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CATALOGUE 27

20 FINE BOOKS,
MANUSCRIPTS AND
BROADSIDES

1548-1928

MARKED UP FOR USE

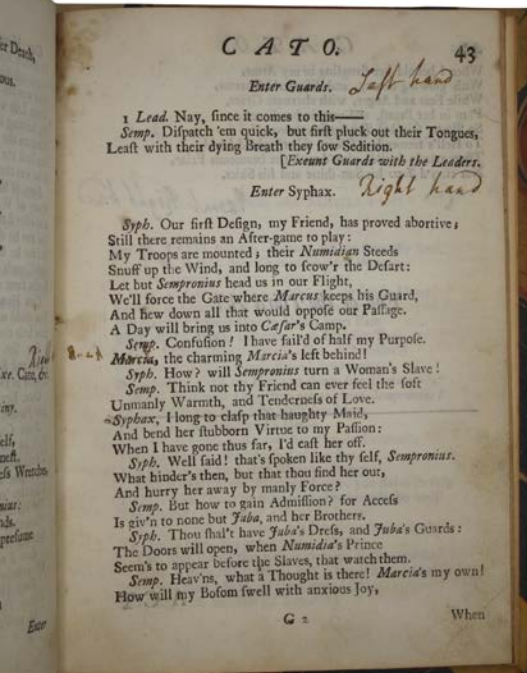
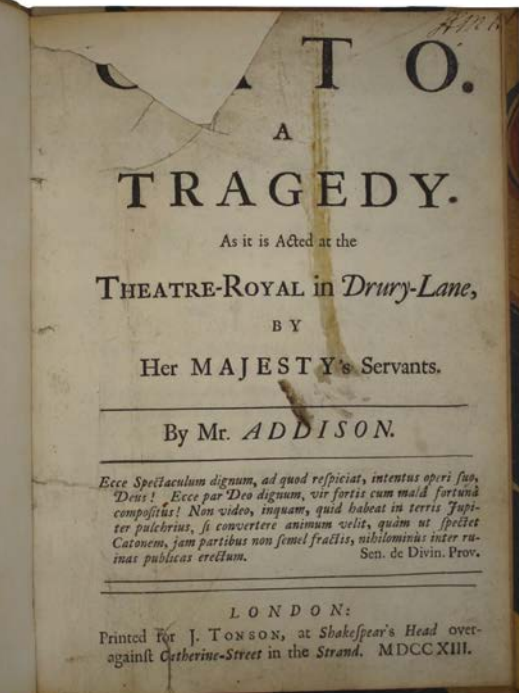
1) ADDISON, Mr. [Joseph]. *Cato*. A tragedy. As it is Acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, by Her majesty's servants. London. Printed for J. Tonson, 1713. First edition.

Quarto. [6], 62pp, [2]. Without half-title. Later half-vellum, marbled paper boards, contrasting black calf lettering-piece. Lightly rubbed and marked. Bookseller's ticket of T. Connolly of Dublin to FEP, title page partially torn away at head with loss of initial two characters of title, later naively repaired, short tear to foot touching imprint, occasional ink staining. Marked up for use in an early hand, frustratingly, an inscription in a matching hand to the head of title has been shaved by a later binder.

The first edition – marked for use in an early hand - complete with prologue by Alexander Pope and epilogue by Samuel Garth, of English poet, playwright and essayist Joseph Addison's (1672-1719) most successful drama, the politically influential tragedy *Cato*, which explored, *inter alia*, the conflicts between individual liberty and state tyranny; republicanism and monarchism.

Praised by Voltaire and referenced by the American founding fathers, as Allardyce Nicholl noted, *Cato* 'probably did more than any other single drama to raise the esteem of England on the continent in the early eighteenth century'. The narrative follows the last days of Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis (95-46 BC), or Cato the Younger, a noted Stoic opponent of Julius Caesar, as he faces death for his belief in individual liberty.

This copy features production annotations in an early hand, consistently marking the direction of entrances and exits for all major characters; in a distinctive turn of phrase, the author has seemingly chosen to designate the stage directions as 'left hand' and 'right hand', over the commonly accepted 'stage left' and 'stage right'.



ACT II. SCENE I.

*The Senate.**Discovered behind the Curtain**Sem.* ROME still survives in this assembled Senate!Let us remember we are *Cato's* Friends,

And act like Men who claim that glorious Title.

Luc. *Cato* will soon be here, and open to usTh' Occasion of our Meeting. Hark! he comes! *[A Sound of**Trumpets.*May all the Guardian Gods of *Rome* direct him!*Enter Cato. Left hand**Cato.* Fathers, we once again are met in Council.*Cæsar's* Approach has summon'd us together,And *Rome* attends her Fate from our Resolves:

How shall we treat this bold aspiring Man?

Success still follows him, and backs his Crimes:

Pharsalia gave him *Rome*, *Egypt* has sinceReceiv'd his Yoke, and the whole *Nile* is *Cæsar's*.Why should I mention *Juba's* Overthrow,And *Scipio's* Death? *Numidia's* burning Sands

Still smok with Blood. 'Tis time we should decree

What Course to take. Our Foe advances on us,

And envies us ev'n *Libya's* sultry Desarts.

Fathers, pronounce your Thoughts, are they still fixt

To hold it out, and fight it to the last?

Or are your Hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought

By Time and ill Success to a Submission?

Sempronius speak.

D

Semp.

The sole unique annotation, expanding on the staging for Act II, Scene I, marks the scene ('The Senate') as 'Discovered behind the Curtain' - implying, perhaps, the use of painted scenery-boards concealed behind a backdrop or valance to create depth or contrast with the play's initial interior drama.

Provenance: Aside from the shaved inscription to title, the only indication we have of the title's provenance is that it was, by repute, part of a collection of play-books owned by **Sir Isaac Lyon Goldschmid (1778-1859)**, Anglo-Jewish financier and leading figure in Jewish emancipation in the United Kingdom, alongside which it was similarly bound, and sold by T. Connolly of Dublin.

ESTC T26889.

£ 2,000

LA DIVINA
COMEDIA
OR DIVINE
VISION OF
DANTE
ALIGHIERI



A MONUMENTS MAN'S MATRIMONIAL MONUMENT

- 2) **ALIGHIERI, Dante.** *La divina commedia or the divine vision of Dante Alighieri in Italian & English.*
[London]. Nonesuch Press, 1928.

Folio. Limited edition of 1,475 copies on Van Gelder paper, of which this is copy 109. [4], 324pp, [4]. Parallel Italian and English text, printed in double columns. With 42 sepia colotype plates (34 double-page). Partially unopened in original publisher's gilt-stamped orange vellum. A trifle rubbed, spine sunned. Internally clean and crisp. Single sheet of letterhead stationery tipped-in to FEP, inscribed: "To / Giles Robertson / 3:iv:1943 / from / Rt. S. B. C."

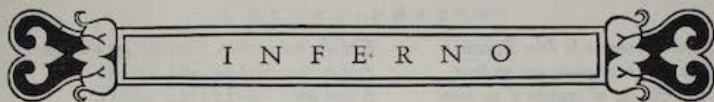
A fine copy of the exquisite Nonesuch Press edition of Dante's magnum opus, the Italian text edited by Marion Casella of the University of Florence paired with the celebrated English translation of H. F. Cary; with 42 illustrations reproduced by Daniel Jacomet after drawings by Sandro Botticelli.

This copy is inscribed by **Roger Clark (1871-1961)** on occasion of the marriage of his daughter, **Eleanor Clark (b. 1919)**, to **Giles H. Robertson (1913-1987)**.

Educated in the fine arts at the prestigious Ley's School, Cambridge, in 1937 Robertson secured a position at the Fitzwilliam Museum where he remained until drafted in 1941. Robertson served under the British Army Searchlight Unit until July 1941 when he joined the Government Code and Cipher School at Bletchley Park. Following the cessation of hostilities, Robertson enlisted with the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section Unit (Monuments Men), conducting surveys and repairs of churches, museums, archives, and castles in the region of Westphalia. Following his return to England in late 1946, Robertson became professor of Italian Art at Edinburgh University, where he remained until his retirement in 1981.

In this context, then, the matrimonial presentation of an account, however literary, of a journey through hell, is perhaps more understandable.

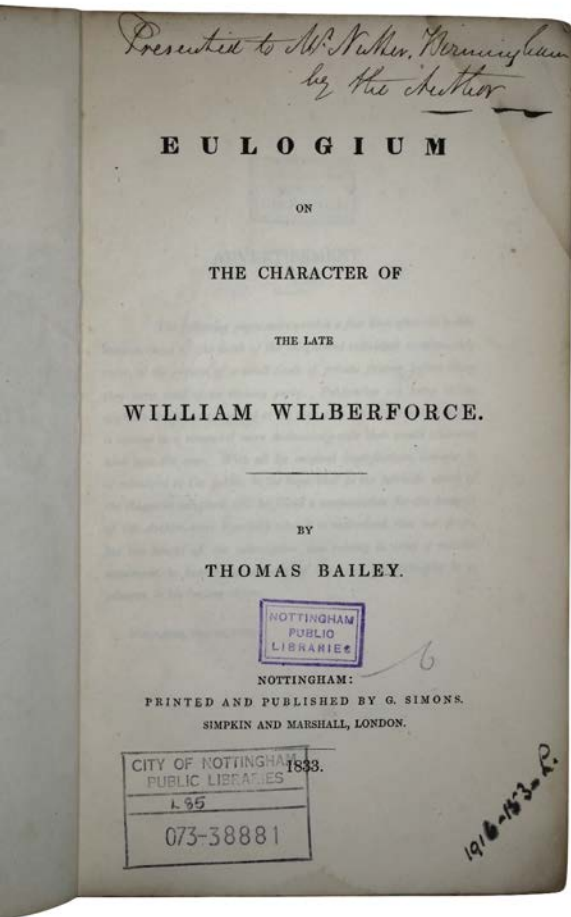
£ 1,250



Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
Mi ritrovai per una selva oscura,
Chè la diritta via era smarrita.
Ab quanto a dir qual era è cosa dura
E' sta selva selvaggia e aspra e forte,
Che nel pensier rinnova la paura!
Tant' è amara che poco è più morte;
Ma per trattar del ben ch' io vi trovai,
Dirò de l'altre cose ch' io v' ho scorte.
Io non so ben ridir com' io v' entrai,
Tant' era pieno di sonno a quel punto
Che la verace via abbandonai.
Ma poi ch' i' fui al piè d'un colle giunto,
I è dove remigena suolle nelle

In the midway of this our mortal life,
I found me in a gloomy wood, astray
Gone from the path direct: and e'en to tell,
It were no easy task, how savage wild
That forest, how robust and rough its growth,
Which to remember only, my dismay
Renews, in bitterness not far from death.
Yet, to discourse of what there good befel,
All else will I relate discover'd there.
How first I enter'd it I scarce can say,
Such sleepy dulness in that instant weigh'd
My senses down, when the true path I left;
But when a mountain's foot I reach'd, where closed
The valley that had pierc'd my heart with dead





THE SECOND KNOWN COPY, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

3) **BAILEY, Thomas.** Eulogium on the character of the late william wilberforce. Nottingham. Printed and Published by G. Simons. Simpkin and Marshall London, 1833. First edition.

8vo. 18pp. Stitched, bound within later buff wrappers, titled in manuscript to upper wrapper. Some chipping to extremities and light damp-staining to text block. With library stamps (and manuscript shelf-marks) to title, second, third, fourth and final leaves, and remains of associated old circulation papers to initial fly-leaf. Presentation copy, 'Presented to Mr Nather, Birmingham, by the Author.

'The talents of William Wilberforce would, at all times, have made him a great man: his indefatigable perseverance; his learning and varied attainments would, under any circumstances, have made him an influential man; but his religion it was that made him illustrious. This gave discretion to his zeal; a comprehensiveness to his plans; energy to his purposes; solemnity to his appeals; elevation to his sentiments; dignity to his eloquence. At the public meetings of his fellow-citizens in London or in the country, in his more private associations with his colleagues in the great work of African and West Indian Slave-Trade abolition; in the discharge of his parliamentary duties...'

A touching, rare, provincially-printed tribute to the politician, philanthropist and most prominent of British abolitionists William Wilberforce (1759-1833) issued in the months following his death, by Nottinghamshire writer and local politician Thomas Bailey (1785-1856).

Resplendent with admiration for Wilberforce's actions in the realm of social policy and philanthropy, without diminishing his political successes in securing election to Commons by the 'largest constituency in England', the author's celebration is high-minded throughout. What might otherwise appear as hyperbolic or overly pious ('Wilberforce is Dead! humanity weeps, but Christianity rejoices as she inscribes on the record of her triumphs one more named adorned by Genius, and consecrated by learning'), this eminently Whiggish celebration of the abolitionist's life and works is imbued with a sense that through the actions of the subject's life, 'every member of the vast British family, -however remote his home, -however debased his rank, -however forlorn or desperate his situation in life' may claim greater liberty.



ADVERTISEMENT.

The following pages were written a few days after the public announcement of the death of the enlightened individual to whom they refer, at the request of a small circle of private friends, before whom they were read at an evening party. Publication not being in the slightest degree contemplated at the time they were written, the subject is treated in a somewhat more declamatory stile than would otherwise have been the case. With all its original imperfections, however, it is submitted to the public, in the hope, that in the intrinsic worth of the character eulogized, will be found a compensation for the demerits of the Author, more especially when it is understood, that not profit, but the benefit of the subscription now raising to erect a suitable monument, to honour the memory of the great philanthropist he so admires, is his leading object.

Nottingham, Nov. 26, 1833.

Leaving the reader in no doubt, Bailey continues to emphasise that this spirit includes 'for the ignorance every where, instruction; for the oppressed, protection; for the enslaved, freedom', specifically thanking God that Wilberforce 'survived long enough to see the great work of "Negro Emancipation," to which he had devoted so much of the energies of his life, on the point of certain accomplishment.'

Given Wilberforce's popularity, the dedication to an influential, well-connected local politician in Henry Gally Knight, and that the stated intention of publication was for 'the benefit of the subscription now raising to erect a suitable monument' - the construction of which was completed in Hull in 1835 - that the work has since sunk almost entirely without trace is somewhat remarkable, in spite of its provincial origins.

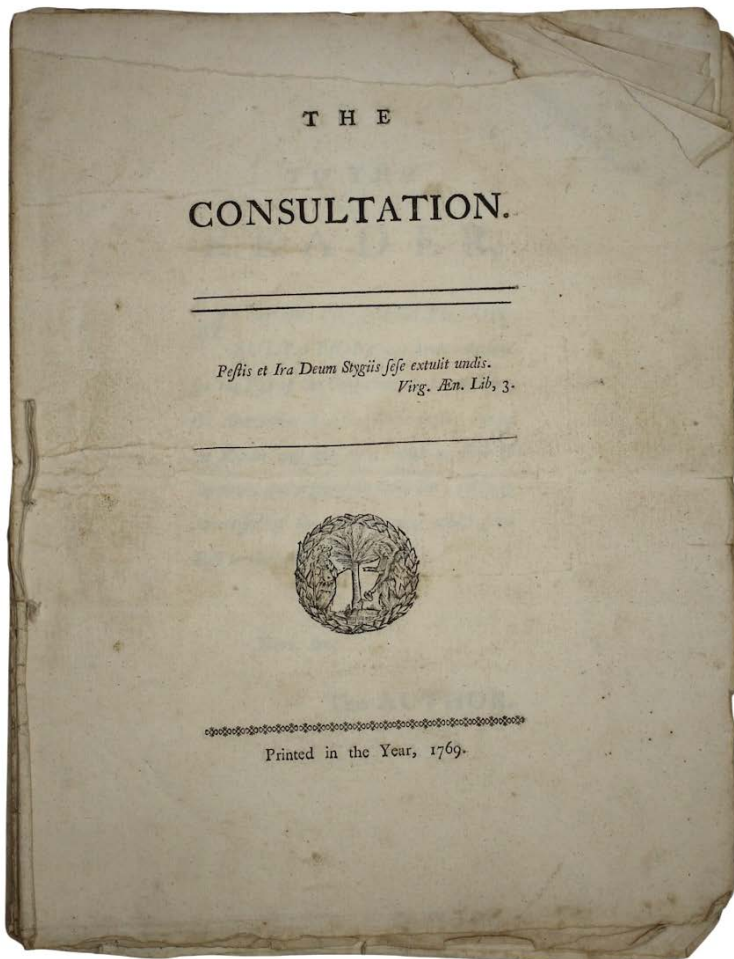
OCLC and COPAC together locate a single copy, at Oxford.

£ 1,500

If individual glory be our aim; if extensive usefulness be our object; if to advance the dignity of human nature be our study; if to exalt our country in the eyes of civilized nations be the scope of our ambition; if to be the champion of suffering humanity, the assertor of invaded rights, the avenger of the oppressed, the terror of the oppressor; if to be recognized at home as the sterling patriot, to be owned abroad as the high-minded statesman, to be acknowledged every where as the enlightened, disinterested benefactor of mankind, constitute the lofty hope, the fervent desire of any one, let him set the example of Wilberforce continually before his eyes: let his motives to exertion be drawn from the same hallowed source: let his soul drink at the same invigorating fountain: let his spirit seek refreshment at the same storehouse of inexhaustible wisdom.

Indian Slave-Trade abolition; in the discharge of parliamentary duties; however engaged, to venerate his object his labours were directed, his religious halo of sanctity around his exertions which commanded the attention, and commanded the reverence of those who beheld him.

Elected by the largest constituency in the country as their representative to the great Council of the Nation, solely on the high grounds of his talents and virtues, he always acted as though he felt himself to be entrusted with the most solemn and important duties of social life: nor did he at any time allow those duties to merge themselves in party considerations or considerations of personal aggrandizement. He loved his country too well, and feared his duties too much, to fetter down his soul in the train of a degrading subserviency to the smiles of



UNRECORDED VERSE SATIRE INFLUENCED BY THE RESTORATION AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- 4) **[CONSULTATION].** The consultation.
[s.i.]. [s.n.], 1769.

Quarto. 24pp. Uncut. Stitched, as issued. Old central horizontal fold. Head of title page torn away (perhaps to remove an inscription?). Verso of terminal leaf lightly marked, else an eminently pleasing unsophisticated copy.

An apparently unrecorded verse satire, originally intended, as noted in the preface, 'for the Amusement of a few Individuals', and presented as a dialogue between two companions: Dick, an 'honest heart, Inclined to take religion's part', and John, an even-tempered skeptic, who in his criticisms of the 'avaricious' clergy, provides the poem's central conceit - an anti-fable describing the seedy schemes of Gripe, an attorney, and Rev'rendo, a priest, who call upon the aid of Satan to convince a rebel faction to pay outrageous tithes.

T H E
CONSULTATION.

A S Dick, and JOHN together sit,
To spend a friendly hour in chat;
No matter when, no matter where,
(Two titles neither here nor there)
Full many a subject they had sifted,
(For oftentimes their subjects fluted)
As chance capricious led the way,
(If chance can human actions sway)
When gravely up rose gentle Dick,
And thus a froth began to speak.
Dick, by the bye, an honest heart,
Inclined to take religion's part;
And stood the hero of the church,
When others left her in the lurch.
He play'd a part more equitable,
Than Whilom did, that calveshead rabble,
"Who built their sacred faith upon
"The holy text of pike and gun"
And who convinc'd their headstrong foes
By argument of bloody nose.
As we in *Hudibras* may read
Or something like it—I proceed.—

DEAR JOHN quoth he while idly thus,
Points of no import we discuss,
We might the fleeting moments spend,
In what would to instruction tend.

Wifely

Although clues to the author's identity are scarce, the satire's literary influences are very clear - the very first stanza, in fact, quotes Butler's *Hudibras* (1663-1678) in an attempt to articulate Dick's earnest faith: 'He play'd a part more equitable, than Whilom did, that calveshead rabble, "Who built their sacred faith upon The holy text of pike and gun"'. The text itself, although alluding to similar anti-Puritan sentiments found in Butler's epic, seems more inspired by the Restoration satire in style than in substance; instead, the narrative is read more compellingly as an enlightenment treatise on the fragilities and abuses of church and state control.

The dialogue begins with an impassioned speech on the virtues of the church by Dick, the earnest believer, who bemoans the rise of 'slander' on the clergy by writer and common man alike, expressing his

horror at their 'Disgracing men by heav'n design'd, To teach and to reform mankind.' In response, the skeptic John, whom henceforth constitutes the primary speaker, notes that although he 'detest[s] Detraction as a baleful pest', he cannot help but notice that priests may often be 'from slander more than laymen free', and that more common than the 'truly Christian minister', is a clergyman of avarice, seeking to pursue a different path of 'deprav'd and base' instincts. As foreshadowed by the epigraph on the cover, taken from Virgil's *Aeneid* ('Pestis et ira deum stygiis sese extulit undis' [the plague and the wrath of the god Stygis lifted him up on the waves]), John's subsequent tale illustrates with hyperbolic effect the activities of such corrupt churchmen.

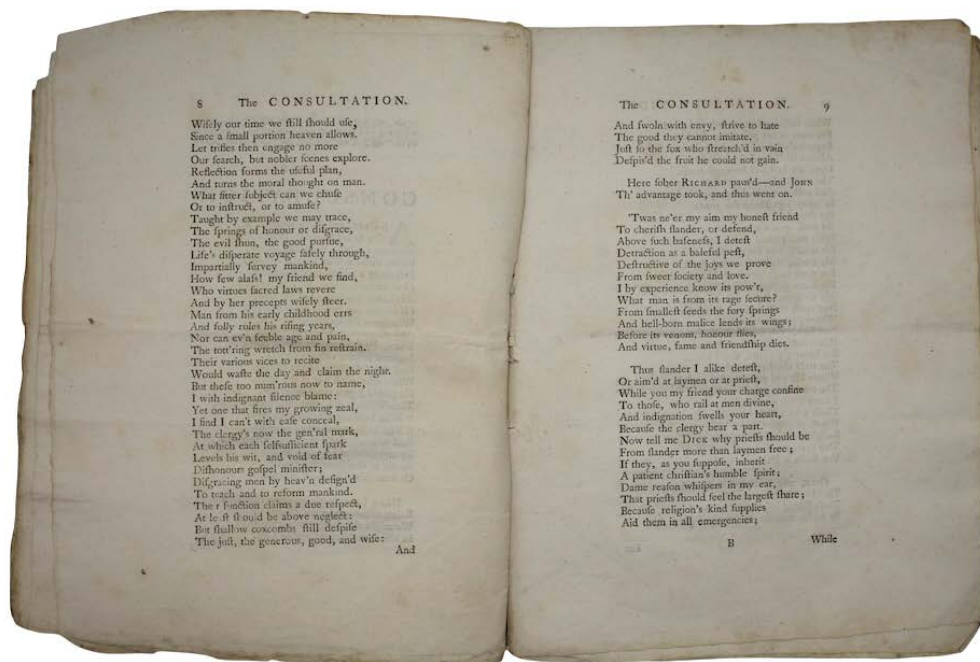
John embarks on his tale by depicting the collusion between two men, Gripe and Rev'rendo, attorney and vicar, in suppressing the objection of 'two parts in three' to the inflated tithes of the 'rapacious' reverend, who seeks his parish's gold for personal pleasure. The narrative rapidly escalates, however, as the two men agree to call upon Satan, who both consider an old friend, with the lawyer's manipulative appeals to 'conscience' immediately shut down by Rev'rendo, who declares he hates 'such superstitious nonsense'. Gripe, shortly convinced fully that 'Justice and honour disappear, If with your purse they interfere', agrees to the ritual; upon the appearance of Satan, who greets his disciple Gripe with a hug 'squeeze'd hellish hard', the three form an agreement: following the footsteps of "C---mer", seemingly a disgraced Anglican priest, Rev'rendo swears to the devil to encourage souls towards hell with assistance from Methodist ministers, intending to inspire a deranged and extravagant 'religious Fury' drawing on the victories of Oliver Cromwell, whose Puritan crusade allegedly 'sow'd [a] harvest' of misguided souls thus reaped in Hell. Satisfied with this agreement, Satan gives his consent to aid the two sinners.

Fascinatingly, the priest concludes by warning the Devil of the 'sly designing foe' to be found in Science, with its enlightenment reason seen as a threat to the devout religious populace, who so easily can be lured to sin. The author seems to have had a moderate knowledge of scientific advancements, mentioning in turn the threats of 'Mathematic learning', 'Trigonometry', the 'Microscope' and even the 'philosophic Snare' of 'Des Cart' (presumably Descartes). This final warning seems to imply that the author's distrust of religious institutions may stem, at least partly, from a belief in the burgeoning scientific Humanism of the period, which rejected religious fundamentalism. The anonymity of the author, and the rarity of the text, leaves its philosophical beliefs the sole remnant of the poem's original intentions.

Unrecorded in the usual databases, this considerable verse production is not to be confused with either the Kings Lynn election broadside of the same name, attacking Hon. Robert Walpole (ESTC T193743) or the 1753 Dublin printed *The Consultation: or, A dialogue of the gods*. In the manner of Lucian (ESTC T209160).

Not in ESTC.

£ 4,500



Witly our time we fill should use,
 Since a small portion heaven allows.
 Let trifles then engage no more
 Our search, but nobler scenes explore.
 Reflection forms the useful plan,
 And turns the moral thought on man.
 What finer subject can we chuse
 Or to instruct, or to amuse?
 Taught by example we may trace,
 The springs of honour and disgrace,
 The evil thins, the good pursue,
 Life's desperate voyage safely through,
 Impartially survey mankind,
 How few alas! my friend we find,
 Who virtues sacred laws revere
 And by her precepts wisely steer.
 Men from his early childhood errs
 And folly rules his rising years,
 Nor can ev'n feeble age and pain,
 The tort'ring wretch from his restrain.
 Their various vices to reform
 Would waste the day and claim the night,
 But these too num'rous now to name,
 I wish indignant silence blame:
 Yet one that fires my growing zeal,
 I find I can't with ease conceal.
 The clergy's now the gen'ral mark,
 At which each self-sufficient spark
 Levels his wit, and void of fear
 Dishonour gospel ministers;
 Disgracing men by heav'n design'd
 To teach and to reform mankind.
 The's fashion claims a due respect,
 As he it should be above neglect;
 But shallow conceits still despise
 The just, the generous, good, and wise:

And

And swollen with envy, strive to hate
 The good they cannot imitate,
 Left to the fox who stretch'd in vain
 Despis'd the fruit he could not gain.

Here sister RICHARD pass'd—and join
 Th' advantage took, and thus went on.

'Twas not my aim my benefit find
 To cherish slander, or defend,
 Above such baseless, I detest
 Detraction as a baseless pest,
 Destructive of the joys we prove
 From sweet society and love.
 I by experience know its pow'r,
 What man is from its rage secure?
 From smallit feeds the fiery springs
 And hell-born malice lends its wings;
 Before its venom, honour flies,
 And virtue, fame and friendship dies.

Thus slander I alike detest,
 Or aim'd at laymen or at priest,
 While you my friend your charge confine
 To those, who rail at men divine,
 And indignation swells your heat,
 Because the clergy bear a part.
 Now tell me DICE why priests should be
 From slander more than laymen free;
 If they, as you suppose, inherit
 A patient christian's humble spirit;
 Dame reason whips in my ear,
 That priests should feel the largest share;
 Because religion's kind supplies
 Aid them in all emergencies;

B

While

NEWTON, WHISTON, INNOCULATION, SLAVERY - AND THE CHURCH

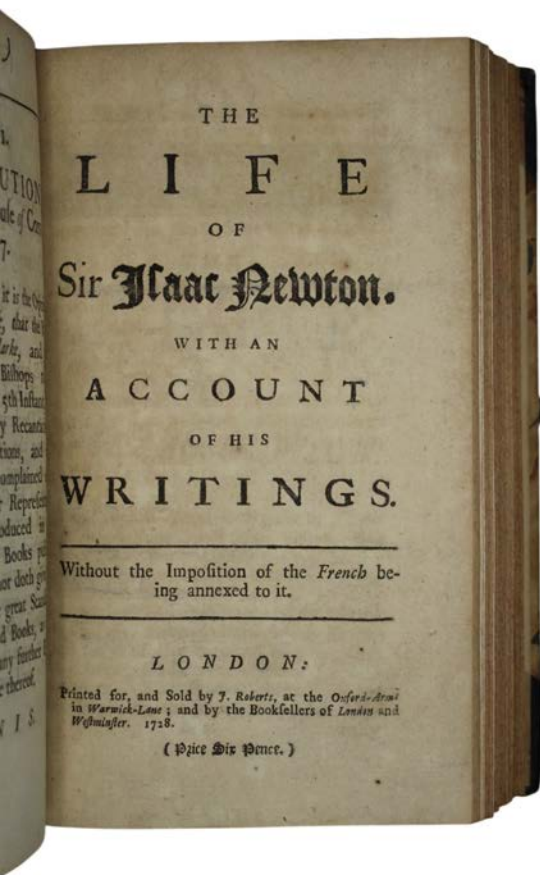
- 5) [DIVINITY]. [Eight *sammelbands* volumes collecting seventy-six pamphlets].
[vs.] [vs.], [1700-1830].

8vo. In eight volumes. Uniformly bound in nineteenth century gilt-ruled black half-morocco, marbled paper boards. Lightly rubbed. Shelf-labels of Felix Hall library to FEPs, very occasional marginal loss/tearing.

A voluminous collection of seventy-six pamphlets, spanning the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries, predominantly concerned with matters of divinity, devotional discourse, ecclesiastical upheavals, and doctrinal dissent representing the often fervent progress of religious debate in Georgian Britain.

Perhaps the highlight is an early English translation of French Enlightenment polymath **Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle's (1657-1757)** much criticised biography of pre-eminent natural philosopher **Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)**, published in the year of his death. Issued at an affordable price of six-pence, evidently to appeal to a mass market - many of whom may have witnessed Newton's lavish state funeral - the pamphlet somewhat xenophobically advertises itself as being 'Without the Imposition of the French' and is highly hagiographic in tone, evincing the loose nature of the translation: 'His Philosophy is followed by all of England...in short, he was rever'd so much that Death could not add new Honours to him'.

Among five devotional pamphlets by Prominent Cambridge Newtonian, natural philosopher **William Whiston (1667-1752)**, is the first edition, limited to five hundred copies, of his *An account of the demoniacs, And of the Power of Casting out Demons* (1737); an orthodox literal demonology opposed to the rational interpretation of demonic possession as allegory of physical debilitation championed by prolific controversialist **Arthur Ashley Sykes (1684-1756)** in *An enquiry into the meaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament* (1737). Whiston's heterodox theological views had much in common with Newton's; though the former's were public, and much pilloried, whilst the latter's private. Whiston succeeded Newton as Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge.



The fifth volume is predominantly comprised of contributions to the impassioned pamphlet war ignited by theologian **Daniel Waterland (1683-1740)** relating to controversy concerning deism instigated by the publication of his *Scripture Vindicated* (1730-32), a reply to Tindal's *Christianity as Old as the Creation* (1730). A prolific prognosticator of the debasement of the Christological doctrine of Arianism, Waterland argued, in opposition to Tindal, that scripture contained an invaluable record of historical veracity and attacked deism as potentially morally corrupting. A notable critic of Waterland's exegesis, and prominent rival, Church of England clergyman **Conyers Middleton (1683-1750)** - well represented in these *sammelbands* - rejected ideas of revealed religion, emphasising the vitality of the allegorical nature of Old Testament scripture in revealing Christian doctrine to the rational mind. When the authorship of Middleton's anonymously published remarks were revealed, his reputation and standing within the church were irrevocably tarnished due to the vehement responses of long standing rivals out for blood.

Among adjacent works, the second located copy of the fourth edition - all editions, each published in 1767, are equally exceptionally rare - of a provincially proclaimed sermon delivered by Church of England Clergyman **Robert Houlton (b. 1693/4)** advocating the necessity of inoculating the populace against smallpox. The publication is dedicated to pioneering inoculator, physician **Daniel Sutton (1735-1819)**, under whom a young Houlton was mentored. In 1768, Houlton journeyed to Ireland to conduct mass inoculations in an effort to curb the epidemic. In the same year, as a practice in self-promotion, he published *Indisputable Facts Relative to the Suttonian Art of Inoculation* (1768).

A later inclusion, the sole edition of sometime Bishop of Calcutta **Daniel Wilson's (1778-1858)** evangelical sermon *The guilt of forbearing to deliver our British Colonial Slaves* (1830), enthusiastically advocates the immediate abolition of the practice of slavery, emphasising the moral and divine culpability of the nation with an intense vigour bordering on the vitriolic; a notable contribution to the rhetoric of the anti-slavery movement at its pinnacle, that would culminate in the passing of the Slavery Abolition Act just three years later:

'We charge, then, the British nation with neglect towards the miseries of the injured slave...Can any terms describe more graphically the condition of our colonial slaves? They are seized and dragged away to punishments which are the precursors of death; they are oppressed continually; they are silently, but systematically, worn down by a slow and lingering exhaustion, which too often ends in a premature grave'.

The Practice of Inoculation justified,

A
S E R M O N

PREACHED AT
INGATESTONE, ESSEX, OCTOBER 12, 1766,

IN

Defence of Inoculation,

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN A P P E N D I X
ON THE

PRESENT STATE OF INOCULATION;

With Observations, &c.

B Y

ROBERT HOULTON, M. A.
CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF ILCHESTER,
AND OFFICIATING CLERGYMAN AT MR. SUTTON'S,

Published by General Request.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

E S S E X;

Printed and Sold by LIONEL HASSALL, in Chelmsford

AND SOLD ALSO BY

R. DAVIS, in PICCADILLY; J. WILKIE, in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; and J. KINGMAN, under the ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

*The guilt of forbearing to deliver our British
Colonial Slaves.*

A SERMON

PREACHED AT

THE PARISH CHURCH OF CHELTENHAM,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th;

AT THE

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20th;

AND AT

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON,
ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1830.

BY DANIEL WILSON, M.A.

VICAR OF ISLINGTON.

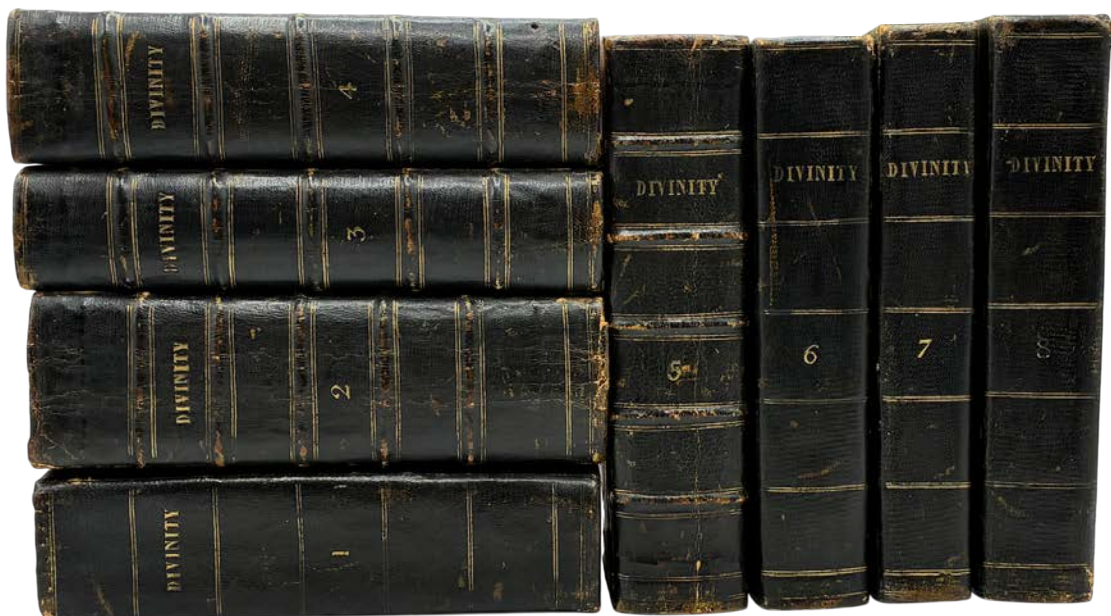
LONDON :

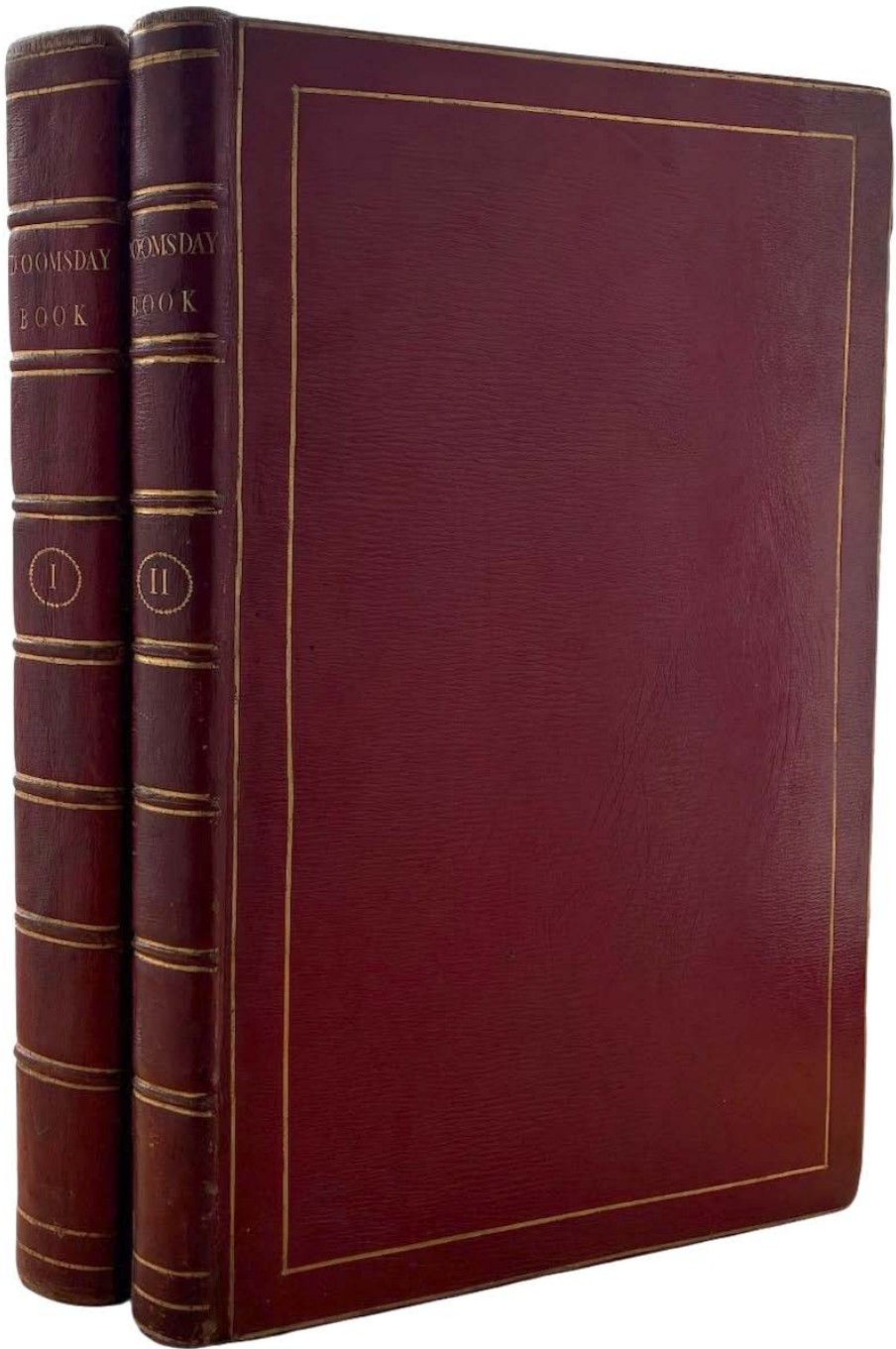
GEORGE WILSON, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.
1830.

An uncommon opportunity to acquire prodigious quantity of printed material revealing of Hanoverian Britain's attitudes to material and existential religious crises, the perpetual revaluation of scriptural analysis, and evolving parameters of Christian morality, in an age defined by radical social change and the progress of Enlightenment ideals, informed by the emergence of evangelical revivalism and increasing scientific understanding.

[Full details of the contents of this collection are available upon request].

£ 6,250





DOMESDAY
BOOK

I

DOMESDAY
BOOK

II

Farley produced his finished folios with significant assistance from printer and antiquary **John Nichols (1745-1826)**, who in 1773 had perfected a distinctive 'record type' method which allowed for the publication of medieval manuscripts in a near-facsimile typeface; Nichols' technique can be seen in use throughout both volumes of this first edition. Although acclaimed for its excellent reproduction of the text and high level of finish, Farley's Domesday book lacked notable supplementary material; as such, future editions included indices, published from 1811, and an additional set of four 'satellite surveys' - the *Exon Domesday*, the *Liber Winton*, the *Inquisitio Eliensis* and the *Boldon Book* - published together with the index in 1816. Although Farley's edition slightly increased access to Domesday Book records, particularly among the Society of Antiquaries of London, it was not until the photozincographic editions of 1861-63 that public access to the text truly widened in a meaningful way.

ESTC T97297.

£ 2,500

D O R S E T E .

Idē Aulf ten *CHOTEL*. 7 Airard de eo. Vñ tain tenuit T. R. E. dimid molin. redd. iiii. sot. 7 viii. ac pti. 7 xii. qz pasturæ in lē.
 7 geldb. p. i. hida. Tra. ē. i. cař. Ibi sť xii. ac pasturæ. Valet. xxx. sot. Mod. xl. solid.
 Ipse. A. ten *FERNH*. un tain tenuit T. R. E. xxx. solid. **H**ugo de Boschherbt ten de rege *CERNEL*. Goduin tenuit T. R. E.
 7 geldb. p. ii. hid q̄ ibi sť cū. i. seruo. 7 iiii. bord. Ibi. x. qz pasturæ. 7 geldb. p. i. hida 7 dim. Tra. ē. i. cař. q̄ ibi. ē. in dño cū. i. seruo.
 ac pasturæ. 7 iiii. qz siluæ in lē. 7 ii. qz in lař. Valet. xxx. sot. Mod. xl. solid. 7 ii. uillis 7 i. bord. Ibi. i. ac pti 7 dim. 7 iiii. qz pasturæ in lē. 7 una
 Idē. A. ten *BRADLEGE*. Vñ tain tenuit T. R. E. xxx. solid. **H**ugo de Boschherbt ten de rege *CERNEL*. Goduin tenuit T. R. E. 7 geldb. p. x. hid.
 7 un uills 7 ii. bord cū dim cař. Ibi. i. ac pti. 7 ii. qz pasturæ. 7 iiii. qz siluæ in lē. 7 ii. qz in lař. Valet. xxv. sot. Mod. xx. solid.
 Tra. ē. viii. cař. In dño sť. ii. cař. 7 vi. serui. 7 ix. uilli 7 v. bord
 cū. iiii. cař. Ibi molin redd. xxx. denar. 7 xii. ac pti. Pastura. i. leū
 7 iiii. qz lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. vi. lib. Mod. ix. lib.
 Ipse. A. ten *TATEVN*. Vñ tain tenuit T. R. E. de eccia **H**ugo de Boschherbt ten de rege *CERNEL*. Goduin tenuit T. R. E. 7 geldb. p. v. hid.
 cernelienf 7 n poterat ab ea separari. 7 geldb. p. ii. hid. Tra. ē. ii. cař. In dño. ē. i. cař. 7 ii. serui. 7 un uills 7 iiii. bord. 7 iiii. qz lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. vi. lib. Mod. ix. lib.
 Tra. ē. ii. cař. In dño. ē. i. cař. 7 ii. serui. 7 un uills 7 iiii. bord. 7 iiii. qz lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. vi. lib. Mod. ix. lib.
 Ibi. iiii. ac pti. 7 ii. qz pasturæ in lē. 7 lař. Valet. lxxv. sot. Mod. lxxvi. solid.
 Ipse. A. ten *DERWINSTONE*. Tres tain tenuer. T. R. E. **H**ugo de Boschherbt ten de rege *CERNEL*. Goduin tenuit T. R. E. 7 geldb. p. iiii. hid.
 7 iiii. hid. 7 dim. Tra. ē. iiii. cař. In dño sť. ii. cař. 7 vi. serui. 7 ix. uilli 7 v. bord. 7 iiii. qz lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. lxxv. sot. Mod. lxxvi. solid.
 7 iiii. serui. 7 viii. bord cū. i. cař. Ibi. iiii. ac uinez. 7 xv. ac pti. 7 xii. qz pasturæ in lē. 7 una qz lař. Silua. iiii. qz lē. 7 ii. qz lař. Valet. lx. solid. Mod. iiii. lib 7 x. solid.
 pti. 7 iiii. qz pasturæ in lē. 7 una qz lař. Silua. iiii. qz lē. 7 ii. qz lař. Valet. lx. solid. Mod. iiii. lib 7 x. solid.
 Ipse. A. ten *ODETUN*. Brici tenuit miles regis. E. 7 geldb. p. xii. hid. Tra. ē. xvi. cař. De ea sť in dño. iiii. carucata. 7 iiii. bord. 7 iiii. qz lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. x. lib. Mod. xx. lib.
 7 i. hid. 7 iiii. cař. 7 vi. serui. 7 xii. uilli 7 xi. bord cū. ix. cař. Ibi. ii. molin redd. xv. sot. 7 ii. arpenz uinez. 7 l. ac pti. 7 xii. qz pasturæ in lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. x. lib. Mod. xx. lib.
 Ibi. ii. molin redd. xv. sot. 7 ii. arpenz uinez. 7 l. ac pti. 7 xii. qz pasturæ in lē. 7 una leū lař. Valet. x. lib. Mod. xx. lib.
 7 l. ac pasturæ. 7 xxx. ac silua. Valet. xxx. sot.
Ricard de Reduers ten *MORSTORNE*. Elmer tenuit T. R. E.
 7 geldb. p. vi. hid. Tra. ē. v. cař. In dño sť. ii. cař. 7 v. serui. 7 viii. uilli
 7 v. bord. cū. iiii. cař. Ibi molin redd. viii. sot 7 vi. den. 7 xxx. ac pti.
 Silua. i. leū lē. 7 dimid leū lař. Valet 7 ual. xii. lib.
 S

A ROYALIST COMMANDER'S ARMS DISCOVERED

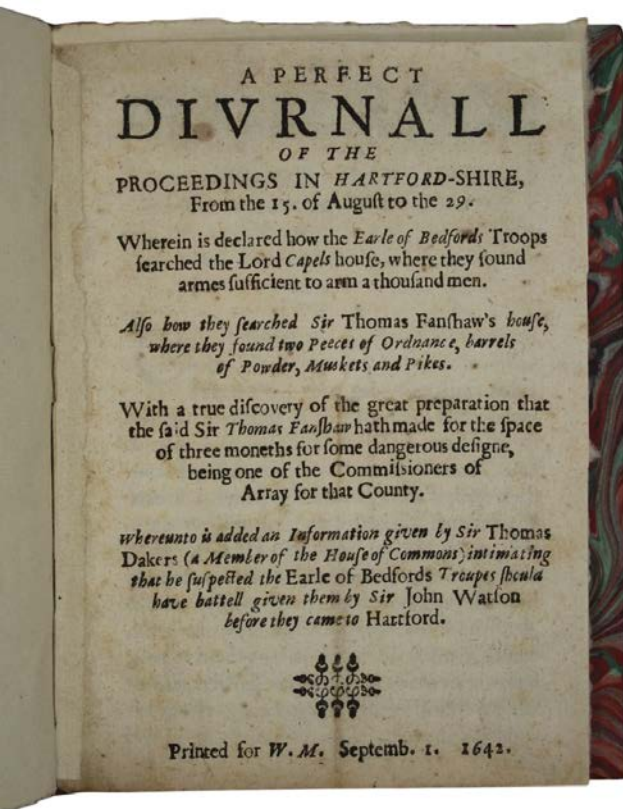
- 7) [ENGLISH CIVIL WAR]. A perfect diurnall of the proceedings in hartford-shire, From the 15. of August to the 29. Wherein is declared how the Earle of Bedfords Troops searched the Lord Capels house, where they found armes sufficient to arm a thousand men. Also how they searched Sir Thomas Fanshaw's house, where they found two Peeces of Ordnance, barrels of Powder, Muskets and Pikes. With a true discovery of the great preparation that the said Sir Thomas Fanshaw hath made for the space of three months...Wherunto is added an Information given by Sir Thomas Dakers...intimating that he suspected the Earle of Bedfords Troops should have battell given them by Sir John Watson before they came to Hartford.

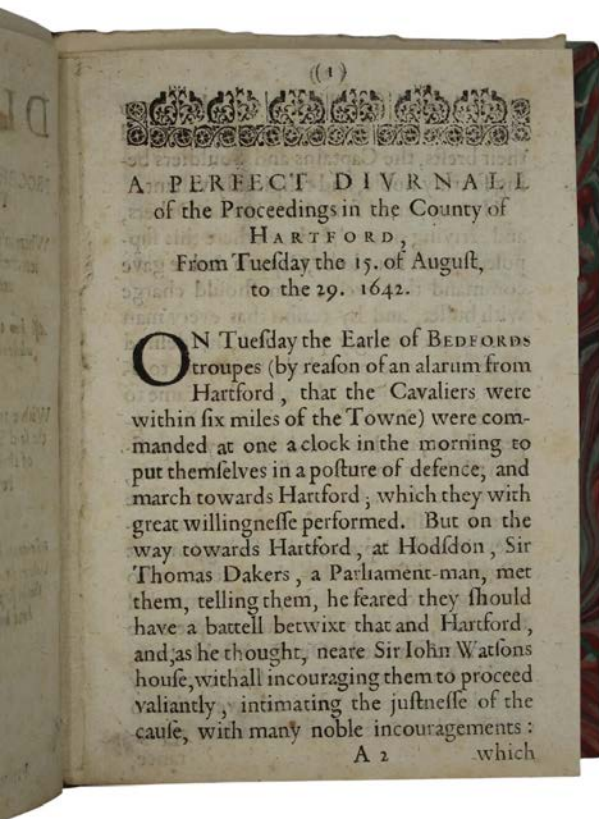
[London]. Printed for W.M. [s.n.] Septem. I, 1642.

Quarto. [2], 6pp. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, margins unevenly trimmed and with some old paper reinforcement to gutter margins.

'The Captaine told him that his Troup was raised by the Earle of Bedford, for the maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the safety of His Majesties Person, and His Royall Posterity, the High Court of Parliament, and the Liberty and Propriety of the Subject: and having intelligence that the town was in danger of being opposed by the Cavaliers against whom he and all his followers were resolved to adventure their lives, obliged thereunto by his duty to the Parliament, and his own honour, to give them his best aid and assistance against the disturbers of the peace of the Kingdome.'

The sole edition, and only the fifth located copy, of a breathless news-book account - from the perspective of the Roundheads - of military operations during the second half of August 1642, which neatly captures the tensions of England on the very precipice of outright civil war between King and his Parliament. In the wake of the King's rejection of the Grand Remonstrance, and his attempt to arrest the Five Members, both parties raised troops, and secured arms, in earnest.





The majority of the text is devoted to explanation of events on August 15th, when the forces of the newly appointed young General of the Horse **William Russell, 1st Duke of Bedford (1616-1700)** were 'commanded at one a clock in the morning to put themselves in a posture of defence, and march towards Hartford', 'by reason of an alarum from Hartford, that the Cavaliers were within six miles of the Towne'.

Evidently a reprinting of a dispatch from that town, some thirty miles north of London, and signed 'R.E.', to the end, the most explosive comments - at least in the context of the wider conflict- were saved for the end. The final paragraphs provide an account of the discovery 'On munday the 29. of August' of 'arm sufficient to arme about a thousand men, with ten Horses, great Saddles, Pistols and Carbines' at the house of **Arthur Capell, 1st Baron Capell of Hadham (1608-1649)**, one of the chief Royalist commanders, and significant quantities of gunpowder at the house of **Sir Thomas Fanshawe (1596-1665)**; the sort of materiel that would be used by Cavalier forces at the pitched battles in the West, and at Edgehill, which took place in the days and weeks that followed.

Rare. ESTC locates just four copies worldwide (BL, National Trust, Oxford, and Yale).

ESTC R7807. Thomason E.115[7]. Wing E31.

£ 1,250

Le Petit Neptune François.



*East South East View of the
TOWER of CORDOUAN.*

*From an original engraved by order of Louis XIII. in 1638.
London, Published by W. Faden, Geographer to the King & to the Prince of Wales, Charing-Cross, 1793.*

LE PETIT NEPTUNE FRANÇAIS

OR,

FRENCH COASTING PILOT,

FOR THE

COAST OF FLANDERS, CHANNEL, BAY OF BISCAY,
AND MEDITERRANEAN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE COAST OF ITALY FROM THE RIVER VAPORE
TO ORBITELLO;

WITH THE

GULF OF NAPLES,

AND THE

ISLAND OF CORSICA;

ILLUSTRATED WITH CHARTS, PLANS, &c.

Hunc, tu quisquis es, tali favore amplectare, quali nitore nunc ipsum tua mentis per
spicacitate constare intueberis.

J. LIPSI

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR W. FADEN, GEOGRAPHER TO HIS MAJESTY, AND
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
CHARING-CROSS.

1793.

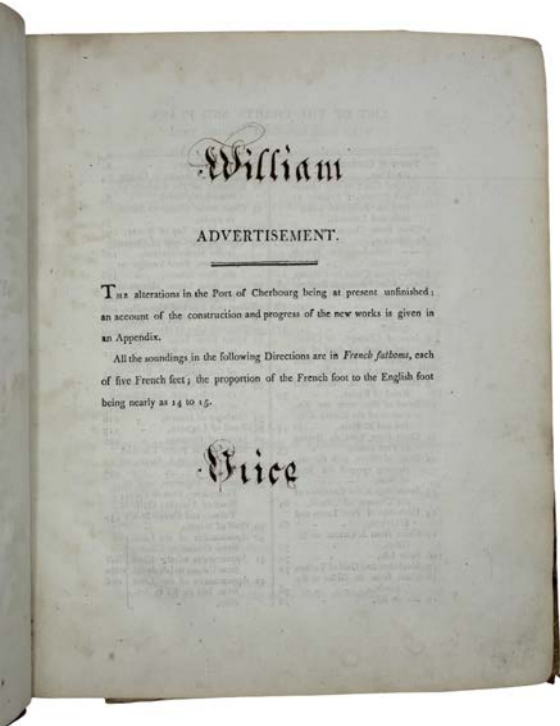


**WITH ADDED COASTAL PROFILES IN INK AND WASH - USED ON
HMS THESEUS?**

- 8) [FADEN, William]. [DU BOCAGE, Georges Boissaye]. *Le petit neptune français*; or, french coasting pilot, for the coast of flanders, channel, bay of biscay, and mediterranean. To which is added, the coast of italy from the river var to orbitello; with the gulf of naples, and the island of corsica; illustrated with charts, plans, &c.. London. Printed for W. Faden, 1793. Third edition.

Quarto. xvi, 147pp, [10]. With an engraved frontispiece and a further 42 engraved plates. Contemporary calf-backed marbled paper boards, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece. Housed in a recent morocco-backed clam-shell case. Extremities rubbed, corners exposed, some surface loss to boards, chipping to head and foot of spine, some short splits to joints. Occasional old damp-stains to text. Contemporary inked calligraphed ownership inscription of William Price to recto of advertisement leaf, with nine ink and sepia wash charts and sketches of coastal profiles to blank flyleaves, verso of frontispiece, and verso of several engraved plates. The first of these, to the FFEP, has a faded inscription reading 'By William Price' at top fore-edge corner.

A remarkable artefact of the age of sail during the War of the First Coalition, this copy of the third English edition of *Le Petit Neptune Francais* is beautifully extra-illustrated with nine pages of manuscript charts and coastal profiles of the area around Quiberon Bay.



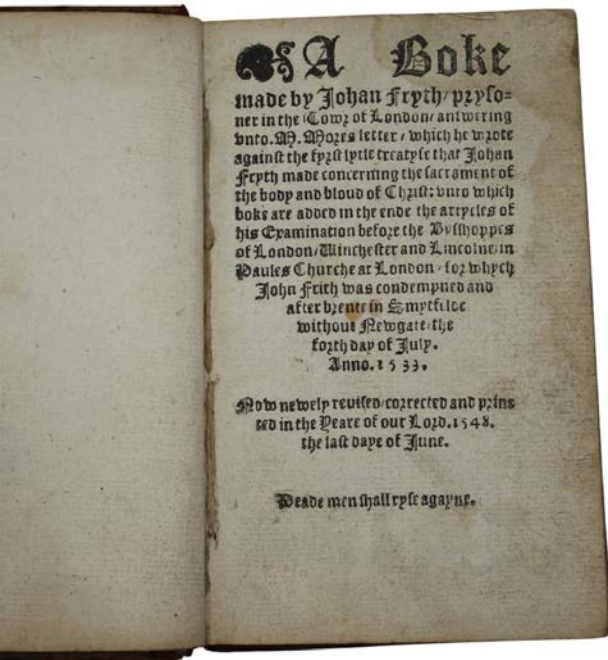
Adapted from the work of the seventeenth century French chart-maker **Georges Boissaye du Bocage (1626-96)** by Thomas Jeffreys, the English version of *Le Petit Neptune* was first published in 1761 and heavily used by the navy during the Seven Years War. This third edition - with re-engraved and improved maps - appeared in 1793 under the auspices of William Faden, who had previously entered into a partnership with Jeffreys, after the outbreak of the war with Revolutionary France. It proved an invaluable navigational aid in the ensuing decade.

Several clues in the beautiful additions in this copy suggest rather strongly that was used on the quarter-deck of HMS *Theseus* - the flagship of Rear Admiral Horatio Nelson's fleet during the 1797 Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife - during the 1790s. Nearly two years previously, in the Autumn of 1795, HMS *Theseus* was patrolling the Bay of Biscay, off the coast of Quiberon. Not only are the majority of the coastal profiles sketched here of the area around Quiberon Bay (one is indeed entitled 'Views across the Land when lying at anchor in Quiberon Bay'), but another sketched chart features the *Theseus* lying at Lat 47.24, in Quiberon Bay itself, is entitled 'Bearings by compass from the *Theseus* Quarter Deck in the anchoring ground, October 1795'.

Given the Master of HMS *Theseus* in 1799 (and likely before) was Captain William Price, who led an extraordinary 50 year naval career between 1777 and 1827, including some two decades as the most senior navigational officer in the Navy, it is surely too much of a coincidence to suggest that the owner of this book - bearing the inscription William Price - is not either the Master himself, or his son, William Price the Younger, who was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in January 1799. Given Price the elder was a published chart maker, whose extensive Survey of the south coast of England was engraved and published by George Allen, he is surely the most likely candidate.

Somewhat tangentially, Fanny Price, hero of Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* (London, 1814) is the daughter of a naval father William Price, and sister of a Midshipman (and later Lieutenant) of the same name. Given the chart maker Captain William Price, sometime of the *Theseus*, and his son, were on half-pay, living in Southampton at the same time as Francis Austen, Jane Austen's brother, during the first decade of the nineteenth century, it is not beyond the realms of possibility that they were acquainted. Even more tellingly, William Price senior remarried in 1806, and in 1809 his wife Henrietta was born of a daughter named Fanny.

RESPONDING TO THOMAS MORE, WHILST IN THE TOWER



9) **FRITH, John.** A Boke made by Johan Fryth, prysoner in the Towr of London: answering unto. M. Mores letter, which he wrote against the fyrst lytle treatyse that Johan Fryth made concerning the sacrament of the body and bloud of Christ: unto which boke are added in the ende the artycles of his examination before the bysshoppes...for whych Iohn Frith was condempned and after brente...the fourth day of Iuly. Anno. 1533.

[London]. [Imprinted at London: by Anthony Scoloker, and Wyllyam Seres dwelling wythout Aldersgate], [1548]. First London edition.

8vo. [234]pp. Without terminal leaf bearing printer's device (P8). Text in black letter. Tightly bound (with evidence of early stitching on leather supports visible) - but unusually well-margined in early, likely seventeenth-century sheep. Heavily worn externally, boards detached, loss to head of spine. Hinges exposed, pastedowns sprung, initial gathering lightly dampstained, small marginal hole to leaf E3, small ink stain to text of leaf L1, occasional light marginal staining.

An unsophisticated copy of the first edition printed in England of the final work - a distillation of his evangelical views - of one of the most influential theologians and martyrs of the English Reformation, printed in the year that saw the first doctrinal changes to the official eucharistic theology of the nascent Reformed English Church come into effect.

John Frith (1503-1533), evangelical theologian and English protestant martyr. Initially a junior Canon of Cardinal College (late Christ Church), before narrowly escaping charges of heresy in 1526 and fleeing to the continent. His reprieve was short-lived, however, captured as he was during a brief visit to England, in October 1532, on the warrant of Sir Thomas More following the publication of his incendiary *Disputacion of Purgatorie* (Antwerp, 1531), against which the Lord Chancellor More wrote a significant response. His lengthy stay in the tower provided Frith - almost certainly by establishment design, and as explained in the short preface of this volume - with ample time to write down his specific objections to further cherished Church doctrines (most significantly against transubstantiation, that God was not literally present in the Eucharist), resulting in his examination by the bishops of London, Winchester, and Chichester at St Paul's on 20 June 1533, and eventual conviction of the 'most detestable heresies'.

The Ar- ticles wherofore Johan Frith

died, whiche he wrote in Newgate the 23. dayes of June the yere of our Lorde.
1533.

Double not dearer brethren, but that it doth some deal bere you, to see the one Parte have all the wordes and freely to speake what they list, and the other put to silence and not to be harde indifferently. But referre your matters to God whiche shortly shall Judge after another fashion. But in the meane season: I shall rehearse unto you the articles for whiche I am condemned.

They examined me but of two articles which are these.

wherofore Johan Frith dyed:
Frith. whether I thought there were any Purgatorie to pouge the soule after this presente lyfe. And I sayd, that I thought there was none. For man is made but of two partes, the body and the soule. And the body is pouged by the crose of Christ. So he sayeth by every chylde he receiveth: as affliction, worldly oppression, persecution, impediment. &c. And death kusheth synne. And the soule is pouged by the word of God which we receive through faith into the healthe and saluation both of body & soule.

Now and if I did know any thyrd part wherof we are made, I wolde also gladly graunte it, purgatorie: but seeing, I know none such, I must deny the popes purgatorie. Nevertheless, I councei neyther parte a necessary article of our faith necessary to be beleued under payne of damnacion, whether there be such a purgatorie or not.

The seconde article was this: whether I thought, the sacrament of the altier was the body of Christ. And I sayd, yea, I thought it was both Christs bodye & also our bodye, as S. Paule sayth to the Cor. Cor. 10.

In this final work Frith not only replies to More's response to his views of the Eucharist, but also provides, in a final section, his own creed: 'The Articles wherofore John Frith dyed which he wrote in Newgate the 23 day of June the yere of our lorde 1533'. The influence of these on the eventual direction of the English reformation cannot be overstated: indeed, as David Daniell in ODNB notes, these barely 'differ little from those adopted by the reformed church in the prayer book of 1552'.

The English quote to the title of this edition, 'Deade men shall ryse agayne', is surely not only a translation from the 'Mortui resurgent' which appeared on the Antwerp edition of 1533, smuggled out of England and printed shortly after the author's execution at Smithfield, but also - given the year of publication - a political statement of intent. With a Regency council for the young Edward VI, led by **Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (1500-1552)** directing a distinctly Protestant reform of the rules and practices of English Church, the positions expounded by Frith in his final work, which as he had predicted would cost him his life, were considered fit to see the press of two named London printers.

Albeit themselves known as evangelicals, the confidence felt by William Seres and Anthony Scoloker that publishing this work (and, in the same year, Bale's *Briefe Chronycle of Sir John Oldecastell*) would not result in sanction was soon after echoed by that of the rather more established Richard Jugge, who reprinted Frith's work some months after.

Rare: outside of the UK ESTC locates copies at just five libraries (Folger, Harvard, Huntington, Newberry and Yale).

ESTC S102658, STC 11384.

£ 6,250

The artycles wherfore Jho frith dyed,
his transubstanciayon shuld be a necessary
article of the faythe. It ynke no man can
say it with a good conscience, although
it were true in dede.

Per me Johaa
frith.

IMPRINTED

at London by Anthony Scoloker
And Wyllyam Seres Dwel-
ling wpythout Alders-
gate.

¶ Cum Gratia et privilegio ad Imprimendū
solū.

*The Laboratory or School of Arts, 2 vol 8vo
Spang on Waters by G. Linnæus, 101 B 3 vol 8vo Linnæus
Bibliotheca Carolinae Martialis, 1755. Books*

P R O P O S A L S

For PRINTING, in WEEKLY NUMBERS,

*Dean Swifts works A 14 vol 12mo 1:13.0. Nihil
half bound*

BRITISH HERBAL:

CONTAINING A
COMPLEAT HISTORY
OF THE
P L A N T S and T R E E S

WHICH ARE
N A T I V E S of BRITAIN,
OR
C U L T I V A T E D HERE FOR USE,
OR
C O M M O N L Y R A I S E D FOR THEIR BEAUTY;

Dispos'd in an easy and natural METHOD.

WITH THEIR
DESCRIPTIONS at large; their NAMES in different AUTHORS;
THEIR

PLACES of GROWTH; TIMES of FLOWERING;

AND

VIRTUES and USES in MEDICINE and MECHANICKS.

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C O N D I T I O N S .

THIS Work will consist of One Volume in Folio, and no more; and will be published in Fifty Numbers, on a fine Paper, and with a new Letter.

Each Number will consist of three Sheets of Letter-press, and one Plate of Figures, or of two Sheets of Letter-press, and two Plates (each Plate being considered as equivalent to one Sheet.) and will be delivered Weekly at the Price of Sixpence.

Number I. will be published on Saturday the Twenty-fourth of January next.

Printed for T. OSBORN and J. SHIPPON in Gray's-Inn, J. HONORS near London-Bridge, J. NEWBURY in St. Paul's Church-Yard, B. COLLINS, and S. CROWDER and H. WOODGATE in Paternoster-row.

UNRECORDED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A WEEKLY HERBAL

- 10) **HILL, John.** Proposals For Printing, in weekly numbers, a british herbal: containing a compleat history of the plants and trees which are natives of britain, or cultivated here for use.
[London]. Printed for T. Osborn and J. Shipton in Gray's Inn, J. Hodges near London-Bridge, J. Newbery in St. Paul's Church-Yard, B. Collins, and S. Crowder and H Woodgate in Paternoster-Row, 1755.

Folio. A single bi-folium. [4]pp. Uncut, with further horizontal folding, and a short manuscript book list (including 'Dean Swifts works 14 vol 12mo 1:13:0 sticht & half bound') to head. A trifle marked, else fine.

'This Work will consist of One Volume in Folio, and no more; and will be published in Fifty Numbers, on a fine Paper, and with a new Letter.

Each Number will consist of three Sheets of Letter-press, and one Plate of Figures, or of two Sheets of Letter-press, and two Plates (each Plate being considered as equivalent to one Sheet;) and will be delivered Weekly at the Price of Sixpence.

Number I. will be published on Saturday, the Twenty-fourth of January next.'

An entirely unrecorded prospectus, issued on Christmas Eve 1755, announcing the beginning of the weekly publication of the indefatigable English polymath - sometime physician, botanist, journalist, composer and actor - Sir John Hill's (bap.1715, d. 1775) well known *British Herbal* (London, 1756).

The scope of the work was ambitious, and as with his other botanical endeavours (such as his later monumental *Vegetable System*, London 1759-75, in 26 volumes) completed - at the behest of and under the patronage of Lord Bute - with aplomb. On completion the 75 plates referred to in this prospectus included more than 1500 separate illustrations of plants, with the work's classification based on the forms of petals and carpels. Hill - who was a correspondent of Linnaeus, although not always in accordance with his findings or approach - was responsible for coining within the text several original generic names:

'In our accounts we shall observe the following detail. We shall first establish the genus, or kind, and give the characters by which it is distinguished from all others: then coming to the species, or particular plants, we shall give to each its usual English, and its most common Latin name.

We shall then describe, 1. Its root. 2. Its radical, or lower leaves, which rise immediately from the root, when they differ from the others. 3. Its stalk. 4. The leaves which grow on the stalk. 5. Its flower; and, 6. Its fruit or seed.'

A PLAN of the WORK.

In this manner, by adopting the characters established by others, where they are founded in nature, and supplying them where they are defective, we assure ourselves a method may be established, which shall possess as well as retain all the essential distinctions: while the various names which we add in their proper places, show the conformity of the plant with others.

By three means we hope to convey distinctly and familiarly to the reader, first, what every plant is which he shall observe in the field, or gather in the garden; and secondly, what are its nature, its virtues, and its uses. By this means, with the assistance of a copious index, we persuade ourselves every herb and tree may be familiarly known either from its appearance, or by its name; and that no

thing essential or useful relating to it, will be forgotten.

We hope we shall thus be able to render the work generally useful. That while it forms the botanical student, it will be familiarly instructive to the country-gentleman, who shall have the charity to assist his neighbours and dependants; and that it will contain the necessary information for the chemist, apothecary, and physician.

Such is the plan we have laid down for the completing this work; we here propose it to the publick at large, and desire no farther encouragement from their regard, than we shall appear to merit by our diligence, care, and punctuality in the execution.

Latest published, by the same Author, in Three Volumes, in Folia.

A GENERAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Elegantly printed, and adorned with several Hundred Figures of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, and Insects, curiously engraved.

In this work are contained Descriptions of the Animals, Plants and Minerals of the several Parts of the World, with their Characters, Places of Production, and an Account of their Virtues and Uses.

In the First Volume is comprised the History of Metals, Minerals, and Comas of Fossils buried in the Earth, and here pointed out; of later Perfections; and all that concerns the Study of Fossils.

In the Second is laid down a compleat System of Botany; and the Vegetables of the different Parts of the World, remarkable for their Beauty, Singularity, and Use, are described at large; together with their Virtues, and the several Preparations from them.

In the Third is contain'd the History of Animals; Insects, Worms, Serpents, Birds, Beasts and Fishes, which are all described at large.

N. B. There are a small Number for the Curious, with above thirtie hundred Figures beautifully coloured to the Life, under the Inspection of the Author. Price 20l. 10s. bound; or 5l. 5s. uncoloured. Each Volume may be had alone or compleat Sets, or to accommodate those who chuse to purchase any one singly.

Printed for T. OSBORNE, in Great Britain.

It is interesting to note, however, that the author's own intentions for this work - outlined in great detail in this double-columned 'Plan of the Work' that begins simple with a proposition of a 'Herbal, to treat of all the plants, shrubs, and trees, that are natives of this country', which 'reduces botany to its early plainness' - were not repeated in the published work. This otherwise unrecorded advertisement, then, appears to capture the essence of the author's philosophy, and an extensive survey of the extant literature of the mid eighteenth-century (commenting on both Tournefort and Linnaeus) and earlier, heaping praise upon Parkinson and Gerard, whose work his own endeavour more eventually reflected at least visually, for being 'most calculated for common usage, whilst castigating Ray (unfortunately for his unlearned countrymen, an ambition to be admired abroad, tempted him to write in Latin) and lamenting that his work 'wants figures'.



BRITISH HERBAL
CONTAINING
A COMPLETE HISTORY
OF THE
PLANTS AND TREES
NATIVE OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
COMMONLY RAISED FOR THEIR USE
IN GARDENS
P L A N T S
O F T H E
W O R K

We propose, in this Herbal, to treat of all the plants, shrubs, and trees, that are natives of this country; all such as are cultivated here for use; and the most considerable of those raised for use or beauty; the principal design being, that noxious will not be neglected.

We shall endeavour to make the reader, how accustomed to these studies, easily and acquainted with them, without the tediousness and perplexity wherewith most books on this subject are attended.

We shall endeavour more fully on this head, to be improper to premise here a short history of the state of botany, or the knowledge in distant periods, and at this time.

It is a favourite study with the wife; but it is not so much attended to solely for use; and it is at present a more universal subject with the curious, who are less important, and less interesting.

It is known only a moderate number of persons were perfectly acquainted with the modern botanists give the names of many thousands; but they know no farther. Ask whether a plant may be salutary or no.

We shall endeavour, in this work, to reduce botany to its early plainness; while we enrich it with all the real knowledge that has been added of late time. We hope to render that familiar, and fit for common use, which is at present confined to the learned few, and has all its beauties lost to the British reader what has been added to the Greek and Roman knowledge by modern writers; rejecting their superfluities.

The works of *Parkinson* and *Gerard*, with all their faults and imperfections, are the most calculated for common use of any published in our language. *Mr. Rey* followed these, and he extremely improved the science; but unfortunately for his unlearned countrymen, an ambition to be admired abroad, tempted him to write in *Latin*.

The great improvement made by this author was in the article of method; in which the ancients, and these fathers of botany in *England*, were very defective. Since his time, *Tournefort* has improved upon his labours, and *Linnaeus* upon *Tournefort*. Others also have, in various places, added and improved greatly on this head, though they have little regarded any other part of the science; so that in this respect enough is done, if it were sufficiently known.

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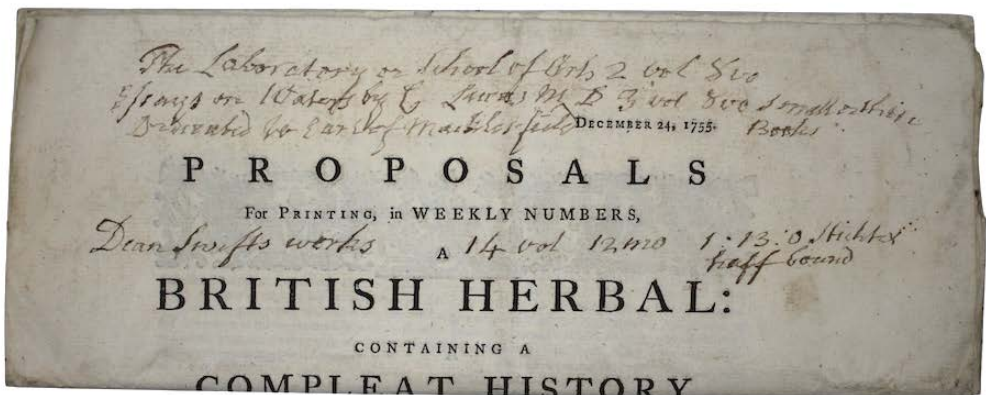
The grandiloquent flourish with which this prospectus closes, belies his background on the stage, his affection for the more general use of literature, and his own scientific training: explaining that it was designed to both 'form the botanical student' and also to be 'familiarily instructive to the country-gentlewoman, who shall have the charity to assist her neighbours and dependants' but that it will also 'contain the needful information for the chemistry, apothecary, and physician.

'In this manner, by adopting the characters established by others, where they are founded in nature, and supplying them where they are defective, we assure ourselves a method may be established, which shall support as well as retain all the needful distinctions: while the various names which we add, in their proper place, shew the conformity of the plant with others.

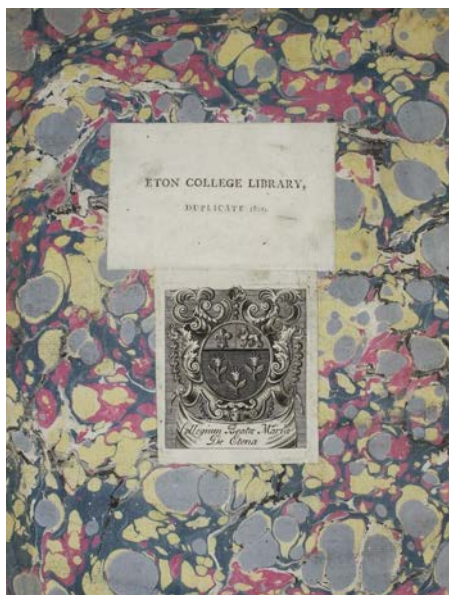
By these means we hope to convey distinctly and familiarly to the reader, first, what every plant is which he shall observe in the field, or farther in the garden; and secondly, what are its nature, its virtue and its uses. By this means, with the assistance of a copious index, we persuade ourselves every herb and tree may be familiarly known either from its appearances; or by its name; and that no thing needful or useful relating to it, will be forgotten.'

Not in ESTC.

£ 2,000







ETON'S DORSET

- 11) **HUTCHINS, John.** *The history and antiquities of the county of Dorset...* London. Printed by W. Bowyer and J. Nichols, 1774. First edition.

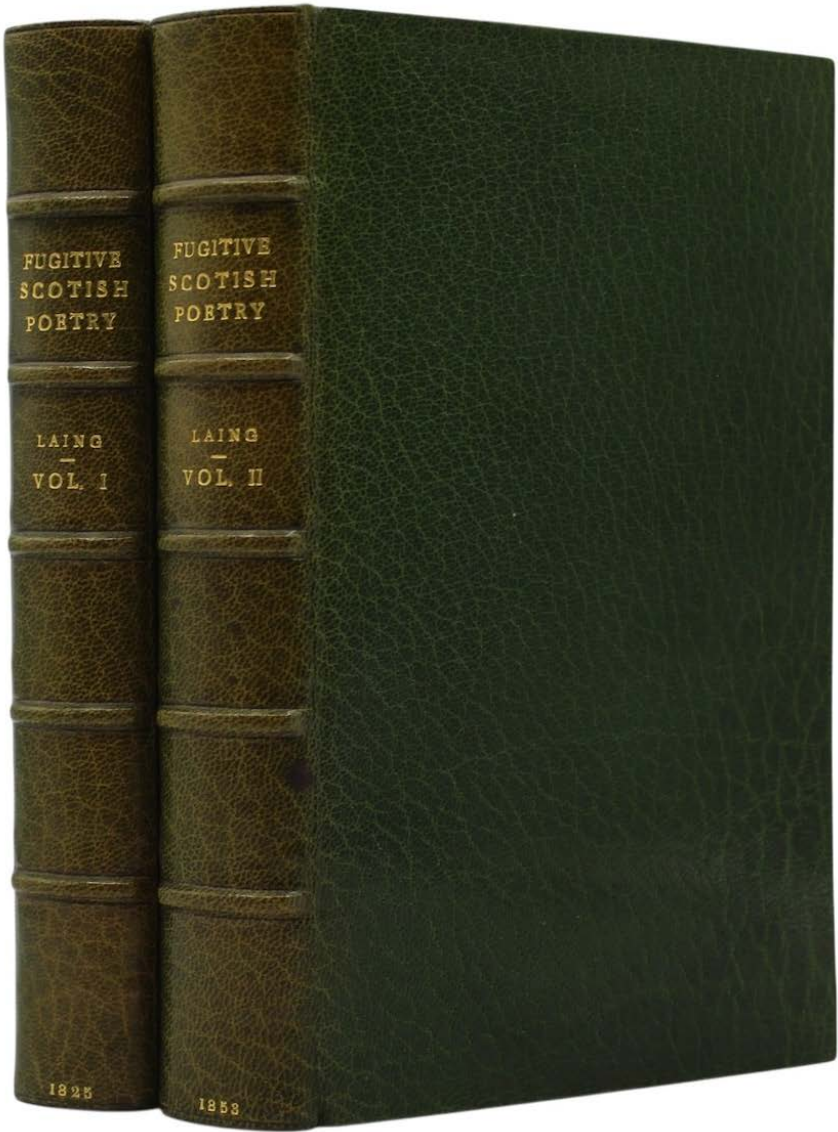
Folio. In two volumes. [12], lxxx, 24, xxix, 8, 12, 618; [4], 528, 61pp, [1]. With the subscribers list sometimes discarded. With an engraved folding map of the county, 56 engraved plates (many folding or double-page), and 10 folding pedigrees. Contemporary gilt-tooled calf, supralibros of Eton College to boards, recently rebacked and recornered, contrasting red and black calf lettering-pieces, marbled endpapers. Boards worn. Armorial bookplates of Eton College and later labels 'Eton College Library, duplicate 1801' to FEPs, very small hole to text of leaf Dd1, Vol. I (without loss of sense), small marginal worm-tracks to Vol. II, very occasional light spotting.

The monumental first edition of the definitive history of Dorset. Produced by antiquary and Anglican clergyman, sometime rector of Holy Trinity, Wareham, John Hutchins (1698-1773), at the suggestion and encouragement of Jacob Bancks and Browne Willis. Compiled over some three decades, this first edition (in two volumes) was published in the year following Hutchins' death; subsequent posthumous editions (with different editors) extended the work into further volumes.

One of just 600 copies printed, this copy - once a part of Eton College Library, who are recorded in the list of subscribers - was later relinquished as a duplicate.

ESTC T99476.

£ 950



FUGITIVE
SCOTISH
POETRY

LAING
VOL. I

1825

FUGITIVE
SCOTISH
POETRY

LAING
VOL. II

1853

VARIOUS PIECES
OF
FUGITIVE SCOTISH POETRY;
PRINCIPALLY
OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.



EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR W. & D. LAING.

INSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR

12) [LAING, David]. Various pieces of fugitive scotish poetry; principally of the seventeenth century. *Edinburgh. Printed for W. and D. Laing, [1825]. First edition.*

8vo. [4], xxxv, [1], 8, 12, [4], 8, 7, [1], 12, 8, 6, 3, [17], 8, 12, 8, 3, [1], 12, 8, 4, 4, 3, [1], 16, 16, 4, 4, 8, 3, [1], 4, 2, 6, 8, 4, 8, 8, 8, 3, [1], 8, 8, 3, [1], 8, 8, 12, 7, [1], 2, 2, [2], 4pp. Presentation copy, inked inscription to half-title: 'To William Motherwell Esqre. / Paisley / (from the Editor)'.

[Together with] [LAING, David]. Various pieces of fugitive scotish poetry; principally of the seventeenth century. Second series. *Edinburgh. [s.n.], 1853.* 8vo. [4], xix, [1], iii, [1], 16, 8, [8], 4, 8, [2], 8, 8, 16, 6, 3, [1], 4, 3, [1], 3, [1], 6, 7, [1], 5, [1], 3, [1], 8, 24, 4, [2], 3, [1], 12, 2, 6, 6, 5, [1], 4, 2, 2, [2], 13, [1], 5, [1], 6, 4, 10, 5, [1], 2, 2, 4, 6, 16, 16, 2, 7, [1], 6, 4, 2pp.

Uniformly bound by Riviere & Son (stamp-signed to front turn-ins) in twentieth century olive-green crushed morocco, T.E.G., marbled endpapers, gilt dentelles. A trifle marked and sunned.

'The number of copies printed of the first sheets, was accidentally limited to Seventy-two; nor was it thought necessary afterwards to enlarge the number, considering how little interest the Publick at large takes in such publications'.

Two series, limited to seventy-two and seventy copies respectively, assembling evanescent Scots language Restoration verse, compiled and edited by antiquary David Laing (1793-1878).

Notably, of the ninety included poems - the majority printed in imitation of their original appearance - six of which are attributed to Midlothian poet and English Army officer **George Lauder (fl. 1622-1673)**, including 'The Scottish Souldier' commemorating the author's participation in the unfortunate expedition to the Île de Ré under the Duke of Buckingham, and 'Wight', an exhortation from the Isle of Wight for the supply of bulwarks.

A prominent proponent of historic Scots ballads, arguably Laing's enduring contribution to the preservation of his native country's literature was as first, and indeed sole, secretary of the Bannatyne Club. Under Laing's stewardship, the society published well over a hundred volumes, at least thirty-nine of which were edited or part-edited by Laing himself. It was he who held the club together and saw that the publication schedule did not waver, either for want of editorial industry or dearth of patrons, as well as maintaining the clubbable aspects of membership.

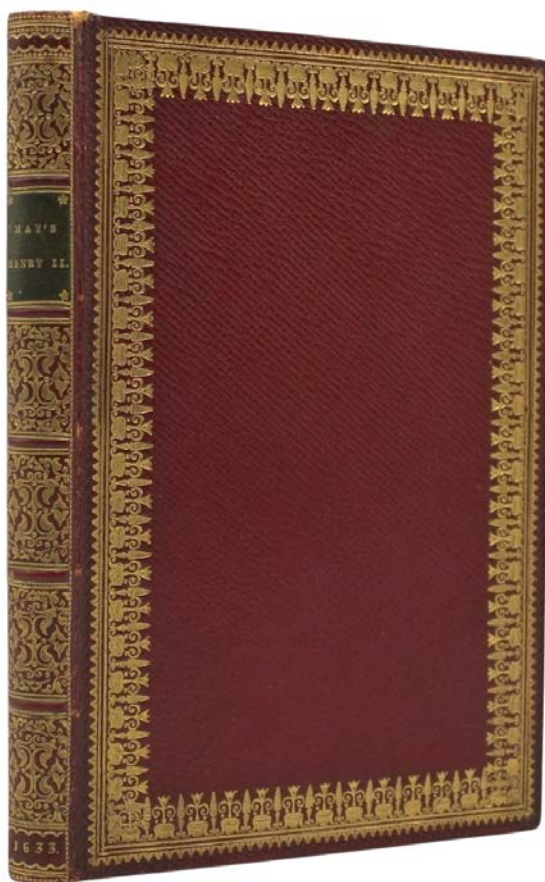
The present copy of the first series is inscribed to poet and ballad editor **William Motherwell (1797-1835)**, a frequent correspondent of Laing.

£ 1,250

To
William Motherwell Esq^r
Paisley -
(from the Editor)
David Laing.

FUGITIVE SCOTISH POETRY

OF THE XVIIIITH CENTURY.

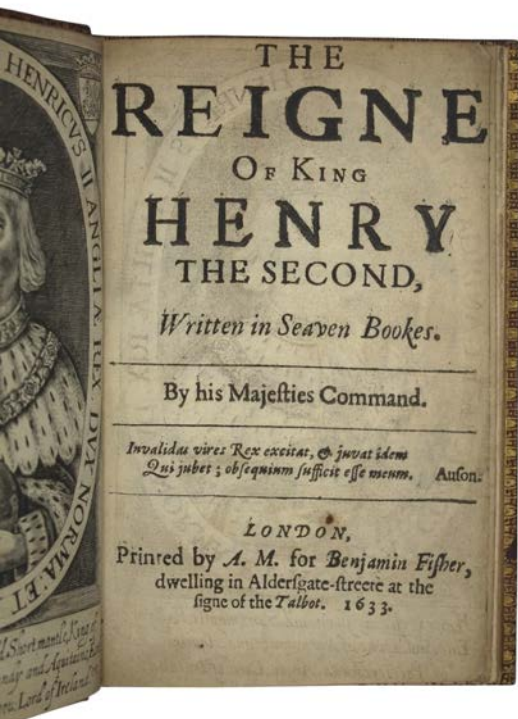


ERIC QUAYLE'S COPY

- 13) **[MAY, Thomas]**. The reign Of King henry the second, Written in Seaven Bookes.
By his Majesties Command.
London. Printed by A. M. for Benjamin Fisher, 1633. First edition.

8vo. [206]pp. With an engraved portrait frontispiece. Handsomely bound by J. Mackenzie & Son (stamp-signed to verso of FFEP) in nineteenth century richly gilt-tooled red morocco, contrasting green morocco lettering-piece, A.E.G., marbled endpapers, gilt dentelles. A trifle rubbed. Bookplate of T. D. G. Graham to FFEP, recent bookplates of Eric S. Quayle and the Fox Pointe Collection to recto of FFEP, typed booksellers description to verso of FFEP, margins trimmed, neat paper repair to fore-edge of frontispiece, offsetting to dust-soiled title page, occasional early underlining/manicules.

The first edition, handsomely bound, and with evidence of early engagement with the text, of a popular poetical history of King Henry II (1133-1189) composed by Thomas May (1594/95-1650), Renaissance poet and historian, who also produced a corresponding work (also in seven books) on Edward III whilst at the court of King Charles I, to whom each volume was dedicated.



Each section of the seven-book text details, with May's distinctive classical invocations, a subsequent chapter of the medieval king's reign. May begins with a jubilant depiction of Henry's early years, decorating his successful Welsh campaigns, including the defeat of Owain Gwynedd and imposition of English lordship across West Wales. May invokes the Greek war-goddess Enyo whilst discussing the triumphant years of Henry's reign, contrasting his felicity with the disastrous reign of his predecessor, King Stephen, yet foretelling an eventual defeat for the flourishing Plantagenet. The second book depicts the crowning of his longest-lived son, **Henry the Young King (1155-1183)**, who ruled alongside his father from just 15 years old. May grants a great deal of narrative significance to noblewoman and mistress of the king, **Rosamund Clifford (before 1140-c. 1176)**, with whom he becomes infatuated in this chapter; in May's interpretation, it is a dream-vision from Rosamund, visiting Henry in his sleep, which compels him to begin the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1171.

The third chapter covers the Becket controversy, occasioned by disagreements between Henry and his appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket, who fought frequently over policies of taxation, archbishopric control, and the trial of clergy; despite allusions to the argument's messy end, May attempts, in this chapter, to suggest an uneasy peace, yet clarifies that any agreements 'end not the strife, nor draws more night the Churches peace, but Becket's tragedy'. The fourth chapter finally exposes the culmination of Becket's rebellion, as news of his brutal murder by knights in Canterbury Cathedral reaches Henry, who is forced to plead his innocence before the Pope; after successfully side-stepping the blame, the remainder of the chapter highlights the Plantagenet's military success in the Irish campaign, invoking the figures of St. Patrick and St. Kevin to illustrate the beauty of his freshly-conquered kingdom.



Of earthly things / to what untimely end
 Are all the fading glories that attend
 Upon the State of greatest Monarchs, brought
 What safety can by policy be wrought?
 Or rest be found on Fortunes restless wheele?
 Tost humane states are here expos'd to seele
 Her kingdome such, as floating vessels ride
 The stormy Ocean, when each boysterous wiede
 Let loose from *Atlas*'s Adamantine caves,
 Rash forth, and rowle into impetuous waves
 The Seas whole waters; when sometimes on high
 The raised Barke doth seeme to kisse the Skye:
 Sometimes from that great height descending dowae,
 Doth seeme to fall as low as *Acheron*.
 Such is the fraile condition of mans state;
 Such contraricties the running fate
 Of *Henry* found; to him did *Fortune* seeme
 In all her favours and her frownes extreme.
 The former rents, which dire Impiety
 Had made in *Henry's* royall family,
 Had well bene cur'de againe, and closed all
 Without effects so sad and tragicall,
 As all the Land from thence did justly feare.
 On easier termes was peace establish'd there
 Then men could hope, and gentler salves did serve,
 Then wounds so fetter'd seem'd to deserve.

It is only when he hears news of 'what the fiend Impiety had wrought in his bold sonnes' that he reluctantly leaves Irish shores; here begins the downfall of the once-strong monarch, with the 'Viper-hair'd Impiety' overtaking his progeny in a manner compared by May to Eteocles and Polynices, warring Theban brothers.

The final three chapters cover the proceedings and outcome of the Great Revolt, the failed rebellion of 1173-74 which saw Henry's wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, encouraging the joint uprising of three of his legitimate sons, led by Henry, the Young King, partly spurred by the king's particularly favourable treatment of his youngest son, the future King John. May ultimately describes the king's reign as 'triumphant, but unfortunate'; the tragic losses and betrayals he sustained as his reign persisted resulted in a fractured, and often lonely, experience on the throne.

ESTC S122115, Grolier, *Wither to Prior*, 543, STC 17715.



A full, true, and particular Account, of the Trial and Execution
of the MONSTER EGALITE, Ci-devant

DUKE OF ORLEANS,

Who was Guillotined at PARIS on the 7th of November.

Also, an Account of Madame ROLAND, and BAILLY, late Mayor, of Paris,
the former was Guillotined on the 9th, and the latter on the 10th Instant.

ON November the 7th, the Monster *Egalite*,
underwent an Interrogatory before the
Revolutionary Tribunal,—all that we know at
the present, relates wholly to the Charge respec-
ting the intimacy subsisting between *Ega-
lite* and *Sillery*, and which is as follow:

Judge. Did not a great intimacy subsist
between you and *Sillery*?

Egalite. I was attached to *Sillery* until the
Moment that I suspected his Patriotism; when
I did so, I refused any longer to see him.

Judge. You have nevertheless committed the
care of your Children to his Wife, who is now
with him abroad.

Egalite. Yes; but that was at a Time when I
had no Cause to suspect *Sillery*.

This most villainous, most cowardly, & most
infamous of Wretches, was condemned to
Death at the same Sitting at which Time he
was tried. His Trial lasted only four Hours.—
When the Act of Accusation was read, he
said, "That the Day of his Trial would be the
happiest of his Life." He was sentenced to die
at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same
Day, and at Four o'Clock he was conveyed
in a Cart to the Place of Execution.

The Eyes of the People were attentively
fixed upon him.—He discovered a State of
Stupefaction and Insensibility, which by some
was thought Composure. The Cart stopped
by some Accident upon the *Place de la Egalite*,
before his Palace.—he surveyed it with great
Attention, and turned his Head to look at it
as long as he could. To the Exclamations of
Indignation and Curses bestowed upon him
by the People he made no reply, nor did he
appear to be much affected by them. When
the Cart arrived at the Scaffold, he jumped
upon it first, and immediately laid down his
Head to undergo that Punishment to which
he was sentenced, amidst the Applauses of a
numerous Multitude.

On the same Day, and on the same Scaffold,
was likewise executed *Constand*, a Deputy of
the Convention.

*Execution of Madame Roland, and Bailly the
Mayor.*

Madame *Roland* was put upon her Trial in
the Morning of the 9th Instant. The Act of
Accusation against her was not long. Her
Answers were firm, and she treated the Tri-
bunal with so little Respect, that she was or-
dered to be filent.

She acknowledged her adherence to *Brissot*,
Vergnaud, and the other Deputies, and defend-
ed their Conduct.

In the Afternoon she was found Guilty,
and sentenced to die:—Her Execution took
Place on the 10th.

Bailly's Trial commenced on the 10th Inst.
Twenty-eight Witnesses gave Evidence against
him. On the Morning of the 11th, he was
found Guilty, and sentenced to die. His Ex-
ecution took Place on the succeeding Day.

Whoever seriously considers this important
and tragical Period, when Men are thirsting
for each others Blood, and satiating their Re-
venge by the death of others, when they
are pretending to overturn Despotism by set-
ting up the cruelest of Tyranny; together with
the Devellation and Ruin which War makes;
who would not with Warmth and Earnestness,
adopt the Language of our Church, and say,
"Give Peace in our Time, O Lord, because there
is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou
O God."



YOU CAN CHANGE YOUR NAME, BUT NOT YOUR CLASS

- 14) **ORLEANS, [Louis Philippe], Duke of.** A full, true, and particular Account, of the Trial and Execution of the monster egalite, Ci-devant duke of orleans, Who was Guillotined at paris on the 7th of November. Also, an Account of Madame roland, and baily, late Mayor, of Paris, the former was Guillotined on the 9th, and the latter in to 10th Instant.

[*s.i.*]. [*s.n.*], [*s.d.*, c. 1790s].

Dimensions 250 x 395 mm . Single leaf broadside, edges uncut. Printed in two columns. Woodcut vignette depicting a guillotine at head, woodcut vignette depicting a coffin to lower right-hand corner. Mounted on modern cream paper. Lightly dust-soiled, tear to left-hand side, single small hole to text (without loss of sense), blind-stamp of Nottingham Public Libraries at head, with their bookplate to verso, recording the donation of P. J. Bishop in 1939.

An unrecorded, woodcut illustrated broadside - presumably printed during the Reign of Terror - providing three short accounts of the executions of Louis Philippe II, Duke of Orléans (1747-1793), Jeanne Marie "Manon" Roland de la Platière (1754-1793), and Jean Sylvain Bailly, Mayor of Paris (1736-1793), which took place within the span of six days between the 6th and 12th of November, 1793. Despite the executions occurring in the reported order, it is interesting to note that the given dates for each death are slightly inaccurate, highlighting the pitfalls of cross-channel reporting; despite being declared here as the 7th, the ill-fated Philippe was actually executed on the 6th.

The Duke of Orléans, who changed his name in 1792 to Philippe Égalité in order to distance himself from royal status, was an active supporter of the Revolution of 1789, a promoter of constitutional monarchy, and an advocate for the execution of his cousin, Louis XVI. His royal estate, the Palais-Égalité, was frequently referred to as the 'birthplace of the Revolution'; having opened its doors in 1781 to all French citizens, regardless of class or background, the palace provided an essential meeting point for Revolutionary Jacobins.



A full, true, and particular Account, of the Trial and Execution
of the MONSTER EGALITE, Ci-devant

DUKE OF ORLEANS,

Who was Guillotined at PARIS on the 7th of November.

Also, an Account of Madame ROLAND, and BAILLY, late Mayor, of Paris,
the former was Guillotined on the 9th, and the latter on the 10th Instant.

ON November the 7th, the Monster Egalite, underwent an Interrogatory before the Revolutionary Tribunal,—all that we know at the present, relates wholly to the Charge respecting the intimacy subsisting between Egalite and Sillery, and which is as follows:
"Judge. Did not a great intimacy subsist between you and Sillery?
Egalite. I was attached to Sillery until the

Execution of Madame Roland, and Bailly the Mayor.

Madame Roland was put upon her Trial in the Morning of the 9th Instant. The Act of Accusation against her was not long. Her Answers were firm, and she treated the Tribunal with so little Respect, that she was ordered to be silent.

happiest of his Life. He was sentenced to die at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, and at Four o'Clock he was conveyed in a Cart to the Place of Execution.

The Eyes of the People were attentively fixed upon him.—He discovered a State of Stupefaction and Insensibility, which by some was thought Composure. The Cart flopped by some Accident upon the *Place de la Egalité*, before his Palace;—he surveyed it with great Attention, and turned his Head to look at it as long as he could. To the Exclamations of Indignation and Curses belowed upon him by the People he made no reply, nor did he appear to be much affected by them. When the Cart arrived at the Scaffold, he jumped upon it first, and immediately laid down his Head to undergo that Punishment to which he was sentenced, amidst the Applauses of a numerous Multitude.

On the same Day, and on the same Scaffold, was likewise executed *Constand*, a Deputy of the Convention.

Whoever seriously considers this important and tragical Period, when Men are thirsting for each others Blood, and satiating their Revenge by the death of others, when they are pretending to overturn Despotism by setting up the cruelest of Tyranny; together with the Devestation and Ruin which War makes; who would not with Warmth and Earnestness, adopt the Language of our Church, and say, "Give Peace in our Time, O Lord, because there is none other that fightest for us, but only thou O God."



The author, reporting on the Prince's interrogation via Revolutionary Tribunal, discusses solely 'the Charge respecting the intimacy subsisting between Egalite and Sillery' - this being **Charles Alexis Brûlart, Marquis de Sillery (1737-1793)**, guillotined for allegiance to the Girondins in October 1793 - highlighting, in particular, Égalité's committal of his son's education into the hands of Sillery's wife, writer and educator **Caroline-Stéphanie-Félicité, Madame de Genlis (1746-1830)**. Despite his insistence that upon the discovery of Sillery's 'Patriotism' - used here to refer to his Girondine beliefs - he 'refused any longer to see him', Égalité's trial was swift and conclusive, allegedly lasting 'only four hours': his sentencing and execution took place the same afternoon. The report, which describes the Prince throughout as 'the Monster Egalite', displays little sympathy for the man. Notably, his demeanour processing to the scaffold is denigrated as 'Stupefaction and Insensibility, which by some was thought Composure', although his affection for the Palais-Égalité, to which he 'turned his head...as long as he could', provides a humanising detail in these final moments.

Opposite the paragraph on the Duke's execution sits a shorter account of the trials and executions of Girondin writer Madame Roland and former Mayor of Paris, Jean Sylvain Bailly, arrested during a trip to Melun after fleeing to Nantes in 1791 following his role in the Champ de Mars Massacre. Although these accounts resemble mere collections of facts, the report on Roland's trial alleges that 'Her answers were so firm, and she treated the Tribunal with so little Respect, that she was ordered to be silent' - the inclusion of these accurate details, later verified more substantially, illustrates the scattered transferral of facts and falsehoods from reporter to reporter.

Perhaps the most interesting sentiments of the broadside are found in the final paragraph, which undoubtedly provides a contrast to the previous callous tone. The author of this section, describing the era as an 'important and tragical period', makes an unusually direct appeal to the Church of England, encouraging the perpetrators of 'Tyranny' to instead 'adopt the Language of our Church, and say, "Give Peace in our Time, O Lord, because there is none other that fightest for us, but only thou O God.' This startling change in sentiment perhaps suggests the broadside was collated from snippets by various authors, or translated in part from a separate French source; although no recorded text is present on the broadside, the conflicting tonal responses make some form of collaboration difficult to rule out.

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filled with mangled bodies of the dying and the dead. Above two hundred and twenty were killed outright, and half that number were brought ashore, wounded, at Lisbon; to which place the prize was conducted. The success of the Bellona was, in a great measure, owing to the brave conduct of captain Logie, who finding it would be impossible for him to acquire any thing but laurels from two ships, the least of which was equal in strength to the frigate he commanded, he resolved to amuse them both in such a manner, as to prevent either from assisting the Courageux. Accordingly he began the attack against the Malicieuse; but the other coming up immediately, he stood their whole fire all the time the great ships were engaged, and near an hour after the Courageux had struck her colours; when they both thought proper to seek for safety in flight, having suffered considerable damage in their masts and rigging.

1775. On the eighteenth of April, hostilities first commenced between Great Britain and her Colonies in America, at Lexington, in New England, and were renewed on the seventeenth of June, by the king's troops attacking the intrenchments thrown up by the Americans, on Bunker's Hill, near Boston.

1776. Among the variety of unhappy events attending the unnatural war with America, the following is thought worthy of notice: John

NOT IN ESTC

- 15) [PLEASING HISTORIAN]. The pleasing historian, and entertaining companion, through the english history: containing A Recital of the most remarkable Transactions and Anecdotes, illustrating the British Nation, Arranged in a Chronological Series, From the Reign of Alfred the Great to the present times. After the Manner of Dr. goldsmith.
London. Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1787.

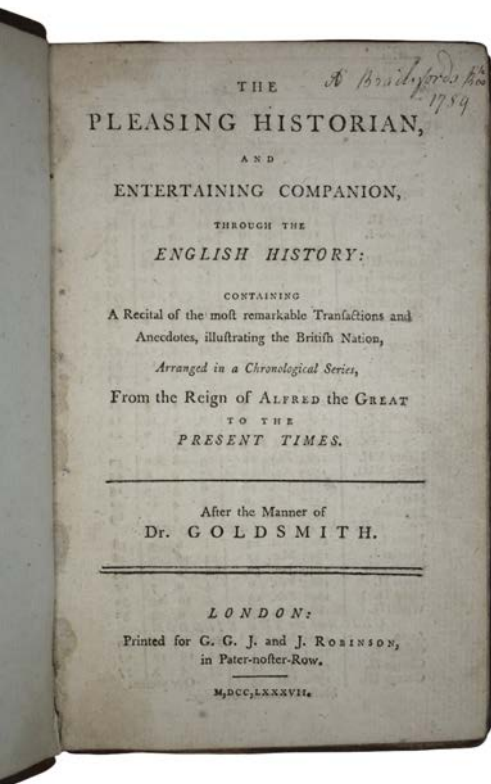
12mo. 216pp. Contemporary sheep-backed marbled paper boards. Rubbed and dulled, surface wear to spine. Contemporary ownership inscription to head of title page.

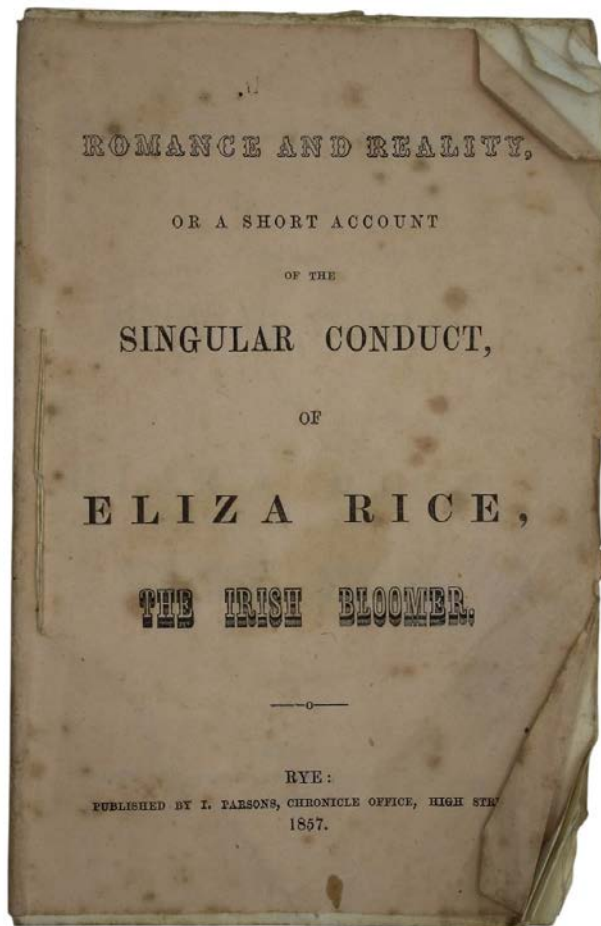
The sole recorded edition of a rare and comprehensive Georgian historical *vade mecum*, organised chronologically by monarch, and with a corresponding section for Cromwell's commonwealth; despite opening, to the verso of the title, with a table listing monarchs since the conquest, the text of this eighteenth-century work of popular history - eminently designed for a younger audience 'after the manner of Dr Goldsmith' - opens during the reign of Alfred, in 871. Although the earlier English monarchs - as is to be expected - receive more limited billing, notable sections are devoted to the reigns of Edward III, Henry VIII, and Charles III; surprisingly, Elizabeth I, the longest reigning Tudor monarch, receives scarcely two pages of detail.

The volume's histories, which conclude with an account of recent proceedings in the American War of Independence and the Seven Years' War, continue into the reign of George III, terminating shortly before the King's severe bout of illness in 1788. Interesting contemporary accounts can be found of the sinking of the HMS *Royal George* (1782), who at her launch held the title of the largest warship in the world, and whose loss served as the nation's most deadly shipwreck until the sinking of the *Titanic*, and the wreck of *The Halsewell* (1786), an East Indiaman who sank off the Purbeck coast approaching Worth Matravers, Dorset, leaving just 74 of her 240 passengers alive. The sinking of the *Halsewell*, which permeated popular culture for over 50 years, resulted in a royal visit to the wreck-site from George III; poets William Holloway, Henry James Pye, and George Smith all penned popular verse on the subject, and Dickens' 1853 short story 'The Long Voyage' recalls the impact of the wreck closer to a century later.

Rare: although not listed by ESTC, there is a single copy located in the usual databases, at Oxford.

£ 1,500





UNRECORDED EXPLORATION OF TRANSVESTITISM IN VICTORIAN ENGLAND

- 16) **RICE, Eliza.** Romance and reality, or a short account of the singular conduct of eliza rice, the irish bloomer.
Rye. Published by I. Parsons, Chronicle Office, High Street, 1857.

12mo. 16pp. Stitched, as issued, in original pink printed paper wrappers, the upper wrapper repeating the title verbatim. A trifle creased to extremities, some dog-earring to edges, wrappers a little marked; else fine.

An entirely unrecorded - and eminently provincial - separately published account of the life, actions and subsequent arrest in Victorian East Sussex - of 'Eliza Rice, the Irish Bloomer', who was 'charged with having in her possession a quantity of women's wearing apparel, of which she could give no satisfactory account, and who was at the that time dressed as a man', gave the name of George Graham, was 'brought before Charles Hicks, Esq., and remanded' in custody.



ELIZA RICE.

The remarkable account of the rather troubled life of Eliza, who was subject to constant fear of discovery on account of her situation - living as a man - follows her from familial rejection in rural Ireland ('she had formed an acquaintance with a young man which gave great offence to her father, who was a small farmer, and who was anxious that his family should keep the society of those in equal if not better circumstances than himself'), through domestic abuse at her father's hands, to England and specifically Hull - via Dundalk and Liverpool - where she 'purchased a suit of boys' clothing and proceeded to North Shields in the dress of a sailor boy'. It is under the unfortunate and judgemental sobriquet of the 'female sailor' that Rice's situation, as a serving hand under the guise of a male on the James Elizabeth, first appeared in provincial newspapers. **It is, however, worthy of note that following the considerable interest in the case, and the appearance of increasing evidence of her continually peripatetic existence as a male under the guise of George Graham, and near-discovery in various situations of employment - including in industrial foundries in Newport, as a vale and in farm labour - across the country for several months - that the rather more considered titling of this work, entitled 'Romance and Reality' was produced.**

The publisher's conclusion, that Eliza changed her apparel to 'escape detection' rather than because 'she must of necessity have been a bold and immodest young woman', does not seek to deny her 'boldness and courage', but instead defends her - in the round - from conduct unbecoming'. Whilst the text itself, a direct reporting of the remarkable facts of her experience of life and work in the dress of man across the towns and cities of Victorian Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, shies away from direct engagement with the concept of transvestism, the accompanying 17 stanza poem -entitled 'The Transformation' - appears to rather more directly engage with it:

*The age of wonders has not ceased,
Nor metamorphoses gone by,
For our astonishments' increased,
At what has taken place in Rye...*

*George Graham's chargeable offence
Was, that he had in his possession
Female attire, which shocked the sense
Of those who deprecate transgression...*

*So quick to prison he's conveyed,
To undergo examination,
For he had not at all essayed
To hint at his effemination'.*

*Before returning to the preconceptions
of the age:*

*'Shall 'Liḡa's visit be in vain?
No? here's a lesson to begin-
In all vicissitudes maintain
The purity that dwells within.*

*Though mingling with the sterner sex
Not once did 'Liḡa e'er forget
That vice would her condition vex,
And cause her deep and sad regret'.*

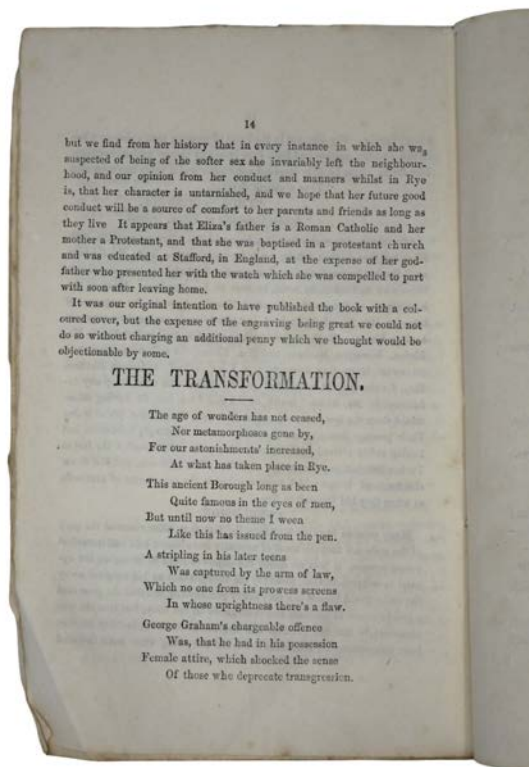
The work, an ephemeral production complete with gaudy typography and a specially commissioned wood engraved portrait - was produced to capture the somewhat taboo 'excitement' of a concept - crossdressing - that would have been little encountered in a provincial seaside town. A short advertisement prefacing the text, explains thus:

'When we first recorded the apprehension of George Graham, we did not for a moment imagine, that we should be subsequently called upon to give so singular a narrative as appeared in the Rye Chronicle for three succeeding weeks; neither did we suppose that the history of the person whose remarkable doings we published, would be of such interest to the public to require at our hands the whole of the paragraphs published in the paper, to appear in separate form.'

It continues that such was the demand ('having received an order for upwards of 500 copies'), published at two-pence each, the publishers 'obtained a wood engraving the portrait of her whose proceedings are recorded', and made a 'few additions and alterations' to the accounts which appeared in the local newspaper.

Of the fate of Eliza we can find no trace, albeit the closing verse suggests that she returned to Ireland. Her story, news of which reached as far as Australia - with a contemporary reprinting of an article from the *Dover Chronicle* in the *Melbourne Argus* - has been similarly lost to the vicissitudes of time. **Aside from a few scant newspaper articles, no other work appears to have recorded this incident of Victorian transvestism, and no example of the apparent print run of 500 of this production is recorded in OCLC or COPAC.**

£ 4,500

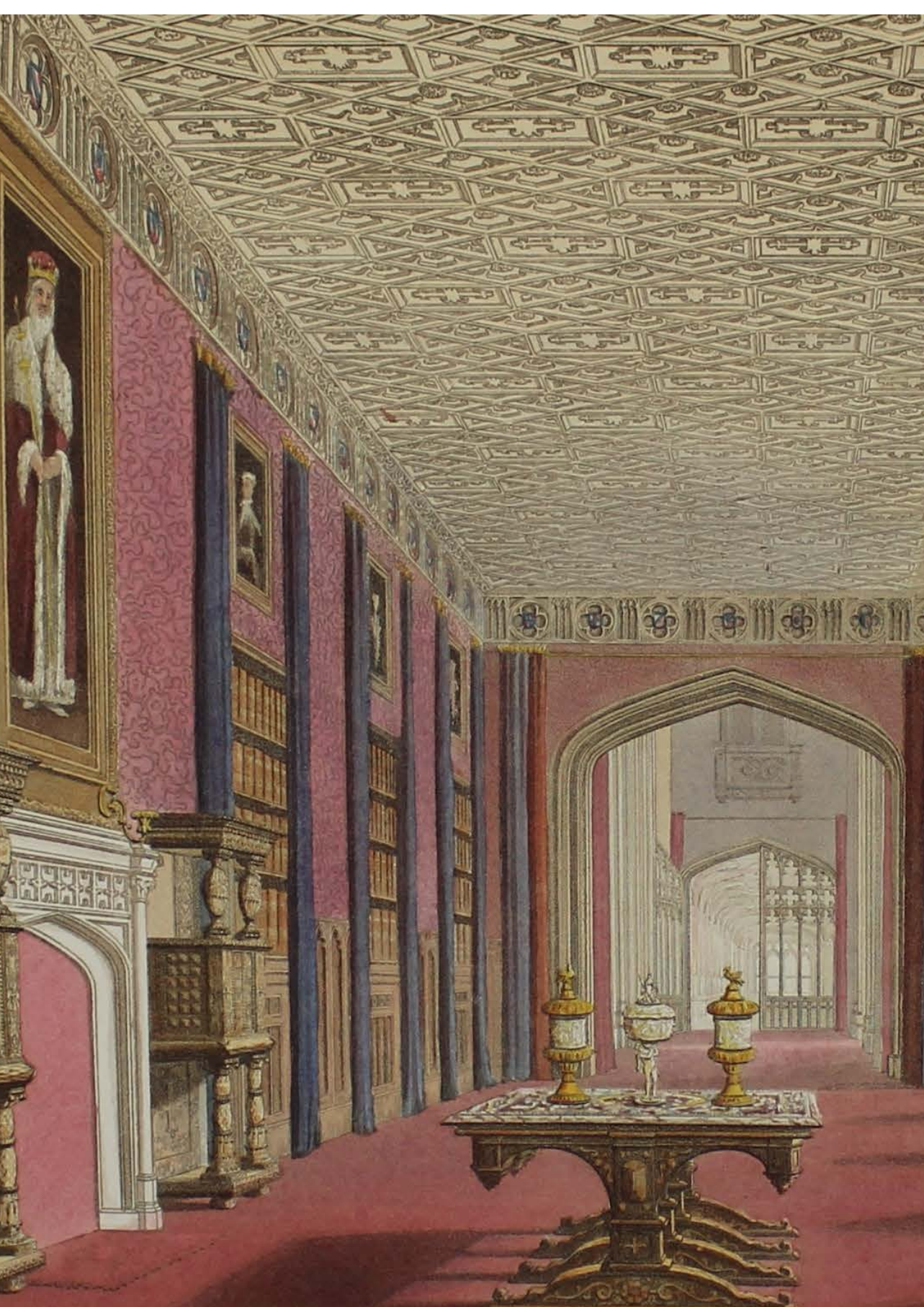


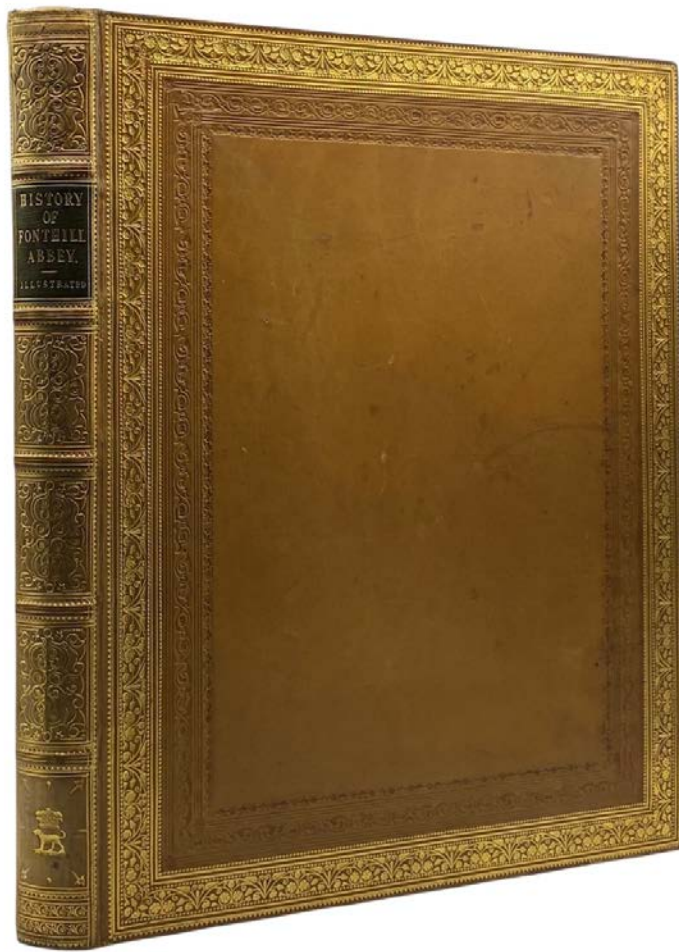
14
but we find from her history that in every instance in which she was suspected of being of the softer sex she invariably left the neighbourhood, and our opinion from her conduct and manners whilst in Rye is, that her character is untarnished, and we hope that her future good conduct will be a source of comfort to her parents and friends as long as they live. It appears that Eliza's father is a Roman Catholic and her mother a Protestant, and that she was baptised in a protestant church and was educated at Stafford, in England, at the expense of her god-father who presented her with the watch which she was compelled to part with soon after leaving home.

It was our original intention to have published the book with a coloured cover, but the expense of the engraving being great we could not do so without charging an additional penny which we thought would be objectionable by some.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

The age of wonders has not ceased,
Nor metamorphoses gone by,
For our astonishments' increased,
At what has taken place in Rye.
This ancient Borough long as been
Quite famous in the eyes of men,
But until now no theme I woea
Like this has issued from the pen.
A stripling in his later teens
Was captured by the arm of law,
Which no one from its prowess screens
In whose uprightness there's a flaw.
George Graham's chargeable offence
Was, that he had in his possession
Female attire, which shocked the senses
Of those who deprecate transgression.



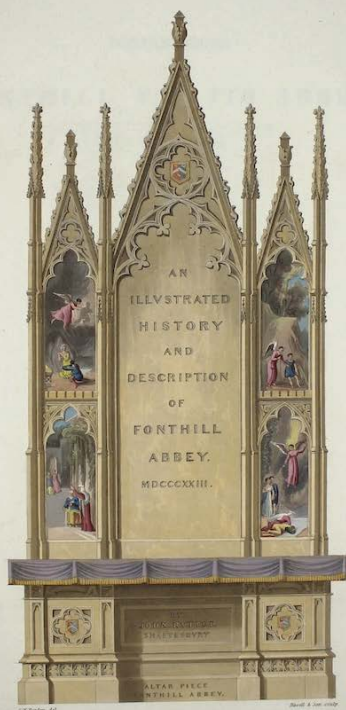


THE FINEST EDITION, FROM THE GROSVENOR LIBRARY

- 17) **RUTTER, John.** Delineations of fonthill and its abbey.
Shaftesbury. Published by the Author, 1823. First edition.

Quarto. Large paper copy. xxvi, 127pp, [1]. With a half-title, 13 engraved plates, including lithographed map, additional variant proofs (before lettering) of plates IV, XI, and XIII, plates VI, VII, VIII duplicated (the duplicates hand-coloured aquatints), and one further unnumbered engraved plate (visitor's ticket to Fonthill), all on India paper. Handsomely bound in contemporary calf, richly tooled in gilt and blind, T.E.G., marbled endpapers, gilt dentelles, armorial stamp to foot of spine (see below). Armorial bookplate of Merthyr Guest and another earlier unidentified armorial bookplate to FEP, very occasional spotting.

A beautifully bound copy of the handsome - and most sought after - large paper edition, with additional proofs and etchings presented on India paper, of the definitive topographical celebration of Fonthill Abbey - also known as Beckford's Folly - a large Gothic revival country house built at the turn of the 19th century at Fonthill Gifford in Wiltshire, England, at the direction of William Thomas Beckford (1760-1844) the celebrated novelist and collector, and architect James Wyatt (1746-1813).



J. G. Johnson del.

Wells & Co. sculp.

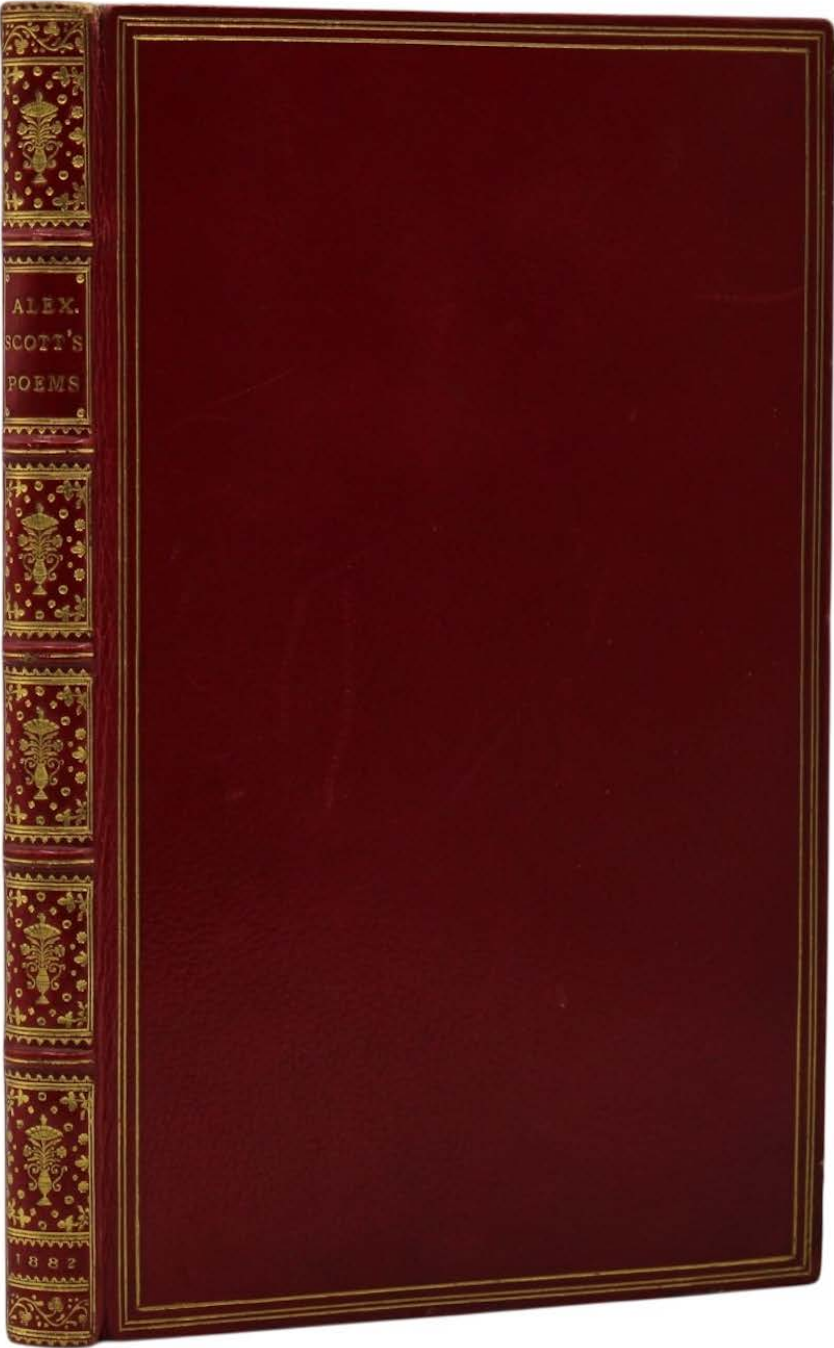
Published with Colours by J. G. Johnson, Stationery

The lavish work was available in three states, this being the most desirable, described in the subscribers list as 'Proofs and Etchings on India Paper', atop a list of the recipients of the 78 copies, including not only Sir Thomas Phillipps, but also - naturally - John Farquhar (2 copies), who had purchased Fonthill from Beckford in 1822, for £330,000.

This copy, with an armorial stamp (talbot stantant, with a marquess's crown) to the foot of spine, was evidently one of the two destined for 'Earl Grosvenor, Eaton Hall', **Robert Grosvenor, 1st Marquess of Westminster (1767-1845)**, and later owned by **Thomas Merthyr Guest (1838-1904)**, Welsh industrialist and landowner, husband to author, benefactor, and granddaughter of the 1st Marquess of Westminster, **Lady Theodora Guest [née Grosvenor] (1840-1924)**.

Abbey, Scenery 418.

£ 3,750



ALEX.
SCOTT'S
POEMS

1882

THE POEMS
OF
ALEXANDER SCOTT

FROM
GEORGE BANNATYNE'S MANUSCRIPT
COMPILED A.D. 1568



PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION
MDCCLXXXII

**A PRIVATE SCOTTISH LYRICIST - ONE OF
50 COPIES**

18) SCOTT, Alexander. The poems of alexander scott from george bannatyne's manuscript compiled a.d. 1568.

[Glasgow]. Printed [by Robert Anderson] for Private Circulation, 1882.

8vo. Limited edition of 50 copies. [2], x, 103pp, [1]. Handsomely bound by Riviere & Son for Pickering & Co. (stamp-signed to front turn-in) in twentieth century gilt-tooled red morocco, T.,E.G., marbled endpapers, gilt dentelles. A trifle rubbed and marked

A handsomely bound copy of an exceedingly limited coterie edition of the thirty-six extant poems attributed to the biographically elusive lyricist Alexander Scott (c. 1520-1582/3).

No concrete evidence survives in order to ascertain Scott's identity, though it is commonly accepted that he was a musician with ties, via counsellor John Erskine, to the court of Mary Stuart. Indeed, his most prominent and critically lauded composition, the ceremonial alliterative poem 'Ane New Yair Gift to Quene Mary', demonstrates an intimate familiarity with the courtly proceedings of early Reformation Scotland and an affecting depth of feeling towards the imperilled monarch.

Scott's poems survive through inclusion in **George Bannatyne's (1545-1607/8)** invaluable manuscript anthology of Scottish poetry (1568). The first collected edition of his works was published in 1821 by Scottish antiquary and sometime secretary of the Bannatyne Club **David Laing (1793-1878)**. This edition, indebted to Laing, claims to be the most 'accurately printed' having been 'most carefully collated with the original Manuscript'.

Scott's poems - with the exception of the above mentioned ceremonial, two psalm translations, and a burlesque on jousting - are predominantly succinct lyrics concerning love, of which half a dozen are transgressive, reasonably graphic poems on the physical fulfilment of sexual love.

Styled by Pinkerton (*Ancient Scottish Poems*, 1786) as 'The Anacreon of old Scottish Poetry', Scott's reputation as a minor poet has endured for the remarkable contemporaneity of his writing, a style characterised by satire and explicitness more familiar to the poetry of the late Renaissance than the courtly ballads of early modern Scotland.

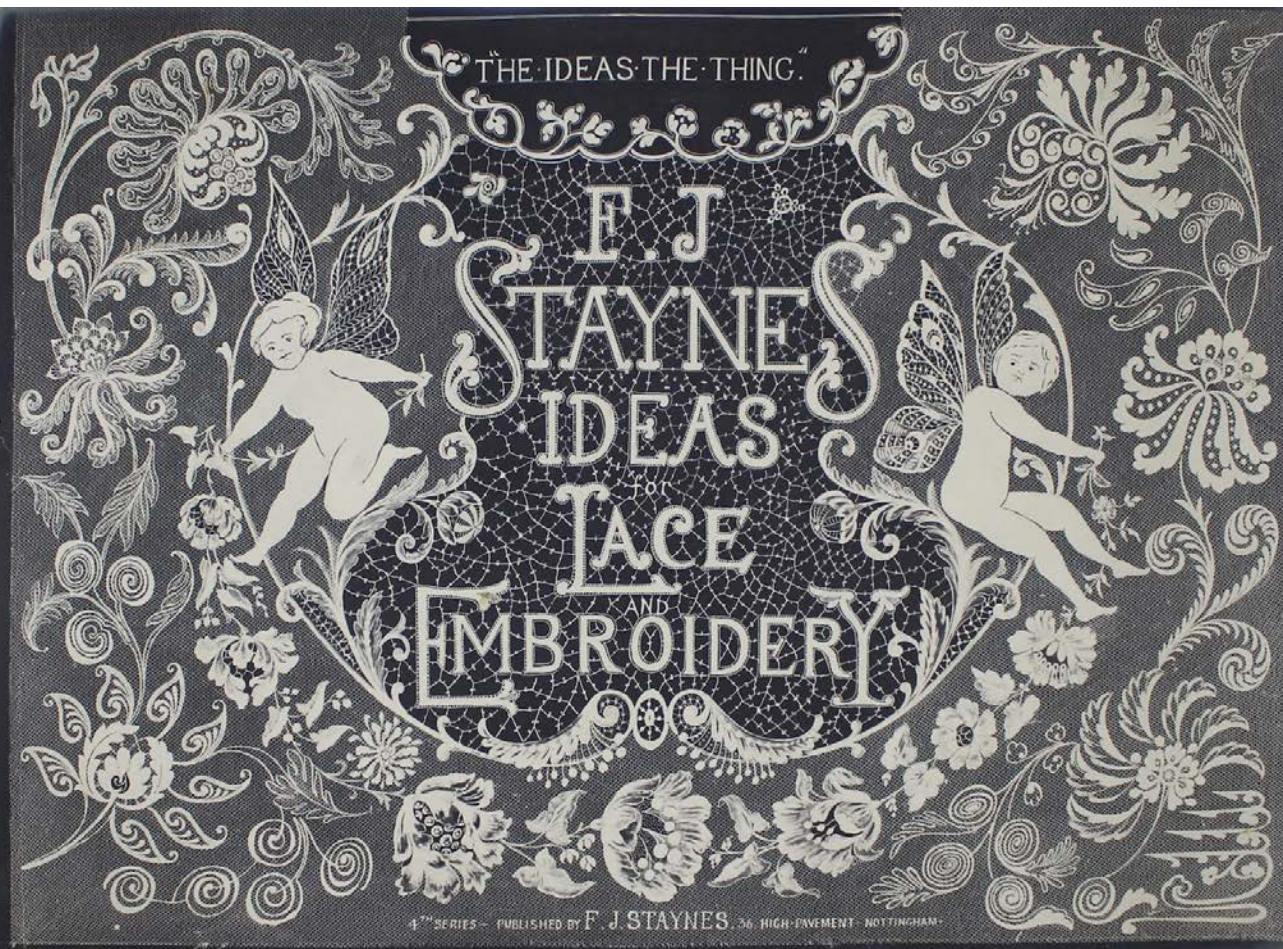


ENTIRELY UNRECORDED PHOTOGRAPHIC LACE RECORD

- 19) [STAYNES, F. J.]. F. J. Stayne: Ideas for Lace and Embroidery. Nottingham. Published by F. J. Staynes, [s.d., c. 1880s]. 4th series.

Oblong Folio. Title and 29 numbered photographic plates (dimensions: 360 x 260 mm) all mounted on contemporary cream card sheets (dimensions: 470 x 360 mm), housed within contemporary (likely original) cloth portfolio. Some marginal tearing/chipping to mounts. Portfolio lightly rubbed.

An apparently unrecorded, exceedingly elaborate, and finely executed suite of photographic plates depicting a series of immensely intricate and highly striking lace and embroidery patterns conceived by Nottingham-based textile designer Frederick J. Staynes. Composite in nature, the images appear to include both painted designs and real examples of produced lace and embroidery.



Though both biographical and commercial details concerning Staynes are scant; the catalogue for the 1884 London International Health Exhibition records the display of 'six specimens of lace edging' designed by Staynes and executed by Nottingham textile manufacturer Thomas B. Cutts. A later article in the journal *The Artist* (New York, Vol. XXVII, February-March, 1900) bestows effusive praise on his efforts in discussion of the quality of contemporary Nottingham lace edgings:

The designs in the illustrations are all by Mr. Fred J. Staynes of Nottingham, and to my thinking do him great credit. They are refined and graceful, the material is sympathetically considered and the shapes are beautiful and interesting; thoroughly suited, I should think, to the purposes for which these laces are intended to be used, though I frankly confess it is impossible for me, a mere man, to calmly contemplate those purposes, or to dispassionately judge these not unimportant embellishments of Nature's charms. They are all manufactured by Messrs. Joseph Truman & Co., and in fineness and precision are - the four large designs - equal to any but the best hand-made laces, while we have a variety of treatment of which the hand worker does not always avail herself. This quality however, is primarily, due to the designer'.





Intriguingly, the imprint states this suite of plates to be the '4th series'. As with the present, no other series, nor indeed are any other publications issued by Staynes, are recorded in institutional holdings. Considering Staynes thought it prudent to publish a fourth series, and in such an extravagant format, surely suggests a healthy degree of prior commercial success; evidently his designs were in demand. The complete absence of any record of comparable publications emanating from his workshop, perhaps suggests that Staynes produced these suites in limited runs, perhaps even for distribution amongst retailers.

An evocative and decidedly accomplished production; the designs evidently the product of a tremendously talented designer at the zenith of his career, influenced by the nascent Arts and Crafts movement, and demonstrating superior aesthetic consideration at the pinnacle of Nottingham's domination of the British commercial textile trade.

£ 2,500



Articles Agreed upon the fifth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty one By the Founders of the Horse Races and Plates to be Run for on Wakefield Outwood on Monday the seventh on Tuesday the eighth and on Wednesday the ninth Days of September Instant.

- 1st Every Horse Mare or Gelding that shall be entered for the fifty pounds to be Run for on Monday the seventh Day of September by five Years Old Six Years Old and aged Horses & such that never Won above one Plate Matches excepted, five Years Old to Carry Eight Stone Seven pounds Six Years Old Nine Stone three pounds and aged Horses & Nine Stone ten pounds It shall be Four Miles each
- 2^d Every Horse Mare or Gelding that shall be entered for the Fifty pounds to be Run for on Tuesday the said Eighth Day of September by four Years Old Horses & such that never Won above one Plate Matches excepted, to Carry Nine Stone each Saddle and Bridle Included It shall be two Miles each.
- 3^d Every Horse Mare or Gelding that shall be entered for the Fifty pounds to be Run for on Wednesday the said Ninth Day of September by any Horse & Gior and Take fourteen Hands Aged shall Carry Nine Stone Six Years Old Eight Stone Nine pounds five Years Old Eight Stone and four Years Old Seven Stone Saddle and Bridle Included All Horses & above fourteen Hands to Carry and all Under to be Allowed after the Rate of Seven pounds for every Inch the best of three four Miles It shall be.
- 4th If any Horse Mare or Gelding that Runs for any of the said Plates shall win the two first Heats the Founders or a Majority of them then present to Give such Horse Mare or Gelding the Plate and the Horse Mare or Gelding coming in the second the second Heat shall be Deemed the second best Horse & though there is no Slakes But if three Several Horses Mares or Geldings Win each of them one Heat, then those three and only they to Run a fourth Heat and He or She that Win a fourth Heat shall have the Plate the Second the second best Horse and a Distance this Heat shall go for Nothing

RACING AND COCK-FIGHTING IN GEORGIAN WAKEFIELD

- 20) [WAKEFIELD RACES]. [Four manuscript articles of agreement, or parts thereof, relating the regulations of the race meeting at Wakefield Outwood, 1759-61]. [Wakefield]. [s.n., 1759-61].

vs. Four manuscripts on paper (*Dimensions: 480 x 600, 480 x 600, 250 x 390, and 190 x 320 mm respectively*), some with wax-seals; three of which with tax-stamp visible. Worn, creased, some tearing to old folds; occasional other tearing.

'Every person or persons who enters any Horse Mare or Gelding for either of the said plates Founders excepted shall pay into the Hands of Mr William Marsden the sum of Two Guineas and a half which Moneys are to go towards the said Prices and the Owner of each Winning Horse Mare or Gelding each Day to refund to the Clerk of the Articles out of each plate One Guinea.'

A fascinating collection of four manuscript articles of agreement which, taken together, present significant detail into the management of the race-meeting at Wakefield Outwood during the mid-eighteenth century.

Races had been held in Wakefield since the 1670s; but in the mid 1740s the races had transferred to the Outwoods. A grandstand, designed by John Carr, was constructed there in 1745; by 1749 the multiple-day race meetings - encouraging tourist commerce - were attracting scores of coaches, and more than 300 subscribers met for dinner. They continued there until 1794, when the enclosure Act allowed the land upon which the course stood to be sold.

