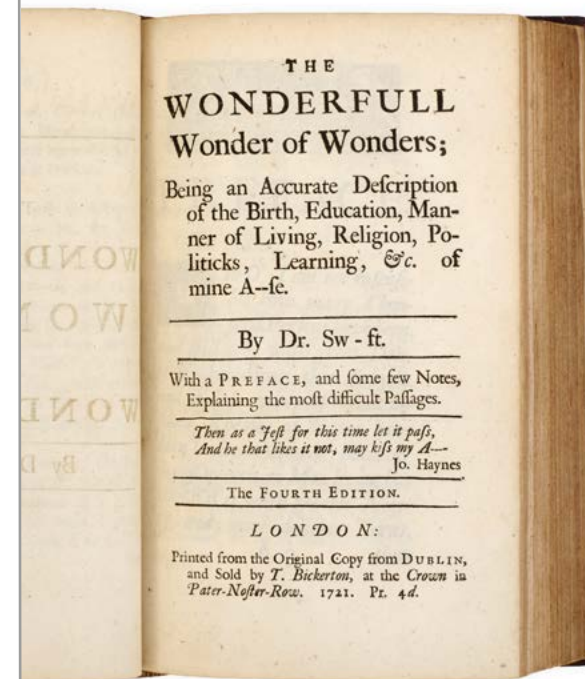
[and with six others.]

Eleven works in one vol., 8vo, Wonder: pp. x, [3]–16, with a half-title; woodcut headpieces and initials; Carey: pp. [2], 25, [7]; Memoirs: pp. 27, [1], D5 bound in error after the title, without half-title if required; Supplement: pp. 32, with a half-title; woodcut headpieces and initials; Cadenus: pp. 31, [1]; woodcut headpieces and initials; very good copies; bound together with six other related works in contemporary panelled speckled calf, front joint worn, headcap partly chipped, spine gilt in compartments, morocco label; several title-pages with ownership inscription 'J Johnson', large engraved armorial bookplate to front pastedown of Maurice Johnson (with 2 pp. manuscript index of contents in his hand), nineteenth-century book-label of 'Works of, or relating to Jon: Swift', signed F. Grant, with his notes dated 1896; purchased note of 1902 signed 'M. E. W'.

£2500

A fine tract volume, including a scatological companion-piece to *The Benefit of Farting*, Henry Carey's satirical *Dissertation on dumplings and pudding*, and a scarce Scriblerian biography, from the library of Maurice Johnson (1688–1755), founder of the Spalding Gentleman's Society and the Society of Antiquaries, and a friend of Pope, Addison, and Arbuthnot.

Memoirs of the Life of Scriblerus (1723) is not the same text as that by Pope and Arbuthnot which was first published in 1741 but had its genesis in the meetings of the



Scriblerus Club in 1713–4; it does however share at least one significant plot point and a repeated interest in the number seven, suggesting it might have been the work of another member, or at the very least that its satire relied on first-hand knowledge of the Club's conversations. It is almost certainly not by Swift, though it is attributed to him on the title-page.

The lawyer and antiquary Maurice Johnson (1688–1755) was part of the circle around William Stukeley that began meeting at a London coffee house to discuss British history, which would eventually result in the re-establishment of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717. Also a member of the group surrounding Addison, Pope, Steele, and Gay which met at Button's Coffee House, he founded the country's oldest provincial learned society, the Spalding Gentleman's Society, in 1712. 'As the society grew it established a substantial library, a museum, and a physic garden, but its survival depended very much on the energetic efforts of Johnson. He encouraged his friends to correspond with the society and to send material for its meetings. Honorary members included John Gay, Alexander Pope, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Isaac Newton' (ODNB). The Society's early minutes record that 'sundry pieces by Swift, Prior, Arbuthnot, Eusden, Young, Gay, and Pope, were read as they came out' (William Moore, *The Gentleman's Society at Spalding*, 1851), plausibly including some of the present pamphlets.

I: ESTC N25032, Teerink-Scouten 906. II: ESTC T165707 (8 copies) see Teerink-Scouten 923: includes 'Namby Pamby' – satire on Ambrose Phillips by Carey or Swift. III: ESTC T39150. IV: ESTC T48929 (8 copies). V: ESTC T19813; Foxon S824; Teerink-Scouten 658.

A full list of contents is available on request.



Corrected and Revised by Horatio Walpole

82 [WALPOLE, Robert.] Observations upon the Treaty between the Crowns of Great-Britain, France, and Spain, concluded at Seville on the Ninth of November, 1729, N. S. [*bound with, as probably issued:*] The Treaty of Peace, Union, Friendship, and Mutual Defence, between the Crowns of Great-Britain, France, and Spain ... *London, J. Roberts, 1729.*

8vo, pp. 29, [1, blank], 20, interleaved with blanks ('Gerrevink' watermark); light water-stain to head of first three printed leaves, the odd mark but a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century half morocco with marbled paper sides, spine lettered directly in gilt; from the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton Hall, nineteenth-century note on front flyleaf 'Duplicate before correction. Corrected by Ld. Walpole', manuscript shelfmark, **manuscript corrections, additions and deletions throughout in the margins and on the interleaves in the hand of Horatio Walpole, later 1st Baron Walpole of Wolterton.** £2000

First edition, very rare, of Robert Walpole's commentary on the Treaty of Seville, revised and corrected in manuscript by his brother, Horatio Walpole, who had played an important role in the negotiations. Many, but not all, of these changes were incorporated into the next edition.

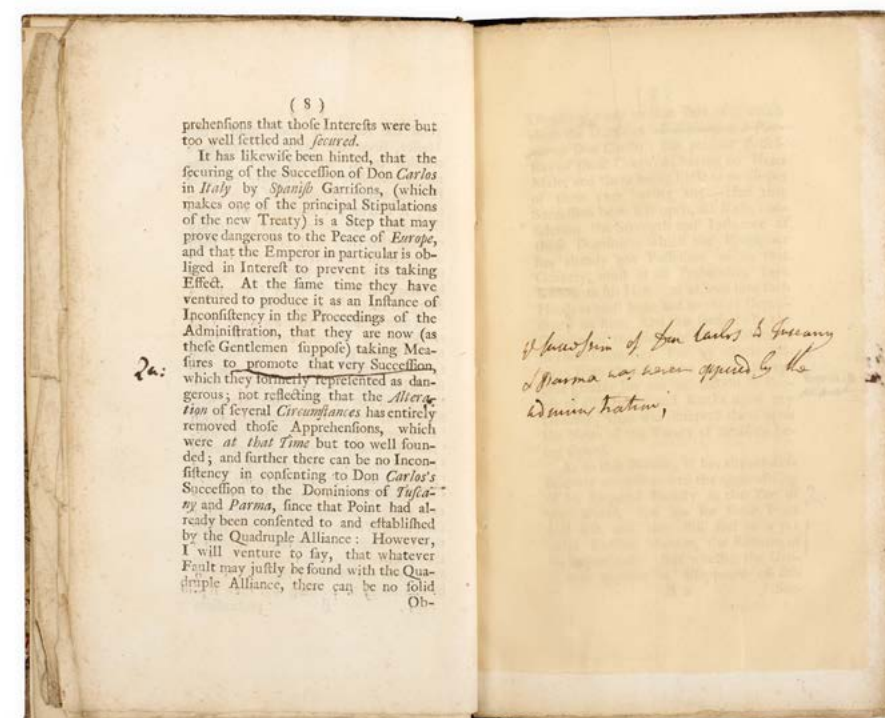
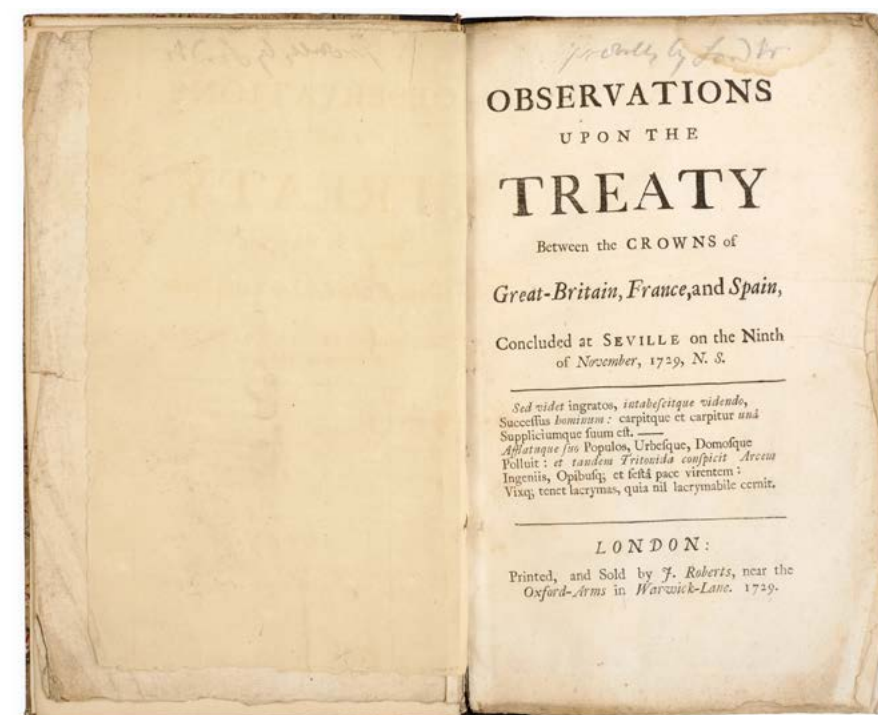
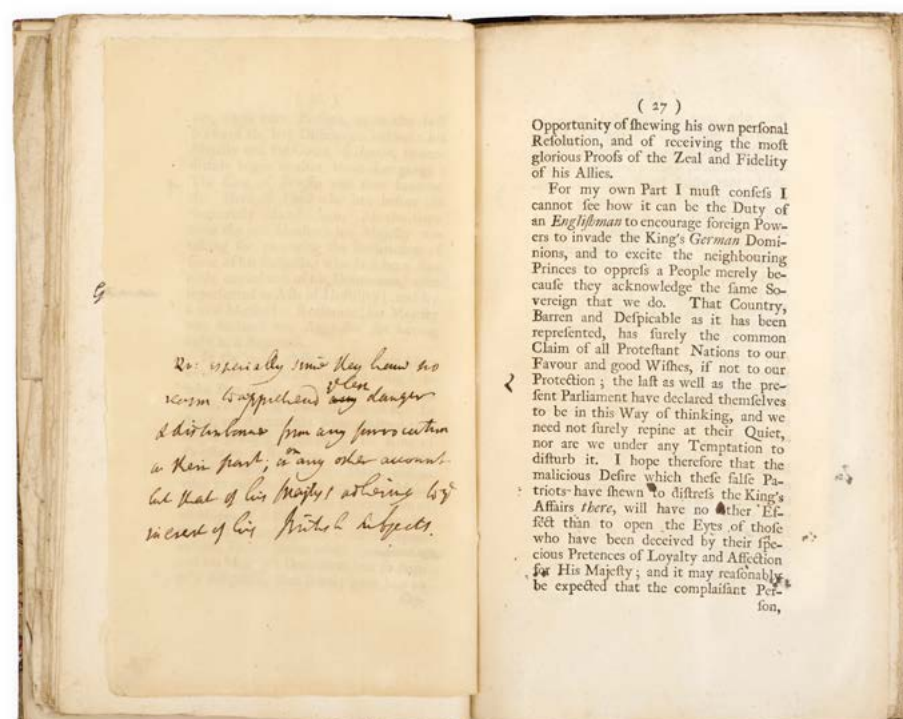
The Treaty of Seville brought to an end of the 1727–9 Anglo-Spanish War, providing a fragile lull in animosities that restored English trading rights to the Spanish Americas, particularly the lucrative *asiento de negros*, the licence to supply slaves (*see also item 67*). As the English ambassador to France in 1724–1730, Horatio Walpole (1678–1757) had an active role in managing the 1727 Preliminaries of Paris, and would continue to play a significant part in negotiations up to and including Seville, 'coming over to England each session to defend the Government's foreign policy in the House of Commons. As ambassador he was on excellent personal terms with Cardinal Fleury' (*History of Parliament*, online), and like his brother, favoured peaceful relations with France. He was a seasoned diplomat and 'a very good treaty dictionary, to which his brother often referred for facts' (John Hervey), and it is unsurprising that he would have been consulted by his brother on his defence of the Treaty of Seville.

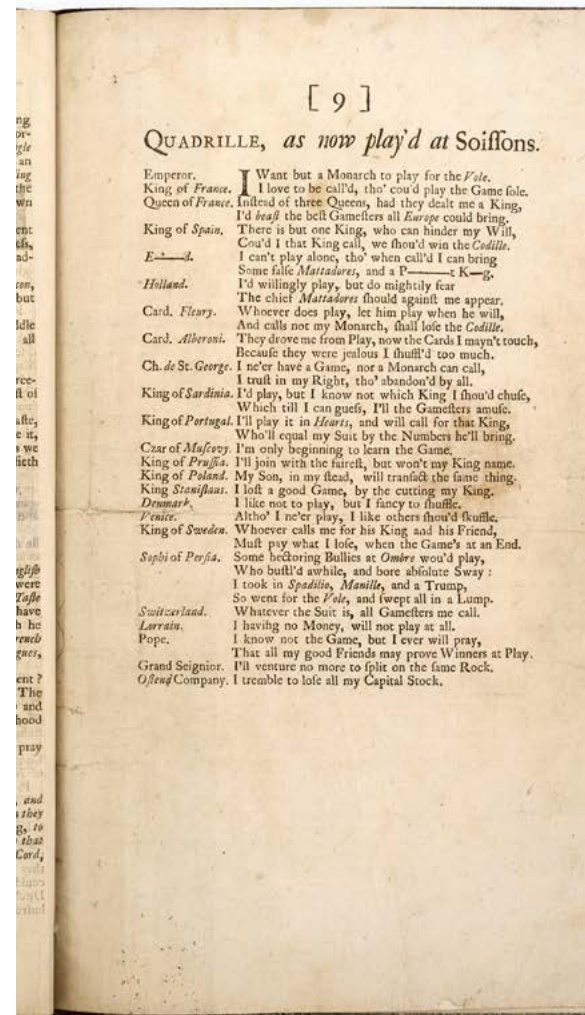
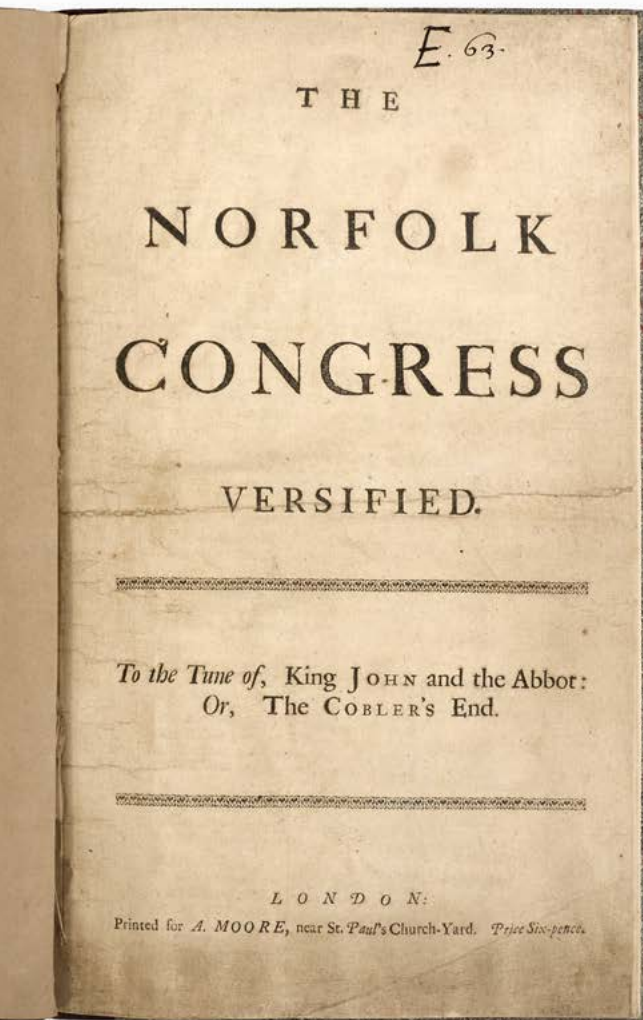
Horatio's revisions bring new emphases to the text, chiefly on adapting to the novelty of 'a general tranquillity in Europe', many of which were adopted by Robert in the next edition of the *Observations* (ESTC T41885). But there are also a number of revisions which do not appear in the later editions. In these latter, unpublished, annotations, Horatio sympathises with merchants' losses to Spain, declaring 'for in case they have been so levied, taken and confiscated on such an unjustifiable pretext they will be entitled to reparation'; he also shares and intensifies his brother's disdain for those celebrating the Prussian-German rupture – 'especially since they have no reason to apprehend any the less danger and disturbance from any provocation on their part; or on any other account but that of his Majesty's adhering to the interest of his British subjects'. On all points other than the condemnation of British opponents,

Horatio appears more conciliatory than his brother: he cuts, for example, references to a Minister as 'Corrupt' and to the King of Prussia as 'weak', and downgrades a hypothetical 'Violation' of the terms by Spain to a 'Breach'.

ESTC does not specify precedence (there are three editions in 1729), but from the evidence of this copy this is clearly the first and is very rare. ESTC records three locations only: British Library (wanting the Treaty); Massachusetts Historical Society, and University of California (wanting the Treaty).

ESTC T2596; Sabin 101147 (not differentiating between editions).





Unrecorded

83 [WALPOLE.] The Norfolk Congress versified. To the Tune of, King John and the Abbot: or, the Cocker's End. London, 'A. Moore', [1728?]

Folio, pp. 9, [1]; title-page dusty, fore-edge neatly strengthened, old repairs to tears at inner margin, a few spots and stains; in late nineteenth-century quarter roan, marbled paper sides; old pen shelf-mark to head of title; from the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton. £1250

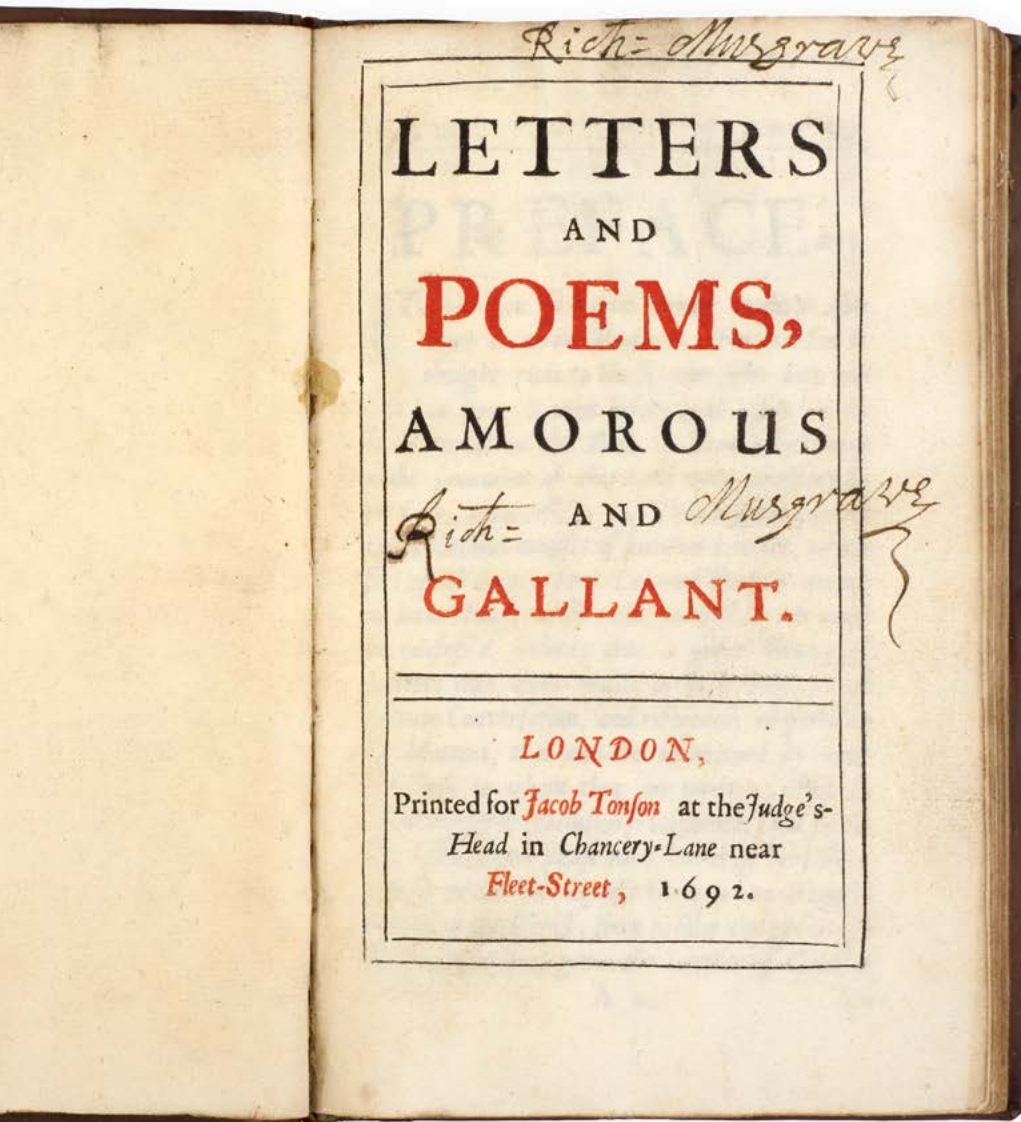
Apparently unrecorded issue of a biting satire on Robert Walpole, with a final leaf printing a 'Quadrille, as now play'd at Soissons' not mentioned in ESTC or Foxon but quite evidently from the same press.

Robert Walpole had been remodelling the family home, Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, since 1720 as a country retreat for political allies and simultaneously a state property for official visits, 'a statement and celebration of Walpole's power and prestige as the king's minister' (ODNB). Walpole held two annual meetings at Houghton, a select gathering of the cabinet in the spring, and a larger 'congress' in the autumn at the start of the shooting season, at which he kept a public table. The latter events were expensive, wasteful, and riotous, and drew both the ire and the satire of the opposition, which are freely vented here. A prose satire, *The Norfolk Congress*, used a description of the feast as a means to satirise the Government and the ongoing negotiations at the Congress of Soissons, at which Robert's brother Horatio Walpole (1678–1757) was Britain's chief negotiator, concluding with a punning prayer that all attendees might 'hang together in unity and a-cord'. The prose text is repeated here, prefaced by a loose versification (pp. 3–6).

The Norfolk Congress versified is very rare in any form – ESTC lists copies at the British Library, Southampton and Harvard only – but all of those are in 8pp. The present copy is apparently unique, from the same setting of type but with an extra poem on a final leaf: 'Quadrille, as now play'd at Soissons' (the card game rather than the dance), with lines spoken by all the protagonists, from the King and Queen of France to the 'Sophi of Persia' and the 'Ostend Company' – 'I tremble to lose all my capital stock'.

'A. Moore' was a standard false imprint for plagiaries, piracies, and surreptitious works in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Cf. ESTC T127544; Foxon N318.



Pope's Mentor

84 [WALSH, William]. Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant. *London, Jacob Tonson, 1692.*

8vo, pp. [xvii], 120; title-page printed in red and black; a fine, crisp copy in contemporary mottled calf; ownership inscriptions to title-page of Richard Musgrave (1652–1727). **£2500**

First edition of Walsh's principal work – following the publication of his *Dialogues concerning Women* the year before – a collection of playful letters, elegant love lyrics, Virgilian pastorals, and witty epigrams.

William Walsh (1662–1708) was one of Dryden's circle of wits at Will's Coffee House in Covent Garden, where Dryden praised him as 'without flattery, the best Critick of our Nation' (postscript to Virgil). An example of his wry insight is to be seen here in the Preface: elevating Catullus and debunking Petrarch, he praises Donne, Cowley, Waller and Suckling for their wit (though 'Softness, Tenderness, and Violence of Passion ... is wanting'), and notes that 'to write of Love well, a Man must be really in Love; and to correct his Writings well, he must be out of Love again'.

In the letters and poems, he plays with conventions of courtship, mixing self-conscious foppery with black humour. In one letter he withholds praise for 'the brightness of your Eyes' in case they 'prove blear'd and squinting'; elsewhere, he rejects hanging or drowning oneself for love, as 'Drowning will spoil your Clothes, and Hanging your Complexion ... I wou'd rather recommend Mr. Boyle's Air-Pump as a newer Invention; or being poisoned in Perfumes, as somewhat that looks pleasant enough'.

Walsh's amorous gallantry never led to marriage, though the Countess of Kingston was among his amours – 'as for Amourettes, those are not worth mentioning'. He served several times in Parliament, was a member of the Kit-Kat Club, collaborated with Congreve and Vanbrugh, and was a mentor to the young Pope, whom he befriended when Pope was still a boy. The two carried on a literary correspondence, and Pope, in turn, acknowledged his debt with some flattering lines in his *Essay on Criticism*.

ESTC R8169; Wing W 647; Hayward 136.

Signed as 'Correct and Genuine'

85 **WICKSTEED, Edward.** A New Week's Preparation for a worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper, as recommended and appointed by the Church of England ... The whole being purified from those ecstatic and carnal Expressions, which ... have long been complained of, is now render'd a plain, orthodox, and reasonable Service to almighty God. To which is added a morning & evening Prayer for the Closet or Family. The second Edition. *London, for Edward Wicksteed, 1739.*

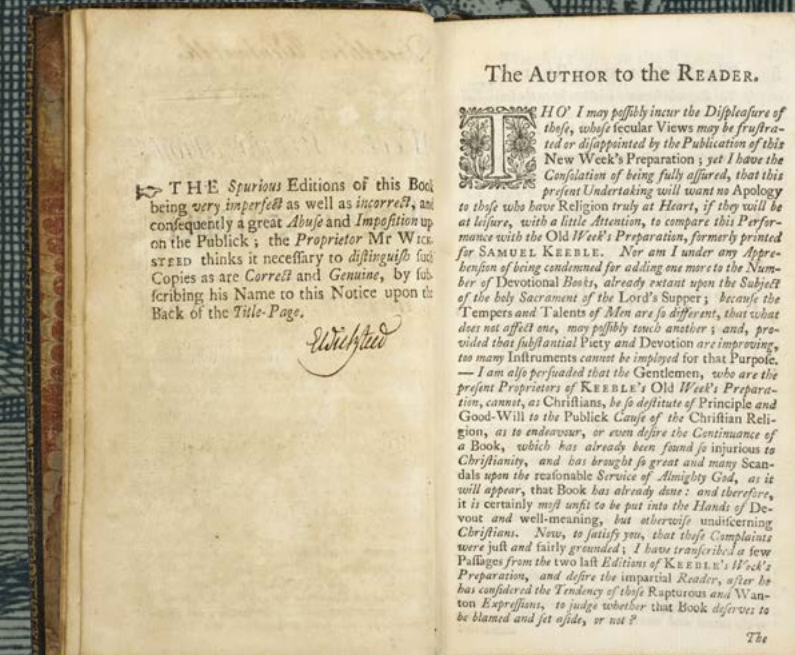
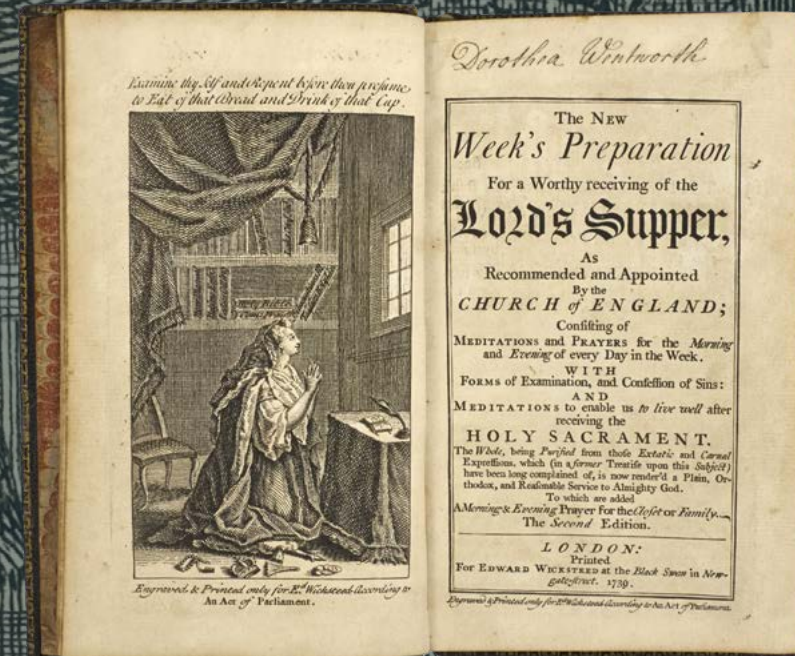
12mo, pp. [ii], viii, 158, [2], with an engraved title-page and an engraved frontispiece of a lady at prayer; title-verso signed by Wicksteed as usual; woodcut head-pieces and initials; **a fine copy in contemporary black morocco**, front covers gilt with a triple fillet border, corner-pieces of a spray with a dragon's head, central lozenge of sprays, dragon's heads and birds., gilt turn-ins, gilt edges; contemporary ownership signature to title-page 'Dorothea Wentworth'. **£450**

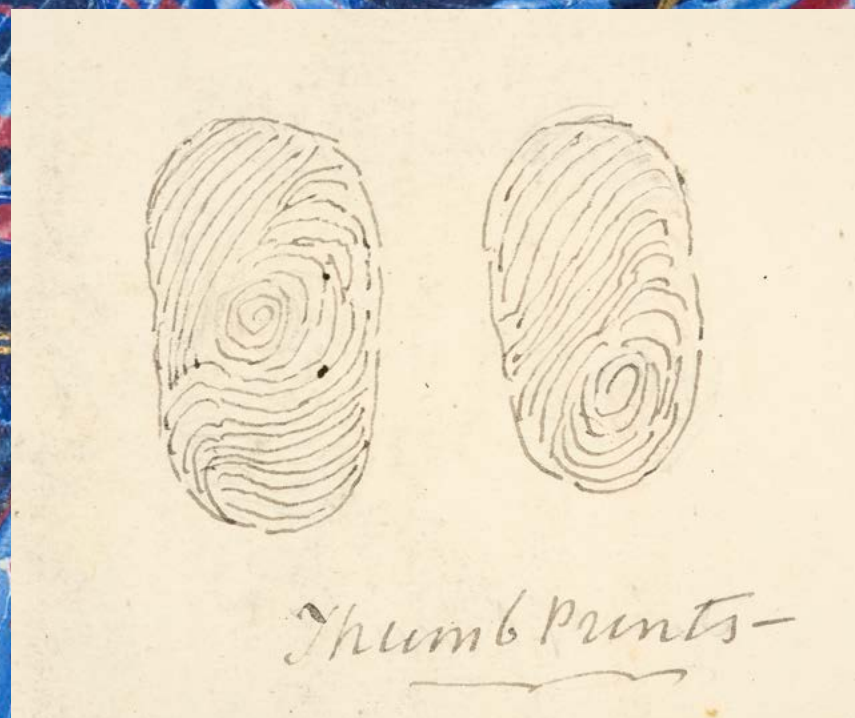
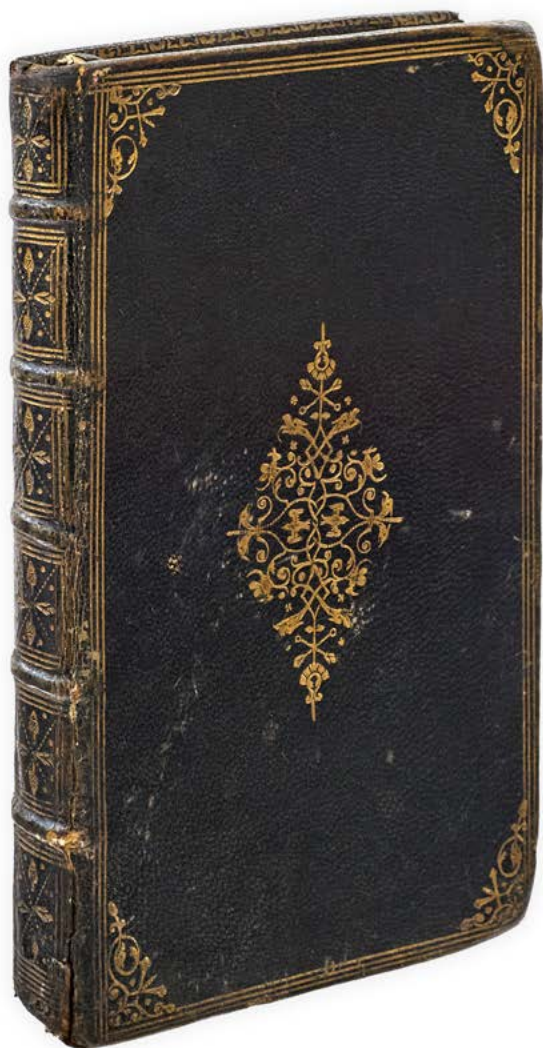
'Second' (in fact third) edition, rare, of an update to Samuel Keble's *Week's Preparation*, a book 'so injurious to Christianity' and the cause of 'so great and many scandals' that it must now be thought 'unfit'.

The *New Week's Preparation* was first published in 1737 (5 in ESTC). This 1739 edition is largely a paginary reprint of that of 1738 (BL only in ESTC), which had been revised by interweaving some of the communion service, and the preface partly rewritten, but it differs in one important measure: Wicksteed has signed the title-verso to ensure each copy's authenticity in the face of 'spurious editions' which are 'very imperfect as well as incorrect' – possibly the Dublin piracy of 1737. An independent second part was published 1738 and they are sometime found issued together with an engraved collective title-page.

ESTC records three copies only (Bodleian, NY Historical Society, and SMU).

ESTC T175257.







Lake Taupo w. Mount. Tongariro
& Ruapehu - N.Z. —

