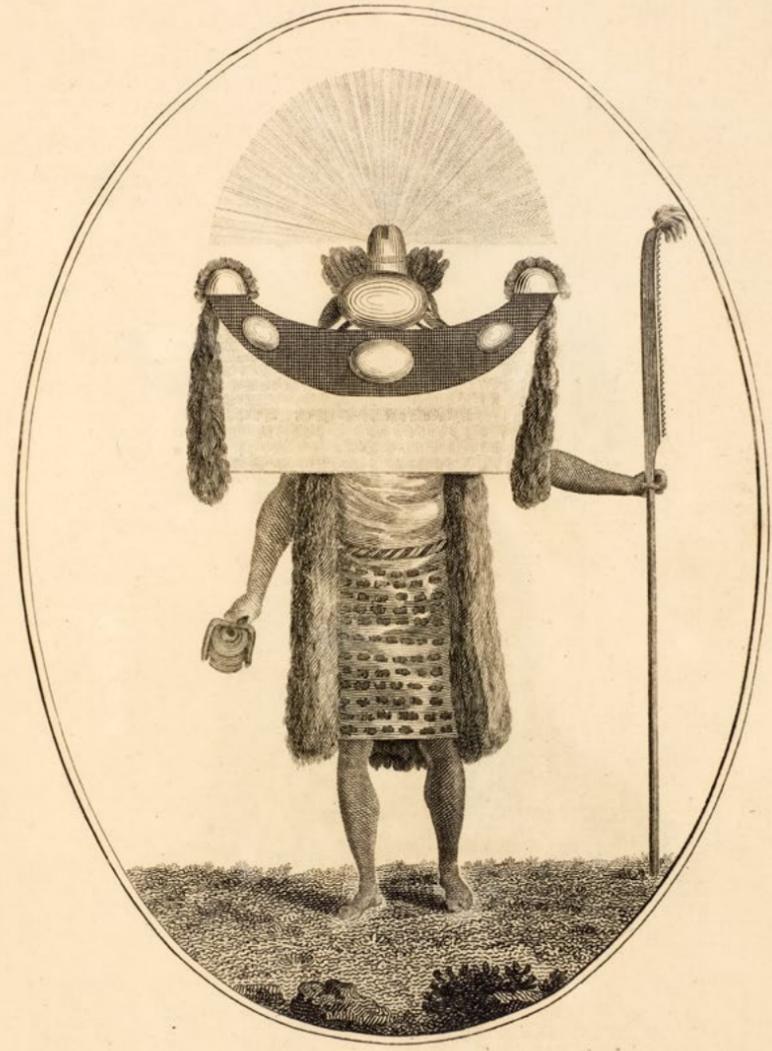


A detailed illustration of a street in Edinburgh, Scotland, featuring a prominent church spire and a full moon in the sky. The scene is set in a historical or early 20th-century style, with tall, multi-story buildings lining the street. The church spire is the central focus, reaching towards a sky with a full moon. The street is filled with people, suggesting a busy urban environment. The overall tone is somewhat somber due to the muted colors and the presence of the moon.

EDINBURGH

QUARITCH



A MAN of OTAHEITE in a Mourning Dress

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Front cover and right: item 7.

Left: item 9.

Rear cover: item 29.

The Edinburgh Book Fair

Friday 20 March, 12-7
Saturday 21 March, 10-4

Intercontinental George Hotel,
Edinburgh, EH2 2PB



Barrie before *Peter Pan*

1. BARRIE, James Matthew. A set of seven first editions, and one first published edition, in uniform bindings. *London, 1888–1896.*

Eight works in ten vols, 8vo, with all half-titles, bound by Morrell in uniform early blue half morocco, with marbled paper sides, flat spines with a thistle pattern in gilt, silk placemarkers; lower and outer edges untrimmed, top edge gilt; occasional cuttings (contemporary reviews etc.) pasted to rear endpapers; bookplates of Francis James Griesbach (d. 1927); modern gift inscriptions to half-titles or titles. **£650**

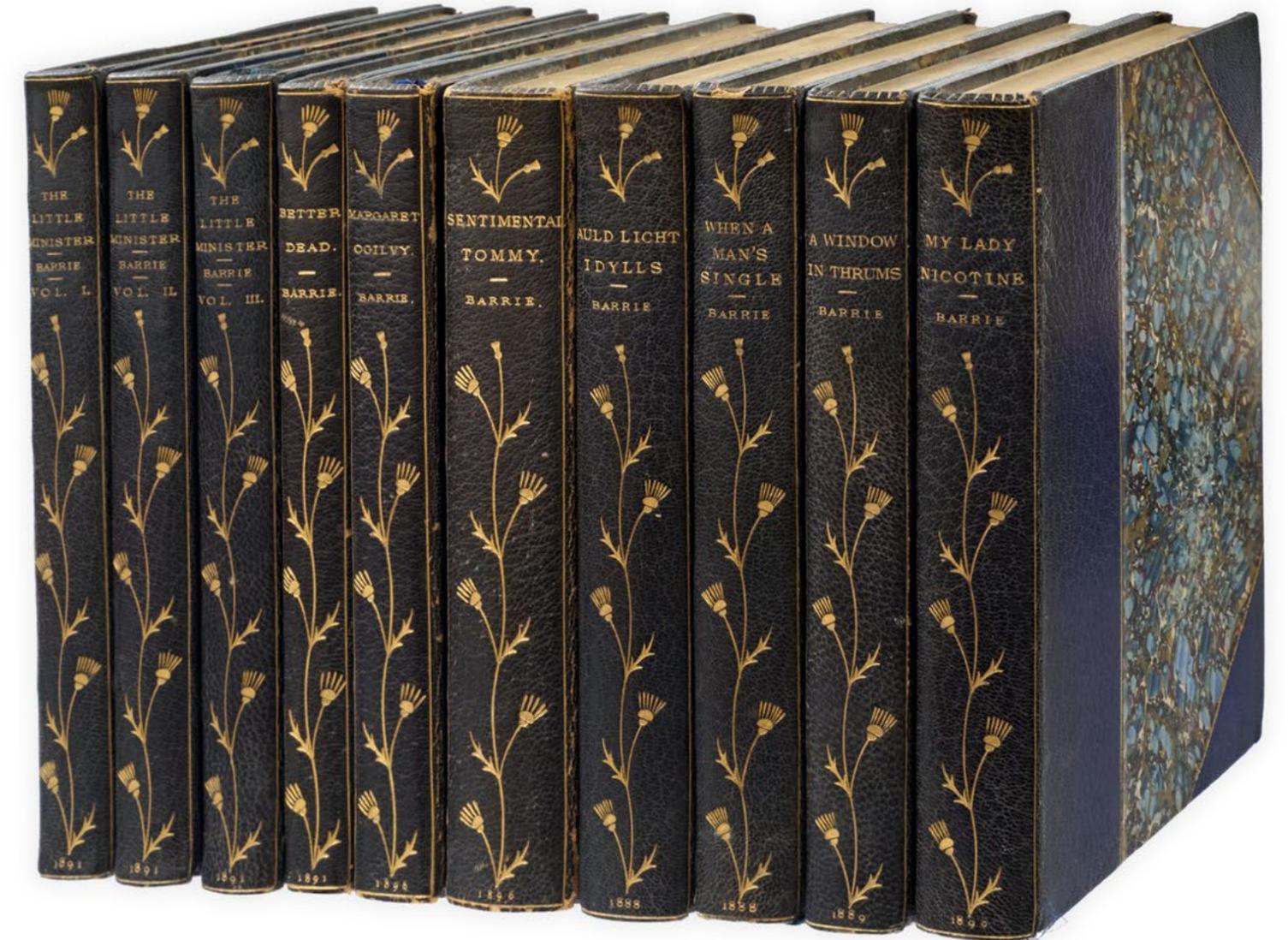
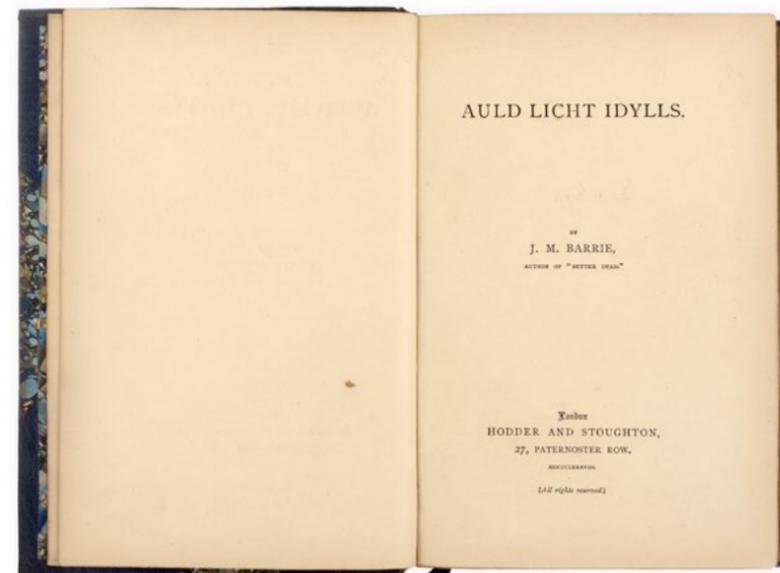
An attractive set of J. M. Barrie's early novels up to 1896, predominantly Scottish in setting.

Barrie's first novel, *Auld Licht Idylls* (1888), had been based on the stories told by his mother about Kirremuir, a town he renamed 'Thrums'. It was successful enough that he continued the series with *When a Man's Single* (1888), *A Window in Thrums* (1889), and the three-decker *The Little Minister* (1891); his later *Margaret Ogilvy* (1896) was a more direct biography of his mother. Meanwhile he had published *Lady Nicotine* (1890, a humorous satire on smoking), but the privately printed *Better Dead* (1888) did not sell (it is here in the first published edition of 1891). Finally, with *Sentimental Tommy* (1896) we first see a character who clings to childhood fantasy, gesturing forward to Peter Pan, who would first make his appearance in 1902.

Margaret Ogilvy contains an advertisement for all the above works issued together as 'The Thistle Edition', in eight volumes, by Hodder – this never appeared, but a version was issued in New York by Scribner's in 1896.

The set comprises:

- a) *Auld Licht Idylls*. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1888. Pp. [6], 250.
- b) *When a Man's Single. A Tale of Literary Life*. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1888. Pp. 289, [1], with half-title; toned throughout.
- c) *A Window in Thrums*. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1889. Pp. 217, [1], with half-title.
- d) *My Lady Nicotine*. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1890. Pp. [6], 6–265, [1], with half-title; toned throughout.
- e) *The Little Minister*. London, Cassell & Company, 1891. Three vols, pp. [iii]–viii, 232; [iii]–viii, 239, [1]; [iii]–viii, 232, with half-titles.
- f) *Better Dead*. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1891. Pp. [6], 145, [1], with half-title and colour-printed frontispiece. First privately printed in 1888.
- g) *Sentimental Tommy, the Story of his Boyhood*. London, Cassell & Company, 1896. Pp. viii, 452, with half-title.
- h) *Margaret Ogilvy by her Son*. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1896. Pp. viii, 204, with half-title and engraved frontispiece; title-page printed in red and black.



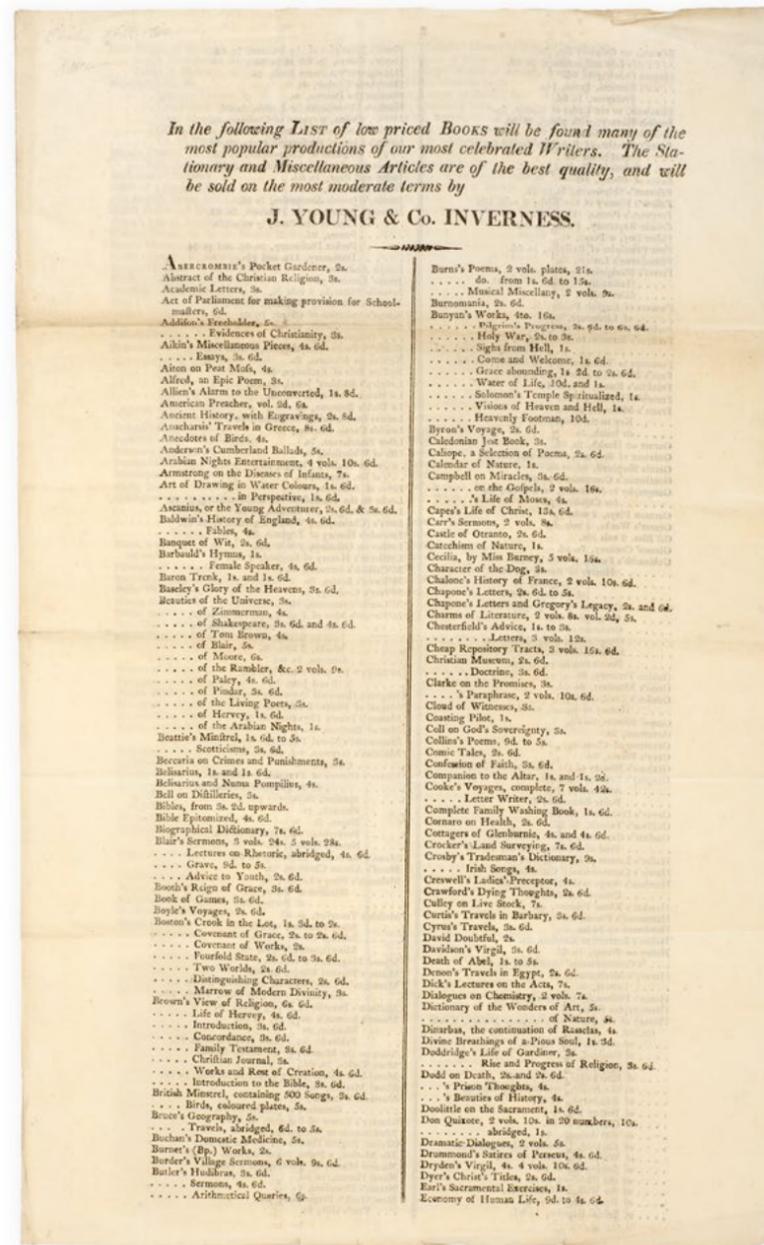
Unrecorded

2. [BOOK CATALOGUE.] J. YOUNG & CO. In the following List of low priced Books will be found many of the most popular Productions of our most celebrated Writers ... [*Inverness, J. Young & Co., 1811?*]

Folio, pp. 4, printed in two columns, creased where folded, but in excellent condition. **£375**

Unrecorded broadside catalogue of 'low-priced books' from the Inverness bookseller and stationer J. Young & Co. The latest publications we can identify date from 1811, e.g. *Burnomania* and Hector McNeil's *Bygone Times*, but there is no Scott or Byron, and also absent is Dorothea Campbell's *Poems*, which Young printed by subscription in 1811. Ossian can be bought in five forms, from 3s to 7s 6d, and the most expensive set is of Robertson's histories of Scotland, America, Charles V, and India (11 vols, 44s), but a 'Geography in Miniature, on a Sheet' is only 1s.

The final page is devoted to stationery goods including embossed, gilt, blotting, tracing, Bristol, filigree, and coloured papers; 'A large collection of music, such as ... Reels, Strathspeys, Rondos ...'; inks; watercolours for children; conversation and fortune-telling cards; instruments and globes; portable writing desks; silk umbrellas; 'Combat of the Giant, a game for children'; German flutes; matches; and soap. Meanwhile books may be 'bound to any pattern with neatness and expedition' (the *Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland* has Young active as a binder 1804-14?).



Calligraphy by a Scottish Writing-Master

3. CARGILL, James. Poems on various Subjects. *Edinburgh, 1831.*

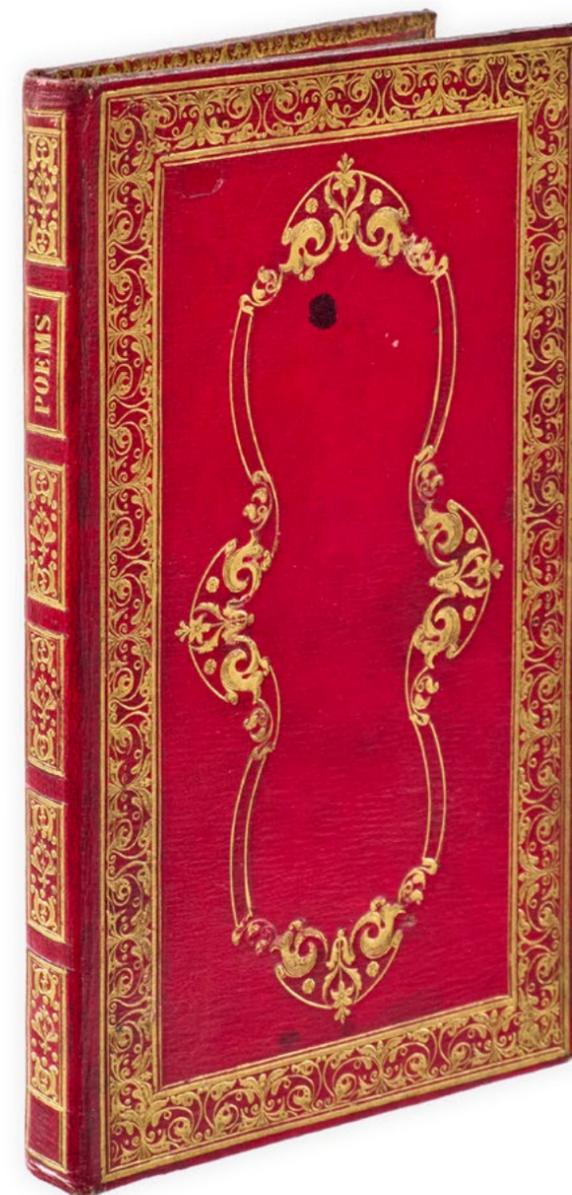
[with:]

[-.] Poems on various Subjects. *Edinburgh, 1857.*

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [43], [7 (blank)]; [2 (blank)], [23], [3 (blank)]; first portion in a handsome calligraphic hand with calligraphic drawing of a face to title; second portion on smaller white paper and in a different calligraphic hand, also with calligraphic drawing of a face to title; very well preserved in red roan blocked in gilt, marbled endpapers, edges gilt, spine lettered directly in gilt; small inkspot and old repair to upper board, slight wear to corners; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of John Borthwick Esq of Edinburgh to front pastedown, his ownership inscription to front free endpaper verso. **£950**

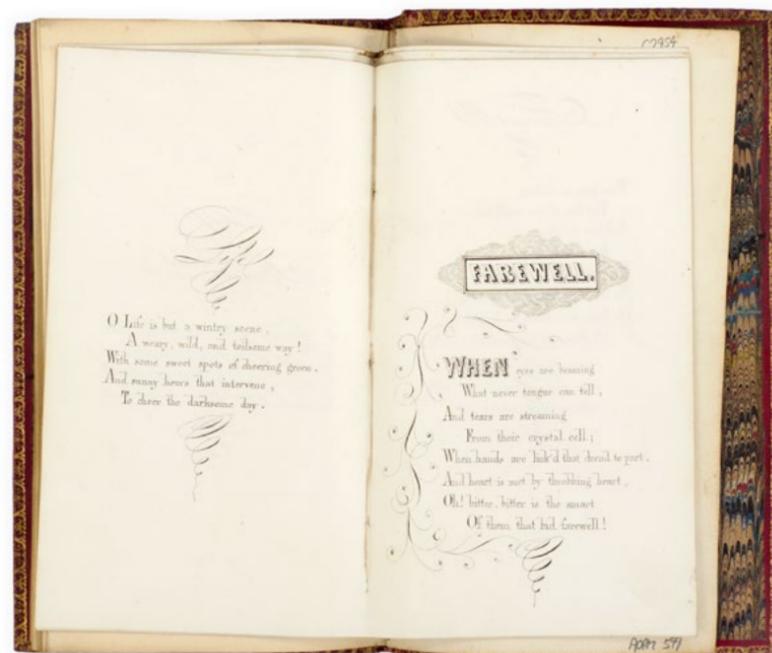
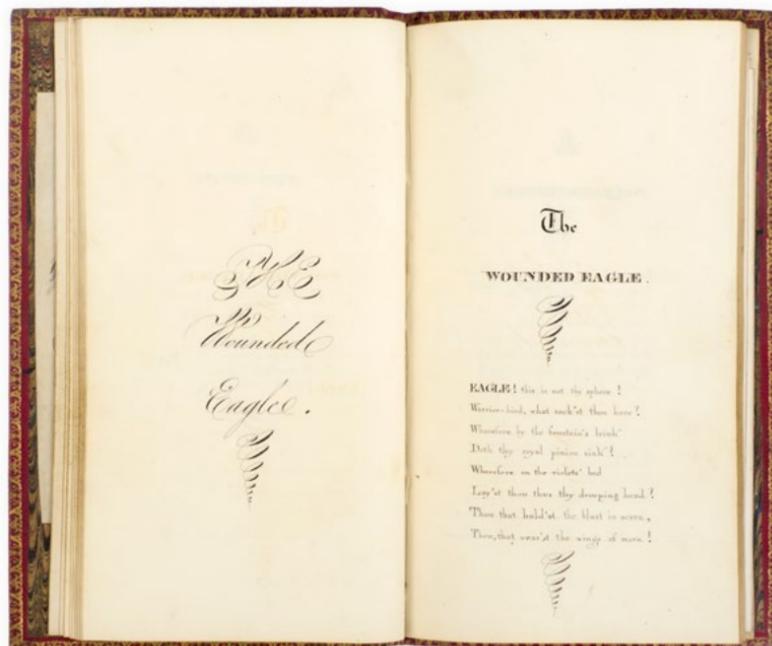
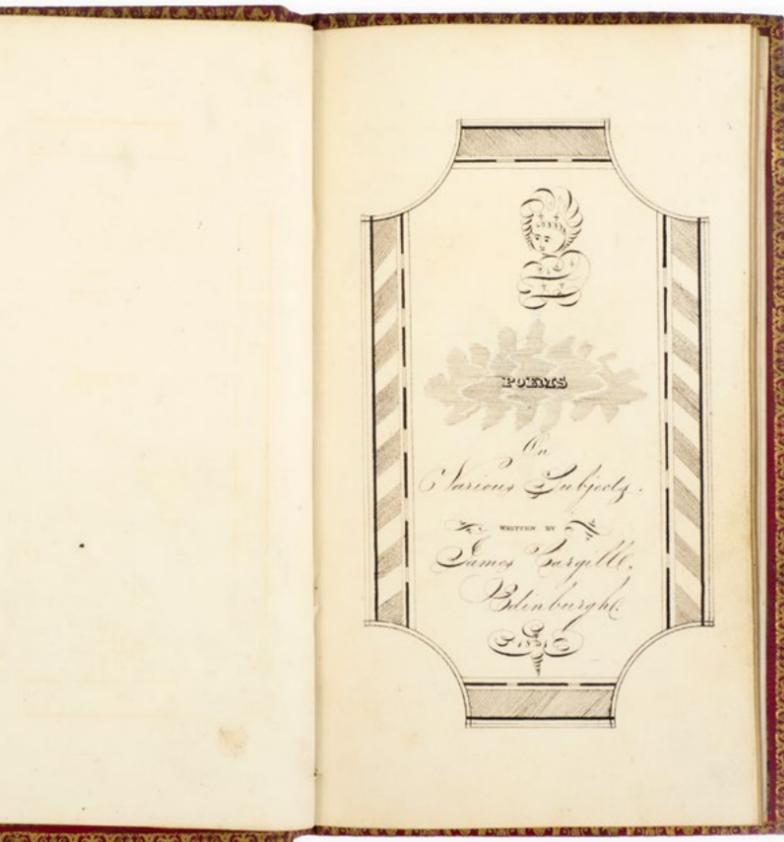
A handsome and very early manuscript, amongst the earliest dated examples, of this series of poems calligraphed by the Scottish teacher and poet James Cargill.

By some accounts a teacher in Edinburgh (as here) and by others a writing-master in Perth, little is known of Cargill. His seemingly unpublished *Poems on various Subjects* seem to have circulated exclusively in manuscript, handsomely calligraphed and frequently featuring charming calligraphic drawings of faces to the titles, and featuring a varied selection of thirteen to sixteen poems, multiple examples in similar bindings to ours. Our copy consists of fourteen poems, several of which we have not found in other copies, and features a second selection of thirteen poems, dated 1857, the half-title signed 'W.E. XXI', perhaps an associate or pupil of Cargill's.



The poems featured here, fourteen in the 1831 manuscript and thirteen in the 1857 manuscript, include 'To my first-born' (anonymously published in the 1822 *Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany*); 'A Caution' (John Byrom); 'The Evening Hour' (attributed to Mrs Cornwell Baron Wilson and published in various issues of the *Universal Songster*); 'Time' (Isaac Watts); 'The Wounded Eagle' (Felicia Dorothea Hemans); 'The Bridesmaid' (attributed to Bayly); 'The Cherub' (attributed to Doane); we have been unable to find the author of 'Hope', which is perhaps an original poem by Cargill.

We find five examples in the US with varied contents (LoC, Morgan, Newberry, Rochester, Yale), and four in the UK (Edinburgh, Glasgow, NLS (two copies)), with dates ranging from c. 1830 to 1843.



Tyndall on Carlyle

4. [CARLYLE.] TYNDALL, John. On unveiling the Statue of Thomas Carlyle, 26th October, 1882. [London, Spottiswood & Co., 1882.]

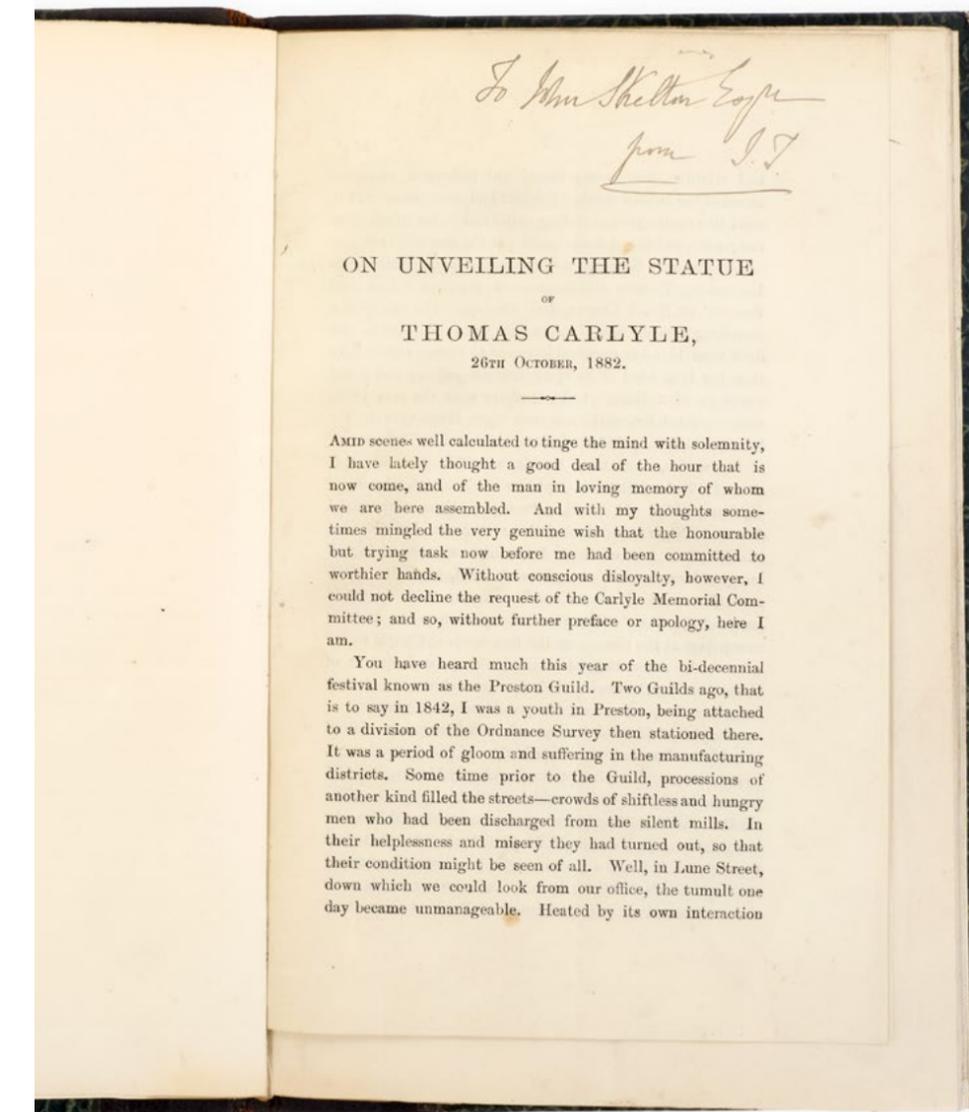
[bound with:]

-. Personal Recollections of Thomas Carlyle. [London, Chapman & Hall, 1890.]

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. 6, [2 (blank)], and pp. 32; bound with 'A College Breakfast-Party' by George Eliot extracted from *Macmillan's Magazine* July 1878; from the library of John Skelton, bound together in quarter black pebbled roan, green marbled paper sides, spine lettered 'Rare Tracts - Tyndall - Eliot', joints rubbed. **£500**

Presentation copies of two very rare ephemeral works on Thomas Carlyle, inscribed respectively 'To John Skelton Esq^{re} from J. T.' and 'To The "Hermit" from the "Headman"', the second work additionally dated at the end 'Hind "Head" 6th Jan^y 1890'.

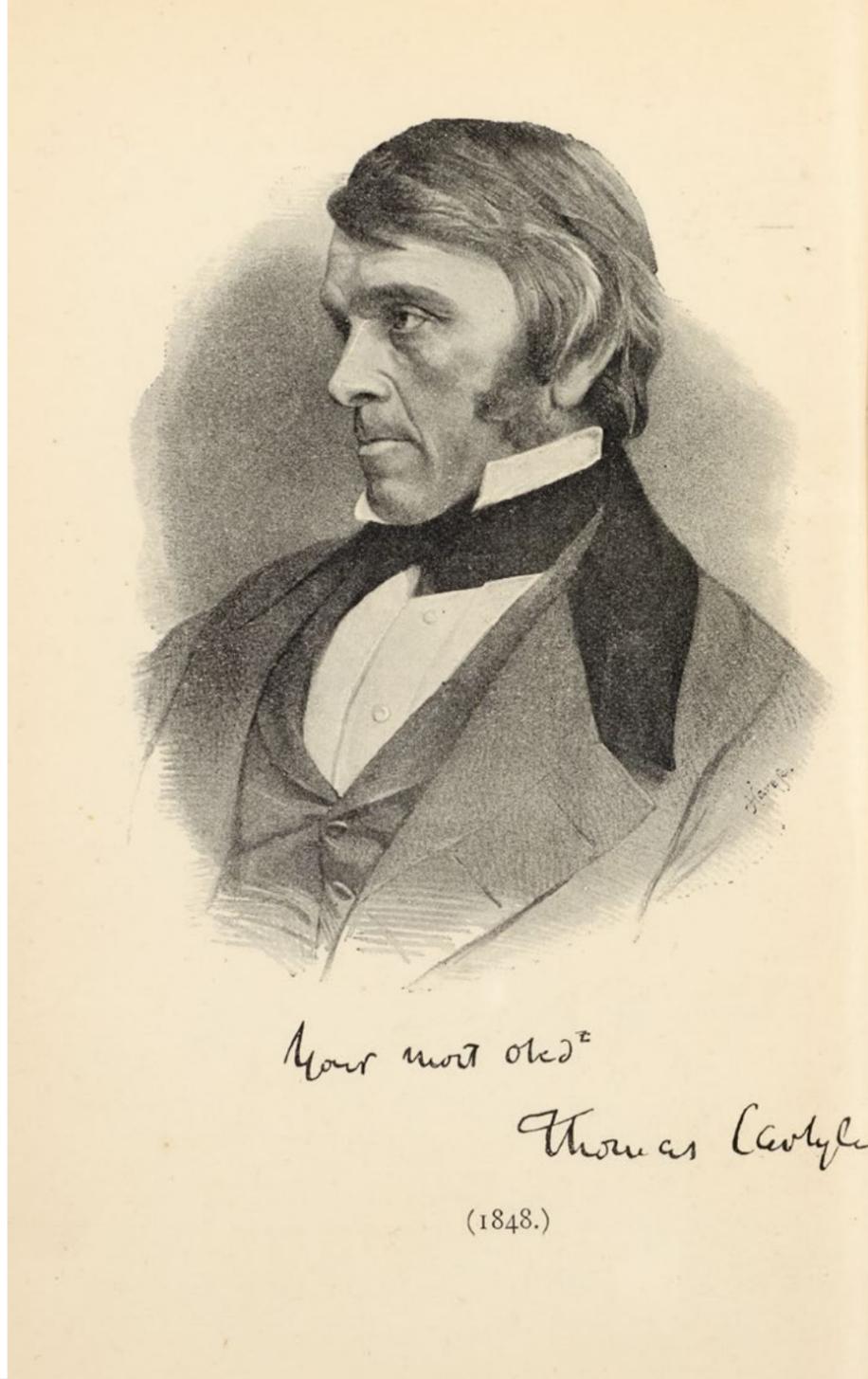
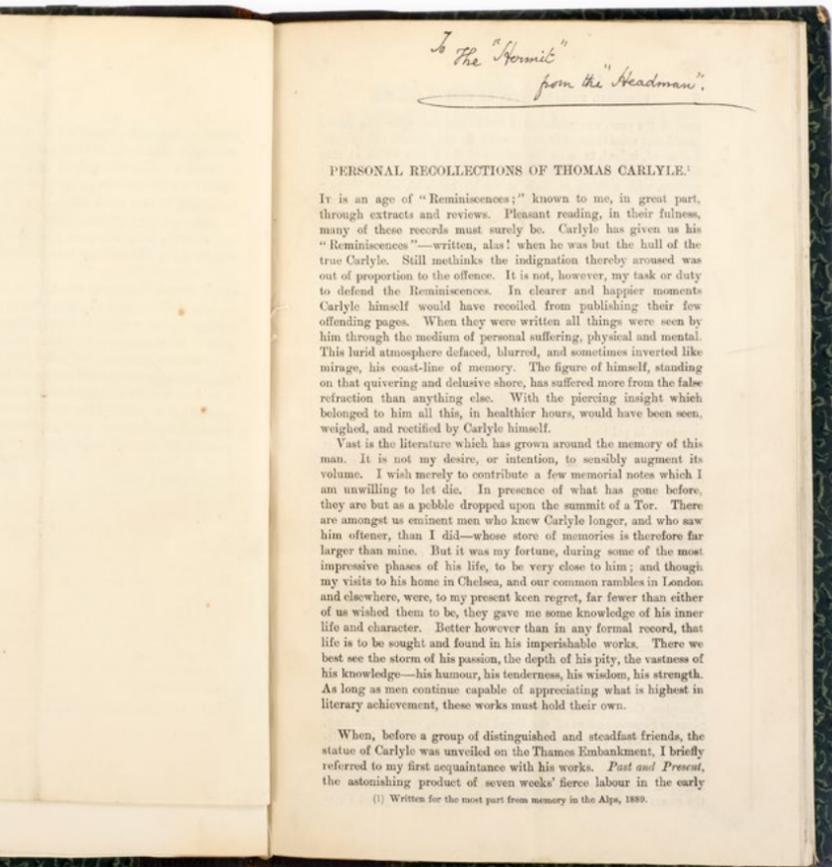
The Irish physicist John Tyndall (1820–1893), best known for his important research on magnetism, glaciation, and atmospheric radiation, as a vocal supporter of Darwin, and as a friend of Huxley, first encountered Carlyle in person in the 1850s (he had been an acolyte since the 1840s). 'He is usually remembered in connection with Carlyle for accompanying him to his Rectorial inauguration at Edinburgh in 1866, and perhaps even for going with him to Mentone (after Jane Carlyle's death) to stay as the guest of the widowed Louisa Ashburton: finally for joining W. H. Lecky, Edward Twisleton, and Froude on the icy journey from King's Cross to Ecclefechan to be present at Carlyle's funeral' (Fielding). Carlyle attended Tyndall's wedding, visited his laboratory, and gave advice on Tyndall's poetry. In the present works, Tyndall recalls the influence of Carlyle's *Past and Present* on him as a young railway engineer in Preston, and provides a series of vivid anecdotes on their friendship.



The Scottish journalist John Skelton (1831–1897), who wrote for *Blackwood's* under the pseudonym 'Shirley', was admired by Carlyle and was a friend of Froude. His friendship with Tyndall is commemorated in a chapter devoted to the latter in his *Table Talk* (1895), which describes adventures mountain climbing together.

'A College Breakfast-Party' was a long poem by George Eliot written in 1874 and published in *Macmillan's* in 1878. Skelton had dismissed her poetry in 1868 as intellectual without feeling.

On unveiling the Statue of Thomas Carlyle: Canterbury Cathedral only in Library Hub; and Personal Recollections of Thomas Carlyle at Carlyle's House only. Neither are listed in OCLC.



Catalogue of Carlyle's House

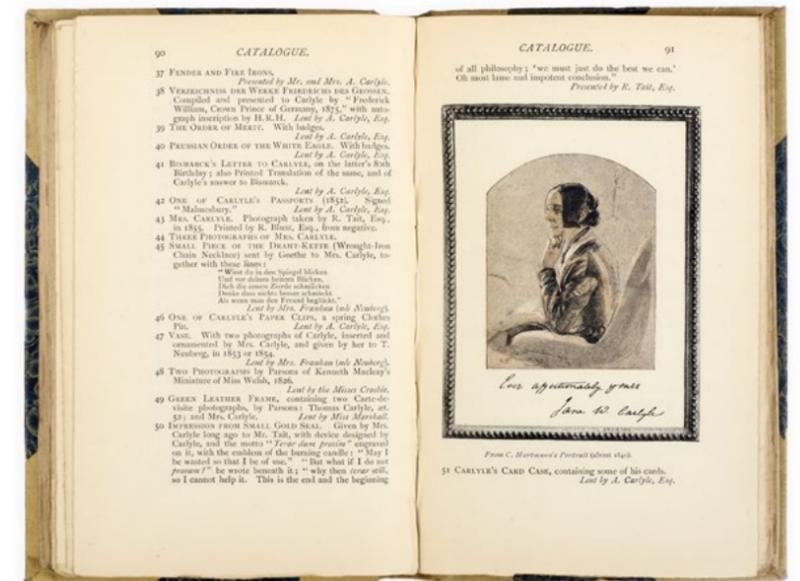
5. [CARLYLE.] Illustrated memorial Volume of the Carlyle's House purchase fund Committee with Catalogue of Carlyle's Books Manuscripts Pictures and Furniture exhibited therein. *London, The Carlyle's House Memorial Trust, [1896].*

8vo, pp. vi, [2], 160, with half-title, frontispiece portrait, illustrations and one double-page plate by J. Louis Knight (reproducing the painting 'A Chelsea Interior' by Robert Tait); a very good copy in contemporary half cream buckram, marbled paper sides, top edge gilt; gift inscription dated May 1897 to Florence Peacock, likely the poet, editor and essayist Florence Mary Woodruffe Peacock (1855–1900), from 'E. M. W.' £325

First edition of an uncommon commemorative volume outlining the history of the purchase of Thomas Carlyle's house at 24 (previously 5) Cheyne Row after a campaign led by George Lumsden, with an illustrated description of the house, a full catalogue of its contents, a Carlyle chronology, a list of subscribers, and the articles of association of the memorial trust.

The Carlyles had lived in Cheyne Row since 1834, but after Thomas's death in 1881 the house had passed to new tenants and Lumsden found it 'dingy and dirty' and neglected. A public subscription was opened for its purchase (18 pages of subscribers are listed here, including William Waldorf Astor, Andrew Carnegie, Pierpont Morgan, Lord Rothschild, Lord Rosebery), and the house was saved in December 1895. It was transferred to the National Trust in 1934.

The catalogue (pp. 73–101) details the contents of all the bookcases (noting presentation inscriptions and Carlyle's annotations), as well as the pictures and objects, noting who has lent or donated them.



Still Waters Should Run Deep

6. [CHALMERS, George.] To the honourable, the Annual General Convention of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, the Petition and Representation of the Merchants and Traders in Edinburgh, in behalf of themselves, and other Traders in Scotland. [Edinburgh,] July 1768.

Folio, pp. 4, with a docket title on the final verso; slightly worn at the edges, small tears on the creases where once folded.

£450

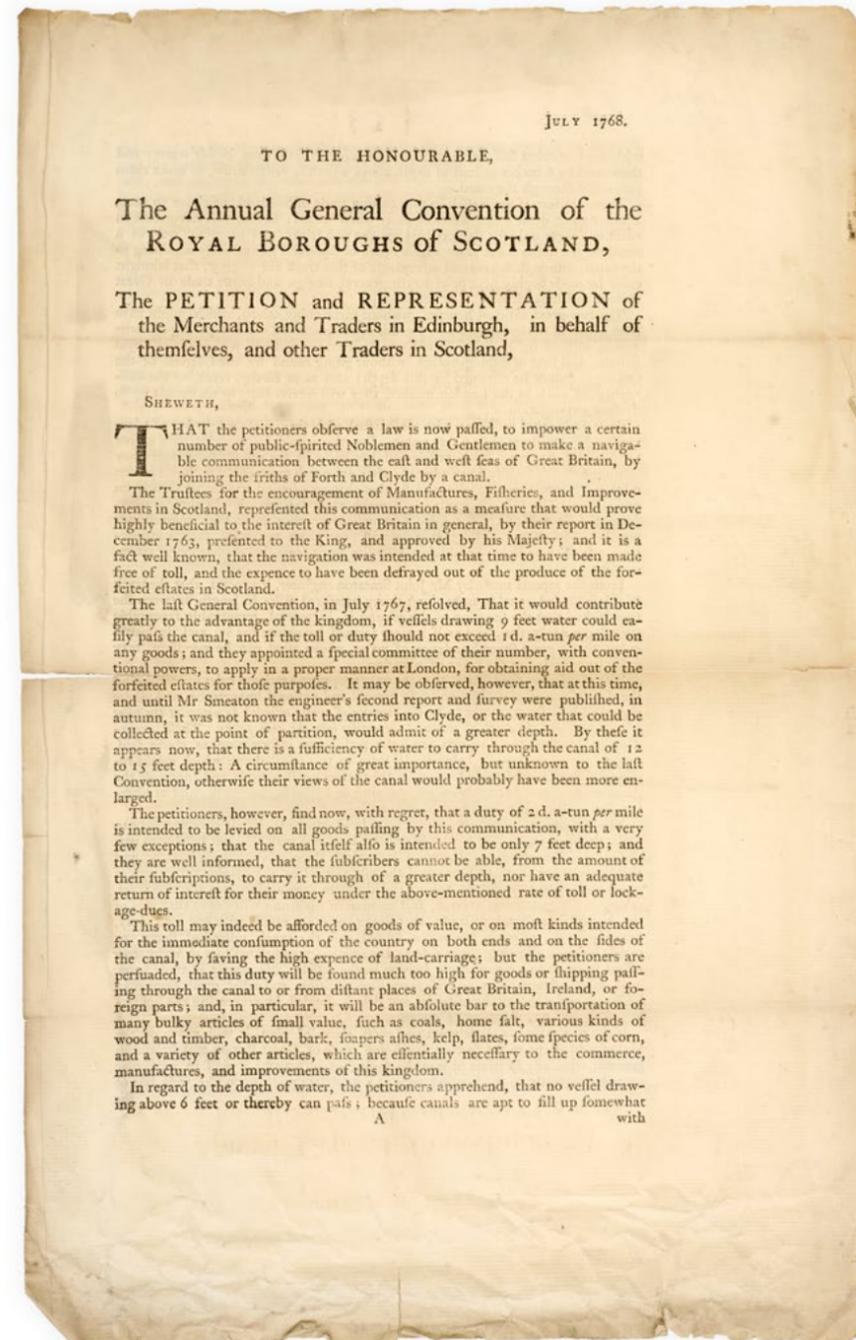
Very rare petition relating to the Forth and Clyde Canal, which had first been approved in 1763 and authorised by Parliamentary Act in 1768, objecting to the proposed introduction of a toll and to the proposed depth of 7 feet. The levy of 2d a tonne would unfairly penalise high-bulk low value goods like coal, salt, timber and kelp 'which are essentially necessary to the commerce, manufactures, and improvements of this kingdom', while the depth would make it impassable for coasting vessels.

George Chalmers (b. 1726), a founder member of the St Giles or Secret Society of Edinburgh in 1754, was assessor to various coastal ports for the Convention of Royal Burghs.

Construction of the privately-funded canal commenced in July 1768 under the engineer John Smeaton but stalled in 1775 for want of funds and the canal was not finished until 1790. Chalmers's objections to its depth passed unheeded.

One copy only in ESTC (Bodley).

ESTC T205107.



Chinese Burns

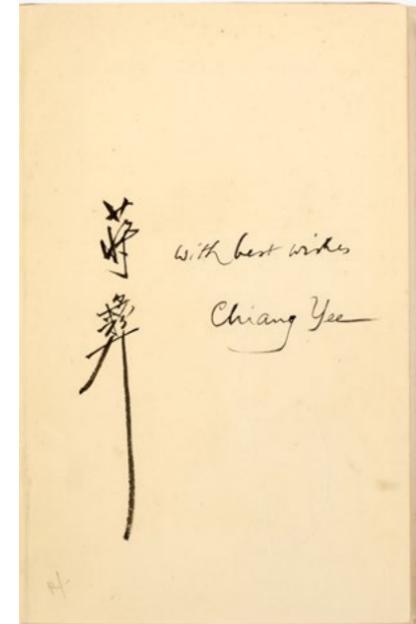
7. CHIANG Yee. The Silent Traveller in Edinburgh. [Edinburgh, Constable, for] London, Methuen, 1948.

8vo, pp. ix, [1], 196, [2], with a half-title, a colour frontispiece and nineteen colour plates, black and white illustrations within the text; a very good copy, in the original publisher's pale yellow cloth, front board lettered in blue in Chinese, spine lettered in English; some spots to head of front cover, spine slightly darkened; in a very good jacket, spine slightly browned, with chip at head, blue abrasion marks to rear cover; presentation inscription '蔣彝 with best wishes Chiang Yee' to front endpaper. **£180**

First edition, signed, of this unusual Edinburgh travelogue by an exiled Chinese writer and artist, illustrated throughout by the author with sketches and paintings in his distinctive style.

Born in Jiujiang in central China, Chiang Yee (1903–1977) left his war-torn country of birth in 1933 to study in London. Thereafter he earned a living teaching at the School of Oriental Studies (now SOAS) and exhibiting in London galleries, having learnt traditional Chinese painting from his father. War followed him into exile: bombed out of his flat during the Blitz, he moved to Oxford, where he stayed for the next fifteen years, using the city as his base for a series of self-illustrated travel accounts of e.g. Oxford, the Lakes, and the Yorkshire Dales.

Into eighteen chapters (each ending in -tion or -sion) covering the sights of Edinburgh (including a visit to the National Library), Chiang intersperses many Chinese poems and anecdotes from Chinese history, and even suggests Burns could have been Chinese.



The Scottish *Hudibras*

8. [COLVIL, Samuel.] 'Mock Poem, or Whiggs Supplication Part ii'. 1670s?

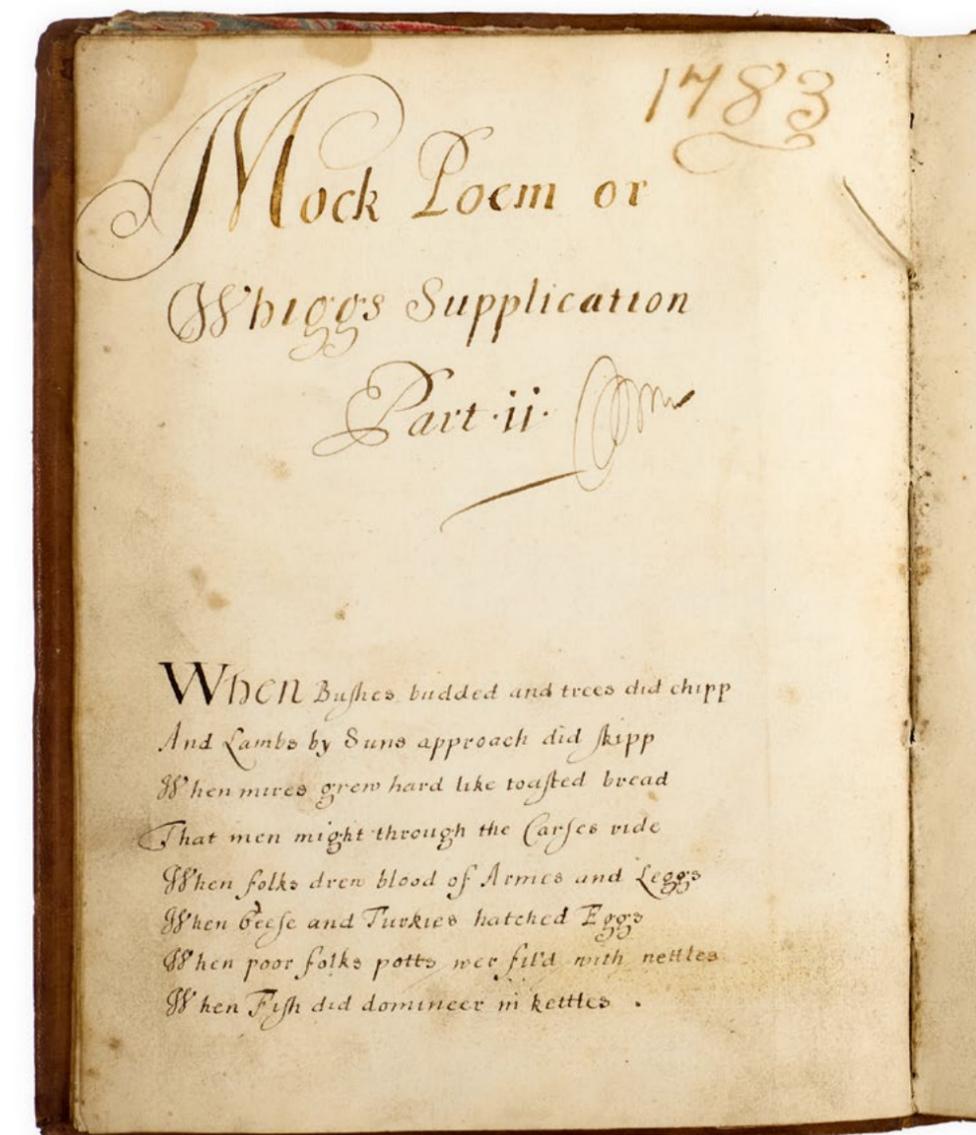
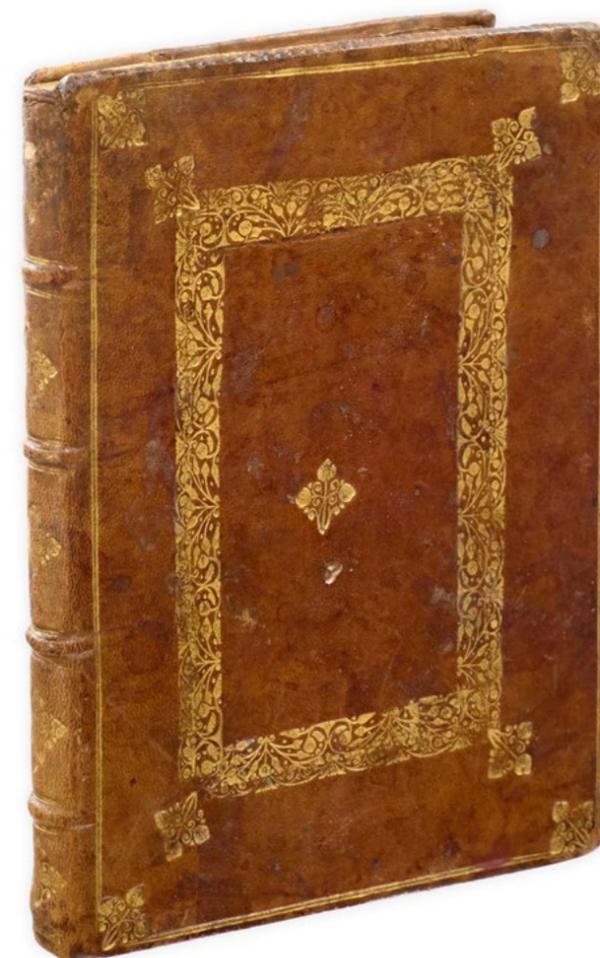
Manuscript on paper (watermark: arms of Amsterdam), 4to, pp. [2]-81, [1]; written in brown ink in a single neat italic hand; erroneous date[?] to title in a different hand ('1783'); slightly dusty and soiled at the front, one leaf detached and laid in loose with consequent wear to edges, else in very good condition; in contemporary panelled sheep, gilt with floriate centre- and corner-pieces, gilt edges; a little bowed, covers slightly soiled and scraped. **£1250**

A fine contemporary manuscript of the second part of Colvil's rollicking 'Scottish *Hudibras*', a satire on Scots Presbyterianism and sectarian wrangling between non-conformists in general. It circulated widely in manuscript before its first publication in 1681, when Colvil complained of 'Transcribers, who stealing Copies of my Lines, have transmitted them everywhere', and of being 'wronged by false Copies', though the text here seems relatively accurate. It derives from another manuscript source as there are some transcription errors, but not from the printed edition, as the orthography is different throughout.

Among the most striking set-pieces is a two-page list of rival sects, 'those Locusts of th'infirmall Pit ... Manichians Novatians / Scepticks Corpocratians / Proclianits Sabellians / Setheans Circumcellians / ... / Eutichians Nestorians / And Doctor Henry Morians'. The action finishes in London where the narrator visits Bedlam, and Gresham College with its 'schoolmen / Discoursing of their pigges and whistles / And strange experiments of muscles'. **The rousing poem which ends this second part, on London rising like a phoenix after 'hard calamities of warr / And ruines caus'd by fire'**, is presented here with the English after the Latin (in print the order was reversed).

Since thouso hard doth put mee to it
 He let thee see that I can doe it
 And have both will and witt to reckon
 And beat thee at thy owne tongue weapon
 Better perhaps then thou beleeves
 He prove those two affirmatives
 That Synod members and Churchwarde
 Are Bears and Synods are Bear garden
 Thus said his fingers hee dispatches
 Vnto his head and winking scratches
 First from the van vnto the rear
 And then athwart from eare to ear
 While like sagacious hound hee traces
 And windeth all the topiq³ places
 Till in the end prepared satis
 Hee disputes thus a Comparatis
 And first quoth hee its clear to all
 They have the same originall

Colvil (also Colvill or Colville), was the son of Elizabeth Melville, author of *Ane Godlie Dreame* (1603), and may have spent some time in France, where his brother taught at Sedan until the late 1640s, but he is only known for this work and a few others. The earliest known manuscript of Part I is dated 1667 (Aberdeen, MS 103), and the second part was probably written some time after the first. The extant manuscript record (seven at the Brotherton, two at Bodley, two in Aberdeen, though rarely of both parts together) suggests great popularity.



A Highlander, Russians, and Native Americans

9. [COSTUME.] Dresses of different Nations or the Companion of History. [N.p., 1810s?]

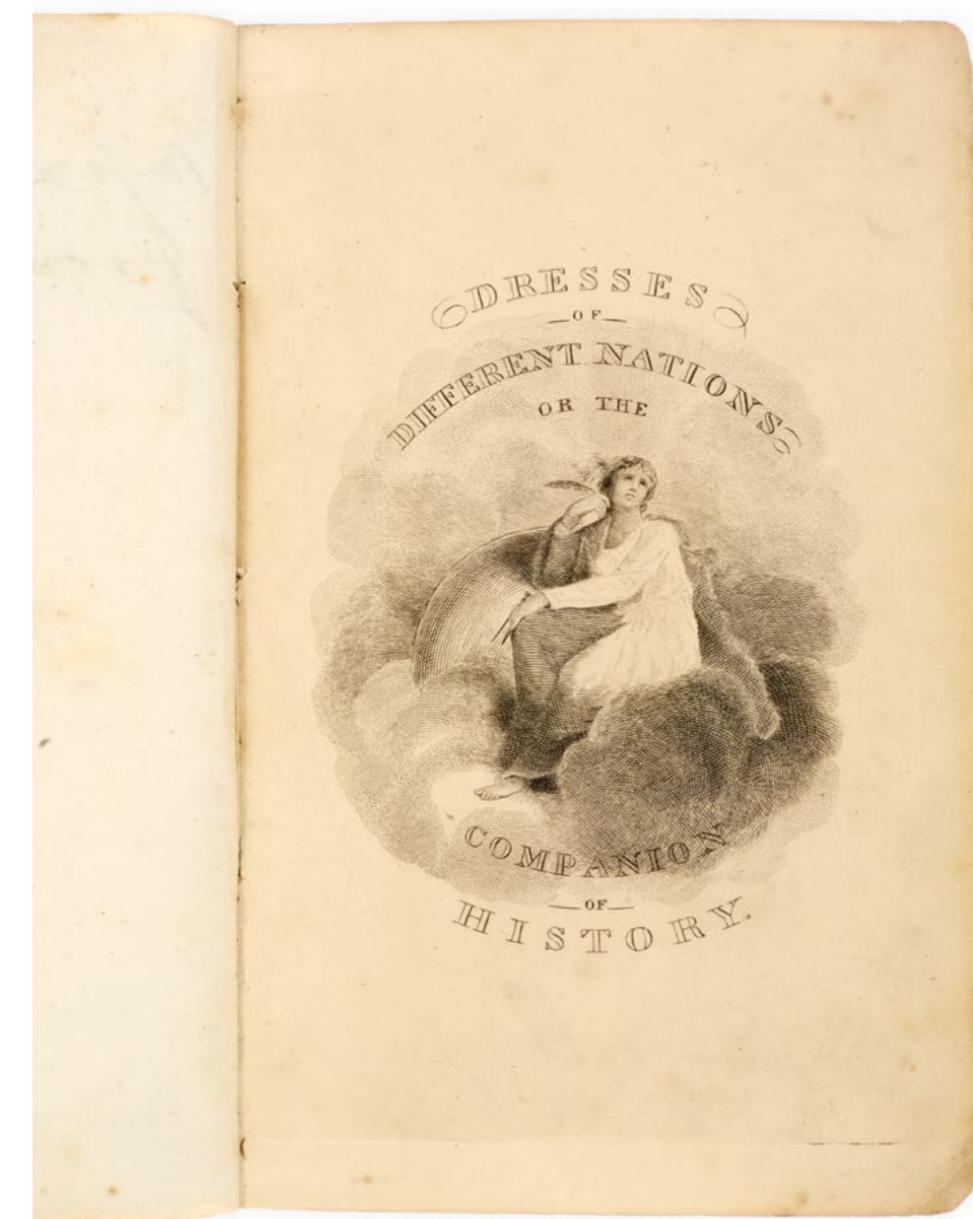
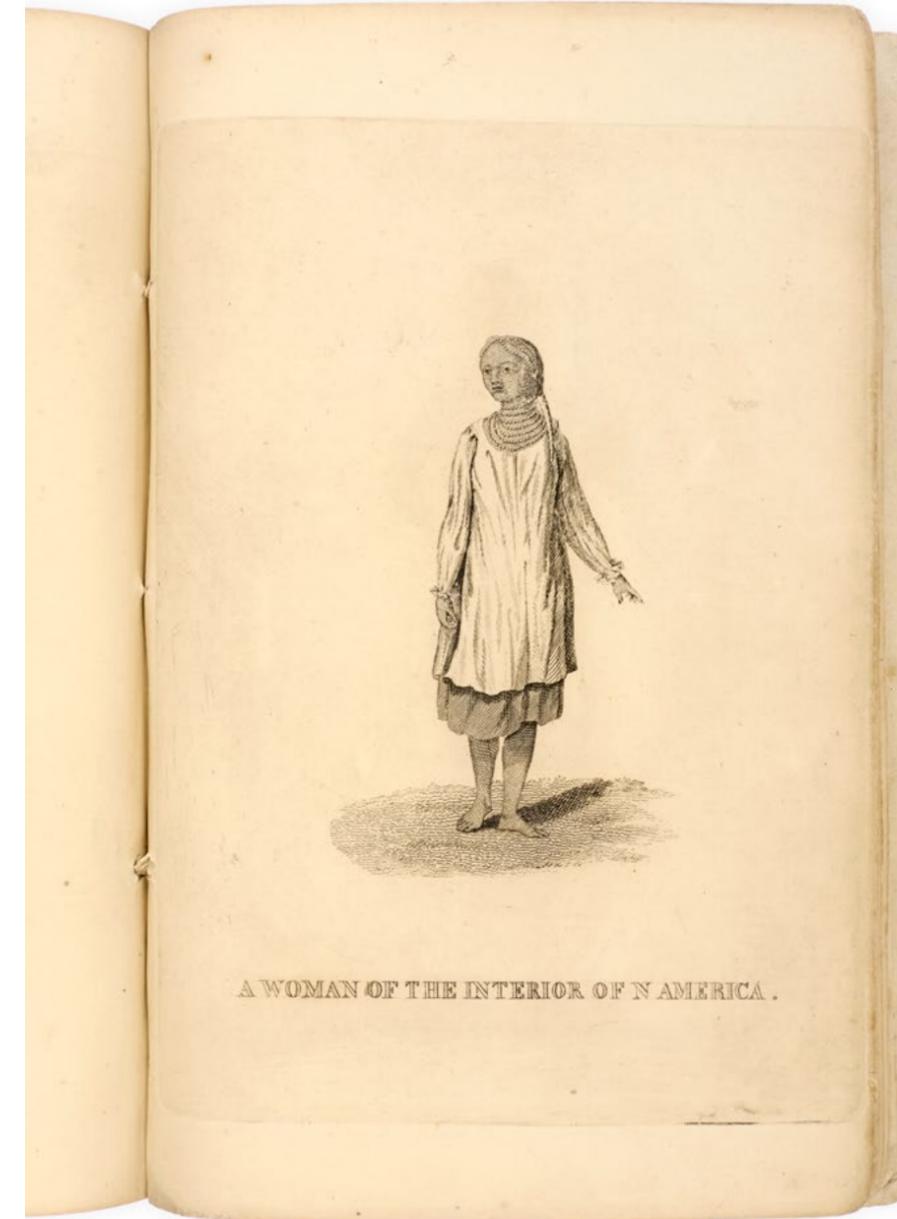
8vo, ff. [38], comprising an engraved title-page and thirty-seven engraved plates of national costumes; one plate ('A Chinese Lady of Quality') creased where folded and evidently sent: (wax seal marks at head and foot, pencil inscription to verso: 'My dear Willa, that is a pictur'); else a very good copy in contemporary drab brown wrappers, green patterned cloth spine; ticket of Campbell, 'stationer & bookbinder', Edinburgh, gift inscription to front endpaper 'Miss L. J. Wilson from Papa Pa'. **£1500**

Very rare costume book, possibly a Scottish production, with double the number of plates of the only other known copy, commencing with a depiction of a 'Scots Highlander', and designed to educate children in the idiosyncrasies of national dress across the globe.

As well as the Highlander, there are Russian boors and gentlewomen, a Turkish bashaw, ladies of Peru, Tartary, Barbary, Siberia, and Hindustan, a sultanness, a Chinese mandarin, the Great Mogul, a 'Kamtchadal' from Kamchatka, 'a woman of the interior of N. America' (with bead necklaces), an 'Esquimaux Indian' using an ice drill, a 'Hottentot woman in full dress', a 'Man of Nootka sound', a man and woman of Tahiti, and a 'Conaqua girl'.

The fact that the initial image is a Highlander and the work was either retailed or bound in Edinburgh suggests that this book might be of Scottish origin.

Not in Library Hub; OCLC records single a copy, with eighteen plates only, in the Cotsen Collection at Princeton (dated c. 1805).

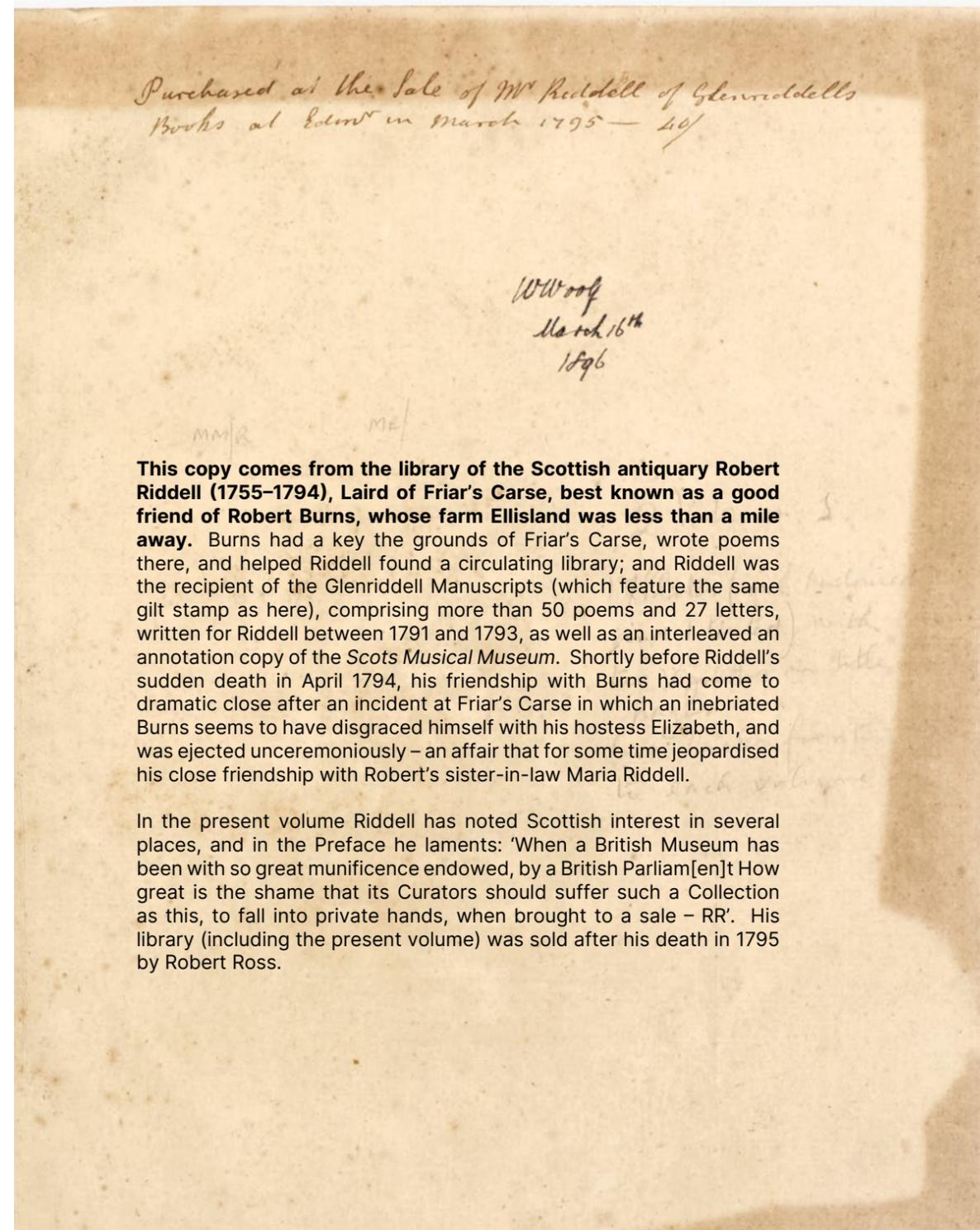
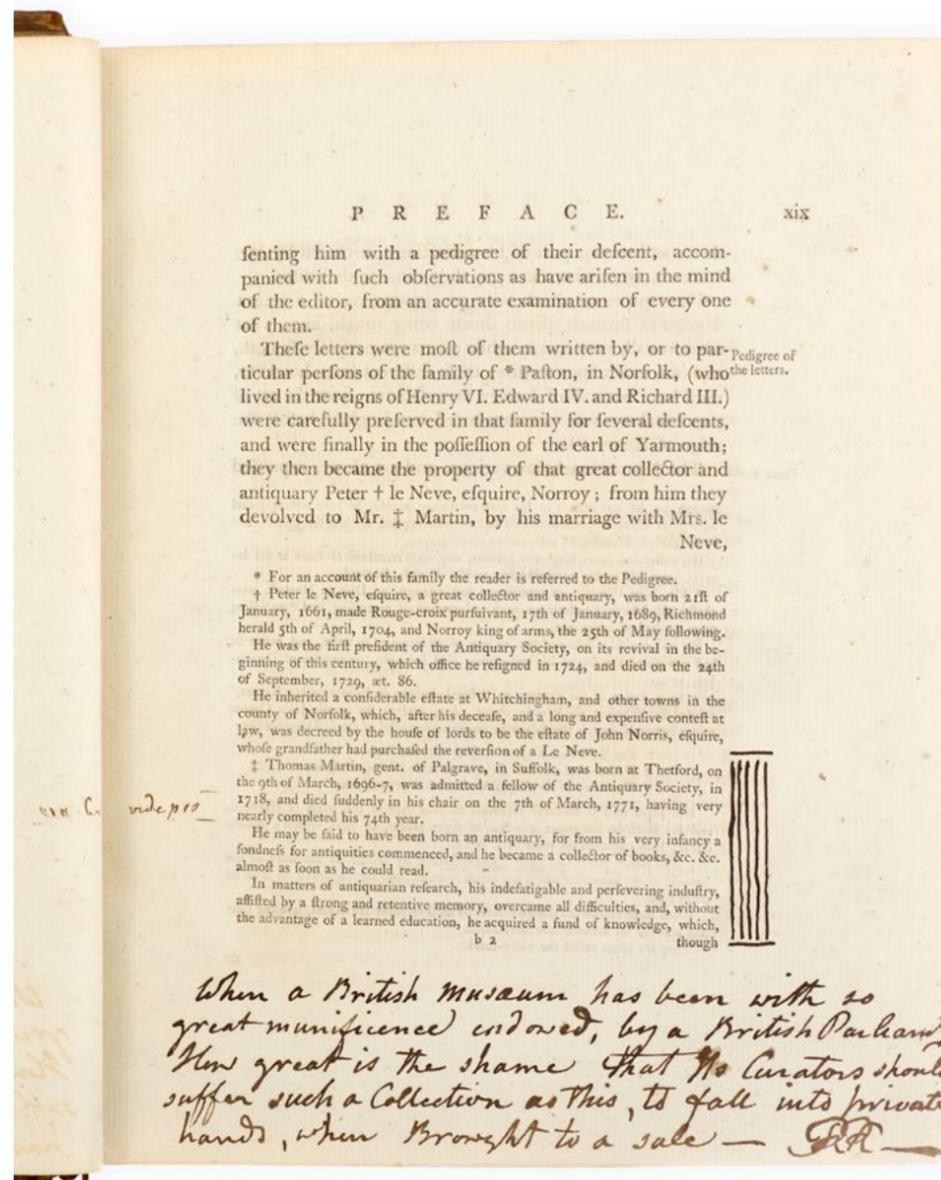


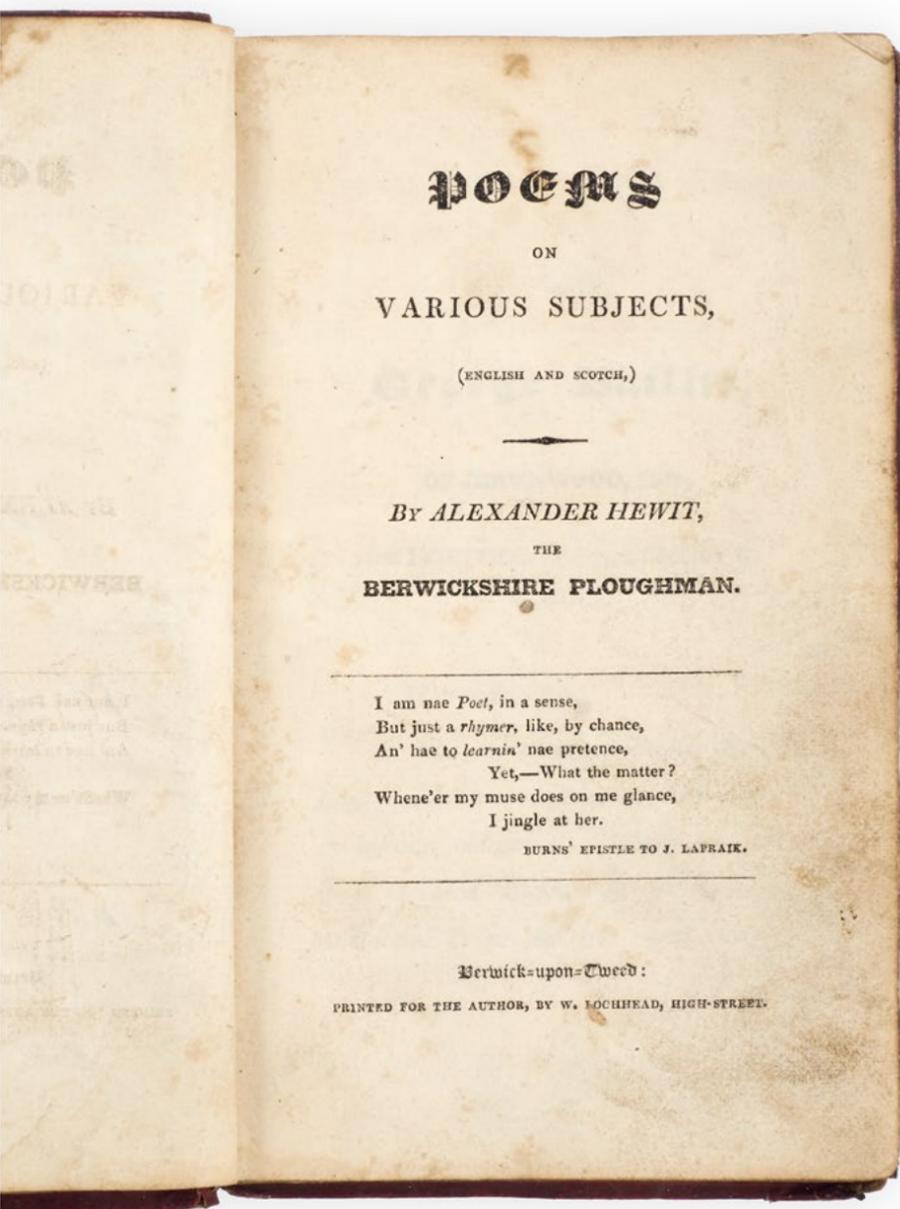
From the Library of Robert Riddell of Glenriddell

10. FENN, John, Sir. Original Letters written during the Reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Richard III. by various Persons of Rank or Consequence; containing many curious Anecdotes, relative to that turbulent and bloody, but hitherto dark, Period of our History ... Authenticated by Engravings of Autographs, Fac Similes, Paper-Marks, and Seals ... The second Edition, with Additions and Corrections ... London, G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1787.

Two vols in one, 4to, pp. lxxxvii, [1], 301, [1]; [iv], 363, with an additional title-page in each volume (in gothic type, with an engraved vignette), a folding genealogical table and a hand-coloured plate of the badges of the House of Lancaster in vol. I, and 16 plates of facsimiles, watermarks, and seals (one printed in sepia) at the end of vol. II; a very good copy in contemporary tree calf, joints cracked and worn, cords holding; gilt armorial stamp to covers and head of spine of Robert Riddell (1755–1794) (BAB stamp 1), with his annotations to two pages in the preface, and scattered marks elsewhere, note to head of title 'Purchased at the sale of Mr Riddell of Glenriddell's Books at Edin' in March 1795 – 40', armorial bookplate of Alexander Elphinston of Glack (1738–1795). **£1200**

Second edition, published in the same year as the first, revised and corrected by George Steevens, of this selection from the 'Paston Letters', a notable source for the history of England during the Wars of the Roses which had been acquired by Fenn in 1774. Fenn published a second selection in 1789, and a fifth volume appeared posthumously in 1823.





Presentation (and Dedication?) Copy

11. HEWIT, Alexander. Poems on various Subjects, (English and Scotch,) ... *Berwick-upon-Tweed, Printed for the Author, by W. Lochhead, [1823].*

8vo, pp. 159, [1]; rather stained and dusty throughout; in a worn contemporary presentation binding of red morocco, covers filleted in gilt, spine gilt in compartments, gilt edges; authorial presentation inscription scraped away by a later owner but partly legible, repeated ownership inscriptions of Peter Hogg of Sandy Knowe, dated 1844, with a naive pencil sketch. **£275**

First edition, scarce, possibly the dedication copy though subsequently defaced, of this collection of poems by 'The Berwickshire Ploughman'.

Hewit (1778–1850) had a brief early career in the navy and army before becoming a poetical ploughman, publishing collections of poetry in 1798 and 1807, from the latter of which sixteen pieces are reprinted here; the other twenty-three poems are new and include some 'Lines to Sir W. Scott' and '... to Auld Reekie'.

The inscription would appear to read 'George ?Baillie Esq. ... the gift of the author ... July 24' – the printed dedication was to George Baillie (1763–1841), Vice-Lieutenant of Berwickshire, as 'patron of these rustic lays'. Its later owner Peter Hogg seems to have had little interest in this provenance but great love for the book itself.

Library Hub records only three copies (Bodleian, Edinburgh, and NLS).



St Thomas of India

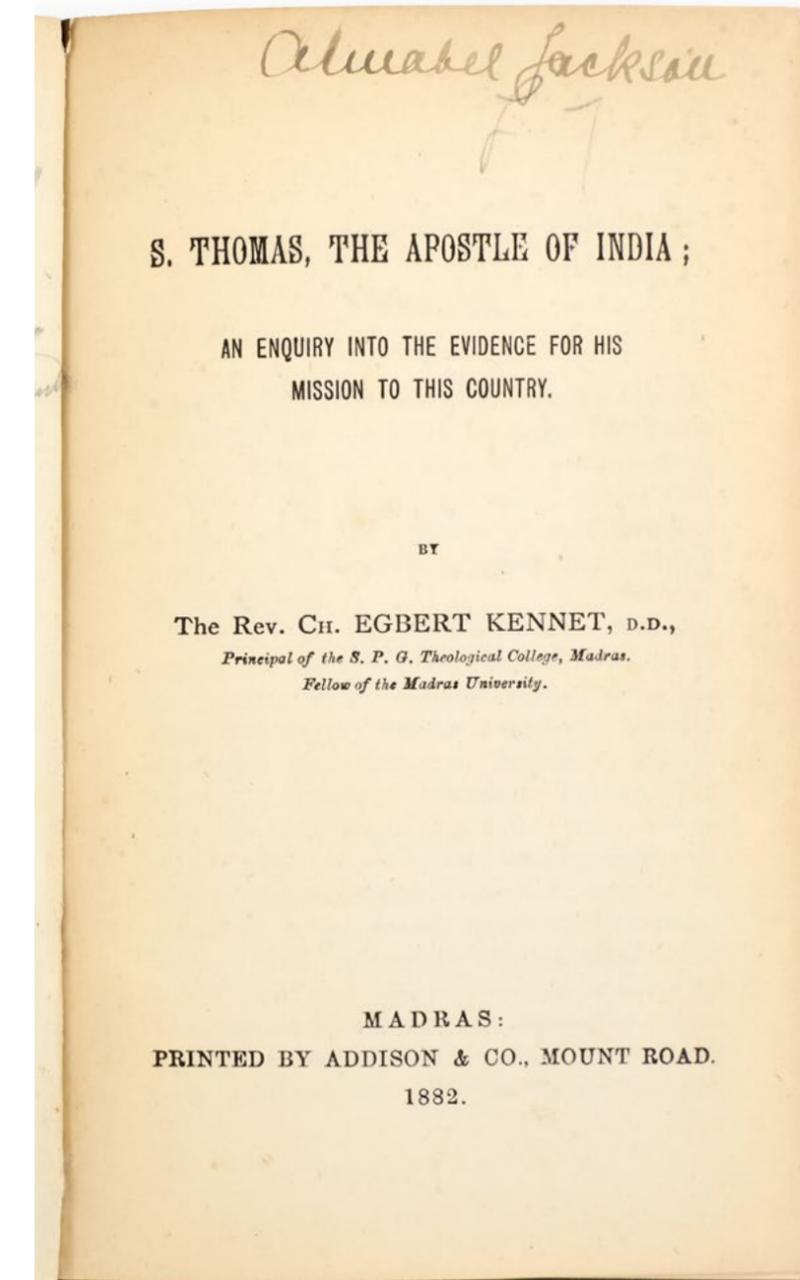
12. KENNET, Charles Egbert. S. Thomas, the Apostle of India; an Enquiry into the Evidence for his Mission to this Country ... *Madras, Addison & Mount, 1882.*

8vo, pp. [2], 32; a very good copy in the original green cloth, front cover lettered gilt, brown glazed endpapers; ownership inscription to title of Annabel Jackson, pencil notes in a different hand to endpaper. **£275**

Second edition, revised, very rare, of a brief work summarizing evidence in favour of the tradition that St Thomas the Apostle brought Christianity to Kerala from AD 52 until his martyrdom at Myrlapore in AD 72. At the end is 'A list of books relating to the Christians of S. Thomas, or the Syrian Church of Malabar'.

Kennett had first published his study in 1877; demand having exhausted in the small edition, he issued a second edition with 'a few additions of some historical value'. A further edition followed in 1892.

Very rare. The first edition of 1877 is recorded at Bodley only; this second edition is at Bodley, Yale and Michigan State. A further edition followed in 1892.



A Lady 'of Wit and Sense' (Locke)

13. KING, Anne (later Baroness King). Manuscript ledger. London, 1717-1724 [-1732].

Manuscript on paper, agenda folio, paginated by hand at the head pp. 3, 24, plus numerous blank leaves; pp. [3] of further accounts in the same hand from the end of the volume, dated 1722-1732; followed by two short sequences of unrelated agricultural accounts 1793 and 1832; in very good condition, bound in contemporary green-stained stiff vellum, borders ruled with two blind fillets. **£2750**

The personal accounts of Anne King, the young heiress 'of wit and sense' who married John Locke's heir and protégé Peter King, the future Lord Chancellor, showing her expenditure on clothes, books, charitable donations, lottery tickets, and presents, as well as her considerable investments in South Sea stock and victualling bills.

Anne King (née Seys or Seyes, 1688/9-1767) married the lawyer and MP Peter King (1669-1734) in September 1704. Anne was "thriftilly and carefully bred", had "wit and sense" and came with a fortune of at least £4,000 (one report said as much as £10,000), which King was expected to match' (*History of Parliament*). John Locke, a second father to King, to whom he was a distant relative, had originally proposed a match with Elizabeth Clarke, the daughter of his friend Edward Clarke, but approved of the choice and 'organized a sumptuous wedding banquet at Oates, though his rapidly failing health meant that it was one of the last assemblies over which he presided' (*ibid.*) - King would inherit Locke's manuscripts, most of his library, and half his estate.

The marriage seems to have been a happy one - Anne refers to her husband throughout as 'My Dearest', and there were six children: four boys, John (b. 1706), Peter (b. 1709), William (b. 1711), and Thomas (b. 1712), who became successively the second to fifth Lord King, and two daughters, Elizabeth (Betty) and Anne, who died unmarried. By the time these ledgers begin in January 1716/7, King had successfully navigated his early career as a Whig MP in Parliament, had been

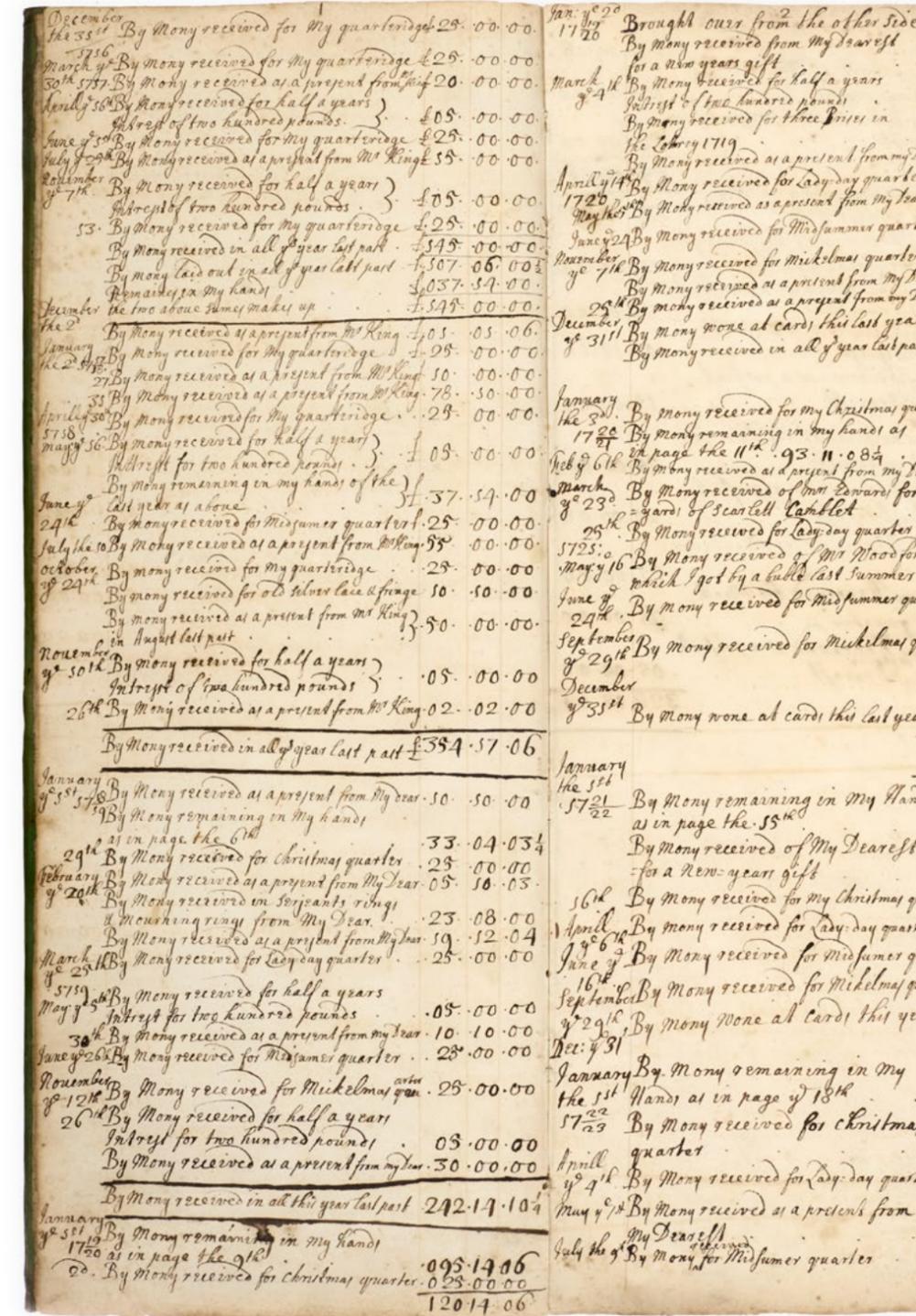


knighted in 1708, and had been appointed Chief Justice in 1714, a position he held until his promotion in 1725 to Lord Chancellor as Baron King of Ockham. However, he never quite lived out his early promise under Locke's tutelage.

Here, the three pages of 'mony received' at the front record a regular quarterly allowance of £50, interspersed by presents from her husband, small amounts 'wone at cards, this last year', and a few irregular sources: a sale of 'old silver lace and fringe' brought £10 10s, and 'Mony received in serjeants rings and mourning rings from My Dear' totalled £23 8s in 1719, while some 'Mony received of Mr Woodford which I got by a buble last summer' (16 May 1721), suggests that she had invested but avoided the worst of the South Sea Bubble of 1720.

The far more detailed accounts of outgoings (pp. 24) are a fascinating record of the effort and expenditure required to maintain a fashionable wardrobe (a recently discovered portrait of Lady King c. 1725 shows her in a dramatic low-cut mantua of red silk, trimmed round the neck in silver, with a simple pearl headpiece). The majority of her monthly expenses here are indeed in stockings, gloves, velvet, silk, damask, dimity, calico, edging, whalebone, shoes, satin, ribbons, stays, 'alamode' hoods, and in the fees for making clothes and hats, and in having her hair cut and dressed by Mrs Windibank.

Among the more occasional, and interesting, expenses we find lottery tickets (25 tickets in the lottery in 1717, £100 in March 1719/20, and elsewhere there are raffles at Bath, and money lost at cards); '2 places in the box at the play-house at bath' (September 3 1718), as well as 'a ticket for the musick' there; £5 to St Sepulchres 'when it was my turn to find a preacher'; '4 tickets for the Opera called Camilla for the benefit of Mrs Margraita' (i.e. either Maria Margherita Gallia or Francesca Margherita de l'Épine, 24 March 1719); and '2 canary birds', and 'a cage & other things for them'. Evidently Locke's library had brought adequate quantities of books to the house as the only reading matter listed is '4 voloumes of the Atalantis' (by Delariviere Manley) bought from a Mrs Brabant, and a Bible bought at Cambridge. Also recorded are treats and gifts to her children: fairings (ginger biscuits) at Cobham and Ripley fairs, an ivory fan for her daughter Betty, silver spurs for Peter, and £5 5s to John on 13 November 1723 'being the day he went first to Cambridge'. There are also regular charitable distributions, e.g. 'Mony gave a poor man whose wife was delivered by a man midwife' (10s 6d), and quarterly donations to the 'charity school'; in later life Anne King would be one of the notable signatories of Thomas Coram's petition to establish the Foundling Hospital.



02-06	which gave nurse	00-02-00
02-00	24 th By money pd for one ticket in a lottery	00-05-08
05-00	26 th By money pd for washing 57 ps of gloves	00-05-08
03-08	29 th By money pd for one game at St Sepulchres church	05-05-00
07-00	January when it was my turn to find a preacher	00-03-06
00-08	the 4 th By money pd for a pair of striking shoes	00-05-00
50-00	6 th By money pd for a pair of leather pattens	00-00-04
07-06	58 th By money pd for a scan of white silk	507-06-00
06-00	By money pd for 4 tickets in Mr Crook's lottery	00-04-00
03-06	35 th By money pd Mr Quare for a gold repeating watch	68-00-00
05-08	By money pd for a gold chain	50-50-00
02-50	with gold snibbles to it	
03-04	February the 5 th By money pd Mr Allen for 33 brilliant diamonds & settings buckles & taggs	39-00-00
06-00	By money pd for a ounce of white silk	00-05-50
05-09	By money pd for 2 yards of silk tress	00-05-02
03-02	4 th By money pd Mr Alexander for a silver trimming	23-08-00
52-04	55 th By money pd Mr Osmond for starching	00-05-06
00-08	52 th By money pd Mr Robins for a hoop petticoate	00-57-00
04-06	By money pd Mr Robins for making & altering my gowns & petticoates from y ^e 55 th of April	06-00-00
03-00	57 th home to this day	
06-06	25 th By money pd for a new fann & 2 mounts	00-55-06
02-02	22 nd By money pd for a toy charity school	00-50-00
03-06	24 th By money pd for a fann with studded sticks	05-50-00
06-06	March the 50 th By money pd for a mount for a fann	00-52-00
54-00	By money pd Mr Crighton for mending 2 pt of stays	05-05-00
55-00	55 th By money pd for a pair of Morocco shoes	00-04-06
05-00	52 th By money pd Mr Northam for 2 yds quilting	00-09-00
50-00	57 th By money pd Mr Osmond for starching	00-02-04
02-00	58 th By money pd Mr Archer for washing my laced lace head	00-05-00
50-00	20 th By money pd Mr Wright for a sammet hood	00-06-06
05-00	By money pd her more for 2 yards of spotted musling & 3 yards of a of narrow lace	05-56-00
02-00	29 th By money pd for starching a lace handkerchiefs	00-05-00
05-00	April 5 th By money pd for an ell of Mountua silk	00-04-00
03-09	54 th By money pd for a ounce cherry colour silk	00-03-00
02-03	By money pd for drawing a petticoate	00-00-50
55-00	By money pd for a yard of green silk	00-06-00
	25 th By money pd for a pair of pockett seros	00-05-06
	23 rd By money pd Mr Windbank for cutting my	00-07-00

Perhaps most notable are the larger expenses, foremost of which is the £68 she laid out in January 1718 on a 'gold repeating watch' from Mr Quare, along with £10 for a gold chain, £39 to Mr Allen for '33 brilliant diamonds & settings, buckles & Taggs', and £23 to Mr Alexander for 'silver trimming'. The Quaker clock- and watchmaker Daniel Quare (1648/9-1724) was one of the most outstanding horologists of his day, inventor of a repeating movement in 1680 and of mechanism that drove the hour and minute hands simultaneously in 1700; a clock he made for James II still stands at Hampton Court Palace, and he was clockmaker to William III, and master of the Clockmakers in 1708. Perhaps related to this is the £43 paid in January 1719 'for a gold equipage neatly chased and a gold chain' to Mr Seamer (i.e. the banker, goldsmith, and virtuoso Col. James Seamer).

The other end of the volume records similarly high-level transactions, namely the purchase and sale of victualling licences. In December 1722 'I Bought a victualling bill assign'd to My Dearest from Benjamin Rutland dated 7 November 1722 no. 695' for a net of £592 5s 1d, which she sold for £669 11s in February 1724. Using these funds 'I bought in My Dearest Name five hundred pound South-Sea Stock', on which she received £15 every six months in interest, after which it was sold in October 1728 for £516. Later in December 1728 she paid £793 for two further victualling bills, sold in 1732 for £921, using the funds to buy two more bills in her husband's name for £920. From the late seventeenth the Victualling Board of the Navy had paid contractors in interest-bearing negotiable bills, which were discounted and traded as currency - as system of debt management that guaranteed supplies to the Navy and continued until the late eighteenth century.

Schott's Nepos with Scottish Provenance

14. NEPOS, Cornelius; Andreas SCHOTT, editor. Opera quae quidem extant ... Nunc denuo doctorum hominum accessionibus locupletata. Frankfurt, Claude de Marne & the heirs of Johann Aubry, [1608-] 1609.

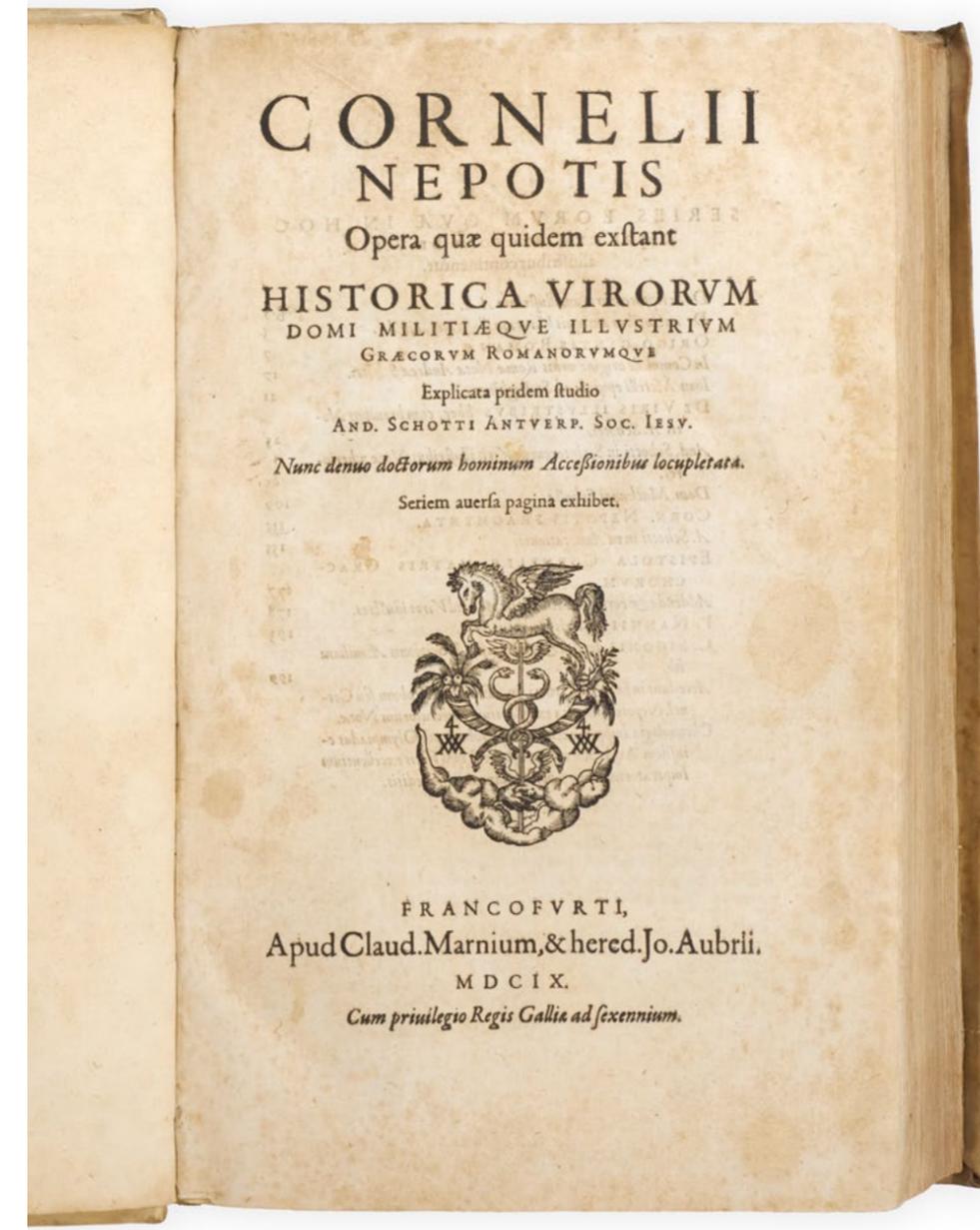
Folio, pp. [222], [2, blank], 23, [5], [24], 372, '473'-475', [1], 373-471, [1]; 'De vita excellentium imperatorum Graecorum ac Romanorum' has a separate title-page dated 1608 (they are sometimes found separately but its presence is noted in the contents list); woodcut publisher's device to title-pages and colophon (that of Andreas Wechel, whose business de Marne and Aubry took over in 1581), woodcut headpieces and initials; foxed and browned (as usual), but a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp fore-edges, vestigial ties to fore-edge, manuscript spine labels; ownership inscription to rear pastedown of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (see below).

£850

First edition thus, edited by Andreas Schott (1552-1629), with his extensive commentary alongside that of previous editors including Denys Lambin, **from the library of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun.**

This collection of the *Lives of Eminent Commanders*, along with his lives of his friend Atticus, and a sketch of Cato the Elder written at Atticus' request, are the only surviving works of the first-century BC biographer Cornelius Nepos, and once formed part of a broader collection, *De viris illustribus*. The *Lives* include Themistocles, Dion, Pausanias, Timoleon, and Hannibal; the most interesting character portrayal is that of Alcibiades. The biographies of Cato and Atticus are the most accomplished - these survived separately in a manuscript of the letters of his friend Cicero.

After studies at the university of Louvain, Andreas Schott travelled in France before settling in Spain and then Italy, where he held



professorships in Greek and rhetoric. In 1597 he returned to his native Antwerp, teaching and writing at the city's Jesuit college. He was a prolific editor and translator of classical and patristic texts, beginning with an edition of Nepos in 1577.

In this later edition, the *Lives* are prefaced by a selection of related texts including 'Origo gentis Romanae' and 'De viris illustribus Urbis Romanae', first published by Schott in 1579 and ascribed by him to Sextus Aurelius Victor.

Provenance:

The Scottish patriot Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1653?-1716) 'was also an extremely passionate and knowledgeable book-collector' (Willems, p. xi). He probably started collecting around 1675 and over a period of forty years assembled a library of some six thousand books, almost certainly the largest private collection in Scotland at the time.

VD17: 3:310907U and 39:121516Z; STC German N73 and N72; USTC 2134640 and 2001850.

Fletcher

Promoting Scottish Trade

15. [PATERSON, William]. *Proposals and reasons for constituting a Council of Trade. Edinburgh, [n. p.], 1701.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 199, [1 blank]; some soiling, particularly to the title-page and first quire, and some foxing, a short marginal tear to the last leaf (not touching text), but a very good copy, in contemporary speckled calf; joints cracked but holding firm, cover rubbed and scratched, corners worn. **£1200**

First edition of a plan for the setting up of a council of trade in Scotland for the purpose of controlling and directing the nation's ailing economy at the turn of the century, by a remarkably entrepreneurial proto-banker who participated in the Darien project and became one of the founders of the Bank of England. The proposal, both in this first and in its second edition published 50 years later, were often erroneously attributed to John Law (see Higgs and Hanson). No copies other than this have appeared in auction records since 1968.

'Paterson ... was born in April 1658 in Skipmyre, Dumfriesshire. ... The first reliable record of his activities records his membership of the Merchant Taylors' Company on 16 November 1681; he was admitted to the livery of the company on 21 October 1689. In the years between, he had evidently been pursuing a precocious career as a merchant and projector in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands. His later career was spent promoting projects for an English bank on the Dutch model, for reform of the public revenues, and for a colony on the isthmus of Darien in Panama.

'Paterson first came to public notice in 1691, when he joined a group of London merchants who proposed that England should set up a bank of credit on the Dutch model. ... In 1694 parliament approved a plan drawn up by Paterson, the merchant Michael Godfrey, and the Treasury commissioner Charles Montagu for a fund to support long-term public borrowing, a bank to administer it, and the mortgaging of future revenue for payment of interest to investors.

PROPOSALS
&
REASONS
For Constituting a
Council
OF
TRADE.

EDINBURGH,
Printed in the Year, 1701.

'Paterson was thus among the first directors of the Bank of England when it was chartered on 27 July 1694. In a pattern typical of his career, he soon overreached himself and fell out with his colleagues. ... Thereafter, he turned to promote the longest-cherished of all his schemes, the plan for a colony on the isthmus of Darien. ... Paterson subscribed for £3000 of company stock and in July 1696 was instrumental in persuading the company to create a free port and colony in Darien. He travelled to Hamburg to encourage foreign subscriptions and organize the building of a fleet for the company. Paterson eventually accompanied the first, ill-fated, Scottish voyage to Darien in July 1698. After the collapse of a second expedition, and in the face of both Spanish and English opposition, the Scots abandoned the colony.

'In 1701 Paterson proposed an interventionist council of trade to control Scotland's ailing economy in his *Proposals and Reasons for Constituting a Council of Trade*. The Scottish parliament did not take up his suggestion, and in London in 1701-2 he instead urged William III to revive the Darien Colony as a pan-British venture to counterbalance the Spanish-American empire in the face of the impending crisis over the Spanish succession; he also offered the king further plans for Anglo-Scottish union and the reform of public credit. ... The last session of the independent Scottish parliament in 1707 recommended Paterson to Queen Anne "for his good service", and he was later returned as a member of the new parliament of the United Kingdom for Dumfriesshire in the election of 1708, though he was denied his seat on a technicality' (David Armitage in *ODNB*).

ESTC T42863; Goldsmiths' 3756; Hanson 13; Kress 2313; McLeod 304; see Higgs 6.

Rare Edinburgh Piracy?

16. POPE, Alexander. *The Impertinent: or a Visit to the Court. A Satyr ... The third Edition. London: Printed for E. Hill [but Edinburgh, Ruddiman?] ... 1737.*

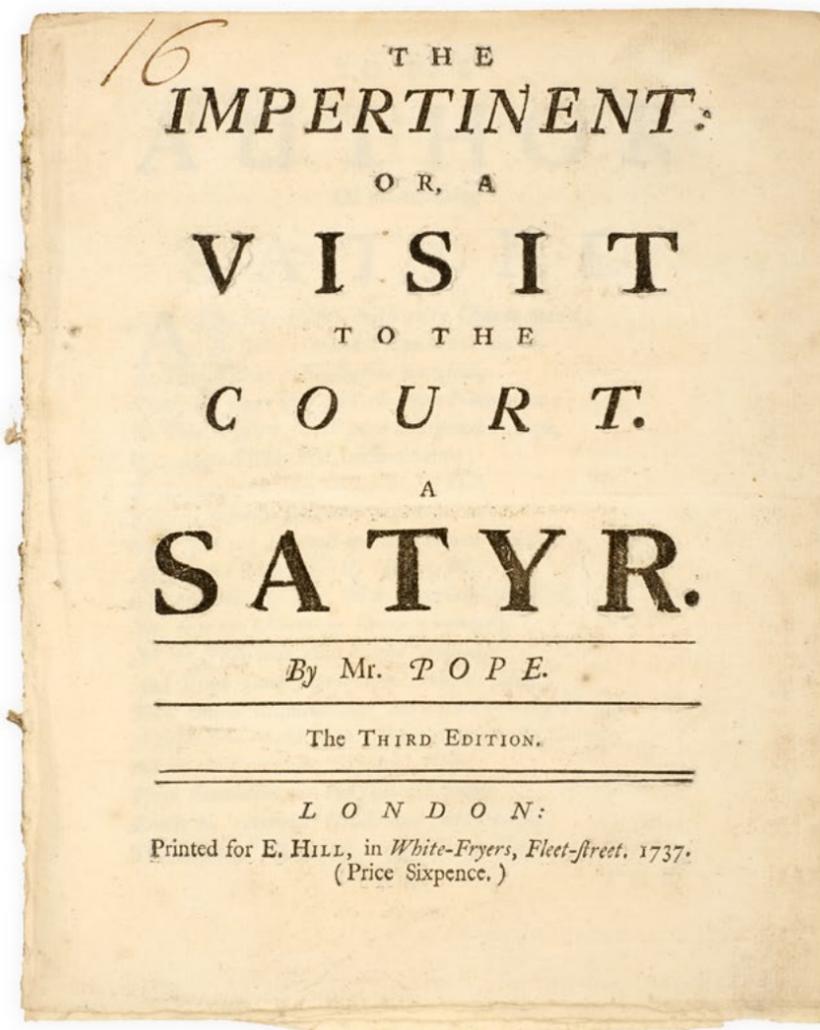
4to., pp. [4], 12; a fine copy, lower edge untrimmed, disbound. **£950**

'Third Edition', very rare, not the same as the folio 'Third Edition' of the same year which omits the commendatory poem 'To the author of the following satire' (first added to the second edition, also 1737). Foxon says 'Possibly a piracy', and indeed the type suggests Thomas Ruddiman in Edinburgh might be responsible.

The first edition of *The Impertinent* (1733) is one of the rarest of the major Pope titles. An imitation of John Donne's Satire IV (itself inspired by Horace) in which the poet is waylaid by a chatterbox at court ('He spies me out. I whisper, gracious God! / What Sin of mine cou'd merit such a Rod?'), it was first published anonymously, but included, in an enlarged version, in his *Works* vol II (1735). All the 1737 printings revert to the readings of 1733.

ESTC records a single copy, at UCLA.

ESTC R5680; Foxon P 901; not in Griffith; see Ximenes Occasional List 110 (Alexander Pope) items 146-7 for copies of the first edition (£9000) and the other 'third edition' (£750).



Fraud at the Charitable Corporation and a Jacobite Plot

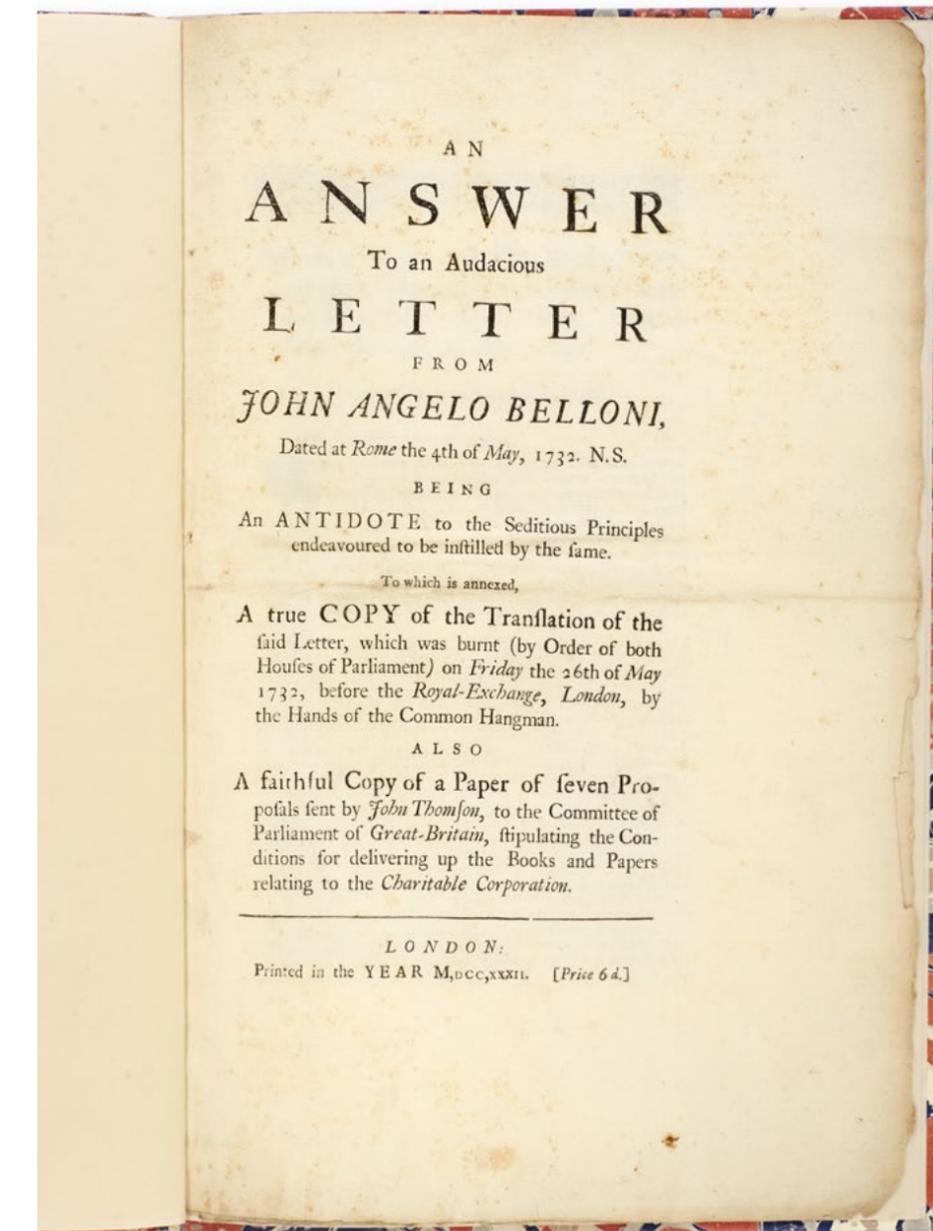
17. 'PUBLICOLA', pseud. *An Answer to an audacious Letter from John Angelo Belloni, dated Rome the 4th of May, 1732. N.S. Being an Antidote to the seditious Principles endeavoured to be instilled by the same. To which is annexed, a true Copy of the Transcription of the said Letter, which was burnt (by order of both Houses of Parliament) on Friday the 26th of May 1732, before the Royal-Exchange, London, by the hands of the common Hangman ... London, [s.n.], 1732.*

Folio, pp. 8; a few small tears and losses to margins, central horizontal crease, some cockling, foxing, and light soiling; bound in modern marbled paper boards. **£450**

An extremely rare pamphlet of economic and political interest, relating to fraudulent activity in the Charitable Corporation and to one of the chief culprits' rumoured links to the Old Pretender.

The Charitable Corporation was established in 1707 to provide low interest loans to the 'industrious poor', with money being raised through the sale of shares to stockholders. A Parliamentary investigation into the Corporation in the early 1730s revealed a massive fraud perpetrated chiefly by its warehouse keeper, John Thomson, who promptly fled the country. A staggering £500,000 was discovered to be missing, only a decade on from the South Sea Bubble disaster.

What happened next is revealed in this pamphlet. Giovanni Angelo Belloni, a Bolognese nobleman with links to the Old Pretender (James Francis Edward Stuart), wrote a letter to the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Corporation claiming that Thomson had been



apprehended in Rome with his books and papers, which Belloni would hand over if certain conditions were met. Thomson claimed to have discovered £26,000 among his own effects and that his papers would reveal more. The letter so outraged Parliament that it was publicly burnt to 'loud huzzas'.

For 'Publicola', the anonymous author of this tract, Belloni's letter hid a Jacobite plot 'for the publick ruin' and Thomson's claim to have important information was mere bluff. Parliament's snubbing of Belloni and Thomson was, therefore, entirely justified.

Thomson negotiated his return to England in 1733 to testify before Parliament, and a lottery was organised to help those ruined by the fraud, although this only recovered 15% of the losses.

ESTC T225828 (recording only one copy, at the British Library). Not in Goldsmiths'. For more on the Charitable Corporation see Lemire, *The Business of Everyday Life* (2005), p. 56-72.

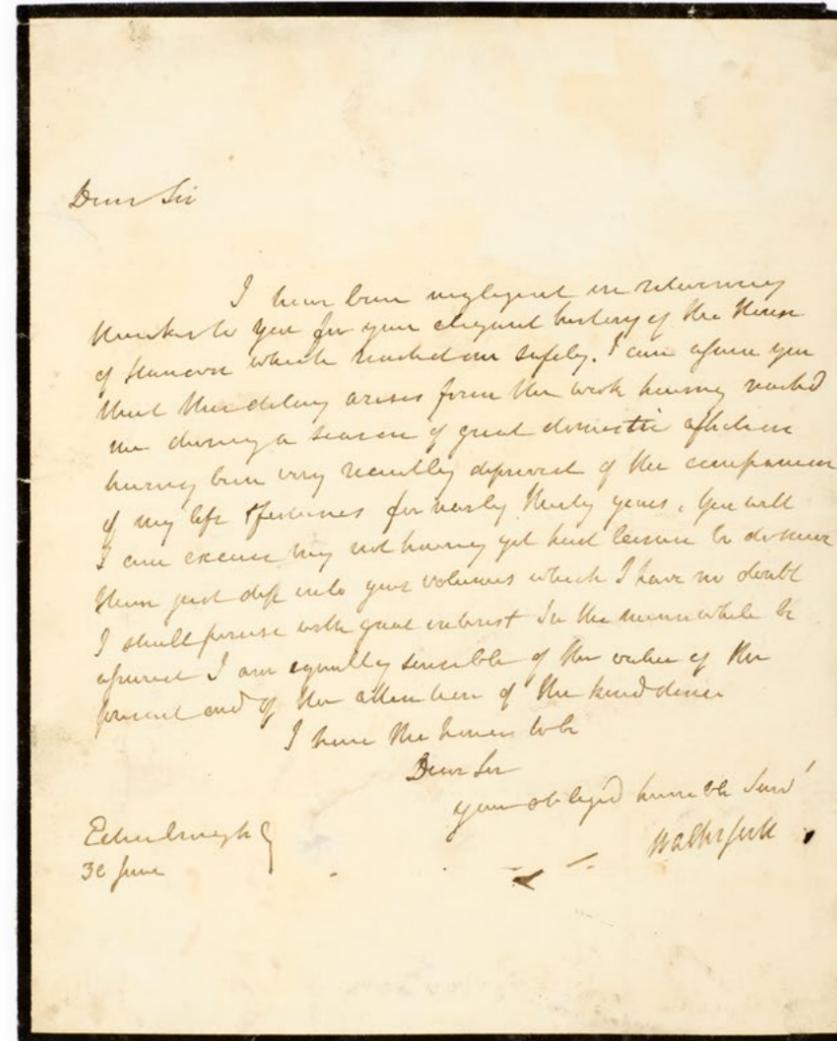
'Great Domestic Affliction'

18. SCOTT, Sir Walter. Autograph letter, signed, to Sir Andrew Halliday. *Edinburgh, 30 June [1826]*.

Manuscript on paper, 4to, p. [1], with a mourning border; some slight damage on verso where previously mounted in an album; with a manuscript translation of the text into French, noting that Halliday gave the letter in 1827 to a Sophie Delapierre. **£800***

Scott acknowledges safe receipt of Holliday's 'elegant history of the House of Hanover' and apologizes for his delay in replying, it having arrived during a period 'of great domestic affliction having been very recently deprived of the companion of my life & fortunes for nearly thirty years'; he has no doubt he 'shall peruse them with great interest' in due course. A licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians who had served as a surgeon in the West Indies and at Waterloo, Halliday published his *Annals of the House of Hanover* in 1826.

1826 was an *annus horribilis* for Scott, after the collapse of his publishers and printers (which left him with debts of £130,000) was followed in May by the death of his wife Charlotte, who had been suffering in great pain from an unknown cause and was likely addicted to laudanum. 'Although expecting the end for two years Scott found her death difficult. He preferred to go to Edinburgh to fulfil his duty in court rather than watch her die' (ODNB). There followed a period of intense productivity that resulted first in *Woodstock* (1826).



Spanish trade with the Indies

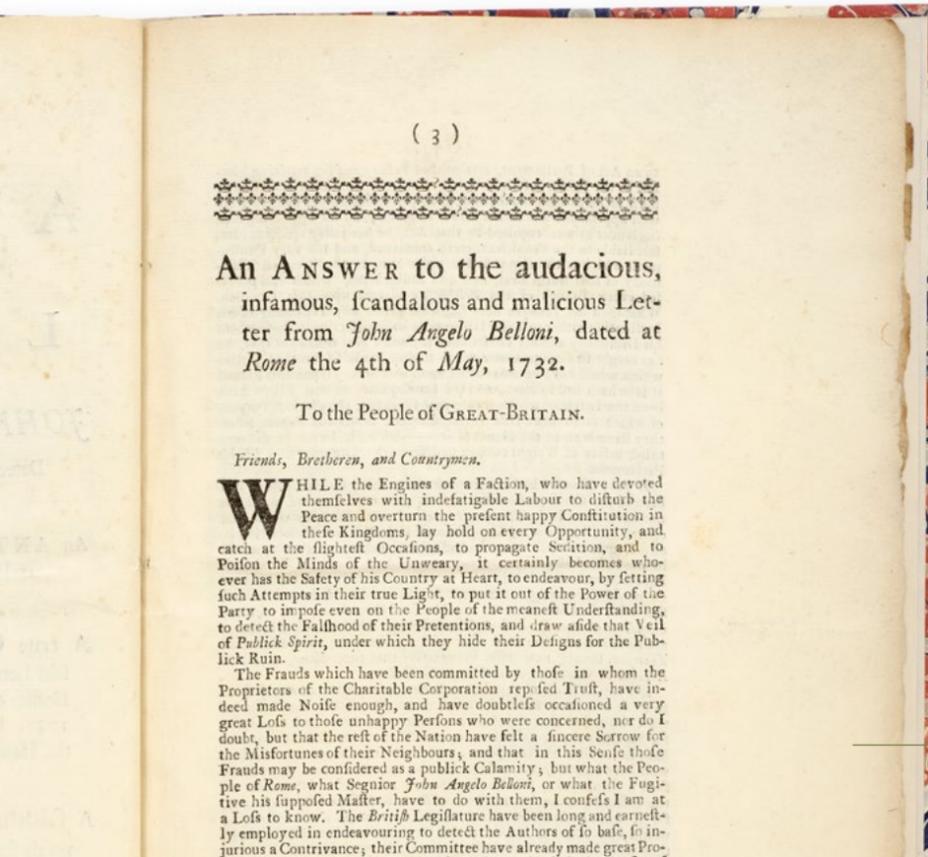
19. [SEVILLE.] Mercantile contract between Sebastián de Baeza of Seville and Hernán López de Segovia, almost certainly relating to trade with the Indies. *Seville, 25 July 1576*.

Manuscript in Spanish on paper (320 x 220 mm), ff. [6] (last leaf blank except for endorsement on verso), approximately 31 lines per page in a rapid Spanish notarial hand; stitched; sometime folded, a few minor marginal paper repairs, repaired hole in penultimate leaf where wax seal torn away (with loss of two words on recto), but generally in very good condition. **£1200**

A commercial document from the heyday of Seville's trade with the Indies. Drawn up for Sebastián de Baeza, a resident of the *barrio* of San Bartolomé in Seville, the document recapitulates a previous agreement of 25 June 1576 between, on the one hand, Hernán López de Segovia and, on the other, Sebastián de Baeza and two fellow Sevillians, Jorge Bravo and Melchor Pérez de Cervantes (these last apparently in the capacity of witnesses). It is endorsed in a contemporary hand 'la obligacion hizo Sebastian de baeca a Segobia pasada', below which a different hand has written '= Negozios de yndias'.

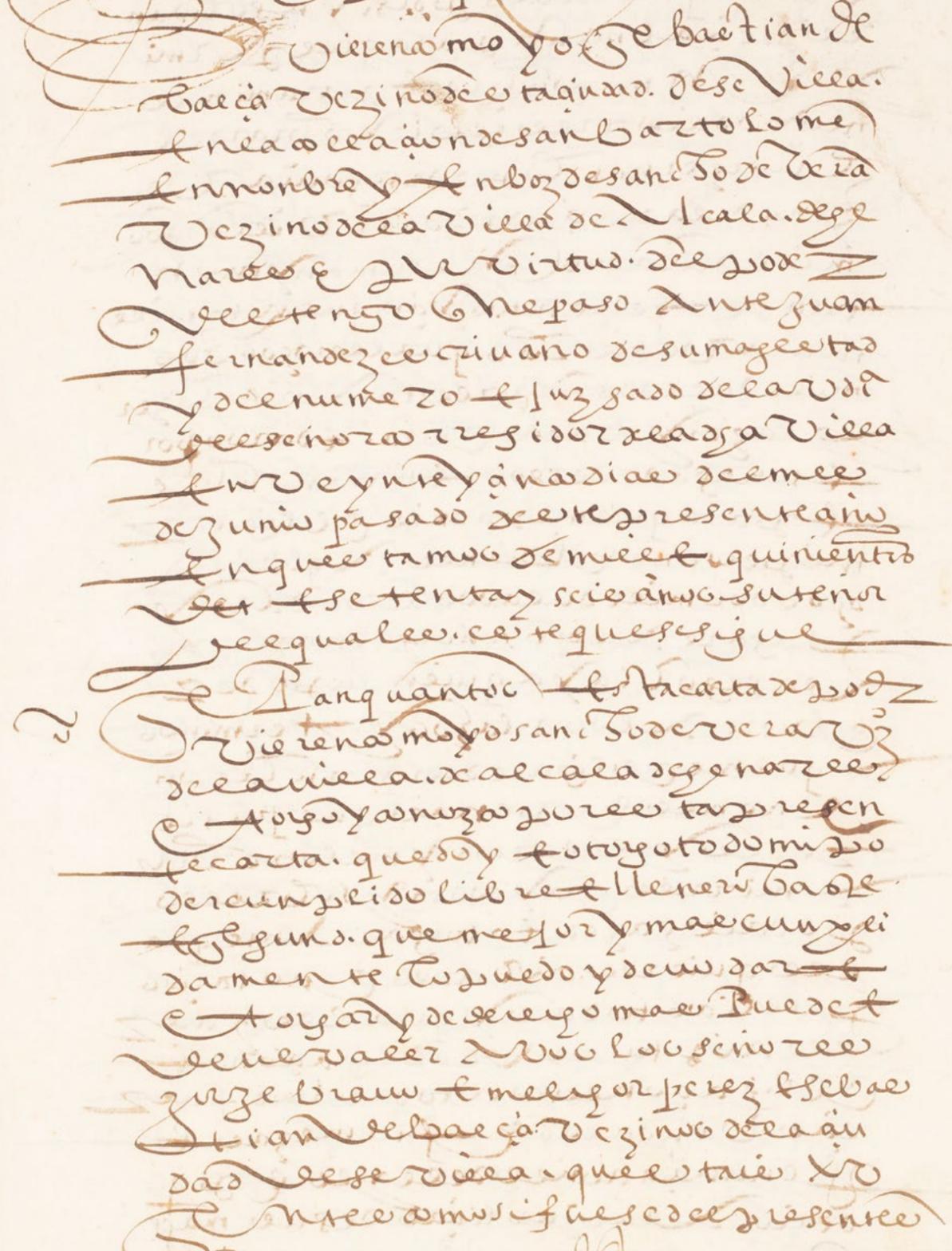
According to the earlier agreement, Sancho de Vera of Alcalá de Henares is to receive, on Sebastián de Baeza's behalf, a loan of 2000 gold ducats (a very substantial amount) from one Hernán López de Segovia, a citizen of Seville, in the form of 750,000 *maravedís* (the copper coins struck in Spain for the purpose of circulation in the New World colonies). In return, Sebastian Baeza agrees to pay Hernán López de Segovia a 'salario' of 22 silver reals ('reales de plata') per day until the loan is repaid. The agreement was drawn up by Juan Fernández, 'escrivario de su magestad'.

Hernán López de Segovia, a native of Torrelaguna near Madrid, seems to have been a man of considerable wealth. He paid for a large domed chapel, designed by the royal architect Juan de Valencia, at the church of Santa María Magdalena in his native town. The Melchor Pérez de



Cervantes named here is almost certainly the Sevillian merchant of that name who is recorded as having exported goods to Cartagena in the early 1580s (see Lutgardo García Fuentes, *Los peruleros y el comercio de Sevilla con las Indias, 1580-1630* (1997), p. 194). On f. 2^v are the names of three men who witnessed the agreement in Sancho de Vera's home city of Alcalá de Henares: Pedro Ybañez, Francisco de Alarcón, and Gregorio Ramos. The witnesses named at the end of the document (f. 5^v) are Melchor Pérez de Cervantes, Juan Paez, Jorge Bravo and Bartolomé de la Herrán, the latter two being described as 'escrivanos de Sevilla'.

The size of the transaction recorded here accords well with the picture of Seville provided by the Dominican friar Tomás de Mercado in his *Tratos y contratos de mercaderes*, published only a few years earlier in 1569. 'The city of Seville, he says, "is on fire with all manner of business. There are great real-exchanges for all fairs, within and without the kingdom, sales and purchases on credit and for cash, and for huge sums, great shipments, and *baratas* for many thousands and millions, such as neither Tyre nor Alexandria in their day could equal". In this whirlpool of commerce there could not fail to be sin and fraud, sometimes committed in ignorance of the Church's teaching. Mercado proposes to light the merchant's way by offering him a guide in his own vulgar tongue' (Grice-Hutchinson, *Early economic thought in Spain*, p. 47).



A Would-be Assassin's suppressed 'Dying Speech'

20. [SHEPHEARD, James.] The Dying Speech of James Shepheard: who suffer'd Death at Tyburn, March the 17th, 1717/18. Deliver'd by him to the Sheriff, at the Place of Execution. [London, s.n., 1718.]

Folio broadside; worn, browned and creased at edges, lower corner torn away touching two words at the foot (sense recoverable). **£750***

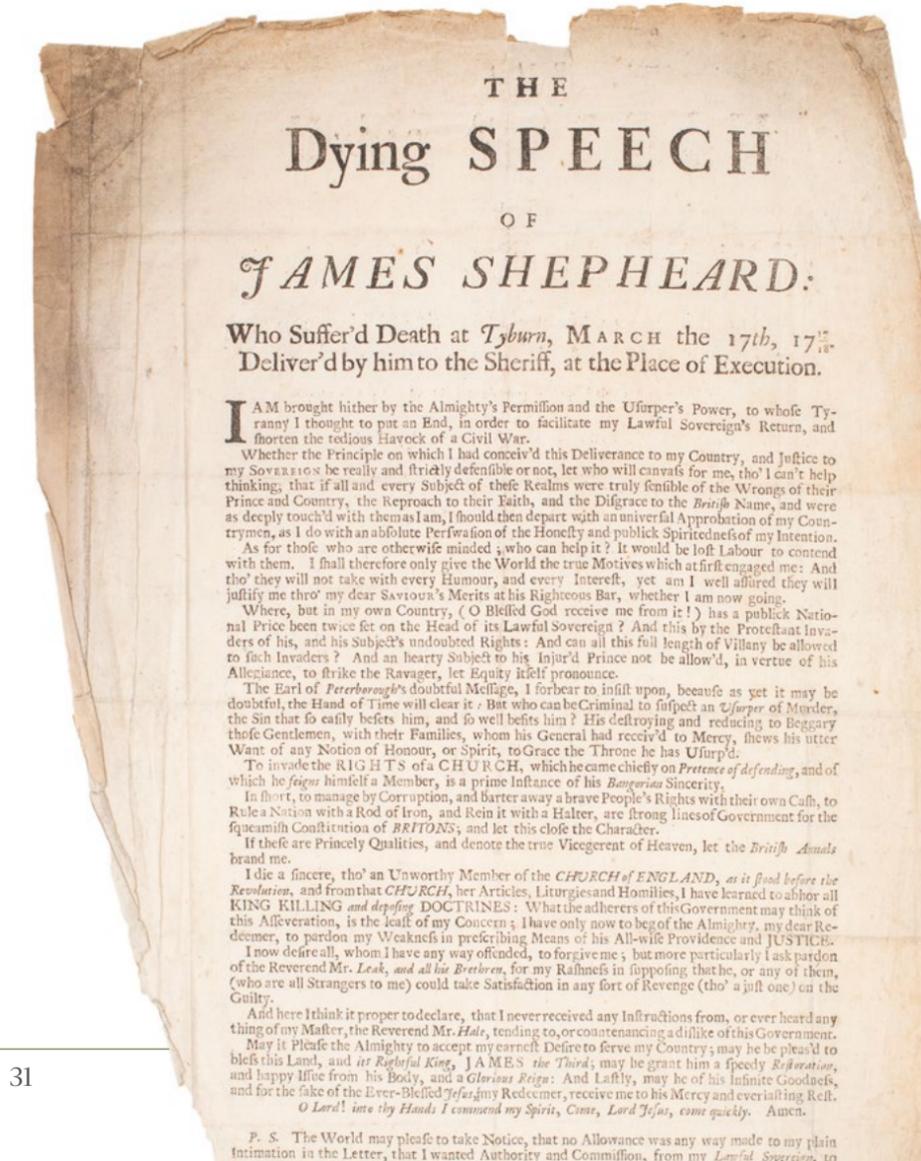
One of at least five printings of this 'speech' allegedly written by the eighteen-year-old Jacobite apprentice coach-painter James Shepheard - hanged at Tyburn for planning the assassination of George I - and illegally circulated at his execution and after his death.

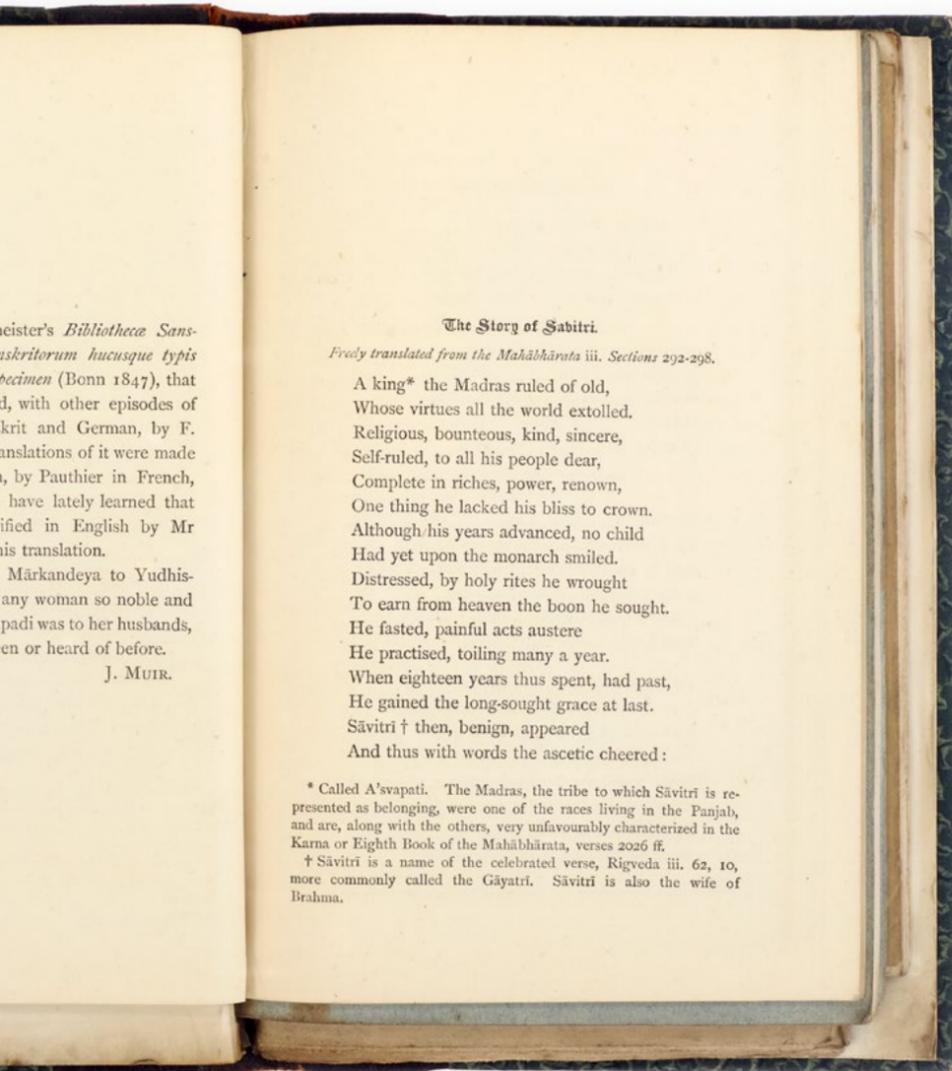
Some printings add a hymn, and the speech's inflammatory content makes it very unlikely that it was in fact delivered. Not to be confused with his highwayman namesake and contemporary, the present James Shepheard, having been influenced by certain pamphlets published during the 1715 rebellion and being a 'great frequenter of Jacobite conventicles', planned the assassination of George I to coincide with an invasion by the exiled Old Pretender. Shepheard revealed his intentions to a nonjuring minister, but said clergyman brought him to the authorities, where he willingly (or naively) embraced martyrdom by repeating his plans.

Jacobites carefully stage-managed the affair for maximum impact - a nonjuring priest gave Shepheard absolution on the scaffold, and 'a dying speech purported to have been written by him was passed around at his execution scene but the government forbid its publication'. In spite of this, they 'managed to circulate broadside copies of it throughout London' (Schonhorn, p. 449). Defoe penned a number of pro-Government works on the matter, including *Some Reasons why it could not be expected the Government wou'd permit the Speech or Paper of James Shepheard to be printed*.

ESTC (N498381) records **Harvard only (cropped) of this printing.**

See Schonhorn, 'Defoe and James Shepheard's Assassination Plot of 1718', in *Studies in English Literature 1500-1900* 29:3 (1989), pp. 447-462.





A Scot translates the *Mahabharata*

21. SHEPHERD, Richard Herne. Forgotten Books worth remembering ... No. 1. Studies of Sensation and Event by Ebenezer Jones ... *London, Pickering & Co ... 1878.*

[bound with:]

[SHEPHERD, Richard Herne.] The Lover's Tale; a supplementary Chapter to Tennysonianism. (Only fifty Copies printed) [after 1870.]

[and with:]

[MUIR, John, translator.] The Story of Savitri. [Edinburgh, July 1880.]

[and with:]

MUIR, John, translator. Further metrical Translations from the Mahabharata ... and two short metrical Translations from the Greek. [Edinburgh. 1880?]

[and with:]

GLADSTONE, William Ewart. Two Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government. Twelfth edition. *London, John Murray, 1851.*

[and with:]

GLADSTONE, William Ewart. The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Expostulation ... *London, John Murray ... 1874.*

[and with:]

BROWN, John. Something about a Well, with more of our Dogs ... *Edinburgh, David Douglas, 1882.*

Seven works in one vol., Shepherd I pp. 22, [2], in the original tan printed paper wrappers; Shepherd II pp. 8; Muir I pp. 24; Muir II pp. 50, in the original blue printed paper wrappers (inserted note on slip bound before p. 5); Gladstone I pp. 48; Gladstone II pp. 32, in the original tan printed paper wrappers; and Brown pp. 23, [1], in the original pink printed paper wrappers; bound together in contemporary quarter roan and marbled boards by Henderson and Bisset for John Skelton, spine lettered in gilt; some wear to joints and corners; **first two works inscribed 'John Skelton Esq with the author's compliments'** and dated 9 November 1878, *Two Letters* inscribed 'John Skelton 1851'.

£950

A collection of 'rare tracts', from the library of the Scottish lawyer and journalist John Skelton (1831-1897), who wrote for Blackwood's under the pseudonym 'Shirley'.

The Scottish Indologist John Muir (1810-1882) spent several decades in India as a civil servant and then judge. On his return he devoted his energies to a series of publications of the Sanskrit source texts of Indian cultural history. **Included here are two very rare private printings of selected translations from the great Hindu epic the Mahabharata.** The legend of Savitri and Satyavan tells the story of Princess Savitri, who, by her intelligence and devotion, overcomes a divine prophecy foretelling the early death of her husband. This episode is of literary and religious significance in Hindu tradition, with its themes of destiny, free will, and conjugal fidelity. *The Story of Savitri* was reprinted, with some changes, as part of Muir's *Further metrical Translations*, of which there were several printings (a printed note here confirms that an earlier printing, in 58pp., included prose versions omitted here).

Story of Savitri: Bodley only in Library Hub.

Further metrical Translations: BL only of this printing in Library Hub.

Bound first in the volume are two pieces by Richard Herne Shepherd, both inscribed to Skelton by the author, and comprise a short monograph on the poet Ebenezer Jones, and an essay on Tennyson's very rare early poem, *The Lover's Tale* (1833), which Shepherd published in an unauthorized edition in 1870, quickly suppressed by Pickering - this essay does not mention the re-print so either precedes it or pointedly omits the reference. **Both pamphlets are rare, the second particularly so, with copies at the British Library and Texas only.**

FURTHER METRICAL TRANSLATIONS

FROM THE MAHABHARATA

ON GOVERNMENT, WAR, AND MISCELLANEOUS,

WITH THE STORY OF SAVITRI.

AND TWO SHORT METRICAL TRANSLATIONS

FROM THE GREEK.

BY

J. MUIR, Esq., C.I.E., D.C.L.

Scottish Sibyls

22. [SIBYLLINE ORACLES.] Σιβυλλιακοι χρησμοι hoc est Sibyllina oracula ex vett. codd. aucta, renovata, et notis illustrata a D. Johanne Opsopoeo Brettano cum interpretatione Latina Sebastiani Castalionis et indice. Paris, [Compagnie du grande navire,] 1607.

Four parts, 4to, pp. [xvi], 524; 71 [i.e. 73], [3]; [ii], vii-xxiii, 114, [6]; [ii], 7-144, with an engraved title-page by Karel van Mallery (incorporating the royal ship device of the Compagnie du grande navire), and twelve engraved illustrations of the Sibyls; separate title-pages to the Notes, the 'Oracula metrica Iouis, Apollinis, Hecates, Serapidis, et aliorum deorum' and the 'Oracula magica Zoroastris', the latter two with woodcut royal ship device; a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, yapp edges, ties wanting, spine lettered directly in manuscript; armorial bookplate of Sir William Baird of Newbaith (i.e. Newbyth), Baronet (1654-1737). **£975**

Second edition, handsomely printed in three sizes of the *Greco du roi*, and illustrated with fine plates of the Sibyls by Mallery.

The Sibylline Oracles were a collection of Judaeo-Christian rather than ancient Greek poems, first collected in the sixth century under Justinian. The extant texts of the Sibylline Oracles bear no resemblance to what Sibyls may have uttered at Erythrae or Cumae, let alone to what was fashioned by state officials for Roman consumption. The surviving collection is a literary product, written largely in Homeric hexameters (as the originals were reputed to be) and composed by multiple Jewish, Christian, and perhaps a few pagan authors ranging from the 2nd century BCE to the 7th century CE, with diverse aims and agendas' (*Oxford Classical Dictionary*).



A portion was first published in 1545 (eight books followed by metrical Latin version by Sebastien Chateillon, also printed here). A more accurate text edited with reference to other manuscripts by Johannes Opsopoeus (1556-1596) was published in Paris in 1599, of which this is a reprint. A more complete text of the Oracles did not appear until the nineteenth century.

The Compagnie du grande-navire was a group of Parisian publishers: Jacques Dupuis, Sébastien Nivelles, Michel Sommus, Baptiste Dupuis.

Caillet 10179; Brunet V, col. 370; Freeman, *Bibliotheca Fictiva* 59; Graesse VI, 398; Hoffmann III, 396; Thorndike VI, 492.



Selling Smollett's Medical Diploma

23. [SMOLLETT, Tobias George.] Autograph letter, signed, from one Charles Young to an unnamed recipient offering for sale the original diploma from Marischal College, Aberdeen, awarding Smollett the degree of Doctor of Medicine, signed by six named examiners and with seal attached. [London, undated, c.1850].

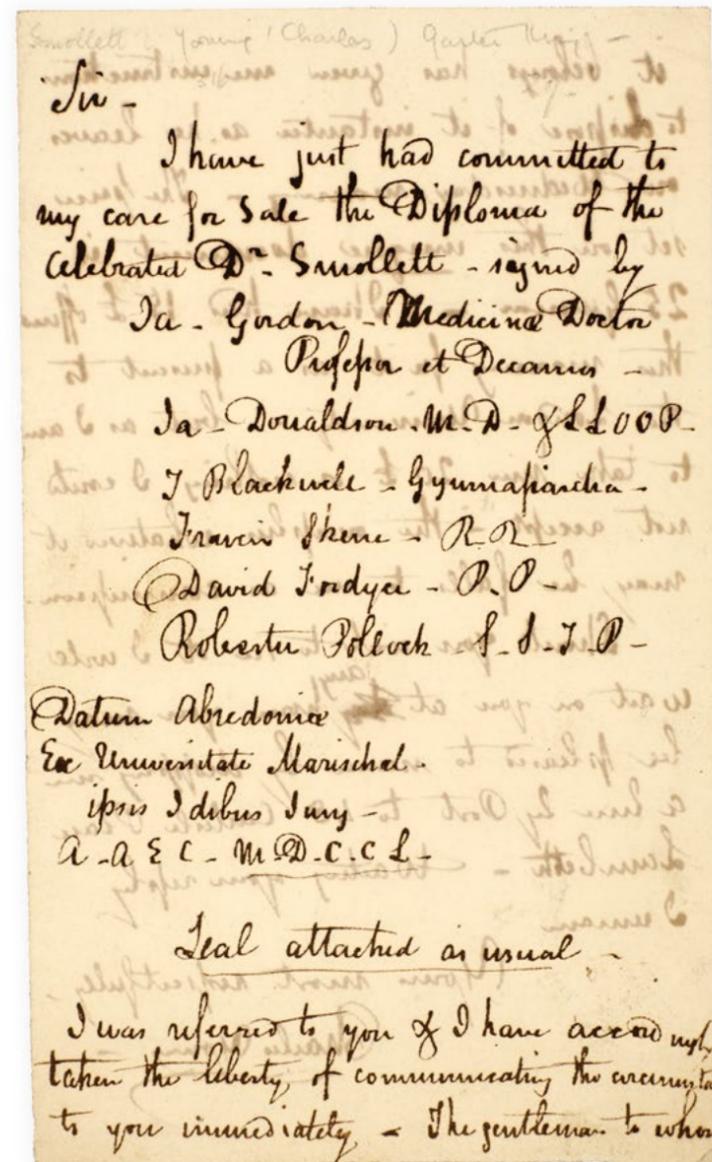
8vo, pp. [2]; in very good condition.

£225*

Although he had already embarked on his career as a novelist 'Smollett continued to practise medicine and write on medical matters. In June 1750, with supportive references from other practitioners and having paid the fee of £28 Scots, he was awarded the degree of MD by Marischal College' (ODNB).

Young had been given the diploma to sell by an unnamed gentleman, and is asking twenty-five guineas. 'I have had 15 £ offered this morning for it as a present to the London University – but as I am to take him 20 £ or nothing I could not accept it – the overplus whatever it may be falls to me as commission.'

A pencilled note identifies Young as the Garter Principal King of Arms, possible but perhaps not very likely. He gives his address, in case his correspondent wishes to pursue the offer, as 48 Carlisle Place, Lambeth.



An Illustrated Protectionist Fable – Newly Attributed

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

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

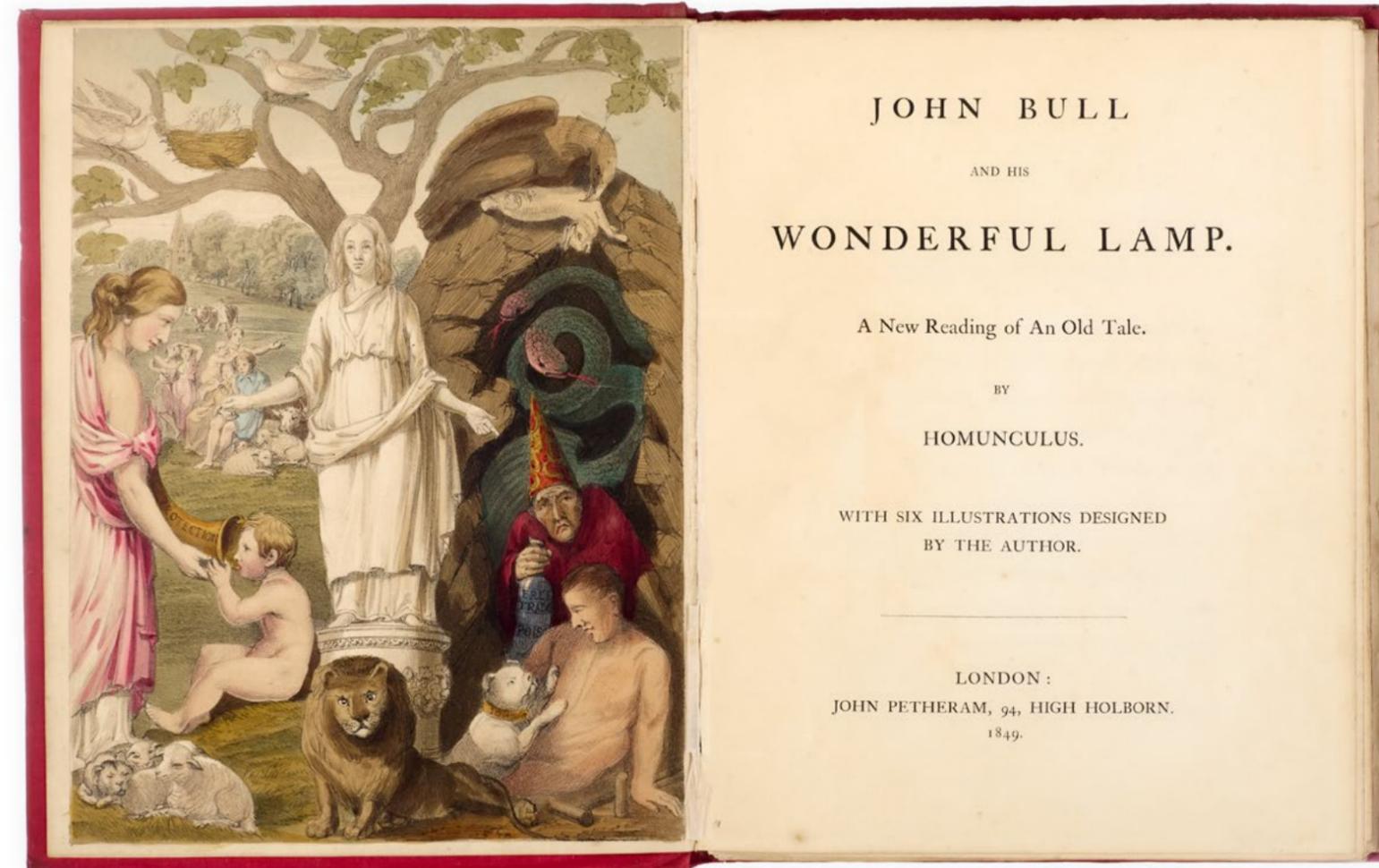
First edition, a rare hand-coloured presentation copy, inscribed 'with the author's compliments – John Frederick Stanford', this inscription allowing a new attribution for a work previously anonymous, or attributed to Thackeray.

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

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

Goldsmiths' 36176.

With the Authors
Compliments -
James Craig Annan
18th May
1852.



Hill and Adamson, in Photogravures by Annan

25. STIEGLITZ, Alfred, editor. James Craig ANNAN, after David Octavius HILL and Robert ADAMSON. Camera Work. A Photographic Quarterly. Number XXXVII. New York, A. Stieglitz, 1912.

4to, pp. 48, [12 (advertisements)], with 8 photogravures; text mostly unopened (all plates opened); some offsetting to adjacent blanks, hinges cracked in two instances, a faint dampstain to foot of inner hinge corner throughout, but generally a very good copy; in the original grey printed paper wrappers; edges creased and chipped, foot of spine chipped. **£2000**

The 1909 issue of Alfred Stieglitz's seminal quarterly journal of photography, *Camera Work*, intended to establish photography as a fine art and called 'by far the most beautiful of all photographic magazines' (Whelan).

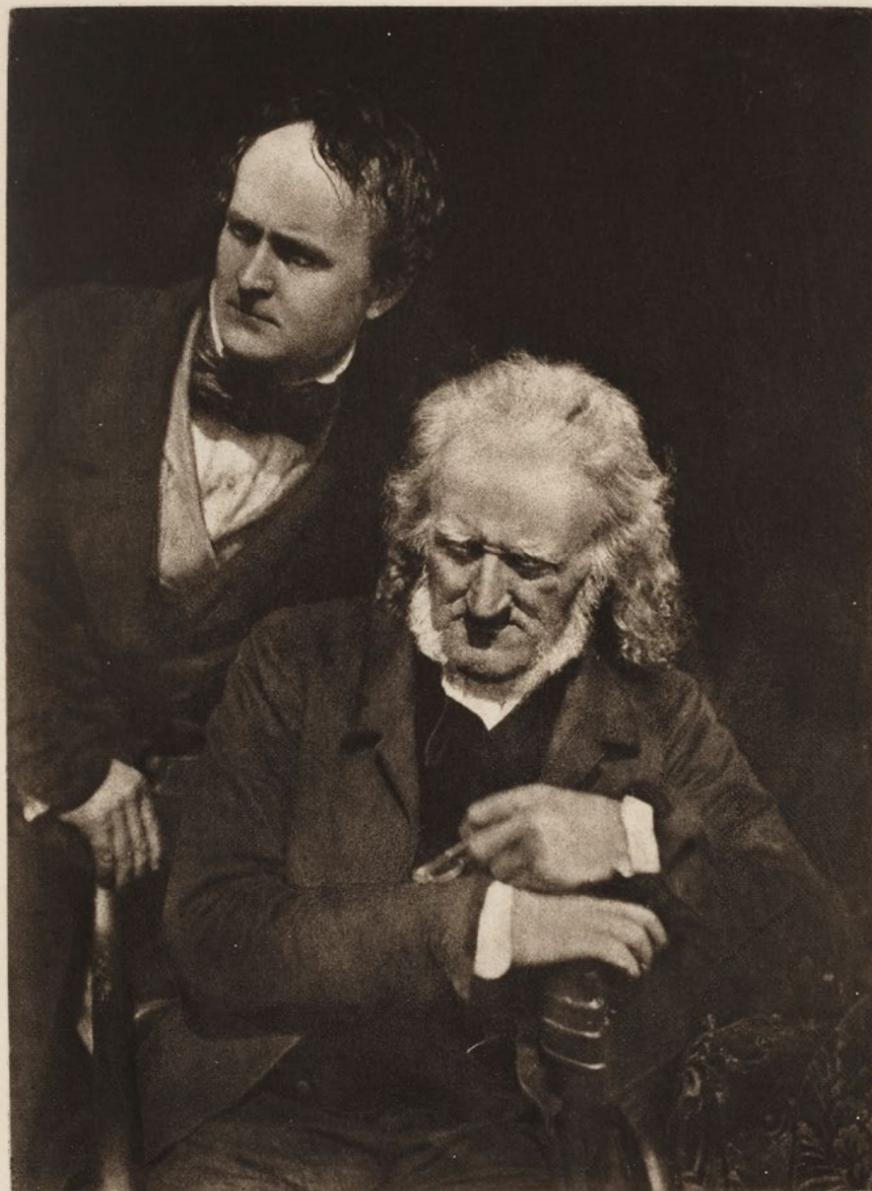
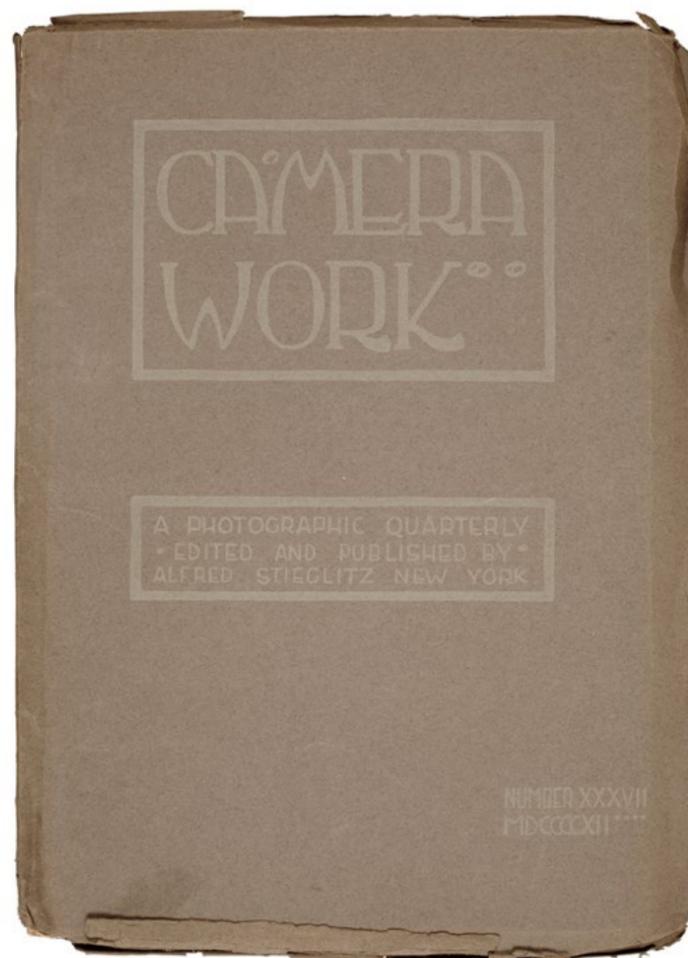
Camera Work was published between 1903 and 1917 during which time fifty issues were made. Through *Camera Work*, Steiglitz brought together photographers from America and Europe, an endeavour he viewed as 'the logical outcome of the evolution of the photographic art' (Stieglitz, 'An Apology', *Camera Work* (1903)).

The nine photogravures on Japan tissue were made by the Scottish photographer James Craig Annan (1864–1946) from works by Hill & Adamson: *Principal Haldane*; *The Marquis of Northampton*; *Handyside Ritchie and Wm. Henning*; *Sir Francis Grant, P. R. A.*; *Mrs. Anna Brownell Jameson*; *Lady in Black*; *Lady in Flowered Dress*; *Girl in Straw Hat*; and *Mr. Rintoul, Editor "Spectator"*. Photogravures after David Octavius Hill had been published in *Camera Work* numbers XI and XXVIII, also made by Annan from the original paper negatives. The photogravures are accompanied by short pieces on, *inter alia*, modernity and decadence (Benjamin de Casseres), on photography (George Bernard Shaw), and a note on an exhibition of Arthur B. Carles' work by Paul Haviland.



Annan had caught Stieglitz's attention in 1896 in *The Amateur Photographer*, where he gave advice on using the new hand camera, which did not make use of a tripod. Stieglitz later drew upon Annan's writing in *The American Annual of Photography* the following year, in which he agreed that the photographer must set up the composition, then wait for the right moment to capture. In this number of *Camera Work*, Annan is also praised: 'It is also rare good fortune that Mr. Annan, while himself one of the pioneers of pictorial photography and second to none in his admiration of Hill's work, is also a master of the photogravure process'.

See Buchanan, *The Art of the Photographer, J. Craig Annan 1864-1946* (1992); Whelan, *Alfred Stieglitz: A Biography* (1995).



New Cat. No. 845
Old Cat. No. 1965

On Scottish Law

26. STUART, Gilbert. Observations concerning the public Law, and the constitutional History of Scotland: with occasional Remarks concerning English Antiquity ... *Edinburgh, William Creech and J. Murray, London, 1779.*

8vo, pp. xxii, [2 (errata and blank)], 395, [1 (blank)]; a very good uncut copy in the original drab boards, paper spine, spine lettered in ink; worn and marked; early ink inscription to the upper board 'Henry Sotheran'. **£150**

First edition. At the time of the publication of these *Observations*, Gilbert Stuart (1742-1786), a prolific reviewer, sometime reader for John Murray, co-founder of the short-lived *Edinburgh Magazine*, and author of various historical works, was a candidate for the professorship of public law in the University of Edinburgh. In this he was unsuccessful.

Provenance: the signature to the upper cover suggests this copy belonged to the Georgian bookseller Henry Sotheran; an ink note facing the title reads 'New Cat No. 645 Old Cat. No. 1965'.

ESTC T96547.

OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE
PUBLIC LAW,
AND THE
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY
OF
SCOTLAND:
WITH
OCCASIONAL REMARKS
CONCERNING
ENGLISH ANTIQUITY.

By GILBERT STUART, LL.D.

Incedo per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso. HOR.

EDINBURGH.
Printed for WILLIAM CREECH;
AND
J. MURRAY, LONDON.
MDCCLXXIX.

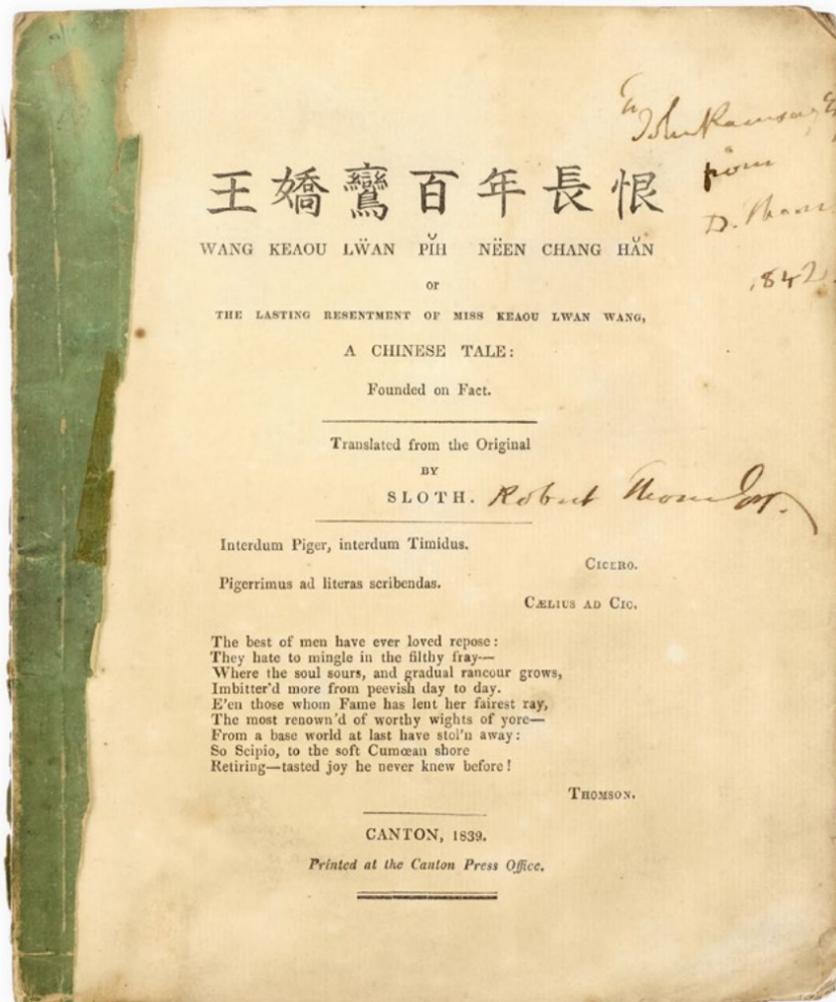
Early Chinese Lithography

27. [THOM, Robert]. 王嬌鸞百年長恨 Wang Keaou Lwan pih nēen chang hǎn or the lasting Resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang, a Chinese Tale: founded on Fact. Translated from the original by Sloth ... Canton, Canton Press Office, 1839.

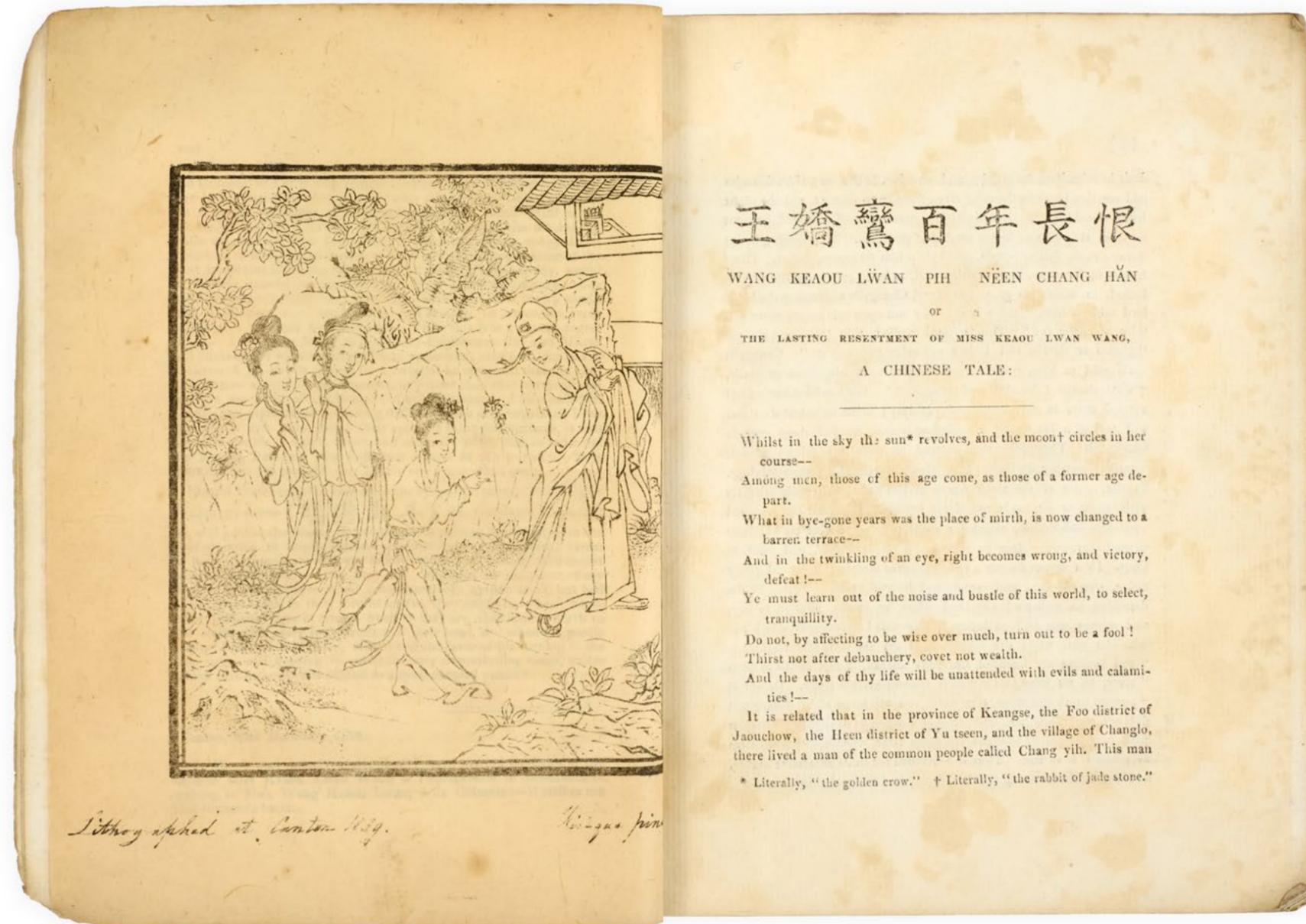
4to, pp. viii, 66, [2, blank], with a lithographic illustration on rice paper ('Lithographed at Canton 1839'), the rest printed on thick laid paper; title-page slightly dusty, terminal blank frayed, else a good copy preserving a large fragment (loose) of the original green printed paper wrapper (duplicating the title-page but with an printed overslip naming Thom as the author); inscribed on the wrapper and title-page 'To John Ramsay Esq from D. Thom 1842'.

First and only edition, scarce, loosely translated from a Chinese novella which appears in the seventeenth-century story collection *Jingu qiguan* ('Wonders old and new'). It contains a very early example of lithographic printing in China, in this case to reproduce a woodcut illustration.

The translator, 'Sloth', was Robert Thom, a Scottish factor who had been employed in Canton by Jardine, Matheson & Co from 1833 (the work is dedicated to William Jardine, James Matheson, and Henry Wright). According to John Macvicar, who had engaged Thom for the firm, Thom was 'very industrious and obliging' though 'his manners are rather against him, being very Scotch'. His introduction here points to the difficulties of translating from Chinese to English, and the relative disadvantage of missionaries in Canton to those in Peking, who are surrounded by literary men – by contrast 'our Chinese associates are Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and Coolies'; but he was nevertheless assisted by a native Chinese teacher. Perhaps on the back of this demonstration of his linguistic abilities, Thom was employed as a translator during the First Opium War from 1839; he narrowly avoided being shot in 1840, and succeeded Robert Morrison during the Treaty negotiations in 1843. He was later appointed consul to Ningpo, where he died in 1846.



Like Sloth's earlier translation of Aesop into Chinese, a number of copies of the work were shipped back to Britain and into the care of the author's brother Rev. David Thom (1795-1862), minister of Scottish church in Liverpool. This copy was inscribed in 1842; we know of one other, inscribed to the Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple in 1849.



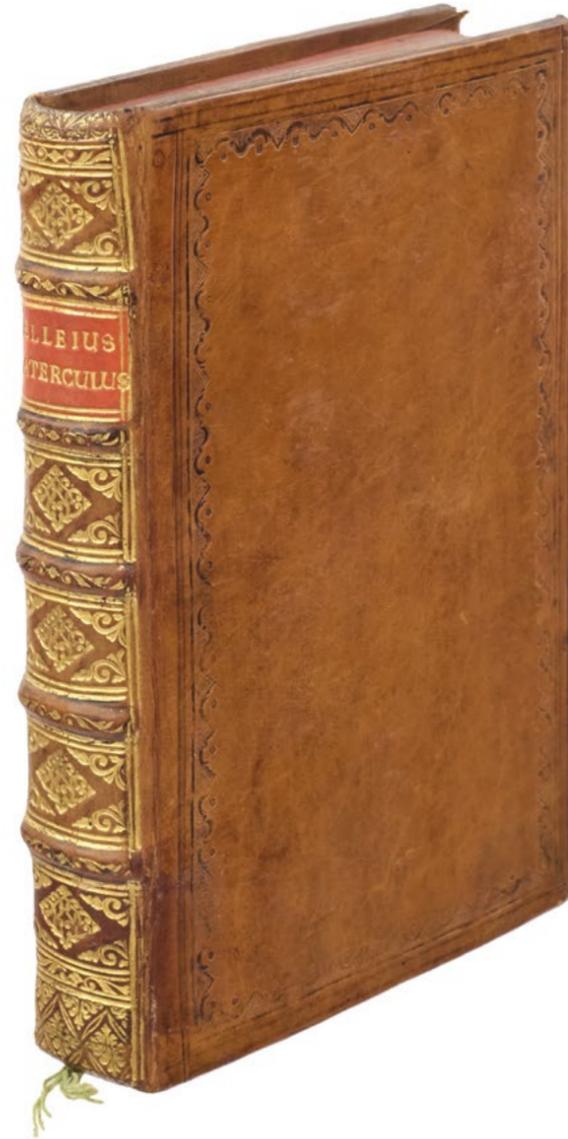
Scottish Printing, Scandinavian Binding

28. VELLEIUS PATERCULUS. Quae supersunt ex historiae Romanae voluminibus duobus. Ex editione Petri Burmanni fideliter expressa. *Glasgow, Robert and Andrew Foulis, 1752.*

8vo in fours, pp. 251, [1]; a fine copy in contemporary Scandinavian calf, covers with roll-tooled border in zwischgold, spine gilt (later in the eighteenth-century) in six compartments, red stained label panel lettered directly, marbled endpapers, manuscript shelfmarks. **£425**

First and only Foulis Press edition, unusually found here in a contemporary Scandinavian binding, evidence of the high esteem in which these products of the Glasgow enlightenment were held across Europe.

ESTC T93523; Gaskell 245.



Poisonous Plants

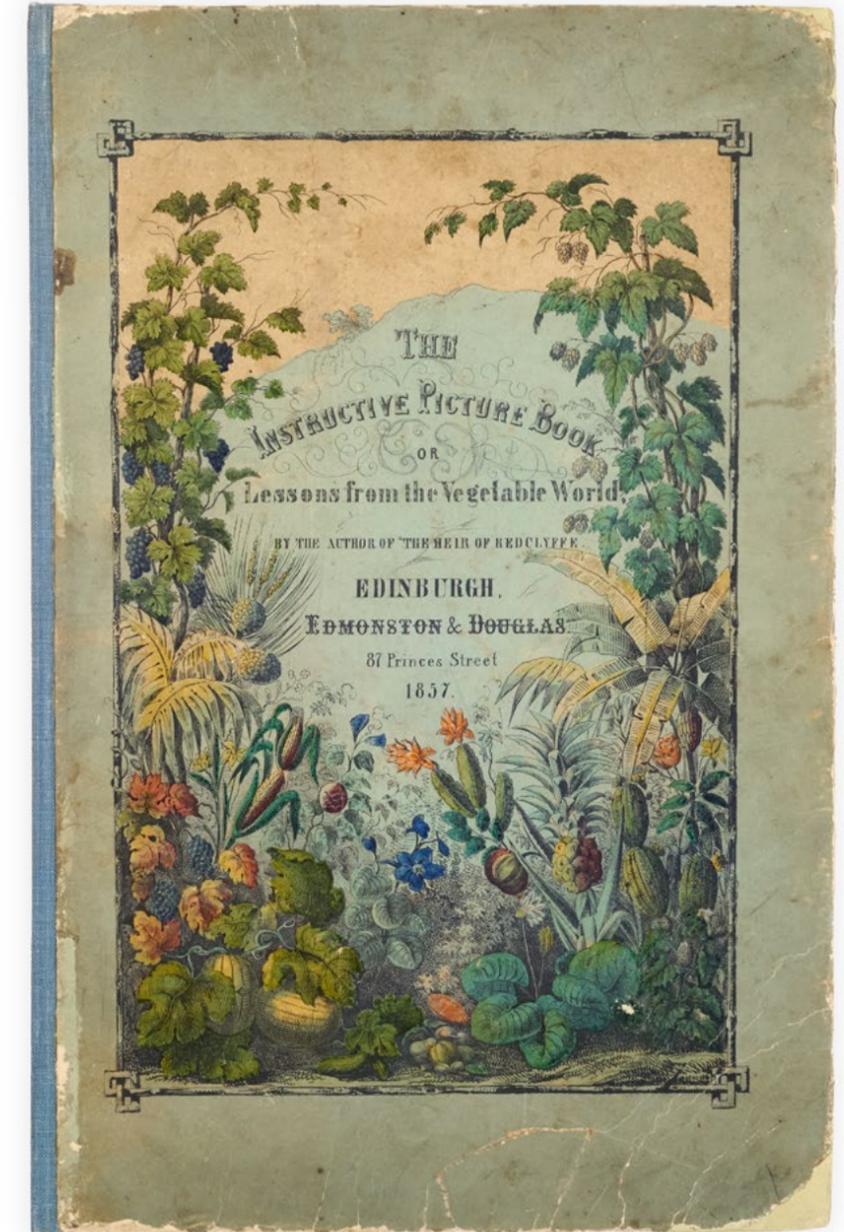
29. [YONGE, Charlotte Mary.] The Instructive Picture Book. Or Lessons from the Vegetable World ... Illustrated with 31 coloured Plates. Arranged by Robert Stark ... *Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas, 1857.*

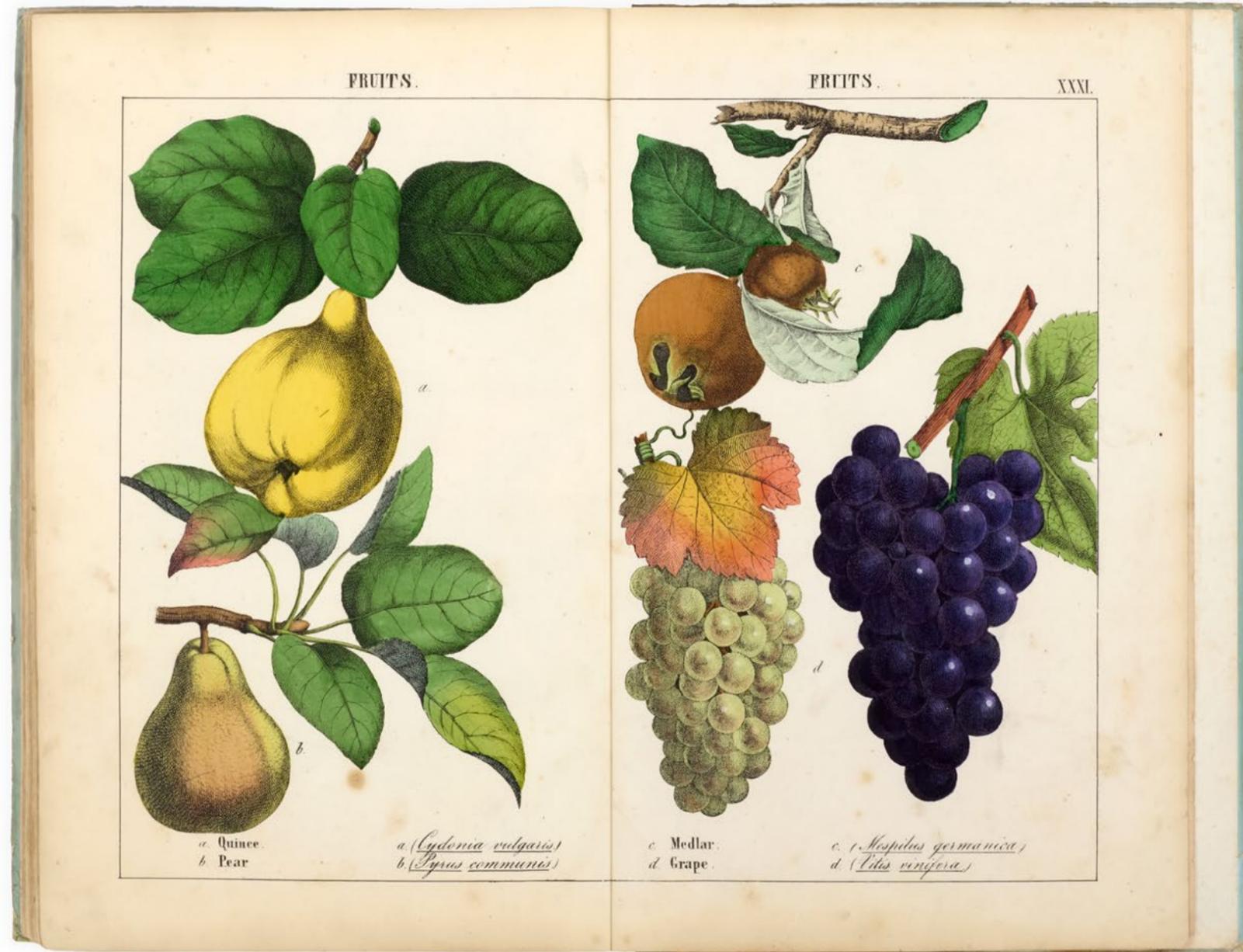
Folio, pp. 22, [2], with 31 hand-coloured double-page botanical plates; some slight foxing but a very good copy in the original hand-coloured lithographed blue boards, advertisements to paste-downs, pink free endpapers; covers somewhat stained, rebacked in blue cloth, recorned; contemporary blindstamp of Hugh Roberts, Bookseller, Chester, gift inscription dated Chester 1858 to front free endpaper. **£1200**

First edition, scarce, of this attractive botanical picture book for youth, attributed to 'the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe"' (i.e. the novelist Charlotte Yonge, 1823–1901). Robert Mackenzie Stark (1815–1873), born in East Lothian, was a nurseryman and seed merchant, fellow of the Botanical and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, and author of *A Popular History of British Mosses* (1854). A particularly large portion of the text, as well as plates 16 to 26, is devoted to Poisonous Plants, of cautionary use for the budding forager.

The Instructive Picture Book proved very popular, with a revised second edition in 1858, and further printings up to a sixth edition in 1882. Of the first edition, Library Hub records copies at BL, Bodley, Trinity College (Cambridge), NLS, York, and National Trust (Scotney Castle).

Osborne II, 843.





On the Burns Centenary

30. YOUNG, Thomas. 'Poetry and Pictures, a Selection from various Authors'. Edinburgh?, 1850s.

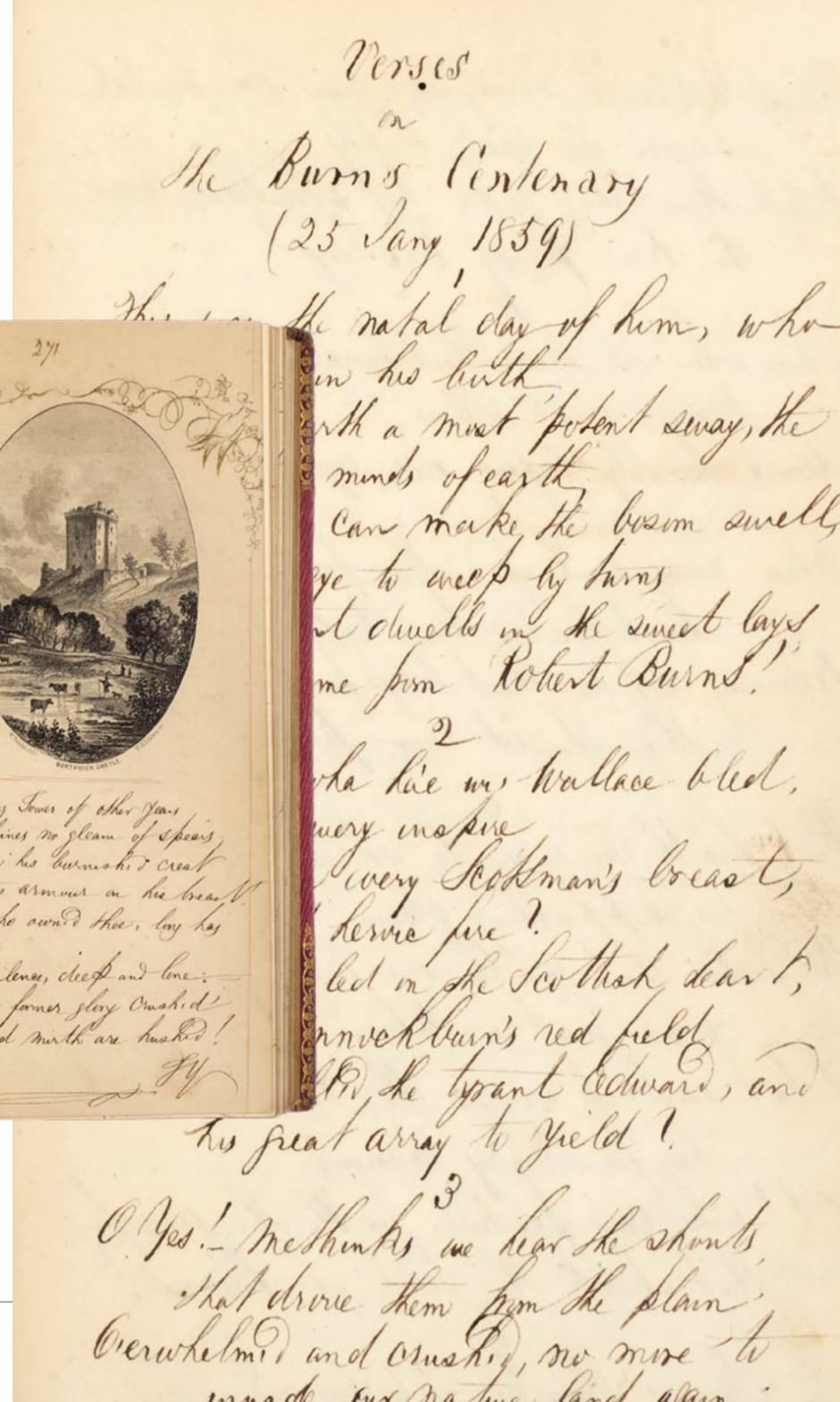
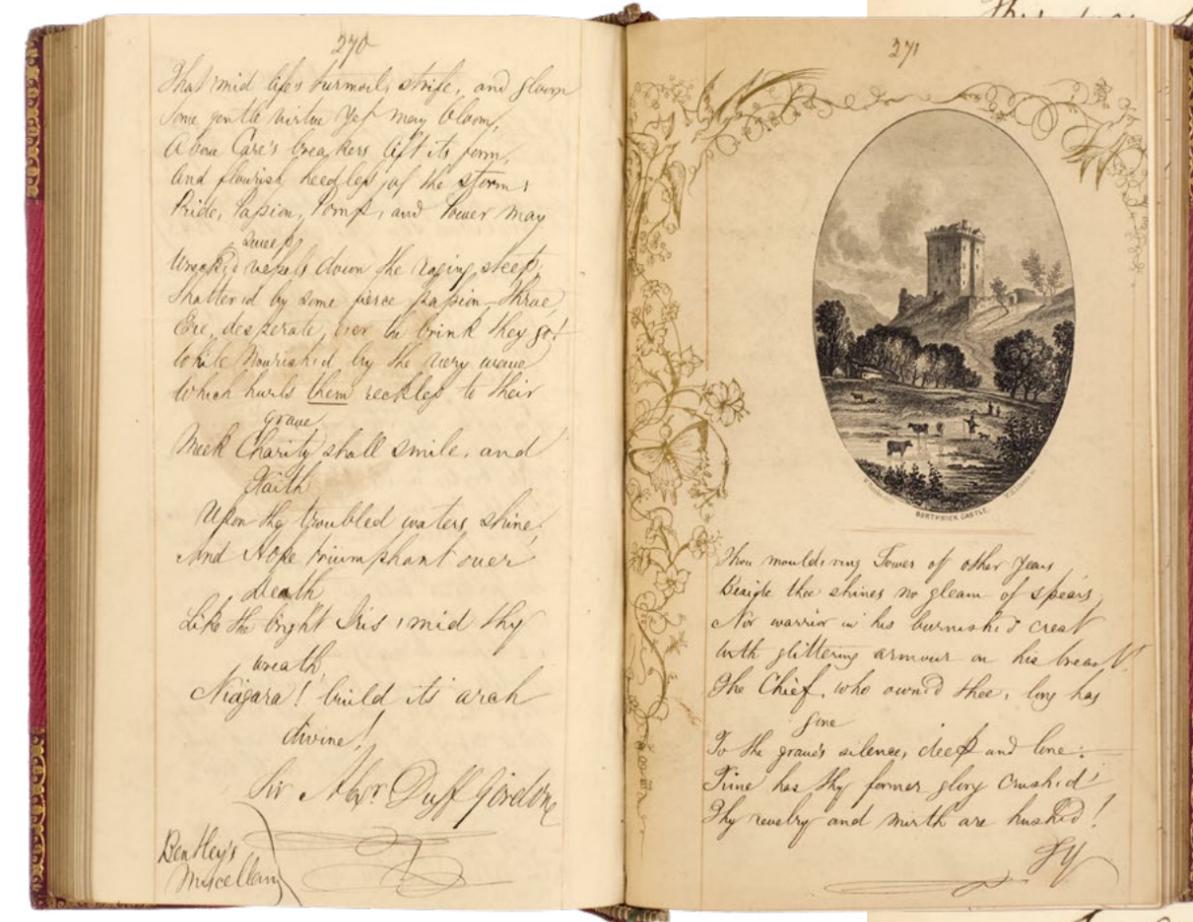
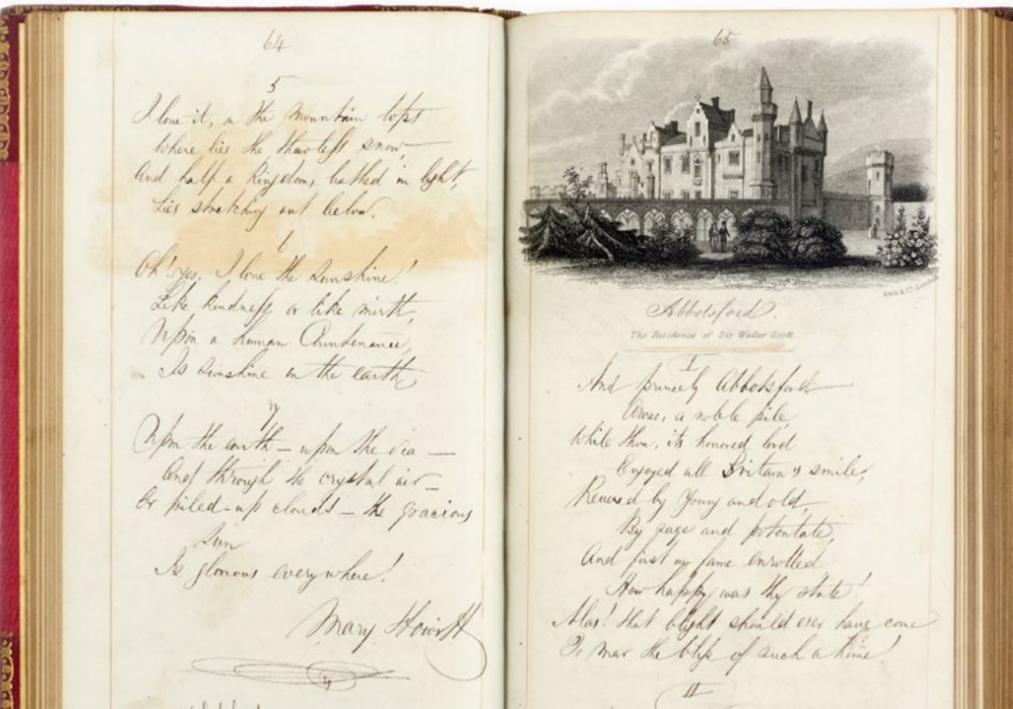
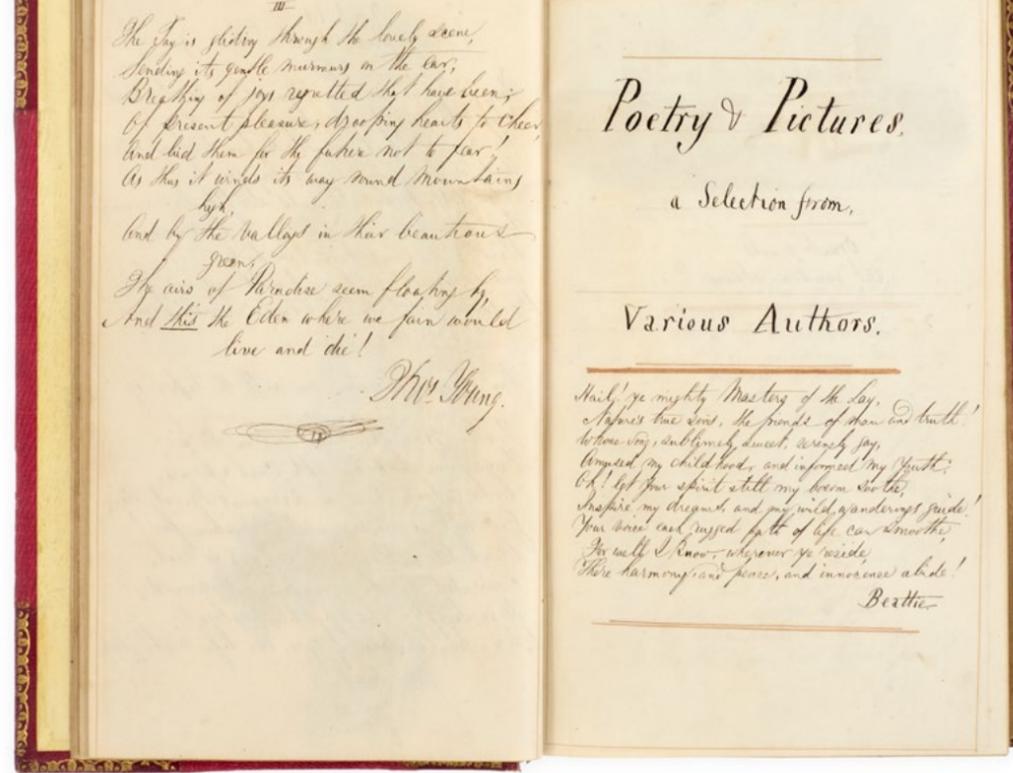
8vo, pp. [vi], 436, [14 ('Contents')], [6]; manuscript on paper in a single hand, with thirty-one engraved plates (some of them vignettes at the head with manuscript verse below, two with gilt printed borders); presentation inscription to an initial blank; in very good condition, bound in contemporary half red morocco, red textured cloth sides, spine and covers gilt with a lyre device; bookplate with monogram 'CM' (Christian Maule, see below). **£850**

An attractive commonplace compilation, interspersed with original verse, by the Dundee-born poet Thomas Young (b. 1805), author of *Poems and Songs* (Dundee, 1845, reprinted with additions in Edinburgh in 1885).

Of the thirteen original pieces by Young here, the majority are topographic – 'Dunkeld', 'Abbotsford', 'Birthplace of Shakespeare', 'Glenorchy', 'Borthwick castle', etc. and only two were published in 1845. **At the end, inserted after the index, are some 'Verses in the Burns Centenary (23 Jany 1859)',** which were later added to the 1885 edition of his poems. Most of Young's own contributions to the volume (signed 'TY' or 'Tho: Young') are accompanied by illustrations.

The other contents cover a wide survey of largely nineteenth-century English-language poetry, from Byron, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, to Campbell and Burns. Female writers include Caroline Norton, Felicia Hemans, Mary Howitt, and Agnes Strickland; and there are an unusual number of American poets (so designated by Young), such as Fitz-Greene Halleck and William Cullen Bryant.

The volume has been inscribed by Young at the front to 'the Hon. Miss Maule with much respect', likely Christian Maule (1804-1888), daughter of William Maule, Earl of Panmure. Her brother Fox Maule-Ramsay is addressed in another poem by Young here 'to Lord Dalhousie'.





a. Dahlia.
 b. Hollyhock.
 c. Marygold, French.

a. (*Scorpiua variabilis*.)
 b. (*Althea rosea*.)
 c. (*Tagetes patula*.)



d. Sunflower.
 e. Aster.

d. (*Helianthus annuus*.)
 e. (*Aster chinensis*.)