

A Catalogue
for the
Boston
Book Fair

Jarndyce

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Antiquarian Booksellers

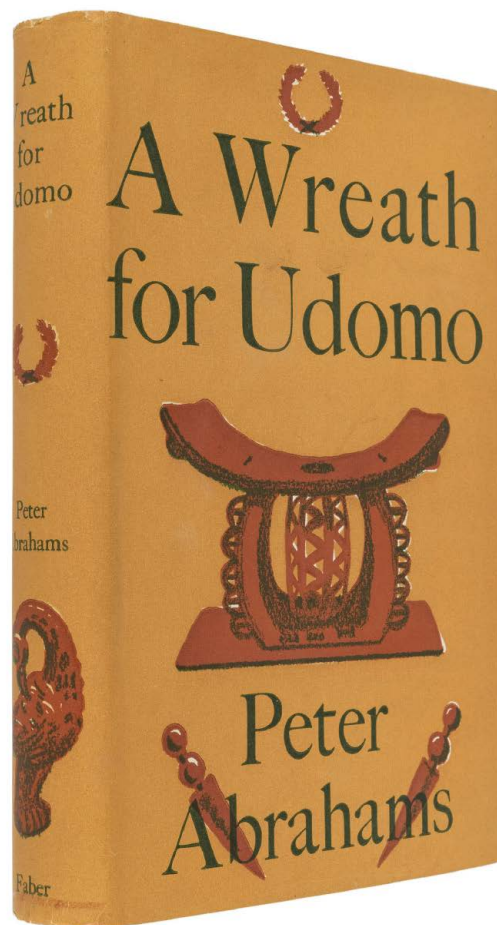
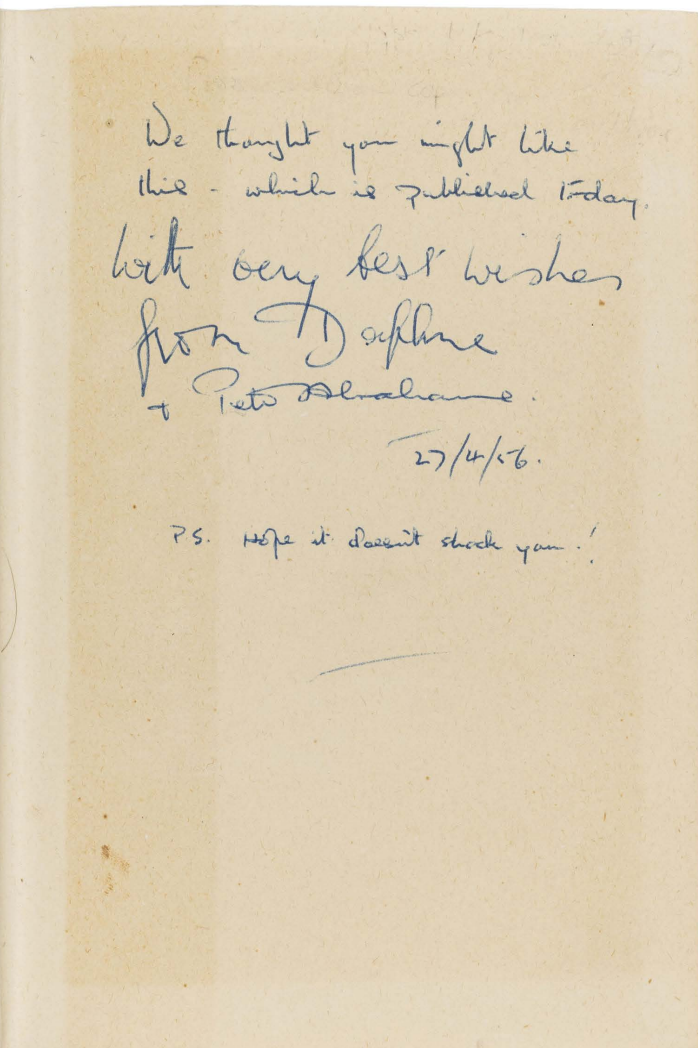
A Catalogue for the Boston Book Fair

Hynes Convention Center, November 8-10
Booth 113

To order or enquire about any of these items
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A Catalogue for the Boston Book Fair 2024

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PRESENTATION COPY

1. **ABRAHAMS, Peter.** *A Wreath for Udomo.* FIRST EDITION. Faber & Faber. Half title; edges sl. spotted. Orig. blue cloth; spine v. sl. rubbed at head & tail. Orange pictorial d.w., unclipped; upper edge v. sl. toned. Inscribed on leading f.e.p. 'We thought you might like this - which is published today. With best wishes from Daphne and Peter Abrahams 27/4/56 PS Hope it doesn't shock you!' [103620]

¶ Peter Abrahams, 1919-2017, was a South African novelist and journalist. *A Wreath for Udomo* is among his best work: a complex, tragic story in which the title character - modelled on revolutionary leaders like Kenyatta, Nkrumah, and Azikiwe - returns to his home country to liberate it from the British, only to be faced with ethical quandaries and endless compromise. It is clear throughout where Abraham's sympathies lie, but that does not prevent him from writing all his characters as fully human (which is to say flawed). The novel was indeed shocking on publication, both politically (it predicted the revolutionary independence of a tropical African country) and socially (*Kirkus* described it as 'disturbing, violent... the moral code, the sexual code is remote from our understanding'). An influential work, *The Sunday Times* called it 'The forerunner of an entire school of African literary art.'

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BINDING WITH PORTRAIT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE

2. **ALMANACK. GOLDSMITH.** Goldsmith. A New Almanack for the Year our Lord God MDCCLXXVIII. Being the second after leap-year, the 18th of the Reign of his present Majesty George the Third and 27th of the New Style used in Great-Britain. Printed for T. Carnan, Citizen and Goldsmith, in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Title & month pages printed in red & black, with alternating rectos & versos blank so that text pages face each other followed by joint blanks, 80pp. 10.5 x 5.5cm. Sumptuously bound in red roan, elaborately tooled in gilt with royal blue & cream inlays, fine black & white roundel portrait of Queen Charlotte in central panel of both boards with gilt 'CR' below, in a matching slipcase stamped with a gilt bird; front board v. sl. rubbed, slipcase sl. rubbed & darkened. Marbled endpapers. Red tax stamp to title, 19th century notes in ink & pencil, including juvenilia, on some blanks. A beautiful and unusual binding. [103407]

¶ The Stationers' Company received a Royal Grant from James I in 1603 which gave them a monopoly on producing and selling almanacs. In 1773, Thomas Carnan published Reuben Burrows's *A Diary for the year of Our Lord 1774*, and though the Stationers' Company took out an injunction against him, the Court of Common Pleas ruled that the Crown had not had the right to give the Stationers a perpetual monopoly, and that Carnan could continue. By

1777 he was publishing 12 different almanacs a year and encouraging other London booksellers to do so as well. The Stationers were not pleased with this development, and lobbied the government to do something about it. In 1781, the House of Commons agreed to changes

that essentially put all almanac publishers out of business, apart from the Stationers' Company and Carnan. When

Carnan died in 1788, the Stationers purchased all of his almanac interests and again secured their monopoly for another 50 or so years.

Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1744-1818, became Queen of Great Britain on her marriage to George III in September 1761, and remains the longest serving queen consort at 57 years and 70 days. George and Charlotte were popular and well-loved monarchs for many years and their early marriage was a contented one that produced 15 children, 13 of whom survived to adulthood.

1778, the year this almanac was produced, was politically difficult for the King due to the escalation of the American War of Independence, but happy for his family. Charlotte had given birth to Princess Sophia, their twelfth child and fifth daughter, in November 1777, and their other children were thriving. The 1780s would mark a turn both in the popularity of the Royal family as well as their personal fortunes. The King and Queen's next two children, both boys, would die at 2 and 4 years old respectively in 1782 and 1783, and George would suffer his second, but more serious, episode of mental illness in 1788. The King's illness deeply affected the Queen, and she became more reclusive and temperamental; from the late 1780s she had fallen out of favour with the public. It is not clear for whom this almanac was

produced, or whether the binding was done speculatively in honour of a well-beloved monarch. We cannot find another example with a portrait of the Queen, and this portrait seems otherwise unknown.

1778

£2,200

MINIATURE

3. **ALMANACK. LONDON.** London Almanack for the Year of Christ 1794. The Almanack Explained. Note under the title of every month is the change of the moon & every month contains three columns. 1. Days of the month. 2. Saints Days &c. 3. The Time of high water at London Bridge. Printed for the Company of Stationers. [20]pp,



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with engraved view of The Coal Exchange, Thames Street, folded into binding forming 4 pages. 6 x 3.5cm. Pink endpapers. Attractively bound in orig. full red roan, inlaid with white, blue, and yellow leather to form sun or star motif, elaborately tooled in gilt, with matching slipcase; slipcase v. sl. rubbed & darkened. Red duty stamp on title. A beautiful, bright example. [103404]

¶ The 'London Almanacks' were first published by the Company of Stationers in 1690 and continued until nearly the end of the 19th century. They were usually bound in highly decorative styles and were popular gifts, especially for ladies. Along with the months, this copy also includes a 'Table of Kings and Queens Reign' from William the Conqueror until George III, Lord Mayors from the year 1773, Sheriffs to the year 1794, a 'List of Holidays kept at the Exchequer, Bank, Stamp and Excise Offices, Custom House, East India & South Sea Houses, in 1794', and 'Of the Current Coins' by weight.

1794

£280



3

4

MINIATURE

4. **ALMANACK. LONDON.** London Almanack for the Year of Christ 1804. The Almanack Explained. Note under the title of every month is the change of the moon & every month contains three columns. 1. Days of the month. 2. Saints Days &c. 3. Time of high water at London Bridge. Printed for the Company of Stationers. [20]pp, with engraved view of The West India Docks from Blackwell Entrance, folded into binding forming 4 pages. 6 x 3.5cm. Marbled endpapers. Attractively bound in orig. full red roan, inlaid with black, elaborately tooled in gilt with gilt hare in centre panel of both boards (though upside down on the front board), with matching slipcase; sl. chip at head of spine, slipcase rather rubbed. [103406]

¶ The 'London Almanacks' were first published by the Company of Stationers in 1690 and continued until nearly the end of the 19th century. They were usually bound in highly decorative styles and were popular gifts, especially for ladies. Along with the months, this copy also includes a 'Table of Kings and Queens Reigns' from William the Conqueror until George III, Lord Mayors from the year 1783, Sheriffs to the year 1804, a 'List of Holidays kept at the Exchequer Bank Stamp and Excise Offices, Custom House, East India & South Sea Houses, in 1804', and 'Of the Current Coins' by weight.

1804

£200

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TRAGEDY ON THE WAY TO BOTANY BAY

5. **BROADSIDE BALLAD. AMPHITRITE** Melancholy and Dreadful Loss of the Amphitrite. Bound from Woolwich to Botany Bay, with 108 Female Convicts and 12 Children together with a Crew of 16, being in the whole 136 souls [p]erished in the dreadful Gale of Saturday, the 31st of August 1833, off Boulogne. J. Catnach. Single sheet 4to broadside, large woodcut illus. beneath title; laid on to another sheet; sl. marks to each corner. 25 x 19cm. [103445]

¶ Not recorded on Copac; OCLC records a single copy in the National Library of Australia. The *Amphitrite*, launched in 1802 and owned in 1833 by Lyall & Co., set sail for New South Wales on August 25th with 108 female convicts and 12 children on board. Wrecked off the coast of France, only three male crew members survived. The unrelated illustration, presumably taken from Catnach's stock of woodcuts, illustrates two women and a child beside a man lying forlorn and distressed on the shore beside a cliff; a boat floats out in the bay behind.

'Come just you gallant Englishmen, who ramble at your ease,
While I unfold concerning of the dangers of the seas:
It's of the ship, the Amphitrite, with 108 females,
With children, crew, and cargo, boys, bound down to New South Wales...'

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A CAUTIONARY TALE FROM A HOUSE OF ILL FAME

6. **BROADSIDE. BEEDLE, Maria.** A True and Interesting Narrative of Maria Bedle [sic], a young girl of Nottingham, who was seduced by a gentleman and taken to London. Also an account of her death in a house of ill-fame, with a copy of a letter which she wrote to her parents previous to her dissolution. Reprinted for Oliver Cromwell. Single sheet folio broadside, laid on to card. 36.5 x 16.5cm. [103392]

¶ Not recorded on Copac or OCLC; no other copies traced. Maria's surname, is incorrectly spelled 'Bedle' in the title, the (presumably) correct spelling of 'Beedle' appearing twice in the text. We can trace no other broadsides or pamphlets relaying the narrative of Maria with either spelling.

A cautionary tale of the daughter of Thomas and Jane Beedle, who were 'respectable people' in Nottingham. 'When only fourteen years of age she was admired by all who saw her beauty; she was accosted by a most abandoned libertine, by whose fine promises she was seduced and led away to London, where she became his kept mistress, but only for a short time, for the wicked wretch soon turned her out of doors; where she was destitute of money and friends, with no other way of living but to walk the streets as a common prostitute, to obtain a scanty support from any disgusting object she could fall in with. O think young reader how many young females at this very moment are suffering miseries like these...' Having fallen in with two 'hardened females', Maria was taken away to a house of ill fame 'where she learned all manner of wickedness, such as drunkenness, dancing, and card-playing on sabbath days'. After years of such living she succumbed to a violent fever. The final paragraph is a repentant letter from Maria to her parents seeking forgiveness and asking for others to 'take warning by my miserable fate'.

[c.1825]

£2,500

A true and interesting Narrative of

Maria Bedle,

A Young Girl of Nottingham, who was seduced by a gentleman and taken to London. Also an account of her Death in a house of ill-fame, with a Copy of a Letter which she wrote to her Parents previous to her dissolution.

It is humbly hoped that the reader after perusing this piercing narrative will be very careful in what manner they spend their time, and think what an awful thing it is to fall into the hands of an offended God.

This unfortunate young girl was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Beedle who were respectable people in Nottingham; when only fourteen years of age she was admired by all who saw her beauty; she was accosted by a most abandoned libertine, by whose fine promises she was seduced and led away to London, where she became his kept mistress, but only for a short time, for the wicked wretch soon turned her out of doors; where she was destitute of money and friends, with no other way of living but to walk the streets as a common prostitute, to obtain a scanty support from any disgusting object she could fall in with. O think kind reader how many young females at this very moment are suffering miseries like these; cast out to perish in the streets, to lay their aching heads and weary limbs perhaps at the very door of the wretch who occasioned their misery. This miserable life she led till she fell in with two more hardened females, that took her away to a house of ill fame in York Street, Berners Street, where she learned all manner of wickedness, such as drunkenness, dancing, and card-playing on Sabbath days, acting as it were in defiance to the Almighty. After spending years in this wicked manner, thro' Westminster and St. Giles's, and most principal towns in this country, she was seized with a violent fever that terminated her existence: but, Oh! most horrible to relate, when brought on her death bed, both doctor and nurse were forced to fly from the room, to see her extended in the bitter agonies of death, foaming at the mouth in a state of distraction, saying it was too late to be forgiven, for she had hitherto denied and despised the meritorious works of God, but now she wanted his help. In that awful state she expired on the 17th of January, 1825. Such was the state of this hapless female,

O ye fair ones take warning from her fate, for how many men are there in the world that will take every pains to gain an unsuspecting girl's affections, by protestations of eternal regard and marriage soften her susceptible heart till she is destroyed by him on whom her fond heart so tenderly doated.

Read these few lines, and mark them well,
At nineteen years of age I fell;
In my sad state and sorrow see,
How short on earth your days may be?
Tender virgins shun deceivers,
Who with base seducing arts,

When they find you're fond believers,
Triumph o'er unguarded hearts.
But if a fickle swain pursue you,
Oh! beware his subtle wiles,
All his aim is to undo you,
Ruin lurks beneath his smiles.

The following is a Copy of her Letter to her Parents, which she sent to them a few days previous to her dissolution.

LONDON, JAN. 10, 1825.
"Dear Parents.... Before this meets your eyes, your unfortunate Maria will be no more, but I blush to name what has been the real cause of my early and miserable dissolution, but it is necessary that I disclose it to you. I was ensnared and led astray by a deceitful man, who effected my ruin and abandoned me. Not having the means of returning, I was forced for a subsistence to wander the streets as a common prostitute, which by repeated pollution brought on an incurable distemper, and that has brought me to an early grave. It is my last request that you break my death cautiously to my beloved mother; tell her not to regret the loss of one, who had she lived, would only have disgraced her. O, my dear Parents, when I think of your tender care, it wounds my very heart to think of my misconduct. Pray for me, and may the God of Heaven bless and protect you. Pray advise my late companions to take warning by my miserable fate. The few articles I have will be scarcely sufficient for funeral expences, but I was unwilling to trouble you. So, my dear and much injured Parents, farewell! Alas! for ever and ever, Farewell!

Your undutiful, but repentant Daughter,

MARIA BEEDLE."

Reprinted for Oliver Cromwell.

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THE ORSINI AFFAIR - REPORTED IN PURE FICTION

7. **BROADSIDE. BERNARD, Simon François.** Trial and Sentence [sic] of Dr. Barnard [sic] This Day Guilty [sic] Transported for Life. Barnett, printer, Highgate. Single sheet 4to broadside; neat repairs to each corner, laid on to another sheet, a few paper flaws sl. affecting a few words. 25 x 18cm. [103446]

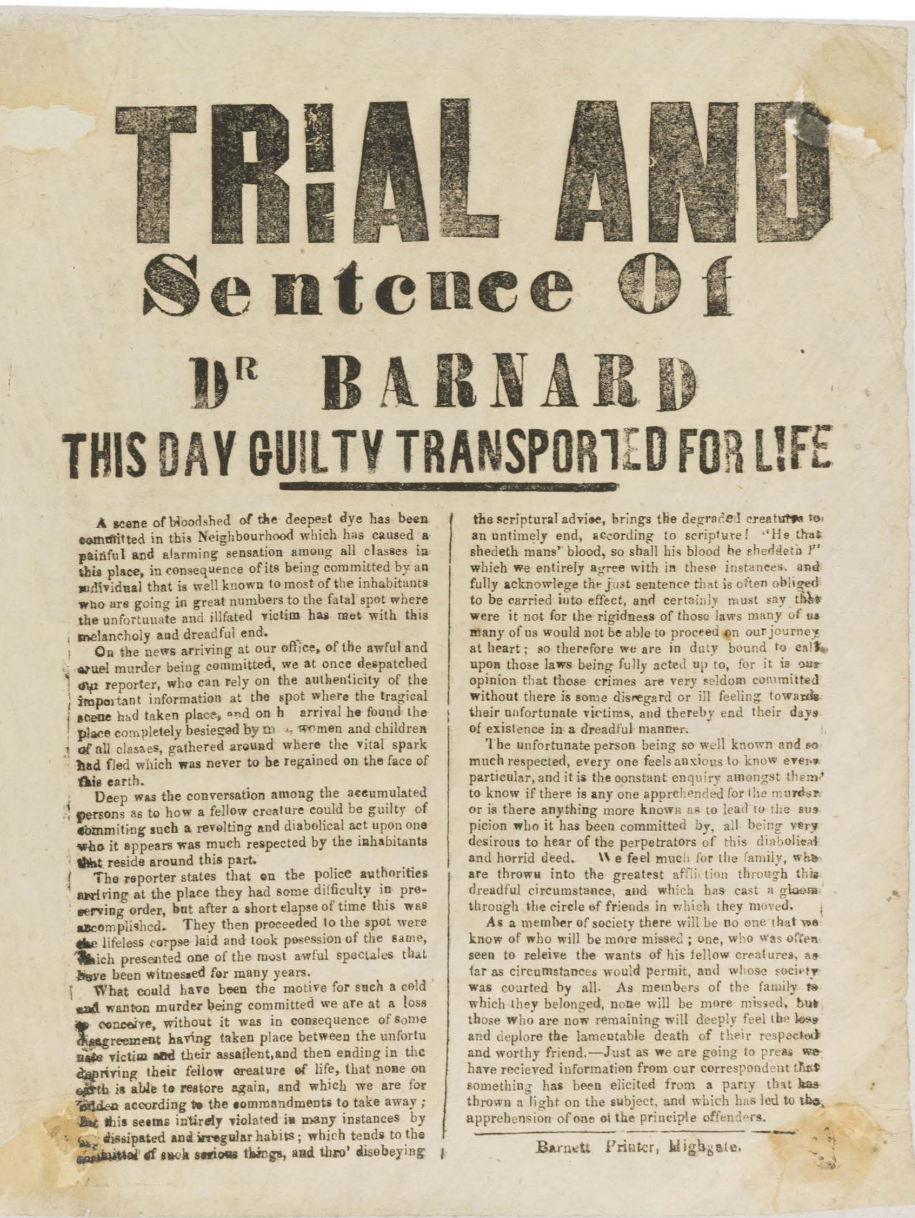
¶ BL only on Copac; no further copies on OCLC although a copy is held at the National Library of Australia. A bizarre broadside and piece of printing history highlighting the nefarious and ingenious efforts of some printers to make some money with limited effort and even fewer scruples. The headline, strewn with errors and clearly using the very limited type available to the printer, refers to the trial of Simon François Bernard (spelled Barnard in the broadside), who was tried for his involvement in the Orsini Affair, a failed attempt by Italian nationalists (with the aid of some English radicals) to assassinate Napoleon III in Paris on 14 January 1858.

Beneath the heading, the body of text is stereotyped, copied directly from a broadside published by J. Lucksway with the title *Full Particulars of this Dreadful Murder*, a completely spurious text ingeniously written without names or specific locations. 'A scene of bloodshed of the deepest dye has been committed in the Neighbourhood which has caused a painful and alarming sensation among all classes in this place, in consequence of its being committed by an individual that is well known to most of the inhabitants who are going in great numbers to the fatal spot...', &c. &c. This complete fabrication is extended to the headline which declares that Bernard was 'This day guilty [sic] transported for life'. Although his guilt was largely assumed, Bernard was in fact,

sensationally found not guilty. He was later compromised by a female spy leading to him revealing the name of his French friends and contacts who were subsequently rounded up and assassinated by the French government. As a consequence Bernard declined into insanity and died at the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Clapham in 1862.

[1858]

£480



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UNRECORDED: EXECUTION FOR INFANTICIDE

8. **BROADSIDE. (COOK, Mary)** Some Particulars of the Trial and Execution of Mary Cook, aged 25 years, who was tried at Dorchester on Friday the 29th of July, 1814, for the wilful murder of her female bastard child, and executed at the County Gaol on Monday the 1st of August following. Dorchester: G. Frampton, Printer, adjoining the County Hall. One side of a single quarto sheet; some creasing to margins, v. small hole in lower right corner, a few small marks. A remarkable survival of a fragile regional printing. [103424]

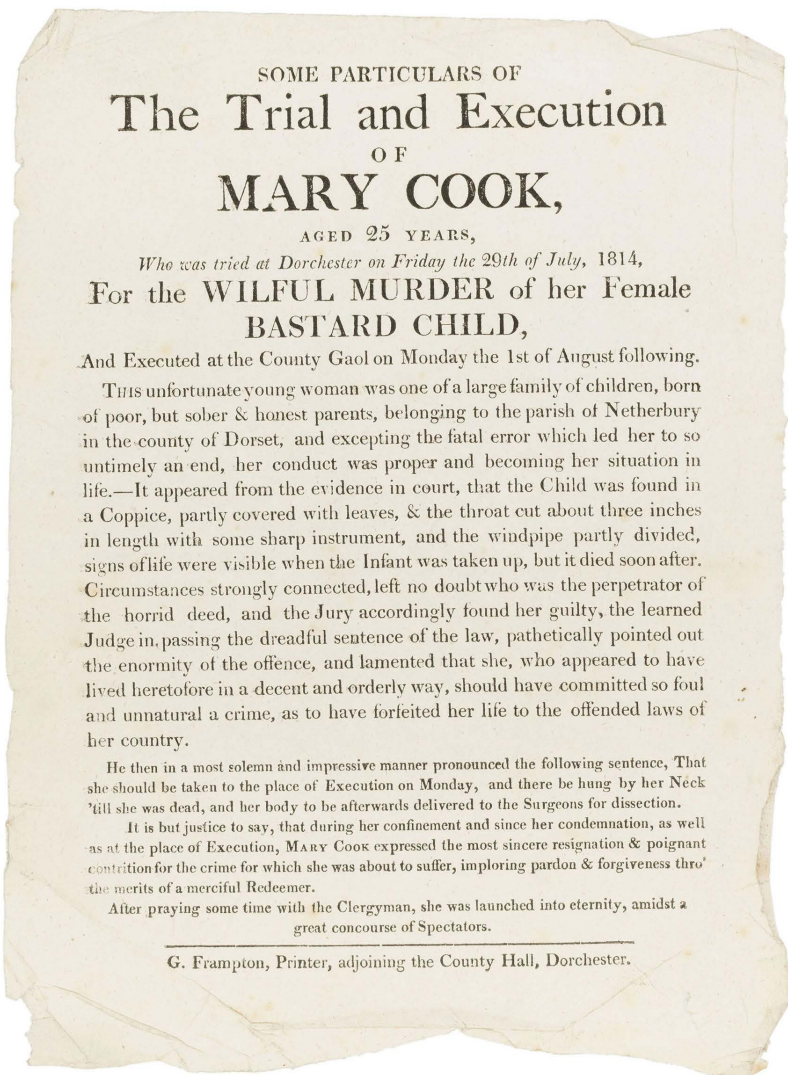
¶ Unrecorded on Copac & OCLC. A tragic case of a young woman found guilty of murdering her female child and facing the ultimate consequence. In many historical records

of infanticide, women are accused of murder based simply on the presence of a dead child with no evidence of the cause of death. The law would not necessarily have considered non malicious factors, including starvation and environmental exposure, which would have been largely unavoidable for some mothers, particularly those living in poverty or without family support.

This was not the case with Mary Cook; her daughter 'was found in a Coppice, partly covered in leaves, & the throat cut about three inches in length with some sharp instrument, and the windpipe partly divided'. Remarkably, the child was alive when she was discovered, though died shortly after from her injuries. The brutality of this crime may suggest that the mother was experiencing an episode of postpartum psychosis, though this serious mental illness was not medically recognised until five years after this tragic case; the concept of 'puerperal insanity' was coined by English physician Dr Robert Gooch, a specialist in midwifery and diseases of women, in 1819.

This account points out that prior to committing this crime, Mary 'appeared to have lived heretofore in a decent and orderly way', suggesting that such violence was out of character for her. There is no indication here that Mary was married, or who the father of her child was, so it may be that she was driven by desperation to avoid the stigma of

being an unwed mother, but certainly the savage nature of the child's injuries suggest some level of mental disturbance. During her confinement and condemnation, and at her execution Mary apparently 'expressed the most sincere resignation & poignant contrition for the crime for which she was to suffer'. Regardless of her remorse, she was hanged, 'launched into eternity, amidst a great concourse of spectators' and her body was 'afterwards delivered to the surgeons for dissection.' Many details of this case have been lost, but this document highlights how little the law considered, or cared about, women's motivations for committing infanticide, not questioning the degree of desperation or mental distress that would drive a woman to murder her own child.



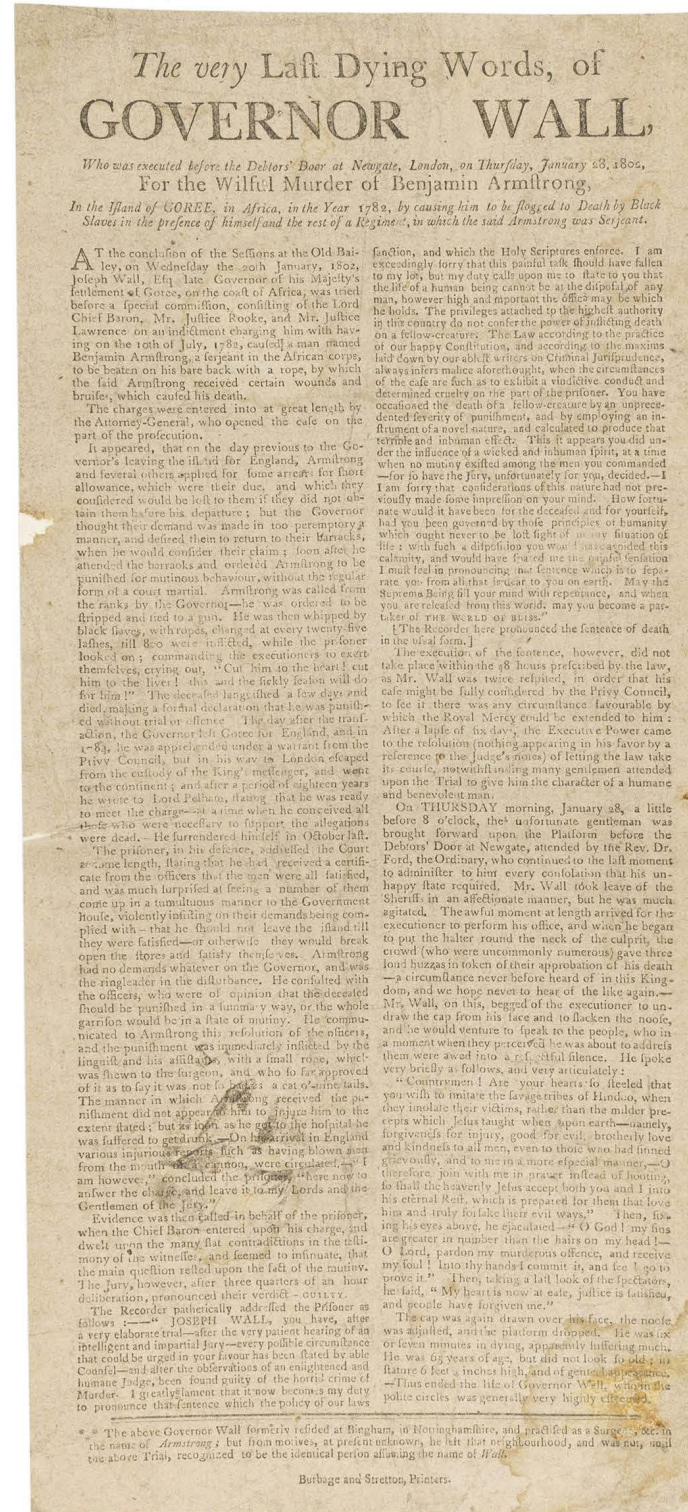
UNRECORDED BROADSIDE ON THE TRIAL & EXECUTION OF GOVERNOR WALL

9. **BROADSIDE. (WALL, Joseph, Governor)** The Very Last Dying Words, of Governor

Wall, who was executed before the Debtors' Door at Newgate London, on Thursday, January 28, 1805, for the wilful murder of Benjamin Armstrong, in the Island of Goree, in Africa, in the year of 1782, by causing him to be flogged to Death by Black Slaves in the presence of himself and the rest of the Regiment, in which the said Armstrong was Serjeant. Burbage and Stretton, printers. Single sheet folio broadside; sl. damp marking to lower right margin, one marginal tear, laid on to card. 37.5 x 17.5cm. [103391]

¶ Unrecorded on Copac & OCLC; no copies traced. An exceptionally scarce broadside on the horrific crime and punishment of the notorious Joseph Wall, 1737-1802, the lieutenant-governor of Gorée, an island off Senegal. Shortly before Wall was due to leave Gorée a deputation from the African Corps led by Benjamin Armstrong visited Wall to request payment for outstanding wages. Considering their demands to have been made 'in too peremptory a manner' Wall's response was to punish Armstrong and six others with a severe flogging. On July 10 1782, Armstrong and George Robinson each received 800 lashes, and on 11 July Corporal Thomas Upton received 350 lashes, Private George Paterson 800 lashes, William Evans 800 lashes, Joseph Shaw 275 lashes and Private Henry Fawcett 47 lashes. From their wounds Corporal Upton died on the 13th, Sergeant Armstrong on the 15th, and George Paterson on 19 July. The broadside records the horrific flogging of Armstrong: 'he was ordered to be stripped and tied to a gun. He was then whipped by black slaves, with ropes, changed at every twenty-five lashes, till 800 were inflicted, while the prisoners looked on; commanding the executioners to exert themselves crying out, "Cut him to the heart! cut him to the liver! this and the sickly season will do for him!"'.

Wall was arrested on his return to England but the ship carrying some of the main witnesses was reported lost at sea and the charges were dropped. When principal witnesses did arrive back in Britain, Wall escaped to France and Italy living in high society under an assumed name. In 1801, he wrote to the Home Secretary offering to stand trial whereupon he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. He was executed on January 28 in front of an enormous crowd. 'The awful moment at length arrived for the executioner to perform his office, and when he began to put the halter round the neck of the culprit, the crowd (who were uncommonly numerous) gave three loud huzzas in token of their approbation of his death - a circumstance never before heard of in the Kingdom, and we hope never to hear of the like again...'



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Jarndyce Books

REWARD FOR THE AMATEUR APPREHENDING OF HIGHWAYMEN

10. **BROADSIDE. WILLIAM & MARY. PROCLAMATION.** By the King and Queen. A Proclamation for the Discovery and Apprehending of High-way-men and Robbers, and for a reward to the discoverers. Printed by Charles Bill, and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the King and Queen's most Excellent Majesties. Single sheet folio broadside, text on one side only, main text in blackletter, edges uncut, Royal crest at head, attractive woodcut inhabited initial 'W'; sl. browned, old fold in centre

reinforced with paper strip on verso, a few small chips from edges. 36.5 x 29cm. 'No. 25' written in contemp. ink ms. on recto & verso. Small deaccession stamp of Harvard College Library on verso. [103401]

¶ OCLC records only one US copy at Iowa. By the time of the Restoration in 1660, highway robbery was a serious problem, fuelled by disbanded soldiers from the Civil War and other conflicts. With no police force or comprehensive law enforcement unit to patrol streets and roads, opportunistic men (for the most part) targeted travellers in carriages and on horseback, appearing from the shadows with cries of 'stand and deliver!' or 'your money or your life!'. It was evidently enough of a public concern that William and Mary prioritised releasing this proclamation only three months into their reign.

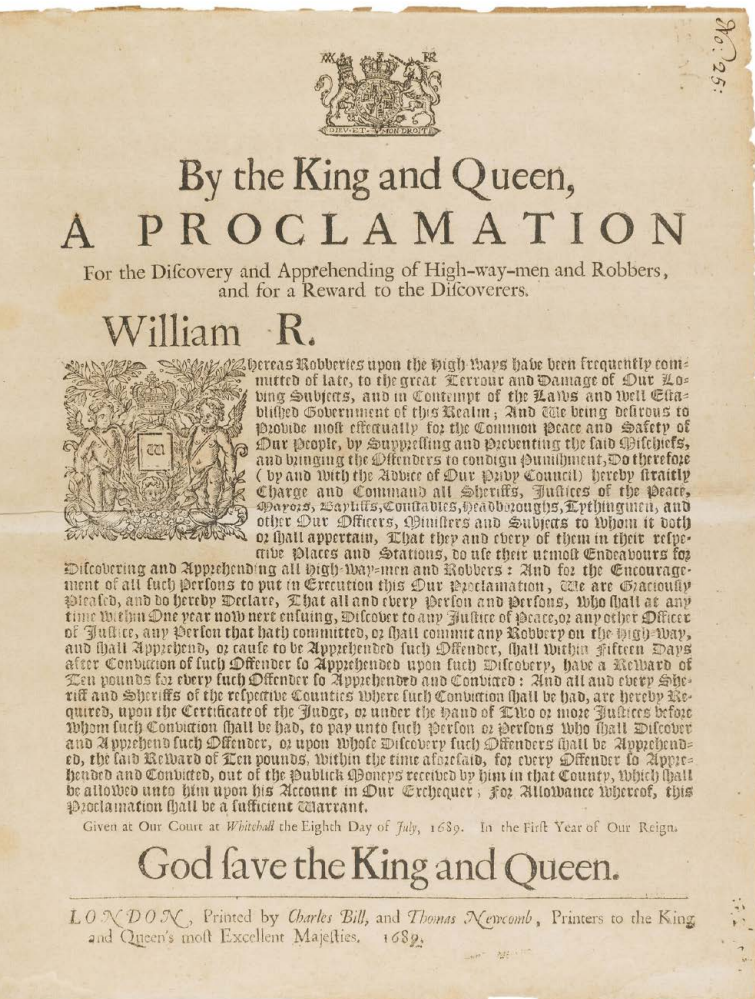
The proclamation makes clear that the King and Queen understand the gravity of the issue and the effect that these robberies are having on their people. 'Whereas robberies upon the high ways have been frequently committed of late, to the great terrour and damage of our loving subjects, and in contempt of the laws and well-established government of this realm; and we being desirous to provide most effectually for the common peace and safety of our people, by suppressing and preventing the said mischiefs'. What is particularly interesting about this document is that it relates not to the punishment of the perpetrators, but rather to the reward of those who discover them. 'We are graciously pleased, and do hereby

declare, that all and every person and persons, who shall at any time within one year now next ensuing, discover to any Justice of Peace, or any other Officer of Justice, any person that hath committed, or shall commit any robbery on the high-way, and shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended such offender, shall within fifteen days after conviction of such offender so apprehended upon such discovery, have a reward of ten pounds for every such offender so apprehended and convicted'. It then outlines that the sheriffs of the counties are required to pay the reward within the allocated timeframe from the 'publick moneys received by him'. £10 was a reasonably substantial reward; according to the Bank of England's inflation calculator, £10 in 1689 is roughly equivalent to £2,100 today.

This is a wonderful survival that demonstrates not only the ongoing problem of highway robbery, but also the desire of William and Mary to swiftly bring it under control.

July, 1689

£2,200



B

TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

WE the undersigned resident Members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge beg leave to express our earnest hope that no steps will be taken by the University towards the admission of Women to Membership and Degrees in the University.

BUSHELL ANNINGSON, M.D., Caius.
 EDWARD ARMITAGE, M.A., Trinity.
 W. W. ROUSE BALL, M.A., Fellow, Assistant Tutor, Trinity.
 H. B. BEEDHAM, M.A., Clare.
 E. B. BIRKS, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.
 J. BONNETT, M.A., St John's.
 A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity.
 R. B. BOYER, M.A., Caius.
 J. BRILL, M.A., Fellow of St John's.
 F. G. B. CAMPBELL, LL.D., Trinity College.
 W. M. CAMPION, D.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queens'.
 J. W. CARTMELL, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's.
 E. CARVER, M.A., St John's.
 *W. CHAWNER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel.
 J. W. COOPER, LL.D., Trinity Hall.
 W. R. CHURTON, B.D., Fellow of King's,
 W. H. DROSIER, M.D., Fellow of Caius.
 H. E. FANSHAWE, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus.
 H. J. H. FENTON, M.A., Christ's, Demonstrator of Chemistry.
 *H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's.
 PERCIVAL FROST, Sc.D., Fellow and Lecturer of King's.
 C. GELDARD, M.A., Trinity, Lecturer of Non-Collegiate Students.
 W. A. GILL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Magdalene.
 C. E. GRAVES, M.A., Lecturer and late Fellow of St John's.
 J. H. GRAY, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Queens'.
 E. J. GROSS, M.A., Fellow of Caius, Secretary of the Oxford and Cambridge Board.
 DENNIS HALL, M.A., Under-Librarian.
 J. F. HARDY, B.D., Fellow of Sidney.
 G. M. HINDE, M.A., St Catharine's.
 F. L. HOPKINS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall.
 J. H. HOUGH, M.A., Corpus Christi.
 F. G. HOWARD, M.A., Trinity, Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.
 F. FOAKES JACKSON, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Jesus.
 J. T. LANG, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi.
 H. R. LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity, Registry.

ALFRED MARSHALL, M.A., Fellow of St John's, Professor of Political Economy.
 F. C. MARSHALL, M.A., Corpus Christi.
 JOHN MARTIN, M.A., Sidney.
 G. A. MATTHEW, M.A., St John's.
 CHARLES MONRO, M.A., Fellow of Caius.
 F. W. MORLEY, M.A., Pembroke.
 H. C. G. MOULE, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity, Principal of Ridley Hall.
 H. NEVILLE, M.A., Magdalene.
 L. NEVILLE, M.A., Master of Magdalene.
 RICH^d OKES, D.D., Provost of King's.
 G. E. PAGET, M.D., Fellow of Caius, Regius Professor of Physic, K.C.B.
 JOHN PERKINS, LL.D., Fellow and Tutor of Downing.
 *E. H. PEROWNE, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi.
 GEO. PHILLIPS, D.D., President of Queens'.
 C. H. PRIOR, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke.
 J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's.
 W. R. ROPER, M.A., St John's.
 E. J. ROUTH, Sc.D., Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse.
 CHARLES S. ROY, M.A., Trinity, Professor of Pathology.
 R. F. SCOTT, M.A., Fellow, Bursar, St John's, Junior Proctor.
 R. SINKER, B.D., Librarian of Trinity.
 FRAS. SLATER, M.A., Queens'.
 E. HERIZ SMITH, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke.
 W. F. SMITH, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's.
 R. W. STODDART, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus.
 A. W. STREANE, M.A., Fellow, Lecturer, Corpus Christi.
 H. R. TOTTENHAM, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's.
 H. T. TREVOR JONES, M.A., Trinity Hall.
 *F. C. WACE, M.A., late Fellow and Lecturer of St John's.
 F. WATSON, B.D., Lecturer and late Fellow of St John's.
 J. E. L. WHITEHEAD, M.A., Emmanuel.
 J. P. WILES, M.A., Trinity.
 EDMUND G. WOOD, M.A., Emmanuel.
 Wm. WRIGHT, LL.D., Fellow of Queens', Professor of Arabic.

dead ✓

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dead //

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'NO STEPS WILL BE TAKEN... TOWARDS THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN'

11. **CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.** To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. We the undersigned resident Members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge beg leave to express our earnest hope that no steps will be taken by the University towards the admission of Women to Membership and Degrees in the University. One side of a single folio sheet; top margin folded, old fold in centre. 32.1 x 21cm. Contemp. tick marks where members have been marked 'dead' in pencil. [103418]

¶ An unrecorded academic broadside petition against the admission of women into the University of Cambridge in the late 19th century. One of the driving figures behind this petition was the influential economist Sir Alfred Marshall. Earlier in his career he seemed encouraging of women in higher education, and indeed his wife, fellow economist Mary Paley Marshall, was one of the first women to attend Newnham College, Cambridge. Despite these developments that allowed women to be educated and take exams at Girton and Newnham Colleges, female students were not entitled to a degree and were not recognised as graduates by the university.

Mary Paley Marshall was the first woman lecturer at Newnham College and when her husband moved to University College, Bristol, she went with him and became one of the first female lecturers there. In 1879, husband and wife published *The Economics of Industry* together, but he disliked the book and it went out of print. It was after this point that Marshall became proactive about barring female students from attaining a Cambridge Degree, and objecting to the concept of a mixed university more generally. Though Mary believed in women's place in higher education - her own position in the academy and her wide circle of progressive friends make that clear - she did not openly contradict her husband and was devoted to him until his death. She donated his books to Cambridge, the collection known as the Marshall Library of Economics, and she worked as the librarian for the collection for twenty years.

This document was removed from the commonplace book of socialite and intellectual Anne Elizabeth Amos, 1836-1908. One of the most interesting features of this document, is that Anne has rather ominously annotated the members of the petition who have died - 11 out of the 69 signatories have check marks next to their names making it read almost like a hit-list.

[1888]

£420

UPPER CANADA: HAMILTON FAMILY SHOP LEDGER, 1817-1819

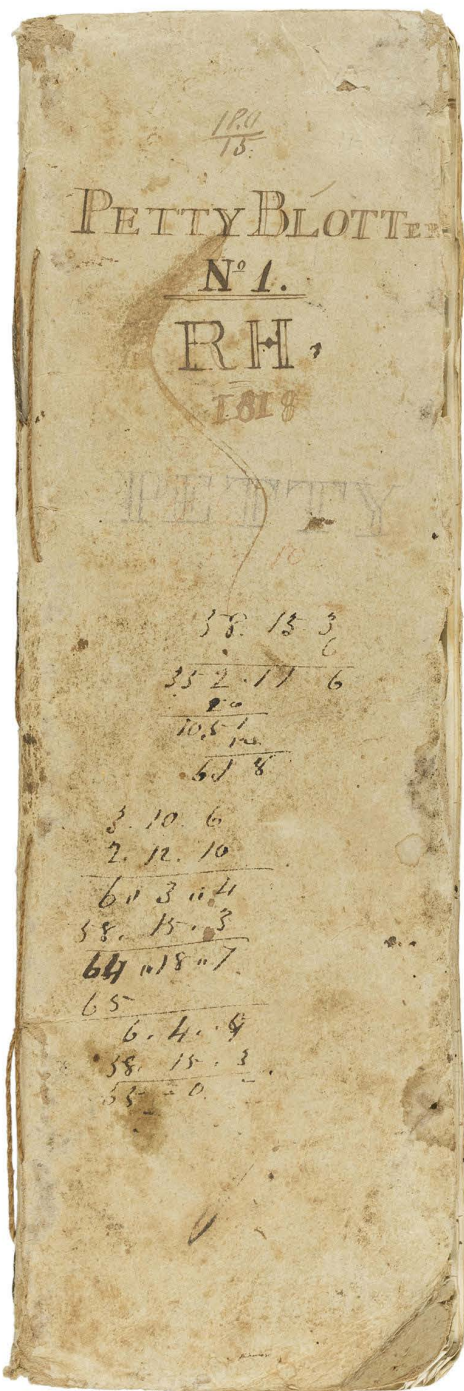
12. **CANADA. MANUSCRIPT. QUEENSTON, CANADA.** Account Ledger of an Upper Canada General Store. 'Petty Blotter No.1. R.H.' Ledger in five columns, written in black & brown ink; some leaves browned & sl. marked, occasional ink stains. Tall thin folio. Paper wrappers, sewn as issued, title in ink; marked & soiled, various numerical calculations in ink on front & back wrappers. [103321]

¶ A wonderful survival offering insight into the daily needs of the residents of one of the most important settlements of Upper Canada, in the years following its destruction by American soldiers in 1813. The town of Queenston was founded by Robert Hamilton in the 1780s, its location at the north end of the Niagara Portage - a route used to transport people and goods around the Falls - made it a strategic site in British Canada. By the time the province of Upper Canada was established in 1791, the town was already a trade hub, and a ferry crossing between there and Lewiston over the river, was an important link between Canada and New York State.

Because of its strategic location, Queenston was also the site of the first major battle in the War of 1812, on October 13, which began when the Americans attempted to establish a foothold on the north side of the Niagara River. Despite having the larger fighting force, the Americans were defeated by the British and their Mohawk allies, with the assistance

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of Captain Robert Runchey's Company of Coloured Men, made up predominantly of free enslaved men who were veterans of the American Revolution. Though they won the battle, the British suffered the loss of two important commanders, Major-General Isaac Brock and Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonell. The town was burned by the Americans, along with neighbouring Newark, in retaliation in December, 1813.

This general store would have been a one-stop shop for the residents of Queenston and the surrounding area as they rebuilt following the destruction of 1813. Goods sold at the shop from August 14th, 1817 until the 25th of March 1819 range from building materials, household items, cloths, luxury goods, and foodstuffs.

The store was founded by Robert Hamilton, 1753-1809, a Scottish-born politician, judge, and businessman, who had originally travelled to British North America in the late 1770s through connections in the fur trade. During this time, he forged important contacts with the British military while provisioning them during the American Revolutionary War, which set him up well for his later business endeavours in Upper Canada. He set up his residence and shop at Queenston around 1785; he and his earlier business partner Richard Cartwright also established a network for the transportation of private goods on Lake Ontario. In his article on Hamilton for the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Bruce G. Wilson writes of the shop: 'Whereas the shops of most merchants were small, localized concerns, Hamilton's Queenston store, where he sold large quantities of common goods and a wide selection of luxury items, was the equivalent of a modern regional retailing centre. It drew customers from the length and breadth of the peninsula, and by 1803 he had for some time employed an agent annually to collect his 500 to 600 accounts over as many as 22 townships. He also owned and operated a horse-powered grist-mill, a tannery yard, and a distillery.' As his wealth and political influence increased, which went along with his place as the chief land speculator in Upper Canada and one of the richest men in the colony, Hamilton appointed his sons, cousins, and in-laws to their own positions of power.

These appointments, supported by fellow Scot and Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Peter Hunter, led reformer Robert Thorpe to label the Hamilton/Hunter cohort as the 'Shopkeeper Aristocracy'.

However, by the time of his death in 1809, declining profits and increased competition had turned the tide on his business, and by the start of the War of 1812, his various enterprises were almost entirely dissolved. Indeed, the ledger of this shop, run by his sons Robert and Alexander, reflects a much more 'small, localised concern' than did the earlier outlet. Nevertheless, in a period of rebuilding and redeveloping - the government of Upper Canada took several years to process claims after the town was burned - the Hamilton brothers were



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still providing an essential service. The transactions covered in this ledger vary tremendously. Some of the most frequently purchased items include a 'plug of tobacco', whiskey, brandy, rum, as well as nondescript 'spirits'. There are sales of hats, mitts, socks, and boots, along with calf or sheep skins and measures of various cloths, silk, and ribbon. On May 19th, 1818, Mrs Mills purchased 1 spelling book for 5s and 1/2 measure of sugar for 1s; on the 26th of August she bought 'a set of tea cups' for 15s6p and a comb for 2s6p, and on the 21st of November, pepper for 2s and 'By washing for house' for 12s'. Getting into the autumn spirit on the 26th of October, tavern keeper Chester Wadsworth picked up pepper, allspice, flannel, lace, and ribbon; three days later he also bought a wool hat and 1 pack of salt.

Other items sold at the Hamilton shop include: tea, coffee, chocolate, butter, bread, cheese, a pocket-book, an almanac, knives and forks, bowls, spoons, a frying pan, a tea-kettle, handkerchiefs, chamberpots, a thimble, buttons, pins, needles, thread, candles, nails, lumber, whip lashes, an axe, and much more. There are also references to days worked, goods transported, wood cut, and other services. This remarkable ledger captures the details of a business that was integrated into nearly every aspect of its customers' lives, offering valuable insight into the daily needs and wants of early nineteenth-century Canadians.

1817-19

£1,450



HAPPY FAMILIES - HAND-DRAWN CARD GAME

13. (CARD GAME) ANONYMOUS. (The Game of Trades) 48 pen & ink illus. playing cards in 12 sets of 4. 11 x 8cm. v.g. In a custom-made clam-shell box. [103486]

¶ An accomplished home-made card game based on the familiar British game of 'Happy Families' first published by John Jacques & Son in 1851 with illustrations by John Tenniel. Jacques' game proved enormously popular and spawned numerous imitations. The premise of the game is that each player seeks to collect all four cards from one family by asking other players for their cards. On completion of a set the player calls 'Happy Families' and places the cards down. The winner is the first to have no cards left. This version is made up of the husband, wife, son and daughter from different trades: Soot the Sweep, Bones the Butcher, Snip the Tailor, Grits the Grocer, Tape the Draper, Chips the Carpenter, Bunn the Baker, Dose the Doctor, Block the Barber, Bung the Brewer, Potts the Painter, and Green the Gardner [sic].

Naively but charmingly drawn, the characters portray a rather humorous sketch of the lives of each family, and it is nice to imagine that they in fact depict the community of the anonymous illustrator. As Potts the Painter and his two children are hard at work (painting, and in the instance of the daughter, cooking, his wife lounges in front of a fireplace reading. Bunn the

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Baker is drawn pushing his baker's cart as his son removes the shutters from his shop and his wife tends to the shop counter. His daughter stands playing the violin. Similarly, as Chips the Carpenter trudges off to work and his wife and son shine shoes and scrub clothes, his daughter is depicted dancing ballet. The Draper's son is shown pondering emigrating to New Zealand whilst the Grocer's son leans at an impossible angle smoking and reading a book. Soot the Sweep is shown in full work uniform complete with a blackened face, shovel and brush. His son stands back straightened in full army uniform and is notable for being one of the only people smiling in the entire set.

[c.18670s]

£2,800

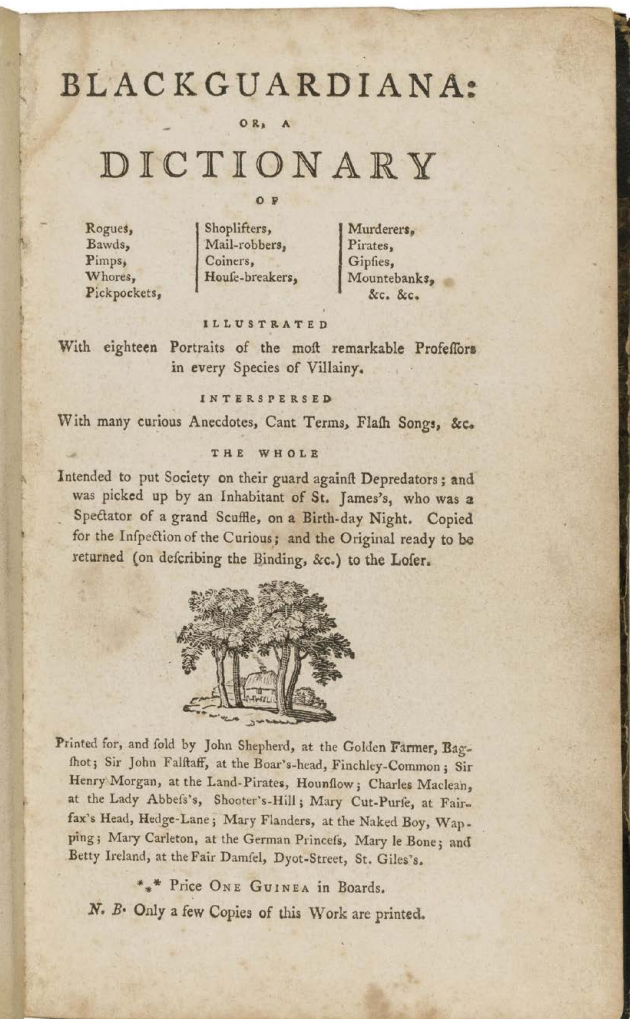
BROADLEY PASHA'S COPY OF *BLACKGUARDIANA* - A DICTIONARY OF ROGUES, BAWDS, PIMPS, WHORES, PICKPOCKETS... &c.

14. (CAULFIELD, James) (GROSE, Francis) *Blackguardiana: or, A Dictionary of rogues, bawds, pimps, whores, pickpockets, shoplifters, mail-robbers, coiners, house-breakers, murderers, pirates, gipsies, mountebanks, &c. &c.* The whole intended to put society on their guard against depreddators; and was picked up by an inhabitant of St.

James's, who was a spectator of a grand scuffle, on a birth-day night... Printed for, and sold by John Shepherd, at the Golden Farmer, Bagshot; Sir John Falstaff, at the Boar's Head, Finchley-Common; Sir Henry Morgan at the Land-Pirates, Hounslow, &c. &c. [viii], [205]pp, inserted titlepage & interleaved with an additional 42pp printed text mostly on heavy plate paper & 26 plates. 8vo. F1 misbound after F2, another inserted leaf (with the page heading THI) misbound before the page beginning 'Thieves', some spotting, particularly heavy at N1-N3, a few small marginal tears to plates. Contemp. half black sheep, lettered 'Blackguardiana' on spine; rubbed, sl. split at head of leading hinge. Armorial bookplate of Alexander Meyrick Broadley on leading pastedown and another, unidentified (but made in Paris), on leading f.e.p. [102924]

¶ Allston IX, 326. A wonderful hack production published anonymously, and presumably sold discreetly by, the printseller and author James Caulfield 1764-1826. The cancel titlepage has a false imprint: 'Printed for... Mary Flanders, at the Naked Boy, Wapping; Mary Carleton, at the German Princess, Mary le Bone; and Betty Ireland, at the Fair Damsel, Dyot-Street, St. Giles. At the end it notes 'Price one Guinea in boards. N.B. Only a few copies of this work are printed'. The text at its core is a re-issue, using the first edition sheets, of Francis Grose's *A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, first published in 1785. Grose's words are interspersed with 26 plates (12 with Caulfield's imprint) and 42 pages of salacious text (in nine sections - Bawds, Banditi, Courtesans, Drunkards, Pirates (Land and Sea), Thieves, and Damned Odd Characters) printed on heavy plate paper,

presumably using sheets that were easily and cheaply to hand in Caulfield's print shop. Caulfield was set up in business by his father in 1780 and he soon achieved success following the boom in print collecting following the publication of James Granger's *Biographical History of England* in 1769 and the subsequent fashion for 'Grangerizing' texts by adding extra illustrations. His particular fancy was in Granger's 'twelfth class' of people, namely



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‘persons of both Sexes, chiefly of the lowest Order of the People, remarkable for only one Circumstance in their Lives; namely such as lived to a great Age, deformed Persons, Convicts &c.’ In 1788, he began working on his *Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons*, published in parts from 1790-1795 and issued in two volumes in 1794 and 1795. Each part was made up of an old portrait together with a letterpress biography. 12 of the prints included in this volume were used in volume I of *Portraits*. None are from volume II indicating that the concept and production of *Blackguardiana* dates from early 1795 or before. Six of the nine sections of text in *Blackguardiana* include biographies published in *Portraits* although these parts have different typesetting and minor changes. Over

half of the text in *Blackguardiana* however, does not feature in *Portraits* or anywhere else. One gets the impression, from this and other copies of *Blackguardiana*, of Caulfield the opportunist, and the hack publisher but also of a collector of portraits and stories of the marginalised and different.

Having presumably purchased a remainder lot of sheets of Grose’s *Dictionary* - Samuel Hooper the publisher died in 1793 and worked a matter of a mile away from Caulfield - and using the prints at his disposal, Caulfield created a ‘vulgar’ and eminently saleable work of his own. Julie Coleman in *A History of Cant and Slang Dictionaries. Volume II* writes of Caulfield and *Blackguardiana*, that although he ‘has nothing new to add to slang or canting lexicography, he does demonstrate a continuing fascination with the underworld and its language. The *Blackguardiana* is also testament to the commercial viability of such works, and to the limited effort necessary to benefit from it’.

It is somewhat unfair to suggest that the effort involved was ‘limited’; opportunistically creative yes, but limited no. Caulfield himself wrote the additional passages used in the work with each page incorporating a catchword to the following page, either another of his insertions or to Grose’s *Dictionary*. Copies of *Blackguardiana* record a great range of plates, despite the stated number of 18 called for on the titlepage. The seven copies on auction records note volumes with 17, 18, 19, 21 (x 2), 22, and 41 illustrations.

As the titlepage suggests, Caulfield’s text adds salacious meat to the bones of Grose’s pedlar’s ‘French or St. Giles’s Greek’. Where Grose gives a one-line definition of Abbess, or Lady Abbess, ‘the mistress of a brothel’, Caulfield dedicates two pages. Another two pages are dedicated to Courtesans, a term Grose does not include at all: ‘a term of infamy, applied to women who expose their bodies to prostitution, and make a trade or profession of it. ... The courtesans of England are many of them courteous, affable, and elegant in their manners. There are instances of their becoming exemplary and virtuous, marrying worthy and noble persons, and raising themselves by their conduct even to a coronet. London is said to contain 50,000 prostitutes, without reckoning those that carry on trade in a private manner, or are kept mistresses. The most wretched of these unfortunate girls live with matrons, who lodge, board and clothe them; of this class, some frequently escape with their wardrobe under their arms, and set up trade on their own bottoms...’

Six pages are dedicated to ‘Damned Odd Characters’, including Mother Damnable, Joseph Clarke, posture-master, Henry Jenkins (who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years), Mary Davis (who had two horns growing out of her head), Old Scarlet, who buried Mary

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Queen of Scotts, Elizabeth Sawyer, Elizabeth Canning, Mary Squires, and Barbara Urseline, amongst others. Twelve pages are included on Land Pirates (with long biographies of Major Colonel James Turner and John Clavell), two pages on Sea Pirates, four pages on Banditti, four on Thieves, two are under 'MUN' ('Mun is for Munch and 'Francis Battalia, an Italian that munched stones') and two on Drunkenness: 'Drunkenness, Mr. Paley observes, is a social festive vice; the drinker collects his circle, the circle spreads, till a whole neighbourhood is infected. Mr. Montesquieu observes, a German drinks through custom, founded on constitutional necessity ... A Spaniard drinks through choice, or in the wantonness of luxury; and drunkenness, he adds, ought to be more severely punished, where it makes men mischievous and mad, as in Spain and Italy, than where it makes them stupid and heavy, as in Germany and the Northern nations'.

The volume ends with six pages of 'Flash Songs': 'King of the Gipsies', 'The Rum Mort's Song' 'The Budge's Song' and 'The Black Profession'. Coleman notes that these are 'carelessly copied, with numerous errors, from Richard Head's Canting Academy'.

There can be no doubt that such a volume of rogues, bawds and canting songs would have been successful. Unsurprisingly, it is evident that Caulfield printed more than 'the few copies' suggested on the titlepage. Nine copies are held in UK institutions and 16 in the U.S. although many of the major libraries do not hold copies. It is however, scarce in commerce with only seven copies on auction records, the earliest selling in 1871 and only three since the Millennium.

From the library of Alexander Meyrick Broadley, 1847-1916, also known as Broadley Pasha. A Barrister, member of the Indian Civil Service, socialite, and book collector, Broadley was a controversial figure in British society. In 1872, whilst in India, he was suspended and sent to Patna pending an investigation into 'charges of a serious nature'. A warrant was later issued for homosexual offences and Broadley fled to Tunis where he is best known for being the defence lawyer for Ahmed 'Urabi after the failure of the 'Urabi Revolt. Returning to England, he became a central and high-profile figure in London Society - 'He knew everyone in London and all paid court to him'. He was again forced to flee partly after being implicated in the Cleveland Street Scandal - Broadley was a client of the male brothel there - and given 12 hours to leave the country. After exile in Paris and Brussels, he returned to England again dedicating himself in later life to collecting books. His collection included 135 Grangerized books hence, perhaps, his interest in Caulfield. His Napoleonic collection resides in the Bodleian Library together with his Grangerized works.

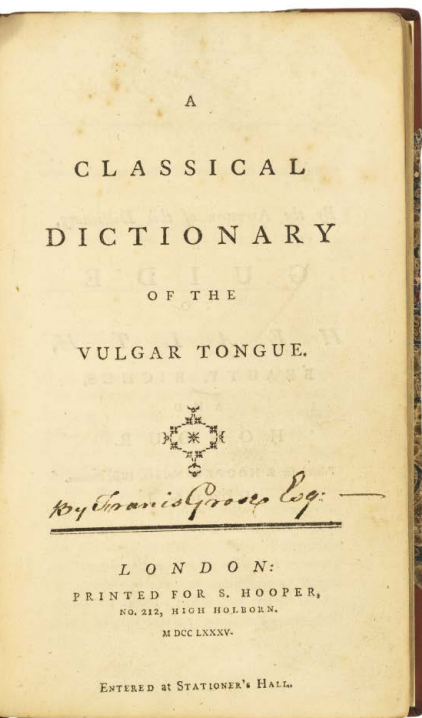
[c.1794]

£12,500



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GROSE'S DICTIONARY

15. **(GROSE, Francis)** A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue. Printed for S. Hooper. [ii], [viii], [205]pp. 8vo in fours. Small tear to lower corner of leading blank, occasional light spotting, contemp. ink inscription 'by Francis Grose Esq. on titlepage. Bound with additional blanks in recent half brown calf, marbled boards. 15 line ms. note on initial blank facing title, signed 'Edward Lilly, Notes & Queries, Aug. 23, 1879'. Pencil signature of C.A.L. Hawker on leading blank. A nice copy. [81998]

¶ ESTC T138152, FIRST EDITION. The manuscript note refers to another issue of the first edition with 'a different heading on the first page: 'A Burlesque Provincial and Proverbial Dictionary'. ESTC does not refer to a variant issue with this heading. A dictionary of cant, pedlar's French or St. Giles's Greek, together with burlesque phrases, quaint allusions, and nicknames for persons, things and places. From 'Abbess, or Lady Abbess, a bawd, the mistress of a brothel'; 'Cant, a double tongued pallavering fellow'; and 'Farting crackers, breeches'; to 'Rhino, money'; 'Stall whimper, a bastard'; and 'Zucke, a weathered stump of a tree'. 'The Great Approbation, with which so polite a nation as France has received the Satyirical and Burlesque Dictionary of Monsieur Le Roux, testified by the several editions it has gone through, will, it is hoped apologise for an attempt to compile an English dictionary on a similar plan... the freedom of thought

and speech, arising from, and privileged by our constitution, gives a force and poignancy to the expressions of our common people, not to be found under arbitrary governments, where the ebullitions of vulgar wit are checked by the fear of the bastinado, or of a lodging during pleasure in some gaol or castle.'

1785

£1,250

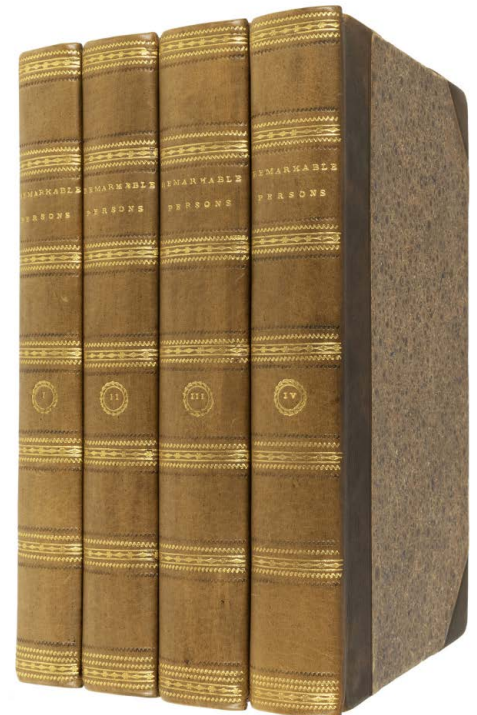
REMARKABLE PERSONS

16. **CAULFIELD, James.** Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters, of Remarkable Persons, from the revolution in 1688 to the end of the reign of George II. Collected from the most authentic accounts extant. 4 vols. H. B. Young. & T. H. Whitely. Fronts., plates, illus.; sl. spotting & occasional marginal light marking to plates but overall a nice crisp copy. Later 19thC half calf, spines ruled & lettered in gilt, marbled paper boards; spines sl. faded. Pencil ownership signature in vol. IV. A handsome set. [98611]

¶ A very handsome later edition of Caulfield's collection of remarkable people, first published as *Portraits, memoirs, and characters of remarkable persons : from the reign of King Edward the Third, to the Revolution in 1794/1795*. 'There are no description of persons' writes Caulfield in the Advertisement, 'who excite public curiosity more than those who have been ushered into notice by circumstances of peculiar notoriety, particularly such as have not been restrained by the laws of their country, or influenced by the common obligations of society. Men, whose daring enterprise and deep cunning might, properly cultivated, and differently directed, have rendered them the brightest ornaments of the age in which they lived; and Whitney, Jack Sheppard, or Turpin, (common thieves) instead of the ignominious fate which attended them, might have emulated the extolled deeds of a Marlborough or a Wellington; and, like them, have enjoyed similar honours.'

1819

£680

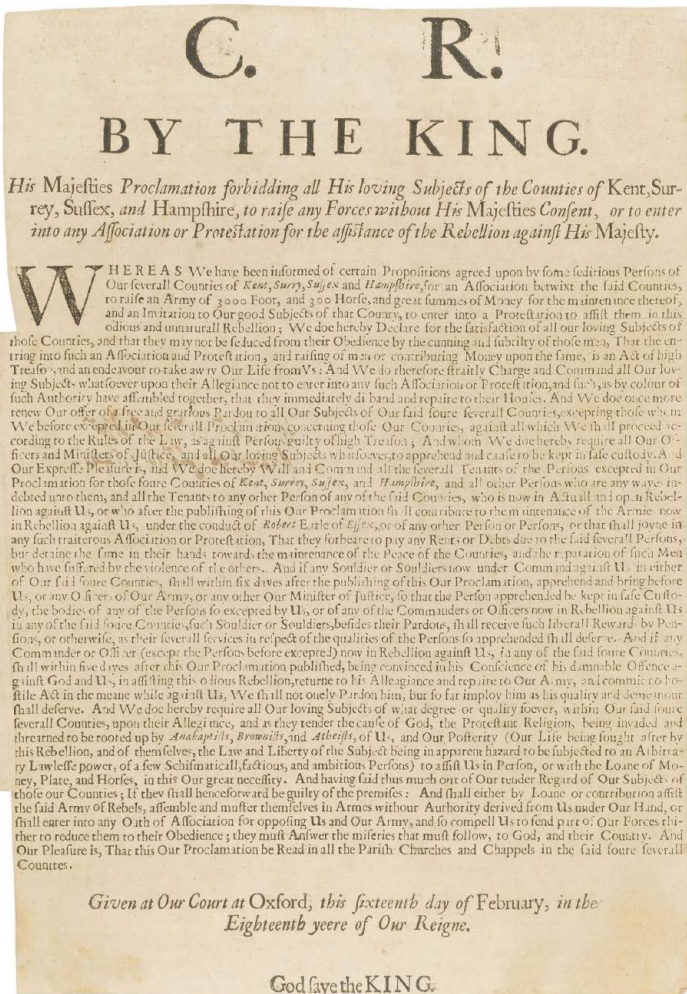


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CHARLES I FORBIDS THE RAISING OF, OR JOINING, AN ARMY

17. **CIVIL WAR. BROADSIDE. CHARLES I. PROCLAMATION.** C.R. By the King. His Majesties Proclamation forbidding all his Loving Subjects of the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, to raise any forces without his Majesties consent, or to enter into any association or protestation for the assistance of the Rebellion against His Majesty. Given at Our Court at Oxford, this sixteenth day of February, in the Eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne. God Save the King. Single sheet folio broadside; trimmed along all edges except for 15cm of centre left margin. 32.5 x 22.5cm. Ink note on verso: 'His Mag. Pclm. agt. Assn. of Kent &c. Jul. 16. 1642'. [103408]



¶ OCLC records five copies in the UK, none in the US. Contrary to the annotation on the back, which suggests this proclamation was produced just five days after Parliament voted to raise its own army on July 12, 1642, it was in fact published in early 1643. Though it is somewhat trimmed, this document never included a royal crest, presumably because the appropriate block was not in Oxford.

This document reflects Charles's mounting desperation in response to growing tensions with Parliament. 'We doe hereby declare for the satisfaction of all our loving subjects of those counties, and that they may not be seduced from their obedience by the cunning and subtilty [*sic*] of those men, that the entering into such an association and protestation, and raising of men or contributing money upon the same, is an act of high treason, and an endeavour to take away our life from us'.

Though not specifically outlined here, high treason was the gravest offence one could commit, and the punishment was correspondingly dire - men found guilty of high treason would be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and women, drawn and burned. Following the defeat of his forces at Edgehill in October 1642, Charles moved his Court to Oxford. At this point the King still mostly controlled Northern England, the Midlands, Wales, and the West Country, while

Parliament controlled London, the south-east, and East Anglia. Many of Parliament's recruits would have come from the Home Counties, hence this proclamation targeting those areas in particular.

Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, the only person mentioned by name in this document, was chosen to lead Parliament's new army since he was one of the few noblemen with military experience; he had not had a particularly distinguished military career, but was known to be successful in recruiting men to his cause and inspiring loyalty. Essex, 1591-1646, was the son of Elizabeth I's favourite Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl Essex, and Frances Walsingham, the only daughter of Elizabeth's principle secretary and spymaster, Sir Francis Walsingham. Despite his distinguished lineage, (though of course his father was executed for treason in 1601) the 3rd Earl was often a figure of ridicule at Court after his first wife Frances Howard annulled their marriage on the basis of his impotence.

Essex led the Parliamentary army until his forced resignation in 1645. The divide between the more and less aggressive Parliamentary factions led to the creation of the New Model Army and the emergence of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell as its leaders. Though

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the they are more famous for their role in the downfall of the monarchy and establishment of the Commonwealth, it was Essex's commission of an army that ultimately led to Civil War. Indeed, when Charles raised his standard at Nottingham Castle in August 1642 it was Essex he pronounced a traitor. This act, which by extension also labelled all members of Parliament as traitors, was a symbolic declaration of war, and it was known from this point that open conflict was inevitable. An important document, representing a futile effort by the King to regain control of his government and his people.

[1643]

£850

MERCURIES MESSAGE TO LAUD IN THE TOWER

18. **CIVIL WAR. (LAUD, William)** Mercuries Message, or the cobby of a letter sent to William Laud late Archbishop of Canterbury, now prisoner in the Tower. Printed in the year, or our Prelates feare. Woodcut portrait of Laud on title, [ii], [6]pp. Small 4to. Bound with numerous blanks into 19th century full tan calf, panelled in gilt, gilt turn-ins, functionally rebacked retaining earlier morocco label; leather on outer margin of

front board sl. wormed at edges, a few marks. Booklabels of Jacob Broun Craven & Walter T. Shirley on leading f.e.p. Note on leading f.e.p. verso, 'James's copy sold for £4/4/-', ink signature of James J. Bell below. [103412]

¶ William Laud, 1573-1645, was a relatively minor figure in the English Church until Charles I ascended the throne in 1625, at which time he quickly rose through the ranks. In 1626 he was appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells and later that year also became Dean of the Chapel Royal; just two years later in 1628 he was made Bishop of London, and in 1633, Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud was one of the Charles's most trusted advisors during the King's period of so called personal-rule between the years 1629-1640, and he made a great many enemies with his uncompromising views on the superiority of episcopalianism. Shortly after becoming Archbishop of Canterbury, Laud instated his own followers as the censors, ensuring he had some control over what was being printed and distributed. His punishment for those who had published what he considered unacceptable works, was to crop the perpetrators' ears and brand their faces 'SL' for Seditious Libeller'.

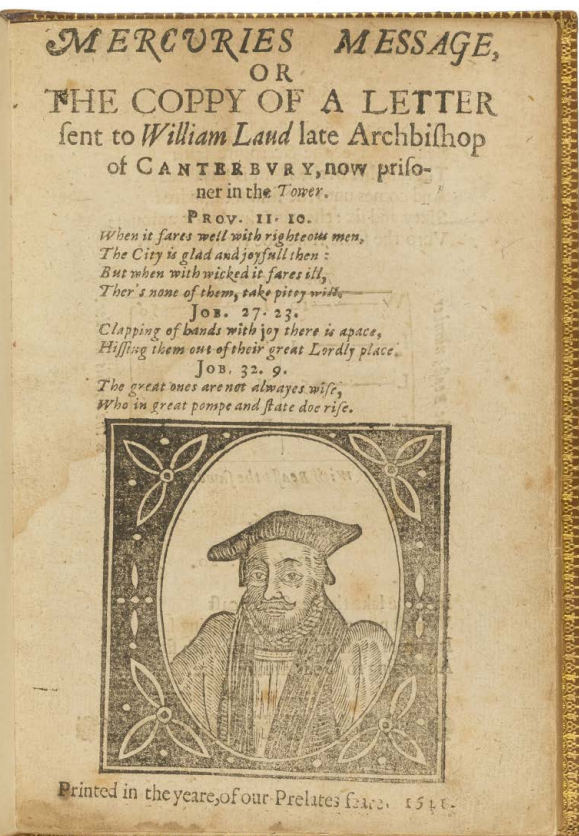
The earliest days of the Long Parliament saw Laud accused of treason, and in 1641 the Grand Remonstrance called for his imprisonment in the Tower. This work, in verse, outlines many grievances and taunts him for his downfall. 'Men hope to see you mounted ere you die,/ I am sorry for't my Lord, but cannot cry./ Sure your well-wishers hymmes of praise will sing,/ To see you goe to Heaven in a string;/ Or if not so, the common people

sweare,/ You'll grace the Block as well as your compere:/ Others suppose that a Clothworkers son,/ Shall never have such an honour to him done:/ Thus all men censure, none cares what they say,/ Pusse being cag'd, the Mice may freely play...'

Laud remained in the Tower of London for the next four years, and given his age most members of Parliament did not want to see him executed and hoped he would die of natural causes while in prison - he was 68 in 1641. However, in the spring of 1644 he was brought to trial, and though they could not reach a guilty verdict, Parliament passed a bill of attainder and he was executed in January 1645 despite being granted a royal pardon. The author of this work may have been disappointed that Laud was given the 'honour' of beheading rather than being hanged, drawn, and quartered.

1641

£650



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MARPRELATE RETURNS

19. **CIVIL WAR. (OVERTON, Richard)** The Araignment of Mr. Persecution. Presented to the consideration of the House of Commons, and to all the common people of England wherein he is indicted, arraigned, convicted, and condemned of emnity against God, and all goodnesse, or treasons, rebellion, bloodshed, &c. and sent to the place of execution. In the prosecution whereof, the Jesuiticall designs, and secret encroachments of his defendants, Sir Symon Synod, and the John of all Sir Johns, Sir John Presbiter, upon the liberty of the subject is detected, and laid open, By

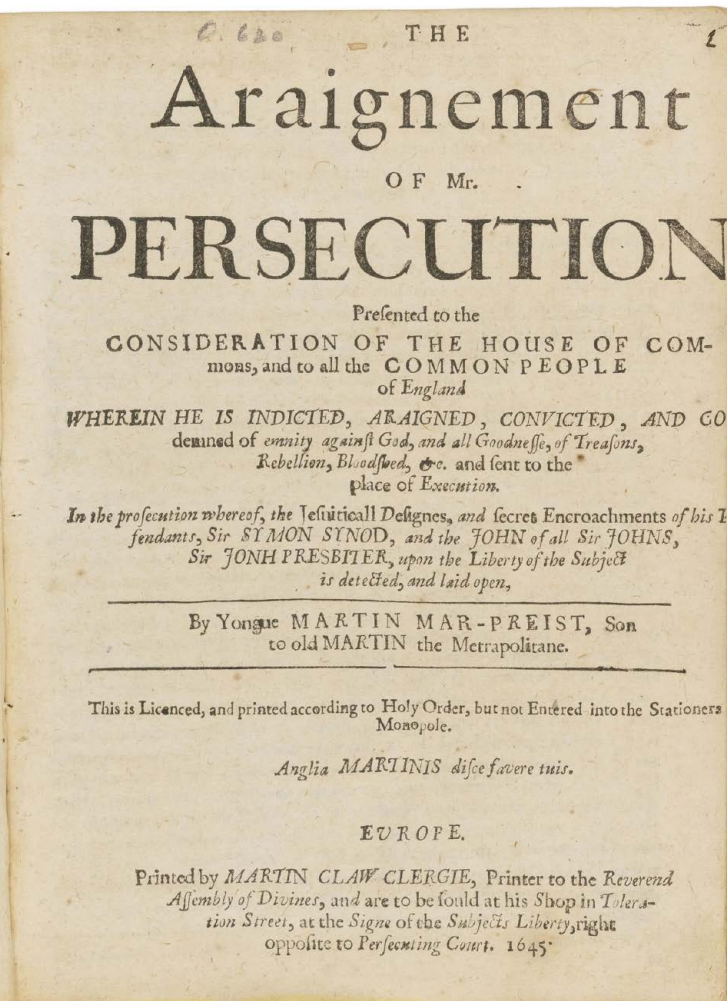
Yongue Martin Mar-Preist, Son to old Martin the Metropolitane. This is licenced, and printed according to Hold Order, but not entered into the Stationers Monopole. Europe: Printed by Martin Claw Clergie, Printer to the Reverend Assembly of Divines, and are to be sould at his Shop in Toleration Street, at the Signe of the Subjects Liberty, right opposite to Persecuting Court. [vi], 46; pagination erratic but complete. 4to. Disbound; sl. browned, trimmed occasionally affecting words or annotations. Contemp. underlining & short notes in ink throughout. [103403]

¶ OCLC records six copies in the UK, none in the US. This is a fascinating pamphlet and an important document in the history of political satire. Richard Overton, c.1614-1664, was a radical pamphleteer and a leader of the Levellers during the English Civil War and Interregnum. The Levellers staunchly believed in equality before the law, popular sovereignty, religious tolerance, extended suffrage, and the end of censorship in the press. They were most influential towards the end of the First English Civil War between 1645-1647, and pamphlet writing and publishing were some of the most important elements of their movement.

In this work, Overton is imitating the style, invoking the spirit, and indeed claiming to be the heir of Martin Marprelate, the anonymous author of a series of satirical anti-episcopacy tracts produced on a peripatetic press in the late 1580s, which drove the Elizabethan government to commission

numerous counter-tracts by some of their most prominent propagandists. This seems to be Overton's first pamphlet in the Marprelate style, though he did write several more; at the time of publication his authorship could not be proven and he did not admit to writing them until 1649. Though a clearly satirical attack on the Westminster assembly, the contemporary annotator read this work with interest, underlining and marking numerous passages with 'Nota' and also adding notes of 'lye' and 'a knave'.

Overton was first imprisoned in Newgate in 1646 for publishing a defence of his friend and fellow Leveller John Lilburne; while in prison he wrote and had published an account of his arrest. Many members of the New Model Army had taken up the Leveller cause, and when these factions demanded that Overton and his compatriots be legally tried or released, they were released in the autumn of 1647. Lilburne and Overton were arrested again in March 1649 and this time were imprisoned at the Tower of London, still, the men managed to have published a number of works in their defence and were ultimately released by late October of the same year. Overton seemed happy to support whichever monarch and government was



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most supportive of the Leveller cause, but faced disappointment from both Cromwell and Charles II; he was imprisoned by the Lord Protector in 1659 and by the King in 1663.

A fascinating survival that illustrates clearly the other means by which the Civil War, and the broader battle for civilian freedoms, was fought.

1645

£1,250

WALLER'S PLOT

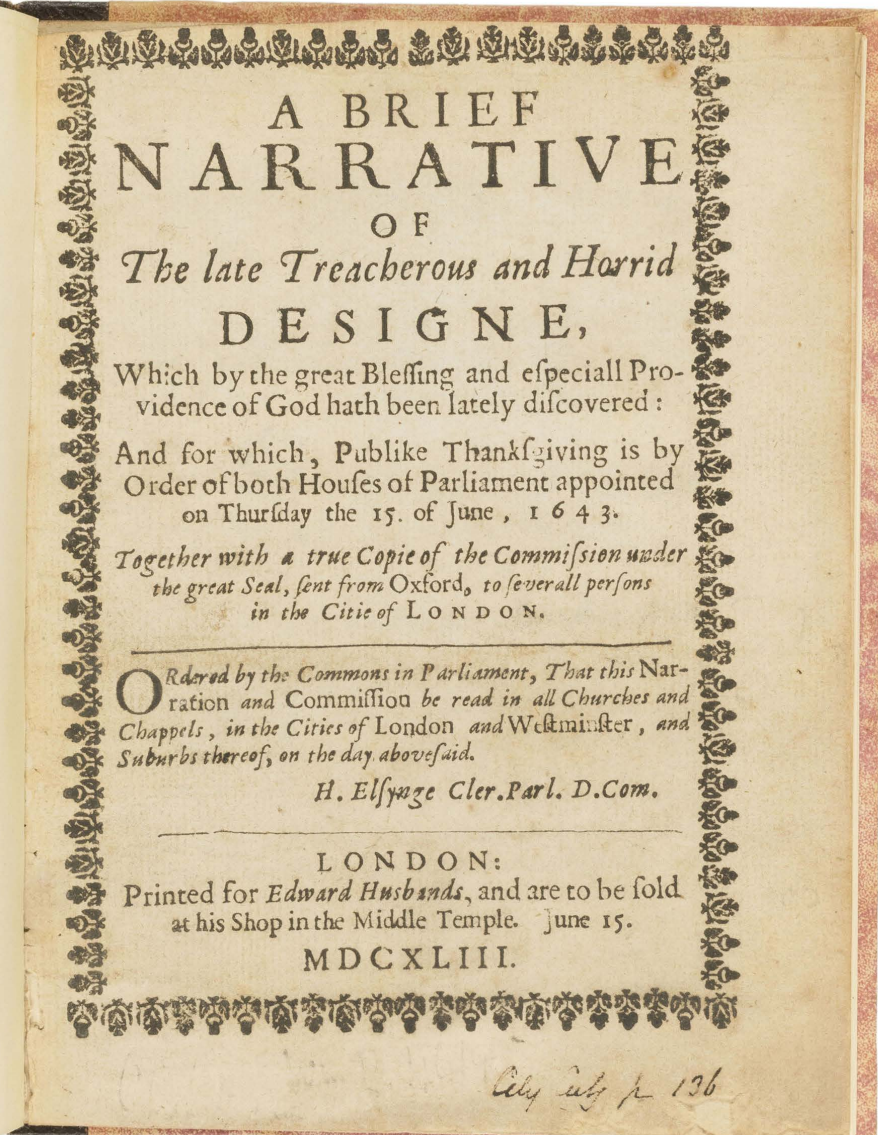
20. **CIVIL WAR. (ROUS, Francis)** A Brief Narrative of the late Treacherous and Horrid Designe, which by the great blessing and especiall providence of God hath been lately discovered: and for which, Publike Thanksgiving is by order of both Houses of Parliament appointed on Thursday the 15 of June, 1643. Together with a true copie of the Commission under the great seal, sent from Oxford, to severall persons in the Citie of London. Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, that this narration and

commission be read in all churches and chappels, in the Cities of London and Westminster, and suburbs thereof, on the day abovesaid. Printed for Edward Husbands, and are to be sold at his Shop in the Middle-Temple. Title within woodcut border, [ii], 1-1, pagination jumps from 7-10 but it is complete in 14pp; a few damp-stains, second part sl. trimmed affecting annotations. Rebound with numerous blanks in modern quarter calf, patterned boards, spine lettered in gilt; a bit rubbed, hinges sl. chipped & worn. [103439]

¶ Second edition. OCLC records 7 copies in the UK; Huntington & Michigan in US. No records at auction since 1958. A fascinating contemporary account of a failed plot to retake London for the King in the early days of the Civil War. Sometimes called Waller's Plot after the poet/politician Edmund Waller, 1606-1687, who was one of the longest serving members of the House of Commons. Waller entered the House in 1624 when he was just 18 - the youngest person in the Commons - but was not involved in any policies or conflicts of note until the beginning of the Civil War. Despite agreeing with aspects of Parliament's grievances towards the King, he was most aligned with the moderates and favoured negotiation between the monarch and the government rather than open conflict. He ultimately proved himself a Royalist in

1641 when he voted against the execution of the Earl of Strafford.

Following several military defeats in the autumn of 1642, Charles I moved his court to Oxford and London was left in the control of Parliament. When Charles left London, Waller stayed behind, apparently with the King's blessing, in order to negotiate on his behalf in Parliament,



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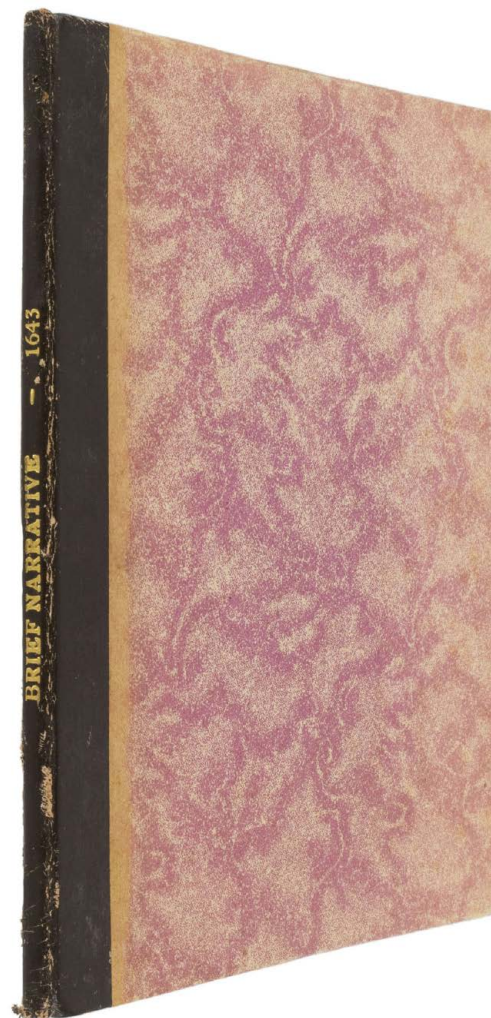
though peace talks had largely collapsed by the spring of 1643. Following this, a plan was set in motion to retake London for the King. It was initially only meant to involve the development of a strong moderate party that could facilitate negotiations between Charles and Parliament but ultimately became a military plot to seize key points in and around the city to let the King's army in. The discovery of the plot resulted in the total annihilation of moderates and the so-called peace party in Parliament as individuals scrambled to deny complicity in the plan, essentially eliminating the possibility of a peaceful resolution.

After being imprisoned for a year and a half without a trial, Waller was pardoned and allowed to go into exile, probably by paying large bribes to important members of both houses. During questioning after his arrest, he openly implicated his primary co-conspirators, his own brother-in-law Nathaniel Tomkins and wealthy merchant Richard Chaloner, both of whom were executed for their involvement. Waller's quickness in condemning his compatriots, including his own family, tarnished his reputation for the rest of his life.

This pamphlet, published shortly after the discovery of the plot, is clearly written from the Parliamentary perspective: 'there hath of late risen up, under the plausible pretences of moderation and peace, a most dangerous and wicked plot of divers persons, to joyn themselves with the Armies raised by the king, and to destroy the Forces raised by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, to surprise the Cities of London and Westminster with the suburbs, and by arms to force the Parliament; and in a word, to have delivered up Religion, Parliament, Citie, and Kingdom into the meer will and pleasure of the King.' The first part of the text outlines the step-by-step plan that Waller and his co-conspirators designed to overtake the city, and the second part is the Commission allegedly sent by Charles to his champions. This work offers important insight into the exact nature of the often forgotten plot to retake London, a plan that, had it succeeded, would have left the King in a powerful position and altered the course of the Civil War.

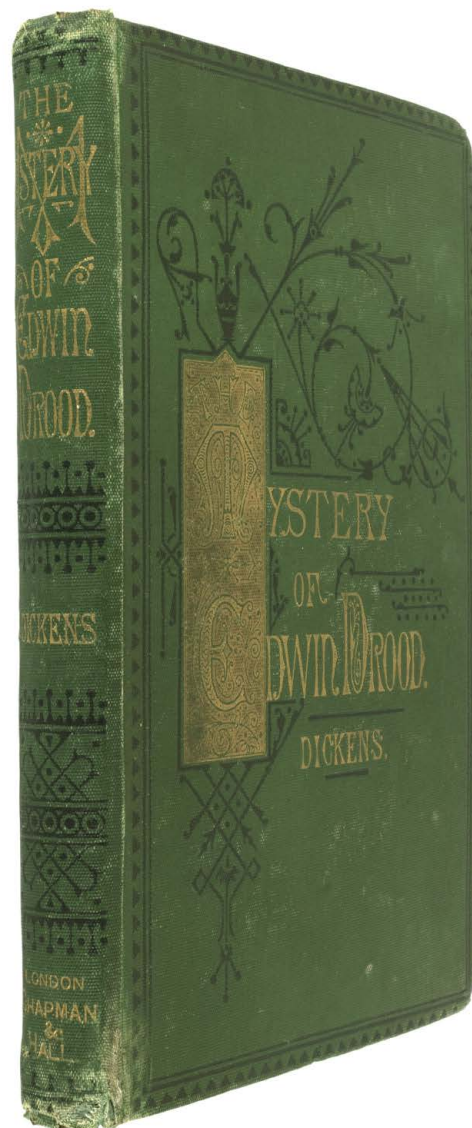
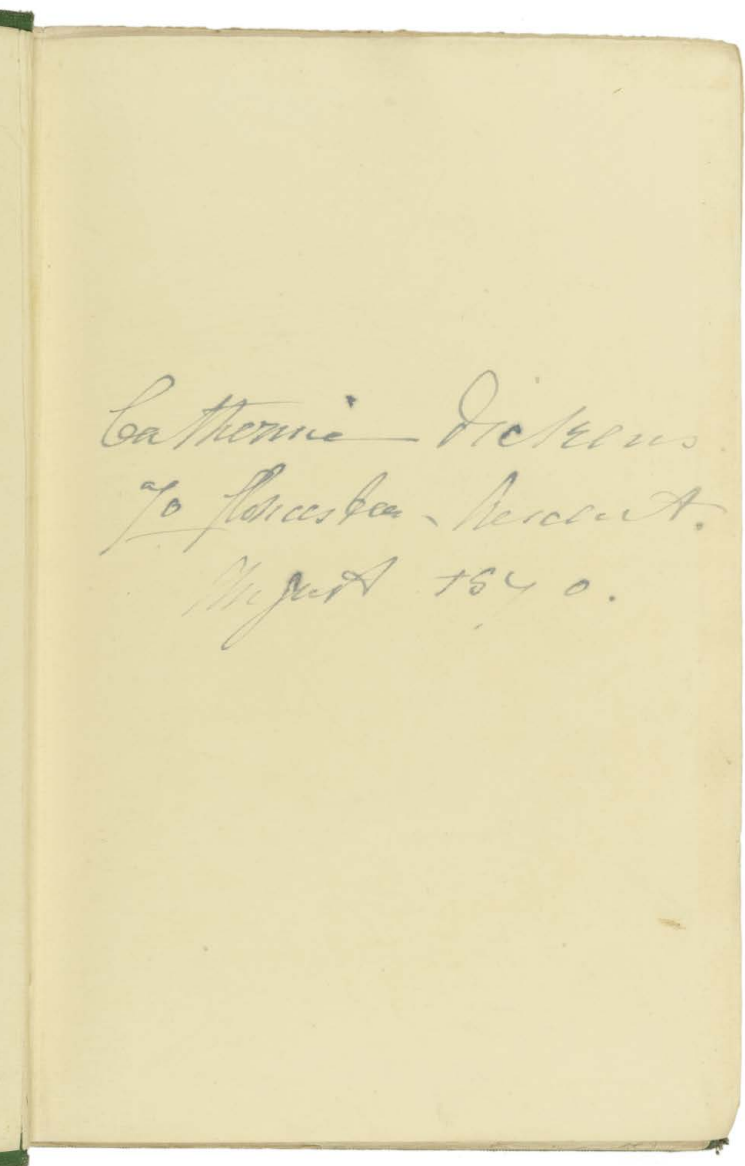
1643

£650



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CATHERINE DICKENS'S COPY OF EDWIN DROOD

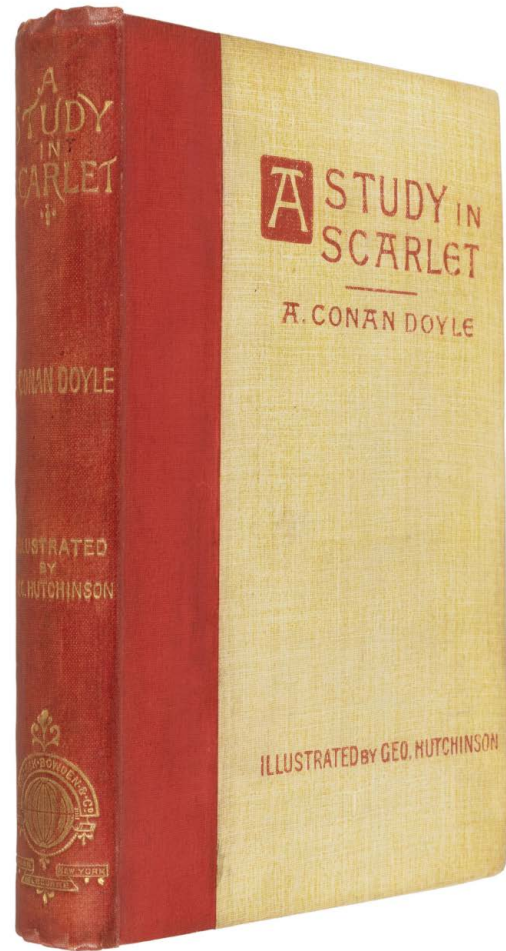
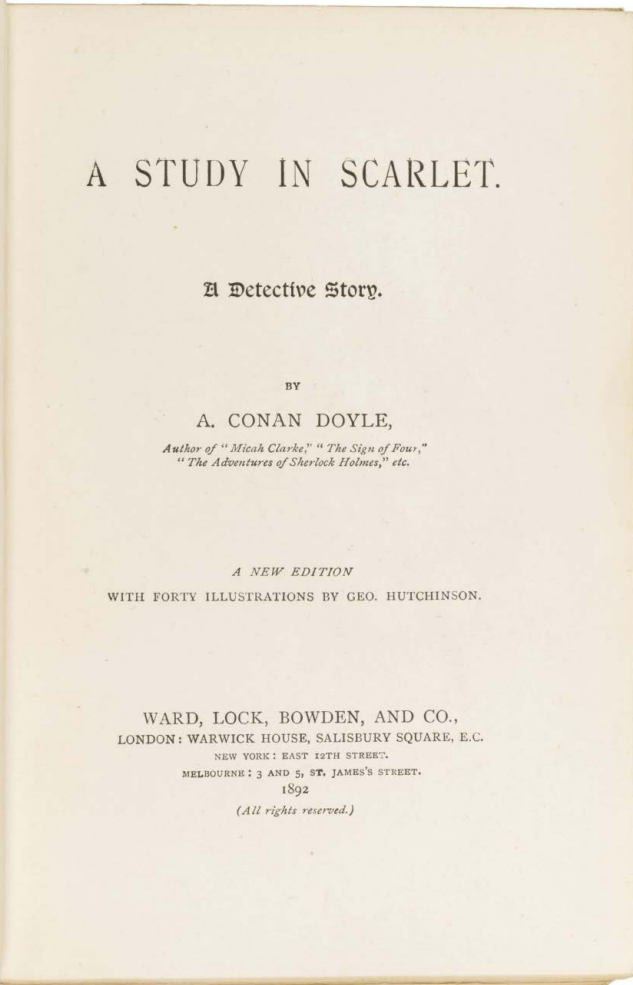
21. **DICKENS, Charles.** [Edwin Drood.] *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. With twelve illustrations by S.L. Fildes. FIRST EDITION. Chapman & Hall. Frontispiece portrait, additional engraved title, plates, 2pp ads, 32pp cata. (Aug. 31, 1870). Bound mainly from the parts in original green cloth, blocked & lettered in black & gilt; a little rubbed & dulled, sl. wear to following hinge, following inner hinge sl. cracking. INSCRIBED on leading f.e.p. by Dickens's wife: 'Catherine Dickens, 70 Gloucester Crescent, August 1870'. Bookseller's ticket of Charles Hutt. In cloth slipcase. [99985]

¶ Smith I, 16; the primary binding. Dickens separated from Catherine in 1858, and there are only three known letters from Dickens to Catherine between that date and his death in 1870, in the middle of writing *Edwin Drood*. From 1858 to Catherine's death in 1879 she lived in the house bought for her by her husband. Dated two months after Dickens's death, this is a poignant association copy.

Dickens's letters were written on 6th August 1863, concerning the opening of the grave at Kensal Green to allow the burial of Mrs Hogarth in the same grave as her daughter Mary & son George; 11th June, 1863, after the Staplehurst train crash; 5th November, 1867, reciprocating good wishes.

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A STUDY IN SCARLET

22. **DOYLE, Sir Arthur Conan.** *A Study in Scarlet.* A detective story. New edn. With forty illustrations by George Hutchinson. Ward, Lock, Bowden, and Co. Half title, front. & illus., 24pp cata. Floral e.ps. Orig. cream cloth lettered in red, red cloth spine lettered in gilt; sound old glue repairs to inner hinges. Small P&DC booklabel (David & Patricia Cory) & purple pencil inscription of S.P.S. Harvey on upper corner of leading pastedown. A nice copy. t.e.g. [98980]

¶ This edition not in Glover & Greene, see 135 for similar. First published serially in *Beeton's Christmas Annual*, 1887 under the title *A Tangled Skein*, and in book form under this title in 1888; this is the first appearance of Sherlock Holmes, the most famous detective in literature, and his trusted assistant Dr John Watson. It was also the first time a magnifying glass was used as an investigating tool in a novel. It is one of only four full-length Holmes novels - along with by *The Sign of Four* (1890), *The Hound of the Baskerville* (1901-02), and *The Valley of Fear* (1914-15) - though he also wrote more than 55 short stories featuring the famed consulting detective.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930, physician and writer, was instrumental in popularising the detective and mystery genres in the late nineteenth century, though he also wrote fantasy, science fiction, plays, romances, poetry, historic fiction, and non fiction. He was a keen sportsman, playing football, cricket and golfing for regional teams, and also enjoyed boxing, skiing, billiards, and shooting. From 1916, Doyle became a devout follower of spiritualism and dedicated much of his time and writings to spreading and supporting spiritualist ideas.

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BREACH OF PROMISE MISS SMITH V. EARL FERRERS, MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL IN VERSE

23. (FERRERS, Washington Sewallis, Earl & SMITH, Mary Elizabeth)
MANUSCRIPT. BREACH OF PROMISE SATIRE. 'Miss Smith & Earl Ferrers, or a better & fuller account of that wonderful trial than has appeared in any of the London papers' 52pp. Written in black ink in a uniform sloping hand. Contemp. marbled paper wrappers. A wonderfully strange and unique survival in beautiful original condition. [103395]

¶ An ambitious creative endeavour in which the anonymous author recounts, in rhyming verse, the sensational trial of Mary Elizabeth Smith verses Washington Sewallis, Earl of Ferrers, for breach of promise. Described by the *Blackburn Standard* on February 18, 1846, as 'perhaps one of the most extraordinary cases ever heard'.

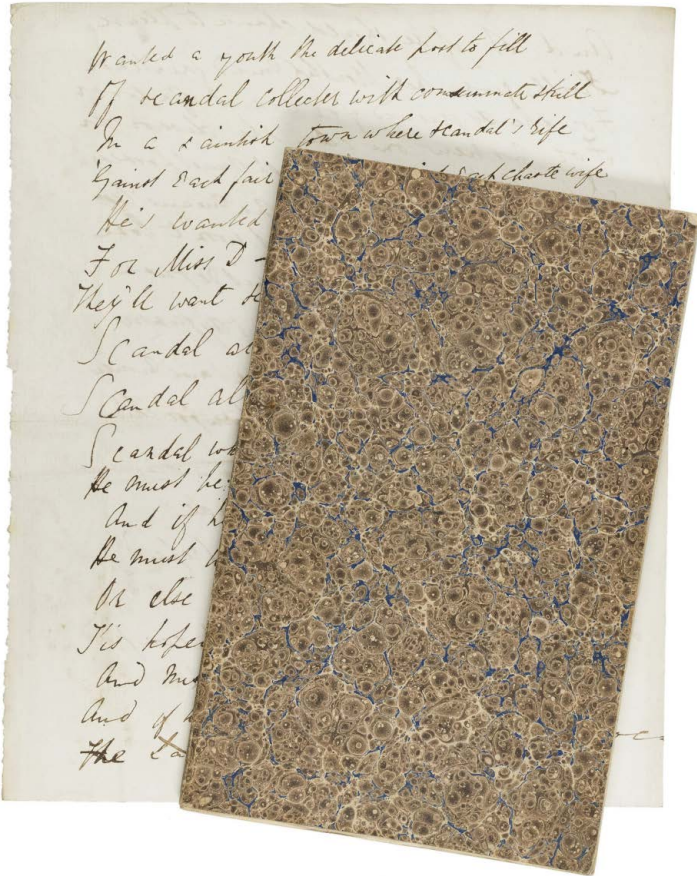
'To the year 1846 this book is dedicated in return for its kindness in producing an event for the especial use, edification and delight of "Small Tea Partees".'

Smith, a young woman of a good family but limited means, lived with her parents and sister at Austrey in Warwickshire, where she met Ferrers, then Viscount Tamworth, who was in the care of a gentleman named Mr Echalaz while finishing his education. By 1839, the two young people were allegedly well-acquainted and the Viscount made frequent and fervent declarations of his love, despite being only around 17 at the time, and Miss Smith 14. The Viscount went abroad in 1840, but when he returned in 1842 he and Miss Smith apparently rekindled their affections and, in late 1843 or early 1844, agreed to marry that May. Conveniently, in 1843, the now Earl - who had inherited the title on his grandfather's death in 1842 - was 21, and therefore able to promise marriage as a legal adult. Prior to that age, any promises he made would not have been binding, thus he had originally pleaded infancy to the initial charges against him.

The suit, for damages laid at £20,000, was only brought against Ferrers in August 1844, after his July 23rd marriage to Lady Augusta Annabella Chichester was announced in the papers. 'Her name is Smith but I dare say she would be willing to change it if only she could... Thow art of life a

poisoned curse/ Than to art grisly murder's nurse/ But to proceed a truce to moralising/ Miss Smith her confidence greatly rising/ Said she'd give Lord Ferrers for slighting her/ What's termed a Roland for an Oliver'.

During the trial, Smith produced a number of letters that she claimed were written to her by the Earl, all of which had been mysteriously hand-delivered and therefore had no postmarks. These letters were largely preoccupied with how he was buying her lovely and expensive gifts and that she should also buy herself nice things, dresses, bonnets, etc, for which he would pay. The prosecution had witnesses who swore the letters were in Ferrers's handwriting and the defence had witnesses who swore they were not. Rather abruptly, following four days of court proceedings, the prosecution requested that the judge accept the plaintiff's election to be nonsuited; that is, to end the trial. The request came after four new letters were entered into evidence; their content was not released but evidently they were so outlandish as to be dismissed outright even by Miss Smith's counsel. 'They said that the



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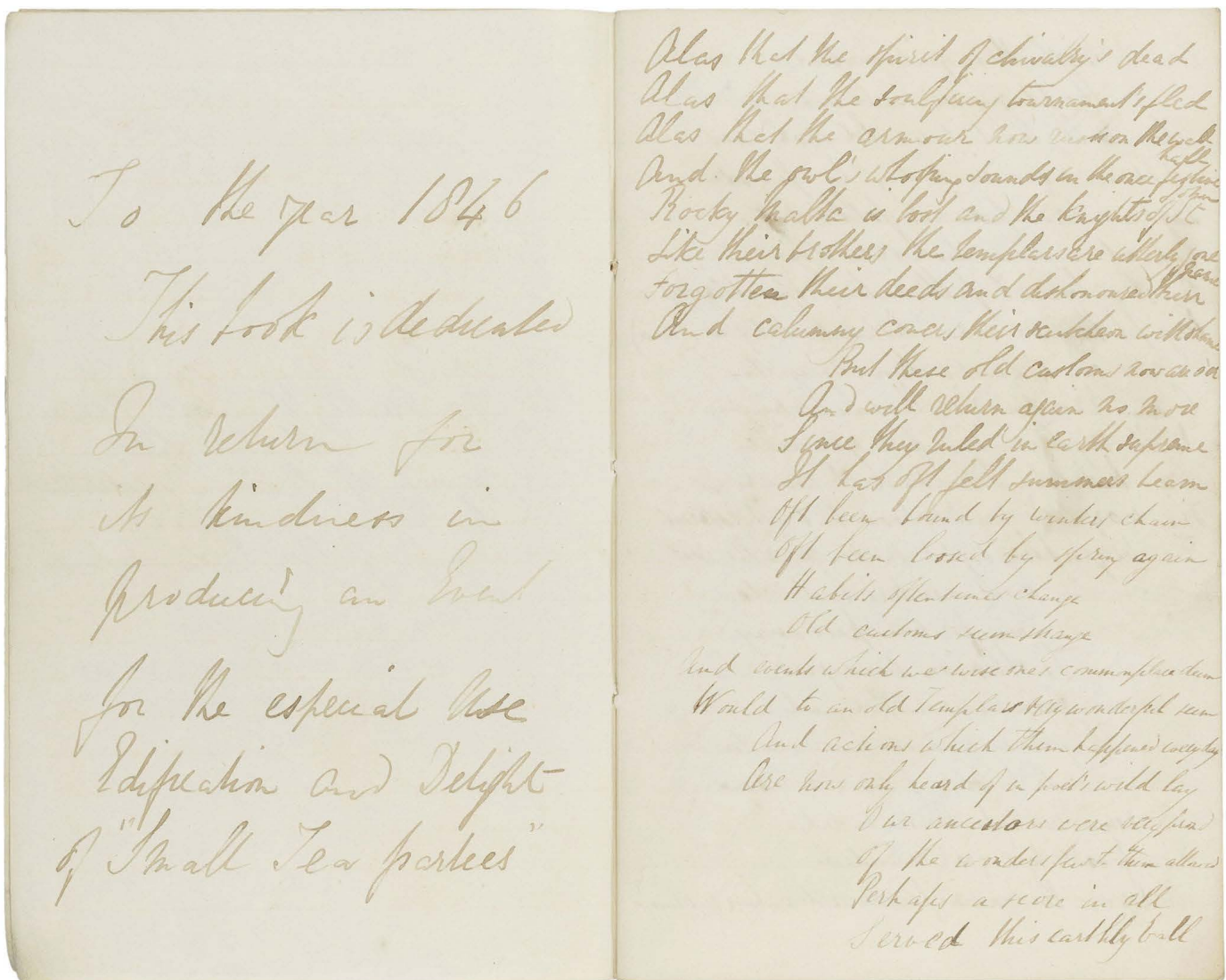
letters signed with his name/ And Lord Ferrer's writing were not the same/ Miss Smith's case was then o'erthrown/ Her heart adherents this must own/ And Kelly arises with spirits low/ This had given her confidence a blow/ And said the case must given up be/ As no chance of winning he could see/ So ended the case and so may all must end/ May defeat and disgrace all people attend/ Who would injure by disgraceful plan/ The reputation dear to every man'.

It is possible that Smith and Ferrers did know each other, but unlikely that there was ever any real romantic attachment between them. Instead, it seems that Miss Smith ran up debts with various local shops, and in order to placate her family, who were outraged at her extravagance, fabricated the plot that she and the Earl were attached and that she had only spent so much money because he promised he would pay her bills. 'But to return about the letter/ Perhaps she might for 't be a debtor'.

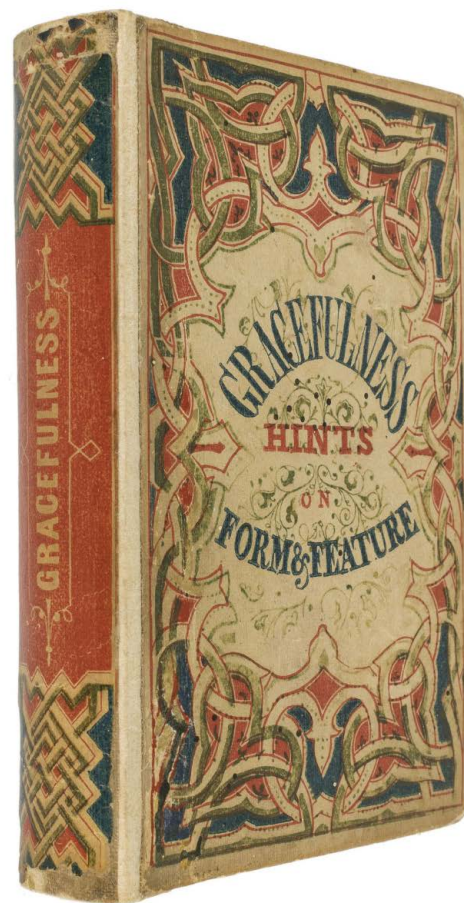
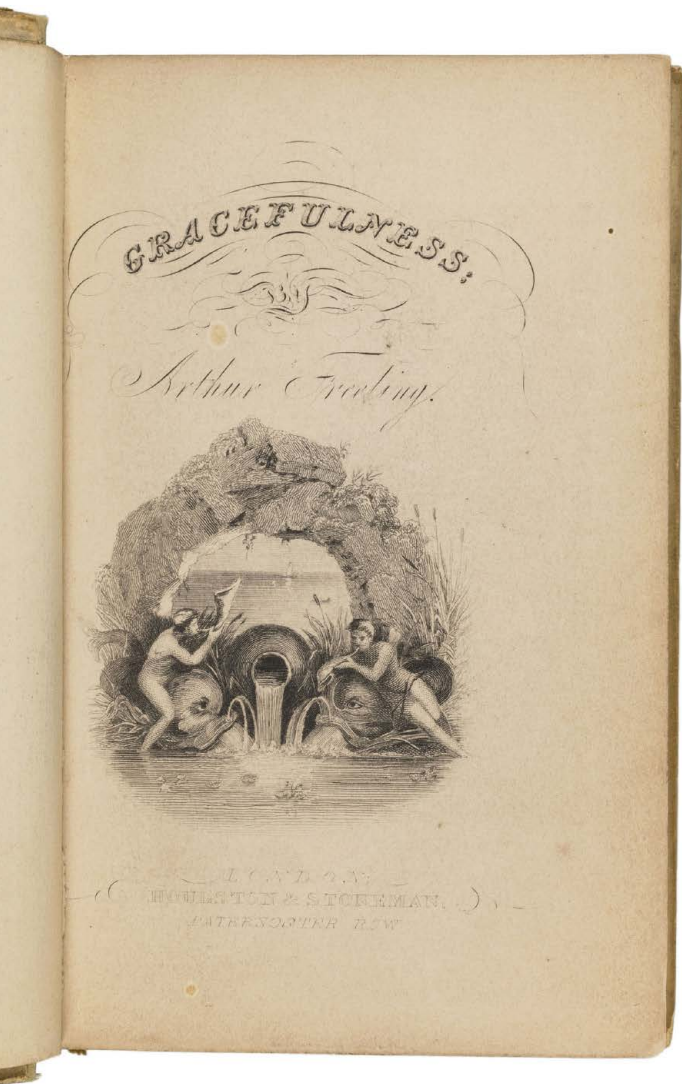
William Pickering published an extensive account of the trial later that year, but with no sensational conclusion, the case was soon forgotten. The outlandish court proceedings and unsatisfactory end was clearly ripe gossip fodder across the country. Though the verse is often a bit clumsy, this charming and impressive document perfectly captures the essence of the Smith v. Ferrers trial - frivolous, ill-considered, and truly bizarre.

1846

£1,480



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ONE COPY RECORDED - ON FEMALE BEAUTY

24. **FREELING, Arthur, ed.** Gracefulness: being a few words upon form and features; containing practical advice on improving the complexion, the hair, the hands, the form, the teeth, the eyes, the features... being the result of a combination of practical and scientific skill. 16mo. Houlston & Stoneman. Additional engraved title, 4pp ads. Orig. cream printed paper boards, dec. in red, blue & light green; expertly recased, sl. dulled with the green a little faded. a.e.g. A pleasing copy. [102145]

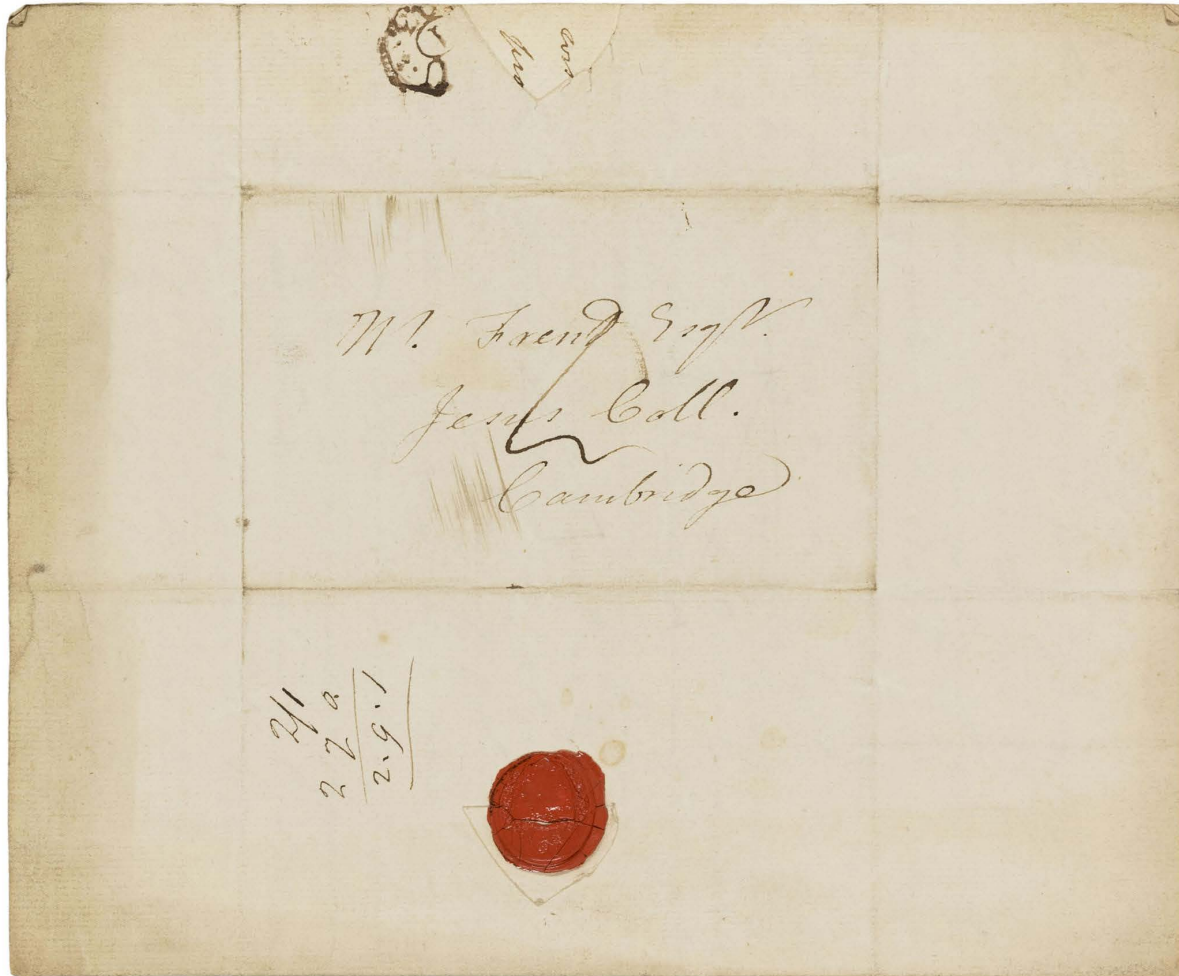
¶ Not in BL; Oxford only on Copac; not recorded on OCLC. 'FEMALE BEAUTY! This is our subject; this the object we shall show how to obtain; and if we can assist nature in perfecting her most glorious work, or enable her to preserve it in perfection for years after her unassisted efforts would have failed, our names will be registered among those of the greatest benefactors of making...'

[1845]

£280

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'TODAY IS THEIR TRIUMPH - TOMORROW MAY BE OURS'

25. **FREND, William.** An Archive of 35 Autograph Letters Written to William Frend. 35 ALsS to William Frend with another by him. TOGETHER WITH 9 pamphlets by Frend. WITH: the death certificate of William Frend. Printed form, completed in ms. [103458]

¶ A superb archive of letters to, and with one from, the English Clergyman, Unitarian, radical reformer and author William Frend, 1757-1841. The letters are from an array of political radicals and religious nonconformists including Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Lord Rokeby, Lord Stanhope, John Horne Tooke, George Birkbeck, John Gurney, John Raine, Edward Evanson, and Capel Lofft, amongst others. They reflect, through the writing of others and his own, Frend's religious and political force, his breadth of knowledge and interests, and his tenacity and humanity under the great strain of his Trial and dismissal from Cambridge in 1793.

Frend was clearly the centre of many circles. He was a correspondent to whom others felt comfortable pouring out their frustrations and anger with the political and religious authorities, as well as their hopes for a better world. It is only Lord Rokeby, a nonconformist eccentric and aristocratic recluse, who hints at more to tell. Inviting Frend to his estate at Horton, Rokeby hopes that 'we may be here without fear of spies or informers freely and frankly talk over metaphysics, politics or any subjects'.

Born in Canterbury, the second son of a wine merchant George Frend, and his wife Catherine, William was sent to Quebec to learn French before being briefly recruited into the British

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army at the outset of the American War of Independence. Instead of the expected path of continuing the family business, Frend matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge in 1776 before being ordained deacon and elected to a fellowship at Jesus College where he taught mathematics and philosophy.



Troubled by his failing belief in the established Church of England Frend, in 1788, published *An Address to the Inhabitants of Cambridge in support of Unitarianism*. A friend of, and praised by, Joseph Priestley and other leading Unitarians, Frend, as these letters show, played a role in the foundation of the Unitarian Book Society in 1791. Following his publication of *Peace and Union Recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans* in 1793 - a pamphlet that sought to moderate between the radicals on both sides of the political and religious debates at the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War - Frend was denounced by Cambridge, brought to trial in April and May 1793, and forced to quit Jesus College in September 1795.

Following his move to London Frend became an important member of the intellectual leadership of the London Corresponding Society forming friendships and associations with other political radicals of the day including

John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, and William Godwin. It was Frend in fact, who first introduced Godwin to William Wordsworth at his house in Buckingham Street. Frend was also acquainted with Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Blake.

These letters reflect the intertwining of politics and religion during a period of great upheaval triggered by the causes and affects of the French Revolution. It provoked a popular movement for political and religious freedoms and the inevitable backlash from the political and religious establishment. 'Worthy Citizen' Lord Stanhope (3rd Earl Stanhope, 1753-1816, politician, inventor and scientist) opens his letter in 1797: 'With us in the County of Kent, Peace and Amity with the French Republick are (as appears by our Petition) the Order of the Day'. In March 1790, Benjamin Hobhouse (1757-1831, politician, Unitarian, author and the father of John Cam Hobhouse) writes to Frend soliciting his vote for Lawrence Dundas:

'I have no pleasure in looking forward to a new Parliament - Elections will be made in their usual manner; on which account as well as many others an independent conduct in those who are returned is not to be expected. With how little truth is our House of Commons called a Representation of the People! But although I cannot entertain better hopes of ye proceeding parliament, I would not desist from any right application: I would force their attention to every measure favourable to General Liberty - The minds of the people will be enlightened by the Discussion, & short is the interval between the knowledge & the recovery of their Rights... Indeed Sr. so many are the abuses which call for reformation that the only difficulty is where to begin'.

In a similar vein, Lord Rokeby, writing in January 1799, declares that 'I wish that we had many more such members of the House of Commons as Sir. F.[rancis] B.[urdett]; although it must be a large body indeed sufficient to stem a certain torrent of corruption'.

Frend's lofty ambition in *Peace and Union* was to unite both sides of the political and religious debate. On receiving a copy of the pamphlet the English clergyman Edward

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Evanson, 1731-1805, writes to Frend pointedly patronising it as a ‘well intended political pamphlet’. ‘Many of the regulations you recommend are greatly to be wished for but I am persuaded it is as impossible to make Republicans & antirepublicans coalesce in politics as it is by any projected reform to make the antichristian church Christian, an attempt to reconcile light & darkness, which in the very nature of things can never subsist in the same place’. It is perhaps not surprising that Evanson was slightly dismissive having clearly received a similarly negative review of one of his own works from Frend:

‘As to my own late publications tho my own partial judgement and the warm approbation & avowed conviction of several of my acquaintances had persuaded me that the force of many of the arguments I have adduced were irrefragable since they are incapable of giving satisfaction to the liberal minds of such men as yourself & your learned friends, I must suppose there is some essential defect in theory of which I am not aware’.

The passing back and forth of political, religious and mathematical pamphlets is a theme of these letters. In March and April 1790 Hobhouse refers to his forthcoming publications on his religious philosophy, *An address to the public, in which an answer is given to the principal objections urged... by... Frederick lord North... and... William Pitt, against the repeal of the test laws, 1790;* and *A Treatise on Heresy, 1792.*

‘The belief of one God’ Hobhouse writes in February 1791, ‘in person & essence was ye chief cause of my separation from the established Church, to which all my family are so much, I had almost said so blindly, attached – But if I could not unite in an endeavor to propagate this doctrine from a conviction of its truth ; I hope I should not be averse to a plan which gave myself & the world an opportunity of judging fairly on which side the superiority of argument was to be found’

Here he writes in response to Frend having been told of the impending formation of the Unitarian Society, a plan first mentioned in a letter from Hobhouse in April 1790:

‘Your last favor gratifies me not a little by your assurance that my application in behalf of Mr. Dundas is an additional reason to you for giving him your support; but still more by disclosing the plan you have in view, & thinking me worthy of a place in that Society, which you wish to form... One Such Society under the name of the friends of Religious Liberty, who may occasionally publish short treatise of the kind you mention – Thus the eyes of people in general may at length be opened, & the animosities between Churchmen & Dissenters, & even between Dissenters themselves, be exchanged for liberality & love...’

He signs off his letter dated February 8, 1791, ‘I cannot conclude without recurring to the intended institution to be formed to morrow, expressing my hopes that it may prosper’. Indeed, a day later, at a meeting attended by Theophilus Lindsey, Thomas Belsham, Dr. Kippis, Dr. Disney, as well as William Frend, the Unitarian Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Distribution of Books, more succinctly known as the Unitarian Book Society was founded.

The fight for ‘liberality and love’, both politically and religiously, led inevitably to a reaction from the political and religious establishment. Just months after the establishment of the Society, in July 1791, the Birmingham Riots epitomised a growing fear and resentment of religious Dissenters and their perceived support for the French Revolution and religious and political freedoms. Within this ever increasing atmosphere of hostility towards dissenting voices of all kinds, many, like Joseph Priestley and Thomas Paine most notably, were forced to flee the country.

Hobhouse describes in his letter of May 1793, the hounding of Thomas Cooper and Thomas Walker in Manchester:

‘I saw Cooper at Manchester for a few minutes only – He appeared agitated in consequence of his failure, & talks of leaving England entirely. He told me

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that ... he was constantly insulted by the common people in the Streets at the instigation of the higher orders ... A night or two before I saw him he had been grossly outraged at the Theatre - He was kicked & the kicker be in return levelled to the ground ... Mr T Walker had the same night an affair of the same kind ... These are sufficient traits of the prevailing spirit at Manchester – a patriot now had need be a bold fellow & a little of Mendoza’ art might be very serviceable.’

Thomas Cooper, 1759-1839, and Thomas Walker, 1749-1817, were both Dissenters, political radicals and abolitionists. Cooper fled to the U.S. with Priestley initially setting himself up in law and later becoming the first professor of natural science and law at the University of Virginia. He was described by Thomas Jefferson as ‘one of the ablest men in America’.

In his last letter to Frennd in this collection, in June 1793, Hobhouse remarks again on the violent oppression of dissenting voices: ‘I have just seen the General Evening Post has an Advertisement of a horrible kind. “Brendon Union of [obscured by stamp] & interest” An armed association to meet 3 times a week for the purpose of exercising themselves in military discipline that they may be ready to stand forward in defence of “The Church of England” ... An advertisement as ill penned as pernicious an association of such illiterate men with firelocks in their hands, may easily be persuaded to put an end to you or to any other heretic & which that very reader rejoice to God & man – the political hemisphere is indeed very dark, but the sun of liberty will I trust finally disperse the clouds, & shine with its own lustre’.

1793 was also the year in which Cambridge initiated proceedings against Frennd. Hobhouse, writing on May 25, writes in the hope that Frennd can ‘confound your persecutors’ but resigned to the idea that ‘Mr Vice Chr’s decision will doubtless be against you’. He riles as the unfairness of the trial:

‘The prosecution was dictated not by a bigoted attachment to the Church but by fear for the Priesthood, & it is carried on in the most infamous manner. Never was I witness to such scandalous proceedings – Had I not been fully convinced before I went to the Senate House that you would never Yield, your firmness there would have taught me to rely on your perseverance. It is needless to exhort you with a view to the end by saying that the cause of true religion will be greatly served by the no less injudicious than cruel conduct of your opponent’.

On June 1, the nonconformist physician John Aikin, 1747-1822, writes to Frennd following the conclusion of the trial:

‘After waiting to see the conclusion of the persecution which meanness & bigotry have been carrying on against you, I hasten to congratulate you on the ability & resolution which they have given you the opportunity of displaying, & which have supported you, & will support you through the worst adversaries can do against you. The event of such a contest with such a body you doubtless foresaw from the first. You knew their power & their principles. The latter no one can henceforth mistake; & their will to subvert truth & liberty must forever be coexistent with their power. A bellum internecinum is declared between all established churches & the friends of liberty. To day is their triumph – tomorrow may be ours.’

After an appeal, Frennd was forced to leave Cambridge in 1795.

Other letters included in this archive include two remarkable letters from the radical politician Sir Francis Burdett laying out his philosophy of population based clearly on Malthus’s An Essay on the Principle of Population, 1798:

‘To the point – when persons talk about a country being able to maintain more people, they must show how, the proof of population being too great is poverty, & misery, & the only question necessary to ask is, does it exist? ... no better illustration can be given than that of your pauper women, instead of being restrictive they are stimulative & was it not that the poor laws are counteracted by other laws, & customs England would be as poor as the continent or people

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of China who live it seems on garbage insects every thing that has or has not life – nor can there be a greater curse, or more prolific source of human suffering...

The whole question is one of relation or proportion viz between population & produce – the great aim of legislation should be to restrain the one & augment the other – if produce keep ahead of population all are happy no want no poverty, if as it naturally tends population takes the lead, & in proportion as it gets a head, more or less, with wickedness & wretchedness are the result.'

He concludes his first letter: 'The directed benevolence I think has effected more mischief in the world than intentional wickedness has or could.'

He powers on in his second: 'whether Malthus is right or wrong with regard to his scales of calculation is of no moment?, but that it is easier to get children than to provide for them we want no ghost to tell our learned Theban to deny'.

Two letters refer to Frennd's later involvement in education. One, from John Gurney (1812) is written in response to Frennd's plan for the 'education of young men for the Dissenting Ministry'. The other is from George Birkbeck, founder of the University of London, relating to the dispute in 1831 about the conduct of Leonard Horner, whose behaviour as Warden of the university, led to much disquiet and his eventual removal in 1831.

As well as scribbling equations on old letters (including on his letter from Horne tooke), mathematics is a regular theme in Frennd's correspondence. Included is a letter from the English lawyer and mathematician Francis Maseres, 1731-1824, regarding his translation (from Italian) of Maria Gaetana Agensi's work on mathematics and referring to his 'new volume' which he would like to publish 'without delay'. William Windham, 1750-1810, Whig politician, writes to Frennd purely to discuss 'an old property in numbers' which had been shown to him 'by the late Mr Isreal Lyons, whom you probably knew'.

Present throughout, is Frennd's humanity and kindness. In a letter from John Raine dated October 28th, 1811 (John Raine, 1763-1831, barrister, judge and politician – and also present with Frennd at the meeting of Wordsworth and Godwin), Raine writes after the death of his brother and having received a clearly thoughtful letter from Frennd:

'I so much owe you for the tender sympathy with which you have entered into our sufferings. The topics of consolation which you suggested with so much delicacy were not lost upon me'.

His words in times of suffering are also present in the only letter written by Frennd, written to Arthur Phillott, Frennd's son-in-law, on September 4, 1837 and following the death of his father:

'I lament the occasion & your journey & sympathise with you in your distress. But there is a time for all things, a time to be born & a time to die & as I am fast approaching to the latter terminus these events cannot fail of making an impression on any mind. All is change in this world. There is a time for joy & a time for sorrow. Each has its appropriate duties. It is a beautiful eastern expression Mourn for your friend & then arise & eat bread'.

This archive contains the death certificate of William Frennd, who died at Tavistock Square on the 21st of February, 1841. The form, completed in manuscript, records his age (83) Rank or Profession (gentleman) and the cause of death (influenza). Its signatory was Martha Dodd who was 'present at death'.

Accompanying this collection are eight pamphlets, sewn as issued and unbound, by William Frennd. Although not institutionally uncommon, all of Frennd's works are rare in commerce.

1. An Address to the Inhabitants of Cambridge and its Neighbourhood. St. Ives. Printed by T. Bloom. 1788. 10pp. FIRST EDITION.
2. A Second Address to the Inhabitants of Cambridge and its Neighbourhood. St. Ives.

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Printed by T. Bloom. 1789. 12pp.

3. A Second Address to the Inhabitants of Canterbury and its Neighbourhood, exhorting them to turn from the false worship of three persons, to the worship of the one true god. St. Ives: printed by T. Bloom.

4. Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests, particularly that required by the University of Cambridge, of candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts,... Printed for J. Johnson. 66, [2] pp.

5. Appendix to thoughts on subscription. St. Ives: printed by T. Bloom. 1789. 30, [2]pp.

6. Peace and Union Recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans. The Second edition. Cambridge: printed by B. Flower, for G. G. J. & J. Robinson. 1893. 67, [1]p.

7. A sequel to the account of the proceedings in the University of Cambridge, against the authour of a pamphlet, entitled Peace and union : Containing the application to the Court of King's Bench, a review of similar cases in the University, and reflections on the impolicy of religious persecution, and the importance of free enquiry. Printed for the Author. 1795. 150, [2]pp. Entirely unopened. FIRST EDITION.

8. Principles of Taxation. Printed by A. Hamilton. 1799. 40pp.

9. The Principles of Taxation: or, Contributions according to means... Printed for J. Mawman. 1804. 72pp. Defective, uneven tears to lower margin with loss.

Provenance: purchased indirectly from the Frend family.

[1790-c.1830]

£18,500 †



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'MAGICAL DECEPTION' AND THE 'BLOOD-STAINED DAGGER'

18 RARE GOTHIC TALES

26. **GOTHIC TALES.** A Collection of Eighteen Gothic Tales. 12mo. 18 issues, each with an engraved frontispiece; minor spotting, age toning, occasional inoffensive damp marking. Recent quarter calf, marbled boards, maroon labels. [103394]

¶ A rare collection of 18 gothic tales published by Thomas Hurst, Thomas Tegg and Tegg and Castleman. Each title (two include two tales of the same length, and one includes a long tale followed by four shorter stories) was issued separately with a frontispiece; all were later collected together in *The Marvellous Magazine and Compendium of Prodigies*, published in five volumes between 1802 and [c.1805]. The 18 publications offered here were all included in the first three volumes. Copac records a single copy of volume I of *The Marvellous Magazine*, at Oxford; OCLC records runs of all five volumes at UVA, Oberlin College, Ohio State and Auckland Libraries. The individual titles are listed in no more than four locations on Copac with two unrecorded. Holdings on Copac suggest that many were re-issued by Dean and Munday in the 1810s with the publisher presumably having purchased the plates from Hurst and Tegg. Dean & Munday published an edition of *The Domestic Miser* (see number 10 below) in 31pp and using the same plate as the Tegg, Castleman and Hurst edition published in 1803.

The collection includes a copy of *Phantasmagoria. Or the Development of Magical Deception*, a scarce early literary example of the use of magic lanterns to project frightening images and create the illusion of ghouls, demons, skeletons and ghosts. 'The tolling of the clock at midnight awoke me; and as it struck the twelfth time, a dreadul noise approached our room... the door flew open with a tremendous crash, and a tall horrid figure strode towards me [with] fiery eyes, roaring voice, and rattling chains...' Terry Castle, in his article 'Phantasmagoria: spectral technology and the metaphors of modern reverie' (Univ. of Chicago Press) notes this titles as being one of a handful of literary works of the period that 'contain episodes in which magic lanterns are used to deceive credulous would-be ghost-

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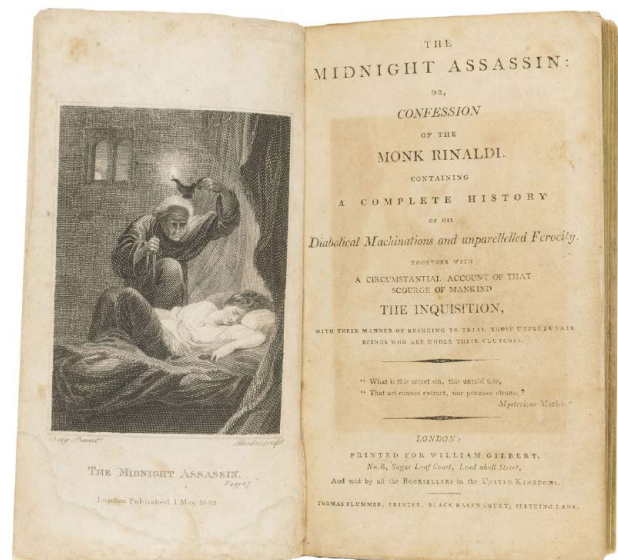
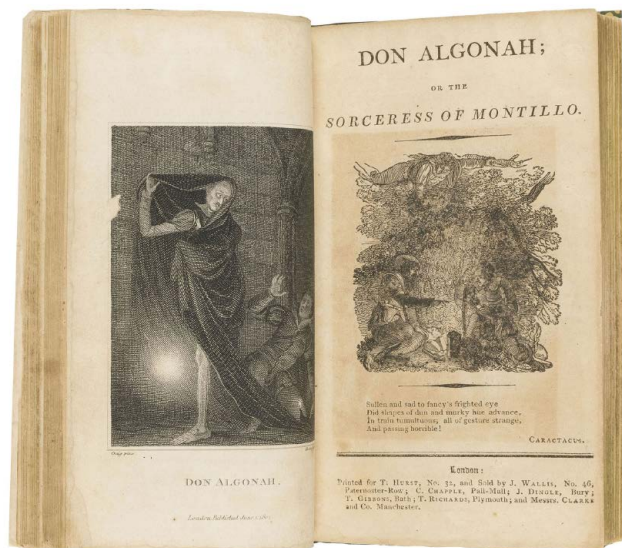
seers, Friedrich Schiller's fragment *Der Geisterseher* (1789), translated into English as *The Ghost-Seer* (1795), being the best known of such works'.

Also included are abridged versions of Sophia Lee's important early gothic work *The Recess*, first published in 1785, *The Midnight Assassin* by Ann Radcliffe, author of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and *Koenigsmark the Robber, or; The Terror of Bohemia*, from the original German of Rudolf Erich Raspe. The full list of titles is below. Please ask to see a full description of the titles, with collation.

1. (RADCLIFFE, Ann) *The Midnight Assassin: or, Confession of the Monk Rinaldi*. ... William Gilbert, [1802]
2. *Don Algonah, or, The Sorceress of Montillo*. T. Hurst. [1802]
3. (LEE, Sophia) *The Recess. A Tale of Past Times*. T. Hurst. [1802]
4. *The Wandering Spirit; or Memoirs of the House of Morno*, 5 parts in one. T. Hurst. [1802]
5. *The Cavern of Horrors; or, Miseries of Miranda: A Neapolitan Tale*. T. Hurst, [1802]
6. *The Secret Oath: or Blood-Stained Dagger, A Romance*. T. Hurst. [1802] 2 parts in 1.
7. *The Southern Tower; or, Conjugal Sacrifice, and Retribution*. T. Hurst, [1802]
8. *The Veiled Picture: or, The Mysteries of Gorgono, the Appennine castle of Signor Androssi*. Thomas Tegg & Co., & T. Hurst...
9. *A tale of Mystery; or The Castle of Solitude*. Containing the dreadful imprisonment of Count L, and the Countess Harmina, his lady. Thomas Tegg & Co., & T. Hurst... [1803]
10. *Domestic Misery, or the Victim of Seduction, a pathetic tale; addressed to the unprincipled libertine*. Tegg & Castleman & T. Hurst... [1803] 2 parts in 1.
11. *Albani; or the Murderer of His Child...* Tegg & Castleman & T. Hurst... [1803]
12. *Father Innocent, Abbot of the Capuchins; or, The Crimes of Cloisters*. Tegg & Castleman. [1803]
13. *The Secret Tribunal; or, The Court of Winceslaus. A Mysterious Tale*. Tegg & Castleman. [1803]
14. (RASPE, Rudolf Erich) *Koenigsmark the Robber, or, The Terror of Bohemia*. In which is introduced, Stella, or The maniac of the wood, a pathetic tale. By H. J. Sarrett. Tegg & Castleman. [1803]
15. *Phantasmagoria. Or the Development of Magical Deception*. Tegg & Castleman. [1803]
16. *Ildefonzo & Alberoni, or Tales of Horrors*. Tegg & Castleman. [1803]
17. *Ulric and Gustavus, or the Unhappy Swedes; A Finland Tale*. Tegg & Castleman. [1803]
18. *Blanche and Carlos; or the Constant Lovers*. Including the Adventures of Valville and Adelaide. A Mexican tale. Tegg and Castleman. [1803]

[1802-1803]

£7,500



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SATIRE ON THE MEDICAL PRESS

27. **GRANT, Charles Jameson.** Frontispiece to the “Doctor”, the Lancet, Medical Gazette, Gazette of Health, &c. J. Kendrick. Uncoloured lithograph; trimmed close, expert repairs to verso. 28 x 20cm. [101674]

¶ Not in George BM Satires; copies found at the Wellcome, Royal Pharmaceutical Society and University of North Carolina. One of a number of similar satires on the established press, in this case, the medical publications of the early 1830s. Included are 25 vignette caricatures, all captioned, relating to various medical conditions. Charles Jameson Grant is best known for his weekly caricature series *The Political Drama*, a savage and sophisticated satire attacking the excesses and corruption of authority. His early works (c.1828-32) were largely etched in the tradition of Gillray and Rowlandson. At the same time he made wood engravings, most spectacularly for *The Political Drama* and afterwards for periodicals like *The Penny Satirist* and for hack publishers like Renton Nicholson. Later, and for his principal publisher Tregear in particular, he moved towards lithography.

[c.1833]

£500 †

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MENTAL IMPROVEMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES PUBLISHED BY THE MINERVA PRESS

28. **(GREEN, Sarah)** *Mental Improvement for a Young Lady, on her entrance into the world; addressed to a favourite niece.* FIRST EDITION. Printed at the Minerva Press, for William Lane, Leadenhall-Street; and sold by Mrs. Harlow, Pall-Mall. xx, 132pp; the odd spot, bound without half title. Sl. later half navy calf, marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, red morocco label; a bit rubbed but still a nice copy. Ink gift inscription on leading f.e.p.: '1837. To Dear Mary Newport. The gift of her Godmama'. [103402]

¶ OCLC records copies at NLS; Alberta; Cornell, UCLA, NYPL in US. There are no auction records of any edition. The second edition of the following year includes a frontispiece but this edition does not. Sarah Green, 1763-1825, was likely born in Ireland before moving to London; her active writing years were between 1790 and 1825, and she wrote primarily novels - tales, romances, and mock-romances - as well as at least one religious work and this piece of conduct literature. William Lane and later Anthony Newman published eight of her works at the Minerva Press; this is one of her earliest.

The work is presented as a sort of instruction manual in a series of letters to the young 'Charlotte', apparently written by her paternal aunt. The author writes in her dedication: 'I will imagine you, on the commencement of this my present work, arrived at the age of sixteen; an age, when most young ladies have gone through the various branches of their education, and are making their entrance on that great theatre, the world, which, though often dangerous, is, nevertheless, sometimes a very useful school of instruction'.

The first letter is titled 'Good Temper', which is evidently the most important quality in a lady. Both seriousness and extreme levity are cautioned against in the strongest terms, lest a young woman should become 'an object of disgust to all'. Letter II is 'Conduct and Conversation', which begins, rather strangely, with a note that Charlotte has

'escaped the small-pox, that cruel spoiler of a pretty face', which segues into some (almost threatening) statements on the fickleness of beauty, writing of the men who will praise a young lady for her appearance: 'Will they tell you that it will soon fade? Nay, that it does fade hourly?... that he who gave it to you, may deprive you of it by some dreadful casualty, in the short space of one day?'. In terms of charming conversation, elegance, 'unassuming politeness', and a 'strict carefulness not to offend' are recommended as the best means to dazzle any group. This is followed somewhat unexpectedly by the importance of an open mind: 'In every society, in every county, there are, and ever will be, a mixture of good and bad. England is very small, let not our minds be so too'. Young ladies are further cautioned against reading novels, playing cards, loud laughter, long stories, asking too many questions, talking too much or too little, and 'vilifying expressions'.

Letter III is titled 'Forbearance', where it is simply recommended that a young lady

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT
FOR
A
YOUNG LADY,
ON HER
ENTRANCE into the WORLD;
ADDRESSED TO
A FAVOURITE NIECE.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED AT THE
Minerva-Press,
FOR WILLIAM LANE, LEADENHALL-STREET;
AND SOLD BY
MRS. HARLOW, PALL-MALL.
M D C C X C I I I.

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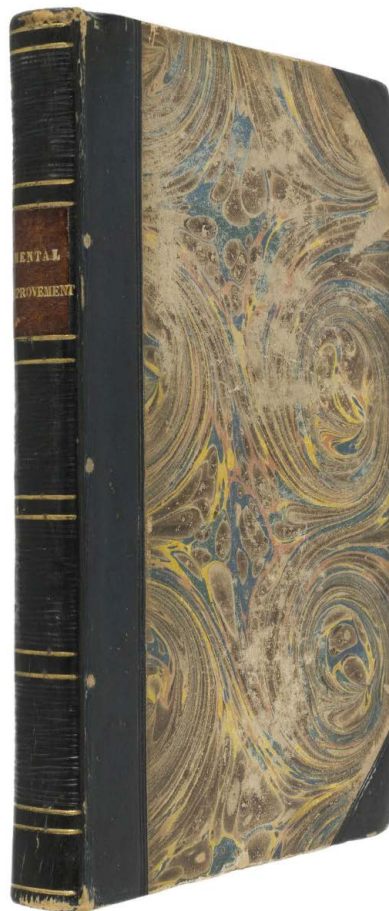
'carefully... avoid every species of anger. The angry person is never happy, always restless, dissatisfied, and uneasy'. The fourth section is on the subject of 'Chastity' described as 'the highest virtue your sex can possess, and she who has it not, is generally despised by everybody'. Next is 'Truth', essentially that any falsehood - including satire and wearing makeup - should be avoided, except for small white lies to ease one's anxiety. Letter VI is on the 'Employment of Time' where idleness is called 'the source, the spring of all that is evil, the avenue to every other crime'. A young lady should always be learning and bettering herself, but when she needs a break, acceptable reading material to occupy leisure hours include: Pope's works - especially his translation of Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, Swift's sermons 'but not his other works; they are vulgar', Prior's 'sweet stories' but not the rest of his work which is 'trash', and Rapin and Goldsmith's histories. Novels are apparently 'the most pernicious reading in the world... they poison the mind, they soften and pervert the understanding, and infuse a kind of false heroic sentiment'; the only ones that are acceptable are the works of Fanny Burney.

'Amusements' are finally covered in Letter VII, where the author helpfully recommends, in order to relax the mind, visits to 'scenes of sickness and poverty'; the opera, theatre, Royal Academy, and evening concerts are occasionally also appropriate for this purpose. The final letter, VIII, is devoted to 'Religion': 'Without religion, all your attainments, all your high accomplishments, are not better than chaff!'. But also, 'support not your religious opinions with enthusiastic zeal... woman should veil all her actions with humility, modesty and diffidence'.

This volume is delightful to read, though it is difficult to discern whether the work is in fact an elaborate satire considering the author went on to write so many romances and mock-romances herself. Regardless, the work is wonderfully strange and extremely instructive on the values of the age.

1793

£3,200



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DEFENCE ARCHIVE OF A SENSATIONAL VICTORIAN MURDER TRIAL

29. **(HALL, George. STEPHEN, James Fitzjames) CRIMINAL DEFENCE.** Manuscript Papers and Telegrams Related to the Trial of George Hall, for the murder of his wife Sarah Ann Smith in February, 1864. A legal case archive comprised of 28 loose manuscript documents, 10 telegrams, & one contemporary pamphlet, most docketed with descriptions; old folds, occasional dusting, two copies faded affecting legibility. A truly remarkable survival from a sensational and influential case. [103282]

¶ A comprehensive collection of documents relating to the defence of 22-year-old George Hall, who was convicted of murdering his wife, Sarah Ann Smith, 21, in February 1864. The case became a media sensation when a petition demanding mercy for the accused reached nearly 70,000 signatures and a final-hour commutation was issued the night before Hall's intended hanging. These documents display the inner-workings of the defence team who convinced the Victorian public that the man who shot his wife of less than two months in the face was the ultimate victim - despite being found guilty of the crime in court.

George Hall, a jeweller's stamper, and Sarah Ann Smith, a screw-factory worker, were married on Christmas day, 1863, after Hall had pursued a relationship with her for several years following their meeting in a church choir. Based on testimony outlined here, Sarah was less fond of Hall than he was of her, and she had turned him down many times and even broken a previous engagement with him. Despite being romantically involved with Irishman Martin Toy, she finally agreed to marry Hall after much pressure from both him and her mother and stepfather. The evening of the wedding, Sarah expressed that she was feeling ill and said she was going home to her mother's house, though she ended up seeing Toy. Sarah told her mother she left Hall because he did not have his own home and was living

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with his sister, but that is contested in this testimony which asserts that Hall did have his own house and his sister's family was living with him. Smith went back and forth between Hall's house and her mother's for a few weeks and continued seeing Toy before leaving Hall for good. One evening, Sarah and Toy ran into Hall at a theatre and afterwards he became threatening and began carrying a knife with him. Sarah was so fearful of Hall that she took out a Summons against him with the local Magistrates citing the threats he made against her. On the morning of February 16th, 1864, George Hall purchased two pistols from the shop of widow Harriet Challinor. That evening, he visited Sarah at her mother's house and about 10 o'clock, asked her to join him for a walk. Some short time later, Sarah was discovered lying on her back on Dartmouth Street Bridge with a badly bleeding wound in her left cheek. Hall went to the Wellington Tavern and told the patrons there: 'I have done for my wife', when pressed on what he meant he replied 'I have shot her'. Some of the men at the pub took him to his father's house to await the police, to whom he also confessed his crime.

Sarah lived until nearly 5pm the following day, an agonising 18 hours through which she was in and out of consciousness and experienced convulsions. The surgeon described her wounds thus: 'Externally I saw nothing to remark excepting that her left cheek bore marks of gunpowder driven into the skin... I traced the wound and found that it had passed inwards & backwards traversing the muscles of the cheek, dividing the facial artery, passing through the lower jaw at its angle which was there much commuted [?], and some of the pieces driven inwards, and amongst those pieces was found the small splintered piece of bullet... Beyond that, the track of a ball continued passing through the longus colli muscle and fracturing the transverse process of the second cervical vertebrae, where I found the larger portion of the bullet... slightly pressing against the spinal cord'.

Thanks to his various confessions and the ample evidence against him, George Hall was found guilty despite the best efforts of accomplished defence barristers Serjeant O'Brien and James Fitzjames Stephen. However, the jury was clearly moved by the defence's argument that Hall had only acted so violently because of the intense provocation he had suffered from his wife, and they strongly recommended he be shown mercy. In the 1860s, the mandatory sentence in cases of murder was death, usually by judicial hanging, so mercy in this case was rather more complicated than the judge simply imparting a lesser sentence. Almost immediately, a public campaign to win a reprieve began, and a petition was drawn up by O'Brien and Stephen and headed by a prominent local manufacturer. The petition circulated around factories and on the streets of Birmingham, eventually reaching over 69,000 signatures, until Home Secretary Sir George Grey issued a commutation of Hall's sentence from death to life in prison. A telegram included here reports: 'Mass of memorials affidavits influence has prevailed Hall is respited'. He was released after 20 years to much celebration by the public.

In his article 'The Sad Story of George Hall: Adultery, Murder and the Politics of Mercy in Mid-Victorian England' (*Social History*, Vol. 24, No. 2, May 1999), Martin T. Wiener points out that the outcome of this case is about many things: 'the use of sentimentality, the invention of new meanings for Englishness, the renegotiation of class and gender relations, the reconstruction of the modes of political action, even the increasing availability of hand guns'. Today, what particularly stands out in these defence papers, is how distinctly modern this counsel's approach to the case was. During the course of the trial itself, and more generally in the court of public opinion, it was Sarah's character that was under examination, rather than that of her husband and murderer. In a widely Christian society, a woman committing adultery and then leaving her husband for another man was clearly problematic and unacceptable, so much so that it negated the fact that she was actively afraid of her husband and sought legal support against him.

These documents, which include an extensively annotated first draft of the defence's case, demonstrate the strategy to undermine Sarah Smith and the 'extreme impropriety' of her life. The key feature of the case for the defence, and ultimately for the public, was that any man who found themselves in George Hall's lamentable position may have well acted in the same way. The anonymous pamphlet titled '*The Case of George Hall, and its lessons*' states it clearly: 'Some very useful lessons may be learnt from this sad calamity by young

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women... If [her sins] were great her punishment was too heavy. Yet cruel as seemed her fate, she in one sense brought it all on herself. She may not have known how evil was the way she took, but her course was one that drives men mad...'. Sarah's own voice is of course entirely absent from the trial.

A fascinating collection of documents that offer valuable insight into the legal machinations of the mid-nineteenth century. It is additionally significant as a record of the early work of James Fitzjames Stephen, 1829-1894, who went on to become one of most prominent legal minds of the Victorian period. Later in his career, Stephen became an important critic of John Stuart Mill, and would go on to draft the criminal code that was the basis for setting up criminal codes across the British Empire, including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. He became a Justice of the High Court in 1879 and sat on a number of high profile cases including the murder trials of both Israel Lipski in 1887 and Florence Maybrick in 1889. Stephen was known for his staunch support of the death penalty, so his passionate lobbying here for a lesser sentence for George Hall is interesting in its own right.

Please ask to see a full list of documents.

1864

£3,800



HIGHWAYMEN'S DEATH WARRANT

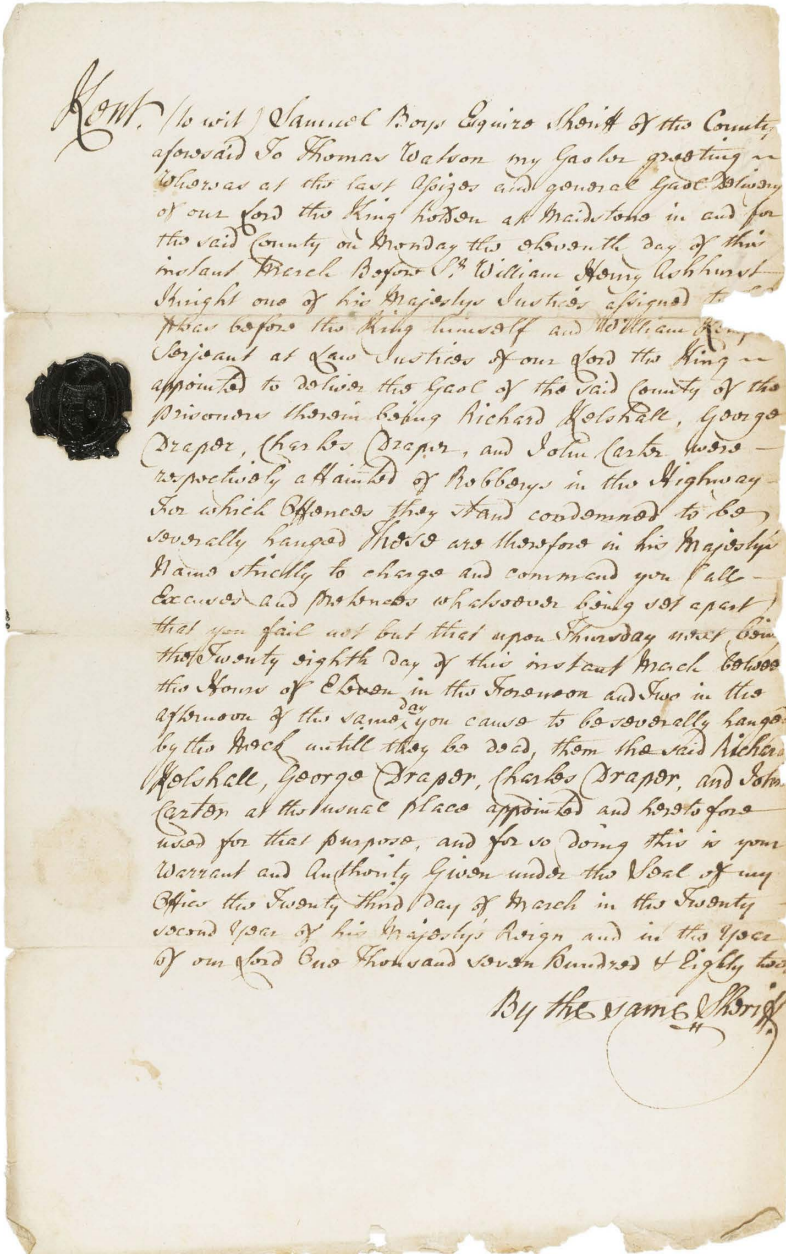
30. **HIGHWAYMEN. MANUSCRIPT. DEATH WARRANT.** Death Warrant for Four Highwaymen, Richard Kelshall, George Draper, Charles Draper, and John Carter. 30 lines in black ink on one side of a folio sheet, black seal in left margin; old folds, right margin sl. chipped affecting a few words of text. Docket on verso reads: 'Kelshall, Carter, two Draper, Death War, 1782. Lent Assizes 1782'. [103331]

¶ A fascinating and macabre survival, this unassuming document sealed the tragic fate of at least three men. Addressed from 'Samuel Boys Esquire Sheriff of this County aforesaid to Thomas Watson my Gaolor greeting in shew as at the last Assizes and general Gaol Delivery of our Lord the King holden at Maidstone in and for the said County on Monday the eleventh day of this instant Month before William Henry Robbins Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices assigned to sit before the King himself and William Henry Esquire at Law Justices of our Lord the King appointed to deliver the Gaol of the said County of the Prisoners therein being Richard Kelshall, George Draper, Charles Draper, and John Carter who respectively attained of Robbery in the Highway for which Offences they stand condemned to be severally hanged there is therefore in his Majesty's Name strictly to charge and command you full Execution and performance whatsoever being set apart that you fail not but that upon Thursday next being the twenty eighth day of this instant March between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and two in the afternoon of this same day you cause to be severally hanged by the neck until they are dead... at the usual place appointed and heretofore used for that purpose, and for so doing this is your warrant and authority given under the Seal of my Office...'

Interestingly, only George and Charles Draper were executed at the place and time outlined here - both were hanged on March 28th, 1782, at Pennenden Heath, Maidstone. The Kent parish records indicate that John Carter was executed just over a week later on Saturday, April 6th; there is no record of Richard Kelshall's execution.

Highway robbery was defined by the Old Bailey as a 'robbery that took place on or near the King's Highway', including London streets. Highway robbery first became a serious problem in England in the years following the English Civil War but highwaymen continued to plague travellers well into the nineteenth-century, although in far fewer numbers. These criminals were sometimes romanticised as Robin Hood-like figures who stole from the rich and gave to the poor which led to

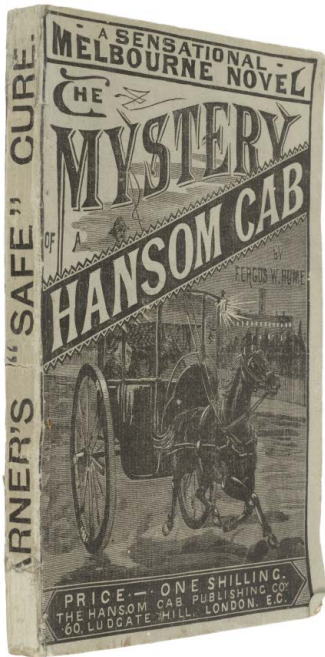
the common trope of the gentleman-highwaymen, men who robbed out of necessity but were polite and conciliatory. In reality, these thefts often became violent when the targets resisted, and travelling around the country, especially the main thoroughfares leading in and out of London and the roads around port-towns, was a dangerous prospect.



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MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB

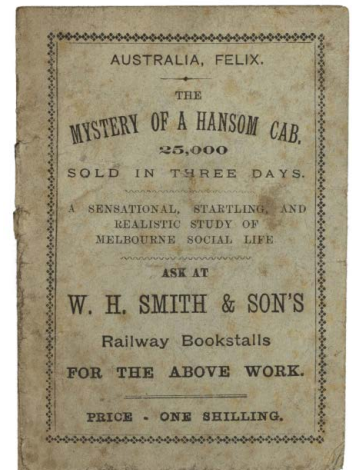


31. **HUME, Fergus.** *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab.* A startling and realistic story of Melbourne Social Life. One hundredth thousand. The Hansom Cab Publishing Company. 3pp ads. Orig. blue & black pictorial wrappers, ads on front wrapper verso, recto & verso of rear wrapper; v. sl. rubbed, spine expertly repaired affecting one letter of ad. text. WITH: W.H. Smith ad. booklet loosely inserted: 'Australia, Felix. The Mystery of a Hansom Cab. 25,000 sold in three days... Ask at W.H. Smith & Son's Railway Bookstalls for the above work...' finishes mid-sentence on p.12. Stapled as issued; sl. spotted. A nice copy of a scarce early issue. [100025]

¶ See Glover & Greene 278. One of the most popular detective novels of the nineteenth century, it was Hume's first foray into the genre after failing to gain ground as a playwright. The tale takes place in Victorian Melbourne on Australia's south-east coast and the city itself plays an important role in the novel. The plot unfolds after a body is found in a hansom cab in the early hours of the morning and a murder investigation uncovers unexpected secrets. The

divide between the city's rich and poor is a key theme of the plot and challenges a common nineteenth-century trope that wealth and morality were inherently linked. Hume takes this further by having the big reveal of the novel not be the identity of the killer, but rather the secrets of a wealthy and influential family.

[c.1887]



£1,800

THE ITALIAN BOY

32. **THE ITALIAN BOY, & BISHOP, John, MAY, James, & Williams, Thomas.** Carlo Fariere, the Italian Boy. S. Robins. Uncoloured etching consisting of five woodcut illus. within a double lined border; a few marginal tears, otherwise v.g. 32 x 25.5cm. [103580]

¶ BM Satires undescribed. One of a number of broadsides and prints relating to the horrific case of the 'London Burkers' John Bishop, James May and Thomas Williams, who were tried for the murder of an Italian boy for the purpose of selling his body for medical dissection. The boy, brutally murdered, was identified as an Italian boy variously described as a beggar or a street-seller of plaster figures or an exhibitor of white mice. He was named as Carlo Fariere (or Ferrari) but was identified after the trial by Bishop and Williams as being a Lincolnshire cattle drover, on his way to Smithfield. He had been seen by a stockbroker, Charles Starbuck, 'looking tired and ill, sitting with his head sunk almost to his lap, just three days before, the boy with a meal of potatoes and rum still digesting in his stomach, reached the coroners table of George Beaman, surgeon to the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. As Bishop, May and Williams delivered the body to Kings College, the police were called (the clearly fresh corpse had aroused suspicion) and the men arrested. During the greatly publicised trial, at which a young Charles Dickens reportedly worked as the Old Bailey journalist for the publisher John Fairburn, Bishop and Williams were found guilty of murder and hanged on December 5th, 1831. May was cleared of murder but sentenced to two years transportation.

Known as resurrection men, and following in the footsteps of the notorious Burke and Hare, convicted just three years before, the three men were responsible for digging up over 500 victims to supply the growing demand for cadavers used by the 800 medical students studying in London in 1831. It was a lucrative trade, a single body fetching up to twenty guineas, depending on its freshness. By contrast, a well paid man servant at the time could

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expect to earn a guinea (21 shillings) a week. As the number of executions failed to meet demand (the only legal supply of bodies) medical students came to rely on the 'snatchers', 'grabs', 'lifters', 'exhumators' or 'resurgam homos' to make up the numbers. The trial and conviction of Bishop, May and Williams, and the Burkian fear that gripped London as a subsequence of the horrific nature of the crimes, led to the passing of the Anatomy Act which allowed medical students access to bodies from workhouses, hospitals and prisons that were unclaimed 48 hours after death, in addition to bodies that could now be donated.

This broadsides depicts a smiling image of the boy leaning against a wall holding a tortoise in one arm and with a caged mouse hung around his neck. Smaller portraits of Williams, Bishop, Shields and May are in each corner.

[1831]

£480 †



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THE ITALIAN BOY - 'WHO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BURKED'

33. **THE ITALIAN BOY, & BISHOP, John, MAY, James, & Williams, Thomas.** The Italian Boy. Who is supposed to have been Burked. n.p. Uncoloured etching. Plate 27 x 18cm. v.g. [103582]

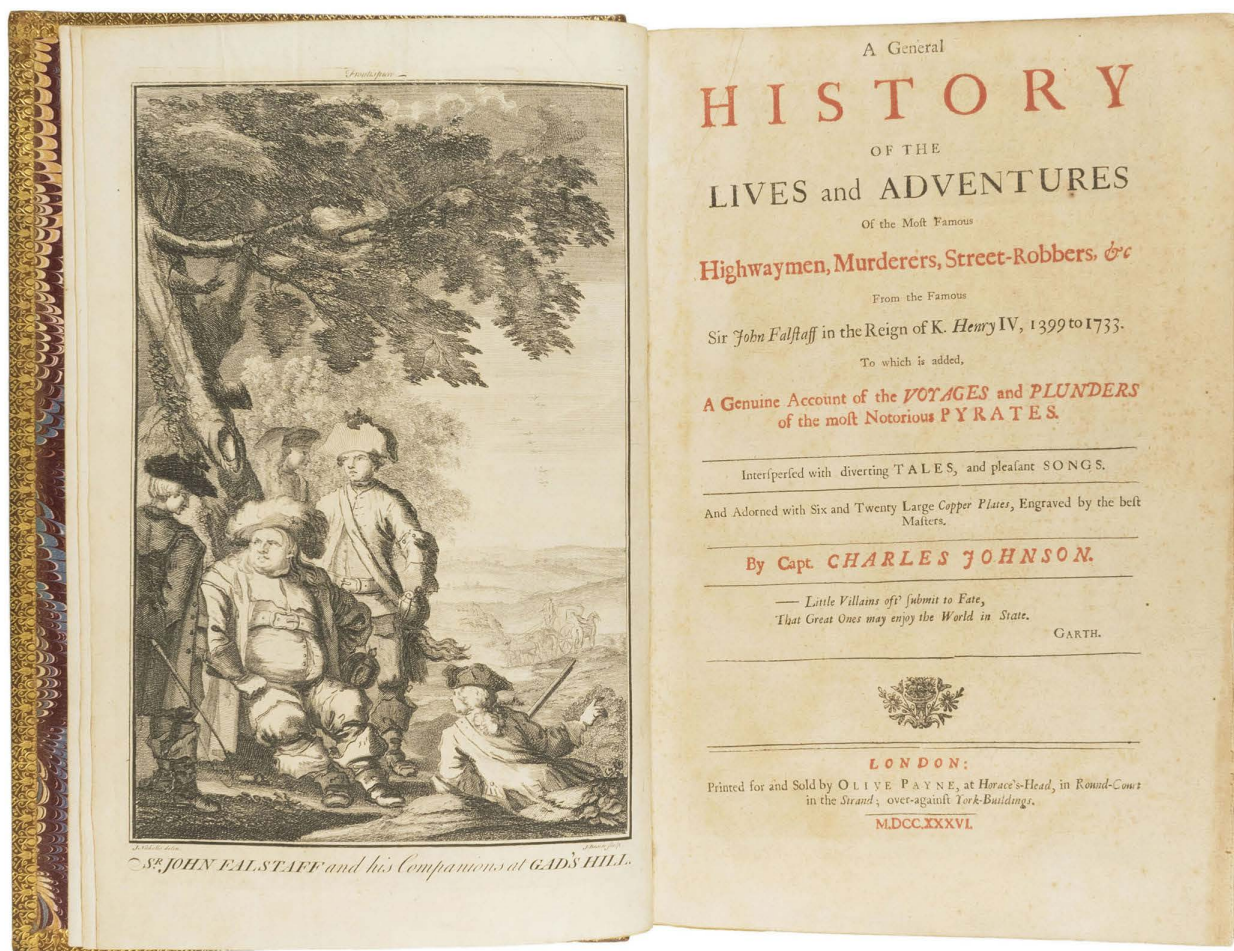
¶ Not in the BM.

[1831]

£350 †

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HIGHWAYMEN, MURDERERS, STREET-ROBBERS, PYRATES

34. **(JOHNSON, Charles, Captain)** A General History of the Lives and Adventures of the Most Famous Highwaymen, Murderers, Street-Robbers, &c. From the Famous Sir John Falstaff in the Reign of K. Henry IV, 1399 to 1733. To which is added, a genuine account of the voyages and plunders of the most notorious pyrates. Interspered with diverting tales, and pleasant songs. And adorned with six and twenty large copper plates, engraved by the best masters. Printed for and sold by Olive Payne. Front. + 25 additional plates, title in red & black, text in two columns, [ii], [3], 8, 5-176, 187-194, 185-323, 326-327, 326-484, [2]pp index; title sl. browned. Complete despite erratic pagination. Folio. Handsomely bound in sl. later tree calf, panelled in gilt, gilt turn-ins, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, green morocco label, marbled endpapers; expert, nearly imperceptible repairs to hinges & head & tail of spine. Pictorial bookplates of George Evelyn Gower & L. de Rothschild on leading pastedown. A beautiful & clean copy of this important work, in a near-contemporary binding. [103400]

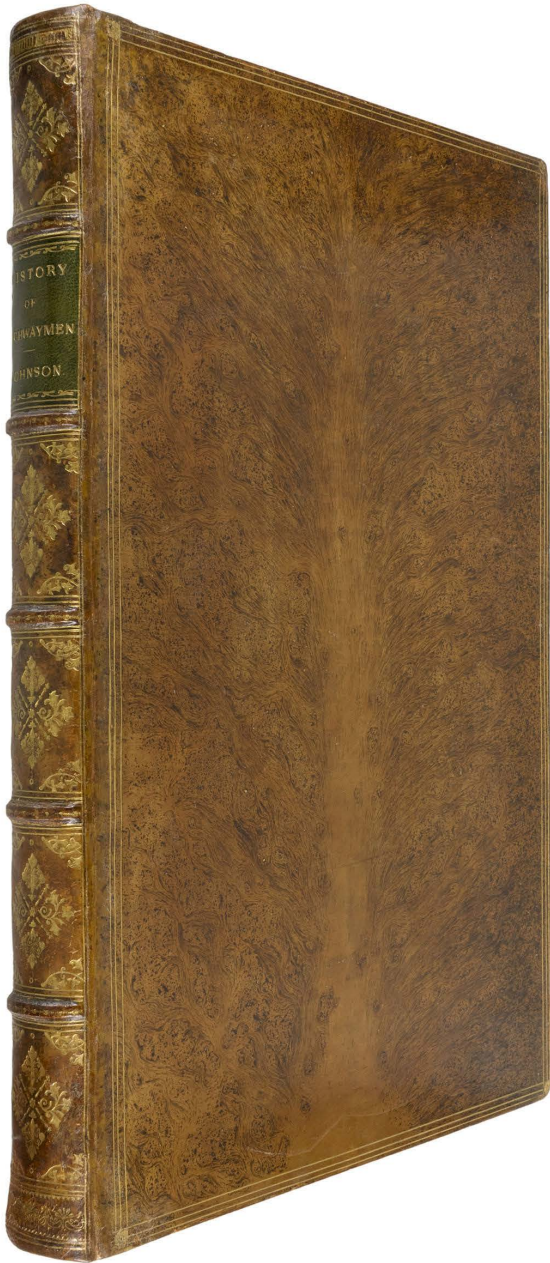
¶ Second edition. Gosse 10. Copac records copies of this edition at Oxford and the National Maritime Museum only; OCLC adds four copies in North America at Peabody Essex Museum, John Carter Brown Library, Morgan Library, and McMaster University. A combination of two earlier works, Captain Charles Johnson's own *A General History of the Pirates* (1724) and Captain Alexander Smith's *History of the Lives of the Most Noted Highwaymen* (1711), first published in this format in 1734. In his bibliography of Johnson's works, Philip Gosse quotes an advertisement from the June 1734 issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *Lives and Adventures*: 'Two sheets of this work publish'd every week for twopence; and eight sheets will be every month stitch'd in blue paper for those who don't

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chuse to be troubled with weekly subscriptions, at the price of eight pence, except when cuts, which will be only one half-penny more; and the whole will be adorn'd with prints of the most remarkable stories, curiously engraved on copper. Printed for J. Janeway...'

This copy is comprised of the weekly issues, from the same sheets as the 1734 first edition - including pagination errors - but with a new, though very similar, title page.



It is widely accepted that Captain Charles Johnson is a pseudonym, though his true identity is ultimately unknown. For many years, his works were attributed to Daniel Defoe, though more recently scholars have questioned this and printer and journalist Nathaniel Mist has been proposed as an alternative author. Mist, 1685-1737, had been a sailor in his early life and later had a close working relationship with Charles Rivington, who first published *History of the Pyrates* in 1724. Interestingly, the government hired Defoe to befriend and spy on Mist, and in order to encourage the latter not to publish some of his more radical and damaging articles in his weekly journal, which was openly critical of Robert Walpole and his Whig administration.

Accounts of crimes had been popular for years by this period, but the early 18th-century marked a new era of sensational writing on the subject and also positioned many of these criminals as heroes in their own right. Indeed, in the introduction of this work, the author concludes with a 'word or two' to his female readers, writing: 'besides the pleasure which they may find by perusing this book in common with the men, they may expect to feel the same pity frequently reviv'd in their breasts, which they or some of their fair predecessors, were formerly touched with, when several of our celebrated heroes made their exit'.

Many of the 'outlaws' included here are still known today; Sir John Falstaff, Robin Hood, Claude du Val, Mary Channel, Mol Cutpurse, Tom Jones, and John Shepherd. This is equally true of the pirates: Henry Every, Edward Teach (aka Black-Beard), Stede Bonnet, Mary Read, Anne Bonny, and Bartholomew Roberts are all featured. In fact, many of our modern ideas about pirates - peg legs, eye patches, buried treasure, the Jolly Roger - come from this work.

Though the text certainly contains embellishments, this work is fundamental to our understanding of crime and criminals in this period, and especially of pirates. The

plates are finely produced and fantastically detailed, capturing landscapes, interiors, ships, animals, and the costumes and countenances of many infamous villains and, sometimes, their crimes and victims. A wonderfully fun and entertaining book.

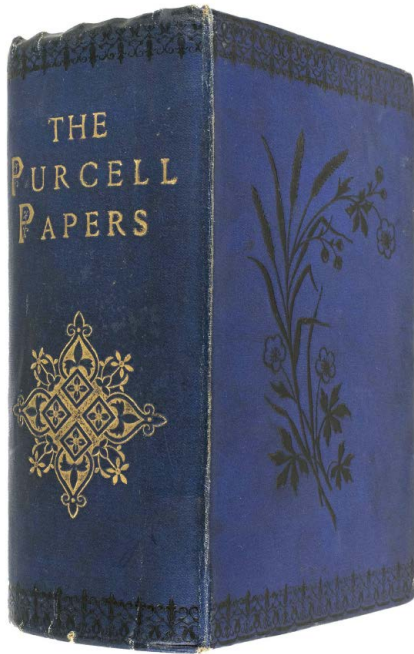
1736

£15,000

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'VICTORIAN BRICK' LE FANU IN BLUE CLOTH



35. **LE FANU, Sheridan, J.** *The Purcell Papers*. FIRST EDITION. 3 vols. Richard Bentley & Son. 3 vols in 1 retaining all title pages; the odd spot. Green floral e.ps. Orig. publisher's remainder blue cloth, blocked in black & blind, spine lettered in gilt; spine sl. darkened, extremities a bit rubbed. Armorial bookplate of Frank F. Greene on leading pastedown; pictorial bookplate of Frank Seton on leading f.e.p. A good-plus copy in an interesting remainder format. [103508]

¶ Sadleir 1383; Wolff 4022. Published posthumously (Le Fanu died in 1873), *The Purcell Papers* begins with a memoir of the author by Alfred Perceval Graves. Thirteen tales, Gothic, historical, mysterious, supernatural, and humorous, originally written for *Dublin University Magazine*, mostly between 1828-40; the final story included is an outlier and was written in 1850. The stories included are: 'The Ghost and the Bone-Setter'; 'The Fortunes of Sir Robert Ardagh'; 'The Last Heir of Castle Connor'; 'The Drunkard's Dream'; 'Passage in the Secret History of an Irish Countess'; 'The Bridal of Carrigvarah'; 'Strange Event in the Life of Schalken the Painter'; 'Scraps of Hibernian Ballads'; 'Jim Sullivan's Adventures in the Great Snow'; 'A Chapter in the History of a Tyrone Family';

'An Adventure of Hardress Fitzgerald', a Royalist Captain'; 'The Square Gander'; and, 'Billy Malowney's Taste of Love and Glory'.

1880

£1,250

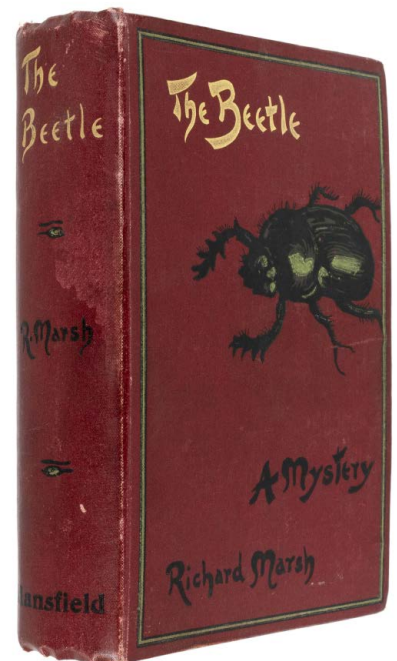
THE BEETLE: FIRST AMERICAN EDITION

36. **MARSH, Richard.** *The Beetle*. A mystery. With illustrations by John Williamson. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. New York: Mansfield. Half title, front., three plates. Orig. red pictorial cloth, blocked in black & green, lettered in yellow & black, spine lettered in gilt; extremities a little rubbed, small dampmark to spine, but still a lovely copy. Contemp. ink inscription on leading pastedown: 'Dr. E. S Lamdin, Baltimore, Md. August 25, 1898', with his purple ownership stamp on titlepage. [100077]

¶ See Glover & Greene 327 for the UK first edition; this edition made up of UK early issue sheets with a cancel title. First published serially in the periodical *Answers* over 15 weeks, starting 13 March 1897 and ending 19 June and originally titled *The Peril of Paul Lessingham*. One of the most important horror novels of the nineteenth century, *The Beetle* was published in the same year as Bram Stoker's *Dracula* and was initially more popular. The novel is told from the perspective of four narrators and involves an ancient Egyptian entity that is seeking revenge on a British MP who had killed a priestess from the Cult of Isis while in Egypt twenty years previously. The novel has continued to be of interest to scholars particularly in relation to its themes of gender performance, imperialism, and the gothic genre more generally. *The Beetle* is also a crime novel and features detective work carried out by recurring Marsh character Augustus Champnell, as well as found documents, intricate love triangles, and elements of the monstrous and uncanny.

1898

£1,250





MORGAN'S
IMPROVED TRANSPARENCIES.
N^o
London. Published by Will^m Morgan
25, Bartlett's Bld^g Holborn Hill, 1853.

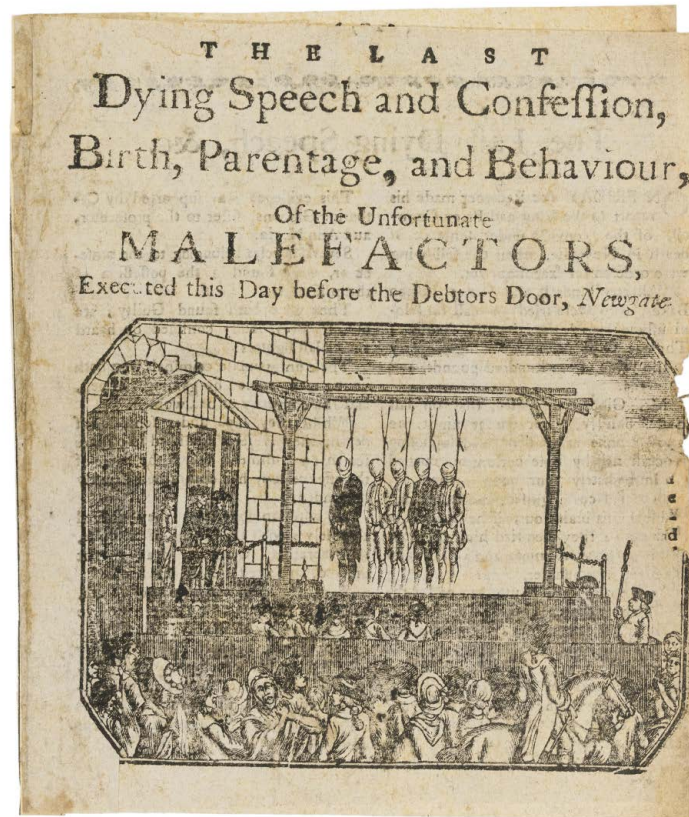
TRIAL TRANSPARENCY

37. **MORGAN, William, pub.** Morgan's Improved Transparencies. No. [blank] William Morgan. Hand-coloured etching, edge-mounted & backed with tissue paper, printed paper title label beneath. Image 13.5 x 18cm; sheet 21 x 26.5cm. [103504]

¶ No copies recorded on Copac or OCLC; no further copies traced. This appears to be a trial issue for what became *Morgan's Improved Protean Scenery* series which is recorded in numerous examples. This scene, depicting six people walking beneath an arcade, is far simpler than the *Protean Scenery* examples, with light shone from the back illuminating the gas lights in the arcade rather than exposing an entirely new image.

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THE EXECUTION OF FIVE UNFORTUNATE MALEFACTORS

38. **NEWGATE PRISON.** The Last Dying Speech and Confession, Birth, Parentage, and Behaviour, of the unfortunate malefactors, executed this day before the Debtors Door, Newgate. n.p. 4pp. Folded quarto sheet, title woodcut depicting five hanging men, text in two columns; some wear along outer margin of both leaves affecting a few words of text. [103369]

¶ This issue seemingly unrecorded, though accounts of other crimes with the same format and woodcut exist. Covering the crimes of five men condemned to death at Newgate, all of whom allegedly confessed and repented. 'The behaviour of these unhappy criminals was, upon the whole, penitent, as becoming men in their wretched circumstance. They all expressed a wish, that those who beheld their punishment, would avoid committing the like crimes, which always end in a violent, and truly shameful death.'

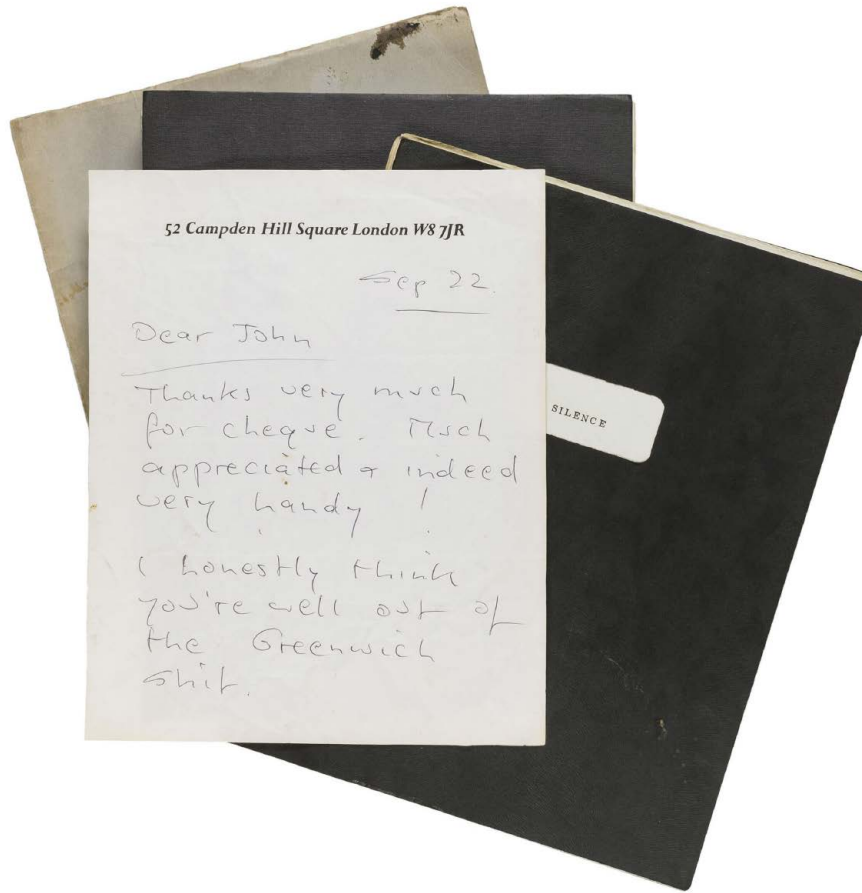
William Randall and James Leman Baker, were tried for 'feloniously entering the dwelling house of Thomas Gibbons, and stealing property to the value of one hundred pounds'.

William's wife Mary was found guilty of dispersing the stolen goods and was sentenced to fourteen years transportation, though she is not mentioned in this pamphlet. William Cropper, alias Cooper, was charged with breaking into the house of John Bateman who 'kept a very large silversmith shop' and 'stealing a large quantity of silver and gold plate'. George Smith, alias Swallow, 'was cast for forging a power of attorney, with intent to receive the wages due to Edward Clark, a mariner'. Thomas Gortley was 'cast for personating David Ramsey, a proprietor of 2300l. in the three per cent bank annuities, and thereby endeavouring to receive the interest due thereof'.

Despite the fact that none of the condemned are women, the author still manages to allocate some blame to the fairer sex. In explanation of the case of George Smith he writes: 'The wretched criminal, who thus fell a victim to his fraudulent intentions and folly, was a frequenter of St. Catherine's and well known to the infamous women who infest that quarter, seeking, like land sharks, to devour the hard earned wages, and spread contagion through the bodies of the unwary seaman, who having escaped the dangers of storms and shipwreck, fall a prey to vice and artful infamy'.

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THREE INSCRIBED PLAYSRIPTS AND AN ALS

39. **PINTER, Harold.** Three Playscripts. *Silence*; *No-Man's Land*; *Betrayal*. 3 vols. 4to. n.p. Three playscripts typed on versos only. *SILENCE*. Limp black card wrappers. Inscribed 'Feb 1969 To John from Harold' on titlepage. *NO-MAN'S LAND*. Limp drab card wrappers; marked, edges faded. Inscribed 'To John from Harold' on titlepage. *BETRAYAL*. Opening pages & edges marked, not affecting text. Limp black card wrappers; sl. torn, lower corner marked. Inscribed 'To John from Harold' on titlepage. 16-line ALS on headed paper loosely inserted; a little creased. [103528]

¶ An excellent association. Three playscripts inscribed by the Nobel Prize-winner to the Welsh actor John Rees, 1927-1994. Rees was an early associate of Pinter, and appeared in a number of Pinter's projects, including the films *The Quiller Memorandum* and *The Go-Between*, and most notably several early productions of *The Caretaker* in the part of Aston (a role he also played in the television movie, alongside Ian McShane). Rees was a close friend of both Pinter and his first wife, the actor Vivien Merchant, with whom he appeared in the 1960 Hampstead Theatre revival of Pinter's first play, *The Room*. Pinter was not a faithful husband and conducted a long affair with Joan Bakewell, on which he drew heavily (and to great effect) for one of his greatest plays, *Betrayal*, included here. In 1980 he left Merchant for Antonia Fraser who moved into the marital home. Merchant became extremely depressed, moved in with John Rees (the presentee), began to drink heavily, and died two years later.

The ALS is typically Pinteresque: brief thanks for a 'very handy' cheque and a cryptic reassurance that 'you're well out of the Greenwich shit'.

The three plays are from Pinter's middle period and balance the quiet (somewhat mannered) menace of his early work with the overt brutality he explored from the 1980s onwards. Each play is representative of a different aspect of Pinter's genius. *Silence*, one of his

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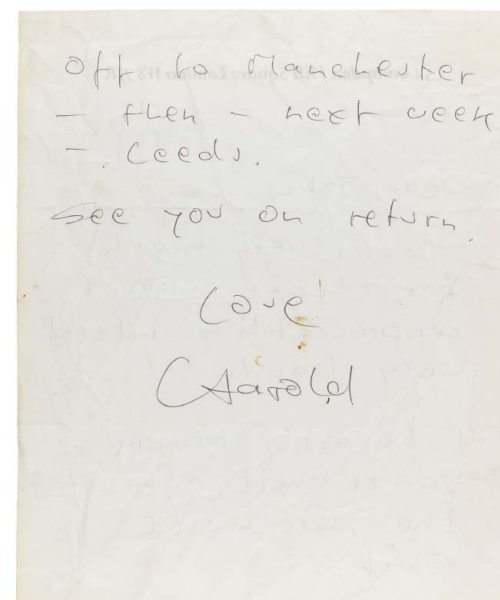
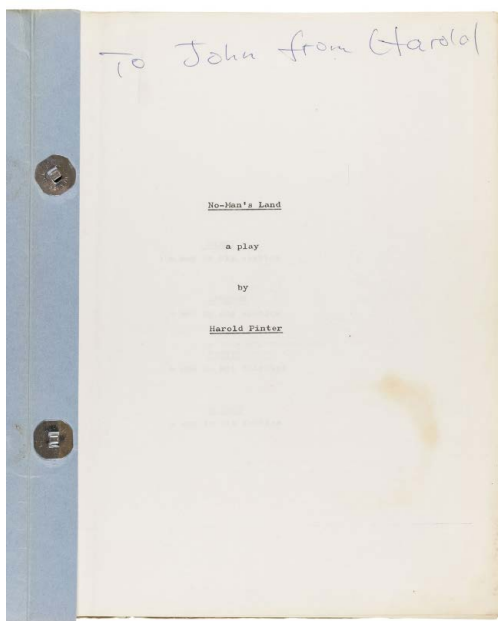
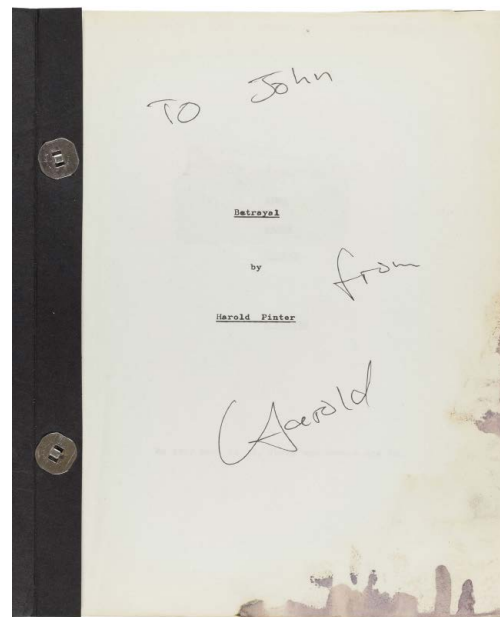
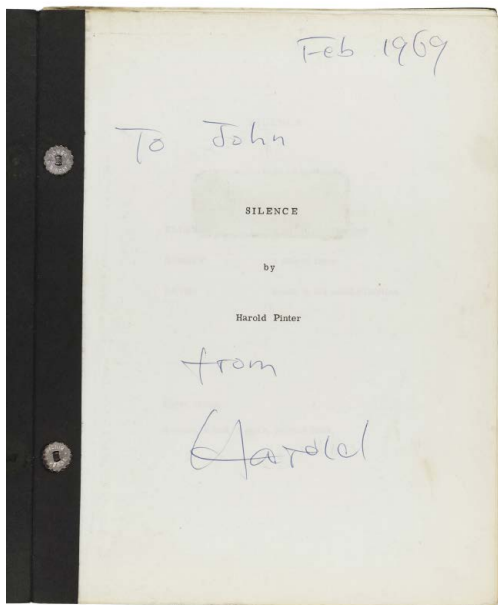
most complex and underrated plays, exemplifies the use of pauses, and explores Pinter's extraordinary talent for the unsaid. As he wrote of his own work: the 'speech we hear is an indication of that which we don't hear. It is a necessary avoidance'.

No-Man's Land, in which two drunk writers (one successful, one marginal; each character, of course, contains some of Pinter) spar verbally in a decrepit London house, was described by biographer Michael Billington as a 'haunting weird play', opaque but effective. He goes on to call it 'a masterly summation of all the themes that have long obsessed Pinter: the fallibility of memory, the co-existence in one man of brute strength and sensitivity, the ultimate unknowability of women, the notion that all human contact is a battle between who and whom.... It is in no sense a dry, mannerist work but a living, theatrical experience full of rich comedy in which one speech constantly undercuts another.'

Betrayal is widely - and rightly - considered one of the playwright's greatest works, in which an ordinary situation, an extramarital affair, is rendered utterly horrifying. A reverse chronological structure is employed to evoke terror and alienation with enormous emotional veracity. It is unwise to call Pinter's work surreal, he was a great observer of dialogue and day-to-day life, and the discomfort of his work stems from a stark presentation - rather than an obfuscation - of reality.

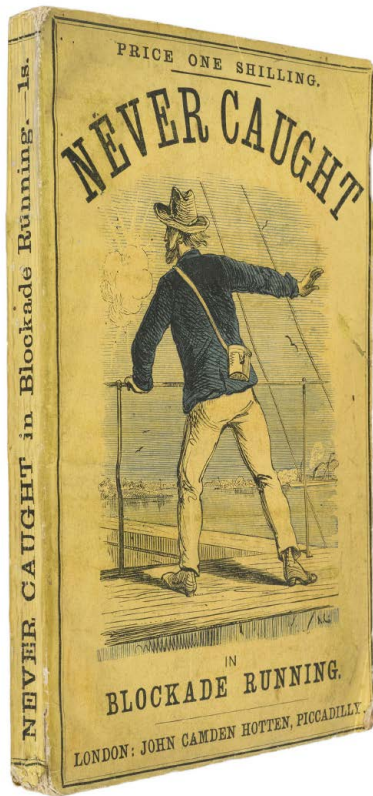
1969-1978

£2,800



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BLOCKADE RUNNER

40. **ROBERTS, CAPT., pseud. (HOBART-HAMPDEN, Augustus Charles)** *Never Caught*. Personal adventures connected with twelve successful trips in blockade-running during the American Civil War, 1863-4. John Camden Hotten. 32pp undated cata. at rear. Orig. pale yellow printed pictorial wrappers; sl. dusted, but overall a v.g. example of a scarce title. [103590]

¶ Blockade-Runners are small and speedy vessels capable of out-maneuvring larger and more cumbersome boats in order to gain access to strategically important ports. They played a crucial role during the American Civil War, during which conflict the Union Navy attempted to block access to the ports of the Confederate States, thus severing communication channels and trade lines. The author of this work was a retired British naval officer, who captained one such blockade runner, making a dozen runs through hostile waters to both deliver supplies and receive goods. He was later engaged by the Ottoman Empire as commander of the Ottoman fleet, and after serving with distinction was given the honorary title Pasha, one of the highest ranks of the Turkish military. He died in 1886 and is buried in the English cemetery in Selimiye, Istanbul.

1867

£350

NINE-VOLUME TRISTRAM SHANDY

41. **(STERNE, Laurence)** *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman*. Nine volumes. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley [and T. Becket and P.A. Dehondt]. The odd spot. Sympathetically & handsomely rebound in quarter tan calf, marbled boards, raised bands, spine ruled in gilt red morocco labels, vellum tips; a few faint marks to spines. A pleasing & readable copy. [103480]

¶ Volumes I & II are 2nd edition, III-IX first editions. Frontispieces in vols I and III, half-titles to vols IV, V, VI, and IX, initial blank in vol. V, the marbled leaf in vol. III, and Sterne's signature in vols V, VII and IX. The first issue of vol. IV with the misprint 'facy' line 3 on p.73, vol. VI, p.147 left blank for the reader's imaginary portrait of the widow Wadman.

1760-1767

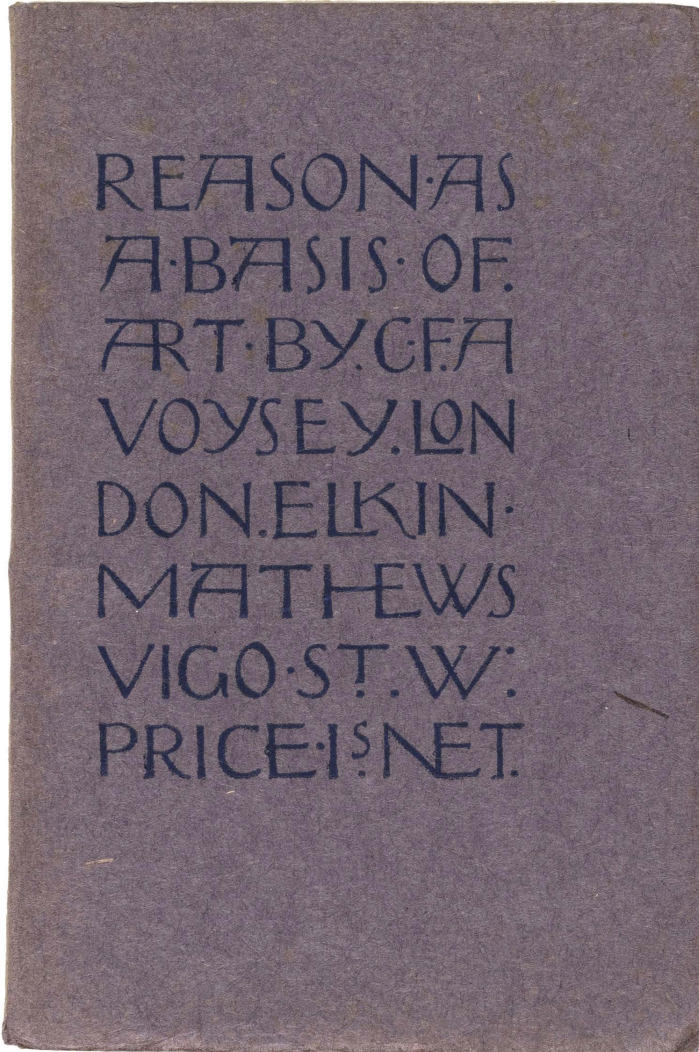
£3,500

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PRESENTATION COPY FROM VOYSEY TO JOHN MORTON

42. (VOYSEY, Charles Francis Annesley) Reason as a Basis of Art. Elkin Mathews. Half title. Orig. purple paper wrappers, lettered in navy; spine sl. faded with small ink mark. 30pp. Authorial ink gift inscription on leading f.e.p.: 'James Morton, With kind remembrance from C.F.A. Voysey. March 18, 1906'. A beautiful and important presentation copy. [103485]

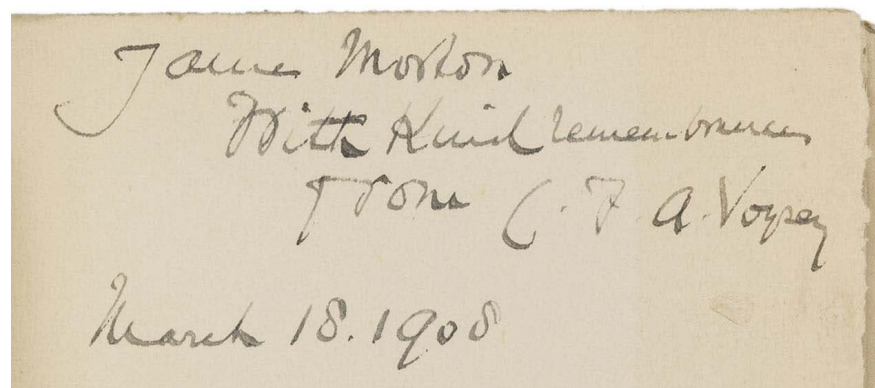


¶ OCLC records only one copy in the US at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; UC Berkeley lists a reproduction. A wonderful association copy of one of the most important and uncommon works of the English Arts and Crafts Movement. Charles Francis Annesley Voysey, 1857-1941, furniture and textile designer and one of the pioneers of industrial design and modern architecture; he was heavily influenced by the ideas and works of William Morris. He is particularly remembered today for his distinctive delicate, colourful designs and bold, simple buildings. The V&A Museum call him 'one of the most important and influential architects and designers of all forms of decorative arts working at the end of the 19th century'. This is the first of the two works he wrote outlining his philosophy as an architect and designer, the more substantial second text is called *Individuality* (1915).

This copy is inscribed to James Morton, 1867-1943, the son of textile manufacturer Alexander Morton; he inherited the family business after training to be a chemist in Carlisle. Morton and his wife Beatrice were devotees of the Arts and Crafts Movement, particularly the work of Morris, who was also an important influence in his approach to dyeing fabric. James became committed to creating colours that would maintain their shade and lustre after noticing that his textiles had faded after only one week in the window at Liberty's. With the help of young chemist John Christie, he created a palette of dyes that would not fade even in sun and snow, which he then sold

to high-end fashion houses including Liberty and Burberry, who called his dyes 'indelible'. Voysey and Morton had a productive and long-lasting professional relationship. Voysey's first designs for Morton were exhibited at the Arts & Crafts Society exhibition in London in 1896, and the following year he signed a five-year renewable contract to produce a minimum of ten exclusive designs annually for the sum of £120. Over the next 10 years, Voysey produced as many as 40 designs a year for Morton. He also designed a bookplate for Morton to commemorate his marriage to Beatrice Emily Fagan on 21 March, 1901.

Voysey here explores the importance of motivation in designing and building: 'It would be interesting to trace, if we could, the reasons why we are surrounded by so much ugliness - why the common articles of everyday use are intrinsically ugly... We must admit that man is by nature a



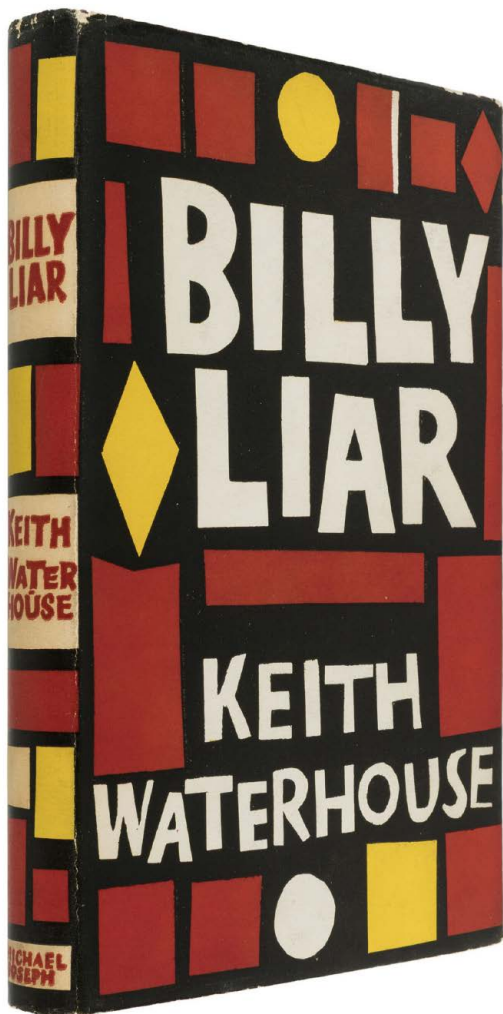
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creative being; a builder of character if not of houses. Not only are we daily building up our own characters, but consciously or unconsciously laying the foundations of those which are yet unborn... Reason, conscience, and love are the three faculties that should operate in all we say and do; and by love we mean that emotion of reverence, respect, and admiration for all that we regard as noblest and best... What we ought to aim at is the right relation and healthy action of all three. On the purity and healthy vitality of these faculties will depend the quality of our work. That is to say, a sickly and feeble reason will cause unstable and erratic action, senseless imitation, and blind following the blind. A weak conscience causes unfaithful service and deception, while a low, perverted love makes for selfishness, egotism, and corruption. If we would erect a building, the question of supreme importance must not be, not where and how shall we build it, but why. Motive is the key-note to all subsequent action and the fruit of character. No matter whom we employ to carry out our desires, the true motive of our desire will dominate, and turn the scales for good or evil.'

1906

£2,200



INSCRIBED TO KAYE WEBB

43. **WATERHOUSE, Keith.** *Billy Liar*. FIRST EDITION. Michael Joseph. Half title. Orig. maroon cloth. Black printed d.w, unclipped; spine v. sl. toned, edges a little rubbed. Inscribed on leading f.e.p. 'For Kaye Webb from Keith Waterhouse on the occasion of my first interview, a biter bit'. A nice copy. [103618]

¶ Dustjacket by William Belcher. Waterhouse's story of a nineteen-year-old undertaker's clerk who finds a world of his own invention preferable to real life in a drab northern town is a classic of the Angry Young Man period. Its appeal is frequently ascribed to its apolitical outlook, but there's a certain (if not hugely useful) level of resistance in straightforward refusal to participate, and the narrator retreats from life precisely because he is an acute observer of it (his descriptions of other characters are among the best things in the novel). The name 'Billy Liar' is long-established in popular usage, largely because its such a vivid and appealing picture of compulsive folly - Billy is absurd but not mysterious or dislikable.

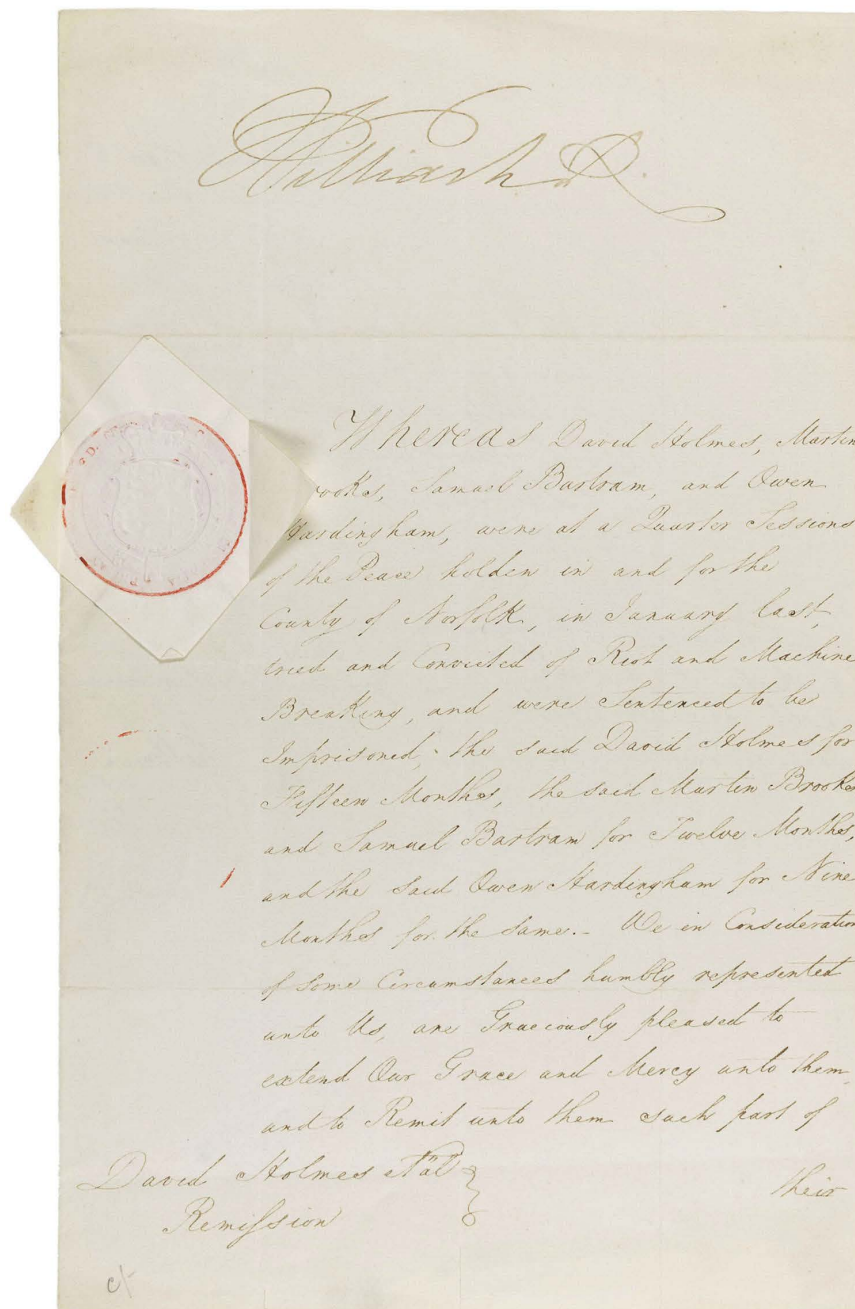
Kaye Webb, 1914-1996, was an author, broadcaster, and editor who exerted a huge influence on children's literature as the founder of The Puffin Club. Nicholas Fisk described her influence as 'permeating the whole field... Whatever the Scene is today, most probably [she] set it'. The interview mentioned in the inscription is probably 'London is a Writer's Club', which was presented by Webb, featured Laurie Lee, Robert Graves, and Keith Waterhouse, and was broadcast shortly after the novel's publication.

1959

£850

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PARDON FOR FOUR SWING RIOTERS, 1831

44. **WILLIAM IV, King of Great Britain.** Signed Royal Pardon. Issued for David Holmes, Martin, Brooks, Samuel Bartram, and Owen Hardingham, who had been found guilty of 'Riot and Machine Breaking' the previous January. 32 lines in neat black ink on two sides of a folded folio sheet, royal seal intact; old folds, paper flaws to lower margin of second leaf not affecting text. [103432]

¶ 'We in consideration of some circumstances humbly represented unto Us, are Graciously pleased to extend Our Grace and Mercy unto them and to Remit until them such part of their said sentences as remains yet to be undergone and performed', addressed to 'Our Trusty and Wellbeloved the Keeper of Norwich Castle and all others whom it may concern.'

William IV, 1765-1837, was the third son of George III; he inherited the throne, aged 64, after his two older brothers died with no living legitimate children. With no expectation as a young man that he would become king, William served in the Royal Navy, and following

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his return to England, lived with the Irish actress Dorothea Jordan with whom he had 10 children. He married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen in 1818 and was known to be faithful to her, they lived first in Hanover and later in London. Though Adelaide was pregnant at least four times the couple had no surviving children; their first daughter lived only a few hours, Adelaide suffered a miscarriage during her second pregnancy, their second daughter lived less than three months, and the fourth known pregnancy resulted in the stillbirth of twin boys. These tragic losses ultimately resulted in Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent, the only child of William's younger brother Edward, to be named heir presumptive.

The first years of William's reign were difficult, and this document is representative of one of the most significant issues that he faced as King. Enclosure Acts, which placed ownership of previously common land into the hands of wealthy landlords, meant that most farmers did not own the land they worked and were forced to rely on a cash wage from their landlord - about 6 million acres of land was enclosed between 1770 and 1830. Horse-powered threshing machines that could perform the work of many men had been introduced years earlier and resulted in the need for fewer labourers and the lowering of wages. The harvests of 1828 and 1829 had been terrible, and farm labourers were wary of another bad winter, especially since under the tithe laws, the church was entitled to a tenth of a parish's harvest. A culmination of these issues, as well as the inadequacy of poor law support, saw growing unrest in southern and eastern England, and the first threshing machines were targeted in Kent in the summer of 1830. As the riots spread, more threshing machines were destroyed along with tithe barns and workhouses, which were often burnt.

The land-owning class were seriously threatened by these actions and the government took decisive action with nearly 2000 protesters being brought to trial in 1830-1831. Like the four men pardoned in this document, most individuals were sentenced to local jail time, though 481 were sentenced to transportation to penal colonies and 252 were sentenced to death - though only 19 were actually executed.

Politically, radicals like William Cobbett used the riots to lobby for parliamentary reform, and it was for his articles on the riots that he was ultimately charged with Seditious Libel, though he was acquitted, much to the government's embarrassment. A general election had been triggered by the death of George IV resulting in the election of a Whig government, led by Earl Grey. The Swing Riots were deeply influential to the Whigs, particularly in regards to their reform policies, and the Great Reform Act of 1832 and the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 were both directly in answer to the actions of those discontented farm labourers.

The King's popularity ebbed and flowed during his reign. He was initially popular with his citizens, but when he tried to reinstate the Tory Duke of Wellington to office following the resignation of Grey and other Whig leaders in response to the King refusing to create enough sympathetic peers to push the Reform Bill through Parliament, the public turned against him. William ultimately did reinstate Grey's ministry and Reform was finally passed; in 1834 he was the last British monarch to choose a Prime Minister against the will of Parliament.

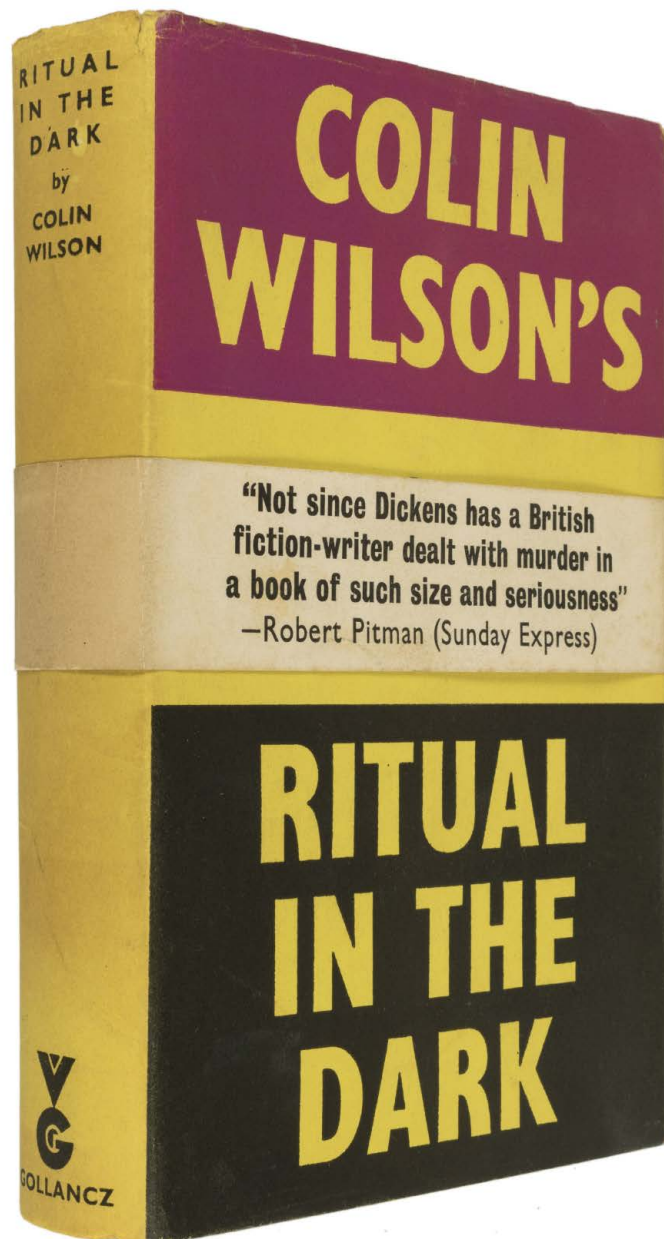
Despite some controversial political moves, William's seven year reign was marked by the passing of several important and progressive pieces of legislation in addition to the Reform Act. The Factory Act of 1833 outlawed child labour, and the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 emancipated enslaved people in the British colonies.

This pardon of four men, most likely rural Norfolk farm labourers, represents William's desire to find common ground between the warring factions of his government - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. He knew that the rioters needed to be tried in the eyes of the law and held to account for their actions, but also that those guilty of rioting were protesting a corrupt and outdated system that needed to change. Though a somewhat unassuming document, this paper reflects the beginning of some of the most profound political and legislative developments for equality in the history of Great Britain.

July, 1831

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A Catalogue for the Boston Book Fair 2024
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45. **WILSON, Colin.** *Ritual in the Dark*. FIRST EDITION. Victor Gollancz. Half title. Orig. red cloth. Yellow printed d.w., unclipped; a little creased, corners v. sl. chipped. Wraparound band; a little spotted. [101592]

¶ A seamless blend of philosophy and thriller, Wilson's first novel concerns a twentieth-century 'Jack the Ripper' copycat roving around a London of impressive geographic (and atmospheric) accuracy. Wilson's notes for the book were famously so lurid that his future father-in-law (after a bout of snooping in what he thought was a diary) feared for his daughter's life and threatened the author with a horse-whip, causing Victor Gollancz to advise the young couple to skip town. *Ritual in the Dark* is Wilson at his best: full of pulpy energy, but lacking the dyspeptic hackishness that mars his later work.

1960

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