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mortale qu  
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CATALOGUE 18

20 EARLY BOOKS

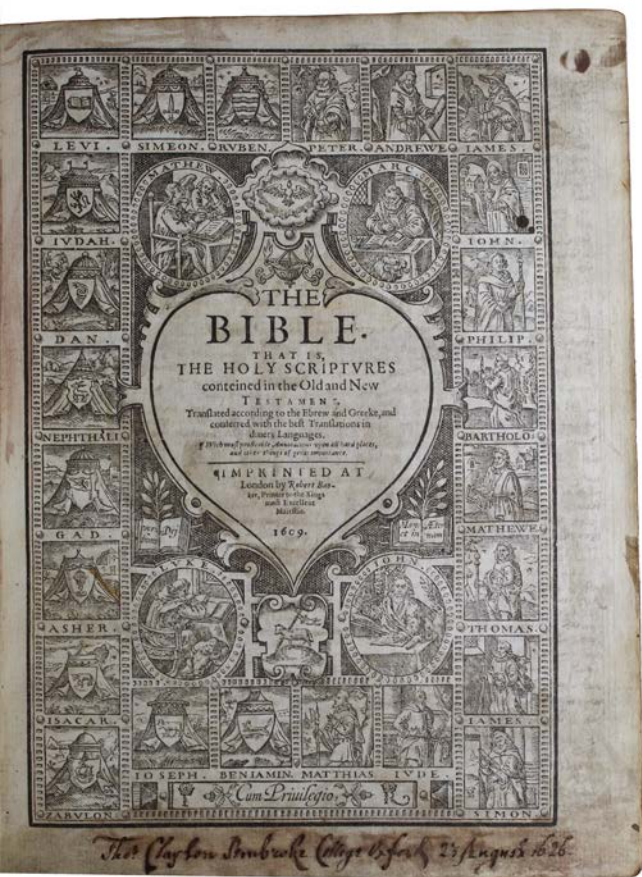
&

MANUSCRIPTS





**THE 'JUDAS' BIBLE  
ANNOTATED IN CAROLINE  
OXFORD**

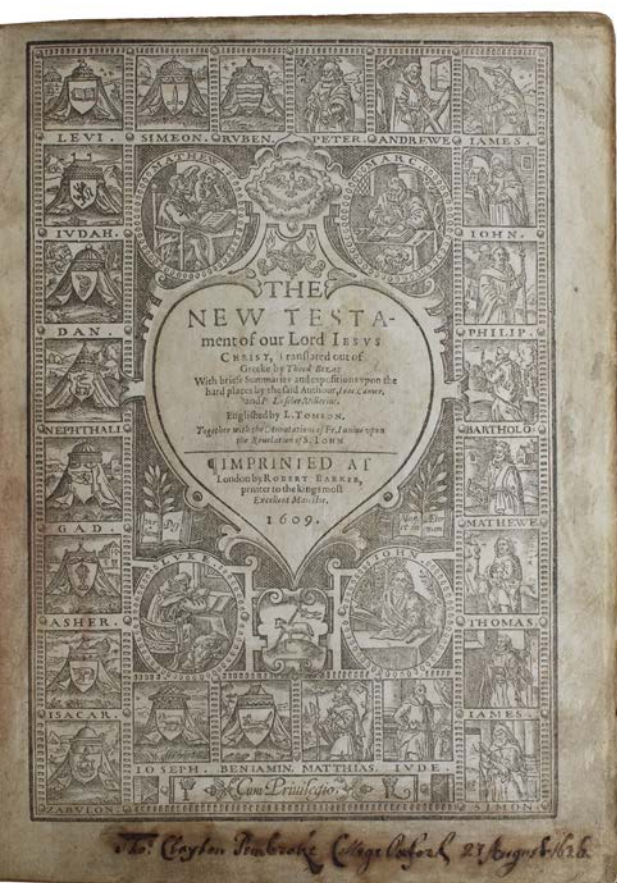


1) [BIBLE - English, Geneva-Thomson-Junius version]. The bible. That is the holy scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament. Translated according to the Hebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best Translations in divers Languages. With most profitable Annotations upon all hard places, and other things of great importance. *Imprinted at London. by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie, 1609.*

[3 of 4], 190; 181; 121ff, [11]. Bound without [Par]1 (blank but for the initial letter A, but almost certainly the leaf with the same initial bound after the Liturgy, because it continues a manuscript section commencing at the end of the latter, in the fourth uniformly bound volume). Marginal paper repairs to Mm2, Aaa5. ESTC S121167 (the listing for which includes two obvious pagination errors; the first section of foliated leaves refer to 90 where 190 are in fact present, and the final unpaginated section - the tables - are complete in [11]ff. Herbert 298. STC 2206.

[Bound uniformly with:] [LITURGY - English, Common Prayer]. The Booke of Common Prayer, with the Psalter or Psalmes of David, Of that Translation which is appointed to be used in Churches. *Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie, 1609.* [46]. Fore-margin of title reinforced. ESTC S124435. Griffith 1609: 2. STC 16334.

[And:] [PSALTER - English, Sternhold & Hopkins]. The book of psalmes. Collected into English Meetre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others, conferred with the Hebrew, with apt Notes to Sing them withall. *London. Printed [by John Windet] for the Companie of Stationers, 1608 [i.e. 1609].* [10], 93pp [i.e. 91], [11]. Extra-illustrated with a Black-letter printed example (presumably clipped from a slightly later work) of the prayer for the King's safety in his Northern Expedition of 1639. ESTC S4523. STC 2526.3.



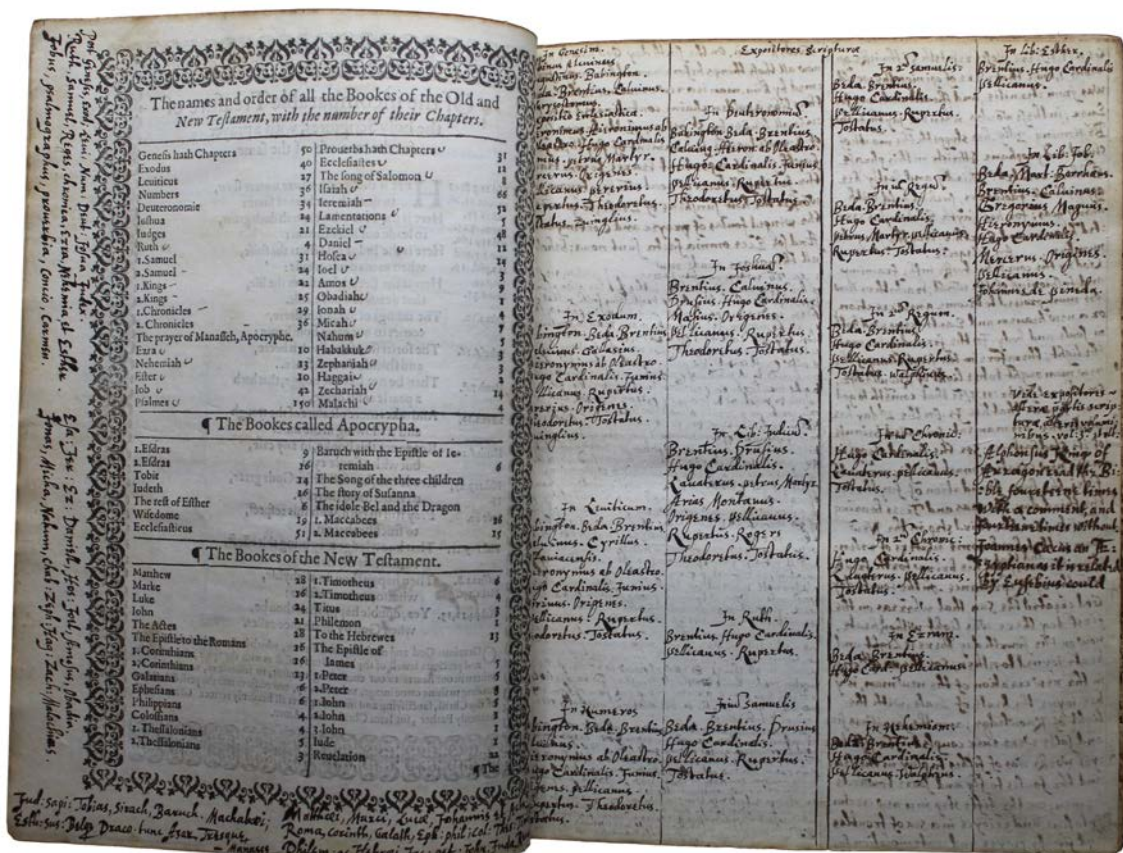
Quarto. Three works bound in four volumes; the Bible separated into the three obvious sections implied by the foliation, the Liturgy and Psalter, evidently contemporaneous and perhaps at some point bound together. Finely bound in nineteenth-century gilt-tooled crushed brown panelled morocco, with green morocco armorial onlays to a compartment near the foot of each spine, by Zachnsdorf, with their stamp to each turn-in. A trifle rubbed to extremities, some white paint flecks to upper edges). Inscribed 'Thos. Clayton Pembroke College Oxford 23 August 1626' to foot of general title; repeated (in slightly contracted form) to the foot of each of the titles to the second section, NT and Liturgy. Interleaved (Vol I-III) and extensively annotated (all volumes) throughout, with several added manuscript discourses by Clayton, and at least three other hands (one earlier, with influences of secretarial, the other two likely slightly later in style).

**A remarkable copy of the so-called 1609 'Judas' edition of the Geneva-Thomson-Junius Bible, copiously glossed - with numerous additional and related manuscript theological notes bound in - by a contemporary scholar then resident at Pembroke College, Oxford.**

The printed text itself is of significance; an early seventeenth-century Geneva-Thomson-Junius Bible known as the 'Judas edition', given the misprint of 'Judas' for 'Jesus' in John vi. 67 ('Then said Judas to the twelve, Will ye also goe away?', Eee8v). The Geneva Bible, first printed in England in 1575/6 and commonly known as the Breeches Bible (owing to Genesis iii, 7 reading 'sewed figge tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches') was the work of Protestant refugees who settled in the Calvinist republic after fleeing the persecutions of Queen Mary's England. Eminent protestants and scholars at the same time, luminaries such as Myles Coverdale, William Cole and William Whittingham were involved in this undertaking. Based, like most early-modern translations, on the Greek and Hebrew sources, the Geneva Bible was the first to take the Old Testament scripture entirely from the more original Hebrew. Moreover, it secured popularity and enduring historical significance owing to its fiercely Calvinist and Puritanical annotations - indeed it is said that it was the Geneva translation which was present at the signing of the American Declaration of Independence. Thomson's revision of the NT was first published in English in 1576, and Junius' further revision of Revelation in 1594; both were in turn swiftly incorporated into many editions of the popular original format of the Geneva Bible.



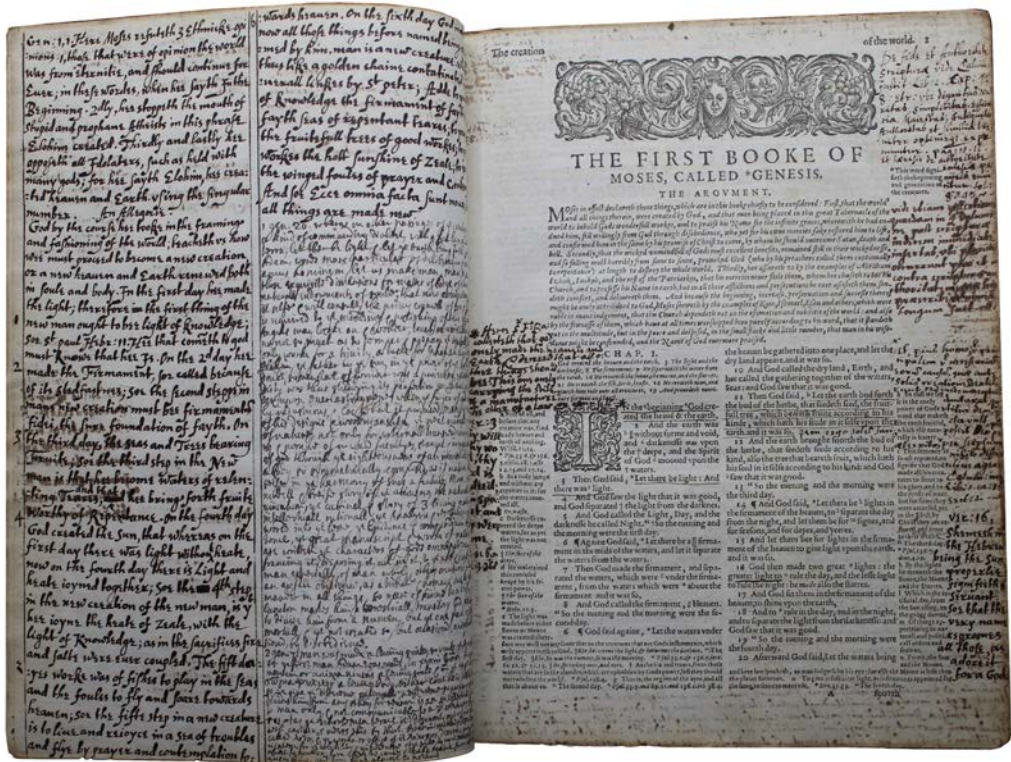




Sir Thomas Clayton Jnr (c.1612-1693), meanwhile, who matriculated at his father's college, Pembroke, in 1627 - aged 15 - proceeded BA (January 1628/9) and MA (1631), and shortly thereafter qualifying B.Med (1635) and D.Med (1639), succeeded his father as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford in 1647. Taking full advantage of the consequences of the return of monarchy, he was elected as MP for the University of Oxford in the Restoration Parliament, and obtained not only the wardenship of Merton (held from 1661 until his death) but also the Buckinghamshire estate of La Vache, recently dispossessed from the regicide George Fleetwood.

The manuscript notes made in this volume suggest a deep and learned engagement with scripture, and related commentaries, in English, Latin, and very occasionally Greek, cross referencing the printed work with works of church fathers, commentators such as Luther and Bellarmine, and other biblical text. Some sections are far more heavily annotated than others; much of the Apocrypha, for example, is devoid of notation, whilst the glossing of Genesis, Psalmes and much of the New Testament is copious.





In addition to specific notes in the margins of the printed text, and to the blank interleaving, numerous more extensive manuscript sections, in the hand of the same Thomas Clayton who has inscribed each title, feature in the following volumes:

### (I; Genesis to Job)

To blank leaves bound in preceding title:

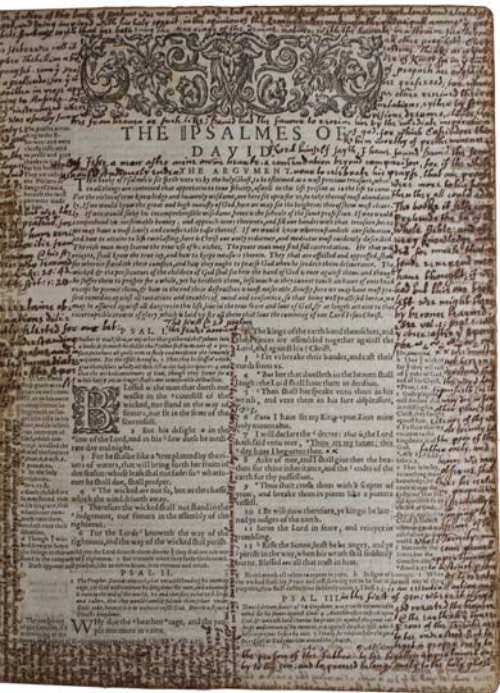
[2]pp notes in Latin, relating to, *inter alia*, comments by Melancthon (under two headings: 'Brevis discendae Theologiae ratio; Autore Phylippo Melancthon'; 'De officiis concionatoris, Phylippa Melanctonis') and Johann Aepinus.

[4]pp notes on the study of the Bible in proverbial style English, under the heading 'Certain generall, and Choyse instructions; to bee diligently observed in the reading of holy writt; if wee intend to read with profit', incipit: '1. The knowledge of god must bee learned of god'.

[3]pp notes on the Church fathers in Latin, under the heading 'Philippus Melancthon in commentariis ca: 14 ad Romanos de Ecclesiasticis scriptoribus'.

To blank leaves at the end of the volume, following text:

[1]p of notes headed 'Observations out of Genesis' (half in Clayton's hand, half in a slightly later hand).



## (II; Psalms to Malachi)

Between the end of the Prophets and the opening of the Apocrypha:

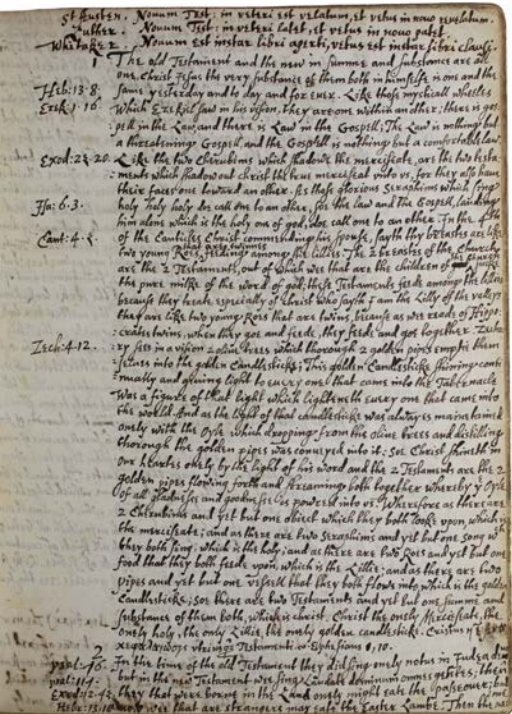
[12]pp of notes under the heading 'Certain proofs that the ancient fathers are expressly against the present doctrine of the Church of Rome, [8]pp of which in English, [4]pp in Latin.

To blank leaves to the end of the volume, following text:

[64]pp of selected excerpts from the Geneva and King James version (although not referenced as such), in English, each under the heading of their respective Book, from Genesis to 2 Maccabees.

[10]pp of notes under the heading 'Certain religious sayings and sacred observations selected out of hole Authors', [7]pp of which in English, [3]pp of which in Latin.

[2]pp of notes in Latin headed 'Bellarminus de Arte bene moriendi'.

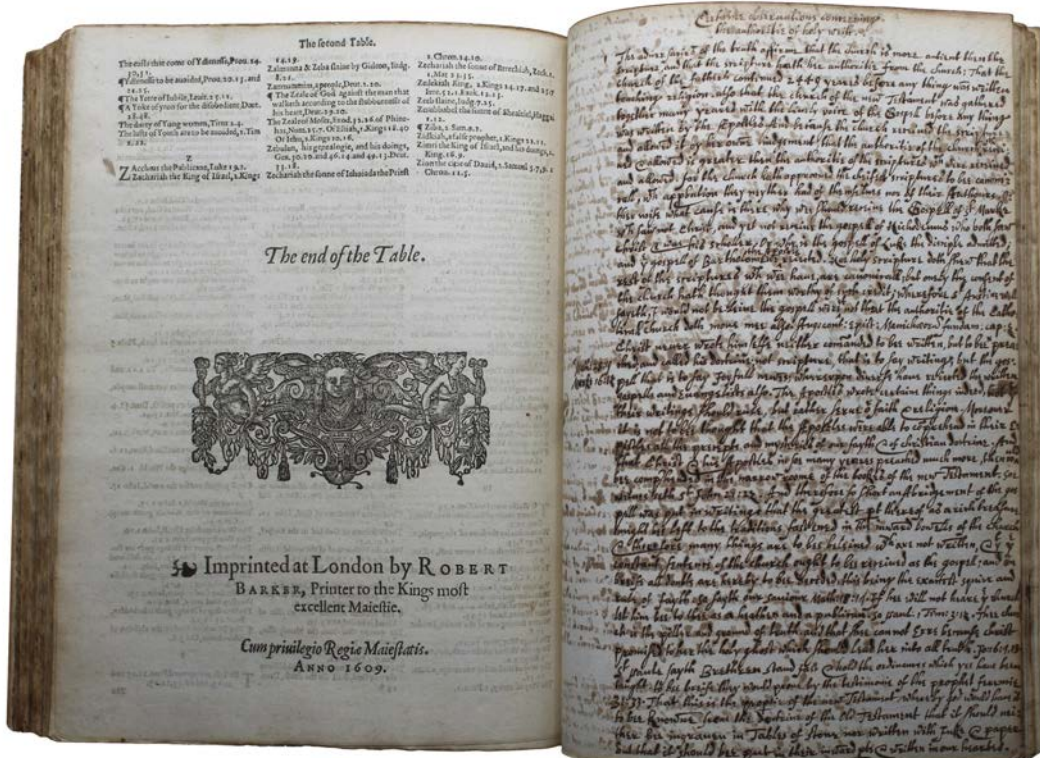


## (III; New Testament)

To blank leaves bound in preceding title:

[4]pp of Biblical excerpts, and other notes, largely in English headed 'St Austen. Novum Test: in veteri est velatum, et vetus in novo revelatum. Luther. Novum Test: in veteri lasft, et vetus in novo patet. Whitaker. Novum est instar libri agerti, vetus est instar libri clausi'.





To blank leaves at the end of the volume, following text:

[10]pp of notes, in English, in 23 points with occasional side-note references (some in Latin), headed 'Certaine observations concerning the authoritie of holy writt'. Incipit: 'The adversaries of the truth affirm that the church is more antient than the scriptures'.

#### (IV; Liturgy and Psalter)

To blank leaves bound in preceding Liturgy:

[2]pp transcription of an English prayer. Incipit: 'Thou eternall death and spirit of God'.

[1]p list of 'The Compilers of the English Liturgie (as now it is) were'. Incipit: 'Cranmer; Arch: Bishop of Canterbury'.

[12]pp of notes, in English ([3]pp) and Latin ([9]pp), under the heading 'Certaine religious sayings and sacred observations selected out of holy Authors'. Incipit; '1. What soever wee doo, wee must doe all to the glory of god'.





To blank leaves (and blank final verso of text) following Liturgy, but preceding Psalms:

[20]pp of prayers in English, including 'The Earle of Essex his prayer att his Execution. An: Dom: 1600', several referenced 'Hugo Robinson', 'A prayer for the mitigation of the extremities of this most violent and intemperate weather 1623', 'A prayer for the Grace of God, and the Remission of Sinnes', &c.

[5]pp of notes in English, headed 'Dr Usher Archbp: of Armagh's direction concerning the Liturgie and Episcopal government. An: Dai, 1623'.

[2]pp of notes in English, signed 'L.W. Catholicus' at end, in 12 points. Incipit: '1. First, it is convenient to the devine goodness, in convenience of perfection! to give unto man some sufficient rule, by which hee may attaine his last end, or salvation'.

[8]pp of notes in English, headed 'General observations selected for the bettering of our understanding, both in reading and singing of the psalmes'. Incipit: '1. If wee truly understand the psalmes, wee shall well experience that whatsoever orrasion wee have, eyther for prayer, praise or thanksgiving.'

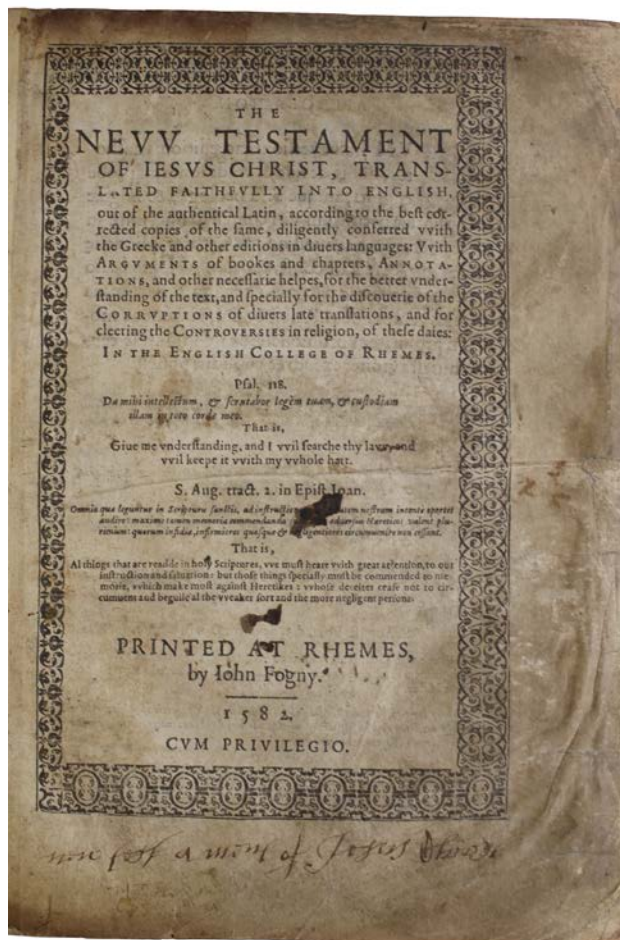
As a whole, this work is a remarkable object. By far the most interesting annotated Bible that has crossed our desk, it is at once a handsome copy of a significant text, and fulsome record and reminder of the level of scriptural and theological knowledge, study and contemplation achieved by Oxford scholars of the early seventeenth-century.

Mel: 41. Vigilia o bone fidei, in terra, die pax.  
 Tandem omnia pax  
 in terra Christianorum.  
 Mel: 42. 12  
 Tandem omnia pax  
 in terra Christianorum.  
 Mel: 43. 12  
 de quatuordecim mor-  
 tis confidenciam.  
 Mel: 44. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 45. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 46. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 47. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 48. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 49. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 50. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 51. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 52. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 53. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 54. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 55. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 56. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 57. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 58. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 59. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 60. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 61. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 62. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 63. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 64. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 65. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 66. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 67. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 68. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 69. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 70. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 71. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 72. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 73. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 74. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 75. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 76. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 77. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 78. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 79. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 80. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 81. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 82. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 83. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 84. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 85. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 86. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 87. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 88. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 89. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 90. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 91. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 92. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 93. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 94. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 95. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 96. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 97. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 98. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 99. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.  
 Mel: 100. 12  
 Confessio in morte  
 et in terra.



The Chaplains Tomb: Col: Pasford  
23 August 1866.





## THE FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC ENGLISH TESTAMENT

- 2) [BIBLE - N.T., English]. The new testament of jesus christ, translated faithfully into english, out of the authentical Latin, according to the best corrected copies of the same, diligently conferred with the Greeke and other editions in divers languages; With Arguments of bookes and chapters, Annotations, and other necessarie helpes, for the better understanding of the text, and specially for the discoverie of the Corruptions of divers late translations, and for cleeting the Controversies in religion, of these dates: In the English College of Rhemes.

*Printed at Rhemes. by John Fogny, 1582. First edition.*

Quarto. [28], 745pp, [27]. Early blind-ruled calf, rebaked to style. Rubbed to extremities and surfaces, bumping to corners; some loss to head of spine. New front fly-leaves and rear endpapers/fly-leaves. Some marking and sporadic damp-staining throughout, occasional marginal loss, pen-trials. first and final two neatly remounted on stubs, with marginal paper repairs. Small holes/paper flaws to text (without loss of sense), to O1, Ss1, Tt4, Ggg4, Llll1. Inscribed '1702 My wife Ann Aynscough dyed the 25 Day of May in the year of our lord god as above written' and, in a separate, later hand; 'Ralph Thicknesse', in addition to a further illegible inscription, to FEP; further early annotations to foot of title, Ff3v, Eeee3r ('If god peradventure will give') and Dddddv.





Ralph Thickrepe

1702

my wife Jon. elynsough  
dyed the 25 day of may  
in the year of our lord god  
as above written

Edward

Edward Holland

Edward Holland

Mrs Mary Martin

mm

## WITH ANGELIC TOOLING



3) **[BIBLE - N.T., Greek]**. [Greek Title]. Novum jesu christi domini nostri Testamentum. Ex Regiis aliisque optimis editionibus cum cura expressum.

*Sedani, [i.e. Sedan]. Ex Typographia & Typis Novissimis Joannis Jannoni, 1628. [Colophon dated 1629].*

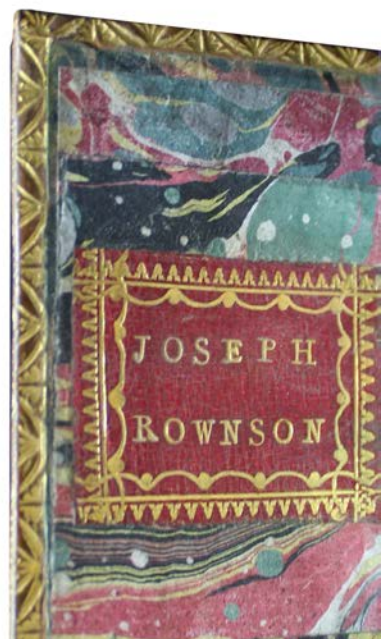
32mo in 8s. [2], 3-571pp, [1]. Finely bound in later English polished gilt-tooled tree-calf. All edges green. Slightest of surface wear to boards and fore-edges, else a fine copy, preserved in a custom red-morocco slipcase

'The smallest Greek Testament ever printed, with the exception of Pickering's miniature edition of 1828' (Darlow and Moule) in a handsome (apparently late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century) English binding which features the repeated use of an unusual angelic tool to the spine, and the early gilt-tooled morocco ownership label of Joseph Rownson.

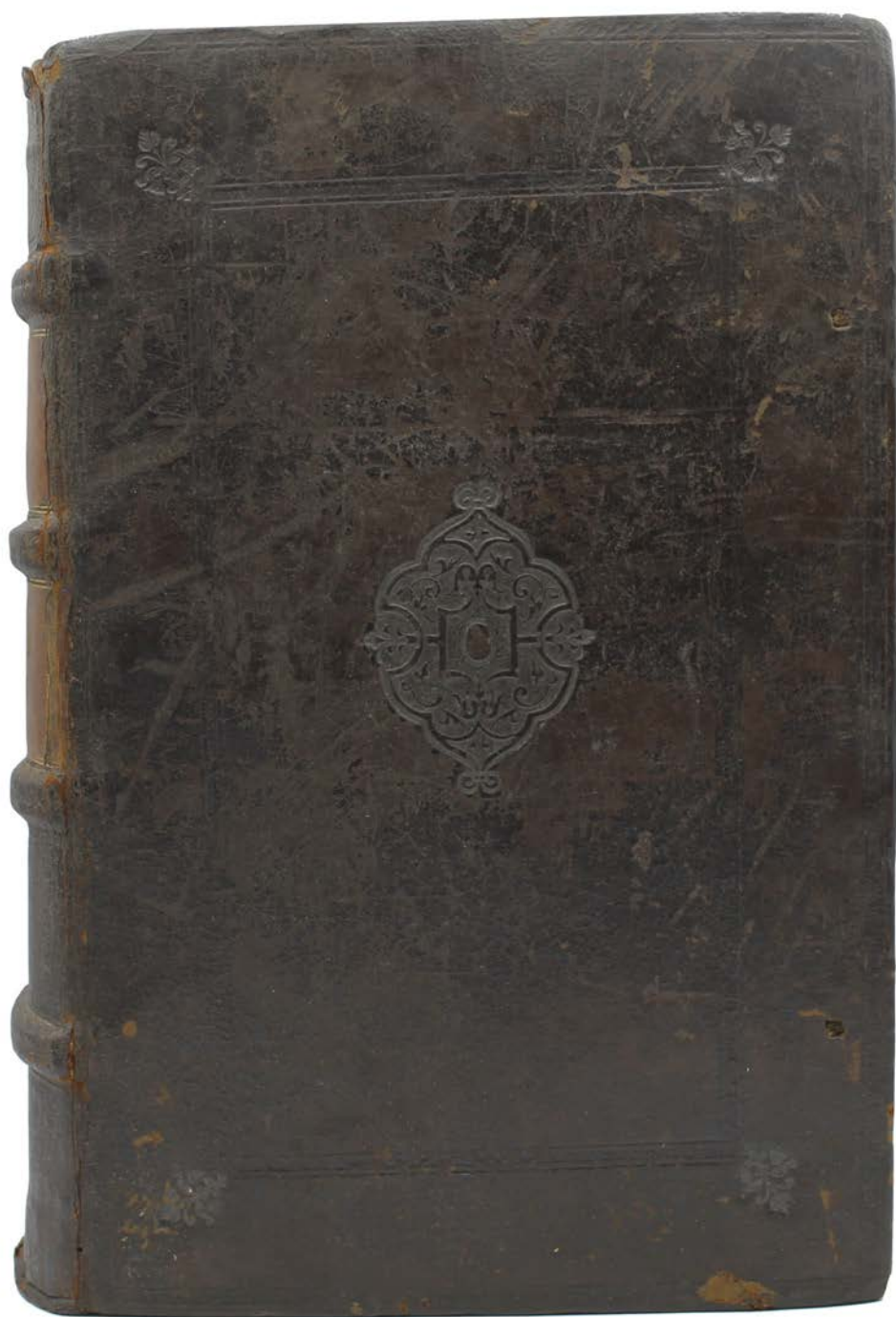
As Darlow and Moule notes, this work reproduces the text of the first Elzevir Testament (itself 'in reality merely Beza's'). The printer (who was also a type designer, founder and punchcutter) **Jean Jannon (d.1658)**, had earlier worked at the Estienne press, and was the official printer of the Protestant *Académie de Sedan* in the Huguenot principality which operated as an independent state between 1560 and 1642. The five-point Greek type used for this work is especially well executed, and was considered, by Louis Bondy, 'the finest ever created' for a miniature work.

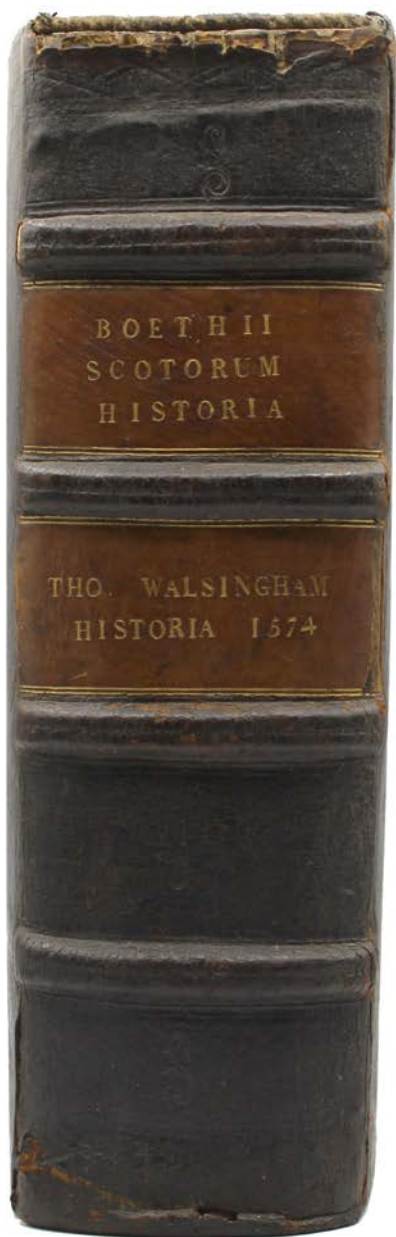
Bondy p.8. Darlow & Moule 4676.

£ 1,500









## THE EVELYN COPY, IN A CONTEMPORARY BINDING

4) **BOECE, Hector.** Scotorum historiae a prima gentis origine, cum aliarum et rerum et gentium illustratione non vulgari, Libri XIX. Hectore Boethio Deidonana auctore. Duo postreme huius Historiae libri nunc primum emittuntur in lucem....

*Parisiis, [i.e. Paris, but colophon states Lausanne: Francois Le Preux]. Vaenundantur a Jacobo du Puy sub signo Samaritanae, prope collegium Cameracense, 1574.*

Folio. [6], 13, [9], 402ff, [18]. Adams B2309. USTC 170237.

[Bound with:] **ASSER, John.** Aelfredi regis res gestae. [*London. Printed by John Day, 1574. First edition.* [10 of 12], 40pp, [8]. Without leaf [par]2 (blank). Woodcut title.

[And:] **WALSINGHAM, Thomas.** Historia brevis Thomae Walsingham, ab Edwardo primo, ad Henricum quintum. *Londini [i.e., London]. Excusum apud Henricum Binneman Typographum. Sub insigno Syrenis. First edition.* [10], 382, 385-418, 417-458pp, [10]. Without leaf [chi]1 (blank), but with Rr4 (blank). Title within woodcut border, with six small woodcut portraits to verso.

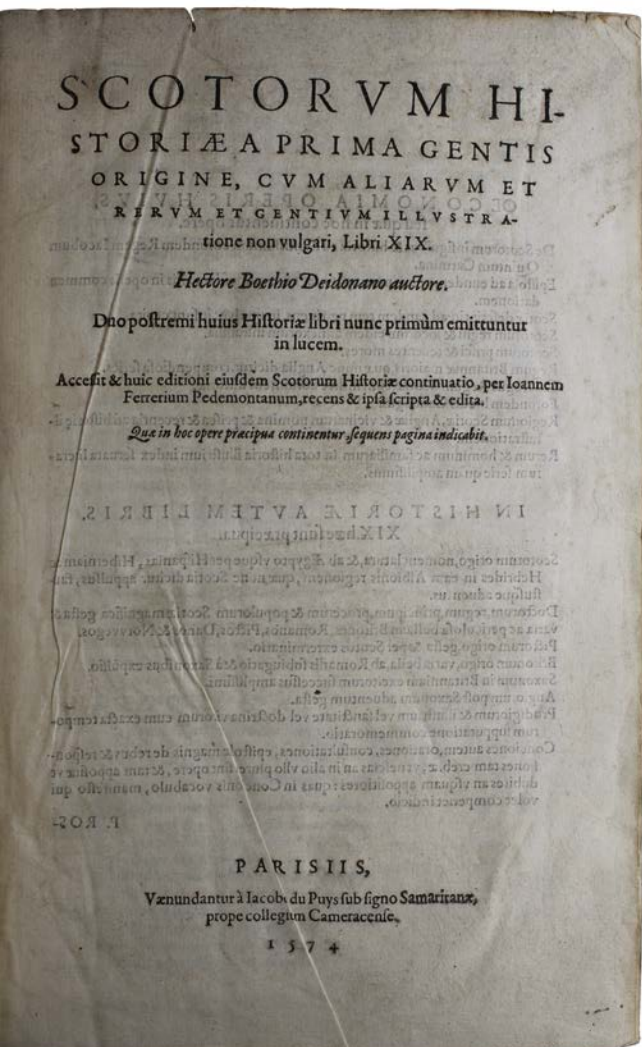
[And:] **WALSINGHAM, Thomas.** Ypodigma neustriae vel normanniae. *Londini [i.e. London]. In aedibu Johannis Day, 1574. First edition.* [4], 39, 38-146, 141-199pp, [5]. Title within woodcut border, with seven small woodcut portraits to verso.

The final three works issued together: ESTC S118080/S118092/S118097. STC 863/25004/25005. USTC 507753/507890/507891.

Contemporary blind-tooled calf over boards, later morocco lettering-pieces, gilt. Rubbed to extremities, bumped to corners, cracking to joints, loss at head of spine. The Evelyn-Stanley copy, with the later book-labels of John Evelyn and Eric Gerald Stanley to FEP, early press mark of 'g4:16' and ink inscription 'Augustus Caesar' to the same, press mark of 'Aa, 3:12' to FFEP. A collation note to REP, dated 1983 and initialled by Stanley reads '1st State. Walsingham sig Nn p'409' not yet corrected to 411. Collated and complete E.G.S.'.

A choice copy, in a contemporary binding and with fabulous later provenance, of two contemporarily-published works of British history; the whole forming a comprehensive chronicle of medieval England and Scotland through the eyes of the prevailing fifteenth-century political leaderships.

The first, the definitive history of Scotland up to the accession of James III in 1460, is the magnum opus of Scottish historian and first principal of Aberdeen University Hector Boece (1465-1536). First published in Paris, 1526, it was supremely influential in early Scottish historiography. Boece's treatment of the reigning Stewart dynasty was, perhaps unsurprisingly given patronage from James IV, exceptionally positive. To this end, his account of the reign of Macbeth, King of the Scots, is considered biased against him, and included the first noted appearance of Banquo and his son Fleance. Although portrayed in Boece and Holinshed - who relied on the former for his history of Scotland - as historical figures, influencing Shakespeare in his tragedy of *Macbeth*, both are now considered to have been invented by Boece.

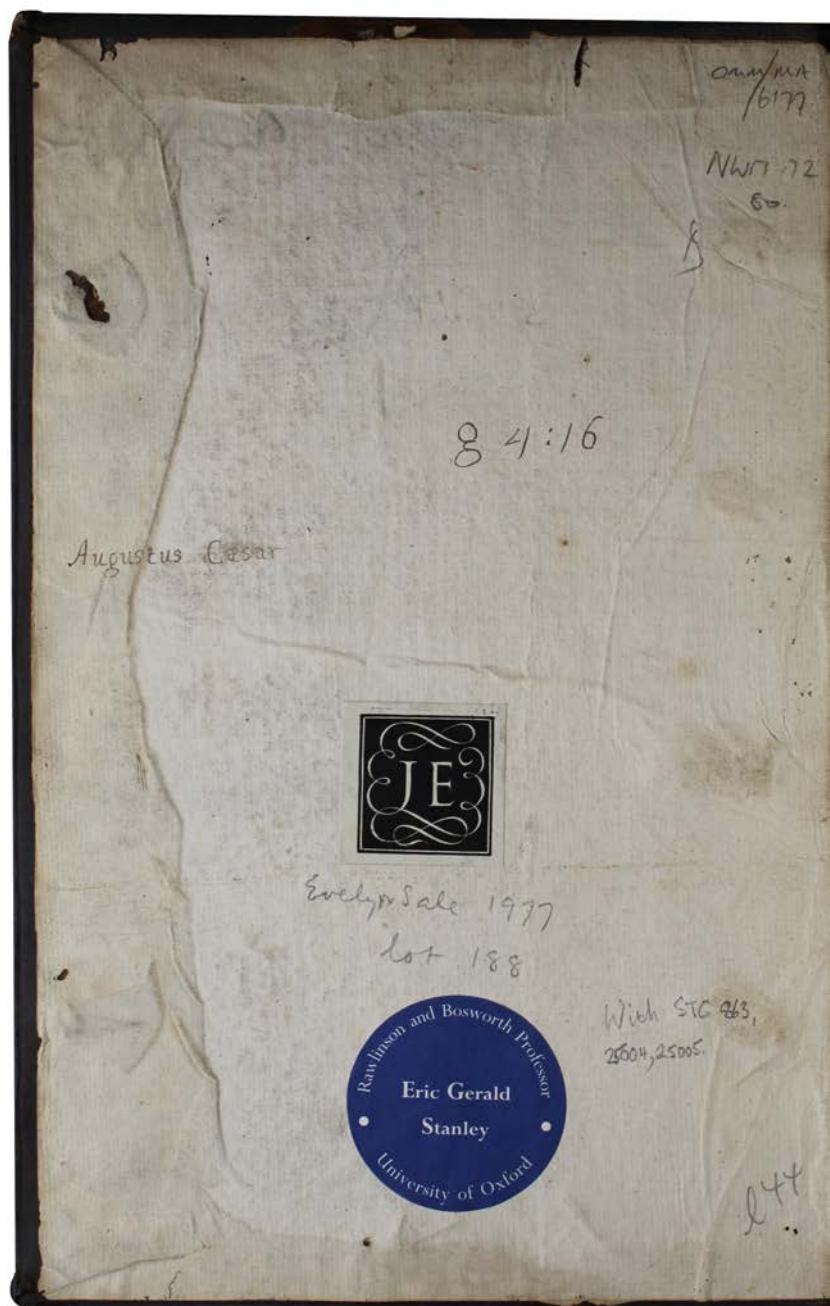


The second is the first edition of a compilation of three works, each of which appeared here in printed form for the first time, of English history edited by Archbishop of Canterbury Matthew Parker (1504-1575), as part of an ongoing attempt to reinforce the legitimacy of the Anglican Church; Welsh monk John Asser's (d.909) biography of Alfred the Great, and two works attributed to English chronicler-monk Thomas Walsingham (died c.1422); the *Historia Anglicana* and the *Ypodigma Neustriæ*, together a coherent history of England, and Normandy between 1272 and the early fifteenth-century. Both works, forming the principal historical sources of the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V, were in themselves aimed at cementing historical justifications for contemporary political actions, especially by the Lancastrian dynasty; the final work, for example, was composed whilst Henry V invaded northern France.



From the libraries of English antiquary John Evelyn (dispersed in 1977/8, this work was lot no. 188, June 2nd 1977, when it sold to Blackwell's for £240) and **Eric Gerald Stanley (1923-2018)**, scholar of Old English literature, Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Oxford.

£ 4,500



# THE MERCHANTS AVIZO.

VERIE NECESSARIE FOR  
their Sons and Seruants, when they  
first send them beyond the Seas, as to  
Spaine and Portingale, or other  
Countries.

Made by their heartie welwiller in Christ,  
I. B. Merchant.

*Eccl[esi]as. i. Chap. i. v. verse.*  
The feare of the Lord is glorie, and gladnes, and reioycing, and  
a ioyfull crowne, &c.



AT LONDON  
Imprinted by John Norton.  
1607.

## AN EARLY GUIDE FOR ELIZABETHAN MERCHANTS

5) **BROWNE, John.** The merchants avizo. Verie necessarie for their Sons and Servants, when they first send them beyond the Seas, as to Spaine and Portingale, or other Countries. Made by their heartie welwiller in Christ, J.B. Merchant.

*London. Imprinted by John Norton, 1607. Fourth edition.*

Quarto. [8], 70pp. Nineteenth-century morocco-backed boards. A wide margined copy, partially uncut. Rubbed, with short tears and head and foot of spine. Toning to endpapers, with a dusty additional (nineteenth century?) manuscript half-title preceding the printed title. Some marking to title, final leaf and occasional margins throughout. With three small worm-tracks, repaired to the title, largely to blank areas or margins but occasionally touching text (without loss of sense), some old marginal staining to final two quires, with old marginal paper repairs to the four final leaves.

The fourth edition of one of the earliest printed guides to commerce for young merchants, first published the year after the Armada was defeated, and likely composed by the Bristol Merchant (heavily involved in the Spanish trade) and sometime Mayor of Bristol John Browne (c.1526-1595), or just perhaps his son of the same name (bap.1559).

First published in 1589, *The merchant's avizo* was reprinted in 1590 and 1591; this fourth edition is thus the first Jacobean printing. It provides a detailed window on the world of the Elizabethan merchant, and particularly those engaged in trade with the Iberian peninsular; included are details on a wealth of practical issues; a guide to conduct when overseas, details of the complicated systems of 'waights, measures and value of monies' in Spain, Portugal and (to a lesser degree) France, and exemplar letters to masters on arrival in destination port (in addition to different examples to be followed in the event of a storm, or later, outlining prevailing commodity prices).

18 *The Merchants*  
Or say: To the Worshipsfull my Master, Ma-  
ster John Barker Merchant.  
Or: To my assured good friend Master  
Thomas Pitts Merchant, &c.

**CERTAINE ESPECIAL  
BRIEFE NOTES OF WAIGHTS,**

measures, and value of monies in Portingale,  
Spaine and France, with an instruction  
for the better knowledge of diuers  
wares as these countries.

Of the Kintall or hundred weight of Por-  
tingale, Spaine, or France.

*Of the Kintall of Portingale.*

*Obserue besides  
these instructions  
are following,  
to make dis-  
creit require  
your selfe in di-  
places where  
you trade, of e-  
uery of these  
points, for the  
notes may in  
some countries  
be different.  
And though  
time be a little  
altered, and  
changed from  
the rules here  
set downe.*

**N**ote that in Lisbon in Portingale, the  
Kintall of Pepper and of Ginger  
(which they call the lesser Kintall)  
is 112. pound. And their Roue or  
quarterne weight is 28. pound, & holdeth our  
with our English hundred of 112. pound, and  
sometimes two or three pound more.

The kintall of most sorts of all other spices,  
as Cloues, Maces, Cinamon, &c. containeth  
time be a little  
altered and  
changed from  
the rules here  
set downe.

out

*Suizo.* 19

out about 15. or 16. pound more than our Eng-  
lish hundred.

*Of the Kintall of Spaine.*

Note that in most parts of Spaine, their kin-  
tall is 100. li. and containeth of our English  
waight but 102. li. So as our hundred waight  
is 10. in the 100. greater than theirs. Excepting  
the Kintall waight of Iron in Biskey, which is  
150. pound, and doth make about 114. pound,  
of our English waight.

*Of the Kintall of France.*

Note that in Rochell & Burdeaux, and so in  
most parts of France, the Kintall is 100. pound,  
and holdeth out with our English hundred: fa-  
uouring that through fallhood of the wayers, it  
falleth lesse in one place than in another.

**OF THE MEASURES OF  
cloth in Portingale, Spaine,  
and France.**

*Portingale.*

**N**OTE that the measure of cloth in Lisbon is  
the Couada: which containeth about three  
quarters of our English yard. But the measure  
of Linnen cloth, is chiefly bought and sold by  
the Vare: which is about an Ell lesse a naile of  
our English measure.

*Spaine.*

Note that the measure of Spaine is called the  
Vare: which containeth an English yard lesse  
a naile.

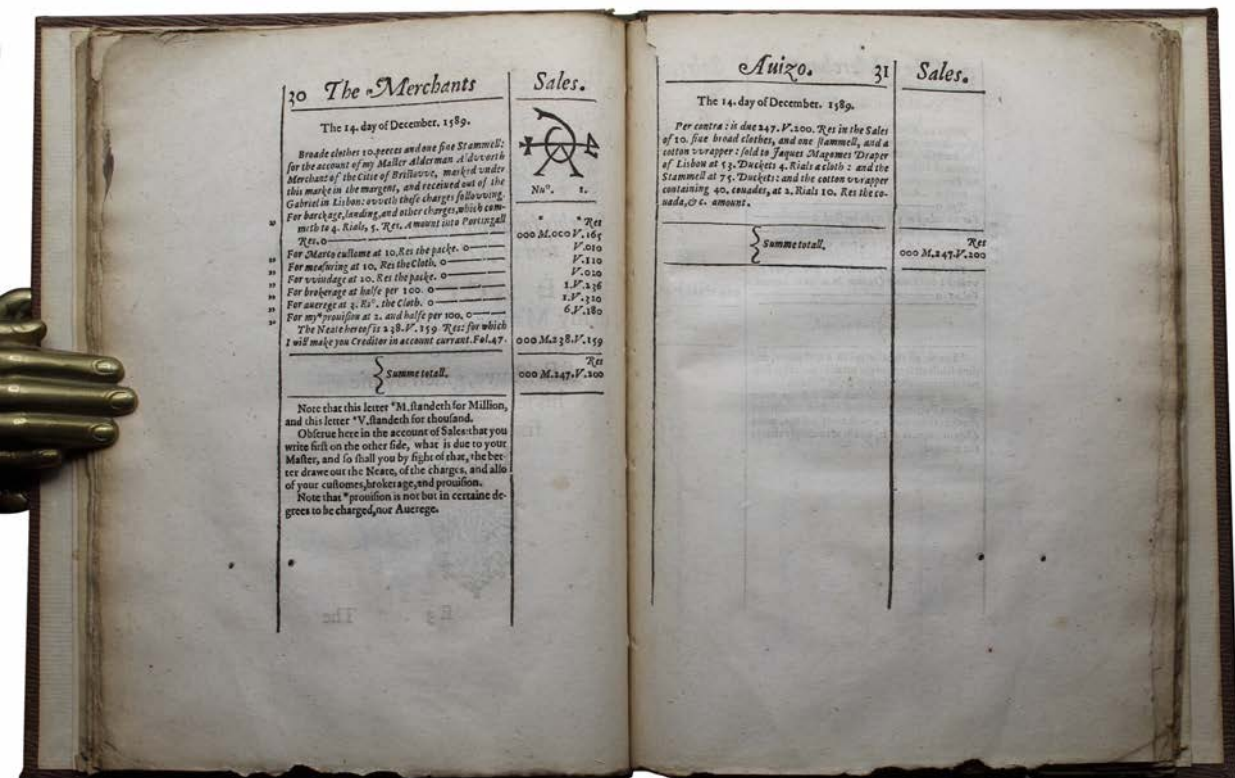
*D 1*

*France.*

The two penultimate sections of this work are perhaps the most interesting. Firstly, a guide to the commonly traded commodities: 'a briefe instruction for the better knowledge of certaine wares of Portingale, Spaine and France' including notes on the characteristics of good pepper ('the greatest and largest is best'), cloves ('the longest and smallest items are best'), marces, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, sugar, calicoes ('The whitest and cleaneest without starch are best'), salt, cochineal, soap, 'Ode', iron, 'Traine' and wines ('Of Wines: it cannot be set down by pen or words, the right knowledge of it, for it is perceivable onely by the taste and favor...but if they drinke weake, rough, soule, flat, inclining to egernesse, or long; they are not good'). Secondly, Browne includes properly laid out examples of drawing up 'a Spanish account... a bill of lading, a letter of exchange, a bill of debt, an acquittance, a letter of Attorney, an obligation, and a Policie for assurance'; the tools of the trade which had become, during the late sixteenth-century, hugely significant to the nascent English trading nation.

As Patrick McGrath points out in the introduction to the 1957 reprint of this work, the Bristol trade dominated the provincial founding membership of the Spanish Company (which had the monopoly on trade with the Iberian peninsula), and was 'particularly well placed to play an important part in it'. Furthermore, he notes that the exemplar financial instruments, including insurance documents and different bills of exchange (one Spanish, another for use in England) featuring in this volume 'do seem to have the flavour of genuine business records' and may therefore have been adapted for print from real extant documents, variously referencing Master Alderman (Thomas) Aldworth, the successful merchant who was also the dedicatee of this work, and R.A., feasibly his apprenticed nephew Richard Aldworth.





Whilst McGarth hazards that the contents of the work were likely largely composed before the political and martial interruptions of the late 1580s (he suggests 1577-84), he also points out that the author's 10 stanza poem which precedes the work proper most definitely references the deleterious impact of the breakdown in relations that led to the Armada. These opening verses, along with the 'certain godly sentences, necessarie for a youth to meditate upon' which close the work provide perhaps the most revealing insight into the cultural, political, religious and economic context in which the early English merchant operated;

*When Merchants trade proceeds in peace, And labours prosper well: Then Common-weales in wealth increase, As now good\* proof can tell. For When the Merchants trade was free, His ventures for to make: Then everie Arte in his degree Some gaines thereof did take... Let no man then grudge Merchants state, Nor with him any ill: Bury pray to God our King to save, And Merchants state helpe still.*

**All early editions of this work are rare.** A brief survey of ESTC suggests that the first three editions are known institutionally in a total of just five copies (1589: Oxford, 1590: BL, Yale, 1591: Huntington, NYPL). This fourth edition is recorded in five British libraries (BL, Cardiff, Institute of Chartered Accountants, NMM, Oxford and Senate House) and just one further elsewhere (Williams College, Chapin Library). Aside from a 1640 edition which featured in the 2006 Macclesfield library sales, we could trace no recent appearance of any edition of this important early commercial work in the rooms.

ESTC S115418 (with an erroneous pagination). STC 3908.7.

£ 9,500





**PRODUCED FOR A FORMER CAMBRIDGE FOUNDING MASTER**

- 6) [CAMBRIDGE, University of]. SCOT. John. The Foundation of the universitie of Cambridge. With a Catalogue of the principall Founders, and speciall Benefactours, of the Colledges, publike Schooles, and Librarie, which are now in the same. And the names of all the present Maisters, and Fellows, of every perticular Colledge. Together with the number of Magistrats, Governours, and Officers, thereunto belonging, and the totall number of Students, nowe therein resyding. Whereunto is annexed a Catalogue of all the Bishops of Winchester that have been prelates of the Garter untill this present. Collected March the 26; 1617.  
[s.i.]. [s.n., c.1617].



# THE FOUNDACTION OF THE VNIVERSITIE OF CAMBRIDGE.

With a Catalogue of the principall Founders  
and Speciall Benefactours of the Colledges,  
publike Schooles, and Librarie, which  
nowe are in the same. +

And the names of all the present Maisters,  
and Fellowes, of euery particular Colledge.

Together with the number of Magistrats,  
Gouernours, and Officers, thereunto  
belonging and the total number of  
Students, nowe therein residing.

Whereunto is annexed a Catalogue of all the  
Bishops of Winchester that haue bene  
prelats of the Garter untill this  
present.

Collected March the 26: 1617

Folio. [1] blank, [30], [1] blank; [13]ff. Manuscript on paper, in two parts. Rubricated throughout; with a full-page hand-coloured armorial device facing the dedication leaf, decorative sectional title to the Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester' incorporating four fine hand-coloured coats of arms, 69 fine hand-coloured coats of arms, and a fine hand-coloured initial ('J', on a copied missive from King James I) heightened in gold. Contemporary gilt-tooled English calf, with a double fillet border and floral spray decoration to corners, and the arms of the University of Cambridge (gules, on a cross ermine between four lions passant guardant or, a Bible lying fesseways of the field, clasped and garnished of the third, the clasps toward the base) within a decorative tool to the centre of each board. Neatly rebacked, lacking original ties. Top corner of leaf [23] torn away, with the loss of headlines, one word of text and two coats of arms (all of which neatly replaced in modern facsimile). With the engraved bookplate (of a hooded Sibyl, seated at a pyramid, reading an open volume), trimmed to shape, of 'R. H. Alexan-Bennet' (presumably Richard Henry Alexander-Bennet FRS (1743-1814), MP for Newport, or his son of the same name (c.1771-1818).

A remarkable and finely executed Jacobean manuscript, combining the history of the foundation of Cambridge University and a 'Catalogue of all the Bishops of Winchester that have been prelates of the Garter', produced by John Scot for James Montague (c.1568-1618), Calvinist courtier, Dean of the Chapel Royal, editor of the works of James I, Bishop of Winchester and the first Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

The first of this manuscript's two parts provides an extensive chronicle of the early history of the University of Cambridge and its colleges and institutions, each adorned with a fine hand-coloured example of the respective coat of arms. It features then prevalent (but now somewhat amusing) references to the to the medieval origins of the former - including musings on its foundation, *inter alia*, by the mythical Prince Cantaber of Spain or King Arthur - and listings of the contemporary 'Maister and Fellows' of each college. Ordered by the antiquity of their foundation, the colleges detailed are: 'Saint Peters Colledge or house...founded 1280'; 'Universitie Hall, nowe called



## The Vniuersitie of Cambridge as most

Antiquitie and flourish of ancient history and monum-  
tes to the Maister by one Cantaber Prince of Spaine brother  
to Partholus King of Ireland, and some in later to Gurguntus  
King of great Britaine 335. yeres before the incarnation of  
Christ, of whose name according to the Example longuere  
it was first named Cantabrigia and Cantabrigia, after of the same  
Gratinius who walked it about Granitrigia and Grant-  
briga. So the same name Casibellanus Prince of the  
Floribantis who lived in the time of Julius Cæsar the Em-  
perour granted due to the province and the same  
afterwards destroyed in the time of Constantine King of great  
Britaine, in the conflicts betweene Dioclesian and Maximian.  
But King Octavius rebuilt the same with many fortifications  
for the use of students. The same time it was destroyed  
by the destruction of Pelagius, but King Vortigir caused the  
same to be restored. And Arthur King of Britaine by him  
to encourage the students from being granted due to the  
wildness for the prohibition and quiet following of the school.  
The same time it was destroyed by the Picts and Saxons  
Pagans who murdered, about 2000. religious persons.

[illegible]

Clare Hall...founded 1326'; 'Pembroke Hall...founded Anno 1343'; 'Corpus Christi Colledge...founded Anno 1351'; 'Trinitie Hall...founded Anno 1353'; 'Gonville and Caius Colledge....founded Anno 1353'; 'Kings Colledge...founded Anno 1441'; 'Queens Colledge...founded Anno. 1448'; 'St. Katherins Hall...founded Anno 1475'; 'Jesus Colledge...founded Anno. 1496'; 'Christs Colledge...founded Anno 1505'; 'St Johns Colledge...founded Anno 1508'; 'Magdalen Colledge [deleted]'; 'Trinitie Colledge...founded Anno 1546'; 'Emanuel Colledge...founded Anno 1584' and 'Sidney and Sussex Colledge...founded 1598'.

The history of the final college, founded under the terms of the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex (1531-1589), 'Aunt to the Learned and valerous Sr Philip Sidney Knight, widdowe of Thomas Radcliffe, third earle of Sussex', notably includes reference to the dedicatee of this copy 'James Montague sometymes Maister thereof, nowe bishop of Winchester'. Scot moves on from the colleges to look at 'The Founders of the Publicke Schooles and Librarie', with separate sections on the 'Logicke', 'Divinitie' and 'Philosophy' schools, as well as the 'Universitie Librarie'. The final illustrated section of the first part includes the arms of the University's 'Magistrates and Officers of Continuance', lawyers, and 'The Kinges publike Professors & Lecturers', before listing, unillustrated, the 'Proctors', 'Taxers', 'Scrutators' and 'Officers daylie employed by the Universitie', the latter including 'Gabriel Duckett' as Library Keeper, 'Thomas Brooke', 'John Legatt' and 'Carterell Legg' as Printers, four 'Praisers', four 'Vinteners', a 'Gager', 'Baliffe', 'Yeoman Bedle' and 'Schoolkeper'. The final leaf of the text proper lists 'Degrees of all orders and Sciences of Scholars in the Universitie', recording the 'whole number of Students, and all sorts of Officers having names in everie Colledge Register, and now resyding in this Universitie is 2270'.

## Magistrats and Officers of Continuance



Thomas Lord Howard Earle of  
Suffolke Knight of the most noble  
order of the garter one of the Lords  
of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> most honorable privie  
council, Lord high Treasur<sup>er</sup> of  
England, Chancellor of this  
Universitie

8<sup>th</sup> Edward <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and one of the Lords of his Ma.<sup>ty</sup>'s most honorable private Council, high Steward of this University.



Barnabe Goche Doctor of the  
Civill Law, Maister of S<sup>t</sup>  
Maries Magdalene Colledge,  
Chauncellour of Worcester, &  
Exeter, Comptroller of this  
Universitie

Francis Nethersole Maister  
of Arts, fellowe of the Colledge  
of the holie and vndivided  
Trinitie, Orator of this  
Vniversity.

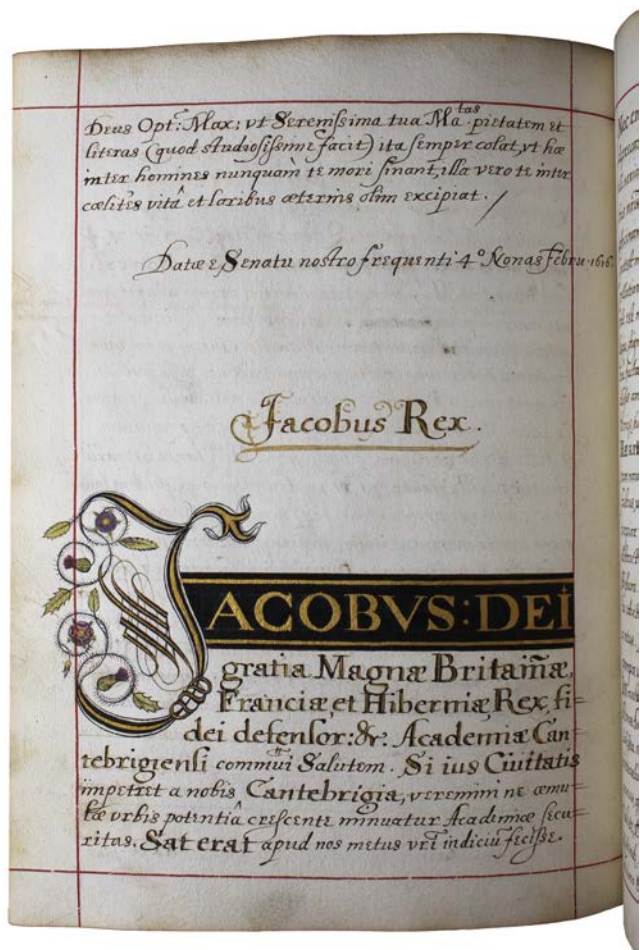
Following this Scot includes copies of 'two letters, one of them being sent from the Universitie to the Kings most Excellent Matie.' and the other importing an answer of the former, which was written againe by his highnes to the Universitie; Wherein his Grace hath in that Magnificent sort, expressed his fatherlie care and love towards this Academie, with warrantie of protection from any harme bred, or forraigne Innovations', further specific details of 'the Mrs. or Keepers of Sidney and Sussex Colledge' (not contained in, for example, the copy in Emmanuel



College library and likely added in this specific copy for the benefit of the recipient) and two stanzas of English verse (incipit: 'The age of her that hath outliv'd so many' and 'I write not this to please the braine of him').

There are near-identical versions of the core Cambridge-related text of this manuscript - variously dated between 1616 and 1621 - held in the Cambridge University Library (GBR/0012/MS Gg.05.21, dedicated to Thomas Paske, master of Clare Hall), and the libraries of Christ's, Emmanuel (28ff, given by Laurence Chaderton), King's, Pembroke (two copies) and Sidney Sussex colleges, as well as at least three copies at the BL (Ms. Harl. 4017, Add MSS 11720, 36578), a copy at the NLS (Adv.MS.33.3.5, 29ff + blanks, dedicated to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel) and another at Holkham (Ms. 679).

Whilst this is not an unknown text (indeed a portion of it was later printed 'for John Scot the elder' in broadside format, Cambridge 1634, STC 4485 and 4485.3, and in a quarto version attributed to Gerald Langbaine, London 1651, Wing L368, in both cases with the numbers of students updated), the identity of the author is somewhat disputed. The National Archives attribute the text to Cambridge notary public, antiquarian and Coroner of King's College **John Scott (fl.1617-22)**; whilst Christ's College suggest that **John Scott (m.1598/8-1644)**, Fellow of Christ's College was responsible. Given the author was evidently proud of his production, whilst it is possible that he wouldn't have referenced a college appointment at King's, it seems somewhat unlikely that the latter is the case; he would, surely, have listed himself as a sometime fellow of Christ's in the text of his work.



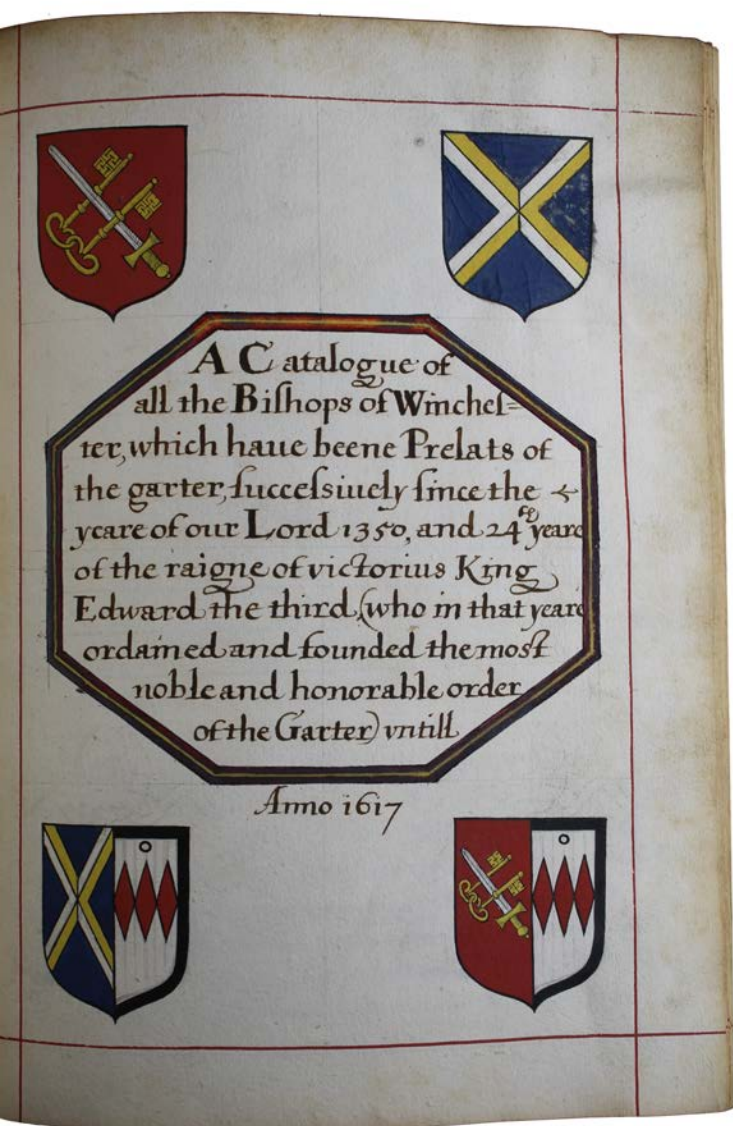


Where this copy differs from the others known, however, is with the addition of a second part, entitled 'A Catalogue of all the Bishops of Winchester, which have been Prelats of the garter, successively since the yeare of our Lord 1350, and 24th yeare of the raigne of victorious King Edward the third, (who in that yeare ordained and founded the most noble and honorable order of the Garter) untill Anno 1617'. Scot provides biographical detail on, and finely executed coats of arms for 18 Bishops of Winchester who had served as Prelate to the Order of the Garter, including Thomas Langton, Thomas Wolsey, Stephen Gardiner, Thomas Bilson and finally, the dedicatee, James Montagu. The final section of the manuscript terminates with a four line stanza of English verse that we could not otherwise trace:

*'Vertue deserves a Crowne; the world to poore  
for so great worth, hate noe reward in store;  
What Crowns can vertue hope for, when heavens plead  
that all the worlds to little for her head'.*

The dedication of the first section of this manuscript, 'to the right Honourable and right Reverend father in God, James; by God's providence Bishop of Winchester, therefore explains the additional second section contained here and not found elsewhere; this copy, as with others, was produced for an individual or collective with direct links to the University of Cambridge, but in this case one who had subsequently taken high clerical office as Bishop of Winchester, and hence also served as Prelate of the Order of the Garter; James Montague.

£ 15,000



THE  
CHAR-  
ACTER  
OF  
WARRE

COOKS

—  
1696

# THE CHARACTER OF WARRE,

OR

*The Image of Martiall Discipline: contayning many vsetfull directions for Musters & Armes, and the very first principles in Discipline, the ground postures, all the Military motions now vsed: Their vse, The demonstration of their vse, first by precept, then by example, Shewing how to doe them, how to performe them gracefully, how to command them properly, playnely, without distractions to the Souldiers. Contayning many excellent Policies and Stratagemes, many good Documents for young Souldiers, shewing how they must bee qualified, what qualities best befits them.*

A worke fitt for all Noble, Generous and good  
Spirits, that loue Honour, or Honourable Action.

By EDVVARD COOKE.

Exodus. 15. 3.

*The Lord is a man of Warre: his Name is Iehouah.*

LONDON,

Printed by Tho: Purfoot, 1626.

## INCLUDING PROPAGANDA AND BRIBERY AS WEAPONS OF WAR

7) **COOKE, Edward.** The character of warre, or The Image of Martiall Discipline: contayning many useful directions for Musters & Armes, and the very first principles in Discipline, the ground postures, all the Military motions now used: Their use, The demonstration of their use, first by precept, then by example, Shewing how to doe them, how to performe them gracefully, how to command them properly, playnely, without distractions to the Souldiers. Contayning many excellent Pollicies and Stratagemes, many good Documents for young Souldiers, shewing how they must bee qualified, what qualities best befits them...  
*London. Printed by Tho: Purfoot, 1626.*  
*First edition.*

Quarto. [82]pp. Without terminal blank. Handsomely bound in nineteenth-century gilt-titled crimson morocco, by Riviere & Son. A.E.G., title ever so slightly marked, very occasional shaving to side-notes, else a fine copy.

The rare first edition of an early seventeenth-century guide for the young commander, with extensive references to classical military commentary and strategy from Vegetius, Caesar and Plutarch, and occasional reference to the work of more contemporary authors, such as Guicciardini, Knolles and Dallington. In common with many examples of Stuart secular martial literature, biblical text is also quoted; the title features a quote from Exodus 15.3, 'The Lord is a man of Warre: his name is Jehovah'; and in direct reference to St. Augustine's 'Civit. Dei', the text takes faithful solace in the notion that 'Warrs end is peace'.

The work is preceded by no fewer than four dedications; to **Lord Edward Sackville, 4th Earl of Dorset (1591-1652)**, influential courtier, later Lord Chamberlain, patron of the theatre and Virginia commissioner (but then Lord Lieutenant of Sussex); and respectively to the captains of the Middlesex trained bands and the 'worthy Company and whole body of Noble Souldiers' of the 'Fist Cautionarie of Trayned Band of Middlesex', and to 'his Brother in Law Thomas Chamberlaine, a lover of armes, and an expert Souldier'. This is suggestive, perhaps, of a connection between Cooke, of whom little is known, and the Middlesex military establishment.

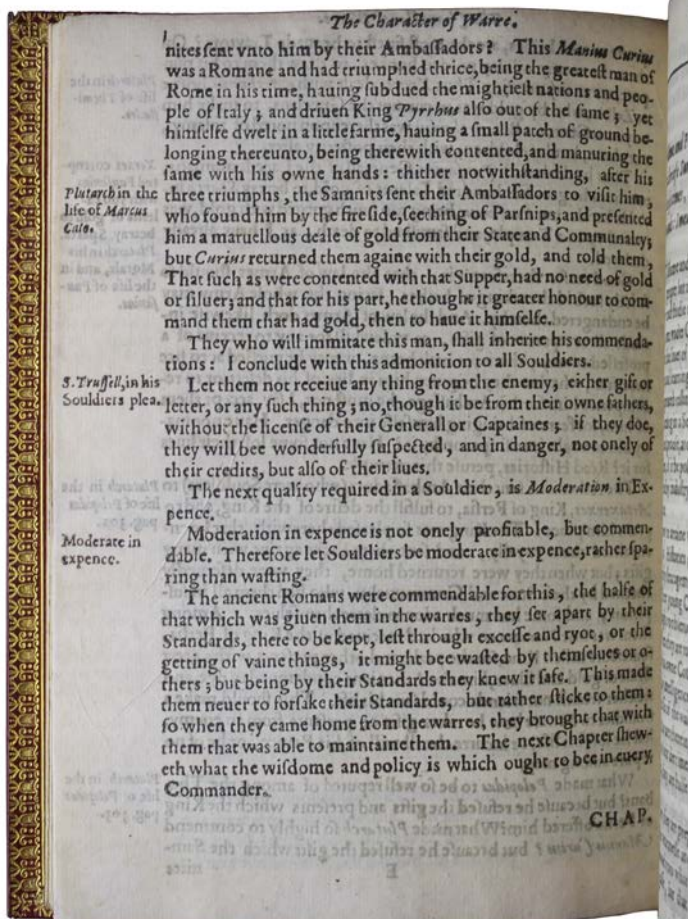


Alongside his explication of the qualities which commanders ought to seek in soldiers (including silence, obedience, secrecy and moderation in expense), the best manner of arming and training men, detailed practices of manoeuvring units in battle, Cooke also outlines, and advocates for, the deployment of subtler 'Wisdom and Policy' by military commanders. His work therefore explores (with side-note instructions to 'Read Xenophons Historie of Cyrus Warres' and 'Read Frontines booke of Stratagemes') the concept of military intelligence, the use of propaganda against and sowing of 'private dissentions and hatred' in the ranks of enemy forces, and the practice of bribery ('how to corrupt the enemies men with Money'), referencing examples demonstrated by French commanders during, *inter alia*, the French Wars with Milan.

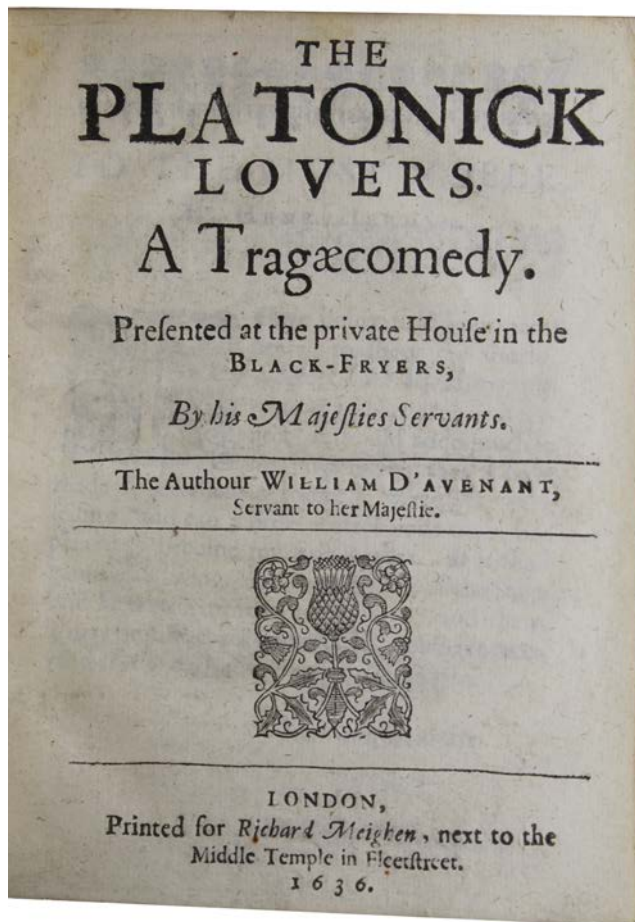
ESTC locates copies at just four British institutions (Cambridge, Oxford, Royal Artillery Institution and Sheffield), and just five further elsewhere (California State, Folger, Huntington, LOC and Society of the Cincinnati).

Cockle 107. ESTC S108654. STC 5668.

£ 2,500



D'AVENANT (WILLIAM) THE PLATONICK LOVERS — 1636



### FIRST ENGLISH APPEARANCE OF PLATONIC LOVE

- 8) **DAVENANT, William.** The platonick lovers. A Tragæcomedy. Presented at the private House in the Black-Fryers, By his Majesties Servants.  
*London. Printed for Richard Meighen, next to the Middle Temple in Fleetstreet, 1636. First edition.*

Quarto. [80]pp. With the final leaf, signed L, printed as the fourth leaf of quire A and correctly bound at the end. Finely bound in gilt-tooled twentieth-century crushed red morocco. A trifle rubbed, surfaces slightly marked. Browning to endpapers, closely trimmed at foot, shaving most catch-words and signature marks; B4 torn away with loss to catch-word; else a fine copy. Arthur Houghton's copy, with his 'AHA' monogram book-label, and the late Fox Pointe bookplate of Dr. and Mrs H.R. Knohl to FEP.

A first edition, finely bound, of one of English dramatist, poet and theatre manager William Davenant's (bap. 1606, d.1668) most successful plays, and the first appearance of the term platonic love recorded in English literature (B4r 'Fred:Right, Sir, the first are Lovers of a pure/Coelestially king, as such some stile Platonically).



*Enter Eurithea, Ariola.*

*Theand.* Brave *Phylomont*, intreat my Sister to  
Forgive a while the tending of my love,  
Till I have breath'd it into thine.

*Phylom.* The like request. *Theander* to my Sister make,  
Till thine have first receiv'd the righteous vowes  
And offerings of my heart. —

*Eurithea runs cheerfully to imbrace Theander; Ariola  
seemes to retreat a little at Phylomont's salute.*

*Castra.* Sir, our *Theander* and his Mistris meet  
(Mee thinks) with more allacritie, and free  
Consent, than *Phylomont* and his *Ariola*;  
Shee weares him at a carefull distance from her eyes.

*Fred.* Right Sir, the first are Lovers of a pure  
Coelestiall kind, such as some stile Platonicall:  
(A new Court Epethite scarce understood);  
But all they wooe, Sir is the Spirit, Face,  
And heart, therefore their conversation is

Entered on the Stationers Register on 4th February 1636, *The Platonick Lovers* is a five-act satirical romantic comedy in verse which was composed at the request of his patron Henrietta Maria. Licensed for performance by Henry Herbert, then Master of the Revels, in the preceding year, it was acted by the Kings Men at Blackfriars Theatre. The Queen had a penchant for both the medieval traditions of courtly love, and neoplatonism; the transformation within this play of chaste platonic relationship between Theander and Eurithea, the title characters, into - after the former is given a chastity-curing medicine - a physical relationship between a man and his wife, would presumably therefore have appealed on both counts. The subtly satirical treatment of the very notion of platonic love, that Davenant confesses in his prologue to 'scarce doth understand', appears not to have offended; the play was frequently revived, and Henrietta Maria apparently counted the work amongst her favourites into the 1660s.

ESTC S105196. Greg 535 (a). STC 6305.

£ 3,250

*The Actors.*

AMURATH. — Tutor, Amurath.  
 LALA SCHAHIN. — Two Turkish  
 BYRANOFFES, } Captains  
 CHASE ILLIBEGGE. }  
 COBELITZ. — a Christian Captaine.  
 LAZARUS the Despot or Governour of Servia.  
 SARMENOS — Governour of Bulgaria.  
 ALADIN — Sonne in Law to Amurath.  
 and King of Caramania.  
 Two Lords with ALADIN. }  
 Two Embassadors. }  
 BATAZEY, — Eldest Sonne to Amurath.  
 IACYZ, — Youngest Sonne to Amurath.  
 CARRADIN BASSA. — A Governor under the Turke.  
*For the Muske.*  
 Jupiter. } Mars. } Apollo. } Neptune. } Hector. } Aler.  
 Juno. } Venus. } Pallas. } Cupid. } Achil. } Phil.  
*Women.*  
 EUMORPHE, — Concubine to Amurath.  
 MENTHE, — An attendant on Eumorphe.  
 HATUN, — Daughter to the Lord of Phrygia, married  
 to BATAZEY.  
 ALDINES Wife. — Two little Boyes with her.  
*Mutes.*  
 Men Christian taken, given to Amurath for Janizaries.  
 Six Christian Maidens presented to Hatun supposed to  
 be Kings Daughters.

THE

*frances wolfreston her bouk*

THE  
 COVRAGIOVS  
 TVRKE,

OR,  
 AMVRATH  
 the first.

ACTUS, I. SCENA, I.

*Enter as from Warre, Lala-Schahin at one doore, with warlike  
 Musicks, Souldiers, a March. Enter to him at the o-  
 ther doore, Amurath in State, with Eumorphe  
 his Concubine, attendants L. and Ladies.*

*Amurath.*



E dunn those now harsh notes, our foster eares,  
 Shall never be acquainted with such sounds,  
 Peace (our grand) Captaine, see here Amurath,  
 That would have once confronted Mars him-  
 (selfe,

(Acknowledged for a better Deity),  
 Puts off ambitious burdens, and doth hate

Through bloody Rivers to make passages,  
 Whereby his Soule might flote to Acheron,  
 Wrinkle your browes no more (sterne fates) for we  
 Scorne to be made the servile Ministers  
 To cut those threads, at which your selves have trembled,  
 Esteeming us the fiercer Deity.

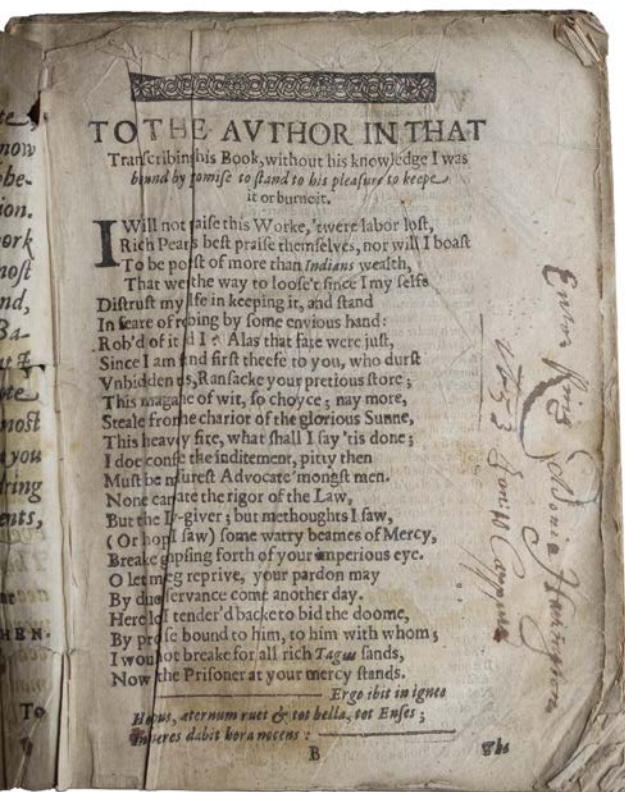
B 3

FRANCES WOLFRESTON HER BOUK

- 9) [GOFFE, Thomas]. [The courageous Turke, or, Amurath the First. A tragedie. Written by Thomas Goffe Master of Arts, and student of Christ-Church in Oxford, and acted by the students of the same house].  
 [London]. [Printed by B. Alsop, and T. Fawcet, for Richard Meighen, 1632]. Sole edition.

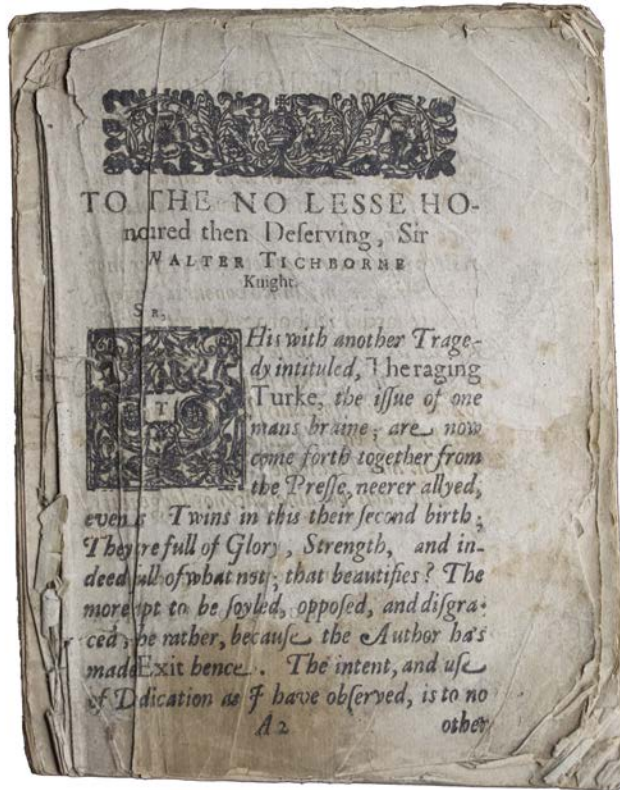
Quarto. [60]pp of [64]pp. Collation: A2, B-H4, I1, lacking the title (A1) and final leaf of text (I2). Stitched (in a peculiar manner which makes this cataloguer think it may have been restitched at a later date). As the (early twentieth-century?) manuscript collation note included with this volume notes, 'very large, almost uncut, copy'. Albeit with dog-earring, marginal loss, creasing, tearing, soiling and staining, especially at front and end, and occasional pen-trials and ink smudges. Frances Wolfreston's copy, inscribed 'frances wolfreston her bouk' to head of B3r, the first leaf of the play-text proper. A further inscription, in a different hand, to the fore-margin of B1r reads 'Enter King Adonis (?)Harrington / 1653 Jan 10 (?)Capp...!.

Frances Wolfreston's copy of the sole separate edition of Jacobean dramatist and Anglican clergyman Thomas Goffe's (1591-1629) posthumously-published historical verse-tragedy of the Ottoman court. Composed during his years at Oxford (and indeed performed at his college, Christ Church, in February 1618/9) and based primarily on passages from Knolles' *The generall historie of the Turkes* (London, 1603), *The courageous Turke* purports to be an account of the life of the Ottoman Sultan Murad I (or, as here, Amurath). He briefly falls in love with Eumorphe, a concubine captured by him in Greece and resolves to 'retreat, Eternally from Warre', before being counselled by his tutor to renounce this, striking 'off her head' and conquering 'all Christian Provinces' he encounters, before achieving victory, and his own death, at the Battle of Kosovo.



Little is recorded of the life of **Frances Wolfreston** (bap. 1607, d. 1676), who was born in Worcestershire and spent most of her married life in Tamworth, beyond the evidence provided in manuscript notes within her almanacs (recently unearthed by Christopher Edwards and now at the Bodleian), and the detail provided by the remains of her library. Bequeathed to her younger son Stanford, the significance of her collection - both in its contents and context - was not appreciated until well into the nineteenth-century, when a significant portion of the library was offered by Sotheby and Wilkinson on Saturday 24th May 1865, in 388 lots. Seymour De Ricci well-summarises the contents of what is now considered the rump of her library and condition of the books on sale - tantalising for Victorian book collectors and book-sellers alike - in his *English Collectors of Books and Manuscripts* (Cambridge, 1930); 'In it were to be found a number of very scarce poetical and dramatic booklets of the Elizabethan period, practically all uncut and unbound, stitched as issued, but sadly damaged by damp, decay and possibly rats and mice'. Many of Wolfreston's books are also known to have been incomplete, as here. Many were likely - given the manner in which they have been inscribed - acquired in the same state by Wolfreston.





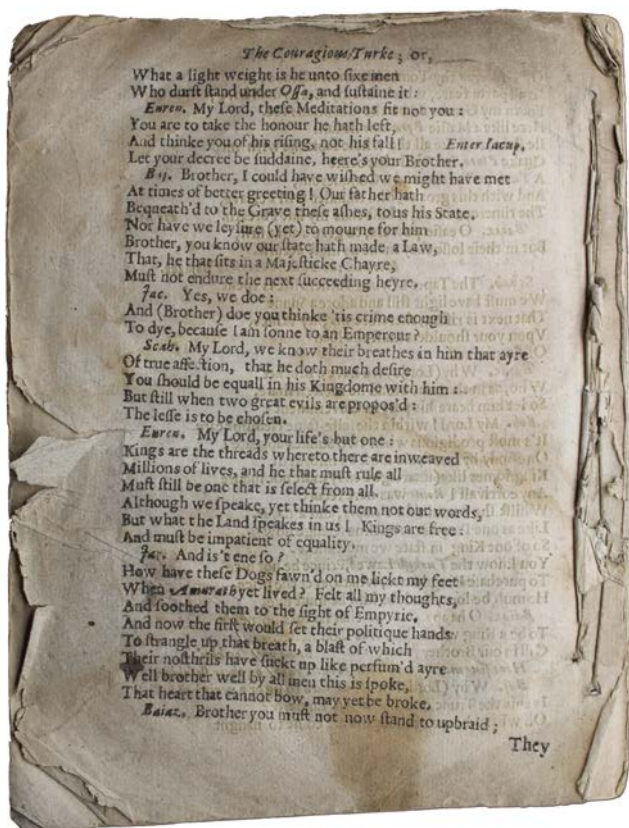
No copy of Goffe's *The courageous Turke* is listed in the 1856 sale catalogue (which did include defective copies, described as such and singly lotted, of, *inter alia*, *Chester's Loves Martyr, or Rosalin's Complaint* (London, 1601, lot 247) and Greene's *Mamilia, The Triumph of Pallas* (London, 1593, lot 277); however, it is possible that this copy was included amongst the two quantity lots listed in the sale catalogue. Whilst lot 294, 'Imperfect Books and Plays - Wits, Fitts, and Fancies, black letter - The Two Angry Women of Abington, &c a parcel' likely doesn't fit the bill, lot 321, 'Old Plays, some imperfect. Loves Sacrifice - Nero - The Phoenix - How a Man may choose a good Wife from a bad - Comical Revenge; and others a parcel' could well have contained this volume. However, it could be that this Wolfreton owned title emerged elsewhere. As Paul Morgan points out (in "Frances Wolfreton and 'Hor Bouks': A Seventeenth-Century Woman Book-Collector", *The Library*, Volume s6-11, Issue 3, September 1989, pp197-219), at least two very significant books that bear the characteristic ownership inscription of Frances were acquired in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; a 1556 Tyndale Testament owned by Samuel Johnson (now in the Widener Library) and the sole extant copy of Shakespeare's first printed work, the 1593 poem *Venus and Adonis*. The booksellers E.M Lawson & Co acquired a number in the late 1930s; others appeared in sales of the collection of the late Harry Pratley, deceased owner of Hall's Bookshop, Tunbridge Wells (January and July 1988, also at Sotheby's). Since the nineteenth-century, the work of Paul Morgan, Arnold Hunt and most recently Sarah Lindenbaum has extended the total number of located examples of books from Wolfreton's library to over 230, and continues via Sarah's reconstruction project ([franceswolfretonhorbouks.com](http://franceswolfretonhorbouks.com)). We owe thanks to Sarah for her assistance in providing numerous details which assisted in cataloguing this work.

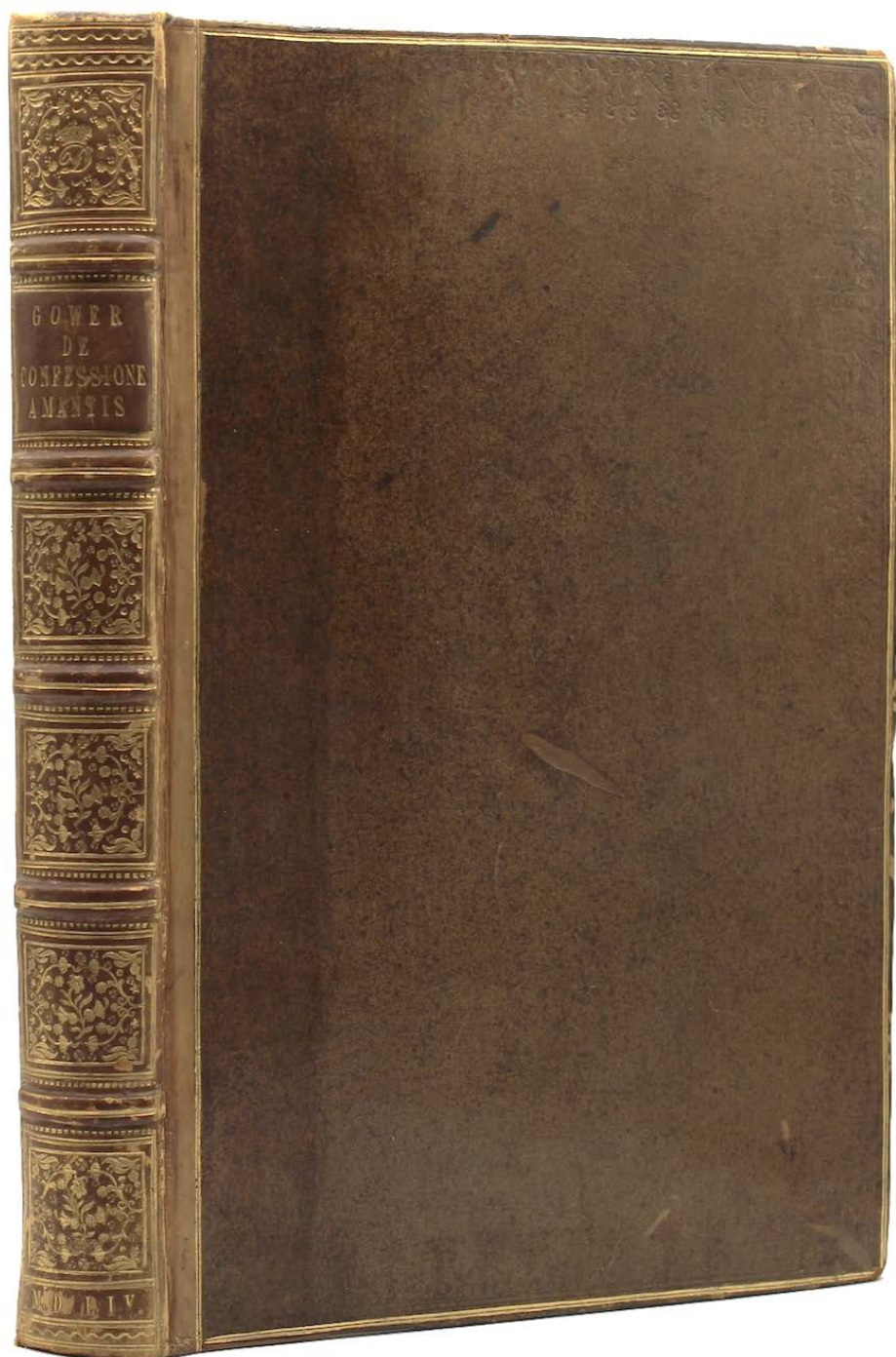
The annotation to B1r of this text does not appear to be in Wolfreston's hand, but is nevertheless curious, and possibly useful in referencing the history of Wolfreston's books. If, as seems likely, it is not Wolfreston's annotation, then one must ponder whether it perhaps provides a floor to the date of her acquisition of the volume; not before January 1653? And what of the meaning. Is it a mythological reference, to the mortal lover of Aphrodite in Greek mythology? The dramatic inclusion of 'Enter' cannot, presumably, relate to a performance of a play in which a character named King Adonis features, given the date referenced falls during the interregnum. Could it just perhaps be, this cataloguer wonders, a historical reference? The early months of 1653 were also the last of the Rump Parliament, and Sir James Harrington (1607-1680), MP for Rutland, had previously served as a Parliamentary commander during the Civil War, served on the Council of State.

A rare opportunity to acquire a Jacobean play-book - entirely unknown to scholarship and with significant research potential - from the library of a non-aristocratic seventeenth-century female book collector.

ESTC 11977. Greg 458(a). STC 11977.

£ 17,500





GOWER  
DE  
CONFESSIONE  
AMANTIS

M.D.C.IV.



## THE DEVONSHIRE COPY

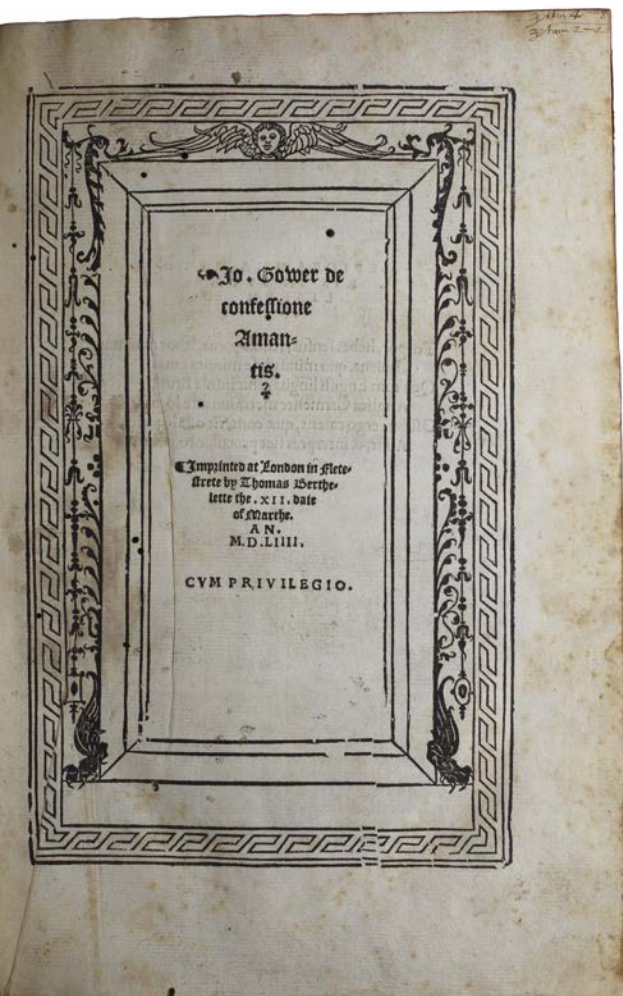
**10) GOWER, John.** Jo. Gower de confessione Amantis.

*Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Thomas Berthelette the XII. daie of Marche. An M.D.LIIII., [1554]. Third edition.*

Folio. [6], CXCIIff. Without terminal blank (li6). Black letter. Title within elaborate woodcut border. Eighteenth-century sprinkled gilt-tooled calf, later rebacked to style. A trifle rubbed to spine and extremities, some small diminishing wormholes to first 25 leaves; two further small wormholes affecting Aa4 until the end, all without loss of sense, slight browning/spotting (largely to the first and final few leaves) and occasional marking, else a remarkably crisp, well-margined copy. The Chatsworth copy, with bookplate ('Bookcase 36, Shelf D') to FEP. Neat early manuscript price note to head of title, with very occasional further early manuscript notes or pen trials (L6r 'Non est mortale quod optal'; N1r illegible pen-trial; X4v 'Ho: Brocone'; Ff2r illegible pen-trial; Ii1r 'Abona intendador metsa parola basta').

A choice copy, with excellent provenance, of the third, definitive edition of tri-lingual poet John Gower's (d.1408) major English literary work; a 33,000 line series of verse-stories, in octosyllabic couplets, framed as the confession of an aging lover to the chaplain of Venus.

One of the most-copied literary manuscripts of Middle English (the *Digital Index of Middle English Verse* now suggests that 64 extant manuscript copies, in four separate versions, are recorded), it was originally dedicated to King Richard II, from whom Gower somewhat fantastically claims to have received a commission, whilst rowing on the Thames. Composed during the late 1380s, the same decade in which his friend Chaucer (who dedicated *Troilus and Criseyde* to 'moral Gower') was writing his *Canterbury Tales*, the work lays claim to be the first English work to be translated (firstly into Portuguese, by Robert Payn, an English courtier in the household of John of Gaunt's daughter, Queen Philippa, and subsequently into Castilian by Juan de Cencia).



**C**o the moſte victorious, and our moſte gracious ſoueraigne lozde  
 kynge Henry the viii. kynge of Englande and of France, Defender of  
 the ſeppth, and lozde of Irelande. &c.



**P**uturke wryteth, whan Alexander had diſcomfite Darius  
 the kynge of Perſe, amonge other Jewels of the ſaide kynge, there  
 was founde a curious littell cheſſe of great value, which the noble king  
 Alexander beholding ſaide: This ſame ſhall ſerue for Homere.  
 whiche is noted for the greates loue and fauour, that Alexander had  
 vnto lernyng: But this I thynke verily, that his loue and fauour ther-  
 to, was not ſo great as your graces: whiche cauſed me, moſte victorious, and moſte re-  
 doubted ſoueraigne lozde, after I had printed this warke, to deuife with my ſelfe, whe-  
 ther I might be ſo bolde to preſente your highneſſe with one of them, and ſo in your gra-  
 ces name put them forth. Your moſte high and moſte princely maiestee abaſhed and  
 cleane diſcouraged me ſo to do, both becauſe the preſent (as concerninge the value) was  
 farre to ſimple (as me thought) and becauſe it was none other wiſe my acte, but as I toke  
 ſome payne to printe it more correyctly than it was befoze. And though I ſhulde ſaie, it  
 was not muche greater payne to that excellent clerke the moꝛall Iohan Gower, to com-  
 pile the ſame noble warke, than it was to me to print it, no man will beleue it, without  
 conſerringe both the printes, the olde and myn together. And as I ſtoode in this baſy-  
 ment, I remembred your incomparable Clemencie, the whiche, as I haue my ſelfe ſome-  
 tyme ſene, moſte graciously accepteth the ſkender giſtes of ſmall value, which your high-  
 nes perceiued were offered with great and louinge affection, and that not onely of the no-  
 bles and great eſtates, but alſo of your meane ſubiectes: the whiche ſo muche boldeth  
 me againe, that though I of all other am your moſte humble ſubiecte and ſeruaunte, yet  
 my herte geueth me, that your highneſſe, as ye are accuſtomed to do, woll of your moſte  
 benigne nature conſider, that I wolde with as good will, if it were as well in my power  
 giue vnto your grace the moſt goodlieſt & largeſt rite of al the worlde. And this mozeouer  
 I very well knowe, that both the nobles and commons of this your noble royaume, ſhall  
 the ſooner accepte this booke, the gladlier reade it, and be the moze diligent to marke and  
 beare awaye the moꝛall doctrine of the ſame, whan they ſhal ſee it come forth vnder your  
 graces name, whom they with all their very hertes ſo truly loue and dꝛede, whom they  
 knowe ſo excellently well lerned, whom they euer fynde ſo good, ſo iuſte, and ſo gracious  
 a prince. And who ſo euer in redyng of this warke, doth conſider it well, ſhall fynde, that  
 it is plentifully ſtuffed and fourniſhed with manifolde eloquent reaſons, ſharpe and quicke  
 argumentes, and examles of great auctozitee, perſwadyng vnto vertue, not onely ta-  
 ken out of the poetes, oratours, hiſtoꝛie wryters, and philoſophers, but alſo out of the ho-  
 ly ſcripture. There is to my dome no man, but that he maie by readinge of this warke  
 get right great knowlage, as well for the vnderſtandynge of many and diuers auctours,  
 whole reaſons, ſayenges, and hiſtoꝛies are tranſlated in to this warke, as for the pleiſure  
 of engliſhe wozdes and bulgars, beſide the furtherance of the life to vertue. whiche olde  
 engliſhe wozles and bulgars no wiſe man, becauſe of their antiquitee will thꝛowe aſide.  
 for the wryters of later dates, the whiche began to loth and hate theſe olde bulgars, whan  
 they them ſelfe wolde wryte in our engliſh tonge, were conſtrained to bꝛinge in, in their  
 wrytynges, newe termes (as ſome call them) whiche they boꝛrowed out of latine, frenche,  
 and other langages, whiche cauſed, that they that vnderſtoode not thoſe langages, from  
 whens theſe newe bulgars are ſette, coude not perceiue their wrytynges. And though our  
 moſt alowed olde autꝛs did otherwhile vſe to boꝛowe of other langages, either becauſe



¶ To the rede[r].



A time past whan this warke  
was printed, I can not con-  
iecte, what was the cause ther-  
of, the prologue before was  
cleane altered. And by that  
mene it wolde seme, that Go-  
ver did compile it at the requeste of the no-  
ble duke Henry of Lancastre. And although  
the boke that be written, be contrarie, yet  
I haue folowed therein the print copie, for as  
muche as it maie serue bothe waies, and  
because moste copies of the same warke are  
in printe: but yet I thought it good to warne  
the rede[r], that the writen copies do not a-  
gree with the printed. Therefore I haue prin-  
ted here those same lines, that I fynde in  
the written copies. The whiche alteration  
ye shall perceiue began at the .xiii. line in  
the prologue, and goy forth on, as ye se here  
folowying.

¶ In our englishe I thinke make  
A boke for kynge Richardes sake,  
To whom belongeth my ligeance  
With all my hertes obeisance,  
In all that euer a liege man  
Unto his kynge maie done or can,  
So farforth I me recomande  
To hym, whiche all me maie commande,  
P[re]sente vnto the high reigne,  
Whiche causeth euery kynge to reigne,  
That his corone longe stonde.

¶ I thinke and haue it vnderstonde,  
As it befall vpon a tide,  
As thyng, whiche shulde tho betide,  
Under the towe of newe Troie,  
Whiche toke of Brute his firste ioye,  
In Rheins, whan it was flotwende,  
As I by bote came to wende:  
So as fortune hir tyme sette,  
My liege lord perchance I mette.  
And so befall as I cam nigh,  
Out of my bote, whan he me sigh,

He bad me come into his barge.  
And whan I was with hym at large,  
Amonges other thynges leyde,  
He haty this charge vpon me leyde,  
And bad me do my busynesse,  
That to his high worthinesse  
Some newe thyng I shulde loke,  
That he hym lesse it myght loke,  
After the forme of my writyng  
And this vpon his commandyng  
My herte is well the more glad  
To write so as he me bad.  
And eke my feare is well the lasse,  
That none enueie shall compasse,  
Without a reasonable wite  
To seige and blame that I write.  
A gentill herte his tonge stilleth,  
That it malice none dilleth  
But preieth, that is to be preieth:  
But he that harly his wo[r]de vnpeeth  
And handleth with ronge any thyng,  
I praye vnto the heuen kynge,  
For suche tonges haue shilde.  
And netheles this worlde is wilde,  
Of suche langlyng and what befall,  
My kynges heite shall not falle,  
That I in hope to deserue  
His thonke, ne shall his will obserue  
And els were I nought excused.  
For that thyng maie nought be refused,  
What that a kynge hym selfe bit,  
For thy the simplicit of my wit  
I thinke if that it maie auaille,  
In his seruice to trauaile  
Though I sickenes haue vpon honde,  
And longe haue had, yet woll I sonde,  
So as I made my behest,  
To make a boke after his best,  
And write in suche a maner wile,  
Whiche maie be wisedome to the wile,  
And plaie to hennat list to plaie.  
But in prouerbe I haue herde saie,  
That who that well his waie begynneth,  
The rather a good ende he winneth.  
And thus the prologue of my boke,

After

The first printed edition was produced by Caxton in 1483 (the same year in which his second, and the first illustrated edition of the *Canterbury Tales* appeared); his first large-scale two-column format book-length work, it proved one of the more popular pieces to emanate from his Westminster press.

The second edition of Gower's epic was printed in 1532 - coincidentally in the same year as the first serious compilation, edited by Thynne, of Chaucer's works - by the King's printer **Thomas Berthelet** (d. 1555), who notes in the cloying dedication of the work to his patron King Henry VIII that he 'toke some peyne to prynte it more correctly than it was before', and corrects a significant earlier bibliographical error introduced by Caxton. Not only did the latter refer to Gower as a Welsh-born squire, born in the age of Richard II, he also, as Berthelet pointed out before correcting it in his note 'To the reader' and adding Gower's own note on the text's creation, suggested that the first edition included a 'cleane altered' version of the prologue suggesting that the work was compiled 'at the request of the noble duke Henry of Lancaster'.



whiche I beseeche dale and night,  
But father so as it is right,  
In fayne of thisse to be knower,  
What thing belongeth to the sower,  
Your fatherhode I wull prepe,  
If there be farther any tope,  
Towchende vnto this like vice.  
My soune pe, of this office  
Ther security one in speciall,  
Whiche last hath his memorie tall:  
That he can no witte withholde  
In thing, whiche be to hepe his holde:  
Wherof full ofte hym selfe be greneth,  
No tido that moste vpon hym leueth,  
Whan that his wittes ben so torueth,  
He maie full lightly be deceiued.  
Quem probat acidia non meminit fidei,  
Amor incutus, quid non memorat ad horis,  
Perdit, & offendit, quod cupere nequit.  
This tractat Confessio be filio offitio, quod  
est de his Alcidia ad omnes virtutum mem-  
is, necnon et de amoris causis immensum se  
estituit.  
To seure Accide in his office  
There is of slouth an other vice,  
Whiche is cleped slopetillnes,  
Whiche hath nought maie in his herte inpyelle  
Of vertue, whiche reason hath set,  
Whiche cleue his wittes he sayete.  
By in tellyng of his tale  
So maye his herte than his male  
With remembrance of thisse fourme,  
Wherof he shalde his wittes enuourne  
As than, and yet he wote tope,  
As in his purpose nought for the  
Colore, of that he wolde abide  
No fearfully if he seeth the thynge  
A loue of that he had ment.  
Whan many a loue hath be thent:  
Hele on further, half thou ben one  
Of hem, that hath slouth begonne  
He father after it hath ben so,  
That whan I am my labie fro,  
No thether diuoloure he wate,  
Thou cast I many a nete late,  
And all the wayde tourne by to delate:

And so escape I my lesion,  
And wite in my memorie tall,  
What I to hir telle shall  
Right all the matter of my tale:  
But all nis wote a nutte shale,  
For whan I come there the is,  
I haue it all forpate this,  
Id that I thought for to telle,  
I can not than inuethes spelle,  
That I wote aliter best haue erde,  
So for of this I am adre,  
For as a man that ledeth his wile  
A good beholder, to face he  
Sho that for seare I can nought gette  
My wit: but I my selfe sayete,  
That I wote neuer, what I am,  
He together I shall, ne when I can:  
Idat muse, as be that loue amale,  
Liche to the balle, in whiche is raled  
The letter, and maie nothing be rader:  
So ben my wittes ouerlader,  
That whan an eue I thought haue spoken  
He is out of my herte dader  
And stonde, as who saith, dembe a deff,  
That all nis wote an Ipe lese,  
Id that I wote well haue saide  
And at laste I make abayde,  
Cast by myn herd, and loke aboute,  
Right as a man, that were in doute,  
And wote not, where he shall become,  
Thou am I ofte all ouercome,  
There as I wote best to stonde,  
But after whan I haue stonde,  
And am in other place alone,  
I make many a wofull mon,  
Thio my selfe, and spere so,  
A soke, where was thine herte tho,  
Whan thou thy wote laide se,  
Where thou afterd of hir rie:  
For of hir herte there is no grende,  
So well I wote her woman headed,  
That in hir is no moze outrage:  
Whan in a childe of thre yere age,  
Wote hast thou dyde of so good one,  
Whom all vertue hath begonne,  
That in hir is no violence,  
But goodlyhe, and innocence,  
Without spote of any blame.

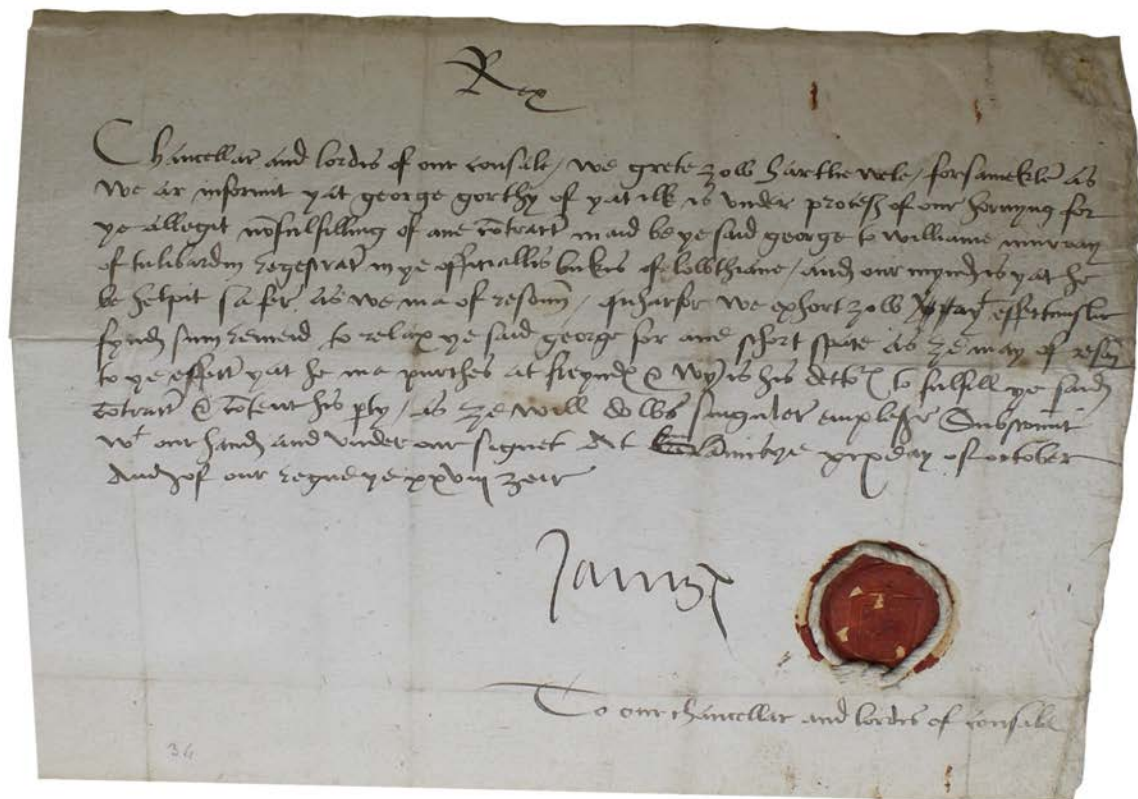
Vir est  
mortale quod  
est!

Berthelet was also responsible for this third printed appearance of the *De confessio amantis*. But for a few typographical corrections, and the rearrangement of the preface and table of contents resulting in the text occupying two fewer leaves, it is a reprint of the 1532 edition. Remarkably, this classic Middle English work was not subsequently reprinted until the early nineteenth-century, making this third edition the definitive printed edition by which Gower's cornerstone English work was studied and appreciated throughout the early modern period.

From the library of the Dukes of Devonshire (1790-1858) at Chatsworth House. Formed by several succeeding generations of the Devonshire family, most especially by William Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire (1808-1891), the fabulous library at Chatsworth also included the rare Caxton 'Nearly perf. (wanting the blanks)', acquired by the Sixth Duke from the Roxburghe sale, via Payne, for £336.

ESTC S120946. Lacaita, *Catalogue of the library at Chatsworth...* Vol II, p.199. Pforzheimer, 422. STC 12144. USTC 505036.

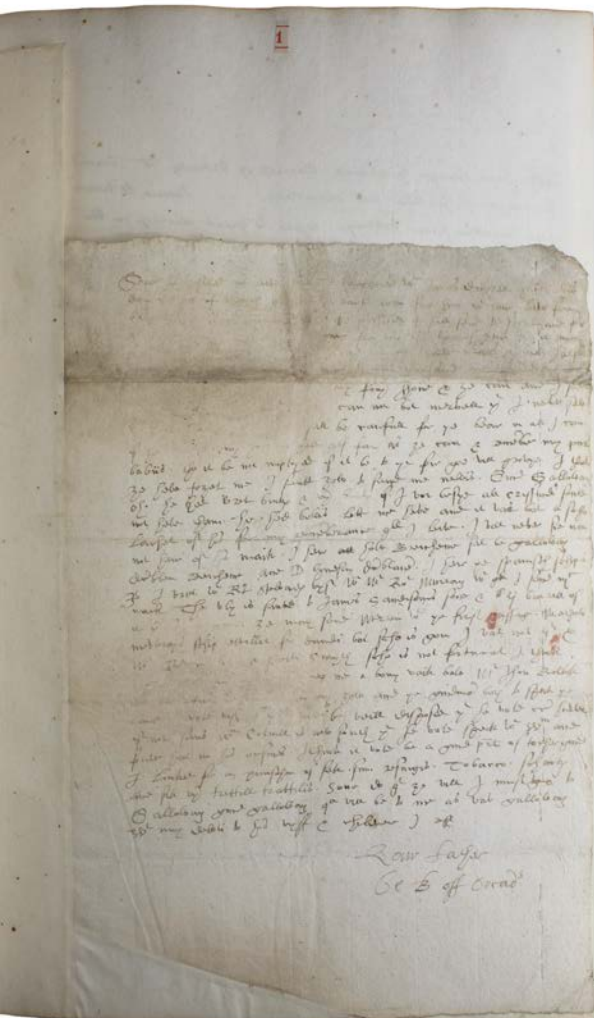
£ 7,500



### WITH DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY JAMES I

- 11) **GRAHAM, George. Bishop of Orkney.** [A bound collection of his correspondence and papers, amongst others from the Graham family].  
[s.l., vs.]. [s.n.], 1570-1700.

Folio. 48 separate letters and documents; manuscript on paper. Mounted on stubs with small, numbered, printed labels either affixed directly to the documents, or to the blank leaves behind which they are mounted, nineteenth-century half-russia, neatly rebacked (original spine laid down) and recorned, with new marbled paper covering boards. Recent photocopies of much of the text of 'Some letters and correspondence of George Graeme, Bishop of Dunblane and of Orkney, 1602-1638', edited by L.G. Graeme (from the documents contained within this volume) variously tipped/laid in. Inscribed 'From Sir Thos. Phillips' Collection of Mss, sold by Sothebys, 1895' in ink to blank fly-leaf. A clipping from a Quaritch catalogue from June 1895 (No. 151) supplies a brief description (mentioning just 44 documents).



A remarkable archive of documents, apparently collected in the nineteenth-century and only partially researched, relating to George Graham (1565-1643), Church of Scotland prelate, Bishop of Dunblane (1603-15) and Orkney (1615-38); he was the great-grandson of William, Lord Graeme, first Earl of Montrose (1464-1513) and amongst the first of the Scottish clergy to accept the episcopal prelacy as instituted by King James VI (and later I of England). Following the disputes over the governance of the Church of Scotland, Graham was deprived of his see - alongside all other Scottish bishops - on 18th November 1638; he renounced his claims on the same in the following February, thereby avoiding excommunication or confiscation of his barony of Gothie.

As L.G. Graeme notes in his article exploring this archive, the letters contained herein display him as 'a genial, shrewd, kindly man, with a capacity for business, a vein of quaint expression, and a sense of humour which give an interest to his letters'. The collection,

Included are;

I) Several family letters, largely relating to the purchase of the Barony of Gothie in Strathearn in the 1620s (with printed reference numbers):

(1) A.L.S. (undated, with significant loss of ink) to Patrick Smythe of Braco, referring to the recent death of Mr Patrick Coupar, Bishop of Galloway (d. 1619).

(2) A.L.S. (dated 11th March) to his son, David Graham of Guthrie, referring to monetary matters but also noting great distress in the country.

(3) A.L.S. (dated 2nd March) to the same, replying at length to a letter, relating to the purchase of the Barony of Gothie, which has gravely offended the bishop.

(4) A.L.S. (dated 8th January 1630) to the same, replying to his son's pressing for the dower of his sister Marion to be devoted to the purchase of the Barony of Gothie, and explaining that the price asked (71,000 marks) was too high, and that payment to his ministers in Orkney was in arrears.



(5) A.L.S. (dated April 16th) to the same, showing the Bishop as more averse to the purchase, and explaining that he had dispatched his son in law, Patrick Smythe of Braco, South - in order to counsel his son relating to the purchase.

(6) A.L.S. (undated, but crossing the above) from the Bishop's son to the Bishop, displaying an all-consuming desire for the purchase to be pressed head with; remarkably annotated in what the earlier editor described as 'trite and sarcastic' marginal responses, with numbered references added to the text of the son's original letter.

(7) A.L.S. (undated, but apparently subsequent to a reply to the Bishop's returning the annotated letter (6) to his son) from the Bishop to his son; something of a homily on, amongst other topics, avoiding unpleasantness with old friends.

**II)** Three documents relating to the state of the Bishop's affairs, and his intentions at death, drawn up around the time of his accepting the Bishopric of Orkney:

(8) Autograph document, signed by the bishop; an inventory of his estate before the introduction to his new bishopric, in 1616.

(9) Autograph letter will signed by the bishop (dated 15th Jan. 1617).

(10) Autograph detailed instructions to accompany a testament, signed by the bishop (also dated 15th Jan. 1617), 'to be opened in presence of The Earl of Montroiss, the L. of Scone, the B. of Dunkel, and the Laird of Inschbraky; more plane Informatione for clearing thir thingis will be hed fra Pat Smyth'.

**III)** Various official letters regarding the Bishop and his see:

**(11)** Document signed by Thomas Hope from 'The Generall Assemblie of the Comissionaire from the Presbyteris of the Kirk of Scotland haldin at haly rood hous...Sext Sessione 6, 15th Novembris 1602' relating to the appointment of commissioners of the provinces.

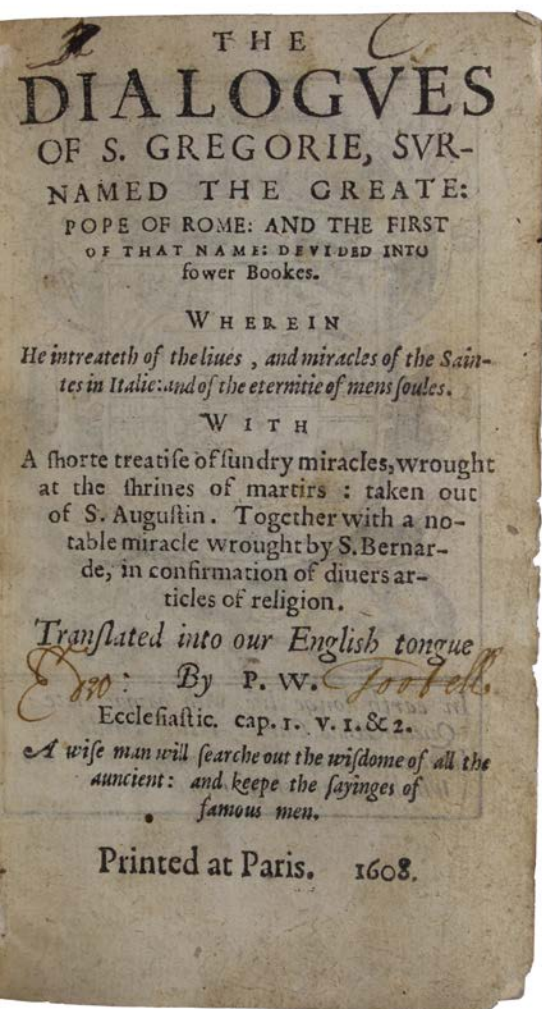
Three documents (12), (15) and (34) signed by James VI and I, the former also signed by Lord Balmerino and David Scone relating to Graham's position as Bishop of Dunblane; the latter awarding the Bishop a thousand marks given the small and dilapidated state of his bishopric.

A Precept Controller from D. Scone, Comptroller referring to the bishop, to Thomas Hendersone (24).

**IV)** Letters to the Bishop from other Scottish bishops and politicians:

Including (as Bishop of Dunblane) from Peter Rollok, dated 13th June 1604 (20), from Dunkell (21), from James, Lord Colvill of Culros, dated 27th December (22); to George Graham from David, Lord Scone (23); and (after his resignation) to Graham as the Laird of Gorthie from J. Grahame of Balgounie, dated 20th August 1642 (30).





## FIRST ENGLISH MIRACLES OF GREGORY

**12) GREGORY I, Pope. WOODWARD, Philip.** The dialogues of s. gregorie, surnamed the greate: pope of rome: and the first of that name: devided into fower Bookes. Wherein He intreateth of the lives, and miracles of the Saintes in Italie: and of the eternitie of mens soules. With A Shorte treatise of sundry miracles, wrought at the shrines of martirs: taken out of S. Augustin. Together with a notable mitacle wrought by S. Bernarde, in confirmation of diuers articles of religion. Translated into our English tongue By p.w.. *Printed at Paris [i.e. Douai: By Charles Boscard]. [s.n.], 1608. First English edition.*

12mo. [48], 514, [2]; 48pp. With an engraved coat of arms to verso of title. Two parts in one volume, with a 'A shorte relation of diuers miracles' under a separate title and pagination. Later, likely early nineteenth-century gilt-tooled half calf, marbled boards, with remains of small circular shelf label to foot of spine. Lightly rubbed to extremities, joints; slight bumping to corners. Horizontal printing flaw to E4 and small integral tear to S8, both without loss of sense. Occasional marking, including a light damp-stain at the front of this volume, though largely a clean and crisp copy. Seventeenth-century ink inscription of 'Edw. Tootell' to title.

The first translation into English of any work of Pope Gregory I (c.540-604). Completed by the Norwich-born Roman Catholic priest Philip Woodward (c.1557-1610), this recusant edition, printed at Douai, approached only the first part of Gregory's *Dialogi* (the work which is responsible for his epithet 'Saint Gregory the Dialogist' by the Eastern Church), a detailed

collection of miracles wrought and signs and wonders witnessed by sixth-century Christians. Composed in the form of a conversation on the 'miraculous lives of divers renowned Saints' with a younger colleague (Peter), it proved one of the most influential texts of the middle ages.

This first English edition is, interestingly, dedicated to Ann of Denmark, the wife of James I and VI, and features a stylised version of her coat of arms to the verso of the title atop the verse 'In earth longe life, with happie state:/ Queen Anne, Christ Jesus Sense. In heaven that bliss, amongst his Saintes: Which never shal have ende'. Woodward claims, in his lengthy 16 page dedication, that none 'for ought that I can learn, much less that professeth the religion of St. Gregory' had 'hitherto presented any book to your Princely person', thus laying claim to this dedication being the first to the Queen. It is not clear whether Woodward knew of her professed openness to the notion of Catholicism.



The work also includes an English translation, similarly made by Woodward and with a short preface directed at 'the good christian reader', of the 22nd book, in the eighth chapter of Saint Augustine's *De civitate Dei*, 'A shorte relation of diuers miracles...especially S. Steven, the Protomartyr of Christes Church'.

One Edward Tootell ('& Anne his wife') is listed as a 'Popish Recusant' in Chorley, Lancashire, in 1680; a good candidate, perhaps, for our early inscriber. This copy is from the library, recently dispersed, of the Berkeley family of Spetchley Park; many had recusant provenance, as is likely here, and featured the same spine shelf-label. Spetchley Catholic Congregation also housed a circulating library (established 1839), although this volume displays no evidence of having been necessarily included. The presence of a faint pencilled inscription 'very scarce - new boards 7/6' to FFEP suggests that this was acquired shortly after the nineteenth-century binding was executed.

ESTC locates copies at 10 institutions in the British Isles, and just seven elsewhere (Folger, Harvard, Huntington, Illinois, Newberry, St. Louis and Texas).

ESTC S121026. STC 12349.

£ 2,500



In earth longe life. with happie state.  
Queene Anne, Christ Iesus sende.  
In heauen that blisse, amongst his Saimes  
which neuer shal haue ende.

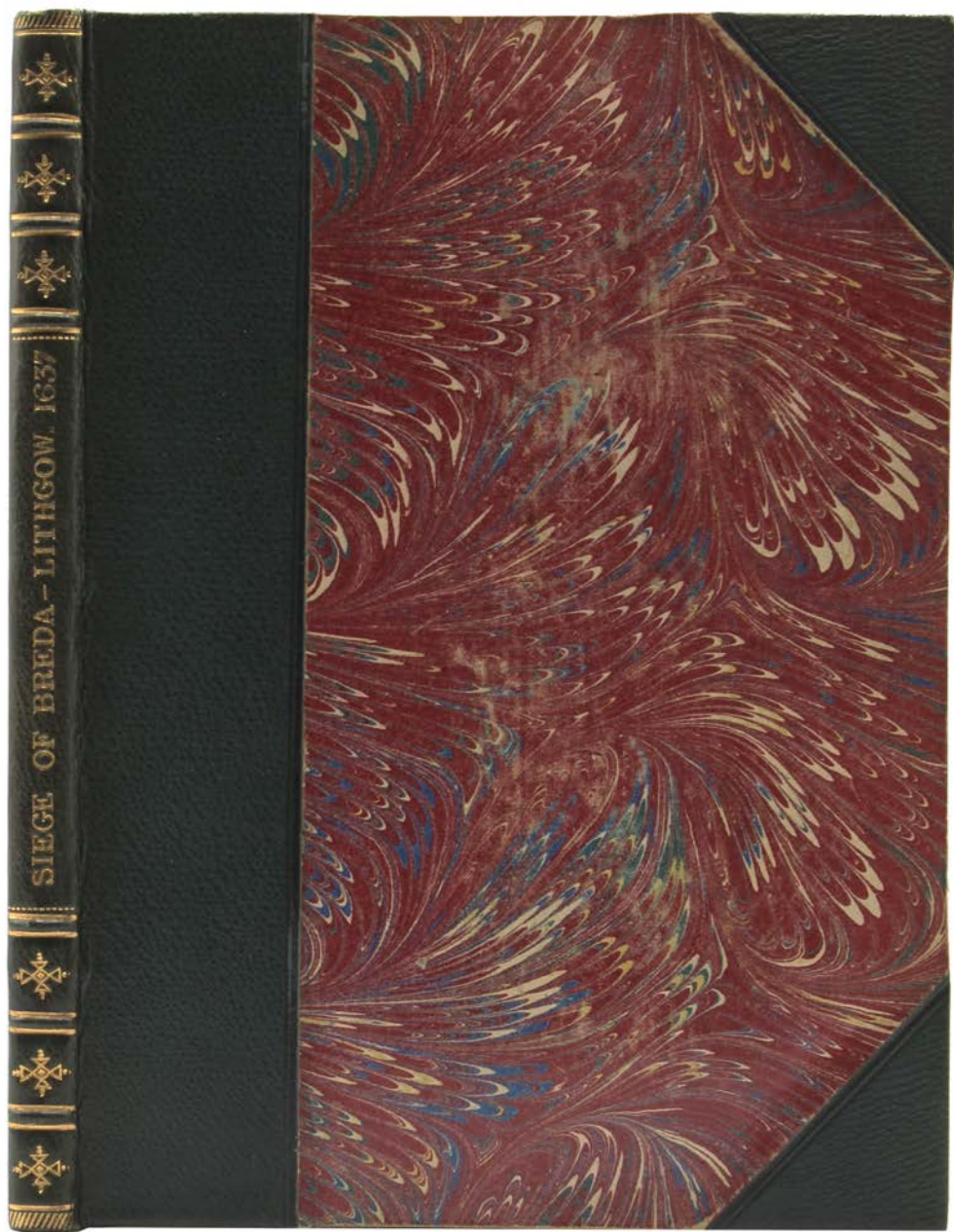


# TO THE HIGHE AND EX- CELLENT PRINCES

ANNE: BY GODS SINGVLAR  
prouidence, Queene of greate  
Brittaine, Fraunce, and  
Irelande.

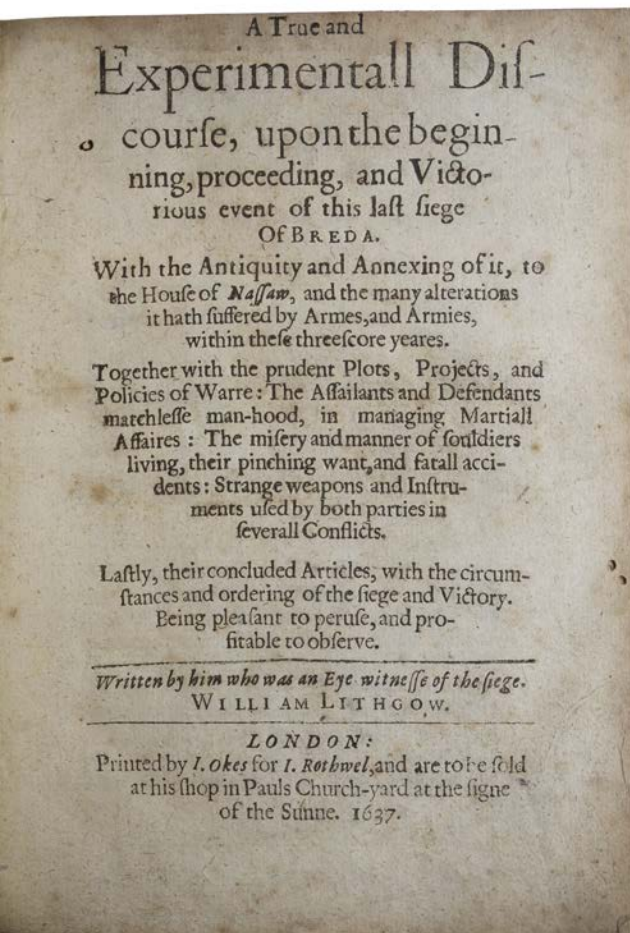
**H**AD the consi-  
deratiō of highe  
dignity (most  
gratious Que-  
ne) sug- gesting  
retiring thoughts, more preuailed,  
then the report of your vertuous  
inclination inciting forwarde: neuer  
shoulde I haue presumed, to make so  
meane a person, knowne to so great  
Maiesty. But the constant fame of

ā 2 your



SIEGE OF BREDÁ - LITHGOW. 1637





## WITH VERSE LAMENTING WAR

**13) LITHGOW, William.** A True and Experimentall Discourse, upon the beginning, proceeding, and Victorious event of this last siege Of Breda. With the Antiquity and Annexing of it, to the house of Hssaw, and the many alterations it hath suffered by Armes, and Armies, within these threescore yeares. Together with the prudent Plots, Projects, and Policies of Warre...  
*London. Printed by I. Oakes for I. Rothwel, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Sunne, 1637. Sole edition.*

Quarto. [6 of 8], 55pp, [1]. Without initial blank (A1). Finely bound in nineteenth-century gilt-tooled green half-morocco, marbled boards. Externally fine; three small marginal wormholes to the first quire only, some occasional marking and damp-staining (notably to the preliminaries, and some browning to G2-H1). Recently dispersed from the Cottesloe Military Library 'probably the most extensive private collection of early printed books focused on military matters', with the bookplate of **Thomas Francis Fremantle, 3rd Lord Cottesloe (1862-1965)** to FEP.

An eyewitness account of the successful fourth siege of the Dutch city, in which the Stadtholder Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, retook the city, occupied since the siege of 1624/5, from the Spanish Hapsburg empire.

Composed by Scottish traveller **William Lithgow (b.1582, d. c.1645)**, better known for his *A most delectable, and true discourse, of an admired and painefull peregrination from Scotland, to the most famous kingdomes in Europe, Asia and Affricke* (London, 1614), during a visit to Breda (whilst en route for Russia) in 1637, the work opens with a lengthy description of the geography ('The Towne is a Scots Mile in length'), fortifications and history of the city. What follows is a sometimes breathless account of the actions of the initial failed assault by the Dutch 'Cavallery of Count Casmir', subsequent skirmishes, and counter-attacks, and the arduous two month shelling, entrenchment, mining and breaching of the city's fortifications that ultimately lead Breda's surrender on October 6th 1637.



46 *A true Experimental Discourse*  
invenomed with the perturbulent Iesuits before  
their departure.

The Towne it selfe I found mightely deformed,  
and the houses beaten downe most lamentably with  
the Cannon; inall these three corned streets, that  
were opposit, to the three quarters without, where-  
of Ginnockin streete, from the Princes batteries was  
worst defaced; that it grieved me to heare of the  
great fatality, these downe-falling houses brought  
to the inhabitants, as also the sorrow to behold be-  
tweene two extreames, the miserable effects of  
warre, which I leave my mourning Muse to deplore.

*O noefull warre, which lessens wealth, and strength  
And brings the ruynes of ruine at length:  
It doth dishonour Honour, and degrad  
The mighty Man, from what his greatnes had:  
Which weigeth Tytus, sometimes stately plum'd  
With Troy and Thebes, but alike consum'd:  
Swell'd Nimvie, whose fragments nought imparts,  
And Learned Athens, once the source of Arts;  
With sightlesse Carthage, Lacedemon reus,  
Iebus and Bagdat, in a manner spent;  
Sardis, Syracuse, Adrianople lost,  
Nay, now streit d'Almaine with such sorrowes crost,  
Denote and shew, what time and wars have wrought,  
That crusht their might (from slaving pride) to nought  
Nay, Monarchies, great Kingdoms, th' Vniuerse  
Are prest to change, ere'd, throwne downe by Mars.  
Like to the rage of the impetuous flood  
Debording from his banks, leaves slime and moud  
To choke the fertile plaines; supplants the rootes  
Of Herbes and Trees; defaceth quite the fruits*

of

upon the happy Recovery of Breda. 47

Of Grapes and graine; and often breaks the walls  
Of strongest Townes, whereon destruction falls.

Even so the fury of the bloody warre,  
In breaking downe the bonds of peace; debarre  
The links of Love and alliance, quite defaceth  
The liberty of nature, and disgraceth  
The ornaments of Time; and cuts the throat  
Of martiall darlings; then cast up the los  
Of desolation; which destroyeth all  
Which can to meane or mighty men befall:  
So, so Breda, was fought, and sought, and wounded,  
By him, whose stocke, her first foundation founded.

New the next morning after the Towne was  
surrendered, there came forty eight Trumpeters before  
the Princes lodging, and sounded the victory over  
Breda, and after them came foure hundred three-  
score and twelve drummes, doing the like, to whom  
and every one of them, there was rewards given as a  
thing due to their Calling after any victory.

The third day of this vicissitude, being munday  
morning, then the whole quarters began to slight  
and cast downe their workes, equalizing them with  
the ground; but understand me better, no man  
wrought but for extraordinary pay, for they can not  
compell a Souldier, by the law of Armes, to doe a-  
ny more than march, watch, and fight, without a  
secondary acknowledgement: but the most diffi-  
cult toile of all, was to empty the moate, of infinite  
bundles of Bonghes and armes of Trees, and to  
pull downe the Galleries, whose erections had been  
so fatal to many misfortunate lives.

Then, and at that time, all the Country Bowres  
about

Despite pre-emptory apologies for his 'familiar stile' appearing not 'so accurate and Elegant', which he explains as a consequence of the work having been written whilst 'lying on cold straw, in straw huts, and unshifted apparell, to the clangor of Armour, the ratling of Pikes, the hurtling of shouldering Muskets, the clamour of tongues, the sounding of Trumpets, and the noise of Drums', the ever curious man-on-the-spot approach is engaging as well as detailed. It includes, for example, explanation of the composition and position - which he achieved by touring the camps - of various elements, and tactics, of the pro-Dutch forces, and includes numerous notices of the actions and fates of his countrymen in the Scots-Dutch Brigade.

Lithgow's 'Experimental Discourse' as a whole presages the commonplace English Civil War siege narratives that were devoured by the reading public during the early 1640s. It also includes two commendatory verses (by Alexander Grahame and James Arthur) and, despite his largely celebratory position towards the Hapsburg defeat, a 32 line experimental-verse lament, in rhyming couplets, on war in general, and the sorry state of Breda after surrender specifically:

*'O noefull warre, which lessens wealth, and strength  
And brings the ruynes at length*

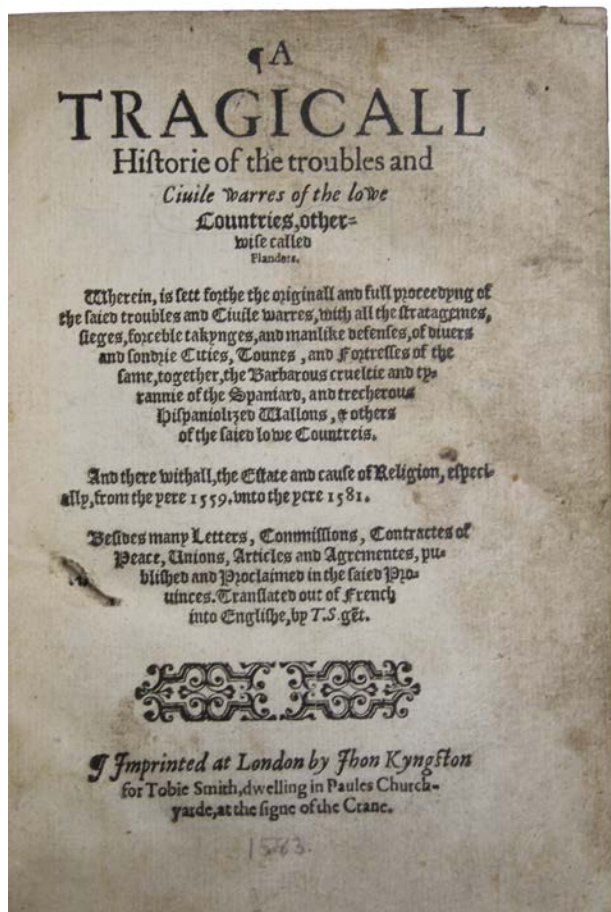
...

*So, so Breda, was fought, and sought, and wounded,  
By him, whose stocke, her first foundation founded.'*

ESTC locates copies at nine British libraries, and just seven in the United States (Folger, Harvard, Huntington, LOC, Newberry, Texas and Yale).

ESTC S108593. STC 15717.

£ 1,500



#### WILLIAM BARNES' COPY

- 14) [MARNIX VAN ST. ALDEGONDE, Philips van or RIJCKEWAERT, Carolus]. A tragicall historie of the troubles and Ciuile warres of the lowe Countries, otherwise called Flanders. Wherein, is sett the originall and full proceeding of the saied troubles and Ciuile warres, with all the stratagemes, sieges, forceble takynges, and manlike defenses, of diuers and sundrie Cities, Townes, and Fortresses of the same, together, the Barbarous crueltie and tyrannie of the Spaniard, and trecherous Hispaniolized Wallons, & others of the saied lowe Countreys. And there withall, the Estate and cause of Religion, especially, from the yere 1559, unto the year 1581...Translated out of French into Englishe, by T.S. Get..  
*Imprinted at London. by Jhon Kyngston for Tobie Smith, dwelling in Paules Churchyarde, at the signe of the Crane, [1583]. Sole English edition.*

Quarto. [6], 139; 67ff, [5]. Without the blank leaf between the two parts (Ss4). Nineteenth-century brown calf by S. Mephram, Dorchester, with his ticket to FEP. Worn, with loss and tearing (repaired) to head of spine; upper joint tender, split at head and foot. Occasional worm tracks; largely marginal - touching text to A2 only - along with a few side-notes (without loss of sense); title slightly marked. Early pen trials to verso of final leaf. With the bookplate of Fitzedward Hall to FEP, and the ink inscription of Dorset poet William Barnes to blank fly-leaf; a single marginal annotation (to a2v), relating to the underlined word 'teawed', also appears to be in his hand.

The sole edition of an English translation of an important Calvinist history of the Dutch Revolt, translated by Thomas Stocker (fl.1563-93), who dedicated the work - designed to draw the reader's attention to the 'Barbarous crueltie and tyrannie of the Spaniard' and thus entirely in tune with the establishment attitude towards Spain - to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. As the title references, the work was 'Translated out of French' from *Histoire des troubles et guerres civiles des Pays Bas... depuis l'an 1559 jusques a l'an 1581* (?Antwerp, 1582); the French Edition of *Chronyc. historie der Nederlandscher oorlogen* (Leeuwarden, 1579/80), which were themselves partially based on Adam Henricpetri's earlier combined narrative chronicle and collection of printed documents, letters and sources relating to the conflict, *General historien der aller namhaffigsten* (Basel, 1575).



TO THE RIGHT HONorable, the Lorde Robert Dudley, Erle of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight of the moste noble Order of either Garter, and of saint Michaels, Paillier of her Majesties Hous, and one of her Highnesse moste honourable Privie Counsell, increase of all honour, health, and wealth in this life, and in the waye to come, the blessed Estate of life ever lasting.



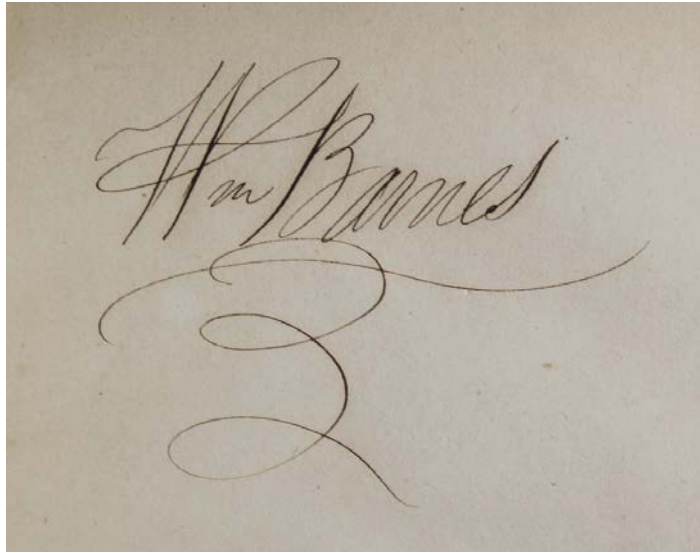
After I had finished the Translation of this Tragical Historie (Right honourable) containing the verie originall of the warres, in the wofull miserable lowe Countries, whiche before those troubles, were taken, as it were, to bee a Paragone, or rather, yearlyly Paradise, of all the Countries in Europe, whiche warres and troubles, as myne Author hath set downe, beganne in the yere 1559. and hath continued his storie unto the yere 1581: In whiche I finde, how, the moste righteous God, in his moste iuste Iudgement hath, with his roddes of corrections, I meane t<sup>e</sup> Spaniards, and certaine other Hispaniolized lowe Country men, fatherly chastized that people for  
a.ij. their

## The Epistle.

their greate disobedience, and woonderfull unthankfulnesse, especially for the contempte of the glorious Gospell, of his deare beloved Sonne, our onely Saviour and Redeemer Christe Jesus, so freely offered unto them, besides all the reste of his notable benefites: whiche roddes and scourges, when he hath in his great wisdom, reaved vpon them, for their amendement, he will surely, like a tender and louyng Father, caste into the fire vvhiche his fatherlike dealing, should moue vs of the English nation thoroughly consider of. For, in my simple opinion (sauyng the iudgement of farre grauer, wiser, and learnede then my self) our staffe standeth next the dore: For, where can wee read either in the olde Testament, or yet in any other prophane Historie, that euer GOD, dealt more bountifullly, with any Nation then with vs, either for thynges needefull and necessarie, or delighfull and pleasaunt for this life. So that it maie vetie well be said of vs, that we enioye a lande, flowyng with Milke and Honie. But especially, for the plentifull bestowyng of his moste holie and blessed worde emongest vs: whiche chief and principall benefite, is in suche sort by the greater number of vs so contemned, as that it must needs cause hym, one daie, make vs feele his bea-  
me

In addition to framing the early stages of the internationally - and theologically - significant Eighty Years' War, a Protestant conflict against the rule of Catholic Hapsburg Spanish rule, for an English readership, Stocker's translation also revealed to an English audience the texts of several important political documents for the first time. These included William of Orange's proposed 'Religious Peace', seeking toleration and religious freedom, of July 1578, and the 26 provisions of the Union of Utrecht (Ec7-Ff5), which unified the seven northern provinces of the Netherlands, signed 6 months later in January 1579.





Poet, mathematician and philologist **William Barnes' (1801-86) copy**, bound in Dorchester. Records show that binder Samuel Mephram (b. 1776) was active therefrom at least the 1830s. Slaters Directory for 1852/3 lists him as a bookbinder and tea dealer. Though we have not been able to trace the date of his death, registers for Dorset County list the burial of a Samuel Mephram, also a bookbinder and presumably his son, in 1870 at the age of twenty, suggesting the elder Mephram continued to operate for long enough to at least consider handing the business down a generation. Though a near contemporary of the Dorset poet, one suspects, given their dates, that this volume passed through the hands of American philologist, Orientalist and early collaborator in the Oxford English Dictionary **Fitzedward Hall (1825-1901)** after those of Barnes.

An early and significant text in what was to become a significant canon of English works produced to capitalise on anti-Spanish sentiment, Stocker's translation is cited (by the OED) as the source of the anti-Catholic polemical term 'Hispaniolization'; critical of the actions of 'Spaniardes, and certain other Hispaniolized low Countrey men' (a2r). This, perhaps, explains the interest of the two later owners.

Uncommon. ESTC locates copies at seven British institutions, and seven in the US (Folger, Harvard, Huntington, NY Historical Society, LOC, Newberry and Yale).

ESTC S111524. STC 17450.3.

£ 3,250



## THE LIVES OF THE GRAND MASTERS

**15) MARULLI, Girolamo.** *Vite de'gran maestri della sacra religione di s. giovanni gerosolimatano. Del commendatore fra geronimo marulli. In Napoli [i.e. Naples]. Appresso Ottavio Beltrano, 1636. First edition.*

Folio. [16], 724 [i.e. 720], [40]. With the extra-engraved title ([maltese cross]1). Contemporary vellum, titled to spine in manuscript. A trifle rubbed and marked, small scuff to velum near head of spine; Nn3-4 detached from stitching, small paper flaw to the margin of engraved title, larger marginal paper flaw to Vv1, damp-staining to margin of S3-4, else internally remarkably clean and crisp; a well margined copy. Modern armorial bookplate of Richard Williams (with the motto 'Deo fidelis et regi') to FEP.

**A handsome copy of a definitive early study, composed in Italian and published in Naples, of the lives of the Grand Masters of the Order of Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem from their foundation in Jerusalem, to their establishment on the Island of Malta.**

Following the author's dedication (naturally, to the then Grand Master Giovanni Paolo Lascaris), the work, also preceded by five separate commendatory compositions, naturally commences with the life of Blessed Gerard de Martigues, the Benedictine lay brother who was appointed as Rector of the Hospice at Jerusalem by the Abbot of the Church of Saint Mary of the Latins between 1080 and the first Crusade. During the tumult of the last decade of the 11th century, and following the successes of the Papal-sponsored military expedition that culminated in the capture of Jerusalem in 1099, Gerard continued to tend the sick within the hospice, achieved independence from his earlier commissioners at the Church of Saint Mary, secured funding and privileges from the new Christian leadership, and acquired lands throughout the newly established Kingdom. This *de facto* foundation of what was to become the first medieval military order was followed, by official Papal acts of recognition in 1110 (by Baldwin I), 1112-3 (by Paschall II) 1119 (by Calliztus II) of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, by which time the it had established daughter hospitals in modern-day French and Italian cities along the pilgrim route to the Holy Lands.



Whilst continuing its medical role within the Kingdom, the Order which the subsequent Grand Masters named in this volume led became increasingly influential within the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Rule of the Order established by Gerard's successor Raymond du Puy established three classes of membership; 'fratres milites', 'fratres capellani' and 'fratres servientes armigeri'; revealing of the Knights' evolution into a more militarily defensive and protective role. This included the construction of castles and outposts which secured vital routes between Christian cities in the Holy Lands. Involvement of the Order in military affairs was only to increase; their Grand Masters, for example, were heavily involved in and responsible for substantial encouragement of subsequent Crusades.





Frà Filippo Villers Lisleadam  
XXXXIII. Maestro.



Itrouauasi Frà Filippo Villers Lisleadam nella Francia, in cui egli prese i natali, quando seguita del suo Predecessore la morte, offeruata la forma dell' antiche Costituzioni di quella Religiosa Republica; fu con vnuerfal contento eletto al supremo grado del Magistiero.

Frà Filippo Villers Gran Maestro.

Nacque questo Principe di gran prudenza, e di singolar valore dotato; & forse dal Sommo Iddio a quel carico destinato, per conservare in tempi sì calamitosi la trauagliata sua Religione, che non lungi à dar l'ultimo crollo ritrouossi. Fugli dal Luogotenente Frà Gabriello di Pomerolx, per mezzo di Frà Luigi di Andugar data la nouella della sua elezione, & pregato in nome del Conuento à venirsene con ogni celerità; poscia che il giouanetto Imperadore Solimano, ambizioso di gloria, ammassando numerofo, e potentissimo esercito, ne sapendosi a danno di qual Principe, recaua à ciascuno spauento, & più che ad ogni altro, all'Isola di Rodi; mentre assente il suo Capo ritrouauasi. A quell'annuntio tosto egli si pose all'ordine per la partenza: & hauendo

Ggg 2 con

Frà Gabriello di Pomerolx Luogotenente.

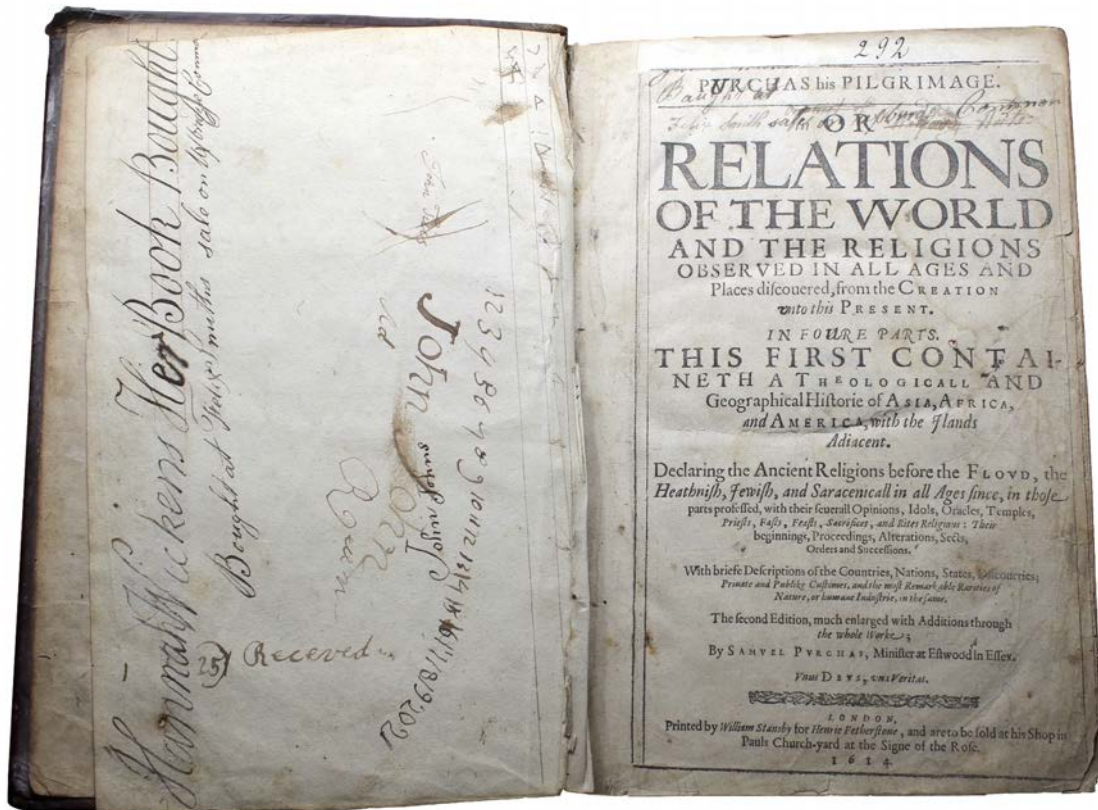
The biographies of the subsequent Grand Masters of this remarkable Order, naturally, relate the wider history of an order that was perhaps more involved than any other in the medieval struggles between Christianity and Islam in the Eastern Mediterranean. The elaborately decorated extra-engraved title, for example features, in addition to numerous armorial bearings, three small views. These were respectively, the locations of the main headquarters of the organisation; Jerusalem (until 1291), Rhodes (1310-1522) and Malta (1530-1798). Following the loss of Acre in 1291, the Order was for a short interlude located in Cyprus (then ruled by the titular King of Jerusalem, Henry II) before completing a successful conquest of Byzantine-held Rhodes. Their rule over the island, which was marked by yet further militarisation, skirmishes with Barbary pirates, the defence of nearby Smyrna and fortification on the peninsula of Halicarnassus (using part of the ruined Mausoleum, now one of the seven wonders of the world), continued for over two centuries. After successfully repelling two fifteenth-century Islamic invasions, the arrival of an enormous fleet under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent and subsequent six month siege in 1522 resulted, despite the efforts of the 43rd Grand Master Phillipe Villiers

de L'Isle-Adam, in the Knight's withdrawal to Sicily. Following the involvement of Pope Clement VII, himself a Knight of the Order, De Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, whose biography completes the work, secured what was for the purposes of this volume to be the final permanent home of the Order; on the Islands of Malta and Gozo.

The final leaf of text proper ('Fine del Primo Libro') closes with what appears to be a promise by the author **Girolami Marulli (1580-1650)**, himself a Knight of the Order, to chronicle the lives of subsequent Grand Masters; however, no subsequent volume was ever completed.

£ 2,500





number to foot of final page. Extensive pen trials and various early ownership inscriptions (including 'Hannah Wickens her book bought at Felix Smiths sale on Uxbridge Common'. FEP and FFEP annotated with an extensive seventeenth-century library catalogue.

A seventeenth century library catalogue adorns the front endpapers of this otherwise unremarkable copy of the second, extended edition of Anglican cleric Samuel Purchas's (c.1577-1626) popular collection of reports of from foreign travellers, including the Eighth Book 'Of New France, Virginia, Florida, New Spaine, with other regions of America, Mexicana, and of their Religions', which contains more than 200 pages of information relating to the discovery of the New World and Greenland by, *inter alia*, Columbus, Hudson, Zeni, Cabot, Martin Frobisher, John Davis, Jacques Cartier and Walter Raleigh.

Divided into two sections the catalogue lists, in a table divided into six columns (date of publication, title, date of publication repeated, and a lettered price code - presumably the cost to the owner - in a three column version of pounds, shillings and pence), the books under two separate headings. Firstly on the FEP, 'Febery 1696 My Ffolio Case', which features 12 books issued between 1577 ('A grate bibell with bras & plate') and 1685/6 ('Sir William Parkins Knt tryal 24 March', i.e. Wing A3760) including works of religious, legal, political and scientific interest (such as a 1635 Concordance, 1636 Liturgy, designated 'a Large Common prayer book', 1661 'Countrey Justice of the peace', likely by Dalton, this very book '1614 famous Purchase his pilgrimage of the world' and what is presumably the catalogue of the Royal Society's Museum, '1681 dokter Grews Rarities of the Royall Society). Secondly, to the recto of the facing free-endpaper, are listed 18 books with dates



ranging from 1657 ('Act of Parliament to the Lord Protectour') to 1696 ('Act for Incouragd. bringing in plate & french goods') under the heading 'Octavo Case in Febery 1696'. Of these 18, nine appear to be acts of Parliament presumably only issued in folio or broadside format, but kept in the owner's Octavo case; they also all appear to have incurred no cost to the owner. The remaining nine books include '1692 the Necessary Companion' (presumably the 5th edition of Playford's *Vade mecum*, Wing P2508), a 1692 copy of 'Aristotles Master Piece', an early edition of the first English sex book, first published 1684, that served as a popular guide to human reproduction and pregnancy, and, to round off the list, the 1639 'Art of Warre by the Lord Praissac'. A final, 19th, entry, in a different hand and left incomplete, begins and ends at '1739'; a later owner, or pen-trialler presumably thinking better of adding an eighteenth-century book to the list.



Frustratingly unsigned, with no other pen trial or inscription matching the avowedly seventeenth-century hand which compiled this catalogue, the only indication of the provenance of the library is the (likely) eighteenth-century reference penned to the verso of the FFEP 'Hannah Wickens Her Book Bought/Bought at Felix Smiths sale on Uxbridge Common'. We could, however, locate no reference to any sale relating to Felix Smith of Uxbridge (or indeed of anywhere) in Alston's *Inventory of Sale Catalogues*, or in OCLC, nor any Felix Smith in the usual historical databases (CCed, National Archives, or Alumni lists of Oxford or Cambridge).

ESTC S111828. STC 20506.

£ 2,500

A  
IOVRNALL OR  
DAILY REGISTER OF  
all those warlike Atchieuements

which happened in the Siege of Berghen-  
up-Zoome in the Low-countries, betweene the  
Armies of the Marquesse Spinola Assay-  
lants, and the Prince of Orange, Defen-  
dants, of the said Towne; together  
with the raising of the  
SIEGE.

IN THE END IS  
added two Letters, which discover  
the Errours fore-conceiued of the successe of  
that Siege, and the after-Designes of the Spanish  
Armies, if they had taken in Bergen: with  
some particular accidents of warre,  
which were occasions of mirth  
to the beholders.

All faithfully translated out of the  
originall Low-Dutch Copie.

LONDON,  
Printed for Nathaniel Butter, Bartholomew  
Downes, and Thomas Archer. 1622.

WITH TRAGEDIES AND  
COMEDIES OF WAR

17) [SIEGE WARFARE]. A journall  
of daily register of all those warlike  
Atchieuements which happened in the  
Siege of Berghen-up-Zoome in the Low  
Countries, between the Armies of the  
Marquesse Spinolo Assaylants, and the  
Prince of Orange, Defendants, of the  
said Towne; together with the raising of  
the Siege. In the end is added two  
Letters, which discover the Errours fore-  
conceived of the successe of that Siege,  
and the after-Designes of the Spanish  
Armies, if they had taken in Bergen: with  
some particular accidents of warre, which  
were occasions of mirth to the beholders.  
All faithfully translated out of the  
originall Low-Dutch Copie.  
*London. Printed for Nathaniel Butter,  
Bartholomew Downes, and Thomas Archer,  
1622. Sole English edition.*

Quarto. [2], 38pp. Twentieth-century  
blue gilt-tooled half-calf, marbled boards.  
Externally fine; shaving to final quire (E),  
with loss of catch-words and printers  
register, some marking and damp-  
staining.

A rare survival of a Jacobean forerunner to the later English Civil War newsbooks, chronicling the events of the unsuccessful Siege of the Dutch city of Bergen-op-Zoom 1622 by the Spanish Hapsburg forces led by Ambrogio Spinola Doria, 1st Marquess of Los Balbases and 1st Duke of Sesto (1569-1630).

Composed by an anonymous defender, the work provides a detailed timeline of the relevant events of the campaign in the first year of the final stages of what was later to be coined as the Eighty Years War; from the 'eighteenth of July, 1622', when 'Berghen-up-Zome' was first attacked, and 'bravely replused by the Citizens' to the '2. day' of October 1622, when the siege was abandoned. Included are detailed accounts of the actions and eventual death in battle of the 'valiant Colonel Hinderson', influential soldier of the Scots-Dutch brigade who was sent by Prince Maurice of Nassau to command the garrison at Bergen, and, rather morbidly, a final tally of mortality:

*'The Enemy departing hence with dishonor, had lost since the Siege 11000. men, which were slaine, besides those which were runne away hither and thither, there being in this one Citie full two thousand of them. Wee have lost in this Siege size hundred brave men, besides those which are wounded, whereof there are a great number.'*

*Tragedies and Commedies of  
BERGEN.*

*The Bullet must haue a lighting place.*

A Souldier being shot through the hand, after hee was dressed, went to the Well vpon the market place to wash himselfe: in the meane time, there comes another dead Bullet, & pierced his cheek, without doing any other hurt: this vnfortunate Souldier, takes the Bullet out of his mouth, and returnes to the Surgeon to be dressed againe. The Surgeon espying him, was very angry; for that hee had so carelesly spoyled his late dressing; but when he perceiued how the case stood, he said vnto him, ryming in Low-dutch, *Misfortune runnes round, some it hits vpon the head, and you in the mouth.*

*He is well kept, whom God keeps.*

Three Children playing in the streete, there fell a Bullet down vpon a corner stone about the *Belf-gate*, and rebounding, stroke the three Children downe, so that they all cryed out for feare; but before any came to helpe them, they had got vp of themselves, and played againe as before, without any other amazement: for vsf takes away feare.

*Whom God hath ioyned, shall no man put asunder.*

A Bullet vnderstanding this Proverbe, strooke in betwixt

betwixt a Suter and his Loue, and cast *Iohn vpon Margaret. Fortune, and misfortune stand one next another.*

*The more knaue, the better lucke.*

Three Spaniards playing at Dice vpon the head of a Drumme, a courteous Bullet shot by the Garrison, with a great noyse tooke the Drumme quite away, so that they altogether stricken with amazement, fell to the ground, their fellows thinking that they had bene strooke dead, covered them ouer with Straw; but within a while, they crept all vp againe, not being hurt any manner of wayes.

*One mans fortune, is another mans misfortune.*

This Bullet hauing not yet left grazing, tooke afterwards, leauen legges of leauen sundry Wallounes quite off; which was a pittifull sight to behold: this iron Bullet was cast at *Layeke*, therefore I say, ill payeth his owne Matter.

*A good bit spared, is for the most part eaten by the Cattle.*

A Corporall, with those Souldiers vnder his command, hauing gotten in a night halfe a Barrell of Beere, with great paines, and danger of their liues, and sitting round about it, a drye Bullet tooke the Can out of one of their hands, and flew afterwards into the Barrell, in such manner, that the Hoopes hit them on the heads, and one amongst the rest, said, if I had not knowne the like before, I would haue sworne it had bene Witchcraft, and complaining of this mischance said: The mouth thought the throat

Whilst the number of enemy deaths might, of course, have been exaggerated in the fog of war, one further statistic stands out; perhaps simultaneously explaining the root cause of victory and death toll. 'There have been discharged since the first arrival of the Enemy 200000 Cannon shot, both within and without the Citie'.

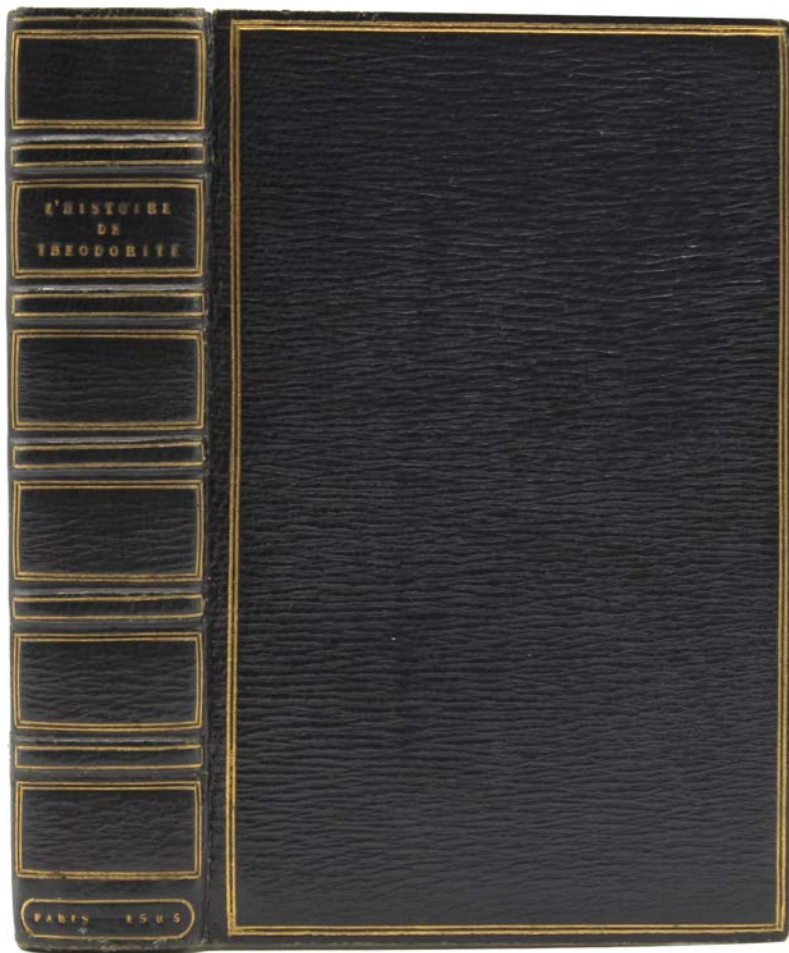
Our correspondent, focusing on recording the timeline of events in the ensuing three months, and latterly impressing upon the reader the division between Protestant and Catholic Brabant, has little time for stylistics, verve or humour. Except, that is, in the final five page section entitled 'Tragedies and Commedies of Bergen', wherein 11 'divers' vignettes of some of the more remarkable consequences of war on everyday life are outlined. Largely related to lucky - or misfortunate - encounters with wayward bullets by, amongst others, 'Children playing in the streete', 'Three Spaniards playing at Dice vpon the head of a Drumme', 'An Englishman desiring to get a Spaniards cloathes' and even 'An English Gray-Hound running vpon the Walls of the Citie', they provide an altogether theatrically melancholy - and bloody - conclusion to this rare account.

Rare; ESTC locates just two copies in the UK (BL, Oxford) and three in the US (Folger, Huntington and Chicago). STC suggests that this may have been printed at the Eliot's Court Press.

ESTC S101556. STC 1898.

£ 2,500





**BECKFORD'S COPY, BOUND BY LEWIS - UNRECORDED EDITION**

- 18) **THEODORET, Bishop of Cyrrhus.** Histoire des choses memorables advenues en la primitive eglise, tant du regne de l'Empereur Constantin le Grand, que de ses successeurs, trespropre pour ce temps. Escrite en grec par Theodorite Evesque de Cyropolis ville de Medie et Traduit en Francois par D.M. Mathee.  
*A Paris. Chez Hierosme de Marnes, & la versue Guillaume Cauellat au mont saint Hilaire au Pelican, 1585. Third edition?*

16mo in 8s. [7], 257ff, [8]. With terminal blank leaf (LL8). Finely bound in nineteenth-century blue straight grain morocco (attributed to Charles Lewis), A.E.G. Corners slightly bumped, else a fine copy. William Beckford's copy, from the Hamilton Palace sales (with a clipping from the catalogue tipped to verso of FFEP, with the shelf-mark of (?N) 449 and characteristic binding cost note of 'Binding - 16 -' pencilled to blank fly-leaf at front.

HISTOIRE  
DES CHOSES  
MEMORABLES

ADVENUES EN LA  
PRIMITIVE EGLISE,  
tant du regne de l'Empereur  
Constantin le Grand, que  
de ses successeurs, tres-  
propre pour ce  
temps.

ESCRITE EN GREC PAR  
Theodorite Evesque de Cyropolis ville de Medie.

ET

Traduit en François par D. M. Mathée.

EN MOY LA MORT,



EN MOY LA VIE



A PARIS,  
Chez Hierosime de Marnef, & la veufue  
Guillaume Cauellat au mont saint  
Hilaire au Pelican. 1585.

A finely bound example, from the library of English novelist, art critic and bibliophile William Beckford (1760-1844), of an otherwise unrecorded edition of a French translation of Theodoret, Bishop of Cyrrhus's (c.393-c.458/466) Ecclesiastical history. Theodoret's recollections chart the primitive church from the rise of Arianism in reign of Constantine until 429, and feature many historical sources otherwise lost.

This French translation, which was first issued at Poitiers (1544), also appeared under the same imprint and in the same format as here but with the title *L'Histoire de Théodorite, evesque de Cyropolis, ville de Médie* (Paris, 1569) was made by Martin Mathee (sometime prior and abbot of Monstierneuf de Poitiers).

Sold as lot no. 2539 in the third part of the 1883 'Hamilton Palace' portions of Beckford's library, this copy was purchased by Quaritch for a mere 15s; a shilling less than the cost of the fine morocco binding.

Outside of continental Europe, all editions are decidedly uncommon. OCLC locates copies of the first edition at Cambridge, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Yale; none of the 1569 or this apparent third edition, both printed at Paris under the same imprint.

Not in Adams.

£ 2,500

2539 Theodorite, Evesque de Cyropolis, Histoire des Choses mem-  
orables advenues en la primitive Eglise en François par D. M.  
Mathée, fine copy in blue morocco, gilt edges, by C. Lewis

*Beckford Sale VII-83*

Paris, 1585

Fl. Vegeti<sup>o</sup> et Fronti  
tini<sup>o</sup> Scriueri, et  
Steuerechij.

30

1565



V. INL. *Fletcher*  
**FL. VEGETII**  
**RENATI**  
**COMITIS,**  
**ALIORVMQVE ALIQVOT VETERVM**  
**De Re Militari**  
**LIBRI**

Accedunt. FRONTINI Strategematibus  
 eiusdem auctoris alia opuscula.

*Omnia emendatius, quaedam nunc primum edita à*  
**PETRO SCRIVERIO.**

Cum Commentariis aut Notis  
**GOD. STEWECHII & FR. MODII.**

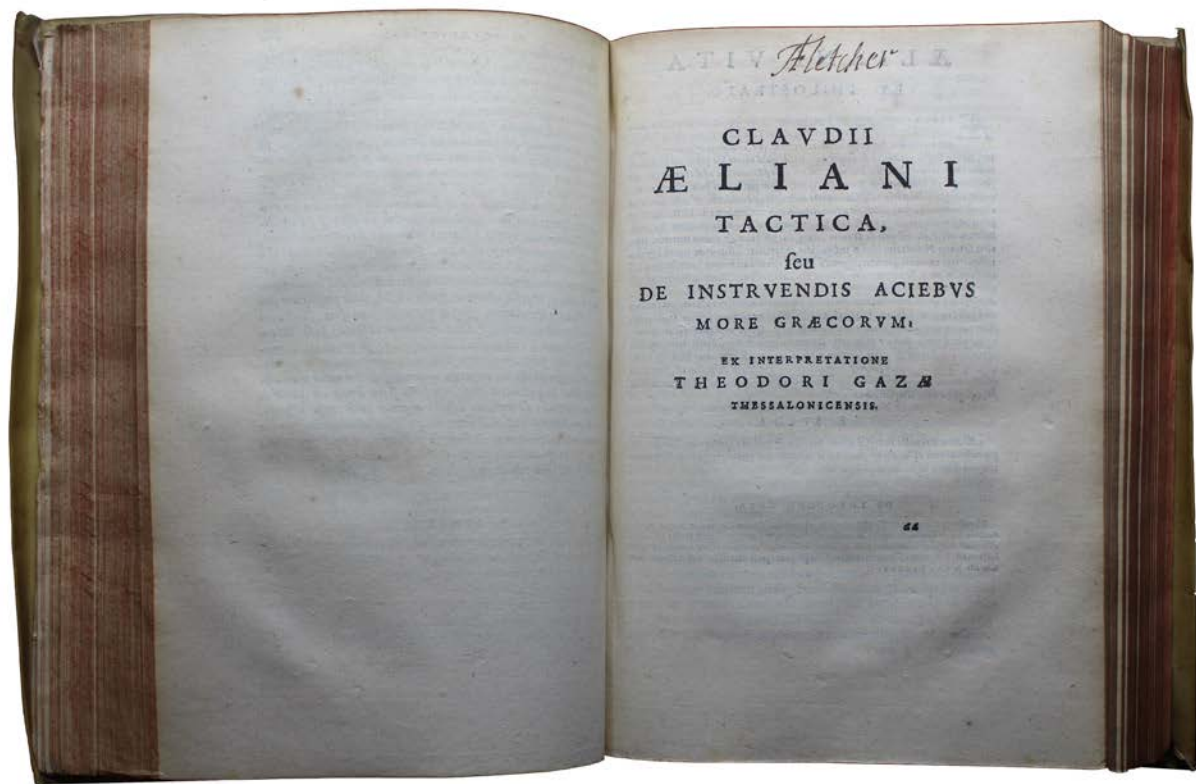


**EX OFFICINA PLANTINIANA**  
**RAPHÆLENGII.**  
**M. D. CVII.**

**FLETCHER OF SALTOUN'S COPY**

- 19) **VEGETIUS RENATUS, Flavius.** V. Inl. Fl. Vegetii renati comitis, aliorumque aliquot veterum De Re Militari Libri. Accedunt, Frontini Stratagematibus eiusdem auctoris alia opuscula. Omnia emendatius, quaedam nunc primum edita a Petro Scriverio. Cum Commentariis aut Notis God. Stewechii & Fr. Modii.  
 [Antwerp]. Ex officina Plantiniana Raphelengii, 1607[-06].

Quarto. [8], 102, [10], 135, [1], 123, [3], 139-208, [8], 347, [1], 24pp, [32]. With Claudius Aelian's 'Tactica' bound between the sections of Frontinius' works. Woodcut diagrams throughout. Contemporary vellum, yapp edges, lettered in manuscript to spine. Spine a trifle soiled, else a fine copy. The Fletcher of Saltoun copy, with his characteristic ink inscription to head of title (and also the sectional titles of Aelian's 'Tactica', and Gottschalk Stewechius' 'Commentarius'), and rhomboid shelf label to foot of spine. With a manuscript price note '1. gul; 16.st.' to blank fly-leaf at front.



A crisp copy, once in the library of Scottish patriot, political writer, associate of John Locke and noted book collector Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1653?-1716), of a collection of fabulously illustrated works on warfare and its execution, by Greek and Roman classical authors. In addition to Vegetius *Epitome*, this scholarly production edited by Peter Schrijver (1576-1660) and with the commentaries of Gottschalk Stewechius (1551-86) and François Modius (1556-97) also includes the works on military tactics by the Greek authors Aelian and Polybius, and further related works by Sextus Julius Frontinus, Hyginus Gromaticus, Modestus and Rufus Festus.



supra Currum pars cultus in ordinem exstantibus communiter videlicet ne facilis tergo cuiquam præbeatur adscensus. Falces vero acutissimæ axibus eiusdem Currus aptantur, in lateribus suis ansulas habentes: quibus innexi funes, pro arbitrio duorum equitum laxati quidem explicant, repressi autem erigunt falces. Quædam vero huiusmodi machinæ funera hostibus imitant, vel quas turbatis omnibus strages efficiant, dicent melius qui vîsa bella cognoscunt.

*Currodrepanus singularis.*



*Expositio Currodrepani singularis.*

In hoc Curriculo, quod singularis equi tractu discurrat, quodque unus hominis arte regitur & virtute protegitur, eadem est quæ in priori Curru armorum facies, & ad repellenda tela, & ad inferenda pericula. Nec distat à superiore quicquam machinâ, nisi quod superior Currus pro magnitudine sui duobus equis tractus, à duobus etiam bellatoribus gubernatur.

Curro-

*Currodrepanus clipeatus.*



*Expositio Currodrepani clipeati.*

MACHINÆ huius admiratio habet nominis aliquid, est enim à superioribus Curribus quidam parte dissimilis. Hic enim posterior Vehiculi pars verberibus spontaneis ad incitandos equos, & clipei acuto ferro circumdatis, velut in propugnaculo positis, communitur. Et est prior quidem Currus hac ratione dissimilis, quod hic non ut ibidem duos equos duorum etiam hominum, sed unus tantum sagacitas regit. A secundo vero Currus hac diversitate scemitur, quod in illo unus equus & pondus bellatoris subit, dum ipsum equitem portat, & occultisermone ingram trahente minus amplectitur. Hic etiam licet convertere laxati funibus explicatas falces, & ad perniciem hostium longius ab axe porrectas. Funes vero, quo laxato aut explicantur falces, aut repressi super eisdem axes eriguntur, ligatur circulo hærenti catafracto in posterioris lateris parte ceteriore, per quod vestiti equi ad omnes telorum munusculi incurfus.

Thora-

Fletcher of Saltoun's library, estimated to have contained around 6,000 works, was the largest private library in Scotland as the seventeenth century turned into the eighteenth. The Dutch price note in this volume of one guilder and 16 stuivers suggests it was acquired, as were many of his books, whilst he was in effective political exile at the Hague; perhaps from the books of the eminent Dutch scholar Nicolaus Heinsius, in whose library sale a copy of this volume featured (as lot 540 of the mathematical and philosophical quarto section, p.243). Fletcher owned several works from the latter's library, and indeed a copy of the *Bibliotheca Heinsiana sive Catalogus Librorum* (Leiden, 1682); it has even been conjectured that he may have attended the sale.

c/f Cockle 3 (notes).

£ 2,000





### THE MACARTNEY-PHILLIPPS COPY

- 20) [WILTSHIRE]. THOMPSON, Thomas. The Visitation of Wiltshire taken 1565 by Tho. Thompson Lancaster Herald.. [s.i.]. [s.n., s.d., c.(?)1670s].

Folio. Manuscript on paper, with some remains of pencilled sketches beneath ink. [4], 79ff. Paper watermarked foolscap, seven-pointed collar, three balls, countermark DA (similar to Heawood 2061, which he dates c.1676, but with a different countermark). Elaborate drawings of coats of arms (tricked) throughout. Modern gilt-tooled half calf, contrasting green morocco lettering-piece, earlier marbled boards. A trifle rubbed (largely to surfaces of boards). Small 'Heraldry Today' ticket to turn in of lower board. With the armorial bookplate of 'The Right Honble. Geo. Lord Macartney Knight of the Order of the White Eagle and of the Bath' to FEP, along with a manuscript shelf-mark 'H-2-22'.

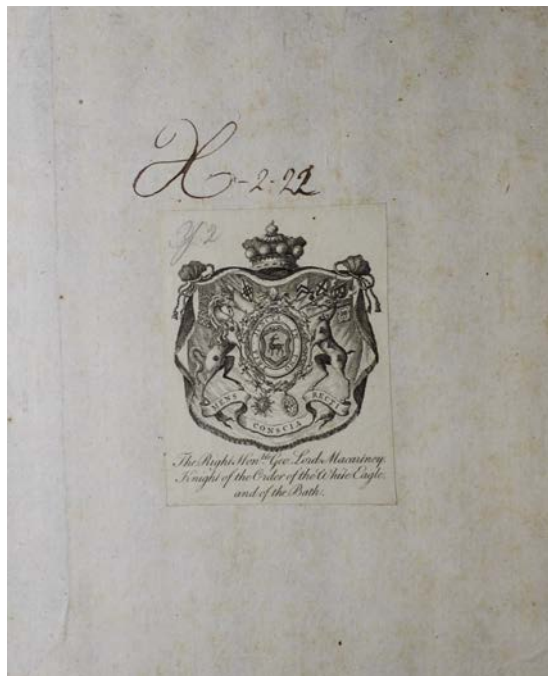


Presented partly in narrative, and part tabulated form, it is most likely therefore a later seventeenth-century transcription of a copy made by Thompson, who had conducted the original Lincolnshire visitation of 1634. The unfoliated leaves at the beginning consist of three leaves of an index, and a single leaf which includes a title and several armorial bearings.

Previously in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (when it was bound with a similar visitation of Somerset, dated 1637), and referenced as Phillipps MS 13389, 'Wiltshire do. 1565 part in tables, part narrative' in his *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca D. Thomae Phillipps* (Middle Hill, 1837). It was acquired by Phillipps, the voracious British manuscript collector, from Puttick and Simpson, who had secured the manuscripts of Anglo-Irish statesman and colonial administration **George Macartney, First Earl Marcartney (1737-1806)**, best known for his *Embassy to Beijing* of 1792, from his heirs.

Phillipps MS 13389 (Part of).

£ 5,000



FINIS





For whan I  
I haue it all forpete this,  
Of that I thought for to telle,  
I can not than brynches spelle,  
That I wende alther best haue redde,  
So sore of hit I am adrede.

For as a man that sodeinly  
A goost beholdeth, so face I:  
So that for feare I can nought gette  
My wit: but I my selfe forpete,  
That I wote neuer, what I am,  
Ne whither I shall, ne when I cam:  
But muse, as he that were amased,  
Like to the boke, in whiche is rased  
The letter, and made nothyng be radde:  
So ben my wittes ouerladde,  
That what as euer I thought haue spoken  
It is out of myn herte stoken  
And stonde, as who saith, dombe & dese,  
That all nis worth an Iope lese,  
Of that I wende well haue saide:  
And at laste I make abrayde,  
Last by myn heed, and loke aboute,  
Right as a man, that were in doute,  
And wote not, where he shall become.  
Thus am I ofte all ouercome,  
There as I wende best to stonde.  
But after whan I vnderstonde,  
And am in othe place alone,  
I make many a wofull mone  
Vnto my selfe, and speke so.  
A foole, where was thyne herte tho,  
Whan thou thy worthie ladie sie:  
Were thou asered of hir eie:  
For of hir honde there is no drede,  
Well I knowe hir woman heade,  
No more oultrage  
ere age.

Van est  
mortale qu  
opto.  
H