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SPRING 2022

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ENGLISH
BOOKS &
MANUSCRIPTS

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

SPRING 2022



Will positively **CLOSE** in a few Days.



Must be seen to be believed.

In the Long-Room, Turk's Head, Biggmarket,

THE LATE MRS ABERDEIN'S

PAPYRUSEUM,

OR, EXHIBITION OF

FIGURES OF ALL NATIONS, &c.

Also, a very accurate **PORTRAIT**
OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

QUEEN CAROLINE,

LARGE AS LIFE, IN HER ROYAL ROBES.

Printed at Brandenburgh House, by A. Stuart, Esq. S. R. A.

ADMISSION—ONE SHILLING.

J. BOOTH, PRINTER, NEWCASTLE.

CARD-PLAYING DOGS, MOUSE-POWERED MILLS, CROCODILES

UNRECORDED BROADSIDES AND SLIPSONGS,
AND A NEW BEWICK WOODCUT

1. **[ALBUM.]** 19 broadsides and 81 slipsongs pasted into a folio album. Mostly London, York and Newcastle, but also Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Easingwold, Selby, and Gateshead, 1795-1850, but mostly 1810-30.

In total 107 items, including 7 repeats, 52 with a woodcut illustration, some printed on blue paper; some browned at edges or soiled, but generally in good condition, pasted onto card leaves in a late nineteenth-century album of half calf and purple buckram.

£9500

An exceptional collection, including 10 broadsides not in Library Hub or ESTC, and 16 slipsongs or ballads not in Library Hub or Broadside Ballads Online. Of the remaining items, 43 are known in a single copy at the Bodleian, British Library or National Library of Scotland.

A list of the seemingly unrecorded items follows (a full list of contents is available on request):

- a. Will positively close in a few days. Must be seen to be believed. In the Long-Room, Turk's Head, Biggmarket, the Late Mrs Aberdein's Papyruseum ... Newcastle, J. Booth. [before 1820?] Large woodcut. **Not in Library Hub**, which records similar broadsides for Liverpool, Norwich, Bristol and Nottingham.

The Papyruseum was an exhibition of fine paper-paste models, which toured for several decades from 1813; Mrs Aberdein herself died sometime before 1817. The present broadside notes also 'a very accurate portrait of her most gracious Queen Caroline ... by A. Stuart, Esq.', so certainly dates from before the Queen's death in 1821.

- b. Death of Parker. [1820s?] A much circulated ballad, **this printing not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- c. The Land we live in. York, J. Kendrew. Woodcut. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- d. The Fortunate Maid. York, C. Croshaw. **Not in Library Hub; not in British Ballads online**

- e. Just arrived from Egypt, and to be seen alive, Six Great Crocodiles and an Alligator. Pontefract, W. Hunt, [1819?]. Folio, woodcuts. Annotated as bought 'at a shop in the Bigg Market Newcastle December 1819'. **Not in Library Hub.**
- f. Our King! A True British Sailor. York, C. Croshaw [1831-1838]. Woodcut. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- g. The Faithful Lover. York, C. Croshaw. Not in Library Hub; not in British Ballads online.
- h. My Galloping's all at an end. York, C. Croshaw. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- i. [HATTON, David.] Treat for Strangers. Chirton, by North Shields. [late 1820s?]. Folio, Woodcuts.

Not in Library Hub, which records no broadside relating to Hatton and his inventions.

Hatton (1784-1851), probably a Quaker as he is sometimes referred to as 'Friend Hatton', was a weaver in Dunfermline, where his mouse-powered thread-mills attracted much attention; conceived in 1812 they were perfected in 1825, when the design was printed in the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*. The same magazine had illustrated, in 1824, Hatton's 'chamber flutorum', a sort of elaborate mouth-organ 'particularly adapted to Sacred Music, or Slow Songs, - already it has received the approbation of thousands in Edinburgh and its vicinity'.

The present illustrated broadside announces an otherwise unknown venture outside his native country: 'after having exhibited his Mechanical and Scientific Inventions in the Metropolis of Scotland, with unparalleled Success ... [Hatton] has resolved to reside here [in Chirton near Newcastle], for a few Weeks only, to exhibit his Curiosities'. Admission was 6p, or 3p for tradesmen, and 'every Lady' would be given a hank of thread from the mouse mill. As well as the mill and the 'chamber flutorum', there were a pauper's clock, a village time-piece, and a 'sluggard's alarm' (which would yank the bed clothes away and light a candle at a set time in the morning).

- j. Garland of Love. York, T. Weightman. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**

TREAT FOR STRANGERS.

Chilton, by North Shields, 100 Yards West of the Toll Bar.



CHAMBER FLUTORUM.



Village Time-Piece. Pauper's Clock.



SLUGGARD'S ALARM.

D. HATTON after having exhibited his Mechanical and Scientific Inventions in the Metropolis of Scotland, with unparalleled Success, and received the approbation of the Nobility, Gentry, and Artizans of every description there, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of this place that he has resolved to reside here, for a few weeks only, to exhibit his Curiosities: neither pains nor expense has been spared to make them a treat worthy the Inspection of the CURIOUS in every department of Society. D. Hatton, being the Inventor of all he exhibits, as can be proved by his Letters in the Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine for December, 1824, June, 1825, and the Edinburgh Star, June 22, 1823, after this Exordium he deems it only necessary to give a brief description of his Inventions.*

1st. The Mouse Thread Mill

Five Journeyman Mice, all engaged at the Manufacturing of Thread, besides a number of young ones employed as Apprentices. A Mouse weighs half an ounce, it eats only an ounce of Cornal per week.—A Ploughman, in Scotland, is allowed one stone of meal in seven days, which is the ninth part of his weight; so that a Mouse consumes 18 times more than a man; and although this is the fact, a half-penny's worth of meal serves a mouse for five weeks; at the ordinary price of women's labour a Mouse earns fifteen times its own consumption, or one Farthing per day. It is surely worth better to employ these restless *rodent* whelp valpits at the manufacturing of thread than allow them to run at large, making depredations on property of almost every description. A hair of Thread given to every Lady,

2nd. THE PAUPER'S CLOCK.

This Machine was originally invented by some great genius in Alexandria, in Egypt, 250 years before the Christian Era, D. Hatton claims nothing but the merit of having greatly improved this simple piece of Mechanism and making it useful. It has only one wheel, having neither tooth, pinion, pendulum, or spring; it deviates a little from the truth in twenty-four hours, however, its cheapness and simplicity recommends it to people in the lowest station and to Paupers in particular.

3rd. THE VILLAGE TIME-PIECE.

This singular piece of simple Clock-work has only two



Mouse Thread Mill.

wheels, one pinion, a pendulum, and a piece; it not only describes time exactly itself, but from it every room in a large house, like streams from a common fountain, are furnished with Chronometers; and, on the same principle, every house in a large City might be supplied, like water or the Gas Light.

4th. THE CHAMBER FLUTORUM.

This Musical Instrument was begun in 1802, and was finished in 1822, it has four German Flutes, all of which sound at once, blown with Bellows; it plays the female octave, and, when accompanied with the voice, equals the Chamber Organ. It is particularly adapted for Sacred Music, or Slow Songs,—already it has received the approbation of thousands in Edinburgh and its vicinity.

5th. THE SLUGGARD'S ALARM.

This complicated Mechanical and Chemical Invention, is so constructed as to enable any common Silver Watch to strip the Sluggard perfectly naked, by pulling the bed clothes to the foot of the bed, at the very minute he has previously fixed before going to rest, and to accommodate him still farther, it lights a Candle placed on a Table, no fire being in the apartment; to describe this various machine is impossible—it must be seen to be understood.

Admission, Ladies and Gentlemen, 6d.—Tradesmen, 2d. Children, 1d.

* For a particular Description see the Glasgow Mechanic Magazine.



Mouse Thread Mill.



To be seen, at Mr Fletcher's Long Room, Turk's-Head, Newcastle, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 23d, 25th, and 26th November, 1816, only,

Mr KEAN's WONDERFUL DOGS,

From Newfoundland and the Cape of Good Hope;

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of Hamilton, Duke of Athol, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Elgin, and most Nobility of the United Kingdom.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that they have now an Opportunity of witnessing the **FIRST ANIMAL CURIOSITY** in Europe.—These **DOGS** can **READ** Manuscript or Print, **Box the Compass**, **Work Arithmetic**, **Play at Cards**, and **Answer any fair Question** put to them, &c. &c.—The Whole to conclude with

THE FARCE OF BONAPARTE.

Doors to be opened at Six, and to begin at Seven o'Clock.—The Room will be beautifully illuminated, and Music will attend.—Admittance, Ladies and Gentlemen One Shilling; Servants and Children, Sixpence each.—Tickets to be had at the Turk's Head.

[Fraser & Bevan, Printers, Newcastle.]

- k. Ellen: the Maid of the Moor. Easingwold, Todd & Son. [fl. 1828-34]. Woodcut. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- l. Mr Kean's wonderful Dogs ... The whole to conclude with the Farce of Bonaparte. Newcastle, Preston & Heaton. [1816]. Large oval woodcut. **Not in Library Hub.**

Unrecorded handbill for a show by Kean's performing dogs to be held at Fletcher's Long Room, in the Turk's Head, Newcastle, on 23, 25 and 26 November 1816. Kean's dogs, a Newfoundland and a 'Cape of Good Hope' (perhaps an Aidi?), are billed as 'the First Animal Curiosity in Europe. – These Dogs can Read Manuscript or Print, Box the Compass, Work Arithmetic, Play at Cards, and Answer any fair question put to them'. **This is the earliest broadside we can trace relating to Kean** (examples from Liverpool in 1817 and Newcastle again in 1818 are at Bodley and Harvard respectively). The Liverpool bill notes that Kean and his dogs 'have been abroad for a number of years'.

According to an article in the *Kentish Gazette* from an appearance in Canterbury in 1825, Kean was formerly leader of the band of the 42nd Highlanders. Sometime between 1817 and 1818 he married a Miss Bell, who performed alongside him with feats of memory and mind-reading.

The striking oval woodcut, with its border reading 'The only two dogs in the world that can answer any fair question put to them', is **almost certainly an unrecorded piece of jobbing work by the workshop of Thomas Bewick**. The image of the Newfoundland derives closely from that in Bewick's *Quadrupeds* (1790), and Bewick was a friend of the printer William Preston, formerly the manager of Hodgson's (printers of both *Quadrupeds* and *British Birds*). In his partnership Preston & Heaton, he commissioned both illustrations and jobbing work from Bewick from 1809 on (see Tattersfield *passim*); he had already borrowed vignettes from *Quadrupeds* once before, with Bewick's permission, when he acted as editor for John Hudson's *Florist's Companion* (1794).

- m. R. L. B. The Tale of a Ghost, founded on fact. Gateshead, Stephenson. 4to. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**

- n. Jack Robinson [+] Shell's of the Ocean. Hull, J. W. Proctor [1840s?]. Woodcut. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.** This printer not listed in in BBTI.
- o. The Seal [+] The Drunken Spree. [1840s?] Woodcuts. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- p. The Mistletoe Bough [+] The old English Gentleman. Newcastle, W. & T. Fordyce. [1830s]. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- q. A New Song on the illustrious Champion of the Church of England ... the Duke of York [+] Protestant Song. London, T. Birt. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- r. Dialogue between a despairing Husband and a cheerful Wife. Newcastle, Marshall, [1820s?]. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online..**
- s. Poor Dog Tray. Newcastle, John Gilbert. [1850?] Woodcut. **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- t. The Ivy Green. [+] The Girl I left behind me. Newcastle, J. Ross. [1850?] **Not in Library Hub; not in Broadside Ballads Online.**
- u. Public Meeting held at the Guildhall, Newcastle, on Saturday, Sept. 8th, to consider of the best mode of receiving His Grace, the Duke of Wellington. [Newcastle], W. Boag. [1827]. **Not in Library Hub.**

Sir Matthew White Ridley proposes an appropriately grand reception; Thomas Whitfield warns of discontent from the town's Irish and Catholic population.

- v. D. of Wellington's Reception at Newcastle on Friday, September 28, 1827. [Newcastle], W. Fordyce. [1827]. **Not in Library Hub.**

Wellington was granted the freedom of Newcastle, followed by a procession cut short by inclement weather. The hero's appearance is described; the second half of the broadside is a long summary of his military achievements.

- w. [Trial of?] Jonathan Martin, for burning York Minster. Newcastle, W. Boag. [1829] Possibly cropped at head? **Not in Library Hub.**



Bill
Of the
Of the
Monarch
Ocean

LO THE R... 5

Brother of the painter John Martin, Jonathan Martin attempted to burn down York Minster in 1829, but was declared insane at his trial.

- x. Dreadful illumination Riot on the Night of their Majesties Coronation, at Whitehaven when 14 Perons [*sic*] were killed, and several wounded. [1831]. **Not in Library Hub.**

On the night of the coronation of William IV and Queen Adelaide, 8 September 1831, celebratory window transparencies in favour of Reform were destroyed by anti-reformers; a street conflict between the two sides ensued; before the military intervened six pitmen, four sailors and four labourers had been killed.

- y. A Full Account of the dreadful Fire! which took place last Night, in Newcastle on Tyne, with an Account of the Sufferers. [Newcastle], W. Fordyce. [1830]. **Not in Library Hub.**

An account of a fire which started on the night of 28 January 1830 in the Coach Manufactory of Caleb Angas in the Bigg Market – the workshops were entirely destroyed, the Hardcastle cloth manufactory narrowly avoided damage, and most of the inflammable stock of Samuel Stockoe's spirit cellars was either poured away or drunk.

- z. Lo! There comes a year of fate! / Mark what wonders on it wait ... [1830-1]. Oblong folio, emblematic woodcut. **Not in Library Hub.**

A very striking astrological broadside in favour of Reform, on the more revolutionary end of the political spectrum. Above the Houses of Parliament are aflame and a ship explodes, while an angel sounds the trumpet, below a skeleton bearing a flag '1831 Reform' rises from a coffin inscribed 'Woe to the Mighty' and 'Lo the time is come'. All around are symbolic elements: a bishop's mitre upset, an eclipse, the skull and crossbones. The verse handed down from the skies pronounces dire events for 1831:

Oft the funeral knell will toll
Oft the pealing thunder roll
Monarchs tremble nations mourn
Oceans rage, and Cities burn.

2. **BACON, Francis.** *Opuscula varia posthuma, philosophica, civilia, et theologica, nunc primum edita. Cura & fide Guilielmi Rawley ... Una cum nobilissimi auctoris vitae.* London, R. Daniel, impensis Octaviani Pulleyn, 1658.

8vo, pp. [36], 216; woodcut headpieces and initials; some spotting and browning in places, but largely fresh; contemporary engraved bookplate of Antonius Biderman on verso of title (leading to small hole on title, not affecting text); in later marbled boards with floral paper spine, handwritten label at head of spine; later endpapers; some rubbing and wear to extremities. **£1250**

First edition, second issue (adding Octavian Pulleyn to the imprint and with K5-6 cancelled and replaced) of this collection of Bacon's philosophical, political, and theological writings, including numerous essays previously unpublished, and the first appearance of William Rawley's biographical sketch of the philosopher. Rawley, Bacon's literary executor, collects together eleven essays, some original and some appearing for the first time in Latin, including 'Historia densi et rari', 'Inquisitio de magnetate', 'Topica inquisitionis de luce et lumine', 'Confessio Fidei', and 'Inquisitio de versionibus, transmutationibus, multiplicationibus, et effectationibus corporum'; several have their own title-pages.

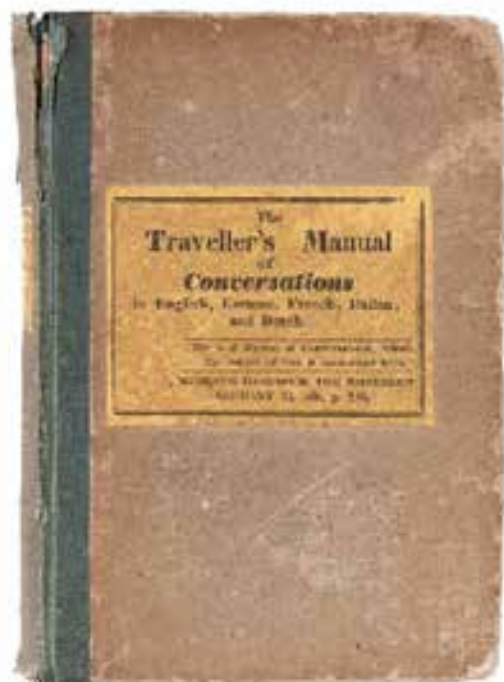
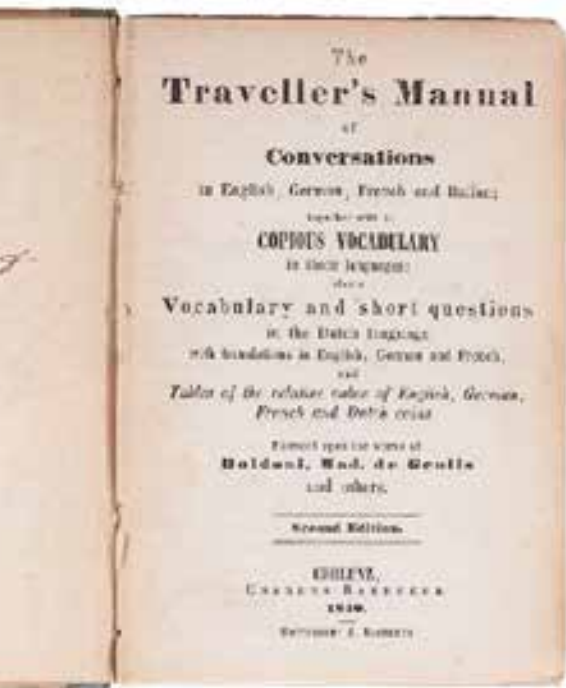
Antonius Biderman (d. 1679) was a governor in the service of the Fürstenberg family; the bulk of his collection went to that family's library at Donaueschingen on his death, although the present copy bears no Donaueschingen stamps.

Of this issue, ESTC records four locations in North America (Huntington, Southern Illinois, Rochester, and Toronto).

Wing B315; Gibson 230b.

TOURIST VOCABULARY

3. **[BAEDEKER, Karl].** *The Traveller's Manual of Conversations in English, German, French and Italian; together with a copious Vocabulary in those Languages; also a Vocabulary and short Questions in the Dutch language with Translations in English, German and French ... Founded upon the works of Boldoni, Mad. de Genlis and others. Second Edition. Coblenz, Charles Baedeker. 1840. Rotterdam: A[dolph] Baedeker.*



16mo in 8s, pp. xx, 352; English title-page, Preface in English and German, Contents list in English, German, French and Italian; wanting the preliminary advertisement leaves and the parallel German title-page; a few spots and stains, but a good copy in the original quarter green cloth and drab boards, rubbed, spine worn and frayed, yellow printed cover label, printed spine label (chipped), rear hinge cracked; ownership inscription dated Schwallbach 1843 to front pastedown. £500

Second edition, very rare, of a Baedeker 'incunable' first published in 1836 (also very rare).

The *Traveller's Manual*, which later served as the basis for Baedeker's polyglot *Conversationsbuch für Reisende*, was a resounding success, and enjoyed countless subsequent editions (though all before around 1860 are very rare). Baedeker's first *Handbook* in English did not appear for another 21 years; nevertheless, he could see a lucrative business opportunity and 'takes this opportunity of informing the English tourists in the Rhine-provinces, that he is at all times ready to afford any information to those travellers, who do him the honour to visit his establishment' (p. vi).

Library Hub and OCLC together record 3 copies only: National Trust (Snowhill); Newberry Library; and Staatsbibliothek Berlin.

Hinrichsen S9 (all editions).

4. **[BARLETI, Marin]**. The Historie of George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg, King of Albanie. Containing his famous Actes, his noble Deedes of Armes, and memorable Victories against the Turkes, for the Faith of Christ. Comprised in twelve Bookes: by Jaques de Lavardin, Lord of Plessis Bourrot ... Newly translated out of French into English by Z[achary] J[ones] Gentleman. London, Imprinted for William Ponsonby. 1596.

Folio, pp. [14], 498, [18], wanting the initial blank; slightly toned and dusty, ink stain to title-page, withal a good copy in worn nineteenth-century half calf, spine dry and chipped, front cover nearly detached; **from the library of the Welsh judge Sir John Powell of Broadway** (see below), scattered stamps of Birmingham Library. **£4500**

First edition in English of Barleti's *Historia de vita et gestis Scanderbegi* (Rome, c. 1508–10). The expanded French translation by La Vardin that was Zachary Jones's source was first published in 1576. The dedicatory poem by Edmund Spenser, 'Upon the Historie of George Castriot, alias Scanderbeg King of the Epirots, translated into English', appears on ¶8, along with two others signed R.C. and C.C.; it was one of three commendatory poems by Spenser in the 1590s.

Though naturalized in Padua, Barleti (1450s–1512) is considered the first Albanian historian and this his most important work: a history (but with some liberally invented details) of the Albanian national hero Gjergj Kastrioti Skënderbeu, or Skanderbeg, who had been a persistent opponent of Ottoman expansion. Within the century it was translated into German, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, French, Spanish and finally English.

The translator Zachary Jones was a lawyer and minor member of Spenser's circle (see Franklin B. Williams, 'Shakespeare, Spenser, and Zachary Jones', *Shakespeare Quarterly* 19:3, 1963). The publisher Ponsonby, who entered the copyright in 1593, was also Spenser's favoured publisher (he issued the revised and expanded edition of *The Faerie Queene* in the same year as this work), and the dedicatee, Sir George Carey, was a patron of Spenser. 'Spenser's links to Zachary are ... significant and it is likely that they knew each other reasonably well' (Andrew Hadfield, *Edmund Spenser, a Life*, 2012).

Provenance: according to a note on the title-page within the 'O' of 'Historie', 'This Book was part of y^e Library of the famous Sir John Powell of Broadway', *i.e.* the Welsh judge Sir John Powell (1632/3–1696). Taught as a boy by Jeremy Taylor, Powell was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and King's College, Cambridge, before being called to the bar in 1657. Knighted and appointed judge of common pleas in 1686, he built and lived at Broadway Mansion in Laugharne. The Broadway estate was later bought from a descendent of Powell by Pennoyre Watkins (1728–after 1763), who probably added the note about Powell. His son Thomas Watkins (d. 1829?), who has signed the title-page, was author of some *Travels through Swisserland, Italy, Sicily, the Greek islands, to Constantinople; through part of Greece, Ragusa, and the Dalmatian isles; in a series of letters to Pennoyre Watkins, Esq.* (1792). Scanderbeg is mentioned in vol. II, on p. 343.

THE

Th: Watkins
of Pennoyre 1726

*This Book
was part of the
Library of the
famous Sir
John Powell
of
Broadway*

TORIE

GEORGE CAS-

SURNAMED SCAN-
BERG, KING OF ALBANIE.

*us actes, his noble deedes of Armes, and
for the*

5. **[BECKFORD, William]**. An Arabian Tale, from an unpublished Manuscript. With Notes critical and explanatory. A new Edition. London: Printed for W. Clarke ... 1809.

8vo, pp. vii, [1], 334; small hole in blank upper margin of title, the occasional mark, a few leaves slightly spotted, but a very good copy, lower and outer edges uncut, top edge gilt, in late nineteenth-century half brown morocco; bookplates of Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred Bliss, of Dumbarton Oaks. £1350

‘New’ [*i.e.* second] edition, comprising the remainder sheets of the first edition with a cancel title-page (printed by S. Gosnell). *Vathek* was first published in Rev. Samuel Henley’s translation in 1786, before the release of the French edition, much to Beckford’s annoyance, though he approved of the translation. The French text was published at Lausanne later in 1786, and in a very different text, at Paris in 1787; Beckford never supplied a version of his masterpiece in English.

‘One can only assume that, failing satisfaction from Henley, Thomas Wildman, Beckford’s solicitor, attacked Johnson the publisher, and at least secured for his client the balance of the [unsold sheets of the] original edition’ (Chapman & Hodgkin). This explains the relative scarcity of this reissue: OCLC and Library Hub together record thirteen copies, at Yale, Georgetown, Northwestern, Southern Illinois, NYU, Columbia, Kentucky, UCLA, St Louis, McMaster, Toronto, Aberdeen, Cambridge and the BL.

Chapman & Hodgkin 3(A)(ii).

MODERN GEOLOGY AND BIBLICAL HISTORY RECONCILED

6. **BEKE, Charles Tilstone**. ‘Origines Biblicæ or Researches in Primeval History’, London, 1832-4?

Folio manuscript, ff. [1, title], a-d (‘Advertisement’), [1, Corrigenda], 14, 363 (plus a number of *bis* leaves), written mostly on rectos only, in a variety of hands, scribal and autograph, with extremely extensive corrections and additions throughout, some on pasted-on or fold-out slips, footnotes on the versos written the

other way up; on a variety of papers watermarked 1832–3; some leaves dusty and with evidence of creases where folded, but in very good condition, bound after the completion of printing in stiff vellum, front cover lettered in manuscript. £3500

The complete working and printer's manuscript of *Origines Biblicae* (1834), the magnum opus of the traveller and geographer Charles Tilstone Beke (1800–1874), published in one volume (of an intended two, never completed) by Parbury, Allen & Co.

‘Beke’s passions were early biblical history and the geography and exploration of north-east Africa In 1834 he published *Origines biblicae, or, Researches in Primeval History*, a work which set an intellectual framework for much of the rest of his life. He tried to harmonize recent scientific discoveries, especially those in geology, with a belief in the Bible as an inspired work of divine revelation. He was particularly interested in the geography of the Middle East as understood in the light of the Pentateuch and the principles of geological change. On the one hand, he argued that the biblical account of the geography of the Tigris–Euphrates valley could be understood only in the light of several thousand years of sedimentation at the mouth of the Euphrates River; but, on the other, he treated literally biblical accounts such as those of the Israelite crossing of the Red Sea and wanderings in Sinai and sought to trace them on the nineteenth-century landscape of Palestine’ (*Oxford DNB*). Elsewhere he expounded beliefs in history as a process of degradation rather than progress, and in an original language.

The degree of revision to be seen in the present manuscript is extraordinary. Barely a sentence is untouched by emendation or correction, whole passages are cancelled entire, including the original first chapter (the section paginated 14, written when the work was entitled ‘The Geography of Sacred History’). It would have been an immense challenge for the typesetters and yet it was these sheets, sent in batches, which provided their copy: a pencil note on one verso apologises: ‘I forgot to send you the Copy with the proof last night – Get rid of it this morning if you possibly can. I have sent the whole of the 8th Chapter to Mr Gyde Yours CB’; elsewhere portions are addressed to Gyde ‘at Mr Taylor’s, Red Lion Court’, and back to Beke in Finsbury. Richard Taylor was the printer employed by Parbury, Allen & Co. for this work.

‘The work set forth in *Origines*, and a number of contemporary articles, won [Beke] election to a variety of learned societies, most notably the Oriental Society of Germany, the Asiatic Society, and the geographical societies of London and Paris. The University of Tübingen awarded him the PhD degree’ (*ibid*).

The Geography of the Bible
Chapter I

This little
manuscript
is

~~The history of the geography of the Bible~~
~~is a subject of great importance~~
~~and has attracted the attention of~~

importance of a correct knowledge of the sacred scriptures
in the subject ^{inaccessible} ^{difficult}
has attracted with ^{difficulties}
with its ^{importance}

of the ^{importance} of geography based on the Bible
and ^{importance} of the ^{importance}

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~~Handwritten notes on the left page, including a large 'X' and various scribbles.~~

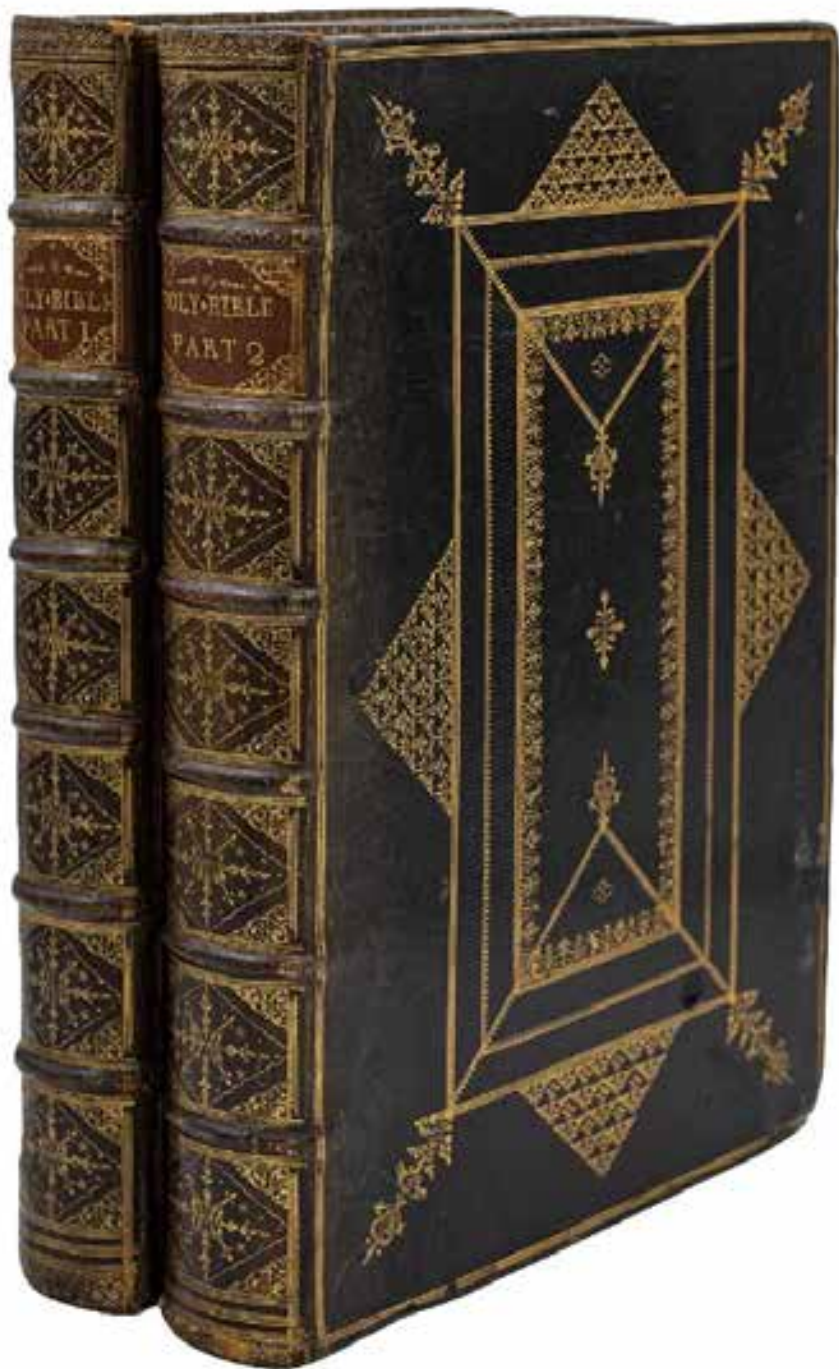
44

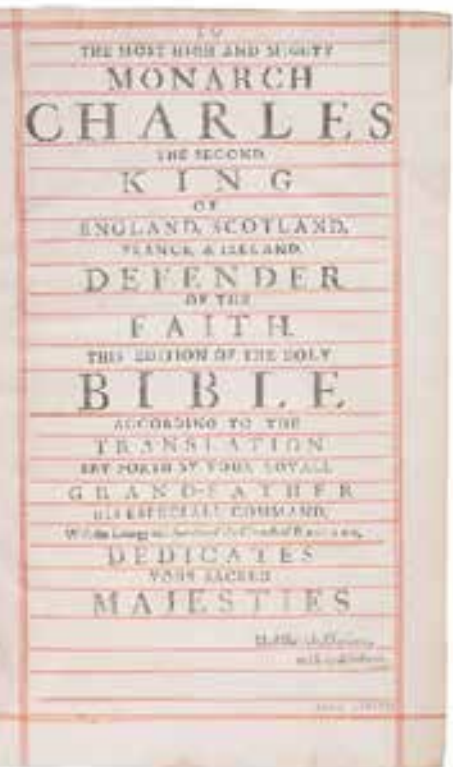
7. **[BIBLE.]** The Holy Bible containing the Bookes of the Old and New Testament. Cambridge ... Printed by John Field Printer to the Universitie. And illustrated wth Chorographical Sculps by J[ohn]. Ogilby. 1660[-59].
[Bound after:]

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (The) ... With the Psalter, or Psalmes of David. [Cambridge, John Field], Anno Domini, 1660.

2 vols, folio; volume I: *BOCP*: ff. [4, royal arms engraved by Hollar (Pennington 2422), dedication to Charles II], [70]; *Bible*: pp. [16], 680, with an engraved title page by Pierre Lombart after Diepenbeck showing Solomon enthroned, a double-page engraving of Adam and Eve in the Garden by Lombart, and 5 (of ideally 7, *see below*) plates by Hollar: a double-page illustration of the Ark of the Covenant (Pennington 1135), a double-page map of Palestine (Pennington 692), and 3 double-page illustrations of the Temple of Solomon (Pennington 1131, 1134, and 1136); volume II: pp. 681-1103, 258, [2 (title page to New Testament, dated 1659)], 338; the medial blank y4 torn away, wanting the separate title page for vol. II (probably only found where sold already bound in two volumes – the present copy was sold in sheets, *see below*), and the large folding view of Jerusalem (clearly never present); woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; early repair to foot of R6 in New Testament, else a fine copy, ruled in red throughout, in handsome contemporary panelled black morocco, the central panel with a roll tool of florets, coronets and birds, pyramids of small tools, centre-piece with thistles, corner-pieces of floriate tools and a larger coronet, spines gilt in seven compartments, orange morocco labels, board edges and turn-ins gilt, all edges gilt; bookplate to front-paste down of Thomas Knight I (1701–1781) or II (1735–1794), Knight family shelf-tickets ‘F 1 11-12’; early paste-on slip with an index of plates in volume I. **£16,000**

The fine Field–Ogilby folio Bible, perhaps the most impressive English Bible of the seventeenth century and the first to be issued under Charles II; this is the rare first issue, with plates by Wenceslas Hollar, and is found here with the uniform *Book of Common Prayer*, printed for Ogilby with a full-page dedication from him to Charles II.





John Field had printed his typographically impressive Bible in Cambridge in 1659, sponsored by the vice-chancellor John Worthington, who recorded that **‘For a fair large letter, large paper, with fair margin, &c., there was never such a Bible in being’** (*Diary and Correspondence*). However, in anticipation of the Restoration, the enterprising John Ogilby bought up most of the edition, intending to reissue it with his own selection of plates in time for the work to be presented to Charles II on his first arrival at the Royal Chapel at Windsor in 1660.

As well as the new title-page of Solomon (*i.e.* Charles II) enthroned, Ogilby supplied for this post-Restoration re-issue ‘eight whole sheet engravings, seven of which were by Hollar, and had been intended as illustrations to the Polyglot [1653-7], and one of which was by Lombart’. Only a small number of copies were issued thus, including the one presented to Charles (the so-called ‘Coronation Bible’), and another given by

Ogilby to the Middle Temple. Most copies were illustrated instead with ‘cuts bought from the Amsterdam publisher, Nicolaes Visscher ... Visscher supplied Ogilby with sets of engravings from his own stock, most of which were the work of Cornelis Visscher, after Rubens, de Vos, de Bruyn, Tintoretto and others ... Ogilby’s Bible was a very expensive book, and large paper copies of it may have cost as much as £25, even in sheets. It was not a financial success ... [but] it presented the standard text of the Authorized Version in perhaps the most impressive form available in the mid-seventeenth century’ (Jim Bennett and Scott Mandelbrote, *The Garden, the Ark, the Tower, the Temple*, Bodleian exhibition catalogue 1998). This copy was evidently bought in sheets, as the plates bear manuscript binding instructions on the versos.

Jane Austen spent much time in her brother Edward Austen Knight’s libraries at Chawton and at Godmersham Park, where this set stood on the shelves. It bears the bookplates of Thomas Knight I (born Thomas Brodnax), of Godmersham, who changed his name first to Thomas Knight in 1738 after a series of inheritances, the last bringing with it the Chawton estates. His son Thomas Knight II, who used the same bookplate, remained childless into later life, adopting Edward Austen (Jane’s brother),

who was distantly related; taking the name Edward Austen Knight, he inherited Chawton in 1794 and the other estates in 1812. The present Bible is listed in the 1818 Godmersham Park manuscript catalogue as 'Holy Bible 2 vols 1660', and in the 1908 Chawton catalogue (Godmersham had been sold in 1874) as 'Bible and Prayer Book 1660', and it would have been among the grandest books in the library in Austen's day.

Darlow, Moule and Herbert 668; Griffiths 1660:8; Wing B 3619 and 2256.

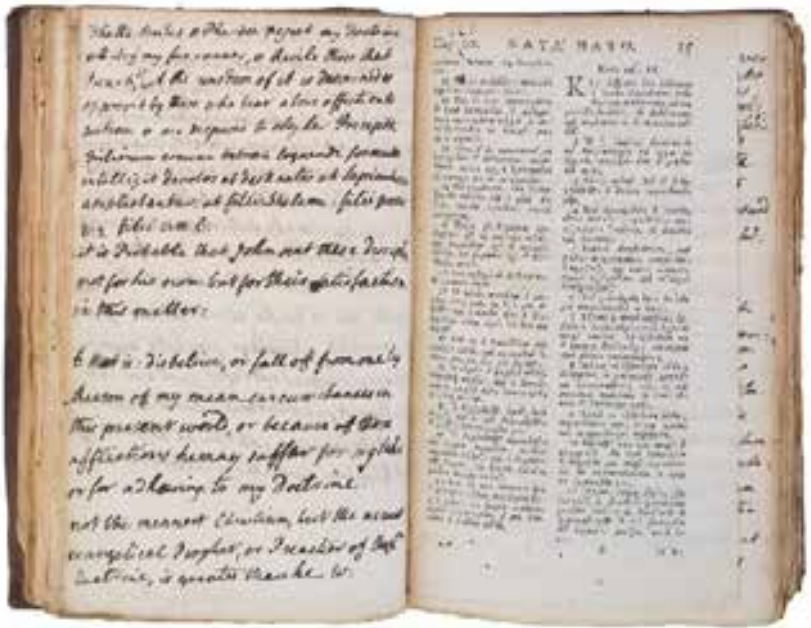
HEAVILY ANNOTATED

8. [BIBLE – GREEK NEW TESTAMENT.] Της Καινης Διαθηκης απαντα. Novum Testamentum. Londini, Ex Officina, Jacobi Tonson & Johannis Watts. 1730.

12mo, pp. [8], 378, with an engraved frontispiece; title-page printed in red and black; Greek text in two columns throughout; interleaved with blanks and consequently bound in three volumes, in contemporary reversed calf, tooled in blind, morocco labels; spines worn and dry, bookblock of the first volume split; internally a fine copy, extensively annotated in two(?) contemporary hands in English, Latin and Greek on the blanks, ownership signature of David Williams, and initials WV?. £1600

Interleaved and heavily annotated copy of the third Tonson & Watts edition of the Greek New Testament, the text as edited by Michael Maittaire (first published 1714). Thomas Jefferson owned a copy of this edition, sold to the Library of Congress in 1815.

This copy, bound with interleaved blanks for notes, has been heavily annotated in Matthew and Mark, and more sporadically in Luke, John, Acts, and the Epistles, with original biblical commentary both linguistic (e.g. on John XX.17: 'αναβεβηκα. The aorist is often put for the present tense, as also the preterperfect. The sense is here I do not yet ascend, so that you may after have opportunities of conversing &c with me'); and theological (e.g. on John I.17: 'The Law was given by Moses, who was Gods Minister, by whom the Law wch reveal wrath was given to the Jews, but Grace & Truth by Jes. Christ. Grace in opposition to the Condemnatory Curse & Sentence of the Law, the Letter killeth but the Spirit giveth Life. Grace of pardon and Reconciliation & grace for the Remission of Sin. Truth in opposition to the Types, Shadows & Ceremonies of the Legal Administration'). Unusually,



some of the interpolations are written as if from Christ's perspective: 'my young disciples taken not from the Schools or Academies, as perhaps those of John or the Pharisees might be, but from their fishing trades & suchlike must not presently be put to such severe tasks for which they are not yet strong enough, least

they should be discouraged & fall from me.’ Some are signed ‘W’, presumably Williams; others ‘C’.

The endpapers include more general material, including a short essay on moral laws, which ‘have their foundation in the Reason and Nature of things, & therefore their Obligation will never cease’, and an explanatory list of the ‘offices & Conditions of men’ in the Bible, from Judges and Publicans to Sadducees, who ‘Denied the Resurrection of the Dead, the being of Angels, & the existence of the Spirits or Souls of men departed. They were a very ill-natured sort of men, churlish & morose ... even to each other ...’. Elsewhere we find that ‘The Name of Publican, whose office it was to gather the Tribute, was very grievous [*sic*] to the Greeks & Romans, for they made unlawful Exactions. He is a Publican, a Whirlpit, a Gulph of Rapine.’

Although the David Williams responsible for the annotations has not yet been identified with certainty, from their tenor he is possibly an Independent or involved in the Welsh Methodist revival, plausibly David Williams of Watford (1709–1784).

9. **[BIBLE.] [TAYLOR, John].** Verbum Sempiternum [and Salvator Mundi]. The third Edition, with Amendments. London, Printed for Tho James, and are to be sold at the Printing Press in Mincing Lane, and most Booksellers in London and Westminster. [1700?]

64mo, pp. [288], with a woodcut frontispiece portrait of the Duke of Gloucester; the prelims bound out of order with A1-2 (portrait and title) following A3-4 (imprimatur and dedication); with a separate half-title and title-page for the New Testament and including the terminal blank S8; a little cockled, but a very good copy in contemporary black morocco panelled gilt, two decorated brass clasps; ownership inscription ‘Ann Solden Her Book Anno dom 1702’.

£5000

A very attractive copy of this rare edition of Taylor’s famous ‘thumb bible’, dedicated to Prince William, Duke of Gloucester. This is the first issue, with both title-pages undated; another issue has the first title-page reset and dated 1701. The dedicatee, ever a sickly child after contracting meningitis as a baby, died at the age of 11 in July 1700. **‘This is the earliest Verbum with an illustration’ (Adomeit).**

After the lifetime editions, Taylor’s verse paraphrases fell out of use for sixty years, until a reprint by Thomas Ilive in 1693

kickstarted renewed interest. I have printed a 'second edition, with amendments' in the same year, and James's 'third edition' follows in this sequence, the originals being so scarce and long-forgotten.

Very rare. Adomeit and ESTC together record copies at BL, Bodley (lacking frontis) and Cambridge (imperfect). The Pierpont Morgan Library copy also listed by ESTC is in fact an imperfect copy of the dated issue. See Quaritch New York Book Fair catalogue 2020, item 90, for another complete example.

Wing T527; Adomeit B89 (cf. Adomeit B13 for re-issue dated 1701).





10. [BICKHAM, George, *engraver*]. [HIPPISEY, John, and William BATES]. Songs in the Opera of Flora with the humorous Scenes of Hob design'd by y^e celebrated Mr Gravelot, & engraved by G. Bickham jun^r. The Musick proper for y^e Violin, german & common Flute, Harpsichord or Spinet with a new Base, & thoro' Base to each Song. London. Sold by T. Cooper ... and by Geo. Bickham at his House ... Publish'd according to y^e late Act, 29 Oct^r 1737.

Large 8vo, ff. [2], 26, engraved throughout, printed on rectos only on thick paper; comprising a title-page, dedication leaf, and 24 pages of music, all but the last with an engraved illustration; short wormtrack, else a fine, tall copy, lower and outer edges uncut, top edge gilt, in late nineteenth-century speckled calf by Riviere for Brentano's, NY. **£1750**

First edition thus, an example of the very best of eighteenth-century music printing in England, finely engraved by George Bickham Jr (1704-1771), 'one of the most vibrant, energetic, and enigmatic figures in the London print trade' (*Oxford DNB*).

Son of the famous writing-master of the same name, Bickham trained as an engraver, and in the 1730s was known for his designs for fans. 'Bickham began to publish on his own account towards

the end of the decade. One of his first ventures, launched in 1737, was *The Musical Entertainer*, a series of engraved song sheets' (*ibid.*), the first volume of which is advertised at the foot of the title-page here. It took the same distinctive format as the present work, with attractive vignettes to each song.

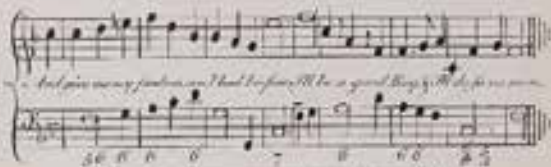
The ballad opera *Flora*, attributed to John Hippisley, with music by William Bates, was an adaptation of Thomas Dogget's *The Country Wake*. It was one of the popular operas that came into vogue after *The Beggar's Opera*, and 'the Town hath given it ... frequent and favourable a reception' since it was first performed in 1729; it was also the first opera to be performed in North America, at Charleston in 1735.

Uncommon. Library Hub records six copies in the UK, to which World Cat adds Yale and the Morgan Library and Museum. We can trace no complete copies at auction since the Hoe sale in 1911.

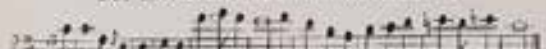


HON'S Petition

(To St. Thomas) to keep him out of the Well.



For the German and common Flute.



- 11. CARD, Henry.** Literary Recreations ... London: Printed by W. Wilson ... for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme ... 1809.

8vo, pp. [4], 299, [1 (blank)], [4 (advertisements)]; some occasional spotting, offset from a spool of thread (no longer present) to pp. 236-7, else a very good copy in early maroon roan, covers tooled in blind and gilt, spine gilt in compartments; ownership inscription to title-page of Robert Courtenay. £650

First edition, very scarce, of a collection of miscellaneous essays on such topics as ‘the Condition and Character of Women in different Countries and Ages’ (pp. 51-118), the ‘Rapid Growth of Methodism’ (pp. 131-187), and ‘Bastards’ (pp. 199-227).

Card (1779–1844), then resident in Margate, had previously published a *History of the Revolutions of Russia* and works on the Papacy and education; evidently one to try his hand in all fields, he later wrote a novel, *Beauford* (1811), and a play, *The Brother in Law* (1817).

Library Hub shows copies at the BL, Society of Antiquaries, and Manchester only.

THE BRAIN AND ‘THE SICKNESSES OF WINES’

- 12. CHARLETON, Walter.** Two Discourses. I. Concerning the different Wits of Men: written at the Request of a Gentleman eminent in Virtue, Learning, Fortune. II. The Mysterie of Vintners, or a Discourse concerning the various Sickneses of Wines, and the respective Remedies at this Day commonly used. Delivered to the Royal Society, assembled in Gresham-Colledge. London, Printed by R. W. for William Whitwood ... 1669.

8vo, pp. [14], 230; divisional title-pages to each part, dated 1669; pale dampstain to the preliminaries and outer margin, else a very good copy in early nineteenth-century half calf and marbled boards, rubbed, joints cracked but cords sound. £1600

First edition, the rare first issue. The work is usually found with a cancel title-page on which the titles of the discourses are

abridged and mention of the Royal Society is omitted (possibly because only the second tract was so delivered).

Locke is supposed to have been seriously influenced by the first Discourse, which the original *DNB* nevertheless dismissed as ‘a very trivial essay’. Hunter & Macalpine rightly point out that Charleton was the first English writer to formulate a concept of brain function, noting the similar anatomic structure but different cognitive capacity of the brain among humans and other animals.

The second treatise is on the putrefaction of wine, and methods to ameliorate defects in wine. At the end (pp. 201-230) are ‘Some observations concerning the ordering of wines’ by Christopher Merret, with advice on the stages of fermentation and the time to rack wines. Merret was the first person to document that the addition of sugar to wine caused a secondary fermentation that turned it into a sparkling wine.

Of this issue ESTC records three copies only: American Antiquarian Society, UCLA, and Texas.

Wing C3694; Bitting, p. 84 (the second edition of 1675); Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica*, 335.

'THE GREATEST GIFT THAT EVER WAS GIVEN IN ENGLAND'

13. [CHARTERHOUSE.] King James, his Hospitall: founded in the Charter-house, at the onely costs and charges, of Thomas Sutton, Esquire. Taken out of the prerogative Court, according to the true Originall. London, Printed for Thomas Thorpe. 1618.

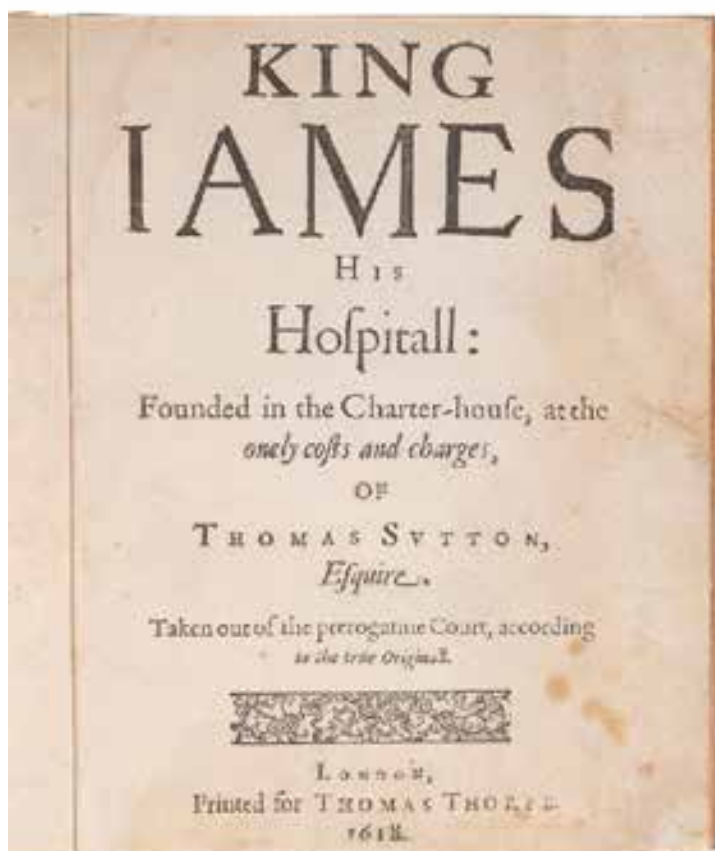
4to, pp. [4], 12, 15-22, [2], 29, [1]; with a cancel title-page, preserving also the original title-page ‘The Charterhouse with the last Will and Testament of Thomas Sutton’ (1614), and with a divisional title ‘The Last Will and Testament of Thomas Sutton’; title-page neatly remargined to outer and lower edge (shaving one letter), else a very good copy in modern vellum by Rivière for William Henry Miller of Britwell Court, with his gilt monogram to covers (lot 423 in the 1927 sale, bought by Thorp). **£3750**

First edition, second issue – the only perfect copy – a reissue with a cancel title-page of *The Charterhouse with the last Will and Testament of Thomas Sutton* (1614). This copy uniquely preserves both title-pages and confirms the imprint date of the cancel title as 1618 (mutilated in the only other known copy).

The Charterhouse was founded by Thomas Sutton in 1611 as the 'Hospital of King James' (to attract royal support) on the site of the monastery dissolved by Henry VIII, lately acquired by Sutton from the Earl of Suffolk. In its original statute Sutton would have been the first Master, with a board of governors including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lancelot Andrewes and Edward Coke, but he fell sick and died in December the same year. He left endowments, funded by a fortune acquired in land and moneylending, for a chapel, an almshouse for eighty pensioners and a school for forty boys, but the will was contested by his relations, who had received paltry legacies – his nephew and heir was granted £300, the hospital an enormous £50,000 – 'the greatest gift that ever was given in England'. The Hospital prevailed, opening in 1614, and the foundation remained intact on site until the school was moved to Surrey in 1872.

ESTC records Bodley (imprint mutilated) and the present copy only (listed as 'cannot be traced').

STC 5056.5.



This is unfeigned
 Request his offer for his
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 philosophical Conclusions
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1793

A
VINDICATION
 OF
CHRIST'S DIVINITY:
 BEING A
DEFENSE
 OF SOME
QUERIES,
 RELATING TO
Dr. CLARKE's
SCHEME of the H. TRINITY,
 IN ANSWER TO A
CLERGY-MAN in the COUNTRY.

By **DANIEL WATERLAND, D.D.**
 MASTER of Magdalen College, in CAMBRIDGE,
 and CHAPLAIN in Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

'1793 aijn 'bent in ad divinit religio en en en en
 xiv of Archiep Act ix 5.

CAMBRIDGE:
 Printed for CORN. CROWFIELD, Printer in the
 University: And are to be Sold by JAMES KNAPTON,
 and ROBERT KNAPLOCK, Booksellers in St. Paul's
 Church-Yard, LONDON. MDCCXIX.

COPIOUSLY ANNOTATED BY NEWTON'S 'CHAPLAIN'

14. [CLARKE, Samuel, *annotator.*] WATERLAND, Daniel. A Vindication of Christ's Divinity: being a Defense of some Queries, relating to Dr. Clarke's Scheme of the H. Trinity, in Answer to a Clergy-man in the Country [John Jackson]... Cambridge: Printed for Corn. Crownfield ... and are to be sold by James Knapton, and Robert Knaplock ... London. 1719.

8vo, pp. [26], 494; a fine copy, bound as two quarto volumes with interleaved blanks, and copiously annotated throughout by Samuel Clarke (many hundreds of comments, on over 300 pages), with a few minor interpolations in another unidentified hand (not Clarke or Jackson's); bound in nineteenth-century half calf, dry and rubbed, labels partly wanting. £25,000

A substantial unpublished and unstudied set of notes by the theologian and philosopher Samuel Clarke (1675-1729), a follower and friend of Isaac Newton (and translator of his *Opticks* into Latin). This is a major document in a vehement controversy over the nature of the Trinity which had been kicked off by Clarke's *Scripture-Doctrine of the Trinity* in 1712 and would continue into the mid-1720s. The present volumes, their survival hitherto unrecorded, we know to have been given by Clarke to his follower John Jackson (1686-1763) as an instruction manual on how to reply to Daniel Waterland, Clarke's harshest critic: 'I have interleaved W-d and am making short notes for you throughout ... You must above all things be short, and methodise his tautologies, and in all things bring him back to the texts. I believe you need do little more than transcribe all the places I have marked, with the Remarks I have made upon them; and then range them in some proper method' (letter to Jackson, 23 June 1719, quote in J. P. Ferguson, *An Eighteenth Century Heretic. Dr Samuel Clarke*, p.134). Clarke then hinted in *The Modest Plea &c. continued* (1720) at 'a large and particular answer to Dr Waterland's Defence' that will 'some time be published'. Jackson's (*i.e.* Clarke's) *A Reply to Dr Waterland's Defense of his Queries* eventually appeared in 1722.

Renowned in his time throughout Europe, Samuel Clarke (1675–1729), had been tutored at Cambridge by Newton's friend John Ellis, and 'sought to apply to metaphysics a mathematical style of reasoning' derived from Newtonian natural philosophy (*Oxford DNB*). **'Newton called Clarke "his chaplain" and of all his friends "had the greatest regard for Dr. Clarke"', drafting him in to translate his *Opticks* into Latin. Clarke in turn much influenced the philosophical concerns of the second edition of the *Principia*.** 'It was to Clarke that Newton turned when he needed a philosophical champion to protect himself against the accusation of Leibniz, his old foe, that his work had contributed to a decline in natural religion in England—a particularly wounding charge to Newton and his supporters, who regarded his system as a bulwark of belief in God' (*ibid.*)

'Clarke was the de facto spokesperson for Newtonianism in the first half the eighteenth century, not only explaining the natural science but also providing a metaphysical support and theological

interpretation for it ... **Clarke's writings on the Trinity are relevant for understanding his other metaphysical positions, especially his identification of "person" with intelligent, acting agent rather than with a particular substance'** (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). In *The Trinitarian Theology of Samuel Clarke* (1997) Thomas Pfitzenmaier has outlined the numerous points of correspondence between Clarke and Newton in their beliefs on the nature of the Trinity. 'Newton had defined "person" as "intellectual substance" (*substantio intellectualis*) and therefore held that "the three persons are three substances". Throughout the *Scripture-Doctrine* Clarke defined person as "intelligent agent," and while he granted that might be theoretically possible for two intelligent agents to subsist in one substance, he held that in the case of God this would yield two Gods ... Newton must be seen as a key source for Clarke's trinitarian theology, which he may never have made public without Newton's hidden support and encouragement. Conversely, it may be that **Samuel Clarke's *Scripture-Doctrine of the Trinity* is the closest we will ever come to knowing the mature mind of Isaac Newton on so sublime a subject'**.

'The whole drift of Clarke's thinking [on the Trinity] was to emphasize the transcendence of God, his unity, and his role as the supreme governor of the universe, a position that left little role for traditional Christian doctrines concerning the immanence of God in the person of Christ ... Clarke's method of proceeding [in *Scripture-Doctrine*], with close analysis of some 1251 biblical texts, is testimony to his strongly protestant belief in judging doctrine by scripture alone ... Clarke's overall conclusions that "The Father Alone is Self-Existent, Underived, unoriginated, Independent" and that "The Son is not self-existent; but derives his Being and All his Attributes From the Father, as from the Supreme Cause" (Works, 4, chapter headings 5, 12), though expressed in very qualified terms, represented a challenge to the fundamental Christian doctrine of the incarnation' (*Oxford DNB*). Although Newton's privately expressed views on the Trinity may in fact have been more radical, Clarke's were more public, and a number of people tried to dissuade him from printing them. In the event the controversy he created forced him to step back from further publication under his own name, and almost certainly affected his prospects of career advancement. 'However, the pamphlet war continued, with his Cambridge admirers John Jackson and Arthur Sykes acting as his spokesmen, while his main antagonist was his fellow Cambridge whig divine Daniel Waterland' (*ibid.*).

As the present volumes amply demonstrate, while Clarke may have refrained from further publication under his own name, privately he continued to lead the charge. His annotations,

with things
The thing is not done to justice

what is the purpose, lest it lead only to
the same, and the same, in other, by the same
of the same, in the same, in the same

the same with my hand of wisdom
and the same of the same thing
is not of the same, but of the same
no God at all, but of the same
that is the same, in the same
but that is the same, in the same
of the same, in the same

The PREFACE

Advocate is not Jesus Christ's Doctor,
as the Title intimates. But to what purpose
is it the Title to concern about a Name,
when they give up the Thing. It looks
like Mockery (though they are for free
talking it) and cannot but remain as of that
King of the Jews. No body ever speaks of
the Omnipotence of Moses, or of Magellan, or
of Angles, though called Gods in Scriptures.
If Christ be God, as the ordinary Sense only,
why should we speak of His Omnipotence, more
than of the Order? The Christian Church has
all along used the word Omnipotence, in the Greek
and proper Sense: If we must change the Word,
let us change the Sense too, and talk no more
of Christ's Omnipotence, but of His Mortality
only, or of His Kingship. This will be the
way to prevent Equivocation, keep us re-
spectful of Language, and put us to sleep.
I know no Divinity, but such as I have de-
scribed: The other, talks it into it, it really
is not. No more for the Title.

In the Week it self, I have endeavoured to
eradicate Sophistry, devil's Talents, and rate
of Illusions, in order to fit the Conscience
upon a clear Truth, allowing only for the
Mysticalness of the Gospel. The Conclu-
sion of the Name may have helped, but
prayer much in quantity, and would coming
to the point of the Question. If they please
to speak to the Devil, and put the Cause up.

concerns the same, to the same
for a particular, but for the same

and the same, in the same, in the same

the same with my hand of wisdom
and the same of the same thing
is not of the same, but of the same
no God at all, but of the same
that is the same, in the same
but that is the same, in the same
of the same, in the same

Q. II. of JOHN QUEKILL.

concerns God, who have no Cause in Their own
Sovereign, Strength, or Assistance. He is God be-
fore the World was, God over all things, the
Father of the World, and nothing in His
wisdom, and creative counsel, He is not un-
derstand among the sensible, God when in wis-
dom was Hisself. He has it in Hisself,
at Hisself, better known, except the one
Supreme God, it is very much that He is
the true God, He was to man God. Now the
one Father with the Father, in the ground,
He stands in the Father's Father, in the
one Fatherhood, and therefore the Supreme God
is one Father thus one. You say, p. 47.
that if Christ be God at all, it is necessarily
follows that He cannot be the true individual
God with the Supreme God, the Father. If
we understand God, you plainly seem to have an
essential union between, which is only play-
ing upon a Word, making one Name, and
travelling with your own Sense. Who per-
ceives that the Son is the true Father with the
Father? All we allow is, that He is the true
Father God, that is parallel of the true
individual Fatherhood. It is not to proper here
hardly to consider the Term, by which you at-
tempt to mean, that the Son is a distinct Person
being the one Supreme God, only for an
essential one, once again, that you might do just
you want so low. Now I believe you will be
satisfied that in regard: now in such Objections
we regard our Science, but in relation to the
which

with things

All this is quibbling, & debauching
to show how erroneous your Notion about God is, and
to show what is fundat, & pleas'd to confute
what is your Notion, ~~to~~ show that
may not be prov'd that a Supreme God may
be a Creature, & that a Creature may be
the Supreme God.

That
whatever Person, Intelligence, (and by Beings), Deny
it's Substance & Life for Another, by Power or
will or Approbation of that Other; is a Creature
And the Supreme God, [the son, who, by being of
God's to God's, is the Supreme God,] Deny his
Substance & Life &c.

Ergo &c

Again

If they, who thought all humane souls to be opposite to,
or in the same order of the Supreme God, might in just & true
consequence be charg'd with making only one of
Man to be the Supreme God; then a Creature may
be the Supreme God.

But they, who thought the might (according to you)
in just & true consequence be charg'd with it
Ergo; according to your Notions, a Creature may be the
Supreme God.

which continue throughout both volumes, show a dense engagement with Waterland's text, presenting a set of instructions to John Jackson, rector of Rossington, about how to answer his antagonist. 'This is unfair,' says Clarke in the very first note, on the title-page, 'Reprove him also for unfairness in insinuating that we do *tacitly & occultly* mean more than we express; because, according to *His* Philosophy he *fancies* such & such metaphysical Conclusions *should* be deduced from what we affirm; whereas the Truth of our Notions depends not at all upon Philosophy.' Elsewhere (p. 166) Clarke's mouthpiece is told to 'put the Question thus' and to 'meddle not *at all*, with this or the following philosophical excursions. But only reprove him once for all, for comparing *philosophical hypotheses*, with *religious Truths necessary for All to understand*; & that, instead of *proving* his Notions from Scripture (as the Dr has in all *His* Propositions) he his running into the Debates about *possible* hypotheses ... the Dr never mentions philosophical notions otherwise than *incidentally*, but builds his *proofs* wholly upon Scripture. The great Question is not, *what* metaphysical hypothesis has *most* or *fewest* Difficulties in conception but *what doctrine* is really & *in fact* revealed in Scripture'. Although the annotations are in Clarke's hand throughout (cf. CUL MS Add. 7113 f. 21), he regularly refers to himself and his works in the third person, presumably so that his responses could more easily be quoted verbatim. On occasion though, when passions were perhaps higher, Clarke addresses Waterland rather than Jackson as 'you'.

A particular refrain in the annotations echoes Clarke's major conclusion in *Scripture-Doctrine*, namely that God is 'of Himself, independent, unoriginate, underived, unbegotten, self-existent, holding of none, making acknowledgement of none, &c', features that Christ cannot claim, being begotten of God; 'Can any thing be the *Same with Another*, without being *every thing* that *That Other is*?' Similarly recurrent are the Newtonian arguments regarding 'substance' and 'intelligent agent': 'Are *two Agents* ever the more *one Agent* or ever the less *two Agents* for being supposed to be of *one Substance*, or one *undivided Substance*'; 'tis plain [Lactantius and Tertullian] inferred no *Equality* from whatever they thought about *Substance* or *Part of Substance*' (Newton read both these authors heavily); 'For two Persons or intelligent Agents, (if Equally Supreme,) are as much Two Gods, Two Supreme Governours of the Universe, in *One Common Substance* (w^{ch} you call One Being) as in Two' (the phrase 'Supreme Governor of the Universe' is also one employed by Newton, see Keynes MS 3); while the idea that 'the will of God is God Himself' is 'nonsense'.

Apart from the theologico-philosophical arguments, Clarke draws particular attention to almost every instance of Waterland's reservation or qualification – every 'probably', 'maybe', 'provided

that', or 'generally' is seen as a weakness. He lambasts 'the absurd Abuse of Quotations and second-hand representations'; challenges Waterland's interpretations of Greek as 'nonsense', or 'entirely false'; and takes issue with his use of sources ('Origens words express just the contrary', Lucian's *Philopatris* is 'a forged piece'), and with the philosophical shakiness of self-justificatory phrases like 'true and proper meaning'.

A fascinating item, with potential for much further research, particularly on the relationship between these annotated volumes and the 1722 *Reply to Dr Waterland's Defense*.

'THE MOON SHINES BRIGHT'

- 15. CLAVELL, John.** A Recantation of an ill led Life: or, a Discoverie of the High-way Law. With ... many cautelous Admonitions and full Instructions, how to know, shunne, and apprehend a Thiefe ... The third edition, with Additions. London, Printed by A.M. for Richard Meighen ... 1634.

Small 4to, pp. [22], 47, [1], the portrait (frequently lacking) supplied from the Caulfield reprint of [1792], last line of text I2v slightly shaved but readable; a very good copy in old calf, neatly rebaked; red signature and monogram stamps to title verso of William Musgrave (1735-1800, collector and trustee of the British Museum, to which institution he donated nearly 2000 books), ownership inscription to title-page of the bibliophile Thomas Park (item 109, priced £3 3s, in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica* offered by Longmans in 1815), modern bookplate of the magician and collector Ricky Jay. £3250

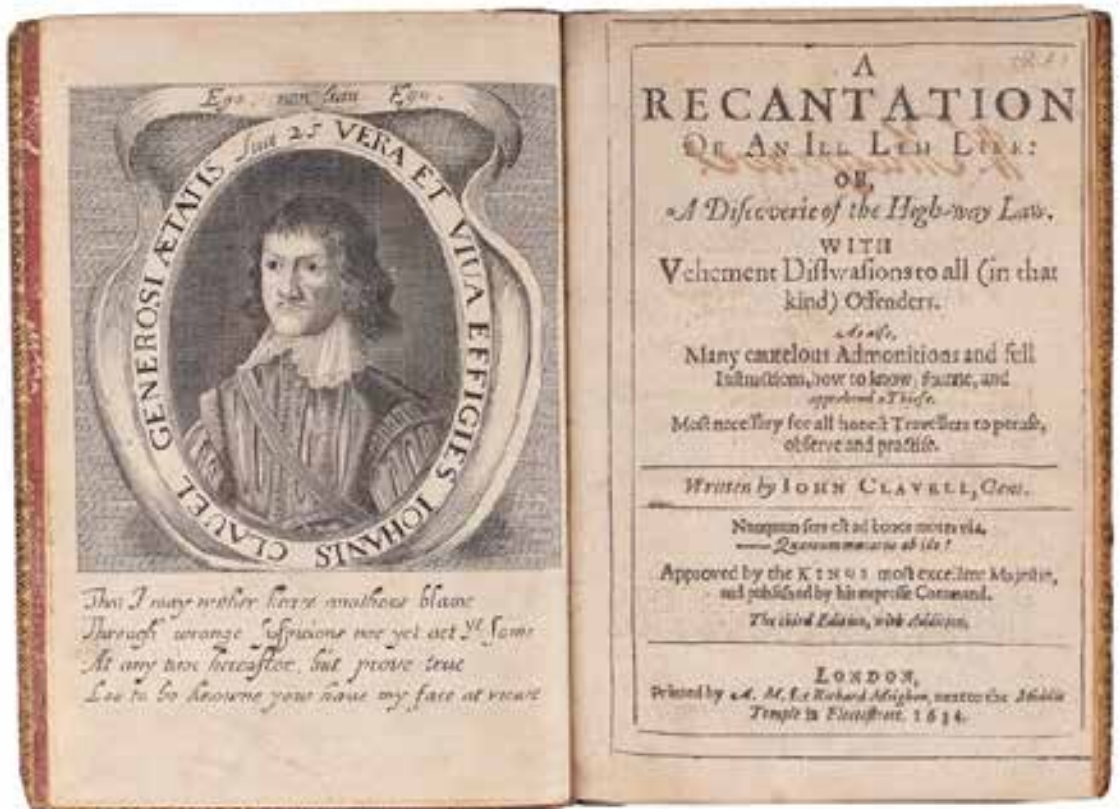
Third and final edition, incorporating Clavell's final revisions (it is 138 lines longer than the first edition of 1628), and a new preface by 'his friend' Richard Meighen.

This extraordinary autobiographical poem has long been quarried for its practical information about highway robbery in the early seventeenth century. A celebrated scapegrace, well-born and plausibly educated, Clavell was expelled from Brasenose College for stealing plate, and drifted from penury in London to a life of crime on the road. Apprehended, convicted and condemned, he procured a royal pardon by soliciting Queen Anne's intercession, and gained his freedom with this recantation in verse, dedicated to James I and everyone else influential he could think of. He kept his promise to reform, and after a flirtation with the London stage (one play, a

prologue and some commendatory poems, friendship with Massinger, Marmion and Jonson), he carved out a second career as physician and lawyer in Ireland, where he married an eleven-year-old heiress and seems to have been well-liked and useful, if rather full of himself, for the rest of his life.

A Recantation is candid and unsentimental as autobiography, and more than competent as verse. It is best known for its display of ‘tricks of the trade’, true first-hand knowledge which subsequent writers on low-life cheerfully pillaged. One detail may bear repetition, for it long escaped Shakespearians: as examples of passwords used by the muffed-up thieves in the darkness, Clavell gives three: ‘Round-de-la-vera Hay, / The Moone shines bright or else, Ware’s Post away’ (F3r). If traditional passwords did not vary much between 1595 and 1620, would not a knowing audience smile to hear Lorenzo begin his lyrical abduction of Jessica with ‘The moon shines bright’ (Merchant, V. i. 1)? Both lovers are masked, we may imagine, and will rifle Shylock’s coffers before eloping.

STC 5371.





16. CRUIKSHANK, [Isaac or Isaac Robert]. [The Ladder of Matrimony.] London, Published by R. Miller. [1810s]

Two cut paste-board cards stipple-engraved by [Piercy?] Roberts after Cruikshank ('Cruikshanks del. ... Roberts sc. '), secured at the head with blue ribbon to make an A-frame ladder; with miniature vignette scenes captioned on the rungs; preserved in a cloth box.

£1500

A delightful, humorous printed novelty item, depicting the progress of a relationship in a series of vignettes: on one side of the ladder, the scenes ascend from Admiration, through Declaration, Acceptation, etc. to Solemnization; on the other is the inevitable descent from Possession through Ruminaton, Alteration, Irritation, Disputation, Desperation, and Detestation, concluding with Separation. The trope became a common one, used in both amateur and more elaborated printed versions over the next half century.

The satirist and engraver Isaac Cruikshank (d. 1811) was succeeded in his profession by two sons, Isaac Robert (known as Robert), and George, the more talented and more successful of the pair; this could have been a late design by Isaac but is more likely the work of Robert (both occasionally signed as 'Cruikshanks'). Robert Miller was a map-seller and retailer of children's books, toys and fancy goods, active at 24 Old Fish Street from at least the mid-1810s and possibly earlier. The present work was advertised by him as 'The Ladder of Matrimony; beautifully ornamented with figures, humorously representing the different stages of courtship and marriage, plain 1s. coloured 1s d' (Miller catalogue of 'Books and Fancy Articles', undated).

Very rare; we have traced examples at the Pierpont Morgan (mistakenly catalogued as based upon the following item) and the V&A (hand-coloured, but with the imprint and artists' names cropped, apparently retailed instead by Rudolph Ackermann c. 1814-8).

... ADAPTED INTO A SATIRE
ON QUEEN CAROLINE

17. [CRUIKSHANK, George]. The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder. Printed by William Hone ... London. [1820].

Tall thin etching on card, comprising fourteen vignette scenes in white on black; a fine example, not folded, preserved in a contemporary paper wrapper. £1200

In an inspired instance of sibling rivalry, George Cruikshank took the work of his elder brother and ran, turning it into an energetic satire on the rise and fall of Queen Caroline. Here the rungs of the ladder run up from Qualification and Declaration to Exculpation and Emigration, and then down again from Remigration through Accusation and Publication to Degradation. The Queen is shown as stoic and noble throughout, appearing as 'Britannia' in 'Indignation' with a spear directed at her cowering husband.

The 'trial' of Queen Caroline, in fact a Parliamentary Bill brought by her estranged husband, soon to be George IV, rather than a legal case, was one of the great sensations of the day. Hone was a great supporter of the beleaguered Queen, but even great public support failed to secure her coronation and she was barred from the ceremony.

The ladder was published to accompany William Hone's extremely popular pamphlet of the same title, also illustrated by Cruikshank; they were retailed together at a shilling, but while the pamphlet is common, **very few examples of the toy survive, let alone in such exemplary condition.**



18. **DANETT, Thomas.** A Continuation of the Historie of France, from the Death of Charles the Eight where Comines endeth, till the Death of Henry the Second ... London, Printed by Thomas East for Thomas Charde. 1600.

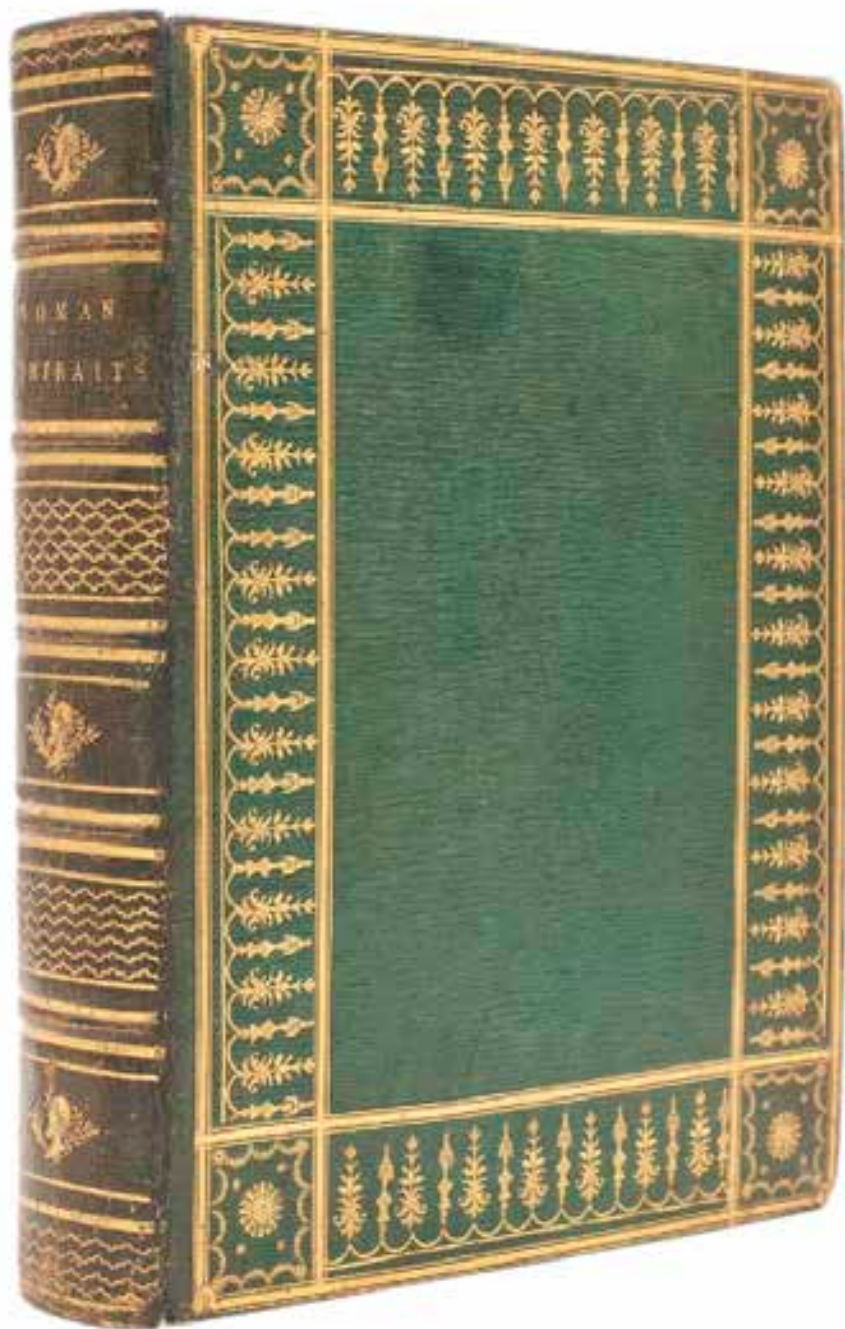
4to, pp. [8], 148; B2 is a cancel on a stub; title-page within a border of printer's tools, woodcut headpieces and initials; a couple of marginal wormtracks, not touching text, withal a very good, clean, crisp copy in contemporary or early calf, borders ruled in gilt and blind, ties wanting; Kimbolton Castle book-label of the Dukes of Manchester, later bookplate. £1800

First edition, an original history composed in sequel to Danett's translation of *The Historie of Philip de Commines* (1596), covering the history of France from 1498 to 1559. It includes several passages of Latin poetry rendered into rhymed English verse, and was intended as an independent work – published in quarto not the folio of the Commines.

Danett (1543–1601) was raised on the Continent, whence his family had fled after his father supported the Duke of Suffolk's rising against Mary in 1554. He translated the *Mémoires* of Phillip de Commines while still a student and dedicated it to his patron the Earl of Leicester, but it was not published until 1596, when it was dedicated to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, a cousin. His translation was liberal, corrected errors in the original, added notes, and spiced up a rather flat source with lively metaphors.

In the dedication (to Lord Buckhurst) to his *Continuation* Danett explains that in 1577 he had experienced the 'blouddie, cruell, and barbarous' wars of religion in France first hand – 'we found such a wildernes in all the country between Bayonne and Bourdeaux, that whole forests and woods were turned up and consumed, the townes utterly desolated, the people despeared' – that he could not bring himself to take his history further than 1559. He hopes rather that his history will 'teach Princes ... to live peaceably at home'.

STC 6234; *A Continuation* was later re-issued, with a cancel title and the dedication cut, as *A Survey of France* (1618).



19. **DASSIER, Jean and Jacques-Antoine.** ‘An Explanation of Dassier’s Medals being a Representation of a Series of Events taken from the Roman History’. London, c. 1795–1800.

4to manuscript, ff. [151], written in a clear italic hand on the rectos only on thick paper (watermarks ‘J Whatman 1794’ and ‘E & P’), **with an illustrated title-page, 90 half-page roundel illustrations and 29 smaller portraits in ovals**, based on Dassier’s medals, all in pen and wash; most illustrations with tissue-guards; bound in handsome contemporary green morocco, covers with a wide gilt border of floral swags, sunburst cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments with scallop rolls and a neoclassical head in profile, lettered direct ‘Roman Portraits’, edges rubbed and slightly dry; ownership inscription ‘Charlotte Hanbury 1 Vol.’, armorial bookplate of the Rycroft family. **£8500**

An exceptionally fine illustrated manuscript, with drawings after the series of sixty medals of Roman history from Romulus to the Age of Augustus produced by Jean Dassier and his son in 1740–1743, **and an unpublished explanatory English text.** The drawings are executed with considerable finesse, adding detailed elements not clearly visible in the original medals, and making subtle alterations in the position and orientation of many figures. Sadly there is no clue as to the artist or author, though it is not the Charlotte Hanbury who has signed the volume.

The Swiss medalist Jean Dassier (1676–1763), worked for several periods in England in the late 1720s and 1730s, before returning to Geneva in 1738 where ‘he continued to produce medals, the most notable being a subscription series of sixty small medals representing scenes from Roman history, executed between 1740 and 1743; an *Explication* of these was published in Paris in 1778’ (*Oxford DNB*). In fact the *Explication* must have appeared earlier, probably as a promotional tool, as a German translation was published in 1763. The explanatory text here is a loose translation from the French, but not the same as that published as *An Explanation of the Medals Engrav’d by John Dassier and his son* (Birmingham, 1795, 2 copies in ESTC) – the latter, while more extensive in some places, omits descriptions of many of the portrait medals. Neither the French *Explication* nor its published English translation is illustrated, being designed for purchasers of sets of the medals.

Provenance: Charlotte Hanbury *née* Packe (1762–1815), who married William Hanbury of Kelmarsh (d. 1807) in 1778. Their son Sir John Hanbury (1782–1863) married into the Rycroft family and died without heirs. Charlotte’s portrait was painted by Reynolds and she seems to have had a library of attractively bound books – see Maggs catalogue 1014, item 46, for a Tasso bound by Burnham of Northampton with her monogram.



20. **D[AVIES], J[ohn], [of *Kidwelly*]**. A Memorial for the learned: or, a Miscellany of choice Collections from most eminent Authors. In History, Philosophy, Physic, and Heraldry ... London: Printed for George Powell and William Powle ... 1686.

4to, pp. [24], 216; a very good crisp copy in rather dry and rubbed contemporary sheep; ownership inscription to front endpaper of Henry Wagstaffe of the Middle Temple, dated 1696, later inscriptions of Mary Hancock and Rachel Pitt. £650

First edition, edited by Nahum Tate, a miscellaneous work comprising a memorial of English history up to 1686 (pp. 1-110), in fact a compendium of 'extraordinary events' such as the arrival of the first elephant in England, and a sighting of ball lightning in Devon; epitomes of Baker's Chronicle, of Bacon (on life and death, and natural history), and of Browne's *Vulgar Errors*, and an 'Abridgment of Honour'.

Wing D 395.

'ALL THE SCUMME OF OUR NATION',
INCLUDING 'HAWKING PAMPHLETEERS'

21. [**DEKKER, Thomas**]. English Villanies seven several Times prest to Death by the Printers; but (still reviving againe) are now the eighth Time, (as at the first) discovered by Lanthorne and Candle-Light; and the Helpe of a new Cryer, called O-Per-Se-O ... And because a Company of Rogues, cunning canting Gypsies, and all the Scumme of our Nation fight here under their tattered Colours, at the End is a Canting Dictionary ... A Booke to make Gentlemen merry, Citizens warie, Countrimen careful. Fit for all Justices to reade over, because it is a Pilot, by whom they may make strange Discoveries. London, Printed by M. Parsons, and are to be sold by James [Becket] ... [1638].

4to, pp. [112], with a woodcut illustration of the Bellman with his lantern on the title verso; title-page mounted and remargined with small portion of lower outer corner torn away (loss to date in imprint), final word of B4r unprinted because of a paper flaw, a

few catchwords cropped, small repair to blank inner margin of O4, withal a very good copy in modern olive straight-grained morocco gilt, bookplate of Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester. £8500

‘Eighth’ (seventh?) edition of this enduringly popular ‘cony-catching’ pamphlet by the playwright and pamphleteer Thomas Dekker, exposing the card-sharps, shop-lifters, imposters, harlots and horse-courers of London and its suburbs.

First published as *Lanthorne and candle-light* in 1608, this continuation of *The Belman of London* (also 1608) was Dekker’s most popular pamphlet, being revised and expanded through multiple editions up to that of 1632, of which this is a reprint with minor changes.

The 16 chapters of *Lanthorne and candle-light* exposed the scams and deceptions practiced by contemporary street criminals and confidence tricksters, alongside a canting dictionary. The contents resurfaced as *O per se O* (1612), to which was added a new chapter under that title with descriptions of the ‘Abram Cove’ (a feigned madman much like Edgar in *King Lear*), ‘dommerars’, ‘clapperdungeons’ and others; and then as *Villainies Discovered* (1616), which inserted seven chapters on prison, prisoners, creditors, choice of company in prison, visitants and jailers, almost certainly derived from personal experience. Dekker lived a life haunted by debt, and several early imprisonments in the late 1590s were followed by a long stretch in the King’s Bench in 1612–9, in consequence of a £40 debt to the father of the playwright John Webster.

The final lifetime edition, of 1632, under the present title, is probably Dekker’s last work, and its dedicatory epistle provides our only evidence about his age (then threescore); the seven prison chapters added in 1616 are replaced with chapters on ‘Abuses done to prisoners, by over-cruell Creditors’, ‘The Villanies and abuses committed by Politicke Banck-rupts’, and ‘The Prisoners Supplication’, followed by ‘The Abuses of Keepers, Nurses, or Chare-women’ and ‘... of Ale-houses’.

As with most such pamphlets, the sensationalized descriptions of crime and poverty contain a mixture of truth and fiction, and were designed primarily to entertain rather than to warn. Unlike Robert Greene’s early cony-catching pamphlets, with their high-minded and legal authorial position, Dekker’s, like the writer himself, hovered on the margins between the legitimate and the criminal. And the Belman who journeys through this underworld also exposes the social injustice and poverty that leads to crime – the midwives who attend ‘young maides ... big with child by unlawfull fathers’,

The Belmans Cry.



MY dear Children, Spiders and Flies,
 Has not too late remembred your lives:
 Spiders weede out, and great Insects,
 Spiders weede out, and great Insects,
 When you heare this ringing Bell,
 Make it to your last will:
 For a Clock the Clock is ringing,
 I must to my home be going:
 When all our Masters be rife,
 When shall I see my young rife.

10

TO THE GLORY OF
 MIDDLESEX,

The Honourable and worthy deserving
 Gentlemen, His Majesty's Justices for
 the Peace in that populous County.



TO whom but to you (Noble Gen-
 tlemen, and worthy *Patrons* of
 your County) should I dedicate
 these my *Layers*? the sick man
 sends to his Doctor, the wounded
 man to his Chirurgion; you are
 both; and the Common-wealth
 cries out to you for remedy: Petty enmities are the
 diseases, and Grand Impostures are the Sores that go deep
 into her body, I but open the Sores and show how loath
 they are, the Balsme is yours, and yours the skill to drop
 it in: It is betwixt you and your Layes, to fill Hospitals,
 to hang a thersell, save the true nampt, corrupted,
 fathers mischief.

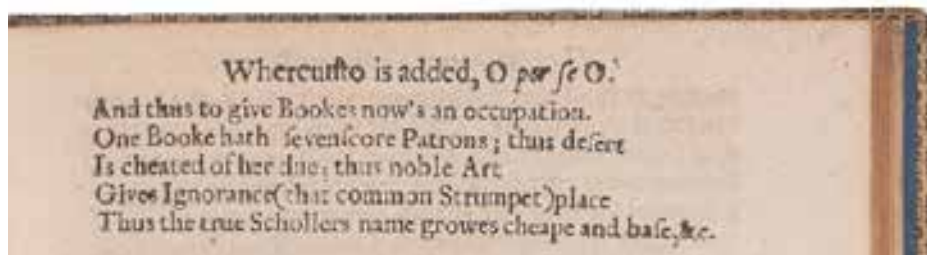
Few Saines walke up and downe the City, fewer in
 the Suburbs: they are the limbs infected: there many
 a leg is fit to be cut off: If therefore these were not
 Sessions houses, we should scarce have houses to dwell
 in: should not such as you sit there, it were no walking
 any where: for so our fore-fathers did complain, and
 so posterity shall complain, that fresh villanies and a-
 bulicrage begotten, borne, and grow up in all parts of
 this Kingdome. And for that cause, I thus list send to
 have many hands to strike, and many swords to strike

A 2

home!

plague-afflicted servants 'driven out of doors' by their masters to die alone in 'garden houses'.

In chapter 4, 'Of a new kind of hawking, teaching how to catch Birds by Bookes', there is an interesting passage on the 'Hawking Pamphleteer' who uses a dedication to secure patronage: **'his Miscelaine Maecenas, opens a Booke fayrely appareld in Vellom, with gilt fillits, and foure-penny silke ribbon at least, like little streamers on the top of a March pane Castle, hanging dangling by at the four corners: the title being superficially survaid, in the next leafe he sees that the Author hee, hath made him one of his Gossips, for the Booke carries his Worships name, and under it stands an Epistle just the length of a Hench-mans grace before dinner'**. Eventually to recompense the poor 'author', the supposed patron 'gives him four or five Angels'; the process is then repeated with another mark, and nary a book printed'. The section ends with a similar refrain in verse. It is hard not to see Dekker, who had no patrons and made most of his living by popular reward (on the stage or in pamphlets), cocking a snook here at writers who sought patronage.



All editions of this work are scarce in commerce, the only other complete copy of any in the last forty years (1616) having appeared in the sale of the Library of Robert Pirie in 2015 (\$22,500); we last offered a copy of the present edition, significantly imperfect, in 1982.

STC 6492; Alston, IX, 237.

UNRECORDED MAGICAL THINKING

22. DICK SPOT'S LAST GIFT: containing the Charms and Methods he used, with Great Success, to secure Houses, Gardens &c. from Thieves, find out a Thief, restore stolen Goods ... discover Truth from Falshood, prevent Injury to Houses in a Tempest, hinder Insects from Biting ... with the right Way of making the Mosaic Wand, to find out hidden Treasure. To which is added, the complete Art of telling Fortune, by Tea or Coffee Grounds ... also, the best Interpretation of Dreams ... Published for the Benefit of Mankind. Third Edition with Additions. Chester: Printed and sold by W. Minshull ... 1799.

12mo, pp. [4], 52; somewhat dusty but a good copy in modern quarter calf; bookplate of the magician and collector Ricky Jay.

£1850

'Third edition'. **No copies of any edition are recorded in ESTC, OCLC or Library Hub.**

Dick Spot's Last Gift is a fascinating compendium of superstition and magical recipes prefaced by a brief life of the conjurer Richard Morris (born Oswestry, died 1791, see also item 39). An orchard or field might be defended from pilferers by the use a piece of parchment cut into a star, inscribed with astrological signs and the numbers 1 7 11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, sealed with virgin wax, sprinkled with fumitory and laid in goose tansy. The 'great and approved secret to know absent person's mind' comes courtesy of Robert Boyle and the concept of sympathetic motion; while 'falling sickness', *i.e.*

epilepsy, can be cured by these simple means: 'eat a pig killed with a knife that slew a man', or recite a charm beginning 'Ananizapta smiteth death'.

Pages 12-21 comprise a dictionary of dream motifs with their meanings, and a poem on dreams relating to love. There follow sections on palmistry, physiognomy, the meanings of moles, the luckiest and unluckiest days in the calendar, tasseography and cartomancy.

‘THE BEST OF THE ENGLISH’ (NAPOLEON)

23. DOUGLAS, Frederick Sylvester North. Manuscript
‘Catalogue of Books’ (c. 1805-6?).

Small 8vo notebook, c. 40 pages plus blanks; in very good condition, in contemporary limp sheep, rubbed. £1850

A proto-bibliophile’s library catalogue.

Frederick Sylvester North Douglas (1791–1819), son of the politician Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie, and grandson on his mother’s side of the Prime Minister, Frederick Lord North, was born to a life on the public stage. Educated at Westminster, then Christ Church, Oxford, he ‘was delicate and precocious as a child; his father remarked on his “ardour of mind which will, I am satisfied, as he advances, require check and regulation rather than excitement” ... At Oxford he took a first in classics in 1809 and was placed at the head of the second class in mathematics; but he professed himself dissatisfied with his examination performance and went off to Edinburgh to hear lectures there’ (*History of Parliament* online).

A two-year Grand Tour of Greece followed from July 1810, partly spent with his philhellenic uncle Frederick North, Earl of Guilford, which resulted in his *Essay on certain Points of Resemblance between the ancient and modern Greeks* (1813). From 1812 until his unexpected death in 1819, Douglas served with increasing confidence and ability as MP for Banbury, a family seat, and quickly diverged from his father politically, marrying into a whig family shortly before his death in 1819 (see item 34). Though not a reformer, he consistently voted against the slave trade and in favour of Catholic relief; during the recess of 1814, he famously interviewed Napoleon, who ‘was reported to have said of Douglas that he liked him best “of the English he had seen”, adding “though he is only 25, he looks like a man of 45”’ (*ibid.*)

2
 Aldrich. Both hands of the same
 Author's General Geography
 Antiquities of the Pyramids of Egypt
 Description of the River Nile
 Voyage de la Haute & Bas Nubie
 Description de la Province de Barca
 Description de l'Égypte
 Voyage de l'Égypte
 Voyage de l'Égypte
 Voyage de l'Égypte

3
 London 1701
 London 1701
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 London 1701

This very curiosity of a rare
 edition was given me by the
 book was given me by the
 copy of the book by George...

edition was given me by the
 book was given me by the
 copy of the book by George...

Aldrich's...
 Aldrich's...
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by the...
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 the author of this work...

the...
 Aldrich...
 the author of this work...

‘He had devoted, at an early age, all his faculties to public life, and in the opinion of the most judicious among his contemporaries he would have obtained the highest distinctions of Parliament and of the State. As a classical and a general scholar, greatly accomplished in languages and letters, few were his superiors’ (obituary in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*).

This fascinating catalogue of Douglas’s early book collecting demonstrates a fastidious approach to his acquisitions whether by gift or purchase; organized alphabetically, entries are annotated where appropriate with prices paid, and footnotes provide copy-specific information about condition and provenance. No books are dated after 1805 and many come by family gift, so the catalogue would seem to represent acquisitions largely made prior to his matriculation at Oxford in 1806, perhaps with some later additions.

Aristophanes, *Comoediae* (Basel, 1532), the first complete edition of his comedies, is footnoted ‘This very good copy of a rare edition was given me by the Bishop of Rochester’, one of a number of sixteenth-century books to have been given to Douglas by Thomas Dampier (1748-1812), who had been private tutor to Douglas’s uncle, the Earl of Guilford (and perhaps to Douglas as well?). Dampier ‘was known for his love of literature, and for the library and collection of prints which he accumulated throughout his life. He left a bibliophile’s account in Latin, the manuscript of which was extensively used by Thomas Frognall Dibdin in compiling his *Aedes Althorpianae*. His library was sold by his half-brother (lawyer Sir Henry) and widow to the Duke of Devonshire at a valuation amounting to nearly £10,000’ (*Oxford DNB*). Other books from the same source include Alcyonius, *De Exsilio* (Venice 1522) (**‘This rare & most beautiful book was given me by the Bishop of Rochester[;] it has been almost entirely spoilt by Roger Paynes washing it’**), and a Paris 1550 edition of Sophocles (‘a very rare & valuable little book in beautiful Morocco binding’). Douglas’s uncle the soldier and poet James Mercer (1734-1804) was the source of several other books including his own rare *Lyrical Poems* (second edition, 1797, a copy with the names filled in in manuscript, and another noted as ‘given away’), and the second Clarke edition of Homer’s *Iliad* (‘This Edition is very scarce & Valuable & is rendered more so by its having belonged to [James] Beattie the poet who left it in his will to my Uncle Mercer who left it to me’). And others came from Lord Guilford (a copy of Bewick’s *Quadrupeds*), his mother (a Cicero), and his aunt. From his father there is Ruddiman’s *Rudiments* 1769 (‘In this book my dear father first taught me Latin in 1797 when I was 7 yrs old’), Peacock’s *Sketches relative to the history ... of dancing* (Aberdeen, 1805; Peacock ‘taught my father to dance’), and a couple of manuscripts.

Douglas's own purchases are mostly English eighteenth-century editions of the classics, mathematics (Euclid, Bonnycastle), and a number of Didots, these last all annotated 'beautiful stereotype edition'. A particular group of books have the same source, as specified under the entry for Kapp, *Clarissimorum virorum orationes selectae*, Leipzig 1722: 'This book & many others I bought so amazingly cheap at an auction at which there were only two men beside myself neither of whom would bid more than 6d for any book. This cost 1s 6d.' Few books cost significantly more than this, the most spent being 10s 6d on the 5th edition of Buffon.

POMPEI AND HERCULANEUM

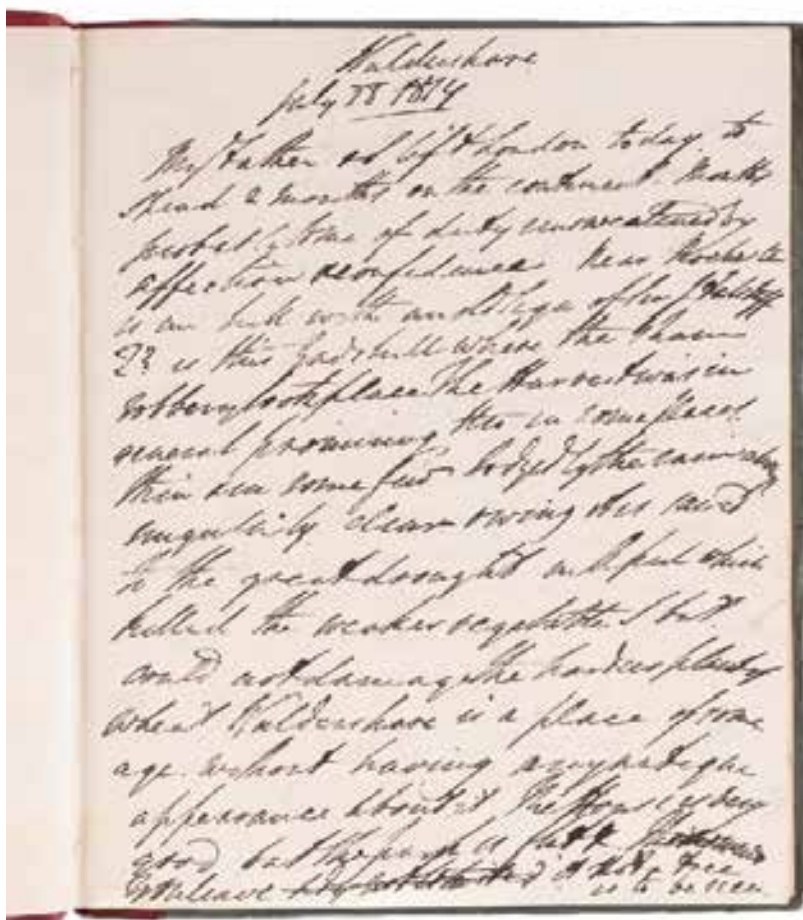
24. DOUGLAS, Frederick Sylvester North. Travel diary for a visit to Naples. Dec 1–6 1815.

4to diary, 7½ pages, in a largely unused notebook; contemporary marbled pasteboard covers, rubbed. £300

A brief diary from a winter tour in Italy, specifically to a Naples just freed from French control by the Bourbon restoration. Douglas thought the road from Rome (where his portrait had been sketched by Ingres) 'less picturesque than I had expected', was particularly horrified by the marshes, and lamented that 'we were defended against robbers by piquets of Austrian troops', which he thought an affront in the country of Virgil. Coming into the city itself over a hill, 'the approach ... is more prognosticatory of a Capital than the approach to any city except London'.

Douglas notes on the Portico the 'remains of the old museum now all transferred to Naples or Palermo except some fresco paintings most of which are rather curious than beautiful ... the best seem to have been from Herculaneum the most from Pompei'. Meanwhile, 'society at Naples is at present upon a very inferior footing ... however here there is to be found much more education, better manners, & it appears to me not less purity than in other parts of Italy', which he attributes to 'the mixture of French women'. The local population though 'is the idlest in the world'.

'I am just returned from Pompei Town a little disappointed. I had expected I know not what but something more than I found', though he does report the frescoes as 'wonderful'.



THE WHEATFIELDS OF WATERLOO

25. **DOUGLAS, Frederick Sylvester North.** Travel diary in English and French for a trip to Belgium and the Ardennes, 28 July – 14 September 1817.

4to, pp. [41] on rectos only, plus blanks; in very good condition; quarter red roan and blue boards (a few ink spatters). **£850**

‘My father & I left London today to spend 2 months on the continent’, a trip informed by ‘duty unsweetened by affection’; in general Douglas admires the country, and comments in particular on art, agriculture, commerce and politics. In one place he quotes from Byron’s *Childe Harold* (Canto III, 1816, lines written as Byron passed Waterloo) – Douglas’s father Lord Glenberrie was an intimate of Byron during the height of his fame in England, and Byron himself noted with regret Douglas’s early death in 1819.

‘Dover is a most odious town’, and the Channel crossing a challenge - ‘7 carriages & 80 passengers on board a small packet & all those passengers sick except myself’. From Dunkirk (‘fort belle’), Douglas switches into French (or in places a mélange of the two languages). They visit Bruges; Ghent (where he describes the Prince of Saxe Weimar as ugly and boring); Brussels (a bad play, a good sermon, paintings by Rubens, and a meeting with Lord Holland); Waterloo (‘it is impossible to pass by this field, where one can discern by the richness of the wheat where the most bodies were buried, without painful emotion’); Genappe; Namur; Liège (where his father tries to buy books in Walloon); Spa (where he takes the waters but complains that domestic staff, ‘les souris domestiques’, drove him to dissipation causing him ‘ennuis’ but he cannot resist ‘the game’). On the journey to Rocroi he is distracted from the views by the ‘chatty egotism’ of a fellow passenger, and stays at a ‘detestable inn’; at Reims they dine with Captain Freemantle, aide de camp of the Duke of Wellington, William Fitzgerald (1783-1843, of the Irish exchequer) and Florent Andrieux (1761-1835, wine merchant), who gives them excellent wine, including a red ‘virtually unknown in England’.

According to his father, Douglas returned from this autumn tour even more committed to the opposition and ‘greatly improved in speaking’ (*History of Parliament* online), delivering a series of confident speeches in the House of Commons during the next session.

POEMS BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN

26. DUCAREL, Philip John. Poems, original and translated ... London: Printed for James Carpenter ... 1807.

8vo, pp. xiv, [2, contents and errata], 174; a fine copy in a contemporary presentation binding of red straight-grain morocco, covers gilt to a panel design, spines gilt in compartments, edges and turn-ins gilt, blue watered silk endpapers with a gilt and blind roll-tool border; bookplate of Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855).

£650

First edition, scarce, inscribed ‘The gift of the author’, a collection of 26 poems headed by the two long gothick pieces ‘Gunilda’ and ‘Frederick and Matilda’. Of the rest, which include translations from the classics, 12 had appeared in his earlier *Poems* (1805).



Ducarel (1778-1855) was born in Calcutta, where his father Gerard Gustavus Coltée du Carel, from a Huguenot family, was an employee of the East India Company. His mother was a young Mughal woman, Sharaf un-Nisa Khanum, who returned to England with Ducarel, where they married and she took the name Elizabeth (she is the subject of a significant archival project currently underway at UPenn).

The story of 'Gunilda' was in part inspired by the traditional tale of the white bird that visited the deathbeds of several members of the Oxenham family. For the first published account of the 'Oxenham Omen' see item 61.

Very uncommon. Library Hub and World Cat show seven locations only: BL, Bodley; Stanford, Texas, Columbia, Indiana, and UCLA.

THE GOLDEN SPEECH

27. **ELIZABETH I.** The last Speech and Thanks of Queen Elizabeth of ever blessed Memory, to her last Parliament after her Delivery from the Popish Plots, &c. London, Printed, 1679.

Folio, [2], 2 pp.; a fine copy in original state, folded as issued, completely untrimmed, never in a binding, but a little wrinkled.

£300

First edition of the ‘Popish Plots’ printing. Elizabeth’s ‘Golden Speech’, as it was known from an early date, was often reprinted when England was in danger, as here, in 1679.

In the autumn of 1601 Elizabeth was short of money, principally because of the Irish campaign. Parliament was summoned for 29 October to grant a new subsidy, but there was a restless undercurrent as Members insisted on discussing the abuse of monopolies, abuse of which Elizabeth had not been aware. Informed by the Speaker, she quickly issued a proclamation for their reform. The House was very pleased and asked if they might send a deputation of thanks.

On 30 November the Speaker and about 140 Members – all that could be accommodated – met in the Council Chamber in the Palace at Whitehall. Having accepted their thanks with joy for their love and loyalty, the Queen continued: ‘Of My Self I was never a greedy scraping grasper ... nor yet a Waster My own properties I account yours ... to be expended for your welfare It is not My desire to Live and Reign longer, than my Life and Reign shall be for your good; and though you have had, and may have Mightier and Wiser Princes sitting on this Seat, yet you never had, nor shall have any that will love you better’

Wing E530; Sir John Neale, *Queen Elizabeth* (1934), pp. 381-4.

PYRAMUS AND THISBE BINDING

28. **ERASMUS, Desiderius.** The first Tome or Volume of the Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the newe Testamente. Emprinted at London ... by Edward Whitchurche ... Anno. Domini. 1548.

Folio, ff. cxxvii, xcvi, cci, cxxiii, xc, wanting the medial blanks Q8, Bbb10 and Pp12; title-page and final leaf cut around and mounted in the early seventeenth century, the title-mount with the ownership inscription of Robert Hyde, 'well worth an Angell' (see below); else a very good copy in early seventeenth-century calf, covers with ruled borders in gilt and blind, floral cornerpieces, in the centre a large oval stamp depicting the story of Pyramus and Thisbe within a wreath border; spine gilt in compartments with a double-headed eagle displayed, surmounted by a coronet, trace of a spine label (evidently removed because it was upside down); sixteenth-century purchase note 'Bought in bethlem neare bedlame at the whyt horse p[re]t[ium] [11s?] 6d'; early ownership inscription (effaced) of Edward Steward ('Edwardus Steward verus huius libri possessor'); early seventeenth-century inscriptions of Robert Hyde to title mount, first text leaf and front free endpaper; bookplate of George Kenyon of Peel Hall (1666-1728), thence by descent; scattered seventeenth-century marginal annotations, including a page of notes on the book at the front; early manuscript fore-edge label (worn); edges and joints rubbed, clasps wanting. £37,500

The scarce first edition in English of Erasmus's paraphrases on the Gospels, prepared under the patronage of Catherine Parr, partly translated by Mary Tudor, and promulgated by the injunction of Edward VI.

The Latin originals of Erasmus's biblical paraphrases had been published incoherently between 1517 and 1524 on a variety of presses across Europe. 'Though the *Paraphrases* were no doubt intended to be orthodox, it seems certain that they were much more popular among the reformers than among conservative theologians' (Devereux). The first English attempt was a version of Jude by John Caius in 1530. Later, 'in the reign of Edward VI a group of



English reformers, working under the patronage of Catherine Parr, attempted to make the book the basis for an Erasmian Church, and an English text was published in conjunction with the *Homilies* and the new *Prayer Book*' (*ibid.*). Work had actually begun somewhat earlier, while Henry VIII was still on the throne; fairly soon after his marriage to Catherine Parr, 'she began to use her position to get the whole of the "Paraphrases" translated into English, with a further hope of having them printed and circulated as widely as possible as an aid to Bible study'. Mark was translated by Thomas Caius, Luke by Nicholas Udall, John by Princess Mary Tudor with the help of Francis Malet, and Matthew remains anonymous. 'Most or all of the text of what was to be the first volume was ready and in the hands of the queen [Catherine Parr] by the latter part of 1545, after which Udall was given the responsibility for "addyng, digestyng, and sortyng the texte with the paraphrase"', but little concrete could be done until the death of Henry VIII in January 1547. In July that year the new king Edward VI published injunctions calling for the presence of Erasmus's paraphrases in every parish in the country, and printing went ahead. The great demand enforced the use of multiple typesetters and there were at least five printings, all dated 31 January 1548 on the title-page. 'The price ranged from ten shillings to about thirteen, depending no doubt on the binding' (*ibid.*) 'It was instrumental in making the New Testament in English available and known to clergy and people' and was 'the chief means by which Erasmus was claimed for the English reformed church' (Craig, *Forming a Protestant Consciousness*, p.335).

A *Second Tome* with the Epistles and Revelations (the latter by Leo Juda not Erasmus), prepared by different translators, was begun later in 1548 and published in 1549; it was not printed in a uniform format to the *First Tome*, was issued in smaller numbers, and its distribution was not required by Edward's injunctions, so most parishes did not purchase it and sets are extremely uncommon.

'The Marian government apparently made some effort to recall the *Paraphrases* and many may have been called in and destroyed; but there is no evidence of any serious campaign against the book' (Devereux). Nevertheless, **the vast majority of copies listed in ESTC are in some way imperfect.**

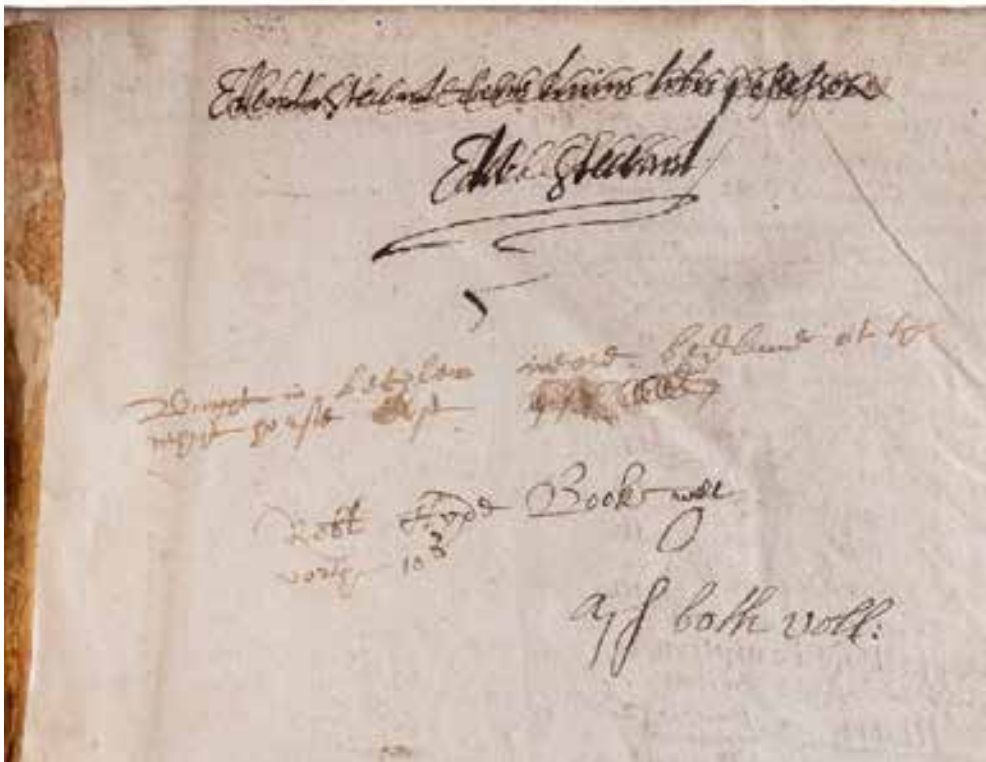
Binding and Provenance

Howard Nixon recorded the present volume as one of four (or perhaps only three) surviving bindings with an elaborate oval medallion of the story of Pyramus and Thisbe, as told by Ovid (and translated into English by Golding in 1565). Pyramus lies prostrate at the foot, above him Thisbe is poised to fall on a sword, at the



left is a fountain with a statue of Cupid, to the right the lion and a (mulberry?) tree on which we can see the initials I and S on either side of a key. **This type of stamp – pictorial, with a mythological scene – is extremely rare in English bindings,** on which the central stamp is usually either a floriate pattern or a coat of arms. The other traced examples of the stamp are to be found on the following works:

- i). Ben Jonson, *Workes*, London, 1616. The Britwell Court–Templeton Crocker–Robert Pirie copy, sold at auction (\$200,000 hammer) in 2015 and now in the Getty collection at Wormsley. Contemporary black morocco; the stamp was there accompanied by elaborate gilt corner-pieces.
- ii). Torrielli, *Annales sacri*, Milan, 1610. Apparently bound c. 1615 in London, employing the same corner-pieces as the Jonson above, and also featuring gauffred edges. Now at the Folger Library – see *Fine and Historic Bookbindings from the Folger Shakespeare Library* 5:3.



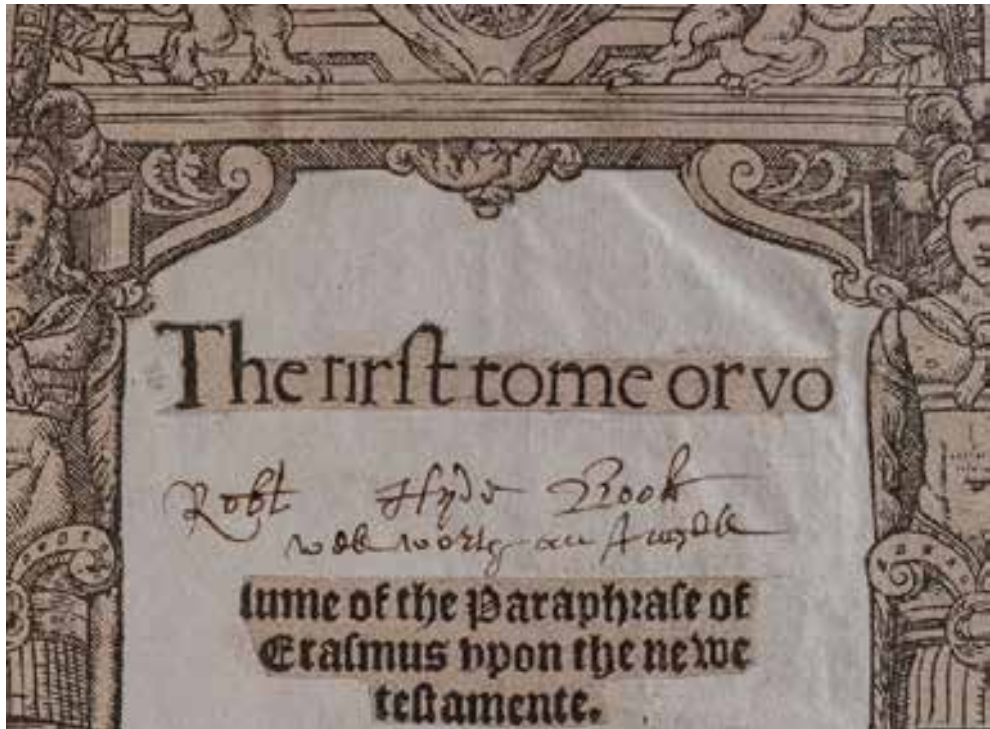
iii). An unspecified book at Holkham, dated 1600, but even at the time Nixon was unable to confirm its presence and we have managed no further.

The conjunction of the unusually fine (presentation?) binding on the Jonson, with the Shakespearian connotations of the Pyramus and Thisbe stamp, have led to some suggestion that the initials 'I S' might plausibly be identified with John Shakespeare, father of the playwright. Nixon thought, perhaps more plausibly, that it was a rebus for J. Sankey or J[ohn] Keys/Keyes/Caius. There are no records of members of the book-trade with either name. If it is an ownership stamp, one candidate would be the John Key[e]s knighted in 1607 at Whitehall, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Surveyor of Ordnance at the Tower between 1608 and 1623 (the possible year of his death, though he was described as 'lately deceased' in 1626). He was present as part of the court at the royal entertainment by Ben Jonson staged at Merchant Taylor's Hall on 16 July 1607, which could explain an interest in Jonson. However, the lack of obvious connection between the three titles and the lack of any shared provenance could suggest that this is a binder's stamp. **In the present example much fine hatching is visible in the device that cannot be made out in the Jonson or Tornielli – might this indicate an earlier, even 16th-century, use of the stamp?**

Both the early purchase inscription 'Bought in bethlem neare bedlame at the whyt horse pt [11s?] 6d' (presumably White Horse Yard opposite Bethlehem Hospital in London, though we have found no record of a bookseller at that address), and the ownership inscription of Edward Steward (unidentified) are offset onto the front pastedown, demonstrating that the book was already bound at the time of inscription. Both inscriptions have been cancelled in part or in full in the same ink as the inscriptions of Robert Hyde. Hyde notes that notes that the book is 'well worth 10s' and 'well worth an Angell'; a pre-Civil War coin, an angel was worth ten shillings from 1550 to 1612, and then again from 1619. There are various potential Robert Hydes, but this was plausibly the Robert Hyde of Berkshire (1578-after 1638) who was a pensioner to James I, knighted in 1613.

The double-headed eagle on the spine is not a common device in English heraldry, but does for example feature in the arms of Thomas Digges as well as those of the Killigrew family.

STC 2854.5; Devereux 26.4.7; Darlow & Moule 73.



29. **FOUR PLAIN PRACTICAL DISCOURSES** concerning the four last Things viz. I. Death, II. Judgment, III. Hell, IV. Heaven. Concluding with suitable Meditations. To which are added, seasonable Rules and Directions for a holy Living. And a serious Exhortation for a timely preparation to a holy Dying ... The second Edition, with Additions. London, Printed for E. Tracy ... 1700.

12mo, pp. [14], 188; title-page within a mourning border; a little browned and dusty, scattered foxing, withal a good copy in contemporary sheep, very worn, front cover detached; ownership inscriptions of Anne Merry dated 1710, including a large calligraphic one to the front pastedown.

£2400



‘Second edition’, but we can trace no copies of any edition. Evidently published towards the end of 1699 (‘we are now entering upon a New Year, and not far from a New Century’), the work takes the ‘General Inundation of Vice’ and ‘visible Corruption of Manners’ under which mankind is currently suffering as the impetus for exhortations on the inevitability of death and judgment. The text is of a familiar type (there were a number of ‘discourses’ and ‘meditations’ on the Four Last Things published at around this time), but we cannot trace an earlier appearance.

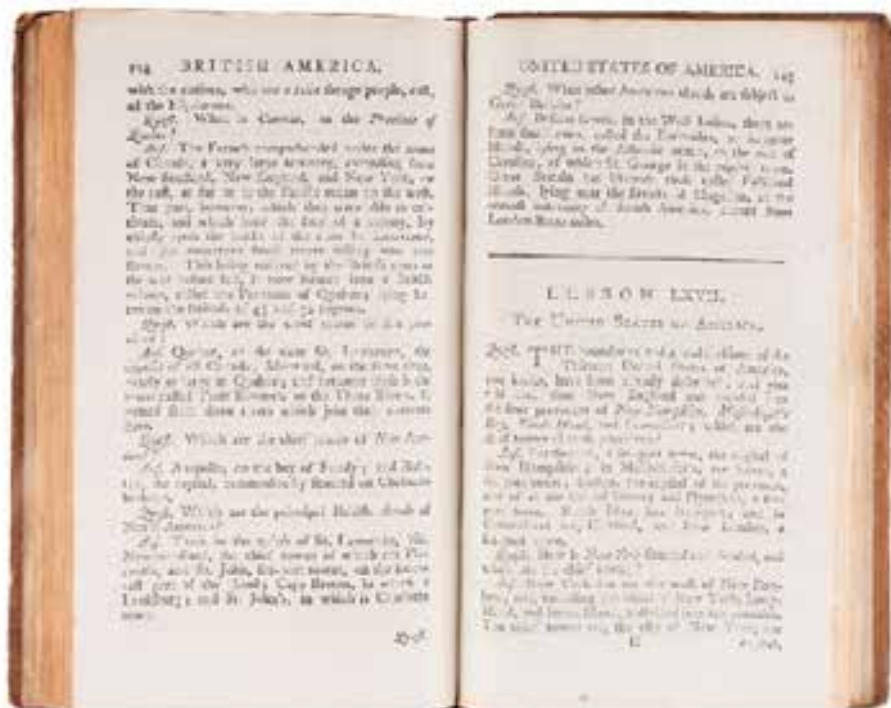
Inter alia, there is an interesting aside on the ‘many such Atheistical persons ... among us, who believe neither a God nor Devil, Heaven nor Hell; that say the Belief of these things was promoted by cunning priests, to keep the world in awe’.

Not in ESTC, Library Hub or OCLC.

30. GADESBY, Richard. A new and easy Introduction to Geography, by Way of Question and Answer, divided into Lessons. Principally designed for the Use of Schools. Consisting of a Description of all the known Countries in the World; of their respective Situations, Divisions, Mountains; Rivers, principal Cities and Towns, Forms of Government, Religion, &c. Likewise several useful Problems of the Terrestrial Globe, with an Explanation of the Vicissitudes of the Season. To which is added a new geographical Table ... Second Edition, improved and enlarged. London: Printed for the Author, and sold by S. Bladon ... 1783.

12mo, pp. 191, [1, advertisement], with a folding plate showing the position of the earth and the sun at the four seasons; a very good copy in contemporary sheep, joints cracking slightly; signature of Thomas Hanmer dated 1787 on front endpaper. £650

Second edition, revised, very rare, published following the success of the first edition (1776) and its use 'in many principal boarding schools, particularly those for young ladies'. Gadesby, 'private teacher of writing, accounts, geography, &c.', laments the neglect of geography, a very necessary science to anyone interested



in the transactions of the world and the different events which happen in times of war or peace.

In the edition of 1776 Lesson 66 was given to British America, covering Canada and the colonies from New York to Georgia. The present edition adds a new chapter on the United States and covers changes in possession in the West Indies resulting from the 'late wars'.

BL only in ESTC. Of the first edition, ESTC records three copies; two further editions (1787 and 1792) are listed in single copies only.

UNPUBLISHED ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT TRANSLATION

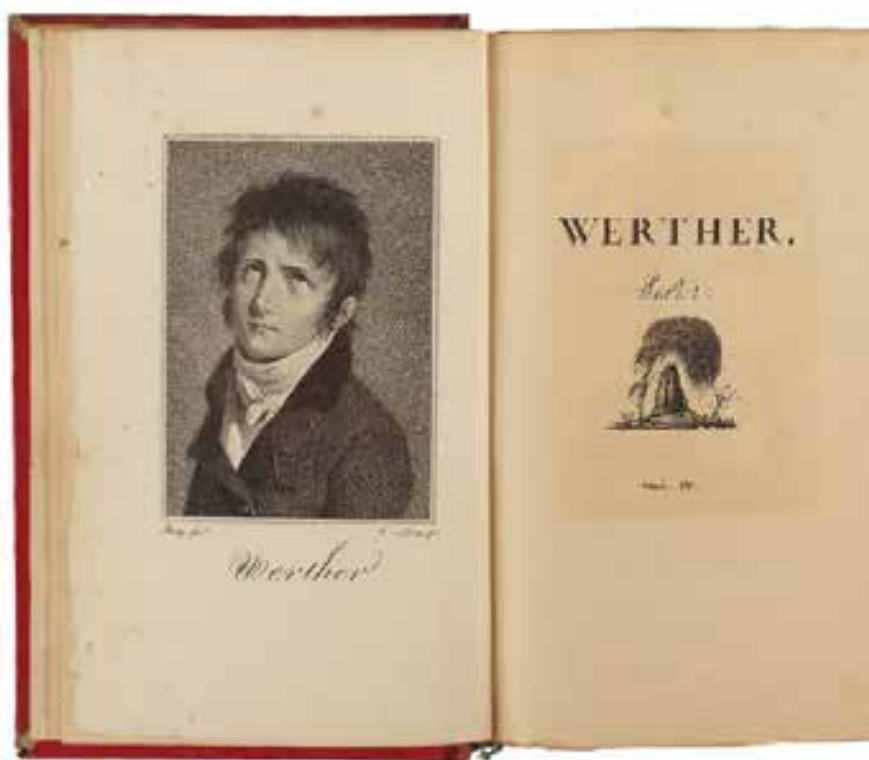
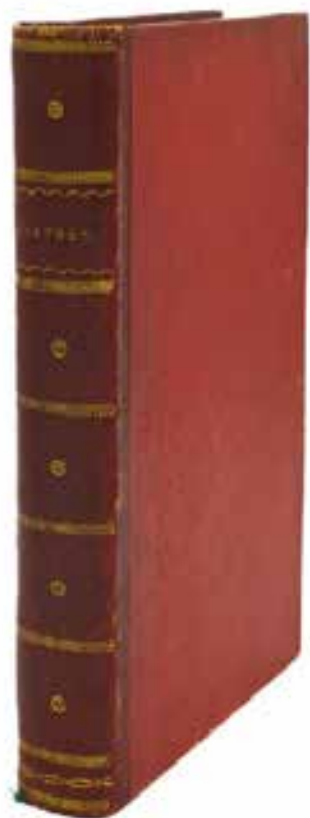
31. [GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von]. 'Werther. Part 1[-2].' [France,] Année 1811[-1812].

8vo, pp. [164], including a half-title, a medial blank before Part 2 and a terminal blank; written throughout in an extremely fine and legible hand, with two calligraphic title-pages, and a vignette tail-piece to each letter, executed in imitation of a stipple-engraving; engraved frontispiece and seven further plates from French sources, dated 1797-1808; in fine condition, edges untrimmed, bound in handsome contemporary half red morocco and red boards, spine gilt, lettered direct. £3500

A very handsome, and apparently unpublished, English translation of *Werther*, executed in France, a delightful cross-cultural testament to the influence of Goethe's novel across romantic Europe.

The source text is the French translation by George Deyverdun, which it follows closely, even to the extent of mimicking French grammar; the orthography is distinctive – note the uncapitalised 'i' for the first person – and the language somewhat archaic, all suggesting that it was probably executed as a form of translation exercise.

Unfortunately, there are no clues to authorship. Notwithstanding, it is an extremely attractive object. The many pen vignettes are executed with considerable finesse, their subjects including urns and shrouds, willows, grapevines, pan-pipes, butterflies, cottages, baskets of fruit, and sprigs of flowers.



32. [HALE, *Sir Matthew*]. An Essay touching the Gravitation, or non-Gravitation of fluid Bodies, and the Reasons thereof. The second Edition, with some occasional Additions. London, Printed by W. Godbid, for William Shrowsbury ... 1675.

8vo, pp. [6], 88, 23, [1]; title-page slightly browned but a very good copy in contemporary mottled sheep, ruled in blind; edges worn, front cover detached, later paper spine label (attributing the work to Henry More); French library stamps to title-page (Ecole Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, closed 1901, and another Jesuit institution). £1750

Second edition, scarce, a reissue of the sheets of the first (1673), with a cancel title-page, and 'Some additions to the pamphlet called the essay' (the second paginated sequence).

Hale's *Essay*, intended as an anti-mechanistic confutation of Boyle, 'explained the supposed phenomenon that fluid bodies do not gravitate (that water at the bottom of the sea is not significantly pressed upon by water higher up)'. Oldenburg sent the work to the mathematician John Wallis in July 1673, but Wallis did not 'think it necessary to concern my self so much as to take publike notice of it; but leave it to take its fortune: And so I suppose will Mr Boyle ... A private discourse with the Author (I suppose) might serve to satisfy him, that his notion will not satisfy' (Wallis, *Correspondence*). It evidently rankled though, and Wallis delivered a paper on the subject to the Royal Society in November 1674, which was ordered into print in January 1675 as *A Discourse of Gravity and Gravitation* (1675).

Hale was quick to respond, reissuing the unsold sheets of 1673 with a new section replying to Wallis. 'Upon the whole matter,' he concludes, 'I do not at all find the supposition delivered in the pamphlet called the *Essay*, nor the Reasons thereof any way weakned, by the Objections made against it'.

Scarce, with a total of nine copies in ESTC.

Wing H245.

HACKNEY ON SEA

33. [HEATH, William]. 'Paul PRY' *pseud.* A Trip to Margate ... Publ. by J Mclean ... London. [1829].

6 oblong folio leaves, etched, with contemporary hand-colouring, each comprising a number of vignette scenes; a very good set.

£750 + VAT in UK

A rare and delightful story in pictures by the satirist William Heath. Heath had begun his artistic career with portraits and military scenes, but by 1820 he had moved into satire, mostly published under the pseudonym 'Paul Pry'.

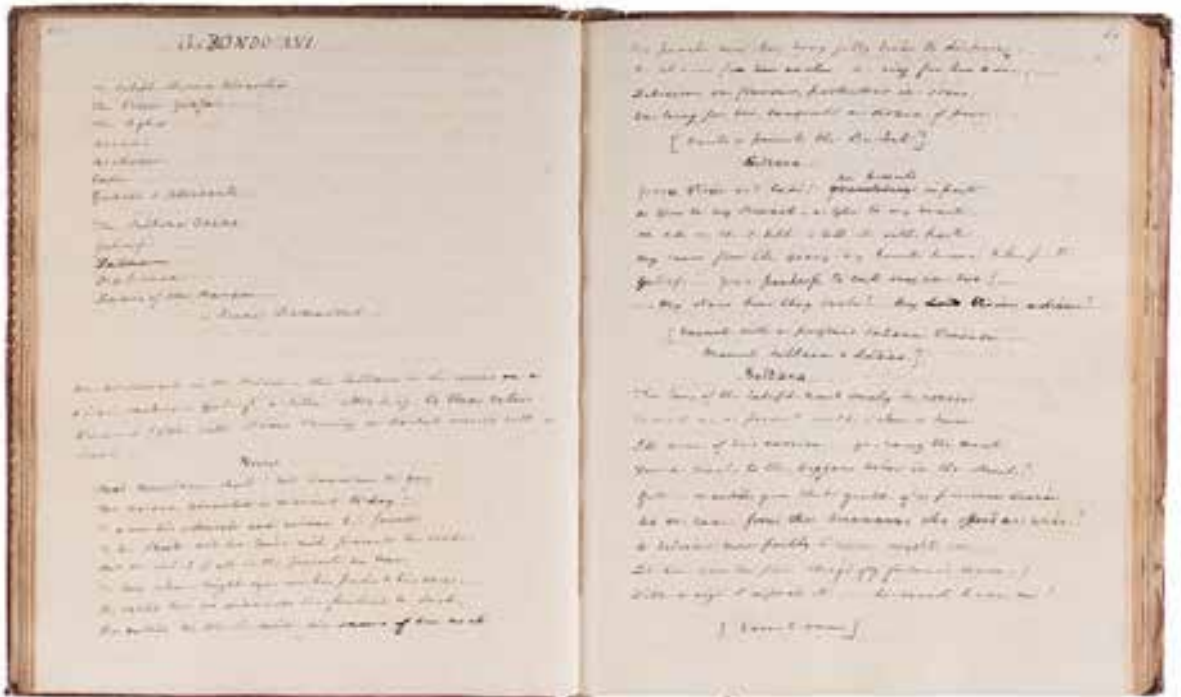


Encumbered by her outlandish headgear, a lady makes the trip to Margate by paddle-steamer, has much ado finding lodging, takes a dip from a bathing machine, admires the harbour view, is buffeted about on the pier, visits Kingsgate, Ramsgate and the North Foreland lighthouse, socialises at the garden, and attends the races. The satire is very mild and genial – the enormous man who complains of having lost weight, the cockney boy chasing a seagull ('Lork pa'r here's a funny goose') – and paints a delightful picture of the leisure time of the upper middle classes on the cusp of the Victorian age. Although the publication is undated it was reviewed in the *London Literary Gazette* in 1829.

With the founding of the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital in 1791 Margate had established itself as a premiere seaside destination for leisure- and health-seeking Londoners; and an industry grew up to cater for the tourists, with assembly rooms, libraries, gardens etc.

Not in Library Hub; OCLC shows two copies: Yale and Case Western Reserve. There is also a copy at the Royal Museum Greenwich.





TEN AUTOGRAPH POEMS AND 34 HYMNS BY HEBER,
AND A BYRON POEM FROM MANUSCRIPT

34. [HEBER, Reginald, *et al.*] Commonplace book of Heber's cousin Harriet Wrightson, containing verse, prose and a few drawings, *c.* 1812-19.

4to manuscript notebook (watermark 'G Jones 1810'), partly paginated by hand pp. 90, 100-131 [the jump being an error in pagination rather than missing contents], [140] plus a few blanks; a few additional 8vo and 4to leaves laid in loose, these last slightly worn at edges; generally in very good condition in contemporary red morocco, covers gilt with a Greek key border, spines gilt in compartments, with a scalloped lozenge of flowers; presentation inscription at front 'Harriet Wrightson from Sarah and Elizabeth Wyville April 1812' (presumably presented blank). **£9500**

An extraordinary commonplace book of English (and occasionally French and Italian) verse, hymns and letters, largely compiled (and in some cases composed) by Harriet Wrightson (1788-1864, later Douglas then Hely-Hutchison), but with contributions in a number of hands from the wider family, most extensively by her first

cousin, once removed, Reginald Heber (1783-1826), the future bishop of Calcutta.

In total the manuscript includes thirty-four hymns (from a total output of fifty-seven), and fourteen poems by Reginald Heber, as well as two further items not by him but in his hand, and several drawings.

Heber had published some early hymns in the *Christian Observer* in 1811-2 but a full collection, prepared for publication in 1820, was not completed before he left for India, and they only appeared in the posthumous *Hymns Written and Adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year* (1827), which contained 57 of his compositions. **34 of those hymns appear here, in versions which nearly all differ, sometimes substantially, from both the text of 1827 and the autograph MS** (BL Add MS 25704) presented by Heber to Henry Milman, Dean of St Paul's in 1820. The hymns here have all been transcribed by Wrightson, who clearly had access to working manuscripts, but there are several autograph corrections: in 'Oh saviour is thy promise fled', Heber has added a new verse in a footnote, and in 'Swell not oh Mother heavy lamentation' he has corrected a mistranscription.

'Of ... lasting significance was Heber's work as a pioneer of Anglican hymnography. Hymn singing was still suspect at the beginning of the nineteenth century, particularly in high-church circles, but Heber compiled a collection of ninety-nine hymns, including fifty-seven written by himself: they were published posthumously in 1827 as *Hymns Written and Adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year*. Some continued in regular use, including 'Brightest and best of the sons of the morning'; 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God almighty'; and 'God that madest earth and heaven' [all included here]. He considered that the Evangelical hymns then in use contained gross lapses of taste; his own were decorous, with a rather trite moralism combined with beauty of description (Watson, 321-3)' (*Oxford DNB*).

Apart from a few pieces in *Poems and Translations* 1812, Heber's miscellaneous poems were not published in part until 1831 and in full until 1841. **Of the fourteen pieces here, 11 are autograph (with occasional corrections), six appear to be entirely unpublished, and five have different texts from those printed.** Three of the autograph poems are recorded as having been written (or transcribed) at Seacombe in August 1819. Wrightson had married Frederick Sylvester North Douglas in July 1819 and was probably visited by Heber while on her honeymoon by the coast – the preceding poem is a piece on marriage translated by Douglas. Heber and Douglas were members of the dining club Grillion's.

Tulane
When I had reached about
about
It will be well to think

[Caption]

Take the great ground - the hole of the tub on foot -
with the ground Tulane

C. W. W.

about 1840 or 1841 in going to Tulane
they were not as they were in their own
but the ground, but they were not the hole to find
a grain of it, or the hole to find
back hole of the hole, but it is to find
I had found the hole, but not the hole to the ground?
see it for the ground?

Tulane

It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole
[Caption]

It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

[Caption]
It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane
It is a hole, but it is not a hole

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane



about 1840 or 1841 in going to Tulane
they were not as they were in their own
but the ground, but they were not the hole to find
a grain of it, or the hole to find
back hole of the hole, but it is to find
I had found the hole, but not the hole to the ground?
see it for the ground?

Tulane
It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

[Caption]
It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

[Caption]
It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

[Caption]
It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

It is a hole, but it is not a hole
in the ground, but it is a hole
and the hole is not a hole

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane
It is a hole, but it is not a hole

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane

Calypso
[Caption]
The ground, but they were not the hole to find
Tulane



Most substantially, this manuscript includes an illustrated manuscript of Heber's dramatic versification of the Middle Eastern tale 'Il Bondocani' (pp. 60-75 here), perhaps the only other surviving copy besides that in the Hodnet commonplace album mentioned by Nicolas Barker in *A Letter from India*. The story, based on the opera comique *Le calife de Bagdad* by Boieldieu and Saint-Just, had been adapted/translated in 1801 by Thomas Dibdin (a friend of Heber's half-brother, the book collector Richard Heber), but this version and its characters are entirely different. The work, which was performed at Wynnstay, was never published but is mentioned in a footnote in Amelia Heber's *Life of Reginald Heber* (1830), and is here augmented with an orientalist sketch, almost certainly by Heber (see those reproduced in *A Letter from India* for comparison). Set in Damascus, the play features a slave auction at which the Caliph claims his love Zulemeira.

The other unpublished poems comprise:

'You're welcome to our tent, fair maid', a long poem composed 'For the Wynnstay bowmeeting 17 Sept 1819', *i.e.* one of the meetings of the Society of Bowmen held by Heber's friend Charles Williams Wynn at Wynnstay – Heber was a regular attendee and both composed and sang at the events; this poem is in Wrightson's hand.

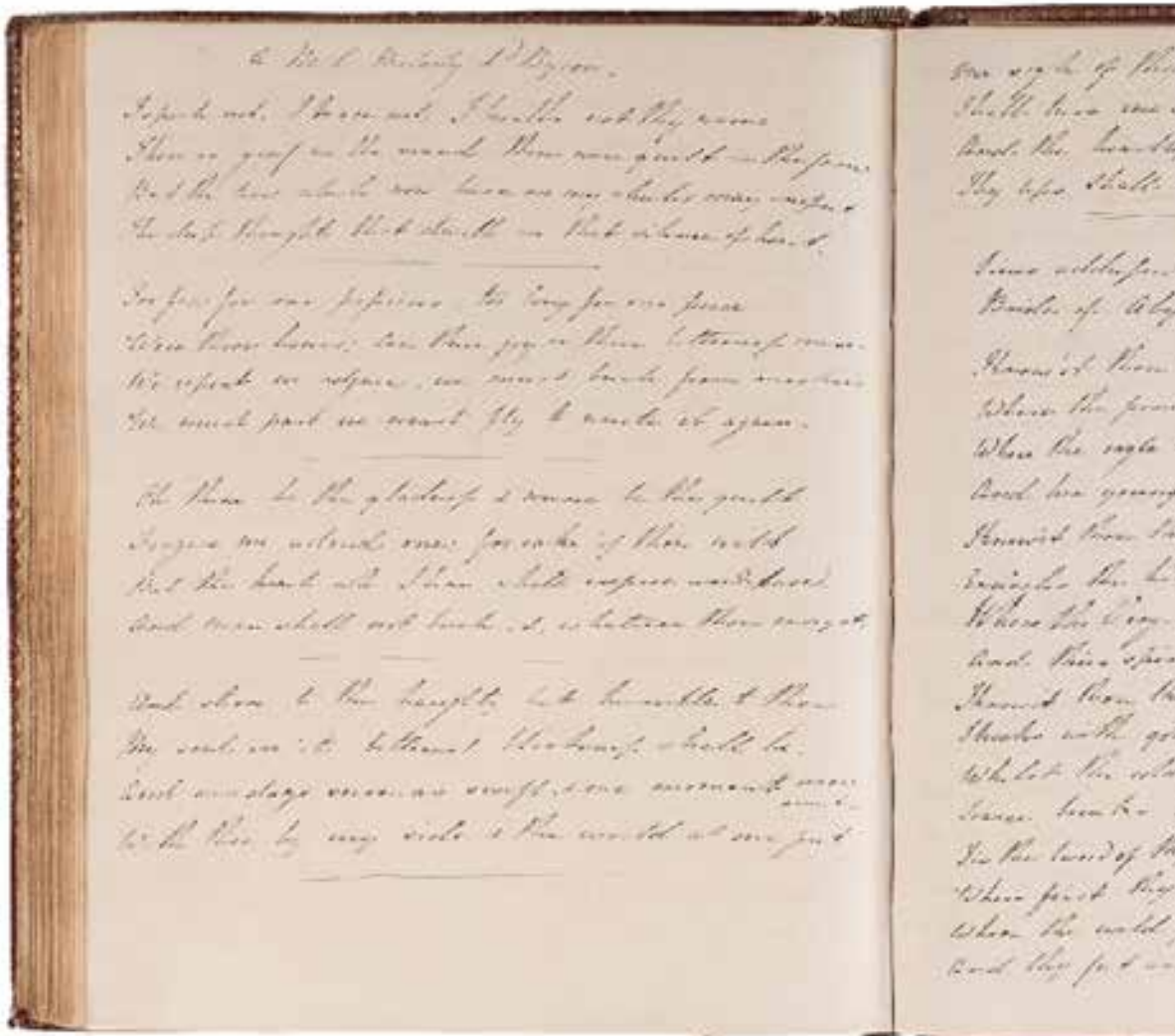
'Translation of some lines found on a piece of loose paper in which a parcel was sent from a shop in Wittemberg'. Autograph, with two corrections.

'In old time when old wives bitterly prais'd'. Autograph.

'Soliloquy of Jonas in the Whale's belly'. Autograph. A comic quatrain in pencil accompanied by a pen drawing.

'I have seen the mighty to the grave go down'. Autograph.

Harriet Wrightson was the daughter of Henrietta Heber and William Wrightson, and the granddaughter of Richard Heber (d. 1766), whose nephews Richard and Reginald, half-brothers by two different mothers, carry the bulk of the family's fame. Though not immediate family, Reginald and Harriet knew each other well, and he was to write the monumental inscription after the sudden death (only 3 months after their marriage) of her husband, the Philhellene MP Frederick Sylvester North Douglas in October 1819 (see items 23-25). And it was to 'Dear Harriet' that he addressed one of his first letters from India in January 1824 (see Heber, ed. Nicolas Barker, *A Letter from India* (Roxburghe Club, 2020)): 'Both Emily & I often think and talk of you, & recall to mind with deep and affectionate interest our parting on the quarter deck of the Grenville'; his first child born in India was christened Harriet,



probably after Wrightson. The present commonplace book demonstrates their ongoing relationship – Harriet must have had access to manuscripts of his hymns for transcription, and the pieces written into the album by Heber himself (unsigned, unlike the hymns which are attributed) are scattered in several groups.

Of the numerous other pieces in the manuscript, many apparently unpublished, the most significant is Byron's lyric written to Augusta in 1814 'I speak not, I trace not, I breathe not thy name'; this last, titled here 'A MS Melody L^d Byron', was not published in Byron's lifetime, first appearing in *A Selection of Hebrew Melodies* in 1827. Wrightson must have had access to a manuscript, though there is only one listed in IELM (ByL 609, the autograph in the Lovelace papers), which is not the

source here; there are a number of unique variant readings, not found in the draft MS or in later printings. Heber admired and was a friend of Byron, and was likely the conduit. Three more poems by Byron derive from printed sources ('Bright be the place of thy soul', 'Fare Thee Well' (Heber had a copy of the very rare separate printing), and 'Condolatory address to the Countess of Jersey') and there are two poems addressed to Byron: 'Thyrza to Lord Byron', and 'Know'st thou the land of the mountains and flood'. Among the other items transcribed from printed sources are works by Humphrey Davy, Hannah More, William Blake (transcribed by Heber and erroneously attributed to 'J. Blake'), and 'The Devil's Thoughts' by Coleridge and Southey.

Finally, there seem to be a number of original compositions by Wrightson herself, including a group composed in English and Italian in Florence in 1816, when she was, unusually for a single woman, on a Grand Tour with her brother (see Rebecca Payne, 'Harriet Wrightson, Daughter of Cusworth Hall', Heritage Doncaster online).

A full list of all the pieces by Heber, and a selected list of other contents, is available on request.



DEFENDING THE UNITED PROVINCES

35. **HEXHAM, Henry.** A Tongue-Combat, lately happening betweene two English Souldiers in the Tilt-boat of Gravesend, the one going to serve the King of Spaine, the other to serve the States Generall of the United Provinces. Wherein the Cause, Course, and Continuance of those Warres, is debated, and declared ... Printed at London [*i.e.* Holland]. 1623.

4to, pp. [8], 104; small portion of blank margin of A4 torn away, else a good copy in later calf, rebacked in brown morocco; ownership signature to title-page of William Woollcombe of Corpus Christi College Oxford (fellow 1812-1819), dated 1818.

£1650

First edition, written in reply to a rare pamphlet with a near-identical title by Richard Verstegan [or Rowlands], an intelligence agent in the Netherlands for the English Jesuits. Verstegan's original *Toung-Combat* comprised a dialogue between the pro-Catholic Red Scarf and the Protestant Tawny Scarf, the latter a patsy for Red Scarf's arguments. Here Hexham reprints Red Scarf's portion of the conversation in its entirety, but rewrites Tawny-Scarf's rejoinders at length to expose the 'many falshoods ... wrapt up in those waste-papers' – it is as a result an unusual sort of palimpsest, enabled by the dialogic structure of the original work.

As a young man the soldier and author Henry Hexham had served under Sir Francis Vere among the English forces sent to assist the Dutch (as England's most important Protestant allies) against Spanish occupation, remaining there after Vere's return to England in 1606. He published there a number of translations of Protestant works (from Dutch to English and vice versa). 'Hexham was still in the Netherlands some ... years later when his religious motivation in fighting for the Dutch was further confirmed by his *A tongue combat lately happening between two English souldiers ... the one going to serve the king of Spain, the other to serve the states generall* (1623), which he was prompted to write after reading a pamphlet disparaging the policies of Elizabeth I and James I and "the truth of the reformed religion wherein I was educated" (Hexham, *A Tongue Combat*, sig. A2)' (*Oxford DNB*).

STC 13264.8.

WITH TWO ORIGINAL FRONTISPIECE DRAWINGS

36. [JUVENILE.] [Library for Youth, or Book-Case of Knowledge, 10 vols.] London: Printed for John Wallis ... [by T. Gillet or J. Cundee] ... 1800.

10 vols, 16mo, comprising: *Geography and Astronomy familiarized* (pp. 64, hand-coloured frontispiece of two hemispheres, engraved plate of the solar system); *Short and easy Rules for attaining a Knowledge of English Grammar* (pp. 64, engraved frontispiece); *A Compendium of Simple Arithmetic* (pp. 64, with half-title and frontispiece); *Mythology, or fabulous Histories* (pp. 63, [1 (ads)]); *The History of England from the*



Conquest to the Death of George II (pp. 64, engraved frontispiece, 30 hand-coloured woodcut portraits in roundels); *Scripture History* (pp. 32, 32, engraved frontispiece); *A Natural History of Birds and Beasts* (pp. 32, frontispiece and 15 other leaves of engraved plates, numbered 8, 8); *A Familiar Introduction to Botany* (pp. 63, [1, blank], half-title, frontispiece and four other engraved plates, all hand-coloured); *British Heroism, or biographical Memoirs* (pp. 64, frontispiece); *Rewards for attentive Studies* (pp. 62, [2], half-title, engraved frontispiece, final leaf of ads); fine copies, in the original coloured boards (variously pink, red, yellow, blue, green, and grey), contrasting printed cover labels in yellow, blue and red, contrasting paper spines in red, green and blue; *Natural History* supplied from a different source, with no paper spine; contemporary gift inscription to front pastedown of all but the supplied volume: 'Wm Hopkins, the gift of Mrs. Hartley'; original pen and wash drawings for the frontispieces of *The History of England* and *Mythology*, pasted onto blue album paper. £4750

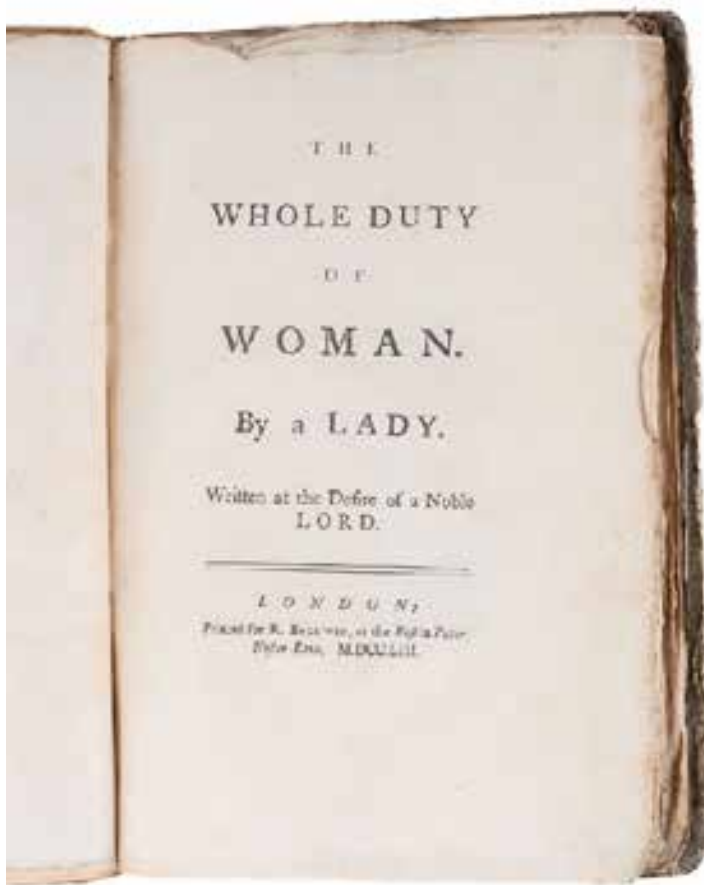
A fine complete set of Wallis's 'Library for Youth' also known as the 'Book-Case of Knowledge', with all ten volumes in the first editions, dated 1800, and with two original designs (in reverse) for the frontispieces.

1800 was the year of the miniature library. The publisher John Marshall, who was soon to corner the market, issued no fewer than three sets that year, *The Juvenile, or Child's Library* (16 vols), *The Infant's Library* (17 vols, for younger children) and *The Doll's Library*. The first of Marshall's libraries to appear was *The Juvenile*

Library, advertised in *The Times* on 22 November 1800. Wallis is often spoken of as Marshall's imitator and competitor, but it is not entirely clear to us that Marshall has precedence. The final volume in Wallis's *Library for Youth – Rewards for attentive Studies*, with the cover label 'Moral Tales' – has a frontispiece dated 16 June 1800, fully five months before Marshall's volumes were published; its advertisement leaves list all ten volumes in the order presented here. *Mythology* also has an advertisement leaf for the 'Library for Youth', listing nine subjects (but omitting *Scripture History* and listing *Geography* and *Astronomy* separately), in a different order, suggesting the project grew during execution. The use of two different printers (Gillet printed six, Cundee four) suggests a rushed affair – perhaps in order that Wallis could get his sets out before Marshall's? A number of volumes were re-printed in 1801, and mixed sets dated 1800-1 can also be found, sometimes in a wooden box in imitation of a book-case, labelled 'Book-case of Knowledge'.

Complete sets of Wallis's *Library for Youth* are very scarce, all the more so with all volumes dated 1800 – we have traced examples at Miami and UCLA only in Library Hub and OCLC, most other locations lacking at least one volume.





37. [KENRICK, William]. *The Whole Duty of Woman*. By a Lady. Written at the Desire of a noble Lord. London: Printed for R. Baldwin ... 1753.

8vo, pp. xiv, [2, contents], 88; a few leaves slightly dusty, but a fine copy, entirely uncut, in the original boards, recent calf spine.

£1250

First edition of Kenrick's extremely successful conduct book, written in imitation of Robert Dodsley's *Oeconomy of Human Life*, but with an ostensibly female author. Its title echoes the famous seventeenth-century work by Richard Allestree, and in consciously archaic language Kenrick's 'Lady' preaches all sorts of conventional misogyny under such headings as 'Vanity', 'Affectation', 'Chastity', and 'Elegance'.

Though not lacking talent, Kenrick was in practice not much more than a hack, the ‘Black Sheep of Grub Street’, and singularly ill-qualified to give social advice. ‘His almost boundless energy and broad learning were impressive, but his unwavering arrogance and irascible temper vitiated his accomplishments’ (*Oxford DNB*). His pen regularly sought conflict with superior opponents – Fielding, Goldsmith, Garrick, Johnson, Warburton – though he did achieve some measure of later recognition for his translations of Rousseau. *The Whole Duty of Woman* was published a year after his marriage, one hopes as a commercial venture to support his family and not as pointed marital advice.

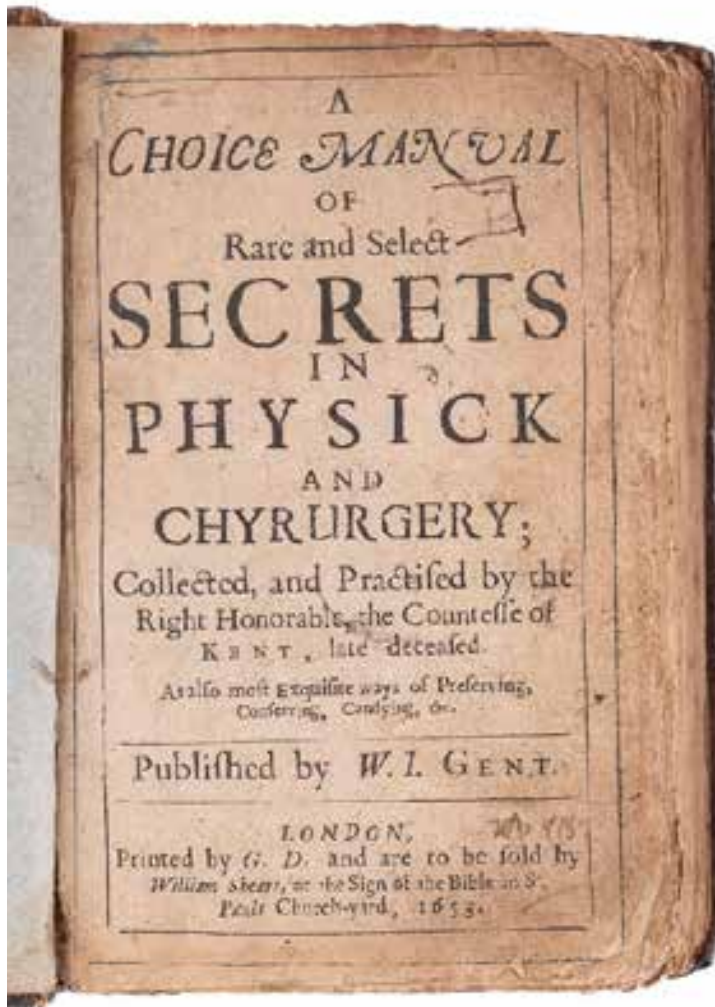
There were at least four further London editions by 1800, including one by the Minerva Press, but it was in America that the work achieved its most marked success, with at least 12 editions before the end of the century.

A TRUE GENTLEWOMAN’S DELIGHT IN COOKERY

- 38. KENT, Elizabeth Grey, *Countess of*.** A choice Manual of rare and select Secrets in Physick and Chyrurgery; collected, and Practised by the Right Honorable, the Countesse of Kent, late deceased. As also most exquisite Ways of preserving, conserving, candying, &c. Published by W. J., Gent. London, Printed by G[ertrude] D[awson], and are to be sold by William Shears ... 1653.

12mo, pp. [16], 176; [16], 128; separate title-page, register and pagination to ‘A true Gentlewomans Delight’; old repair to blank verso of title-page, thumbed, dusty, and a few short tears (no loss), withal a very good copy in contemporary sheep, borders ruled in blind, head of spine and top front board neatly restored; ownership inscriptions and pen trials to endpapers of Evan Davies, of Penybanc (1797 and 1800), and David Davies (1822). **£3750**

First edition (? one of four printings in 1653, see below), rare, of ‘the first published recipe-book attributed directly to a woman’, probably compiled but not necessarily authored by the Countess of Kent. A number of recipes show a female focus: ‘to prevent miscarrying’, ‘for a dead child in a womans bodie’, ‘for a woman that hath the flowers too much’. The primary printer of the work was also a woman: Gertrude Dawson entered the volume into the Stationers’ Register on 12 February 1651, and is listed as publisher up to a ‘fourteenth’ edition in 1663.



Elizabeth Grey (*née* Talbot, 1582-1651), eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was probably tutored by John Florio, who dedicated part of his translation of Montaigne to her. Her marriage brought her into contact with an educated circle including Selden, Cotton and Thomas Carew (after her husband's death, Selden was to take up residence in the house, and they may have been secretly married). For her medical knowledge, which was evidently wide, she was cited and praised by Sir Kenelm Digby, Samuel Hartlib and John Aubrey. And from 1642 until her death in 1651 she employed in her kitchens Robert May, a French-trained chef and later author of *The Accomplisht Cook* (1660). From these auspicious beginnings it is not surprising that the Countess's *Choice Manual*, the two parts of which deal with medicine and cookery, became one of the most

popular early English household manuals, with a 'twenty-second' edition by 1726. It also inspired a number of similar works, the most famous among them being *The Queens Closet Opened* (1655), which included a 'powder presented by her to the Queen', the same as printed as 'The Countesse of Kents Pouder' on p. 175 here.

'The Countess probably did not in any conventional sense write *A Choice Manual*, let alone *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*. It may be the volume is a print redaction of her receipt and stillroom book ... [or] that this manual of recipes was originally composed as a gift for the Countess' (*The Early Modern Englishwoman ... Seventeenth-Century English Recipe Books*). Despite repeated dismissals of her role in the work (even *Oxford DNB* suggests that 'W. J.', who signs the preface, 'makes it clear ... that the collection was made by him for Elizabeth's use'; we draw no such conclusion from his words), the work is clearly closely associated with her household. Paula Panich has shown, for example, that some thirty of the culinary recipes here were repeated in May's *Accomplisht Cook*. Others probably have a variety of anonymous sources, as per most recipe books of this nature.

The present edition is one of two in 1653 which precede a stated 'second' edition of that same year (a curious slim 24mo, of which there were in fact two printings, not differentiated by ESTC). **Of our edition, which ESTC calls the first, there are copies at BL, Gonville & Caius, Wellcome (lacking second title-page), Pierpont Morgan and Yale only (in ESTC and OCLC), as well as one at Folger supplied by us in 2009.**

The other 1653 edition, 'Printed by R. Norton', has often been taken as the first on no clear evidence (paginated [8], 102, [10], 96; BL and Leeds only in ESTC). The fact that Norton has no prior or further claims on the book suggest it could be a piracy. The placeholder ESTC record based on Wing K310 is a ghost composed of imperfect or inadequately identified copies: BL (in fact this edition), Emmanuel (untraced), Gonville & Caius (this edition), Guildhall (this edition, lacking title and second part), Bodley (not found 2008), Vassar (the Norton edition), Wellcome (lacking title).

Wing K 310B; Cagle 786 (first part only); see also Paula Panich, 'The Countess of Kent' *Gastronomica* 1:3 (2001); John Ferguson, 'Bibliographical notes on histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets (sixth supplement)', *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, New Series 6:10 (1910).

CONJURING, SIXPENNY SHOCKERS
AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF PANTOMIME

39. **[LEMOINE, Henry?]** The Life and Mysterious Transactions of Richard Morris, Esq. better known by the Name of Dick Spot, the Conjuror, particularly in Derbyshire and Shropshire. Written by an old Acquaintance, who was a critical Observer of all his Actions for near fifty Years ... London: Printed by T. Maiden ... for Ann Lemoine ... and sold by T. Hurst ... [1798]. 12mo, pp. 38, including an engraved frontispiece; head of title-page torn away to remove an ownership inscription. [*Bound with:*]

BARRETT, C. F. Allanrod; or, the mysterious Freebooter. An historical Tale of the Sixteenth Century ... London. Printed and published by A. Neil ... Sold also by T. Hughes ... [1807?] 12mo, pp. 38, including an engraved frontispiece by Cruikshank. [*and with:*]

DUNCAN, or the Shade of Gertrude. A Caledonian Tale ... London: Printed and sold for J. Ker ... sold also by A Neil ... T. Hughes [and seven others] .. Neil, Printer ... [c. 1807]. 12mo, pp. 40, including an engraved frontispiece. [*and with:*]

LEWIS, Matthew Gregory. The History of Raymond and Agnes; or, the Castle of Lindenberg, a Romance. London: Printed and sold for S. Fisher ... also sold by T. Hurst ... [1803?] 12mo, pp. 94, including an engraved frontispiece. [*and with:*]

[DIBDIN, GRIMALDI, BOLOGNA.] Fairburn's Description of the popular and comic new Pantomime, called Harlequin and Mother Goose, or the Golden Egg, wherein is fully described the Transformations, Scenes, &c. also the Songs, to which is added a Critique on the Performance & Performers by a Gander of the Garden ... London: Published by John Fairburn ... [1807]. 12mo, pp. 31, [1], with a hand-coloured engraved frontispiece of Mr Simmons as Mother Goose.



Printed and Sold by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London.

THE
LIFE

OF THE
MYSTERIOUS TRANSACTIONS
OF
RICHARD MORRIS, Esq.

AS HE APPEARS BY THE NAME OF

Dick Spot, the Conjuror,

PARTICULARLY IN BRISTOL AND DROGHEDA.

WRITTEN BY AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE,
WHO HAS A PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THE ARTS AND
MAGIC WHICH HE HAS.

By the abundance and variety of such being, certain
Schemes, Tricks, and Devices, in Conjurings, and
Magical Operations, which are performed, and which
have been, particularly, in the late years of the
last century, in the most famous City of London, which
has always, perhaps, more than any other, been a
Scene of such Arts, being, in the History of the
Magical, or the Black Magic, the most famous, and
the most, in general, known.

LONDON:

Printed by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,
and by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,
and by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,
and by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

[Price, 1s. 6d.]

MOTHER GOOSE.



THE HISTORY OF THE CHARACTER OF MOTHER GOOSE.

By J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

FAIRBURN'S
DESCRIPTION

OF THE
New Pantemine,

OR THE
HARLEQUIN AND MOTHER GOOSE,

OR THE
GOLDEN EGG,

THE FIRST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE
MAGIC, OR THE GOLDEN EGG.

OR THE
TRANSFORMATIONS, MYSTERS, &c.

SONGS,

AND
A CRITIQUE

OF THE
PERFORMANCES, & PERFORMERS,

BY
A Gentleman of the Garden.

Printed by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

LONDON:

Printed by J. G. S. at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

[Price, 1s. 6d.]

Five works, 12mo, bound together in contemporary mottled calf (endpapers watermarked 1807); ownership inscription to endpaper of Elizabeth Duncan, bookplate of the magician and collector Ricky Jay. £2750

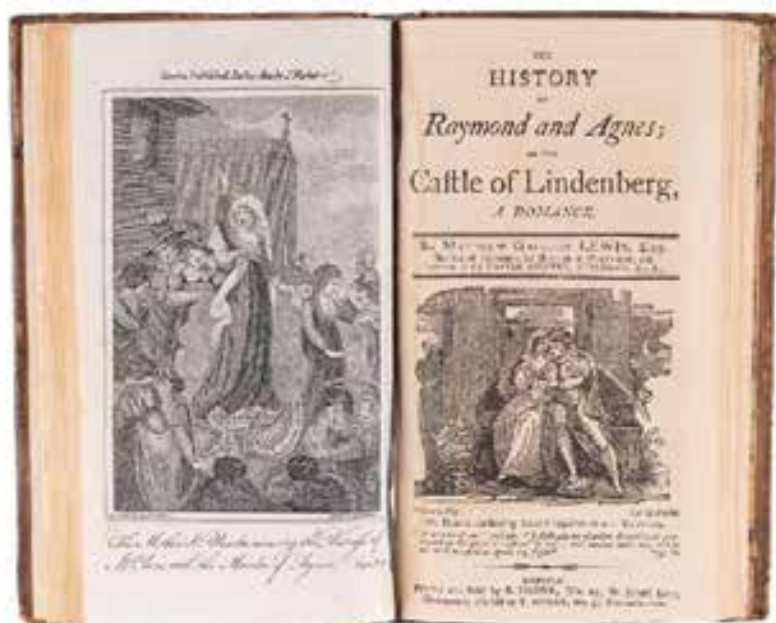
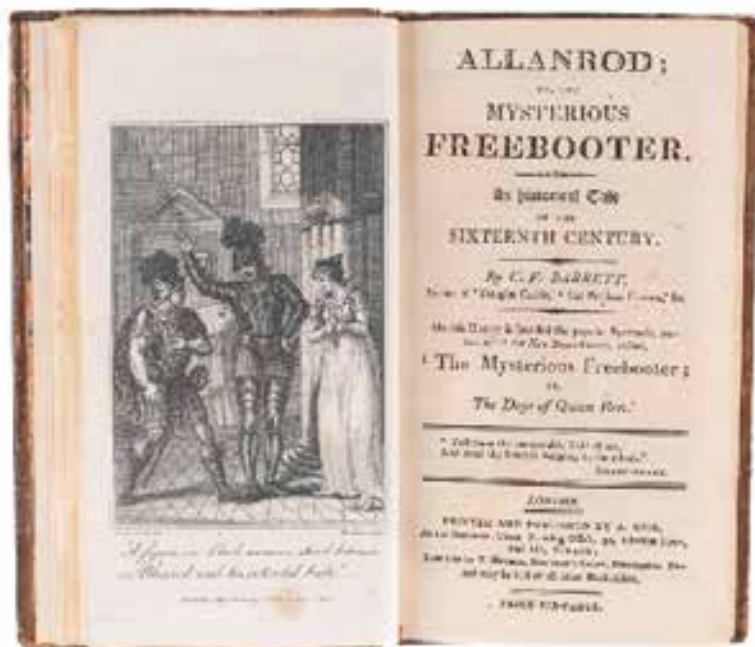
A fine tract volume, collecting the very rare first edition of this chapbook life of the 'country conjurer' Richard Morris, or 'Dick Spot' (see also item 22), along with three gothic sixpenny shockers, and a similarly rare description of the staging, action and actors in the extraordinarily successful pantomime *Harlequin and Mother Goose* by Thomas Dibdin.

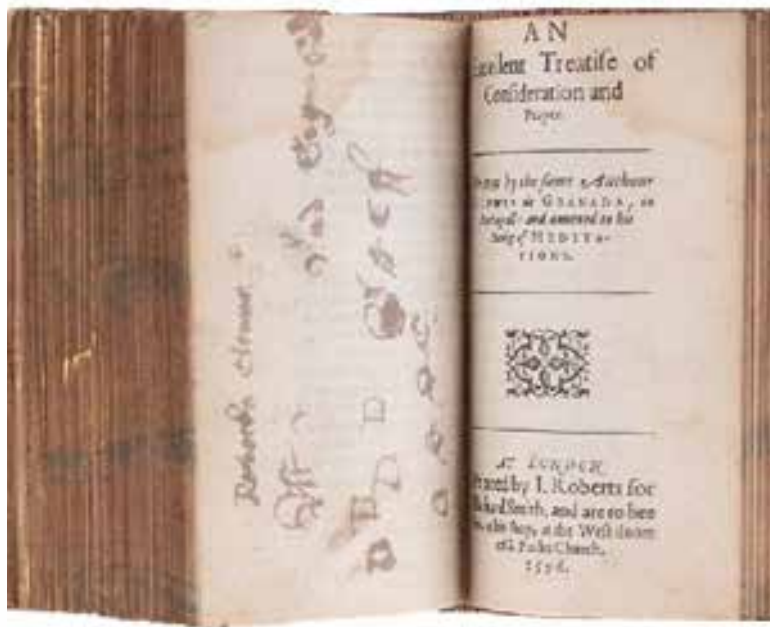
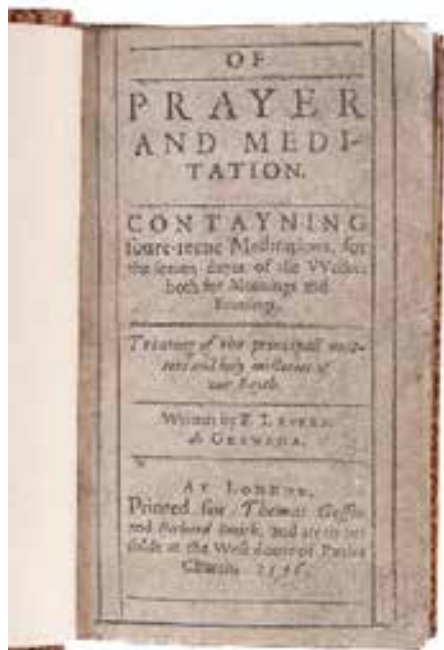
The Life and Mysterious Transactions of Richard Morris is a fascinating work, veering between implausible claims and rationalism – 'Incredulity in matters of fact is but prudence' – apparently praising Morris's abilities as an astrologer, and differentiating him from 'common' fortune-tellers, yet also implying that his canny business acumen might have contributed to his success. The probable author, Henry Lemoine, bankrupt husband of the chapbook publisher Ann Lemoine, had been editor of *The Conjurer's Magazine*, and was quite possibly, as the title-page claims, acquainted with Morris. He probably also wrote the short biography of Morris that appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1792. The text 'functions as obituary ... cultural history, sensationalized entertainment, and as a defence of Morris and of the cunning man's craft more generally' (Stephanie Churms, *Romanticism and Popular Magic*, 2019). At the end are descriptions of some of Morris's sleight of hand tricks such as the cup and balls, and changing the colour of a rose. **BL only in ESTC; OCLC adds Boston Public Library.** A second edition (1799) was in 48 pages.

Of the three sixpenny shockers, both *Allanrod* (**Bodley only in Library Hub**) and *Duncan* (**BL and Cambridge only in Library Hub**), are first editions; *The History of Raymond and Agnes* is an extract from *The Monk* and had appeared before in 1798. *Allanrod* was, as the title-page notes, the source for 'the popular Spectacle, performed at the New Royal Circus [in 1807], called, "The Mysterious Freebooter"', which featured the Italian clowns Pietro and John Peter Bologna. John Peter, known as 'Jack', was 'one of the most celebrated harlequins in the history of pantomime', and 'together with [Joseph] Grimaldi, he was to usher in the great age of pantomime in the English theatre' (Highfill, Burnim and Langhans).

Bologna's most famous role was as the harlequin in Dibdin's *Harlequin and Mother Goose*, with choruses by Thomas Dibdin, which opened 29 December 1806 and ran for 92 nights, selling 300,000 tickets and earning both Bologna and Grimaldi (who played the

clown) vast sums. *Fairburn's Description of ... Harlequin and Mother Goose* contains a detailed description of all the painted scenery, some of Dibdin's songs, and a summary of the action; at the end are puffs of the actors, with particular praise lavished on Bologna and Grimaldi. **The first edition is extremely rare. OCLC records copies at UCLA and Princeton only; Library Hub shows only the second edition.** The second and third editions are so designated at the head of the title-page and are paginated pp.35.





THE ONLY COMPLETE COPY

40. LUIS DE GRANADA. Of Prayer and Meditation. Contayning foure-teeue Meditations, for the Seaven Dayes of the Weeke: both for Mornings and Evenings. Treating of the principall Matters and holy Misteries of our Fayth ... At London. Printed for Thomas Gosson and Richard Smith 1596. [*Bound with, as probably issued:*]

LUIS DE GRANADA. An excellent Treatise of Consideration and Prayer. Written by the same Author ... and annexed to his Booke of Meditations. At London, Printed by I. Roberts for Richard Smith ... 1596.

Two parts in one volume, 12mo, pp. [18], 531, [1], woodcut publisher's device on A4 verso; and pp. 191, [1, blank], [20, Table]; 'An excellent Treatise' has separate pagination but continuous register (commencing Aa1); first title-page dusty, tear through A5 neatly repaired, headlines shaved throughout, sidenotes occasionally affected also, but never with loss of sense; a very good copy, bound a little tightly, in full red morocco by Riviere, covers panelled gilt, spine gilt in compartments. **£6500**

Second ‘Protestant’ edition – the only known complete copy: both of those listed in ESTC (Downside and Harvard) lack the ‘Excellent Treatise of Consideration and Prayer’. The anonymous translation may be the work of the playwright Thomas Lodge (see below).

The first work of the Dominican theologian Luis de Granada (1504-1588), *Libro de la oración y meditación* was first published in Salamanca in 1554, based on a shorter work composed by him in 1539. Its success both in Spain and in the wider Catholic world led him to a life of writing on spiritual themes, particularly asceticism; but his works also had a surprising circulation in Protestant England.

The first English translation was by the recusant Richard Hopkins, first published at Paris in 1582. Hopkins (before 1546 – in or before 1596), had gone into exile at Louvain in the 1560s, and spent nine years in Spain from 1570 to 1579. ‘Following the advice of Thomas Harding ... he published at Paris in 1582 a translation of part one of the *Libro de la oración y meditación* by the Spanish Dominican Luis de Granada. This was dedicated to the benchers of the inns of court ... The florid devotional style is thought to have influenced the language of Crashaw and Vaughan’ (*Oxford DNB*). The Paris edition was followed by one at Rouen in 1586, and then was first presented to a Protestant audience in a London edition of 1592 (Folger only in ESTC). The content was re-ordered, and it was ‘purged of all specifically Catholic references’ (Allison), such as praying to saints and extreme unction. The extensive front matter (the dedication to the benchers, several exhortations, and a dedicatory epistle) was also cut, leaving just the author’s prologue, and a new dedication was added, to the crypto-Catholic Ferdinando Stanley, Lord Strange, the patron of Shakespeare, Marlowe and Spenser and of the acting company Strange’s Men. After Strange’s sudden death in 1594 (the circumstances were suspicious enough that many suspected poison, the motive being the curtailment of further Catholic plotting on his behalf), the present edition was re-dedicated to the civil lawyer and MP Julius Caesar, newly appointed Master of the Court of Requests. The second part in both editions is dedicated to the surgeon John Banister, with a verse.

In ‘Catholic Translation and Protestant Translation: the Reception of Luis de Granada’s Devotional Prose in Early Modern England’ (*Translation and Literature* 26, 2017), Miriam Castillo Arroyo has posited the poet and playwright Thomas Lodge as the hand behind this work of adaptation/translation; raised in Stanley’s household as a child (the dedication describes the work as ‘long since by me made promise of at Channon-rowe’, *i.e.* the Stanley seat Derby House), he had spent time in the Jesuit College in

Brazil, is the probable author of *The Flowers of Lodowicke of Granado* (1601), and his Catholic sympathies are well documented. His play *A Looking Glass for London* had been performed by Strange's Men in 1592. As a member of Lincoln's Inn from 1578 until at least the mid 1590s Lodge and Julius Caesar could easily have crossed paths – a number of Lodge's other works are dedicated to lawyers.

The dedication of the second part, to John Banister, speaks of the latter as a 'fatherlie' figure, which is plausible (Banister was 26 years Lodge's senior), especially given Lodge's imminent turn to a second career as physician.

STC 16909.5 (the first part only); cf. Allison & Rodgers, II, 443-5 for the Catholic editions. **This printing of 'An excellent Treatise' is not in ESTC.**

CRAZY JANE

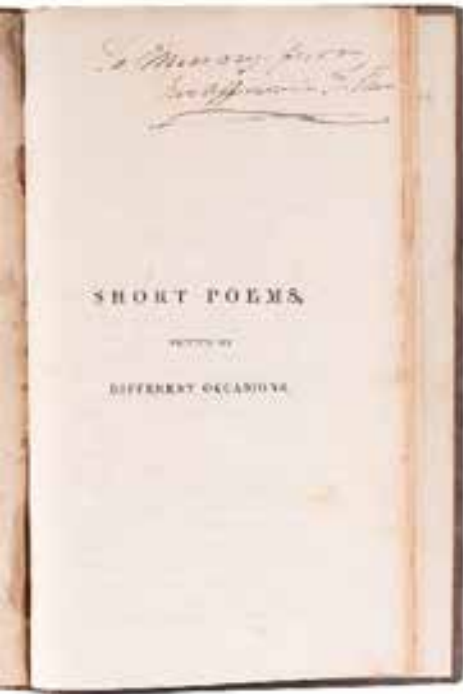
41. LEWIS, Matthew Gregory. *Poems ...* London: Printed by D. N. Shury ... and sold by Hatchard ... 1812. [*Bound with two other works.*]

8vo, pp. viii, 109, [1, blank], [2, advertisements], with a half-title; a very good copy, bound with two works by Thomas Moore – *Intercepted Letters ... ninth edition* (1813) and *The Fudge Family in Paris ... second edition* (1818), in early half-calf, flat spine, gilt in compartments, joints cracked and worn; armorial bookplate of William Coney of Oriel College Oxford. **£750**

First edition of 'Monk' Lewis's *Poems* 1812, his last publication, printed 'more that I may have the pleasure of giving them to those few friends, whose partiality will make them bind to their defects, than from any hope that their merits can recommend them to unprejudiced judges'. **It is now very scarce in commerce.**

On the basis of his earlier *Tales of Wonder* Scott declared that Lewis 'had the finest ear for the rhythm of verse I have ever heard – finer than Byron's'. *Poems* includes 'Crazy Jane' (which had a long life as a popular ballad), the rather gothic 'The Captive, a scene in a private madhouse', and some lines written after the funeral of C. J. Fox; it also includes two poems in Italian by Fox.

Lewis's literary career came to a close after the death of his father in May 1782; he inherited the whole estate, settled allowances on his mother and sisters, and spent the rest of his life in travel – first to Jamaica, then on the Continent (where he met Byron and Shelley), and then to Jamaica again, dying on the return journey.



42. [MALCOLM, John, *Sir*]. Short Poems written on different Occasions. [London, Printed by S. and R. Bentley, 1822-27]. [*Bound after:*]

M[ALCOLM], J[ohn], *Sir*.

Miscellaneous Poems ... Printed at the American Mission Press, (not published,) 1829.

2 works in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. [4], 75, [1 blank]; [2], 34; first work browned and with some damp staining, short closed tear to title, some worming touching a few letters; a little light foxing to second work; good in contemporary moiré cloth, gilt lettering-piece to spine; somewhat sunned and spotted; *Miscellaneous Poems* inscribed at head of title 'To Mrs Wedderburn from the author'; *Short Poems* inscribed 'To Minny from her affectionate father'. £1500

Presentation copies of two very rare collections of poems by the Scottish soldier and diplomat Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), composed between 1807 and 1827. Having joined the East India Company at the age of thirteen, 'Boy Malcolm', as he was known, rose to become Governor of Bombay, while his classic *History of Persia* (1815) brought him an honorary doctorate from the University of Oxford. Malcolm 'was the ideologue *par excellence* of British India ... His insight, his imagination, his willingness to think outside accepted patterns ... all mark him out as a man of real intellectual genius' (M.E. Yapp, *Strategies of British India*, 1980, p. 53).

Short Poems, the first published work (bound second), comprises 18 poems written 1807-22, including translations from the Persian poets Hafiz, Saadi and Ferdowsi, pieces written for plays performed at sea, and some lines 'Written at Persepolis ... on Margaret's birthday, 1810', Margaret (or 'Minnie', 1808-1841) being the daughter to whom he has inscribed this work.

Miscellaneous Poems reprints the contents of *Short Poems* in a different order, prefaced by his long poem *Persia* (first published 1814). Pages 59-75 contain some new shorter poems including one on Vasco de Gama, and several more naval-theatrical pieces. We have not identified the recipient of this copy.

***Short Poems* is not in Library Hub or World Cat. Of *Miscellaneous Poems* we find copies at the BL, Bodley and Cambridge only.**

MARSHAM'S MARKHAM

43. **MARKHAM, Gervase.** Cavalarice, or the English Horseman: Contayning all the Art of Horse-manship, asmuch as is necessary for any man to understand, whether hee be Horse-breeder, horse-ryder, horse-hunter, horse-runner, horse-ambler, horse-farrier, horse-keeper, Coachman, Smith, or Sadler ... London, Edward Allde for Edward White, [1616–] 1617.

8 parts in one vol., 4to in 8s, pp. [16], 88; [4], 209, '230-231', 212-213, '234-264' [i.e. 244]; [4], 84; [4], 57, [1]; [4], 58; [4], 67, [1]; [4], 86; [4], 37, [1] (register continuous); title within an elaborate equestrian woodcut border to each part (the first as a general title, pts ii-iii dated 1616), woodcut initials, ornaments, and illustrations; bifolia I3.6 and I4.5 misbound, minimal paperflaws to C2 and 2A5 touching text but not affecting legibility; a beautiful copy, clean and crisp, in contemporary British calf, borders and spine roll-tooled in blind, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, edges speckled red and with horizontal lines in ink to mark the 8 parts, a leaf of printer's waste (*see below*) at each end folded once to form 2 stubs (rubbed through by the sewing supports, otherwise well-preserved); a few light marks, small chip to first band, neat repair to headcap and subtle repair to corners; upper margin of title neatly inscribed 'John Marsham D.' in contemporary ink, large pencil shelfmark ('DD.4') to front endpaper. **£12,000**

A beautiful copy of the second edition, 'corrected and augmented', of Markham's *Cavalarice*, exceptionally well-preserved in a contemporary binding, from the library of the antiquary Sir John Marsham.

Among Markham's many published works on equestrian subjects, *Cavalarice* is no doubt the most comprehensive and substantial. Likely written during his agricultural exile in the aftermath of Essex's execution in 1601 and first published in 1607, the work

16

CAVALARICE,

17.

Or

THE ENGLISH HORSEMAN:

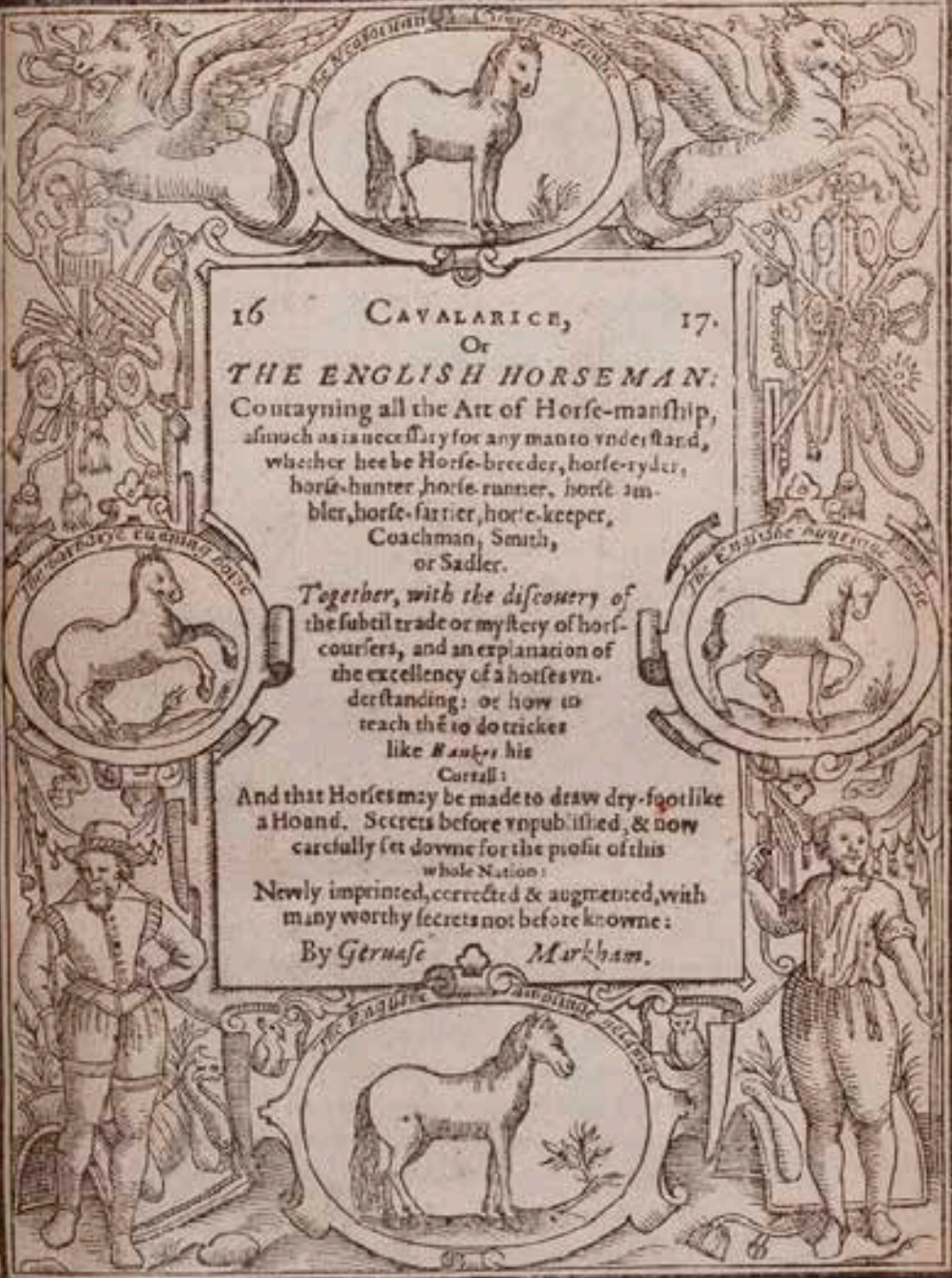
Contayning all the Art of Horse-manship,
 as much as is necessary for any man to vnderstand,
 whether hee be Horse-breeder, horse-ryder,
 horse-hunter, horse-runner, horse-jum-
 bler, horse-fartier, horse-keeper,
 Coachman, Smith,
 or Sadler.

Together, with the discovery of
 the subtil trade or mystery of horse-
 coursers, and an explanation of
 the excellency of a horses vn-
 derstanding: or how to
 teach the to do trickes
 like *Rauys* his
 Curvall:

And that Horses may be made to draw dry-foot like
 a Hoand. Secrets before vnpublished, & now
 carefully set downe for the profit of this
 whole Nation:

Newly imprinted, corrected & augmented, with
 many worthy secrets not before knowne:

By *Geruase Martham*.



divides the knowledge of horses into eight books, among them breeding, training, stabling, and farriery, as well as books on hunting- and racing-horses. Of these the first and second books, on breeding and training respectively, are most extensive, and proved particularly influential in dismissing superstitions of earlier authors and rejecting the crueller practices suggested by Italian writers on horsemanship.

Markham's *Cavalariçe* remained popular throughout the seventeenth century, and his work on farriery, *Markham's Maister-Peece* (1610), was revised and reprinted well into the nineteenth. These works undoubtedly owed much of their success to his clear style, extensive experience, and scholarship. It was presumably out of opportunism that Markham published the present work as eight parts, allowing him to include dedications to seven potential patrons, prime among them Charles, Prince of Wales (originally written for Charles's elder brother, Henry).

Markham's career is far broader, however, than might be suggested by the numerous works on horsemanship. He is known to have lived as a farmer for several years after the fall of his patron the Earl of Essex, to have seen military service in the Netherlands, and to have published poetry, prose, and plays with some success, leading to speculation that he is the poetic rival mentioned in Shakespeare's sonnets (Gittings, *Shakespeare's Rival*, 1960). Ever ostentatious, he entertained Elizabeth I with his feats of horsemanship and, for his final venture, tried to raise funds by walking from London to Berwick without bridges, nor 'boats, Shippe, or other Ingin for water more than an ordinarye Leape staffe or staffe to leape with all neither shoulde swyme any water whatsoever' (ODNB). He died, nonetheless, in poverty.

Provenance: The present copy is inscribed by the noted antiquary John Marsham (1602–1685). BOO observes that, although Marsham's will does not mention any books, there are two early bookplates attributed to him (*cf.* Franks and Lee), 'one of which was also used as an engraving in a book of 1649'. We note one other book with his inscription, dated 1647, presented to him by John Donne, which appeared at auction (Christies, 3 March 2004, lot 27).

The two leaves of printer's waste, used here as guards for the endpapers, are taken from the King James Bible. We have not been able to identify this particular edition, though it is close to other settings mostly dating to around 1630. The texts present are 1 John 3:11 to 3 John 14 (leaf 3K1) and the apocryphal 2 Maccabees 7:5 to 8:31 (leaf 3B1).

Poynter 19.2; *cf.* Dejager 137.

him to draw and obey the reins, with his mouth
 on the curb, and affix the bit upon his head
 leads him in his hand, as being his life and life.

But if he be ill affected, by rules to be used, and
 made himself more than that those he does by
 him learned, by dressing him with their
 which if he permit not, shall be done with a rod
 with a double end, till he profit for his
 if he doe not yield, or will not take a rod, or
 shall not yield with the curb, he is to be
 every other due bedeth any thing orderly, as
 long as your mind, you shall not forget to
 him, both with your words, and by going to
 things are. After he will lead a pace or two
 you say for him upon the stable, take of the
 and put on almost the other: let his keeper
 riding and coming, standing, kneeling, rubbing
 handling him much, where such much eyes to
 his, saying good words, and kind speeches is
 for colts, and with your mouth, with your
 folds in affright or resistance, you have made him
 tractable, that he will suffer the longer to handle him
 the more richly paid, so he has been taken up
 food, and every occasion to be used ac-
 cording as you think it necessary, which with labour,
 pains, and great care, will sooner be brought to
 pass, where as force, violence, and violence
 things, in the best manner which makes a horse learn
 to fear, the best, and take either care in his
 correction. After your horse is thus made,
 you shall be able to lead, and handle, you shall then
 put on your horse a Saddle, which here we
 describe

optimal it should only be but a part of
 without any care for the care of having: yet I hold it
 where to be a proposition in art, not either to the
 body, if it is such you have taken and furnished
 do, made in proportion and labours according to
 this figure.

The perfect saddle.



44. **MILTON, John.** *Paradise Lost. A Poem in Ten Books ...*
 London, Printed by S. Simmons, and to be sold by
 S. Thomson ... H. Mortlack ... M. Walker ... and R.
 Boulter ... 1668.

4to, pp. [356]; small inkstain to head of A2r, pale stain to foot of signature B, some scattered pale foxing, withal an excellent copy, not washed or pressed, in early nineteenth-century polished calf, covers ruled gilt, spine gilt in compartments and lettered direct, speckled edges; ownership inscription of Harriet Wrightson (1788-1864, before her marriage in 1819, see item 34). **£32,500**

First edition, second (first completed) issue. *Paradise Lost*, the greatest long poem in the English language, was first printed in 1667, but not published until early 1668. Some copies of the sheets were then bound up with title-pages dated 1668 (with Milton's name confined to the initials 'J. M. '), or occasionally 1667 (two abandoned versions). Shortly afterwards Milton himself added the new prefatory material which has come to be expected with the finished work: ten 'arguments' or prose summaries of each book, and a famous two-page note on 'The Verse'. The latter eloquently defends the poet's choice of blank iambic pentameter ('English Heroic Verse without Rime') as stemming from Homer and Virgil, and dismisses rhymed verse 'in longer Works especially' as 'the Invention of a barbarous Age, to set off wretched matter in lame Meeter'. Blank verse has been employed 'long since' in 'our best English tragedies', and the decasyllabic measure of *Paradise Lost*, Milton unabashedly declares, 'is to be esteem'd an example set, the first in English, of ancient liberty recover'd to Heroic Poem (sic) from the troublesom and modern bondage of Rimeing'.

The sheets of the epic as originally printed were now, in mid-1668, bound up with these new fourteen-page preliminaries, of which A1 was a new title-page; Simmons set the latter in three different ways – first as '1668' (with 'John Milton' in full), as here, and twice more dated 1669. The original title-pages and their conjugal blanks (Vv2-3) were then to be cancelled, but were sometimes left in place, only to be raided in the nineteenth-century by unscrupulous dealers wishing to manufacture a 'first issue', explaining the high occurrence of 1667 title-pages in rebound copies.

Paradise lost. ^{L. 3.}

A

P O E M

I N

T E N B O O K S.

The Author

JOHN MILTON.



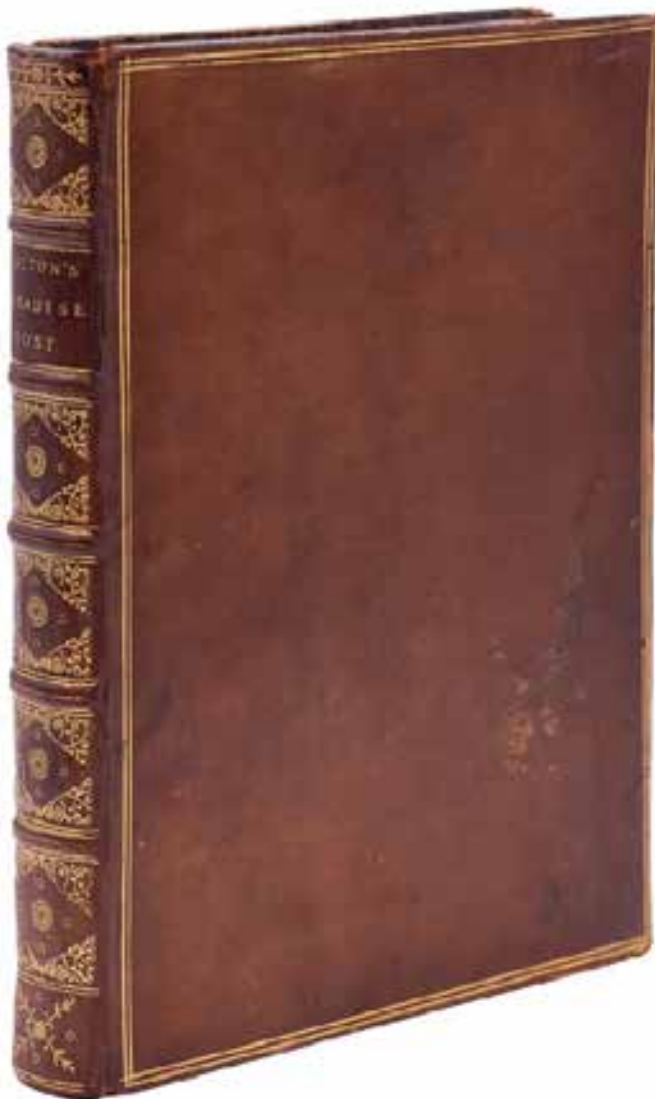
L O N D O N,

Printed by S. Simmons, and to be sold by S. Thomfon at
the Bishop-Head in Duck-lane, H. Morlack at the
White Hart in Westminster Hall, M. Walker under
St. Dunstons Church in Fleet street, and R. Boulter at
the Turke-Head in Bishopsgate street, 1658.

The complete and 'definitive' *Paradise Lost*, with its preliminary matter incorporated, first saw the light with this fourth of the title-page variations. The earlier three titles were attached only to the poem itself, and the 'fifth' (1669) accompanies a subsequent re-issue of our 1668 text.

One cannot possess an earlier state of *Paradise Lost* and its concomitant apparatus, in their published entirety, than this one.

Wing M 2139; Amory 2 ('The Printer to the Reader' in six lines); Coleridge 90d; Wickenheiser 600.





‘THE TINKLARIAN DOCTOR’

DOWN WITH THE KIRK, UP WITH JOHN LAW,
AND OUT WITH THE WITCHES OF CALDER

45. **MITCHEL, William.** A tract volume of fifteen works, including five very rare broadsides. Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1711-1720.

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

£10,000

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

THE
TINCKLARIAN *Doctor*
William Mitchels

STRANGE And WONDERFULL

DISCOURSE

TO THE

MAGISTRATES of *GLASGOW*.



GLASGOW Printed in the Year 1719.

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



Mitchel's printed output included numerous open letters to public figures (Queen Anne, George I, the King of France, and John Law feature here), which often tread an odd line between satire and bizarre, messianic self-aggrandisement. Apart from the Kirk and the abuses of its ministers, his recurring bugbears include his own bad luck (the loss of his house and money in a fire) and ill-treatment (by deacons, magistrates, tradespeople); the Devil and his cohorts (out to bring Mitchel down with the assistance of various Edinburgh citizens); Quakers; and women who wear wide 'fart-ing-gales'.

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

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

In two fascinating and very rare broadsides, written December 1719 and January 1720, *The Wise Man of Scotland's Address to the most excellent, and most noble Sir John Law* and *The Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel's Letter, to Mr. Humphry Calchoun of Tillibewn*, Mitchel

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

The penultimate work in the collection is *The Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel's strange and wonderful Discours to the Witches and Warlocks in Calder* (January 1720), in which he recounts a trip to Calder 'before Day Light, long 8 Miles in ill weather fasting on my foot ... to cast the Devil out off my Lord Tarphichan's Son'. The said unfortunate, the twelve-year old Patrick Sandilands, was said to have been bewitched into trances by some locals. Having earlier launched a petition *To the Right Honourable, Lord Provost, Baillies, and whole Council of the good Town of Edinburgh* to let him cast out Devils, Mitchel hoped to cure the boy; he met and conversed with two witches and a warlock, who confessed to him their affiliation with the Devil.

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

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

A complete listing, in chronological order, follows:

An Introduction to the first Part of the Tincklars Testament. Dedicated to the Queenes most excellent Majestie ... Edinburgh, Printed by John Reid ... 1711. pp. [4], 36, untrimmed at foot. One of two issues. Four locations in ESTC: Glasgow (2), NLS (2), Bodley, private collection. Johnston 2.

A Part of the first Part of the Tinklars Testament which is dedicated to the present Presbyterian Ministers in Scotland ... Edinburgh, Printed by John Reid ... 1711. pp. 28. Six locations in ESTC: Advocates Library, BL (2), NLS, Bodley, private collection; UCLA. Johnston 3.

The third Addition of the Tincklars Religion enlarged, with a Description of sixteen of the Devil Regiments. [Edinburgh, 1711]. pp. [4], with a drop-head title. Five locations in ESTC: Advocates Library, BL, NLS, Bodley, private collection. Johnston 56.

The Tinclarian Doctor Mitchel's Letter to the King of France. [Edinburgh, 1711.] pp. [4], drop-head title. **Three copies in ESTC: BL (2), NLS.** Johnston 8a. There were also at least two folio issues.

The Tinclarian Doctor Mitchel's Speech against the Bishops, and the Book of Common Prayer. [Edinburgh, 1712]. pp. [4], drop-head title. **Three copies in ESTC: BL (2), NLS.** Johnston 14a.

The Great Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel his fearful Book, to the Condemnation of all Swearers dedicated to the Devils Captains ... Edinburgh, Printed by John Reid ... 1712. pp. 32. 8 copies in ESTC. Johnston 15.

The Tinclarian Doctor Mitchel's Discription of the Divisions of the Church of Scotland. [Edinburgh, 1713.] pp. [4], drop-head title. **Three copies in ESTC: BL (2), NLS.** Johnston 24b.

The Tincklarian Doctor William Mitchels strange and wonderfull Discourse to the Magistrates of Glasgow. Glasgow Printed in the Year 1719. pp. [4], 10, with a woodcut device on the title-page. **Three copies in ESTC: BL, Glasgow, private collection.** Johnston 26.

The Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel's true Discription of the People of Glasgow concerning Justice. [Edinburgh?, 1719.] pp. 8, drop-head title **Three copies in ESTC: BL, NLS, private collection.** Johnston 27.

The Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel's Prophecy or, Advertisement. [Edinburgh, 1719.] Folio broadside, pp. [2]. **Three copies in ESTC: BL, NLS, private collection.** Johnston 28.

To the Right Honourable, Lord Provost, Baillies, and whole Council of the good Town of Edinburgh. The Petition of William Mitchel white Iron Smith. [Edinburgh, 1719.] Folio

broadside, pp. [1]. **Two copies in ESTC: BL, private collection.** Johnston 30c. There was also a 4to printing.

The Wise Man of Scotland's Address to the most excellent, and most noble Sir John Law, Duke of Tanckerfield, in the Kingdom of France. [Edinburgh, December 1719]. Folio broadside, pp. [2]. **BL only in ESTC.** Johnston 29.

The Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel's Letter, to Mr. Humphry Calchoun of Tillihewn. [Edinburgh, January 1720]. Folio broadside, pp. [2]. **Two copies in ESTC: BL, NLS.**

The Tincklarian Doctor Mitchel's strange and wonderful Discourse to the Witches and Warlocks in Calder. [Edinburgh, 1720]. Folio broadside, pp. [2]. Worn, with loss of a few words to inner margin. **Two copies in ESTC: BL, private collection.** There was another edition omitting the first 2 words of the title (misdated 1710 by ESTC).

The Strange and wonderful Sermon made to his Majesty the King George by the Doctor ... Printed in the Year 1720. pp. 16, with a woodcut coat of arms to the title-page and its verso. Five locations in ESTC: BL, Glasgow, NLS (2), private collection; UCLA. Johnston 35.

'THE TINKLARIAN DOCTOR' RESUSCITATED AND HANGED

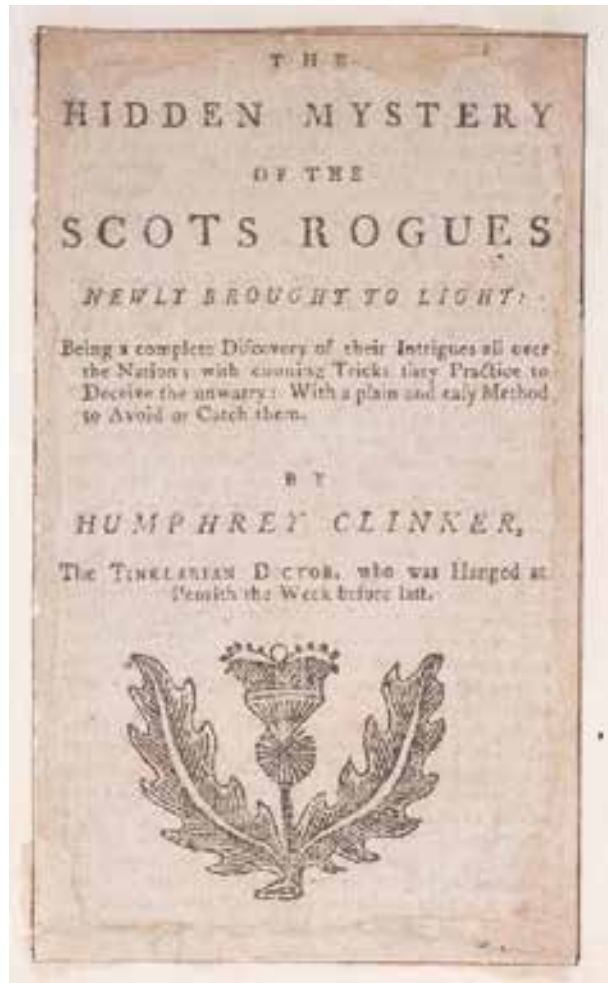
46. [MITCHEL.] 'HUMPHREY CLINKER'. The Hidden Mystery of the Scots Rogues newly brought to Light: being a complete Discovery of their Intrigues all over the Nation; with cunning Tricks they practice to deceive the unwarry [*sic*]: with a plain and easy Method to avoid or catch them. By Humphrey Clinker, the Tinklarian Doctor, who was hanged at Penrith the Week before last. [Edinburgh, 1780s?]

8vo, pp. 8, loose, each leaf window mounted into a slightly larger leaf, final lines cropped throughout. £2400

Unrecorded. First and only edition of a singularly uncharitable 'exposé' of the practices of Scottish beggars.

'The main intent of printing this little book, is to lay open the intrigues of travelling imposters' – discharged soldiers and seamen, Irishmen, and tinkers, and their female companions. They target houses when the occupants are out or busy, shops 'when they are throngest at business'; at fairs they start pretend fights – 'Those

with good purses are invioroned round about, the eyes of the whole mob being fixed on these mock fighters' – and then pickpocket the spectators; masquerading as veterans, they feign amputated limbs or blindness, or intentionally give themselves skin conditions to gain sympathy and coin.



‘There are also a great many idle debauched young women go telling fortunes, by cards and cups’, or begging, claiming they have been widowed by the American wars.

Having parted a fool from his money, do they save judiciously? ‘No, they drink hard, live easy, and fare deliciously’, even though ‘they gain more than travelling chapmen, or flying stationers do, of both stock and profit’. Even the ‘real objects who stand in need of charity’ make poor use of it, only buying liquor. There follow

several vague examples, from the west of Scotland, the English border, and Greenock. Pp. 7-8 are a series of queries and answers on the topic, advising for example that you should demand to see their 'pass' *i.e.* a beggar's badge, and give food and clothing rather than money.

'Q. Should booksellers be encouraged? A. Yes, if they carry such books as enrich the mind, tell the truth, and reveal hidden things, as this book does.'

The pseudonym 'Humphrey Clinker', taken from the Smollett novel of 1771, was employed in several satirical Scottish works of this period, though usually with the title 'the clashing wives clerk', and are probably not related. The 'Tinclarian Doctor' was of course William Mitchell (see previous), active at the beginning of the same century, but the moniker has at least one other re-appearance, in *A full and particular account of the most daring oppression, robbery, and murder committed within in the liberties of Glasgow* (1785).

Not in ESTC, Library Hub or OCLC.

NAPOLEON GRANTS AMNESTY TO THE FRENCH ÉMIGRÉS ...

47. [NAPOLEON.] *Decret relatif aux Émigrés.* A Londres: Chez A. Dulau et Co. Soho Square. [De l'Imprimerie de L. Nardini]. 1802.

8vo, pp. 14, [2, blank]; a fine copy in modern boards (inner leaves loose); from the library of the novelist John Fowles with his magpie bookplate and signature dated 1976. **£450**

First and only edition, very rare. From the outbreak of the French Revolution many aristocrats, clergy, and other citizens chose to leave the country, some joining the armies of foreign nations fighting against France, others finding a new life in England or America. After the overthrow of the monarchy in 1792 draconian new laws banned the émigrés in perpetuity and ordered their property to be confiscated, but with the arrival of Napoleon as *le Premier Consul* there was a partial amnesty and then this general amnesty of 1802.

The *Decret* prints Napoleon's speech to the *Sénat Conservateur* on 4 *Floréal* [24 April] asserting that the government is now strong enough to declare an amnesty without danger, and, with certain precautions, it was the humane thing to do. An extract of the proceedings in the *Sénat* follows, then the terms of the amnesty. There are sixteen clauses in *Titre I. Dispositions relatives aux*

personnes: individuals still abroad must return by 23 September and swear fidelity to the government; anyone who held rank in an army hostile to the Republic or a position in the households of the King's brothers in exile is excluded from the amnesty, along with archbishops and bishops who, despising legitimate authority, refuse to resign; and the returning émigrés are to be under the special surveillance of the government for ten years. *Titre II. Dispositions relatives aux biens* orders that confiscated goods which are still in the hands of the nation shall be restored, but any prior arrangements made by the Republic may not be interfered with.

At the turn of the nineteenth century the back streets of Soho were a centre for the French and Italian *émigré* booktrade. A. Dulau was the most substantial French publisher and bookseller (the firm remained in existence for many years) and L. Nardini was not only a printer but the translator of various Italian works. It is very appropriate to have an *émigré* edition of this *Decret relatif aux Émigrés*.

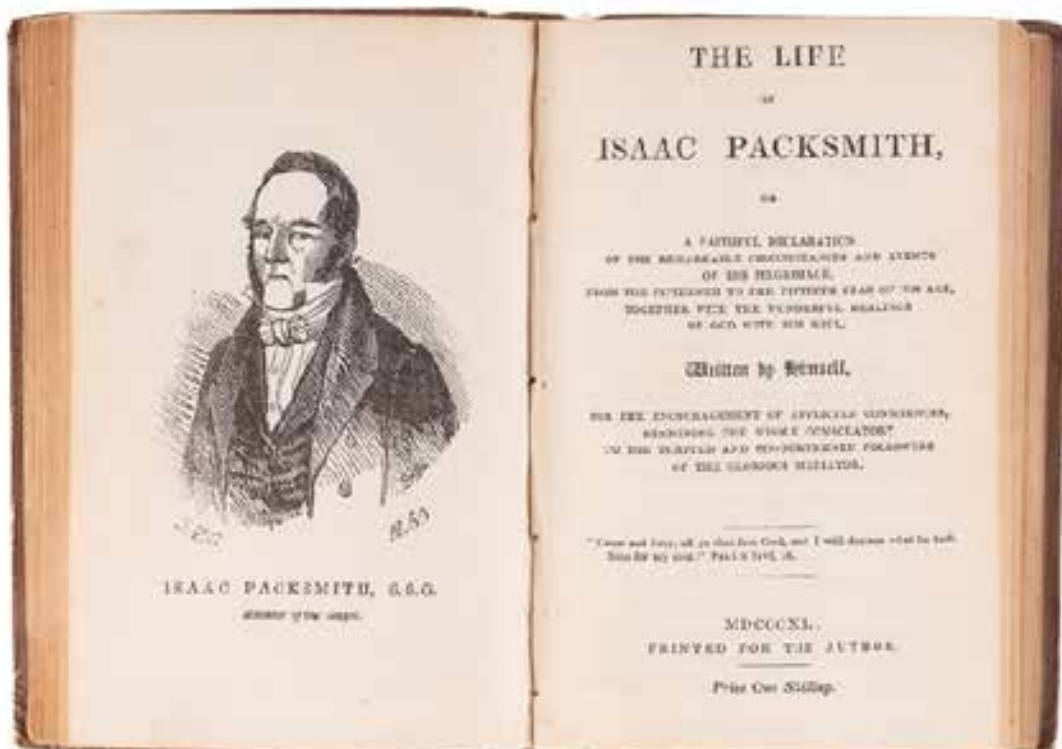
Not in Library Hub. OCLC records only the Moore Carpenter Recusant History Collection at St Louis University, which holds two copies.

... BUT HE NEVER EXISTED

48. **PACKSMITH, Isaac.** The Life of Isaac Packsmith, or a faithful Declaration of the remarkable Circumstances and Events of his Pilgrimage, from the fifteenth to the fiftieth Year of his Age, together with the wonderful Dealings of God with his Soul. Written by himself ... 1840: Printed for the Author. [*Bound with:*]

[**PÉRÈS, Jean-Baptiste.**] Napoleon never existed. Translated from the French. London, James Paul ... 1838. [*and with 4 other works*].

Five works in a tract volume: *Packsmith*: pp. viii, 62, [2, subscriber's list], with a woodcut frontispiece portrait; the blank names completed in manuscript, a printed slip inserted between p. 56 and p. 57 bearing the 'original copy' of one passage; *Napoleon*: 12mo, pp. 35, [1], with a half-title, bound with thee other works (plus one imperfect) in contemporary brown buckram, paper manuscript spine label; manuscript contents list at front, ownership inscription of Charles E. Benham. **£500**



A tract volume of extremely rare pamphlets, including the first and only edition of the autobiography of an East Anglian clergyman of millenarian leanings; and the second edition in English of Jean Baptiste Pérès, *Comme quoi Napoleon n'a jamais existé* (1827), a celebrated satire on rationalist interpretations of scripture.

Packsmith was born in Wetherden, in Suffolk, in 1789; after an over-religious childhood and then a sinful teenage, he turned briefly to Methodism, before being yanked back to the Established church by his father, where the priest was a mockery, often drunk in the pulpit. He briefly joined the London Guards in 1807, but finding it not for him, gave himself nicotine poisoning and was declared unfit. Then followed a sort of religious crisis, during which he experienced nightly visions of hellfire and the last judgement, before he found grace. He was with the Methodists again for six years, before some idiosyncratic doctrines on limited salvation led to his expulsion. Now a lone wolf but with Baptist leanings, he settled first at Diss, where he married, and then Ipswich, where his wife left him: 'her malignity was so great against the minister and the people, that she wished to see him shot as he

rode or walked in the street, and the people and chapel blown up by gunpowder when they assembled together'. Packsmith then turned itinerant preacher, distributing his publications around Norfolk as he went (pp. 54-61) – Cossey was a bed of Papists, Cromer 'a dark place, opposed to the gospel'. A revealing subscribers' list here has around 100 names, many with their professions, mostly Baptist ministers, farmers, publicans, grocers and cordwainers.

Packsmith had a number of works privately printed for distribution to his audiences, with titles such as *A discourse on the second coming of Christ* (Ipswich, 1836) and *The Signs of the Times in which we Live* (1840s). All are now extremely rare. **Of the present work, we can trace a single copy, at Norfolk and Norwich Millenium Library.**

In *Napoleon never existed*, his satire on rationalist criticism of the scripture, the French lawyer Jean-Baptiste Pérès spuriously demonstrated how the history of Napoleon shows him to have been not a man but an embodiment of the sun myth. The English translator was one J. Murray, whose preface, signed from Hull 10 August 1837, rails against atheism, laying into modern philosophy from Hobbes to Kant, but particularly Hume. An edition of 1837 under the title *Proofs that Napoleon never existed* is at John Rylands only. **The present edition is not in Library Hub and is listed in WorldCat but without a location.**

The other works in the volume are as follows:

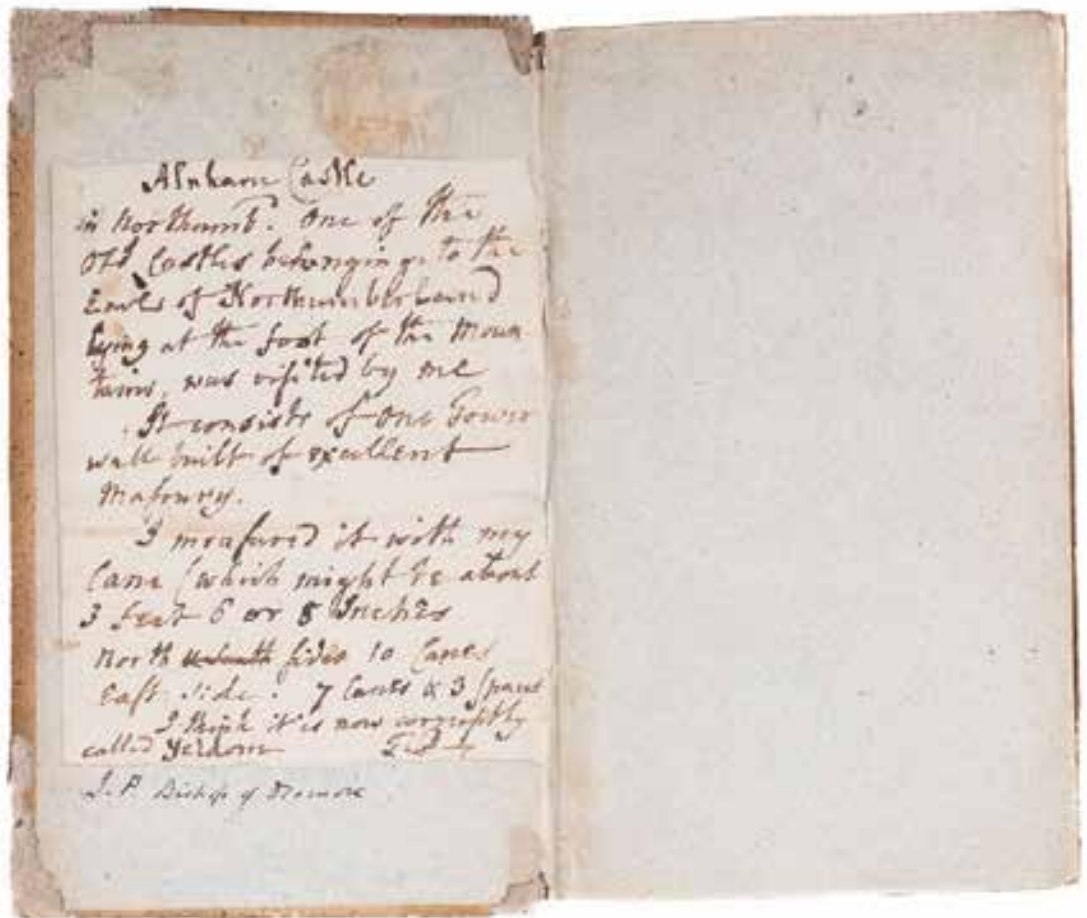
CAMPBELL, John. Monopoly and unrestricted Circulation of the sacred Scriptures contrasted. London, John Snow, 1840. First edition[?], comprising eight articles reprinted from *The Patriot*. **CUL only.**

[HOBSON, S.] The Nature and Design of the new Poor Law explained ... Second Edition. London, Roake and Varty, 1839. A first edition (1834?) is at BL and Miami only. **This edition unrecorded.**

[LUTHER.] Brief Sketch of the Life of Luther with a few Extracts from his writings. London, Religious Tract Society ... 1840. **BL only.**

49. PERCY, Thomas. Autograph note, initialled at the foot 'Th. P.', on Alnham Castle in Northumberland. [1760s?]

1 page 8vo, pasted into a copy of volume I of a London and Frankfurt edition of *Reliques* (1790). **£250**



Alnham Castle
in Northumb. one of the
Old Castles belonging to the
Earls of Northumberland
lying at the foot of the Moun-
tains, was visited by me.
It consists of one Tower
wall built of excellent
Masonry.

I measured it with my
Chain (which might be about
3 feet 6 or 8 Inches
North side lies 10 Yards
East side 7 Yards & 3/4 part
I think it is now corruptly
called Yaldon
J. P. Dugge of Newcastle

Alnham Castle, now largely ruined, was 'one of the Old Castles belonging to the Earls of Northumberland lying at the foot of the Mountains'; 'It consists of one Tower wall built of excellent Masonry'. It was known in the time of Harry Hotspur as a stronghold surrendered to Henry IV in 1405. The manor has been in the hands of the Percy family since the early fourteenth century.

Thomas Percy's visit to the castle was almost certainly part of his research for a history of the Earls of Northumberland in the 1760s, during which he discovered the famous Percy Folio of manuscript ballads (British Library Additional MS. 27879), which became his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (1765).

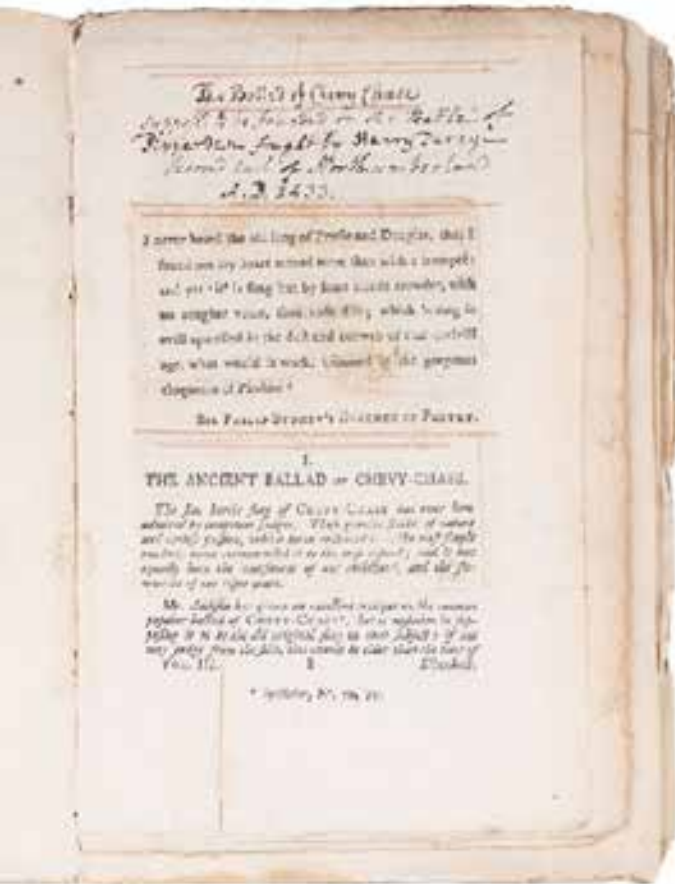
TRIAL SHEETS OF 'CHEVY CHASE'
AND AUTOGRAPH RESEARCH NOTES

50. PERCY, Thomas. Trial printing of gathering B of volume I of *Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, comprising the opening work, 'The Ballad of Chevy Chase'; bound as a small booklet with a leaf of notes partly in Percy's hand on the Battle of Piperdean; offered with a bifolium of notes in another hand on the Battle of Otterburn. [1764?].

8vo, pp. 16 (*i.e.* B1-8), with the final three and a half stanzas plus a final note provided in manuscript; the first page ruled in red, with a manuscript heading at the top; B1 slit at foot (for cancellation?, but with old repairs); two paste-on slips to the first page cover the original caption title and add the epigraph and first paragraph of the introduction as published in 1765; stitched with surrounding blanks (several different Dutch and English paperstocks), into a small booklet docketed on both the head and the inner edge of the first page 'The old Ballad of Chevy-chase, w^{ch} is supposed to refer to the Battle of Piperdene'; tipped onto a stub is a single 4to leaf of notes (1½ pages), headed 'Peperdean or Popperden', begun in the hand of one of Percy's assistants/contributors and completed by Percy himself. £3250

Trial printing of the first gathering of Percy's *Reliques* (1765), otherwise known in only one example, the annotated trial copy he later gave to his secretary Meredith Darby (now at Harvard) – here bound as a file copy(?), with related notes.

Whilst researching a history of the Dukes of Northumberland in the 1760s (see above), Percy came across the manuscript of ballads (the Percy Folio, British Library Additional MS. 27879), which inspired his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*. A harbinger of the Romantic movement, *Reliques* was to become the source, as raw material and as inspiration, of Romantic 'narrative' in countless balladic poems. The work was four or five years in preparation, Percy enlisting a coterie of contributors including Thomas Warton, Richard Farmer, William Shenstone, and James Grainger. Even the printing took two years, from February 1762 to November 1764. Proofs and 'revises' were sent to Farmer, Shenstone and others throughout, and Percy kept making revisions even as it was in the press, introducing 23 cancels and 15 pages of Additions and Corrections. Percy's own annotated copy of a complete trial printing is now at Harvard (IELM PeT 165), and Richard Farmer's is at Bodley (only vols II and III as published).



‘The most radical and far-reaching of Percy’s changes was made apparently on the spur of the moment when printing had almost been completed. Percy had no dedicatee ...’ (Groom). He had originally considered Shenstone, but after the latter’s death he turned elsewhere, and the Countess of Northumberland accepted his invitation in April 1764. Her patronage necessitated a raft of changes, the most significant being to swap the contents of volume I and III, thereby placing ‘Chevy Chase’ and the other Northumbriana at the head of the work.

The trial printing pre-dates this re-arrangement, and ‘Chevy Chase’ bears the caption title ‘Series the Third. Book I’. There are numerous textual differences in Percy’s

introduction from the final text of 1765: the entire first paragraph as published is omitted, the ballad is ‘a common popular’ one not a ‘very popular’ one, and ‘the very identical “old song of Percie and Douglas” ... so evil appavelled in the dust and cobweb of an uncivil age’ (neither of which phrase made it to publication). Percy also employs here a generous editorial ‘We’, reduced to ‘I’ by 1765, and credits ‘the ‘indefatigable Tom. Hearne’ for the source text. The manuscript completion of the ballad here (which would have fallen on C1) contains several differences in orthography and an entirely different endnote. The engraved vignette on B1 is also absent (requiring a separate trip through a different press and obviously unnecessary for a trial printing – it is pasted into Percy’s own copy).

Percy had received all the proofs of this volume by 6 February 1764, and this gathering must surely have been among the first he

Piperdean or Pifforden

William the third Earl of Argyll was made Warden
of the Middle March on the 19th of June E. 6. 1436
He was sent against the ~~English~~ ^{English} who after by private Author-
ity or publick Alliance had entered Scotland with
4000 Men was slain the same November. Argyll
at Piperdean or Pifforden (was say Perth & Hallowhill)
perhaps Piperdean by Madedington E. of Argyll was
killed 100 English slain wth 1000 Scots, of which
1000 were Percy, Douglas, Broons 1500. Home
Percy <sup>to think the Earl Percy son to the E. Earl of Northumberland
could have been slain would be hard to find that Piperdean, as he lived
to the year 1439. (Perhaps the death of William would be the reason)
He was lying on the 19th of Hen. 6. (E. 6. 1436) 1436</sup>

This Action (w^{ch} according to Scot in his History
of Scotland, fol. . . . happened in 1433.) is described
by Drummond of Hawthornden, in his Hist. of the Five
James's, the most fully, as also the most candidly
of all the Scottish Historians, which I have seen.

— Of all the Engagements which happened
between the two families of Percy and Douglas
this appears the most likely to have given rise to
the old Heroic Song of the Battle of Cheviot-
Chace: Both the time & Place: Number of Con-
=batants fit best agree with this, of any Action re-
=membr'd by Historians.

received. Though the existence of this uncanceled leaf must have been inferred (it would be necessary to change the volume designation in the caption title if nothing else), it is not mentioned by Powell and Munby in their exhaustive studies of the cancels in the *Reliques*, and would presumably have preceded the stop-press cancellations that occurred later.

In the tipped-in notes on the Battle of Piperdean (1433), Percy explains that 'Of all the Engagements which happened between the two rival families of Percy and Douglas this appears the most likely

to have given rise to the old Heroic Song of the Battle of Cheviot Chase'. He goes on to note that as the only historical source is Scottish it must be 'received with great diffidence', much as one would an English source about an English victory: 'The spirit of Acrimony & Jealousy wth regard to the National Honour infects the English & Scottish Historians beyond those of any other People whose Narratives I have ever read'.

The loose bifolium of notes accompanying our volume, attributed to Percy in a note but not we think in his hand, but one of his contributors, suggests that the ballad of Chevy Chase could not possibly relate to the battle of Otterburn (which is also referred to in the text): 'The Battle of Otterburn was a National Quarrell ... & from the whole Context of the Ballad it is evident that Chevy chase was a private Quarrell between 2 noblemen living on the Borders of the 2 Kingdoms'; the author of the note concludes that the lines mentioning Otterburn must be a confused later interpolation, an opinion Percy follows in his introduction to 'Chevy Chase'.

On the publishing history and the cancels see L. F. Powell, 'Percy's Reliques', *The Library*, IV, ix (1928), 113-37, and A. N. L. Munby, *TLS*, 31 October 1936. See also Rodney Baine 'Percy's own Copies of his *Reliques*', *Harvard Library Bulletin* V:2 (1951), and Nick Groom, *The Making of Percy's Reliques* (1999).

15 ANCIENT SONGS

Each another says to Scotland within,
He says, y-think shall never be. 142

Wander ye away to holy London
Till the death Harry was king,
Then lord Paul, lord of the Marston,
He by the Cross Christ within. 150

God here stand on his hill, God byng Harry,
Good lord, if thy will it be!
I have a hundred sayers in Taghead, he says,
As good as ever was he:
But Paul, and I know my self,
Thy oath will never shall be. 158

As our noble byng made his crown,
Lays a noble prince of renown,
For the sake of the last Paul,
He says the heart of himself down. 160

What sayest thou, Harry, sayest
On a city war here down,
Gledeful pleasure on thy own legges,
O'er call, thou, and thou. 168

This was the heritage of the Christ,
That was byng the Queen. 176

F. 246. 21. 10. 185. F. 246. 21. 10. 185.

Old man that knowen the ground, just strength
Call it the Battle of the Cross?

At Otterburn began this quarrel
Upon a morning day:
There was the daughter Douglas slain,
The best never went away. 170

This was never a ^{then} ~~latter~~ on the north parker
Saw the Douglas and the best
That it was never and the best that came out
To the Cross day in the North.

Hope will never help here,
As to the Douglas King:
Thus was the heritage of the Christ
But said us all good evening.

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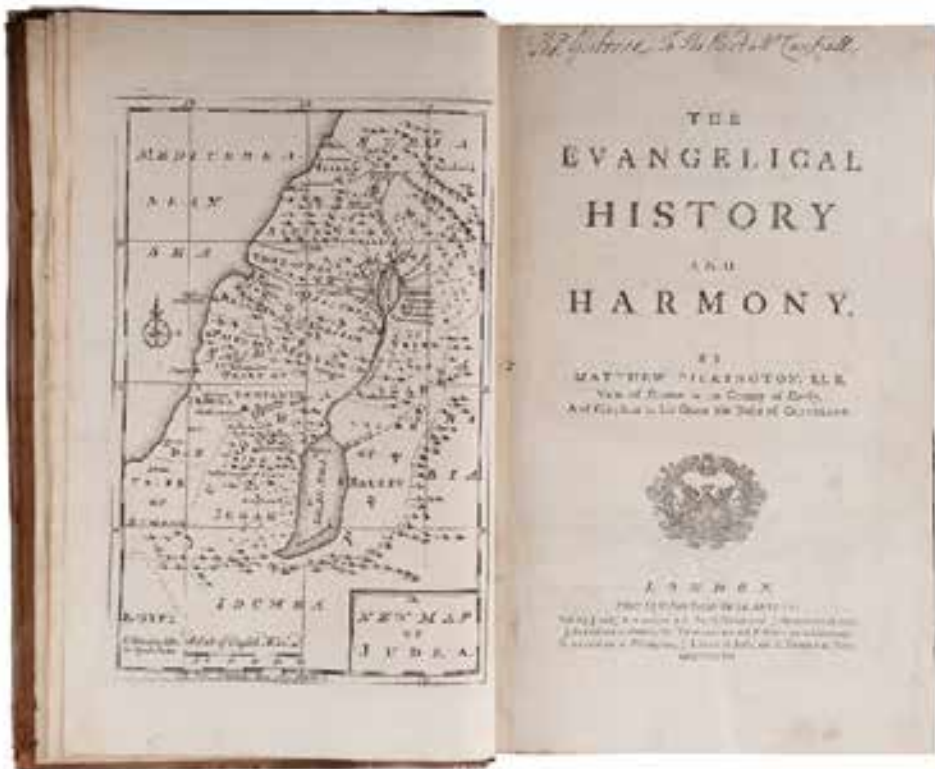
The location and the form following
are evidently some specimens application of
the preceding ballad to the story of the
battle of Otterburn, which it reads
originally nothing to do.

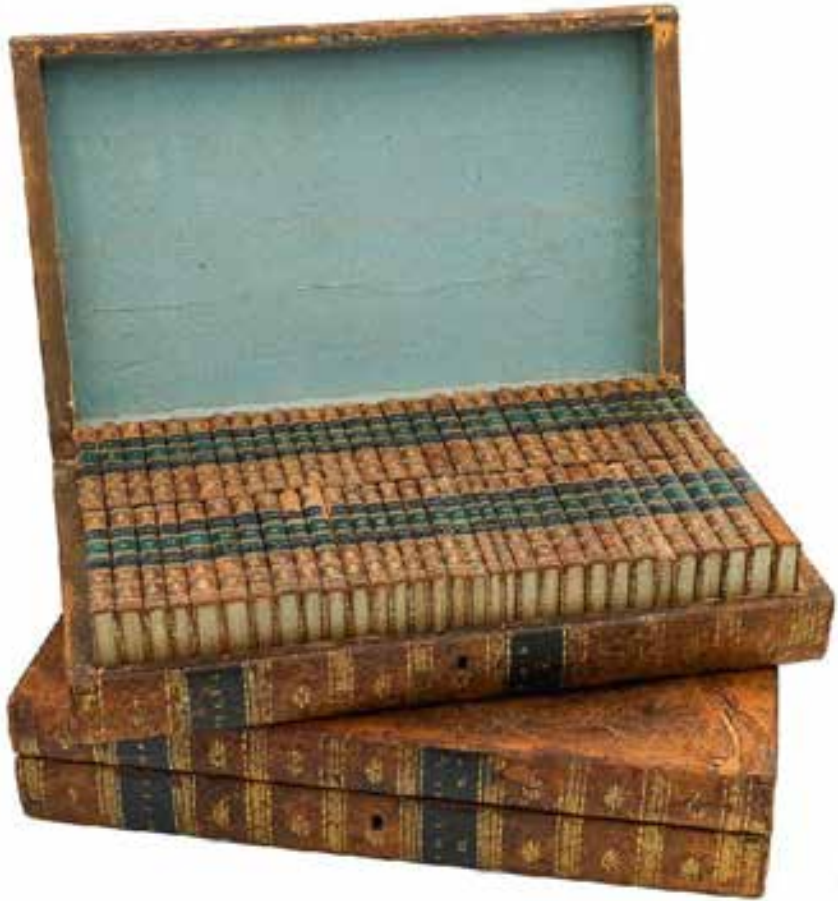
51. **PILKINGTON, Matthew.** The Evangelical History and Harmony ... London, Printed by William Bowyer for the Author; sold by J. Rivington ... J. Hildyard at York ... J. Fletcher at Oxford... [and four others]. 1747.

Folio, pp. vi, [4, subscribers' list], vii-xci, [1], 245, [1], 94 [notes and corrigenda], with an engraved frontispiece map of Judea by Mynde after the author; a very good copy in contemporary panelled calf, covers with a few small scrapes, joints cracked at head of spine; presentation inscription to head of title: 'Thos Gisborne to the Rev. Mr Cantrell'. **£350**

First edition of Pilkington's first work, a subscriber's copy. Thomas Gisborne, of Derby, is down for 2 copies, and evidently passed his second to the controversialist Henry Cantrell (1684-1773), a quarrelsome high-churchman and friend of Henry Sacheverell.

The donor was presumably Thomas Gisborne (1680-1760) a prominent member of the parish of St Alkmund's, of which Cantrell was the first vicar.





A LADY'S TRAVELLING LIBRARY OF POETRY

52. [POETRY.] The Poets of Great Britain, in one hundred and twenty-four Volumes ... London: Printed for Cadell and Davies ... [31 others] ... and Samuel Bagster. 1807.

124 volumes, 12mo; with half-titles where required; vols 1-117 with an additional engraved title-page/frontispiece taken from Bell's Edition, and dated 1777-82, vols 118-24 with new engraved titles by Grignion after Stothard (118-121), Rivers after Kirk (122) and Dagley (123-4); the first volume for each poet with an engraved portrait frontispiece; a fine set in contemporary mottled calf, spines tooled with a harp motif, black and green morocco spine

labels, insect damage to a few spines else very good; preserved in two lockable cases of calf over wood, each in the form of two folio books, hinged at the fore-edge, marbled edges, rubbed and scraped but very sound, black morocco labels, keys wanting; ownership inscriptions of Fanny Nevill to each volume, some dated 1810.

£8500

‘Bagster’s Edition’ of the British Poets, a rare expanded reprint of Bell’s Edition of the *Poets of Great Britain*, first published 1777-82[/³] in 109 volumes, and *the* monumental production of its day in the field of British poetry.

From the first Bell’s British Poets had been available to a spectrum of buyers of differing means: individual volumes were available separately, and for a complete set you could pay £8 8s neatly sewed, £12 12s bound in calf, £16 16s in gilt calf ‘elegantly marbled marbled and registered’, or £33 in morocco. For an extra 2 guineas one might purchase two cases ‘in the shape and appearance of two folio volumes ... well adapted for travelling in the seat of a post chaise, or for library furniture’ (quoted in Thomas F. Bonnell, *The Most Disreputable Trade: publishing the classics of English Poetry*).

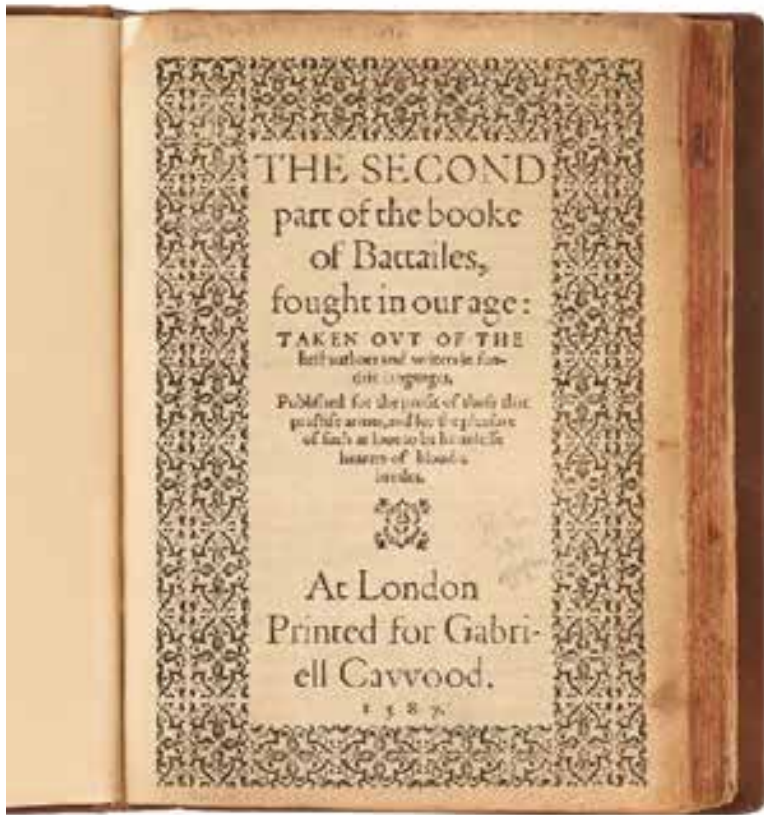
‘Bell’s product was deemed so valuable that thirty-three bookselling firms joined forces to republish the collection as a whole in 1807. Because Samuel Bagster’s name stood out in capital letters at the bottom of the imprint, the set was called “Bagster’s Edition” ... Bagster and his partners, setting four printers at work, enlarged the collection from 109 [actually 117 by the last of Bell’s own editions] to 124 volumes’, available either single-bound, or, to save costs, double-bound in 61 volumes (*ibid.*). 11 volumes were dropped from Bell’s Edition (including Donne, an interesting testament to his lack of favour at the time), and 26 added, including Dryden’s Virgil, Pope’s Homer, Rowe’s Lucian, Addison’s Ovid, and a volume of commentaries on Spenser. Seven new poets were added, as well as introductions taken from Johnson’s *Lives of the Poets* (Johnson is now credited, even where not responsible, on the title-pages), and there were new essays for Chaucer, Spenser and William Jones.

Library Hub records a set at York bound in 84 vols (*i.e.* a mix of single- and double-bound volumes?); St John’s, Oxford, has one double-bound in 61 volumes; neither was in boxes as here, but see the Fermor-Hesketh copy (Sotheby’s 15 December, 1999, £19,000) for a set in a red morocco book-box. OCLC adds a few scattered individual volumes.



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THE BATTLE OF ALCAZAR

53. [POLEMON, John]. The second Part of the Booke of Batailles, fought in our present Age: taken out of the best Authors and Writers in sundrie Languages. Published for the profit of those that practise armes, and for the pleasure of such as love to be harmlesse hearers of bloudie broiles. At London, Printed for Giles Cawood. 1587.

4to, ff. [4], 94; title within a woodcut border, woodcut initials; small repair to upper inner margin of first few leaves, else a very good copy in modern panelled calf. £2750

First edition, scarce. Polemon had been commissioned by Henry Bynneman to compile a compendium on modern warfare which was duly published as *All the famous Battels that have been fought in our Age* in 1578. It covered from the beginning of the century up to the Battle of Lepanto in 1572. Nine years later, Polemon (which may be a pseudonym) followed up with a *Second Part* (really a completely

independent work) for a different publisher, covering more recent battles fought 1562-1585, drawing this time on Popellinière, Stratius, Contarini, Comes and others. The Preface laments that the first part 'was so maimed, mangled, and marred by the Printers' that he refused to put his name to it, and notes that he has provided new accounts of two battles, including Lepanto, from better sources.

The *Second Part of the Booke of Batailles* is now best known as the main source for George Peele's play *The Battle of Alcazar* (published 1594), the first major treatment of a moorish character on the Elizabethan stage and an important dramatic precursor for *Titus Andronicus* and *Othello*. The battle, a civil conflict between Muly Mahamet and Abdelmelec of Morocco, is covered on ff. 63-83 here. STC 20090.

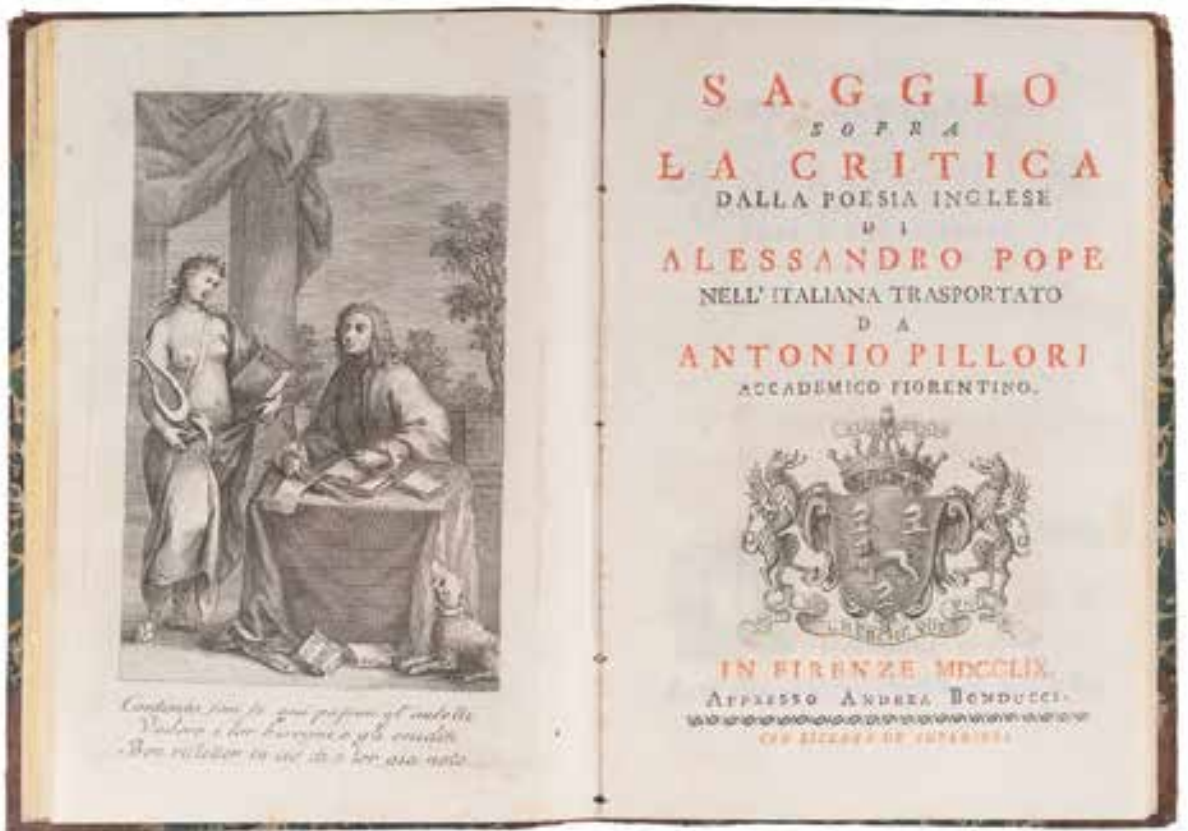
DEDICATED TO WALPOLE'S ITALIAN MISTRESS

54. POPE, Alexander. Il Riccio rapito Poema eroicomico ... tradotto dall'Inglese in Verso Toscano dedicato all'illustrissima Signora Elisabetta Capponi Grifoni. In Firenze. 1739. Nella Stamperia di Francesco Moücke.

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 85, [1], with a half-title; extreme lower outer corner gnawed, else a very good, crisp copy in contemporary stiff vellum, lettered by hand. **£650**

First edition in Italian of *The Rape of the Lock* (indeed the first Italian translation of any work by Pope), by Andrea Bonducci (1715-1766), later a publisher in his own right.

The Abate Bonducci, whom Horace Walpole had met in Italy (Bonducci showed him a volume of Guercino drawings he later coveted), dedicates his translation to Signora Grifoni. During Walpole's time in Florence he was 'the Grifona's' *cicisbeo* (the professed lover of a married women) and she is referred to frequently in his later correspondence ('the serene Princess Grifoni' etc.). The poem here is prefaced by an introduction in the form of a letter to Grifoni by Abate Giuseppe Buondelmonti (Walpole later translated a poem by him): he approves of Pope as a Catholic author, singles out cantos 2 and 4 for especial praise, and commends Pope's ability 'to adapt his style to different subjects ... without ever being prosaic, base, or tedious'.



55. **POPE, Alexander.** Saggio sopra la Critica dalla Poesia Inglese ... nell'Italiana trasportato da Antonio Pillori ... In Firenze, 1759. Appresso Andrea Bonducci. [*Bound after:*]

POPE, Alexander, and James THOMSON. Il Riccio Rapito e il Lodi di Neuton, poemi inglesi tradotti in versi Toscani dal Sig. Andrea Bonducci ... In Napoli, a spese di un amico del traduttore, 1760.

Two works in on vol., 4to, I: xxii, [2], 77, [3], with an engraved frontispiece, and an engraved coat of arms to the title-page; title-page in red and black; and II: pp. xix, [1], 86; fine copies in contemporary half marbled sheep, edges rubbed; later armorial bookplate of Thomas Gaisford. £350

First edition in Italian of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, translated by abate Antonio Pillori, who was also responsible for the first Italian translation of the libretto to Handel's *Messiah*.

Andrea Bonducci was the publisher, and Pillori's *Saggio* is found here with the third edition of Bonducci's *The Rape of the Lock* (see previous item), along with his rendition of Thomson's 'Poem sacred to the Memory of Isaac Newton' and a translation of Pope's 'Eloisa to Abelard' by Antonio Conti. Of this edition, printed in Naples, 'alcuni esemplari ... si troveranno ancora in Firenze nella Stamperia del Sig. Traduttore', the present presumably among them.

Saggio sopra la critica: BL, Birmingham, and NLS only in Library Hub.

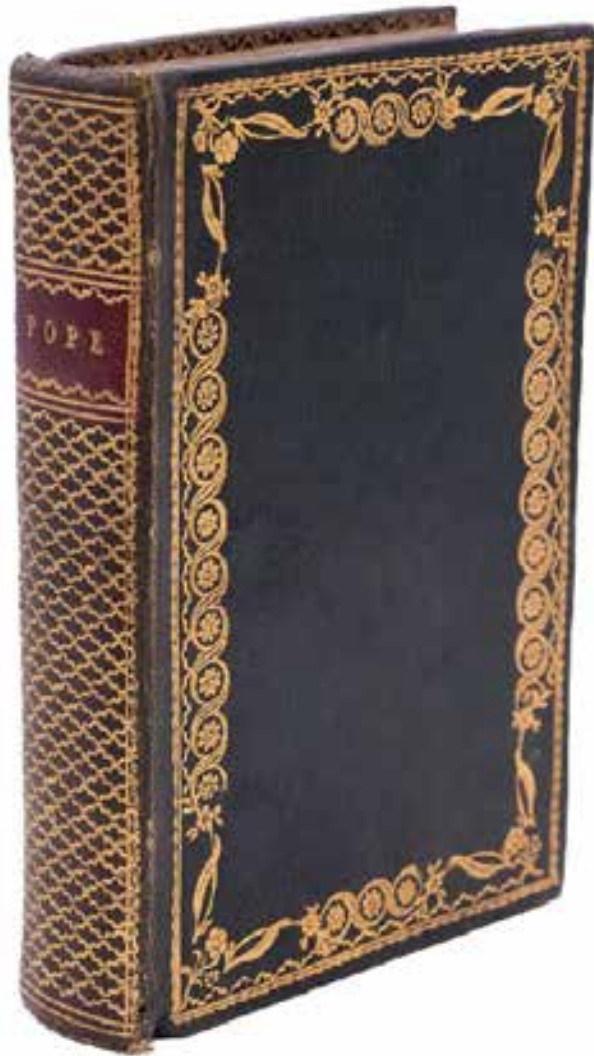
Riccio rapito: BL, Liverpool, NLS, Bodley, and Cambridge in Library Hub.

WITH A COLOUR AQUATINT PORTRAIT

56. **POPE, Alexander.** I Capi d'Opera ... tradotti e corredati di critici discorsi di note e di rami da Creofilo Smiteo P.A. [*Colophon*: In Venezia, nella Stamperia Fenzo.] Impressi in quest'anno 1804.

Small 8vo, pp. [4], 332, with a stipple-engraved frontispiece, an engraved title-page with a cameo portrait of Pope, a colour-aquatint portrait of the dedicatee, Franz-Maria von Carnea Steffaneo, and four other engraved plates by Gianantonio Zuliani; **an exceptionally fine copy in a handsome contemporary binding of green morocco**, covers gilt with a wide border of floriate tools, spine decorated with a scallop pattern, all edges gilt, with a small gauffred pattern near the spine; armorial bookplate of Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855), classical scholar and curator of the Bodleian Library. £650



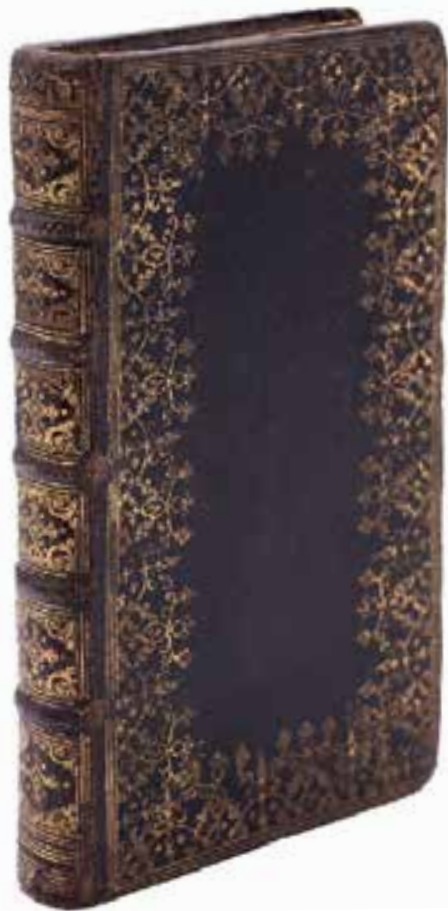


First edition of this translation of the 'principle works' of Pope, by Giovanni Vincenzo Benini under his arcadian pseudonym Creofilo Sminteo, comprising the *Essay on Man*, *Essay on Criticism*, *The Rape of the Lock* and *Eloisa to Abelard*. Benini was born in Capodistria, now Koper in Slovenia; the dedicatee was the recently appointed plenipotentiary of the Austro-Hungarian empire in Istria, Albania and Dalmatia.

The portrait is not normally found printed in colour. Could this be the dedication copy?

57. **PSEAUMES DE DAVID (Les)**, mis en Vers François, revus et approuvez par le Synode Walon des Provinces-Unies. Nouvelle Edition. A Amsterdam, aux dépens de l'Eglise Française de Londres. 1729.

12mo, pp. viii, 355, [1] with engraved frontispiece (by Philip à Gunst after Guillaume-François-Laurent Debrie), printed in double columns with a line of music for each line of text; a very good copy in contemporary dark brown morocco, broad floral fillet on covers, spine gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, very slight wear. **£950**



New edition of the metrical Psalms of the Pléiade poet Clément Marot and the theologian Théodore de Bèze, **extensively revised, with a new version of 149 Psalms**, printed for the use of Huguenot émigrés.

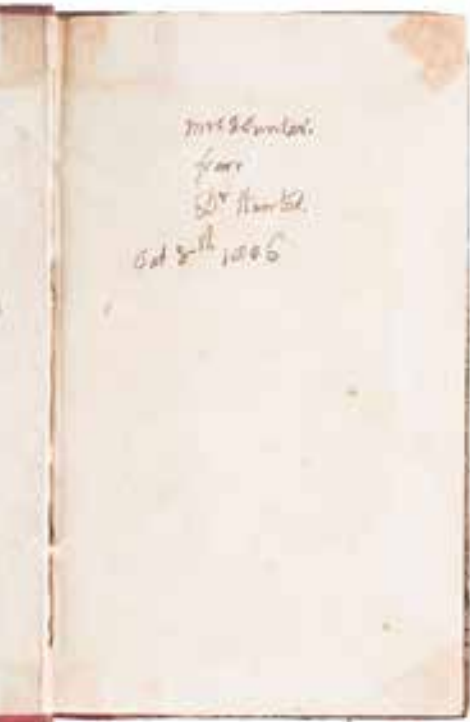
Following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 thousands of French Protestant refugees emigrated to England. By 1700 there were nine French Protestant churches in Spitalfields alone. It was for the use of these congregations that the Psalms were printed. At the end are tables of the 'nouvelle' and 'l'ancienne' versions, prayers, liturgies for various occasions, and 'Le Catechisme, pour instruire les Enfants'.

Small and much used books of this kind were particularly vulnerable over time: **ESTC records this one at Bodley and National Library of Wales only.**

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

8vo, pp. 144, with a half-title, an engraved frontispiece portrait of Rowe (foxed as always), and an eight-page list of subscribers (among them William Wilberforce), pp. 137-140 misbound before p.141; a very good copy in the original quarter red roan, spine lettered direct; **inscribed on the front endpaper 'Mrs. Hunter from Dr. Hunter / Oct 8th 1806'.** £1200

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



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

His next venture was a 'wedding-shop' in Coventry, a sort of matchmaking agency under the name of Thomas Tack. After 'Mrs Tack's' death he quickly married the widow of a puppet-showman, and toured with her show all over the north, based at

York, where he was also trumpeter to the High Sheriffs. During his life-time two dramatic works were published under his name: *No Cure no Pay* (1794), and an edition of *Macbeth* (1797) interlarded with Shakespearean commentary by Rowe's puppets, satirising the editions of Johnson, Steevens and Malone.

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

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

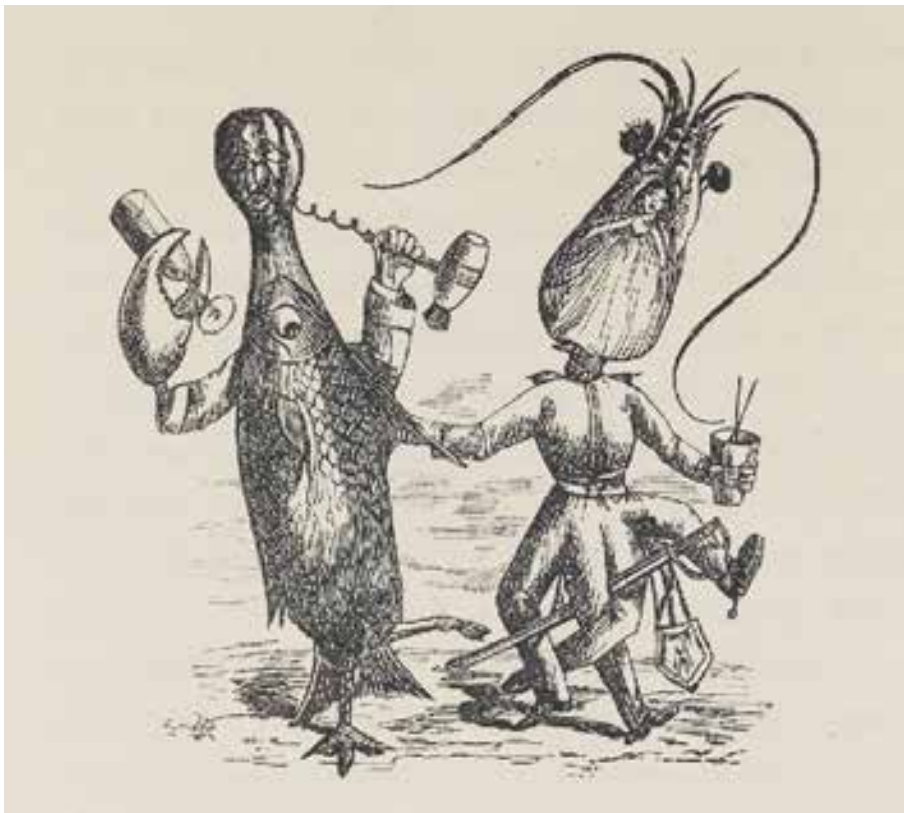
NON-CONNUBIAL PUBLISHING RELATIONSHIP

59. ROWLEY, Hon. Henry. *Gamosagammon*; or, Hints to Hymen. For the Use of Parties about to connubialize ... Profusely illustrated by the Author. London: John Camden Hotten ... [c. 1870].

8vo, pp. xvi, 237, [1 blank], [18, advertisements]; wood-engraved vignette to title-page, numerous wood-engraved illustrations to text printed by the Dalziel Brothers; occasional light foxing, but a very good copy in later polished calf by Tout, corners bumped, front joint restored; boards gilt with triple fillet and floriated cornerpieces, spine with raised bands, gilt in panels with roll borders and flower motif, red and green morocco labels, gilt; edges gilt, turn-ins and marbled endpapers elaborately gilt with rolls; all edges gilt; original green cloth wrapper and spine blocked in gilt, bound in at rear; blue silk placemaker. **£100**

First edition. Rowley's humorous advice for young romantics concerning marriage, awash with terrible puns on women's names: 'A Spaniard, we feel convinced, will not object to see-Ester!' Rowley also provides an array of particularly inventive initials and comic vignettes.

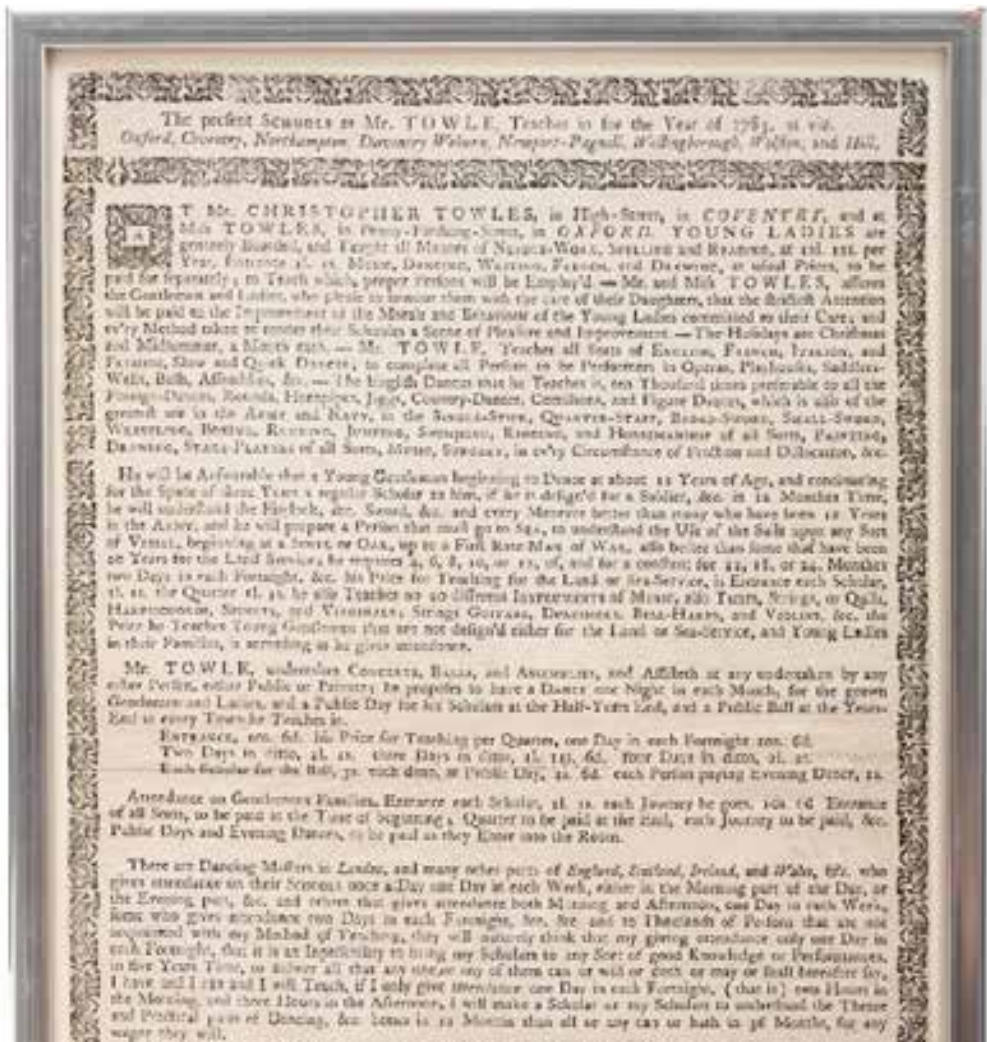
‘It is fair to say that a significant number of author-publisher relationships tend to start like a honeymoon and end like a rocky marriage or an actual divorce’ (Simon Eliot, “Hotten: Rotten: Forgotten? An Apologia for a General Publisher” in *Book History, Volume III* (2000), p. 74). It is ironic that Rowley and his publisher Hotten could not maintain a peaceable relationship themselves. Hotten ‘castigated’ Rowley in a letter of 1872 and instructed him to see his lawyers, apparently over his failure to produce a work they had agreed upon, for which Rowley had presumably been given an advance (*ibid.*). The letter refers to happier times: Rowley edited Hotten’s joke book *Puniana*, published c. 1867, which went through several editions. There is no evidence for when or how the disagreement might have occurred, but the advertisement for *Gamosagammon* in this copy, dated 1871, suggest that Rowley might not have been the most efficient of authors: ‘[Published] three years since it was announced under the title “Advice to Parties About to Marry”’.



60. TOWLE, Christopher. At Mr. Christopher Towles, in High-Street, in Coventry, and at Miss Towles, in Penny-Farthing-Street, in Oxford. Young Ladies are genteely boarded, and taught all Manner of Needle-Work, Spelling and Reading [etc. etc.] ... Newport-Pagnell, Printed by B. Leverett [1783].

Folio broadside, text within a border of printers' tools; in very good condition, framed and glazed. £2250

A very rare advertisement for the dancing-master Christopher Towle, who ran a boarding school in Coventry and was a peripatetic tutor at schools in 'Oxford, Coventry, Northampton, Daventry Woburn, Newport-Pagnell, Wellingborough, Wolston, and Hill'.



Unlike other dancing-masters of the day, Towle did not see himself as a polisher of fine young ladies, but rather as a trainer to professionals, offering ‘all sorts of English, French, Italian [*sic*], and Flemish, slow and Quick Dances; to complete all Persons to be Performers in Operas, Playhouses, Saddlers-Wells, Balls, Assemblies, &c’. Likewise, young men might be sent to him from the age of 12 ‘for Teaching of the Land or Sea-Service’ – ‘in 12 Moneths Time, he will understand the Firelock, &c, Sword, &c, and every Menevre better than many who have been 12 Years in the Army’. And all this in 2 days a fortnight at £1 1s a quarter. For those not destined for the military or the stage, he also teaches 20 different instruments, and ‘undertakes Concerts, Balls, and Assemblies’.

In the last section of the broadside, Towle gives a general disquisition on the importance of dancing: ‘No Man can be well prepared in any Sort of genteel Trades, Professions, Sicances [*sic*], Employments, Servitudes, Music, the Army, or Navy, unless they can dance exceeding well’. On the contrary, ‘all those Sort of Persons who has anything to say against Dancing are Enemies to the whole Community’.

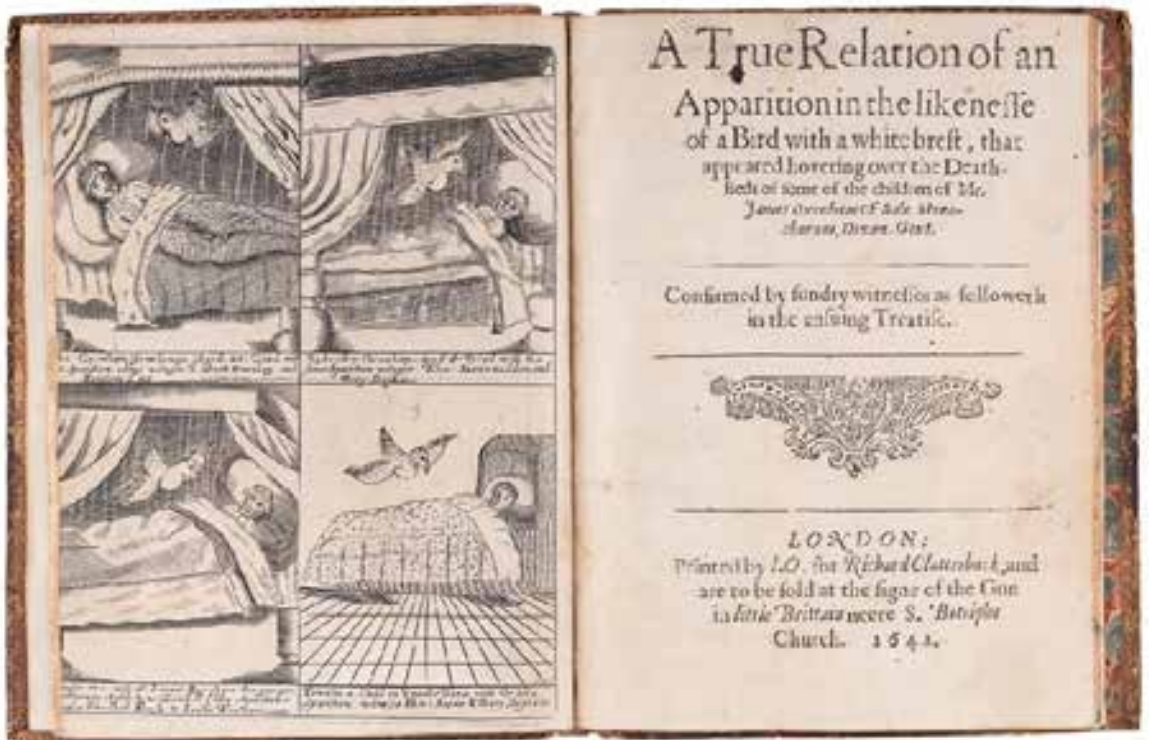
This is one of only two items in ESTC with a Newport-Pagnell imprint, although Leverett, ‘where every Article of Letter-Press Printing is reasonably performed’, was active there from 1781.

ESTC records a single copy, at the British Library. Another advertisement (*c.* 1779, or perhaps a cropped copy of the present), not in ESTC, is at Bodley.

THE OXENHAM OMEN – THE BECKFORD COPY

61. TRUE RELATION of an Apparition in the Likenesse of a Bird with a white Brest, that appeared hovering over the Death-Beds of some of the Children of Mr. Oxenham of Sale Monachorum, Devon, Gent. Confirmed by sundry Witnesses as followeth in the ensuing Treatise. London: Printed by I. O. for Richard Clutterbuck ... 1641.

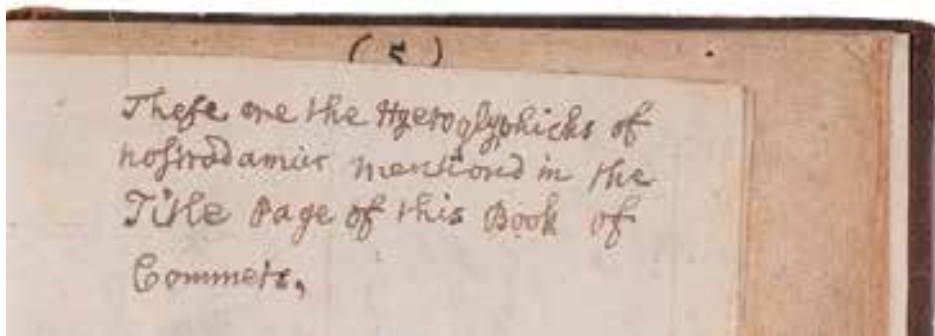
4to, pp. [22], with an engraved frontispiece comprising four vignette scenes (left edge shaved); in place of pagination each page is headed by an arrangement of six stars; a very good copy bound with additional blanks in early nineteenth-century calf, tooled in gilt and blind, for William Beckford; Hamilton Palace shelfmark W 1678 (cost £1-0-0); later bookplates. **£3850**



First edition, the first published account of the ‘Oxenham Omen’, a Devon legend of some note later mentioned in Charles Kingsley’s *Westward Ho!*, as well as item 26 in this catalogue.

According to the pamphlet, during the space of ten days in September 1635, four members of the Oxenham family, of Zeal Monachorum, were struck down by a fatal illness: John Oxenham, his brother’s wife Thomasin, her sister Rebecca, and her infant daughter, also Thomasin. In each case there appeared hovering over the death-bed a bird with a white breast, every time with different supposedly unblemished witnesses. Other family members who survived the illness experienced no such apparitions; and the events were apparently memorialized in a monument by Edward Marshall, a tomb-maker based in St Dunstons in the West. The final five leaves are devoted to the nature of apparitions in general and how to distinguish them from deceptions of the eye such as ‘common expert juglers practice’, the defining features being reality, propinquity and stability. And if they are not real then surely the flames of hell would likewise ‘be onely bug-bears to affright children’!

Needless to say, the account was the subject of much later repetition and speculation, first by John Howell in his *Epistolae Ho-Eliaanae* (1645), and later by such figures as Sabine Baring-Gould, even appearing on a cigarette card. Though the Oxenhams are best known at South Tawton – the most famous son being the John Oxenham who sailed with Drake, the first Briton to cross the Isthmus of Panama, hanged by the Spanish for piracy in 1580 – there was a branch of the family at Zeal Monachorum, and several members did die in 1635-6. The monument, if it did exist, does not survive (Howell claims to have seen it in St Dunstons, but that can be taken with more than a pinch of salt, as the present volume was probably his source).



62. [WALL, Thomas]. A Second Christian Warning-Piece; wherein is shewed the first and chief Cause of England's present Misery ... Humbly presented to the Parliament. [London, c. 1681?] [Bound after:]

HOLWELL, John. Catastrophe Mundi: or, Europe's many Mutations until the Year, 1701. Being an astrological Treatise of the Effects of the Triple Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter 1682 and 1683, and of the Comets 1680 and 1682, and other Configurations concomitant ... Whereunto is annexed the Hieroglyphicks of Nostradamus (published by Mr. Lilly, in the Year 1651.) Rightly placed and in order, (formerly misplaced) with the Addition of many more London, Printed for the Author ... 1682.

Two works in one vol., 4to, Wall: pp. 8, with a drop-head title; and Holwell: pp. [2], 80, 73-91, [1], with five [of six?] leaves of plates (containing vignettes numbered 1-12 and 18-34), wanting A2 ('To



THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

THESE ARE THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New and Correct Mathematical practice and tables by the Author John Bulwer Esq^r. at his House in the east side of Spittle Fields, near Spittles Church street, now sold in a Volume, (viz) Arithmetick, Geometry, Galley, Surveying of Land, Trigonometry, Navigation, Astronomy, Dialling, Geography, Fortification and Chaining, and Algebra in all its parts. The said Arithmetick, Navigation, and Surveying being the way out, Learning the most Expensive in Learning of any Man in England.

It hath also ready for the Press, and will shortly be made publick, a small piece of Obedience, called, Church Enclosure, wherein shall be shown how to raise all manner of Regular Dyals, and how to value all Irregular Dyals in Regular Form, by means of a new Lunation, and new Tables. And also a Table of Minutes of the Day for every hour of the day in the beginning of each hour from one degree of Latitude to ninety, and the Application of playing the Pavement or all manner of Dyals hereunto found out in a manner of oblique Dyals that was in the Kings Temple Garden, with a many other things that were never before made publick.

A New Device for the Artificiall Surveyor, in new Form. The first drawing here is for all manner of Ground, whether such as is called Charnock, Green, Wood Land, Moor, Pasture, and Dale, by the Spherick, Plain Table, and Chain. *It will likewise find the Area of Common Ground, within six manner of Triangles, Squares, and Circles the same: and also how to know a Square being in a common Field, with the drawing of a perfect Triangle or May be used, and how to draw, and how to find the same. And likewise how to survey a Field from any Standing Point, in any appointed place. The second drawing here is for the Survey of any City or Corporation: It sheweth the Division of Royal Highways, and Rivers, with the manner of making a Map of any County or Kingdom. The third is for the Survey of any River, by John Bulwer Esq^r.*

A Second CHRISTIAN WARNING-PIECE, wherein is shew'd the first and chief Cause of England's present Misery, arriv'd to by the King Majesty's Neglect, to not fully doing that Work God hath command'd, that each be ye done, would God both lead us before this Notice our English Doctors, Ready prepared to the PARLIAMENT.

By John Kinsdale.

The most mercifull God, who worketh the Ministry of his glorious Angels in the Government of the World, hath also ordained that there be Government in the Nation; in which weighty Works that our King hath undertaken for the good of his Kingdom, to give content to his loving Subjects, for the Preservation and Benefit of his People.

1. Your Majesty, by the Providence of a gracious God, see the King's Majesty's most grave Councils in Parliament, gathered together in such a time when this is not those Primitive, Sortes, as in such apparent dangerous Decisions, as only by the many Judgments of History and Facts clearly seen, necessary to be observed, for the sake of the Nation, as it is a holy Religion, in which Heavly, and there fast, is that from Tradition then remaining her Woods, and Aquatic, and several heres, full of Corruption, which in the eye of Reason cannot be cured, and by the saying of late Bookish Teachers, and such like have begun to heal the Nation's Wound; when as the chief Cause, has not yet been healed, from your Majesty, and Government, therefore it shall be our duty, to be so diligent to repair these as they are, as we have been proved by many words of our forefathers. Therefore it is the opinion of the above Physicians, who are daily to be consulted, that the Cause must be removed, as it is, when known, the Name of Liberty of God shall be removed, before there can be any Liberty in the Body of a Man, in a Nation.

2. The ninth of this year (I suppose) was the 11th Day, that the Lord is the day of David King of Israel, for a true Judgment, as that Lord of these your Majesty's and his long's continued with the Cause was inspired, that you Majesty, and his Council, and when it was known to be in the hands of the King's Majesty, he, according to the Obedience his Majesty shew'd of God, according to the Commandment, with them by Jesus and all his, before the Lord, he made his Majesty's will and pleasure: But he, as King David gave order, that Judgment should be executed, God was

the Reader’); eighteenth century manicules, several annotations including one suggesting Howell predicted the Glorious Revolution, inscription to blank verso of first plate (‘These are the Hieroglyphicks of Nostradamus mentiond in the Title page of this Book of Commets’); characteristic ownership inscriptions of Job Lousley of Hampstead Norris, dated 1845, to p. 5 of Wall and title-page of Holwell (‘I never saw another copy of this book / very rare book / curious plates worth £15.0’); nineteenth-century polished calf, borders and spine tooled in blind, edges rubbed. **£1750**

First edition, very rare, of a vehement anti-Catholic tract published in the context of the Exclusion Crisis; bound with the principal astrological work of John Holwell (a slightly imperfect copy).

According to Wall, the ‘cause of Englands present misery’ is that it is too tolerant of Popery, the blame for this lying squarely with King and Parliament. Wall argues in particular against imprisonment for non-payment of tithes; against the veneration of altars in churches; and for an act to allow Protestants to arm themselves against any Catholic uprising. The identity of the author is not certain but he is possibly the Thomas Wall referred to in *Advice to a Painter. In a Poem to a Friend* (1681) – ‘a Godly Presbyterian of that Name ... [and] a Bookseller by Vsurpation’, in the city of Bristol.

ESTC records four copies only: BL, Boston Athenaeum, Huntington and Yale.

John Holwell specialized in bold political predictions. ‘In his major astrological work, *Catastrophe mundi, or, Europe’s many Mutations until the Year 1701* (1682), he explored the likely effects of the triple conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in the fiery trigon in 1682–3. Holwell explained that the two great planets entered the fiery triplicity (the three ‘hot’ houses of the zodiac), where their conjunctions had the greatest effect, only after intervals of 794 years. Extraordinary results might therefore be expected’ (*Oxford DNB*). His predictions of rebellion against tyrannical leaders led to his indictment for seditious libel in May 1683 – he confessed to the charge and was fined. Holwell also practiced as a surveyor, and was a friend of Halley; according to family tradition he was sent to survey New York in 1685 where he died after drinking poisoned coffee.

These two works have been bound together since at least 1758 when the same annotator added manicules to both; the Holwell also had ‘5 Cuts’ at this date, as per a note on the title-page.

Wing W487; and H2516.

63. WATT, James. Portable copying machine. [Birmingham], James Watt & Co., [1795].

Copying machine consisting of two brass rollers, two pasteboard presses, damping tray, crank, vial for ink, two ink stones, brush in a silver case, wetting book, drying book, original instruction book (18 pages, with one engraved plate, in the original blue wrappers), and copying paper; contained in its original mahogany case (approximate measurements 37 x 29 x 13 cm); with the authenticating plaque signed James Watt & Co. recessed in the damping tray. **£8000**

‘An outstanding piece of copying equipment of the late eighteenth century was invented, manufactured, and sold by none other than the great engineer, James Watt. The process which this copying machine employed was patented in 1780 as “A new method of copying letters and other writings expeditiously”.

‘For several years before [1780], James Watt had been travelling back and forth between his Soho works in Birmingham and the tin mines at Cornwall where he was erecting one of his steam engines. There was a large correspondence between him and his partner Matthew Boulton and he found it tedious to copy out by hand the lengthy letters and technical memoranda on mechanical matters involved. Seeing the need for a copying method, he seems, without more ado, to have sat down and invented one, patented it, and built an elegant portable machine on which to apply it.

‘In the process used on James Watt’s copying machine the letter-to-be-copied was written with a special copying ink on a sheet of good quality paper and placed, when dry, in contact with a water-dampened tissue-paper. The two were held together for a few minutes in some form of mangle or screw press. The writing which offset on to the tissue gave an impression in reverse, but as the tissue was very thin it was simple to read the writing from the other side where it appeared the correct way round ... The writing was dried without blotting or application of heat, and contact with the dampened tissue was best made within twenty-four hours of writing the original. A full prescription or recipe for the ink is described in the patent. The process depended on the nature, quality and freshness of the ink, on the essential thinness of the paper tissue, and on the papermaker's ability to make it tough and durable when wet ...

‘An excellent piece of office copying equipment – the first in history ... The book of instructions issued with it is a first-class piece of technical writing, a model of clarity and attention to detail’, W. B. Proudfoot, *The Origin of Stencil Duplicating* p. 21.

This is an example of the portable model designed by Watts’s son when the patent for the large model was about to run out. According to the instruction book the case would once have contained a $\frac{3}{4}$ oz phial for water, and the interleaving oil papers and sponge papers, which would almost certainly have been used up by the original owner.



64. **WHY AND THE WHEREFORE (The)**: or, the Lady's two Questions resolved. Question the first; why Men have not much to boast of their Greatness, nor Women of their Beauty, in certain very interesting Parts? Resolved in the History, political, natural, and moral, of a primitive Commonwealth. Question the second. Wherefore is it that both Sexes are so eternally dear Lovers of that same? Resolved in a Story, intituled the Female Embassy. Taken from the Priapeian Collection of the Chevalier Marino. By Dr. B---. London: Printed for J. Lamb ... 1765.

8vo, pp. [4], xvi, [17]-170, with a half-title; some offset from the turn-ins to half-title and final page, a little toned and dusty, but a very good copy in contemporary sheep, edges worn; manuscript note 'Reed's Circulating Library' to head of D2, numbered 389 on the endpapers. £7500

First and only edition, extremely rare, of an unusual work of erotic fiction. Despite the implication that this is a translation from Italian, it is in fact an English original.

The Chevalier Marino, a libertine gallant of Turin, surprises his lover Signora Rosalba as she is attempting to investigate, with strategically placed mirrors, 'Question the first'. Annoyed by 'the chevalier's having caught her in so laughable a posture', she refuses to indulge his awakened passion until he promises to provide answers to both questions, which he does in the form of two fables. The first tells of a primitive 'Commonwealth' in which all the constituent members of the human body are separate beings, chief among which are the Poles ('heavy insensible creatures' at rest, but 'big with meaning and fire' when aroused), the Flats ('naturally soft, and open to persuasion'), and the Twinballians ('a good hum-drum sort of people, natural formed to depend upon others'). The double-entendres come thick and fast.

Among the Poles, the tallest have dominion, and the tallest of all is Maypole, who takes as his wife a Flat named Ingulpha, 'whose capacity was ... a match for his penetration'. The haughty Tall-Poles drive out the Small-Poles and favour only the Beautiful-Flats. The Ugly-Flats and the Small-Poles unite to seek revenge, but their conspiracy is betrayed by the duplicitous Twinballians. Ugly-Flats are punished with 'a great gash in the phyzz of them' which 'from time to time breaks out a-bleeding afresh', but this only drives the

rebels to greater action and they eventually overthrow and destroy their oppressors, leaving little trace of either to be found today.

The second fable, 'The Female Embassy', takes ancient Greece as its scene. A collective of Grecian maidens, upset at man's disappointing proportions in relation to the donkey's, sends a disputation to Jupiter to complain. Jupiter's solution? – enlargement will come at the cost of pleasure, which will be possible only every three months. Having allowed Jupiter to take their maidenheads, the women wisely reject his proposal.

The Why and the Wherefore is not found in any of Ashbee's bibliographies, nor in any register of erotic or prohibited books known to us. Frederick Duke of York had a copy (Sotheby's sale of 1827, lot 5374), as did Dr Hardy (*Catalogue of English Prose Fiction* 193). We have not identified 'Dr. B---' and the publisher is probably pseudonymous. It is hard to imagine how this copy found its way into any but the most discreet circulating library, except in error and perhaps quickly withdrawn.

ESTC lists a single copy, at the British Library.



Boismetting Song.

"Ye Gentlemen

Spirit of our Fathers, — the hardy, bold & free,
 Who chased, o'er Cresy's fields of ^{gory} profane, a fourfold foe
 From us who love — Sylvan you the song shall give
 To the fame of our names who so bravely bent
 — — —
 Was merry then England at King's early pride
 When Echo, at the King's call, rang from her mountain
 And Beauty, Birth, — — — — — in garb of green
 The shades to invade with the arrow and the
 — — — — —
 Was merry the in England, — — — — — ancient record
 With the Robin Hood & little John who dwelt by down
 And yet we love the wild ocean who braved a
 Whose cheer was the sea and his study friend
 — — — — —
 Ye Spirits of our Fathers, extend to us your care
 Among your children yet are found the valiant
 'Tis merry yet in old England, full well her arms
 And dare on their name who despise the Brit