ENGLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Much has been written about England during the seventeenth century. A tense and tumultuous period where changes in religion and politics, war and fire, kings and tyrants were suffered by all classes of people. It was also a time of furious publication, often polemical and often paid for by Parliament or the Monarchy. The instability of the times found its way into education, literature, science and travel as well as having an inordinate effect on people’s rights and liberties.

We are pleased to present a collection of works printed in England in the seventeenth century, reflective of the times.

THE FIRST GREAT ENGLISH WORK OF PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

1. HOOKER, Richard

Of the lawes of ecclesiasticall politie, eight bookes. London: John Windet, 1604.

Folio. [iv], 207, [1]; [xvi], 270 (ie., 271) pp. Separate title page for the fifth book. Woodcut devices on titles, headpieces, and initials. Contemporary vellum, preserved in a folding cloth box. Ownership inscription of Edward Pye Chamberlayne dated 1692, 1693 and 1706, perhaps the same Chamberlayne (1661-1727) who spent time in Barbados and married Anne Kedley (1662-1733). They lived at “Nooke’s Court,” also known as the “new house” in the parish of Dewchurch, Herefordshire, England. There are numerous annotations in his hand on the fly-leaf, including a large manuscript “Edward and Anne.” Additional annotations throughout the book.

$ 3500.00

Rare second edition of first four books initially published in 1593; this copy was also issued with the first edition of the fifth book published in 1597 which was a common practice. The text was originally intended to be eight books but only five were completed in Hooker’s lifetime.

This book is considered Hooker’s masterpiece. The text was initially conceived as a response to the publication of An admonition to Parliament issued from a secret press in 1572. Admonition called for Queen Elizabeth I to return to a “more pure” form of worship in the Church of England. Puritans soon took up Admonition as their platform. In his response, Hooker defends the Church of England against Puritanism and Roman Catholicism. The core of Hooker’s thinking on the relations of church and state is unity. In his view, the Puritans adopted an impossible position: they claimed to be loyal to the queen while repudiating her church. By law and by reason, the people of England must be Anglican, pledged to serve Elizabeth as the supreme magistrate of the country and the supreme governor of the church. He criticized Roman Catholics for the dependence on tradition and argued that Puritans could not claim loyalty to the Queen while calling for reforms of her church. Ultimately, Hooker steadfastly upholds the
tenants of Anglican tradition based on Bible, church, and reason, or in his words a “threefold cord not quickly broken.”

Hooker (1554–1600) was an Anglican priest, one of the most important and influential English theologians of the sixteenth century. His writings, especially the Lawes of ecclesiasticall politie, influenced both the development of the Church of England as well as political philosophy in his ethics and defense of human reason.

STC, 13713; ESTC, S120914

“ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOK EVER PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH”

2. [BIBLE; KING JAMES VERSION]

The holy Bible, conteyning the old testament, and the new: newly translated out of the originall [Greeke]: and with the former translations diligently compared and reuised, By his Maiesties speciall commandement. Appointed to be read in churches. London: Robert Barker, 1611.

Royal folio (427 x 275 mm). A-B4 C6 D4 ²A-²C6 chi² A-5C6; ²A-²2A6. 752 leaves (A3 bound backwards). Title page, the 2 leaves of the engraved map, and the final 2 leaves in excellent facsimile. Additional title page from a later edition bound in behind the facsimile. Gothic and Roman types, text double column with 59 lines per column and printed within woodcut rule-border, calendar and almanac printed in red and black. General title-page within engraved border by Christian Boel and section title for the New Testament dated 1611 within woodcut border. Full-sheet engraved map of the Holy Land by John Speed after Dr John More, 17 leaves of genealogical tables incorporating woodcut illustrations of Adam and Eve, Noah’s Ark, the Tower of Babel and other Biblical subjects, numerous woodcut head- and tail-pieces, historiated and ornamental initials. Contemporary calf boards, rebacked, spine labels; some staining, a few leaves with small holes or edges torn away, but generally a very good copy. With a notation on the paste-down that the book was “received of William Biggs for the sum of 5 shillings ... by me John Lang. Ford Warminster” dated 1747 and with a small but elaborate bookplate of W[illiam] T[homas] Smedley (1858-1920), the noted collector of Elizabethaniana and Bacon; his library was sold in 1924 to Henry Clay Folger, and the Folger library collection today includes nearly 1500 volumes formerly owned by Smedley. $ 95,000.00

First edition, second issue/state, called the “she” Bible (because of the reading of Ruth III, 15: “she went into the citie”). In addition, because of the small hole in C6 (Matthew 26:36) it is impossible to tell whether the word Judas or Jesus is printed. The King James version of the Holy Bible is arguably the most important book ever published in English. Preparation of the Royal Version took more than five years and was laboriously attended to by over 50 translators and researchers. The final translations were then exchanged and reviewed, reaching a final committee of six. Supervision of the printing was carried out by Miles Smith and Thomas Bilson. Although the Royal Version appropriates much from the Tyndale, Coverdale, Geneva and Bishops’ Bibles, it is unquestionably regarded as the greatest literary translation of the Bible ever produced.

Herbert 309; Pforzheimer 62; PMM 114; STC 2217
EARLY RELIGIOUS TENSION

3. BEARD, Thomas

A retractive from the Romish religion: containing thirteene forcible motives, dissuading from communion with the Church of Rome: wherein is demonstratively proved, that the now Romish religion (so farre forth as it is Romish) is not the true Catholike religion of Christ, but the seduction of Antichrist . . .


4to. [xvi], 543, 1 pp. (lacking four leaves, Gg¹–⁶, pp. 453–460; and some mispagination). Woodcut headpieces and initials. Eighteenth century blind-tooled calf, spine in compartments with manuscript labels (title and shelfmark), red speckled fore-edge. From the library of John Marques of Tweeddale, Earle of Gifford Viscount Walden, Lord Hay of Yester &c. with the “Spare Nought” armorial bookplate. The Marquess of Tweedale was a family of Scottish nobles in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led by John Hay, 1st Marquess of Tweedale (1625–1697) and his eldest son, John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweedale (1645–1713).

First edition. Beard here vehemently attacks the Church of Rome writing that “She is the Whore of Babylon, with whom the Kings of the Earth have committed fornication, and who hath made drunk with the Wine of her fornications all the Inhabitants of Earth.” Dedicated to Cromwell, there was a reissue in 1616 with a cancel title page and additional line regarding publication: “are to be sold by Henrie Fetherstone.” Beard (d. 1632) was a Puritan Doctor of Divinity and Oliver Cromwell’s schoolmaster at Huntingdon. He published several works during his lifetime all on the topic of theology with strong condemnation of Catholicism or what he described as the “Romish religion.” This rare book is indicative of the religious tension and Puritan unrest in the decades leading up to the Civil War.

STC 1657.5

DETAILED TRAVELOGUE
WITH SECTION ON THE IRISH TYRONE REBELLION

4. MORYSON, Fynes

An itinerary written by Fynes Moryson Gent. First in the Latine tongue, and then translated by him into English; containing his ten yeeres travel through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, Englan, Scotland and Ireland . . .

London: John Beale, 1617.

Folio. [xiv], 295, [1]; 302, [1]; 292 pp. Without the first and final blanks as in most copies. Recent calf in an antique style, spine tooled in gilt with a red morocco label, top edge gilt; interior in excellent condition. With a fascinating provenance (see below).

First edition of one of the most famous and fascinating early modern travel accounts, one of the great seventeenth-century works of its kind. Moryson singles out all the “monuments in each place, worth the seeing.” A perceptive traveler; as an example, he appreciated how war, in this case the French wars of religion, could exercise an inflationary effect on prices. He gives detailed accounts of his travel
expenses, including the cost of inns, food, costumes, as well as the values of coins. And he eloquently boasts of his skill at outwitting thieves. The second part of the work is given over to the rebellion of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone. O’Neill (1550-1616) led the resistance against the English forces seeking to subdue Ireland during the Nine Years’ War. The final part points out the advantages of travel, offers useful precepts for travelers, defines national characteristics, etc. The sections of the book on Ireland have been closely read by an early owner. There is extensive underlining, a number of pointing fingers and important passages marked with short marginal annotations.

Moryson (1566-1630) traveled Continental Europe for the purpose of observing traditions, social and economic conditions, and local customs. He was the personal secretary to Lord Mountjoy, commander-in-chief of England’s army in Ireland.

Provenance: A presentation inscription on the title page reads: “Ex dono Caroli Pym Equitis Aurati” which is most likely Sir Charles Pym (1615-1671), son of the Parliamentarian John Pym (1584-1643). The signature does not match the annotations so it is tempting to ascribe the annotations to Charles Pym’s father. John Pym would no doubt have been interested in Moryson’s rendering of the 1584 Tyrone rebellion in Ireland, as he was fervently anti-Catholic, believing that “Popery shouyld never be tolerated there” (in Ireland). The annotator here underlined many of the passages which deal with the danger posed by the Irish in the sixteenth century, perhaps looking for historical precedents to make a judgment on the present-day situation. Also the bookplate of Francis Money-Coutts (1852-1923), 5th Baron Latymer, a London solicitor, poet, librettist and wealthy heir to the fortune of the Coutts banking family.

STC, 18205

**APOLOGIA JUSTIFYING RALEIGH’S EXECUTION**

5. **[BACON, Francis and other Commissioners]**

*A declaration of the demeanor and cariage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, as well in his voyage, as in, and sitence his returne; and of true motives and inducements which occasioned His Maiestie to proceed doing justice upon him, as hath bene done.* London: printed by Bonham Norton and John Bill, printers to the Kings most excellent Maiestie, M.DC.XVIII [1618].

Small 4to. 64 pp. (the first blank A1 is lacking and the full-page portrait has been attached to the paste-down with its caption pasted to the facing fly-leaf). Woodcut device on title and verso of title. Early half calf and marbled boards; some leaves cropped at the top edge, otherwise interior excellent with browning on only a few leaves. Ownership inscription of Thomas Loveday dated 1914 and F[francis] Marion Crawford dated 1896; Crawford (1854–1909) was an American author of fantastical novels based on his own travel and experiences. He was born in Italy and wrote histories as well as fiction about his adopted country. A third inscription belonging to Edw. Place in an earlier hand on the title.

$ 4000.00

First edition. probably the second variant; there were five variants printed the same year. The state is identifiable from the numbering of the last four pages. On October 29, 1618, Walter Raleigh, the historian, explorer, navigator, adventurer and poet, was executed for conspiracy against King James I.
The charges were due in part to his failure to acquire the gold he claimed to have discovered in the New World. During his expedition he seized the island of St. Thomas and killed the Spanish governor. After returning empty-handed, Raleigh was imprisoned, tried, and sentenced by a commission that included Francis Bacon. The death of Raleigh (1554-1618), a prolific writer and popular figure, stirred up public outcry, and thus this apologia was written and issued less than a month after the execution. Bacon, with oversight from the King, penned the majority of the pamphlet (likely with other members of the commission who were appointed to try Raleigh) justifying the actions.

Early English Books, 1475-1640, 934:6, 1555:15; ESTC, S115420; Pforzheimer, 819; Sabin, 67548; STC (2nd ed.), 20653; See also: “The Library,” ser. 5, 3:124-34

TO TITHE OR NOT TO TITHE

6. SELDEN, J[ohn]

The history of tithes that is, the practice of payment of them. The positive laws made for them. The opinions touching the right of them. A review of it is also annexed, which both confirms it and directs in the use of it. [London]: [n.p.], 1618.

4to. [vi], xxii, [xii], 491, [5] pp., including errata. Title in red and black. Contemporary Cambridge binding, rebacked; some occasional light browning, a few leaves lightly soiled, small paper repair to p. 18, small piece of last leaf torn away (text not affected), otherwise a very good copy of this controversial work. Stamp of the Aylwin Library to front paste-down as well as the ownership inscription of Canadian politician and magistrate Thomas Cushing Aylwin (1806-71). $ 1200.00

First edition, most likely the fourth variant listed by STC, of this early work of anti-establishmentarianism. “This book shows that the practices of the early church are inconsistent with the view that tithes are payable by divine right” (Marke). While the work was only published after being submitted to the censor, and never expressly denied the doctrine of divine right, it still caused great concern amongst the bishops. This led to the intervention of James I, who called Selden before the privy council to compel a retraction, and to furthermore forbid him to answer or defend his work in any way after its suppression.

Selden (1584-1654) was an English jurist and legal antiquary. His earliest patron was the antiquary Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1570-1631) to whom this work is dedicated. Perhaps due to the controversy of the book, Selden became very involved in politics, opposing political absolutism. He took part in and instigated the protest on the rights and privileges of the House in 1621, for which he and several others were briefly imprisoned. He was later elected numerous times to Parliament and played a major role in the impeachment of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham.

Goldsmith, I, 473; Kress, 360; Marke, Catalogue of the Law Collection at New York University, p 146; Pforzheimer, 857; STC, 22172.7
DETAILS OF RALEIGH’S ARREST REVEALED

7. STUCLEY, Lewis; [SHARPE, Leonell]

To the Kings most excellent Maiestie. The humble petition and information of Sir Lewis Stucley, Knight, Vice-admirall of Devon, touching his owne behaviour in the charge committed unto him, for the bringing up of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the scandalous aspersions cast upon him for the same. London: By Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, printers to the Kings most excellent Maiestie, Anno 1618.

4to. 16 pp. (of 18, lacking A1, the captioned title). Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Later full calf with blind-tooled medallion on front and back covers, spine label. From the library of Thomas Hearne (1678–1735), with his inscription, “Dec. 14. 1734 | Tho: Hearne | given me by Dr. Rawlinson.” Hearne, an antiquarian and a diarist, served as a librarian at the Bodleian and was a pioneer of bibliographic methodology. The pamphlet was a gift from his friend, Richard Rawlinson (1690–1755), a clergyman and fellow antiquarian. It was through Rawlinson’s 1756 bequest that the Bodleian acquired Hearne’s diaries, correspondence, and manuscript collection. Additional contemporary inscription under the colophon. $6500.00

Rare first edition. Stucley was the man responsible for arresting and ferrying the historian, explorer, navigator, adventurer and poet Sir Walter Raleigh (1554–1618) to London to await his trial for conspiracy. He was a local politician who had bought the office of vice-admiral of Devon shortly before Raleigh returned from his disastrous Orinoco voyage. As such, the King ordered Stucley to arrest Raleigh upon his arrival in Devon. What followed was a convoluted journey from Devon to the Tower of London. Raleigh attempted to escape several times with various plots like feigning illnesses and attempting to bribe Stucley. Eventually, Stucley managed to deliver him to London but not without ramifications. Raleigh, in his speech on the scaffold, dragged Stucley through the mud, and permanently vilified him the eyes of the public. In order to save face, Stucley issued this pamphlet, actually written by Leonell Sharpe (c. 1560–1631), a clergyman and author, absolving himself. Nevertheless, Stucley remained a scapegoat for the King who was facing substantial backlash from the public for his execution of Raleigh.

Stucley (1574/5–1620) never recovered from his tarnished reputation despite remaining in the King’s good graces for his part in Raleigh’s death. To make matters worse, Stucley and his son were arrested in 1619 for clipping coin but were soon released on the King’s orders. Stucley retired to the Island of Lundy, where he died, supposedly raving mad, a year later.

Early English Books, 1475–1640, 1396:8; ESTC, S121298; STC (2nd ed.), 23401

THE “NEW” SCIENCE

8. BACON, Francis


Three works in one. Folio. [xx], 260, [27]; [iv], 47, [3], [ii], 248, [io] pp. Complete with frontispiece portrait of the author and the uncommon second engraved title, the tables and the recipe for gout in the first work, woodcut vignette on the title
Fifth edition of Bacon’s collection of exceedingly significant scientific experiments and observations on natural history, published posthumously by his personal chaplain, William Rawley. It was in this work that Bacon strove to separate his views of natural history from those of his contemporaries by building on a notion of the “new science” rather than collecting pleasant pictures and descriptions. The second work is Bacon’s highly acclaimed yet unfinished utopian novel *New Atlantis* which details the customs, people, society, and history of the fictitious island of Bensalem and the Salomon House, their cooperative college of science. The “new science” described in this work eventually contributed to the formation of the Royal Society (*DSB*, I, p. 376 and generally pp. 372-377).

Second edition of *Henry VII*, actually a re-issue of the sheets of the second edition of 1628 (Gibson 117) with a cancel title-page and the addition of the ten-page “Index Alphabeticall, directing to the most obserueable passages in the foregoing Historie.” Bacon starts in 1485 when Henry dethrones Richard III, and details the historical events occurring throughout his reign. This work was significant in establishing the reputation of King Henry VII over the following centuries.

Bacon (1561-1626), known as the father of empiricism, was an English statesman, natural philosopher, and advocate of the inductive method in science. Ahead of his time, Bacon conceived a new means of acquiring true knowledge by observation, experiment and inductive reasoning. His new experimental method was to encompass an account of the current knowledge of the world with the new instruments where everyone would be capable of engaging in scientific investigation for the betterment of humankind. Despite his unattractive personality, his views were quite influential.

I: Gibson, 174; STC, 1172; II: Gibson, 118; STC, 1161

**A MODERATE DEFENSE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**

9. LAUD, William

*A relation of the conference between William Lavvd, then Lrd. Bishop of St. Davids; now, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher, the Jesuite, by command of King James of ever blessed memorie ...* London: Printed by Richard Badger, MDCXXXIX [*1639*].

Folio. [xxiv], 388 pp. Title with woodcut device, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary calf, a bit worn, rebacked, morocco spine label; new endpapers, some water staining to the edges of the first few signatures, minor soiling, otherwise interior very good. Early (contemporary?) ownership inscription on title. Preserved in folding cloth box. $ 500.00

First edition. This volume contains Laud’s response to accusations of popery from an anonymous Roman Catholic writer only known as A.C. The feud started after A.C. responded to Laud’s earlier work *True relations of sundry conferences* (1626) which contained the account of the Archbishop’s conferences with the Jesuit John Fisher over the conversion of a countess at court and the general infallibility of the Church. The accusation of consorting with Catholics was a serious one, and Laud felt it necessary to address them in this longer treatise. Here Laud correctly names Fisher as “A.C.” and
continues to advocate for the full separation of England and Rome. However, he is relatively moderate when it came to other mainstays of Protestant writing at the time. For instance, he does not claim the pope to be the Antichrist nor does he accuse the church of heresy. The more moderate defense of the Church of England gained Laud many supporters as well as praise from those who did not hold the Archbishop in high regard, like James Ussher. This volume, was therefore, an important step in Laud’s rise to power before his downfall.

Laud (1573–1645) was a fervent supporter of King Charles, whom he believed ruled by divine right. As head of the Church of England, he intended to impose total uniformity on the Church. He felt threatened by the Puritan movement and was intolerant towards Presbyterians. The Long Parliament of 1640 accused him of treason, resulting in his imprisonment in the Tower of London, where he remained throughout the early stages of the English Civil War. In the spring of 1644, he was brought to trial, but it ended without being able to reach a verdict. Parliament took up the issue, and eventually passed a bill of attainder under which he was beheaded on January 10, 1645, notwithstanding being granted a royal pardon.

Early English Books, 1475-1640, 804:5; ESTC, S113162; STC (2nd ed.), 15298

THE EPISCOPACY DEBATE

10. [DU MOULIN, Pierre]

A letter of a French Protestant to a Scotishman of the covenant. Wherein one of their chief pretences is removed, which is their conformitie with the French churches in points of discipline and obedience. London: Printed by Robert Young and Richard Badger, 1640.

4to. [ii], 51 pp. Small woodcut device on title, woodcut headpiece and initial. Disbound; the first leaf (blank) before the title with manuscript title, year, and author in a contemporary hand, interior in excellent condition. $ 400.00

First edition. This tract is Du Moulin’s first entry into the debate concerning episcopacy, a system of church governance overseen by bishops which was a crucial component in the Church of England. However, many viewed the episcopal system as a holdover from the Catholic Church and therefore antithetical to the Reformed religion. Du Moulin, a “Frenchman borne” but “happily engrafted into the body of the Church of England” argues in favor of the episcopacy. He here recognized the unity of doctrine within the reformed churches of France, Scotland, and England, as well as the necessity that some practices should differ according to circumstance. He states that in England, obedience to the king necessitated submission to the episcopacy that was desired by the monarchy. Overall, the pamphlet is an important contribution to the debate over religious governance on the eve of the English Civil War.

Du Moulin (1601-1684) was a clergyman in the Church of England and a religious controversialist. His father was a well-known Huguenot pastor, Pierre du Moulin, and the younger Pierre followed closely in the footsteps of his career and ideology. After A letter of a French Protestant, he continued to publish works during and after the Civil War, often anonymously, that on the whole supported the monarchy and protested the regicide of Charles I. After the Restoration in 1660, he found favor again and printed numerous works advocating the Church of England and condemning Catholicism.

STC, 7345; ESTC, S111088
DRAMA IN SCOTLAND
FOUNDATION OF THE "SHORT" PARLIAMENT

11. WINDEBANK, Francis

His Majesties declaration, concerning his proceedings with his subjects of Scotland, since the pacification in the camp neere Berwick. London: printed by R. Young, His Majesties printer for Scotland, and R. Badger, printer to the prince His Highnesse, M.DC.XL [1640].

4to. [iv], 63, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Charles I, title with woodcut device, woodcut of the King’s seal and chapter initial. Modern cloth; leaves browned around the edges, but overall a wonderful copy. Dated bookplate (1916) of the Harvard College Library, from the Library of Frederick Lewis Gay, class of 1878, engraved by Edmund Garret, with small release stamp, plus ownership stamp of Harvard College Library on verso of title.

$ 1500.00

First edition. At the behest of Charles I, Windebank wrote this summary of the Bishops’ War after the King agreed to the Treaty of Berwick, which was signed on June 19, 1639. Charles’ brief campaigns against the Scots, first in 1639 and then again in 1640, were the result of his efforts to enforce Anglican ideals in the Scottish Church. The Scots, for their part, were equally opposed to episcopacy. Despite wishing to march on Scotland, Charles did not have sufficient funds or troops and instead signed the Pacification of Berwick. However, Charles discovered that the Scots were plotting with France, and called Parliament into session in April, 1640. Windebank’s pamphlet, essentially a mouthpiece for the King, expressed the monarch’s anger, highlighting the perceived betrayal on the part of the Scots and providing a justification for calling the Parliamentary session. The “Short Parliament” as it was called was quickly dissolved for not supporting Charles’ campaign. The Scots were successful in various battles against British troops, and another session, the “Long Parliament,” was called in November, 1640. This Long Parliament was the precipitating event of the English Civil War.

Windebank (c. 1582–1646) was appointed secretary of state in 1632. He served on both the Short and Long Parliaments but kept silent on many issues despite his loyalty to the monarchy. His close relationship the queen and his suspicious dealings with Catholic clergymen did not endear him to the Parliamentarians when the Civil War began, and he managed to escape to France.

Early English Books, 1475-1640, 1270:23, 1291:11; ESTC, S101025; STC (2nd ed.), 9260

FOX’S BOOK OF MARTYRS

12. FOXE, [John]

Acts and monuments of matters most speciall and memorable, happening in the Church, with an universall historie of the same. Wherein is set forth at large, the whole race and course of the Church, from the primitive age to these later times of ours, with the bloody times, horrible troubles, and great persecutions against the true martyrs of Christ, sought and wrought as well by heathen emperors, as now lately practised by Romish prelates, especially in this realme of England and Scotland. Now againe, as it was recognised, perused, and recommended to the studious reader, by the author, Mr. John Fox, the eight time newly imprinted. Whereunto are annexed certaine additions of like persecutions, which have happened in these latter times. London: for the Company of Stationers, 1641.
Eighth edition. *Actes and monuments*, popularly known as *Foxe's Book of martyrs*, is a history of the Protestant Church and martyrology, first published in 1563. Foxe's account of Protestant sufferings under Catholic supervision was an affirmation of the English Reformation only five years after the death of the Catholic Queen Mary. Foxe clearly intended to establish the Church of England as a continuation of the true Christian church.

The work covers early Christian martyrs and a brief history of the medieval church, including the Inquisitions. It then treats the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, when the English Church separated from papal authority and the Book of Common Prayer was first issued. The first printing ended with the persecutions under the reign of Queen Mary. Each subsequent edition included the history and martyrs through that particular printing. For example, the 1583 printing added a section on the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of 1572. The 1632 edition added a topical outline and chronology, along with a “continuation of the foreign martyrs; additions of like persecutions in these later times” which included the Spanish invasion (1588), and the Gunpowder Plot (1605). This eighth edition continues through the reign of Charles I.

*Printing & the Mind of Man*, 86 (1st ed.)
ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS SPEECHES TO PARLIAMENT

13. ST. JOHN, Oliver


4to. [ii], 78 pp. Title within decorated woodcut border, woodcut initials and headpieces. Later full blind-ruled calf; other than some barely noticeable wormholes, interior fine. Printed waste paper (?) in front hinge, visible under end paper: "Termino Michaels, Tricesimo octavo & Tricesimo nono | Elizabeth e, in Banco Reginæ." $ 650.00

First edition, one of four printings in 1641 (no priority noted). St. John (1598–1673) was a lawyer and politician. He served in both the Short and Long Parliaments. Along with the Earl of Bedford, John Pym, and John Hamden, he formed a reformist yet moderate coalition known as the “middle group.” Since St. John occupied this middle ground in Parliament, Bedford eventually convinced Charles I to appoint him as Solicitor General. It was in this capacity that St. John led the impeachment and attainder against Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. St. John’s famous speech to Parliament is here transcribed and enlarged. In an especially vitriolic passage, he described Parliament as “both the physician and the patient” saying that if the government had any corrupt member, like poison or gangrene, then the government had the power to “cut it off for the preservation of the rest.”

In addition to evocative metaphors, St. John built on his earlier arguments concerning the hated ship-tax that Charles I imposed in the late 1630s. By the end of the attainder, he had successfully charged Wentworth with treason and removed him from Parliament. This was a serious blow to the monarchy as the Earl was one of the king’s most trusted advisors.

Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford (1593–1641), was an English statesman and a major figure in the period leading up to the English Civil War. From 1632 to 1639 he instituted a strong authoritarian rule as Lord Deputy of Ireland. When recalled to England, he became a leading advisor to the King, attempting to strengthen the royal position against Parliament; that attempt to consolidate the sovereign power of the King led to his impeachment and ultimately his execution. Charles reluctantly signed the death warrant and Wentworth was beheaded on Tower Hill on 12th May, 1641.

Wing, S322; ESTC, R17730

THE POET INSTIGATOR

14. WALLER, Edmund


4to. [ii], 14 pp. Woodcut device on title, woodcut initials and headpieces. Half-morocco and pebbled boards, title in gilt on spine; other than browning on the fly-leaf, interior excellent. From the Markree Library with its small book label on the paste-down. $ 700.00
First edition, first issue, with “Eagle” spelled correctly in the imprint. In July 1641, soon after the Long Parliament was called into session, Waller spoke to both Houses calling for caution and class solidarity among his colleagues and constitutional moderation. He specifically discusses the impending impeachment of a Royalist judge, Sir Francis Crawley (1574/5–1650). Crawley had argued that Charles’s implementation of taxes on ships was within the right of the king. However, the ship-money tax was a serious point of contention between Parliamentarians and Royalists, and Crawley was removed from his position. Waller, even though he supported the king, came out against the impeached judge stating that “he did not only only give as deepe a wound to the Commonwealth as any of the rest, but dipt his dart in such a poyson, that so farre as in him lay it might never receive a cure.” Despite this, Waller was eventually exiled for his role in the so-called “Waller’s Plot” that initially began as an act of passive resistance among the citizens of London but soon developed into a violent plan to raise an army for Charles I within the city.

Waller (1606–1687) was a poet and politician. He was incredibly wealthy and much admired in the court of Charles I for his poetry. He served in Parliament up until his exile in 1645.

Wing, W522; Pforzheimer, 1041 (variant); Thomason, E.198[37]; ESTC, R9691; Lincoln’s Inn, Catalogue of Pamphlets … 1506–1700, 347

FINANCING PARLIAMENT’S ARMY

15. PYM, John

The heads of a conference delivered by Mr. Pym. At a committee of both Houses, Junii 24. 1641. [London]: Printed in the yeer 1641.

First edition, first issue. Pym here addresses his demands to Charles I, calling for the King to disband his army, give his assent to disputed bills, and to remove his counsellors and the Catholics from his queen’s retinue. It also calls for the king’s guarantee of Pym and his family’s safety if these demands are agreed to. According to Wing, there were four issues in total, each with varying settings of the title-page.

Pym (1584–1643) was a prominent politician, always critical of the monarchy since his political debut under James I. Notably, he was one of the “Five Members” of Parliament arrested by order of Charles I in 1642. For his part during the war, Pym, who was a staunch protestant, secured the alliances of the Scots and the French based on this shared religious belief. He also strategically arranged loans and taxes for the funds necessary for Parliament to raise an army. He passed away in December 1643, before the war ended, but his financial decisions secured the success of the Parliamentarian forces.

Wing, P4268; ESTC, R504096
ON THE EVE OF WAR

16. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

Speeches and passages of this great and happy Parliament: from the third of November, 1640, to this instant June, 1641. Collected into one volume, and according to the most perfect originalls, exactly published. London: printed for William Cooke, 1641.

12mo. [viii], 24, 152, 159-174, 169-184, 177-240, 205-220, [8], 233-351, [1], 351-358, 321-327, [1], 385-440, 455-459, 500-534, 24, [ii], 6, 14, [2], [ii], 46 pp. With 3 separate title pages, woodcut headpieces and initials. Contemporary calf, rebacked, title and date in gilt on spine, red speckled fore-edge; interior in excellent condition. From the library of Thomas Tyrrell (c. 1593–1672), a judge and politician who served as a colonel in the Parliamentarian army during the English Civil War. The words “great and happy” are crossed out on the title and “Long and Rebellious” is written in a contemporary hand. $ 550.00

First edition. This is a collection of documents pertaining to the proceedings of Parliament over the course of seven months from November 1640 to June 1641. The text includes printed speeches from many major figures of the impending English Civil War including Charles I, Lord Digby, and the Earl of Strafford. It also contains printings of remonstrances, articles, orders, and articles that were issued during this eventful and tumultuous period in English history.

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 259; ESTC, R212697; Lincoln’s Inn, Catalogue of Pamphlets, 1506-1700, 340; McAlpin, II, p. 81; Thomason, E.159[1]; Thomason, E.198[18]; Wing, E2309

PROTEST AGAINST A MONARCH’S FOREIGN MARRIAGE

17. [ANONYMOUS]

A collection of records of the great misfortunes that hath hapned unto Kings that have joyned themselves in a neere allyance with forrein Princes, with the happy successe of those that have only held correspondency at home . . . . London: Henry Jackson, 1642.

4to. [8] pp. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Unbound with only some discoloration around margins. $ 650.00

First and only edition of a rare Protestant and Parliamentarian pamphlet. Printed at the outset of the English Civil War, this brief text recounts the dangers that members of the British monarchy face when marrying foreign nobility. The anonymous author cites examples in which Protestant monarchs “joyned themselves in a neere allyance” with Catholic suitors to the detriment of the Protestant religion and their subjects, arguing that it should be “forbidden [that] the best People of the world to marry with a different Religion.” He suggests that the king should rely on the support of the two houses of Parliament rather than on foreign alliances forged through marriage. Although he doesn’t mention names explicitly due to fear of censure and libel, he is no doubt referencing King Charles’s I marriage to Henrietta Maria, a French Roman-Catholic who was incredibly unpopular with the British people. Overall, this pamphlet provides insight into some of the religious tensions prevalent throughout Britain as well as glimpses of the xenophobia that shaped much of British policy.

OCLC locates 2 copies in America (MINNESOTA and Yale); Early English Books, 1641-1700, 248:E.129[E]; Thomason, E.112[5]; Wing, C5190
18. DIGBY, Lord George

August 5. Two letters, the one from the Lord Digby, to the Queen’s Majestie: the other from Mr. Thomas Elliot, to the Lord Digby, with observations upon the same letters ... London: Printed by R.O. and G.D. for John Bartlet, 1642.

4to. 8 pp. Title within woodcut-decorated border, woodcut initial and headpieces. Later vellum-backed boards, title on spine; inter-leaved with modern paper. From the library of Baron Albert Fairfax (1870–1939), an American-born Scottish politician with the armorial bookplate of Fairfax of Cameron.

First edition, one of five issues of Lord Digby’s letters printed in 1642, each from a different printer. Digby (1612–1677) was the second earl of Bristol and a prominent politician during the English Civil War. He was known for his intelligence and proficiency in navigating court life. At the outbreak of the war in 1642, he became one of Charles’s most notorious advisors. Publications of his letters helped to cement his nefarious reputation among Parliamentarian supporters. The first of the two letters is one Digby wrote to Charles’s queen, Henrietta Maria, on March 10, 1642. Henrietta Maria at this point had already left England for the Hague amid rising tensions. Digby applauds her flight saying he is glad that she had “withdrawn from a country so unworthy” of her. The second letter is from Thomas Elliot beseeching Digby to ask the Queen for employment in the King’s court. Following the two letters is a “Noat of Arms sent for by the King” that was seemingly a list of weapons and ammunition for the Royalist forces. These letters and the list of arms were intercepted and used as fodder to garner support for the Parliament. Henry Elsynge (c. 1606–1656), who was a clerk of the House of Commons, provided commentary on the letters stating that they reveal Digby’s “venomous heart” and the rampant nepotism in the monarchy.

Digby was impeached from the House of Lords soon after Two letters was published. He went on to advise the king during the war, and he always chose the most risky and aggressive actions against Parliamentarians. For instance, he is considered responsible for the King’s disastrous defeat at the battle of Naseby, which effectively turned the tide in the favor of Parliament. DNB (V, pp. 957-965) names Digby as one of “English history’s most dangerous men.”

Wing, B4783; Thomason, E.109[12]; ESTC, R10381

19. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

The Parliaments resolution, concerning the Kings most excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Commons, which have absented themselves from the said Houses, and are now at Yorke attending on His Maiestie ... Whereunto is annexed severall reasons to prove that every man is bound to defend and uphold the Parliament and privilege thereof against all opposers whatsoever. ... London: printed by T. Favvceet [Fawcett], 1642 June 23.

4to. [ii], 6 pp. Title within ruled border, large woodcut initial and headpiece. Disbound; interior in very good condition.

$ 400.00
Rare second issue of first edition. Wing (E2145) lists a first issue with a different imprint (“by T.F. for N.R.”) published the same year. Issued at the request of the Parliament and carried out by the clerk John Browne, this pamphlet updates the English public on the current state of a nation on the brink of civil war. By mid-1642, as tensions grew and relations crumbled, the Parliamentarians and the Royalists began to arm themselves. This tract reveals Parliament’s final attempts to negotiate with Charles I to prevent an all-out war. However, it is certain that the Long Parliament was intent on removing Charles from power given their hostility and legislative actions against the king in the early 1640’s. The Parliaments resolution claims that they intend to preserve “religion, liberty, and publique safety” which are “like to be overwhelmed and lost in the generall confusion, and calamity of this distracted kingdom.” For this reason, among others, Parliament hoped that Charles would consent to their requests, of course to no avail as war began in earnest during October of 1642.

Wing, E2145A; ESTC, R33329; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 1550:20

AN EARLY CALL FOR PEACE

20. PRYNNE, William

*An sovereign antidote to prevent, appease, and determine our unaturall and destructive civill warres and dissentions.* Wherein divers serious considerations tending to this purpose are propounded both to the King and subjects, the Parliaments, and Sir John Hothams proceedings at Hull and in the militia justified, Sir John Hothams actions proved to be neither treason, felony, nor trespas, by the laws of the land, nor any just ground or cause at all for his Majestie to rayse an army, or a most unnatural civill warre in his kingdom . . . the second impression much enlarged. London: Printed in the yeare 1642.

4to. [iv], 32 pp. Unbound, sewn as issued. Some contemporary annotations and underlining on the title page. $ 400.00

First edition, second issue with a cancel title and added leaf A₂. Issued as England was on the brink of civil war, Prynne here calls for peace. He describes the situation as the “deplorable condition of our bleeding and almost expiring Kingdom, machinating its owne unevitble ruine by a causelesse, groundless Civill Warre.” He also makes reference to the current events at the siege of Hull in 1642, the first major action of the war in which Charles I was denied entry to the city and his Royalist forces were unsuccessful in their attempts to seize the ammunition stores there. While Prynne, initially a Parliamentarian, would support the Restoration, this early political pamphlet shows his attempt to remain unbiased. An expanded second edition was printed in 1658.

Prynne (1600-1669) was a prolific pamphleteer and attorney who wrote on numerous subjects from theater to theology, publishing over 200 works during his lifetime. He denounced the monarchy and Charles I at the onset of the English Civil Wars in the 1640’s. Ever the staunch Puritan, however, he viewed Oliver Cromwell’s faction of Independents and their brand of radical Puritanism as detrimental to the state’s power. When the Independents took control of the Parliament in 1648, Prynne was swiftly expelled. He later opposed the execution of Charles I, and after the regicide, he supported the Restoration. After Charles II took the throne, he gave Prynne the position of the Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.

Wing, P4087; ESTC, R230565
21. ANONYMOUS

An exact collection of all remonstrances, declarations, votes, orders, ordinances, proclamations ... and other remarkable passages between the Kings most excellent Majesty, and his high court of Parliament beginning at his Majesties return from Scotland, being in December 1641, and continued until March the 21, 1643 ...


4to. [x], 60, 65-224, 227-730, 733-772, 763-955, [20] pp. (lacking 1-4, pp. 61-64, otherwise complete despite mispagination). Wonderful engraved frontispiece of Parliamentary chambers and Charles I, title within decorative border with woodcut device and the letters “C V” in a contemporary hand, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces Contemporary full calf; interior excellent. From the library of the Birmingham Law Society with the name in gilt on the front cover and bookplate on the paste-down. $ 950.00

First edition. This volume contains the record of all the proceedings between Parliament and King Charles I between the end of 1641 and early 1643. In 1640, Charles established the Long Parliament in order to acquire funds for the Bishop’s War against the Scots. However, as soon as the Long Parliament took control, they began dismantling the monarchy’s authority by removing the King’s advisors and sympathizers. This text represents a tumultuous period in British history coinciding with the very beginning of the English Civil War, making it an important reference source.

Wing, E1532; Madan, II, 1333; ESTC, R8395

22. PRYNNE, William

An humble remonstrance against the tax of ship-money lately imposed: laying open the illegality, injustice, abuses, and inconveniences thereof. ... London: Printed for Micahel Sparke Senior, 1643.

4to. [ii], 34 pp. Title within woodcut border, woodcut initial and headpiece. Modern boards; numerous blank leaves following text. $ 800.00

First authorized edition. There was a 1641 printing under a slightly different title and with no place of publication or printer listed (Wing, P3983); on the title-page, Prynne refers to this earlier text as “an imperfect copy ... so full of non-sence errors, and mistakes almost in every line, as makes it altogether uselesse, yea ridiculous.”

Published after his release from the Tower of London, Prynne here condemns a tax that Charles I imposed on ships leaving England in the mid-1630’s. He viewed the tax as illegal and unjust as traditionally ship-tax was only collected during wartime. Even though the pamphlet was issued later, Charles’ ship-tax continued to be a significant point of protest and opposition among the people and Parliament during the Civil War.

Wing, P3982; Thomason, E.251[1]; Lincoln’s Inn, Catalogue of Pamphlets, 255
23. PRYNNE, William

The Popish royall favourite: or, a full discovery of His Majesties extraordinary favours to, and protections of notorious papists, priests, Jesuits, against all prosecutions and penalties of the laws enacted against them. London: For Michael Spark Senior, 1643.

4to. [viii], 76 pp. Title within decorative border, woodcut initial and headpiece. Disbound; some soiling, a few leaves need re-sewing, some minor tears and chipping to corners (without loss to any print). Inscription in lower right corner of title.  $ 650.00

First edition, first issue, with the author’s name in italics. In this pamphlet, Prynne, a staunch Puritan, criticizes Charles I for his connections to the Catholic Church and Rome. While initially calling for peace at the outbreak of the English Civil War in 1642, here he rallies against the “Popish and Malignant Party” who have poisoned the King against his kingdom and Parliament. Prynne is especially critical of the Queen and the “popish Rebels in Ireland.” Charles I’s consort, Henrietta Maria of France, was Roman Catholic and her religion was long a source of contention among the public and members of Parliament. While he is careful not to attack the King outright, Prynne is insistent that the “antichristian adverse power of the Romish malignant party” is truly to blame for the country’s current state of affairs.

Wing, P4039; Thomason, E.251[9]; ESTC, R212501

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

24. PRYNNE, William

The doome of cowardize and treachery or, a looking-glasse for cowardly or corrupt governours, and souldiers, who through pusillanimity or bribery, betray their trusts, to the publick prejudice … London: Printed for Michael Spark Senior, 1643.

4to. [ii], 22 pp. (final leaf blank). Title-page within decorative border, woodcut initials and headpieces. Sewn as issued; interior very good with some soiling on first and last leaves.  $ 450.00

First edition, first issue (Wing, P3947A lists a second issue with “cowardisze” in the title). Prynne published this pamphlet shortly after the Parliamentarian victory over Royalist forces at the siege of Hull in October 1643. He here writes about the proper rules of engagement in war times, warning that “cowardly, mercenary Soldiars and Governours, who through feare or covetousnesse betray their trusts, have undergone most exemplary censures and punishments.” Prynne framed these rules using Charles I’s own prescriptions of martial law as a not-so-subtle critique of Royalist forces who break these laws. Notably, he also encourages the governors of recently captured towns to submit to the conquering army lest they be accused of treason. Prynne is also sure to turn his attention to the Parliamentarian army suggesting that they follow these rules as well.

Wing, P3947; Thomason, E.251[6]; ESTC, R212506
25. PRYNNE, William

The treachery and disloyalty of the papists to their soveraignes, in doctrine and practise. Together with the first [through fourth] part of the soveraigne power of parliaments and kingdomes. . . . London: Printed for Michael Sparke Senior, 1643.

(bound with)

Romes master-peece. Or, the grand conspiracy of the Pope and his Jesuited instruments, to extirpate the Protestant religion, re-establish popery, subvert lawes, liberties, peace, parliaments, by kindling a civill war in Scotland . . . . London: For Michael Sparke Senior, 1643.

(bound with)

A vindication of Psalm 105.15. (Touch not mine anointed, and doe my prophets no harme) from some false glosses lately obtruded on it by Royalists. . . . [London: n.p.], 1642.

(bound with)

A revindicat[ ]ion of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects. Or, a briefe reply to an idle pamphlet, intituled, an answer and confirmation of that groundlesse vindication of Psal. 105.15. . . . [London: n.p.], 1643.

Four works bound together (first work in five parts). 4to. [iv], 56, 75-112; [iv] 87; [viii], 144, 143-150 (ie, 160); [iv], 36, 112, 121-218, [2] pp., including the fifth part (the appendix); [ii], 36, [1] pp.; [viii] pp.; [viii] pp. Separate titles to each of the first four parts of first work, other titles within decorative woodcut borders, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary calf; covers with gilt tooing and wreath in gilt in center. From the Macclesfield Library with the armorial bookplate with motto “Sapere aude,” South Library, dated 1860, blind embossed armorial stamp on first two leaves. $2500.00

Second edition, enlarged, of the first two parts of The treachery and disloyalty of the papists to their sovereigns and first printings of parts three and four. Following his earlier book entitled Soveraigne power, Prynne and the printer Michael Spark issued four separate augmented editions in 1643 with additions that continued to vehemently attack the papists and Royalists during the English Civil War. Prynne writes that it was necessary to re-print Soveraigne power “with sundry pertinent Additions … for the ease, the benefit both of Stationer and Buyer.” The treachery and disloyalty of the Papists was an additional platform for Prynne to disparage the English papists whose loyalty, he argued, was to the Pope believing him to be “the sole and supreme monarch of the whole world.”

This copy is additionally bound with the first edition of Romes master-peece and first editions of two anonymous pamphlets later attributed to Prynne, A vindication of Psalm 105.15 and A revindicat[ ]ion of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects.

ESTC, R203190; Wing, P4109; Wing, P4055; Wing, P4125A; Wing, P4053
THE SIEGE OF SELBY

26. FAIRFAX, Ferdinando

A letter sent from the Right Honorable, the Lord Fairfax, to the committee of both kingdoms concerning the great victory, lately obtained (by God’s blessing) at Selby in York-shire. Wherein is more exactly set forth the manner of performing that gallant service, then hath been published in former relations … [London]: Printed for Edw. Husbands, April 19, 1644.

4to. 8 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border. Half-calf over boards, rebacked and recornered; a number of blank leaves follows the text. From the library of Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes (1858–1945), Marquis of Crewe, with his armorial bookplate, and a second bookplate with the motto “Esse Quam Videri.” $ 550.00

Rare first edition. Ferdinando Fairfax (1584–1648) was a commander in the Parliamentarian army. He was responsible for many victories against Royalist forces under Charles I, including the sieges of Hull and Selby. This pamphlet recounts Fairfax and his son’s success at Selby on April 11, 1644. The Royalists fortified Selby with barricades and the flooding of the dam fields to one side of the town. The Fairfaxes (Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas Fairfax), attacking from three directions at once, secured victory with ease. With the fall of the town huge stocks of munitions and more than 1,500 Royalist soldiers were lost to the Parliamentarians. The road from Hull to York was now opened for a Parliamentary advance on York, which they were able to besiege.

Wing, F121; Thomason, E.43[14]; ESTC, R9225

A CALVINIST CATECHISM

27. USSHER, Archbishop James of Armagh

A body of divinitie, or the summe and substance of Christian religion … Whereunto is adjoynd a tract, intituled Immanuel, or the mystery of the incarnation of God… . . . London: Printed by M.F. [Miles Flesher], 1645.

Two works in one. Folio. [viii] pp., 2 leaves (contents), 3-451, [xiii]; [ii], 24 pp. Two separate titles, both within ruled border, table of contents and errata, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, front cover a bit stained, interior generally excellent with minor browning. Inscriptions from 4 possible early hands on the first title, and though most are crossed-out, abbreviated, or illegible, the name “Griffith” can be read. A Latin phrase, “servivir deo regnare est” in a contemporary hand also on the title page. Preserved in a clamshell box. $ 2500.00

First edition. rare on the market. A body of divinitie was published while Ussher was in residence in Wales. Essentially a Calvinist catechism, the book explains every major tenet of the religion. However, in a letter dated May 13, 1645, after the book was published, Ussher expressed his disapproval to the publisher, John Downname (Downham), describing A body of divinitie as “so imperfect a thing copied verbatim out of others, and in divers places dissonant from my own judgment, may not by any means be owned by me.” Despite Ussher’s disavowal of the text, numerous editions followed with the last printed in 1677.
Ussher (1581-1656) was highly regarded in his day as a churchman and as a scholar. In 1625, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, the highest position in the Irish Anglican Church. He was also vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of King James’ Privy Council in Ireland. He opposed any concessions or graces given to the “papists” in his native Ireland preceding and during the English Civil War.


ONE OF THE FIRST PAMPHLETS PRINTED FOLLOWING THE SURRENDER OF CHARLES I

28. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

A declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament, of their true intentions concerning the ancient and fundamental government of the kingdom, the government of the church, and the present peace; securing the people against all arbitrary government, and maintaining a right understanding between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland … [London]: Printed for Edward Husband, April 18, 1646.

4to. 8 pp. Title within decorative border, woodcut headpiece and initial. Disbound, edges taped; interior in good condition. $ 400.00

First edition. This pamphlet was issued almost immediately following Charles I’s surrender at the Siege of Exeter on April 13, 1646. In the wake of their victory, Parliament ordered 4,000 copies of this declaration outlining their intentions and goals to be printed and distributed across the country. These intentions include “to settle Religion in the Purity thereof, according to the Covenant, to maintain the ancient and Fundamental Government of this Kingdom, to preserve the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,” and “to lay hold on the first opportunity of procuring a safe and well-grounded peace in the three Kingdoms.” Religion, fundamental government, rights of the public, and peace were long-held tenants of the Parliamentarian cause, and this pamphlet emphasizes all these points.

Wing, E2562; Thomason, E.338[19]; ESTC, R200758
LEGISLATION ENACTED DURING THE CIVIL WAR

29. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales


Folio. [xx], 5-948, 24 pp. (numerous pagination errors). Engraved frontispiece, woodcut headpieces. Contemporary calf, worn, especially at spine, joints somewhat tender; first blank appears to be torn out, leaf with frontispiece repaired, some browning and soiling mostly on edges. Overall a good copy from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with their dated (1860) bookplate (motto “Sapere aude”) on the paste-down and blind embossed armorial stamp on first three leaves. $ 2500.00

First edition. In 1640, King Charles I established the Long Parliament in order to acquire funds for the Bishop’s War against the Scots. However, as soon as the Long Parliament took control, they began dismantling the monarchy’s authority by removing the King’s advisors and sympathizers. The orders and ordinances collected in this copy begin at this crucial moment and cover the duration of the English Civil War from 1642 to 1646. It is therefore an excellent reference source for laws and statutes during the English Civil War. It also contains several matters of Colonial interest, including An Order for advancement of the Plantations in New England; An Order to make the Earl of Warwick Governor of the Plantations in America; An Ordinance against Importation of Whale-oyl; and An additional Committee for ordering Foreign Plantations, among others.

Wing, E878; Thomason, E.1058(1); Madan, II, 1908; ESTC, R7926

PARLIAMENT'S DEMANDS AT THE CONCLUSION OF CONFLICT

30. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales


4to. [iii], 29 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut initial and headpiece. Disbound; gatherings held with string; uncut, small tear to bottom margin of final 2 leaves without the loss of any text. $ 400.00

Rare first edition. This pamphlet details several propositions of Parliament for peace to Charles I as the first English Civil War was coming to a close. After many decisive battles were fought and won by the Parliamentarian army with the help of the Scots, it was clear that the King’s Royalist forces were defeated. The list of propositions deals mainly with replacing the monarchy’s sovereignty with that of Parliament’s and
completely abolishing the Presbyterian power structure. The list was sent to the King while he was taking shelter, but he was soon imprisoned, marking the end of the Civil War.

Wing, E2209; Thomason, E.344[25]; ESTC, R200975

### SUPPORTING THE MONARCHY

**31. RYVES, Bruno**

*Mercurius rusticus: or, the countries complaint of the barbarous out-rages committed by the secretaries of this late flourishing kingdome. Together with a briefe chronologie of the battails, sieges, conflicts, and other most remarkable passages from the beginning of the unnatural warre, to the 25 of March, 1646;* *Mercurius rusticus: or, the countries complaint of the sacriledges, prophanations, and plunderings, committed by the schismatiques on the cathedrall churches of this Kingdome.*

Oxford: [n.p.], 1646. (bound with)

**[BARWICK, John]**

*Querela Cantabrigiensis: or, a remonstrance by way of apologie, for the banished members of the late flourishing University of Cambridge by some of the said sufferers.*

Oxford: n.p., 1646. (bound with)

**[WHARTON, Sir George]**

*Mercurius Belgicus, or, a briefe chronologie of the battails, sieges, conflicts, and other most remarkable passages from the beginning of this rebellion, to the 25 Of March, 1646. Together with a catalogue of the persons of quality slain on both sides.* [Oxford: n.p.], 1646.

Three works in one (the first work in two parts). 8vo. I: [xvi], 223, [1] pp., including a listing of the cathedrals in England and Wales. General engraved title containing 10 illustrations of events detailed in the book surrounding a figure holding a banner with the title displayed, each of the 2 parts with separate title, woodcut headpieces; II: [xii], 34, [6] pp., including errata and index to both works; III: [64] pp., including a catalogue of the names of “lords, knights, and men of quality slaine or executed by law-martiall on both sides, since the beginning of this unnatuarall warre, to the 25th of March, 1646.” Beautiful nineteenth-century full red morocco, boards ruled in gilt, a.e.g; marbled paste-downs and flyleaves, a few leaves toward the end trimmed closely at the top (without any loss). Overall a very handsome copy from the library of Fountaine Walker, who was the owner of Foyers House on Loch Ness, with his bookplate on the paste-down.

$ 950.00

**First appearance of all works together**, and first printings of the second and third items. *Mercurius rusticus* was a periodical issued in short parts between 1643 and 1644. According to the DNB, there were 21 parts published, though our copy appears to have 22. The first few parts detail the assaults upon Sir John Lucas’s house, Wardour Castle, and other mansions, while the latter sections treat violations to various cathedrals. As the original issues are virtually unobtainable, this 1646 printing is the earliest one available.

All of these works support the Monarchy during the English Civil War. In his preface, Ryves makes specific reference to his own plight stating that the rebels turn out “Clergiemen above exception and
placing most scandalous and insufficient wretches in their rooms, darting from their invenomed mouthes most horrid Blasphemies against our blessed Lord and Saviour.”

Ryves (1596–1677) served as the dean of Windsor. He was appointed chaplain to Charles I in 1640 but in July 1642 the Parliamentarian residents of Stanwell successfully petitioned for his removal. Perhaps prompted by his ousting, Ryves began to issue his pro-monarchy periodicals. *Mercurius rusticus* was frequently bound with *Querela Cantabrigiensis* leading many to assume Ryves was the author of both. John Barwick (1612–1664), the dean of St. Paul’s, in fact penned this pamphlet as a response to Cromwell’s Parliamentarian forces ransacking the University of Cambridge in 1642. Sir George Wharton (1617–1681) was a low ranking noble, astrologer, and Royalist. He fought in the Civil Wars in support of the monarchy while continuing his studies in astrology and mathematics at Oxford until the city’s surrender in 1646. Primarily known for issuing almanacs, Wharton was a staunch supporter of Charles I who used his astrological projections as fodder against rival Parliamentarian astrologists. In a similar vein, he anonymously wrote *Mercurius Belgicus* as a chronicle of events of the Civil War from December 1641 to March 1646, although a portion was printed the prior year under the title *Englands Iliads in a nut-shell* (Wing W1544). The three works together represent a series of “real time” responses to current events, politics, religion, and war during an extremely tumultuous period in British history.

Wing, R2448; Wing B1009 or 101

**PRYNNE’S REVENGE AGAINST BISHOP LAUD**

32. PRYNNE, William


Folio. [iv], 100, 89-128, 131-134, 141-142, 151-154, 157-488, 491-565 pp, [15] pp. Complete with all blanks. Text continuous despite mispagination. Includes the cancel leaf O₄ (p. 103) which is loose and as per the instructions printed at the recto bottom placed before signature P. Engraved portrait of Laud, engraved portrait of Prynne and engraving of the room setup, plus full-page engraving on p. 122 explaining where everyone was placed in the court room, plus woodcut headpieces and initials. Beautiful contemporary calf with paper spine label. Ownership stamp in black on flyleaf of a horned sheep under branches over the name Sheppard, some manuscript text corrections. An excellent copy.

$ 1500.00

**First edition.** *Canterburies doome* was the culmination of Prynne’s revenge against the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud (1573-1645). In 1632, Prynne published *Histriomastix* in which he argued that stage plays of all kinds were affronts to Christianity. Unfortunately for Prynne, the Queen acted in a play soon after the publication, so his condemnation was construed as a critique of her. Prynne was jailed in the Tower, stripped of his degree, was fined and sentenced to lose his ears in the pillory. Earless and incensed, Prynne identified Laud, the King’s religious advisor, as his chief persecutor. In 1640, Charles I summoned the Long Parliament, and the newly installed legislature was quick to undermine the King’s authority. They accused Laud of treason, and Prynne, seizing the opportunity, aggressively
gathered evidence against the aging Archbishop and managed the ensuing trial. Laud was executed in 1645, and the House of Commons tasked Prynne with publishing an account of the trial.

Wing, P3917; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 288:3; ESTC, R19620

SUCCESS OF FAIRFAX'S PARLIAMENTARY ARMY

33. SPRIGGE, Joshua

Anglia rediviva, or, Englands recovery: being the history of the motions, actions and successes of the army under the immediate conduct of his Excellency Sr. Thomas Fairfax, Kt. … London: Printed by R.W. for John Patridge, 1647.

Folio. [xxiv], 171, 176-335, 5 pp., including errata and contents (complete and continuous despite pagination error). Full-page woodcut of Fairfax’s coat of arms, large folding plates of Fairfax’s army at the Battle of Naseby, folding table, but lacking the folding portrait of Thomas Fairfax. Woodcut initial, head- and endpieces. Contemporary calf, spine label; interior excellent with only minor browning around the margins. From the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with the dated armorial book plate of the North Library (with the motto “Sapere aude”), 1860, and a small blind-embossed armorial stamp on first three leaves. There is also an ownership inscription on title of Theophilus Pickering, (1700-1747), a reverend in Ipswich, Massachusetts. $ 3500.00

First edition of Sprigge’s most important work, basically a compilation of the newspapers and pamphlets issued during the period from approximately 1645 to 1647. The book was published one year before the Independents, a faction of radical Puritans led by Oliver Cromwell, took over the Long Parliament. There is a particular focus on the Parliamentarian army led by general Thomas Fairfax. An exceptionally large foldout engraving in excellent condition depicts the Battle of Naseby, one of the most important battles of the English Civil War, where Fairfax defeated the army of Charles I. There is also a folding table detailing the activity of Fairfax’s troops between April 15, 1645 to August 19, 1646.

Sprigge (1618-1684) was a preacher and Independent theologian. A theory propounded by Clement Walker (d. 1651), a critic of the Independent movement and ally of William Prynne, states (in his History of Independency series, 1647-51) that the real author of Anglia rediviva was Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, another officer in the Parliamentary army. This theory is based on the portion of the text justifying Fiennes’s surrender of Bristol in 1643. Walker apparently believed that Fiennes wrote the book as vindication for his actions, despite no other evidence to support this claim (see DNB, XVIII, p. 835).

Wing, S5070; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 369:6; ESTC, R18123
IMPORTANT RESPONSE TO PARLIAMENT'S DILUTION OF CHURCH AUTHORITY

94. [HAMMOND, Henry]

Of the power of the keyes: or, of binding and loosing. London: Printed for Richard Royston, 1647.

4to. [x], 104, 89-141 pp. (mispaginated, i.e. 157 pp.), including errata, but lacking the final blank. Title in red and black with woodcut vignette, woodcut headpieces and initials, portions of text in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Full calf, bound in a period style with gilt rule; page 117 trimmed on fore-edge with no loss to text, some waterstains and browning. Signature of Robt. F. Colem dated 1858. $ 950.00

First edition of this anonymous tract in which the author engages in controversial critical interpretations on church policy and authority. Citing Matthew 16:19 ("And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven"), the book responds to the attempts to restructure the Church by Parliament during the Westminster Assembly, of which Hammond was a member. Hammond was critical of the dilution of authority that Parliament had overseen. He reminds his audience that Jesus granted to the apostles the sole (and divine) authority over the church, including what can and should be taught. The “key” in the passage is the symbol of power and authority; “binding” and “loosing” are terms used to designate a permission or prohibition.

Fluent in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, the author here dissects this passage from Matthew and appeals to political and religious authorities to stay true to the longstanding Church of Christ. However, his stand was met with opposition from ministers of other sects who supported the Long Parliament. Though this book was considered immensely valuable, it was banned briefly along with similar works, given the tensions between the church and state due to the unraveling English Civil War. Concurrent to this work King Charles was dethroned, Hammond was briefly removed as his servant and imprisoned for disobedience to the new order.

Hammond (1605-1660), son of a physician and godson to Henry Prince of Wales, was a divine of the English Church. He became archdeacon of Chichester in 1643, and always remained a Royalist cleric, attending the King during his exile and captivity. For a time he managed Christ Church College when the dean was imprisoned. Always held in high esteem, even by his opponents, he was noted for his oratory skills.

BMC, 11, 618; DNB, VIII, pp. 1126-1131; ESTC, R201891; Wing, H567
ANECDOTES OF DIVINE PUNISHMENT

35. BEARD, Thomas

The theatre of Gods judgements: wherein is represented the admirable justice of God against all notorious sinners, great and small, specially against the most eminent persons in the world, whose exorbitant power had broke through the barres of the divine and humane law. Collected out of sacred, ecclesiasticall, and pagan histories by two most reverend doctors in divinity, Thomas Beard of Huntington, and Tho. Taylor, the famous late preacher of Mary Aldermanbury in London . . . London: Printed by S.I. [Susan Islip] & M.H. [Mary Hearne], MDCXLVIII [1648].

Folio. [viii], 103, 114-118, 129-178, 189-306, 367-444 (Ff3 misbound between Ff1 and Ff2), [iv], 111, [3] pp., including index (complete despite pagination). Title in red and black with woodcut device, separate title for second part which lists Thomas Taylor as author and is dated 1642, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary calf, worn, spine repaired; repair made in lower right corner of title, minor staining especially to first third of the text. Incription in an early hand (“Richard”) crossed out.

Rare first printing of the first folio edition; fourth edition overall. A variant printed later in 1648 spelled out the names of the printers Susan Islip and Mary Hearne. The theatre of God’s judgements is essentially an anthology of anecdotes. The stories adhere to a central theme of divine vengeance against those who break the ten commandments. Similarly, the second part deals with the punishment of those who commit the seven deadly sins. Beard included tales from a wide range sources like classical authors, other clergymen, and medieval writers that were found in Chassanion’s edition. Beard also added more than three-hundred narratives of his own and continued to add anecdotes from current sermons, tracts, and pamphlets in his later editions.

Beard (c. 1568–1632) was a virulently anti-Catholic clergyman, teacher, and author. Once a tutor to Oliver Cromwell, he also wrote theological plays and numerous pamphlets denouncing the church of Rome. This particular work is a loose adaptation and translation of Jean Chassanion’s Histoires memorables des grands et merveilleux jugemens et punitions de Dieu (1586). The first edition of Beard’s interpretation of the French minister’s book was printed in 1597. Two more editions appeared in 1612 and 1631 with more contemporary material added. In this present copy, printed posthumously, a second author was added (Thomas Taylor) but according to the DNB there is no evidence of the two men collaborating.

Wing, B1565; ESTC, R175520
THE PUBLICATION THAT DIRECTLY LED TO THE ARREST AND TRIAL OF CHARLES I

36. FAIRFAX, Thomas Lord

_A remonstrance of His Excellency Thomas Lord Fairfax, Lord Generall of the Parliametns forces. And of the Generall Councell of officers held at St Albans the 16. November, 1648. Presented to the Commons assembled in Parliament, the 20. Instant, and tendred to the consideration of the whole kingdom._ London: Printed for John Partridge and George Whittington, 1648.

4to. 70 pp. [2] pp. Title in decorated border, woodcut headpiece and initial. Half calf and marbled paper; an excellent copy. $ 650.00

First edition. Fairfax (1612–1671), like his father, was a commander in the Parliamentarian army. As the war came to a close and Charles was cornered at Newport, Fairfax began negotiations for a treaty between the king and Parliament. Other officers in the army, specifically Edmund Ludlow and Henry Ireton, wanted the treaty dissolved and the King tried for treason. On November 16, 1648, Ireton and a council of officers framed out their remonstrance and Fairfax was forced to concede. The remonstrance was printed and issued, addressed to Parliament. At the end of the text is a letter by Fairfax expressing his disagreement. A remonstrance directly led to the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Charles I in January 1649.

Wing, F229; Thomason, E.473[11]; ESTC, R200486

THE DANGEROUS GAMES OF LEVELLERS AND THEIR CONFEDERATES

37. PRYNNE, William

_A plea for the Lords: or, a short, yet full and necessary vindication of the judiciary and legislative power of the House of Peeres, and the hereditary just right of the lords and barons of the realme, to sit, vote and judge in the high court of Parliament._ London: Printed for Michael Spark, 1648.

4to. [vi], 8, 69. Woodcut initials and headpieces. Calf-backed marbled boards, spine label, new endpapers; an excellent copy. $ 1200.00

First edition. Prynne here writes in defense of the legitimacy of members of the House of Peers (Lords) as a governing upper chamber of a representative parliament government. One of his earliest forays into politics during the Civil War, Prynne directly refutes anti-monarchy pamphlets written by his long-time nemesis John Lilburne as well as Sectaries, Levellers, Anabaptists, and “their dangerous Confederates” who had been gaining power at the time. Prynne describes himself here as “a well-wisher to both Houses of Parliament, and the Republike; now exceedingly shaken and indangered in the very foundation.”

DNB, XVI, pp. 432–437; Wing, P4032
CHARLES I, SUFFERING MARTYR

38. GAUDEN, John

_Eikon basilike. The pourtraiture of His Sacred Majesty in His Solitudes and Sufferings With the Addition of his Majesties Prayers; and His Reasons against the jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice._ [London]: 1649.

12mo. [viii], 436 pp. Complete with the folding engraved frontispiece of the King in prayer, engraved portrait of the Prince of Wales, woodcut arms on verso of title, and all blanks. Contemporary calf, blind-stamped fleurons in corners; marbled paste-downs and endpapers, overall in amazingly excellent condition. Several inscriptions and annotations on the end-papers in at least 4 different hands, including annotations on the first 2 leaves, ownership inscription (“Ex Libri R Tre_ _ or_ | L Cod.Exon. Ox_ 1704”), inscription of Tho. Kent on verso of second leaf, “Anna Vyvyan | her Book 170_ | & Hand | Pen” on verso of the frontispiece, and a Latin inscription with flourishes in brown ink dated “Anno Domini millo septiagentimo quadrigentimoque” (1740) on recto of the first blank following the text.

$ 1250.00

One of nearly fifty editions printed in 1649, as early as ten days following the beheading of Charles I on January 31 of that year. Even though Oliver Cromwell and the Long Parliament had succeeded in dismantling the monarchy, the execution of Charles I was met with disapproval and protest. _Eikon Basilike_ presented the king as a suffering martyr, which was further emphasized in the engraved frontispiece of the monarch in prayer surrounded by saintly attributes. In this copy, the engraving made by William Marshall is completely intact. Although it was initially held that Charles I himself was the author of the book, John Milton famously questioned the authenticity of this claim in his _Iconoclastes_ (1649). The bibliographer Falconer Madan was the first to suggest that it was written by John Gauden (1605-62), the bishop of Worcester and a Royalist, with some authentic passages from the king. In a letter dated to 1660/1, he confessed that he was the inventor of the “Eicon” under the promise of secrecy.

This copy also contains four very interesting inscriptions from the early to mid-1700s. Notably, on the verso of the engraving, a young Anna Vyvyan (born c. 1700), daughter of Sir Richard Vyvyan, 3rd Baronet and Dame Mary Vyvyan in Cornwall, wrote that it the text was her book, hand, and pen.

Almack, 36; Madan, pp. 25-30; Wing, E300
THE HARRISON HORBLIT COPY

39. MOORE, Jonas

Moores arithmetick. In two bookes: discovering the secrets of that art, in numbers and species, after a more exact, plaine, and easie way, then ever: The first teaching (by precept and example) the ordinary operations in numbers, whole and broken; the rules of practice, interest, and performed in a more facile manner by decimalls, then hitherto hath been published; The excellency, and new practice and use of the logarithms, Nepayres bones, together with many new propositions, touching the quantities, qualities, resultments, and rules of medicines, fitted for mathematicians, merchants, and tradesmen. The second, the great rule of algebra in species, resolving all arithmetical questions by suppositions with trigonometry, planitetry, steriometry, and all other parts of the art military. With a canon of the powers of numbers . . . published for the generall good of this nation. (Second title): Arithmetice in species. The second book. Wherein after a most easie and obvious maner, the most difficult questions, by that mysterious art, received their analyticall lawes and resolutions. . . . London: Thomas Harper for Nathaniel Brookes, 1650.

Two parts in one. 8vo. [xvi], 272; [iv], 141 (i.e. 147) pp. Frontispiece portrait of Moore by Stone, separate title for each part, 3 folding tables, decorated initials and tables. Full contemporary calf, morocco spine label; without the fly-leaf, occasional browning and (contemporary) ink-smudge. Preserved in a red morocco slipcase. From the libraries of Harrison Horblit and Erwin Tomash with their small book labels on the paste-down. $ 12,000.00

First edition, rare, of the author’s first work of mathematics. This is a reissue of the title, the only difference being the words “in two books” appearing on line 2 instead of line 5 (our copy also contains a cancel title of first issue; see ESTC). This is Moore’s celebrated work in which he provides a short introduction to mathematics and proceeds to explain in detail various aspects, always utilizing practical applications. As a mathematician he is best known as the first to use the notation $\cot$. However, he is famous for his support of the sciences which made numerous mathematical and astronomical advances possible. Though debates at the time on the nature of mathematics raised questions about the value of instruments, they remained essential to his work as a teacher, as Surveyor of the Fens and as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, where he gained great success by keeping the sea out of Norfolk, surveying the coasts and constructing a map of Cambridgeshire, and helping to survey London after the great fire.

Moore (1617-1679) had a remarkable career and was one of the first to make a substantial fortune from the practice of mathematics. Influenced by Oughtred, he became mathematics teacher to the Duke of York, a major contributor to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and a patron of John Flamsteed, to whom he provided instruments (sextant and clocks) to carry out his astronomical observations on longitude. In addition, Moore was a noted surveyor who took part in the survey of London after the Great Fire. He was appointed Surveyor of Ordnance in 1669, and thereafter became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and later its vice-president. His main interest was in the development of the mathematical and related sciences, and the Tower of London, where he lived, became the center of scientific observation in the city of London.

DNB, XIII, pp. 820-821; Taylor, The Mathematical Practitioners of Tudor & Stuart England, 1485-1712, 227; Tomash, 435 (not noting two issues); Wing, M2563
DEFENDING THE CHARACTER OF KING JAMES

40. SANDERSON, Sir William

Aulicus coquinariae: or a vindication in answer to a pamphlet, entituled The Court and Character of King James. Pretended to be penned by Sir A.W. and published since his death, 1650. London: Printed for Henry Seile, 1650 [1651].

8vo. [viii], 205 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut printer’s device, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary speckled calf with blind tooling; first 2 blanks loose, and other than a very small tear to top edge of C5 (p. 25), interior in excellent condition. Two ownership inscriptions on title.

First edition. Wing dates the pamphlet according to Lady Day dating giving the publication year as 1651. The work is anonymous, but Sir William Sanderson made himself known as the author in the preface to a later work. The pamphlet is a reply to The court and character of King James by Sir Anthony Weldon, a disillusioned and disaffected former courtier who wrote the memoir essentially as a critique of the Stuart monarchs. Sanderson here takes it upon himself to defend James against Weldon’s condemnation of his person, court, and behavior point by point. He also frames his response as an attack against Weldon himself opening with the claim that “there are some men so delight in sinne, who rather than be idle from doing evil, will take much pains to scandal the dead.” Ironically, Weldon passed away immediately before Sanderson issued this scathing response.

Sanderson (c. 1586–1676) was a historian who sympathized with the Royalists during the English Civil War. He continued to write biographies and histories of the Stuart monarchs including an expanded memoir of James and another on Charles I. While Sanderson primarily attacked Parliamentarian historians, he was not above chastising his fellow Royalists for their mistreatment of the monarchy in their writings. John Evelyn likely put it best describing Sanderson as “author of two large but mean histories” referring to his works on King James and King Charles I, respectively.

Wing, S645; Thomason, E.1356[2]; ESTC, R203447

THE FOUNDATION OF CREATIONISM
A KEY POINT IN THE SCOPES TRIAL

41. USSHER, Archbishop James of Armagh


Two volumes in one. Folio. [x], 554, [10]; [iv], 702, [22] pp. Separate titles, both in black and red. The second title includes a vignette of a ship. Text within woodcut borders throughout. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum, binding with general soling and old orange stain on front board; some minor toning to a few leaves, otherwise an excellent copy.

(offered with)

Annales veteris et novi testamenti, a prima mundi origine deducti. Una cum rerum Asiaticarum et Aegyptiacarum chronico, a tempore historici principio usque ad extremum templi et rei publicae Judaicae excidium producto. Geneva: Gabrielem de Tournes et Filios, 1722.
Folio. [xvi], lxviii, [ii], 652, [100], 124, 19 pp. Title in red and black, with beautiful woodcut vignette, title and text within double-ruled borders, full-page portrait of Ussher, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum; interior very clean and bright. An excellent wide-margined copy from the library of Caroli Sarolea with his bookplate on the front free endpaper, another ownership inscription dated 1839 on the half-title.

$ 6500.00

First edition (offered with the definitive 1722 third edition) of Ussher’s famous treatise in which he calculates the time and date of creation as October 23, 4004 BC. Intended as a complete history of the world covering every major event from the time of creation, the chronology appears in the first work; the second volume takes his history through Rome’s destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem in 70 AD. In making his calculations, Ussher first made the assumption that the Bible was the only reliable source document of chronological information for the earliest time periods. Biblical passages provided Ussher with clues to the number of human generations -- and hence years -- since Adam and Eve. He chose the death of Nebuchadnezzar as a reliable date to anchor all earlier biblical dates. Working backward, he ended up with his date for creation, as well as other biblical events, concluding, for example, that Adam and Eve were driven from Paradise on Monday, November 10, 4004 BC, and that the ark touched down on Mt Ararat on May 5, 2348 BC, “on a Wednesday.” The Church of England adopted Ussher’s dates for use in all of its official Bibles in 1701, and thus his calculations came to be regarded with almost as much unquestioning reverence as the Bible itself.

Even Sir Isaac Newton defended Ussher’s work in his *Chronology of ancient kingdoms amended*: “For an educated man in the seventeenth or even eighteenth century, any suggestion that the human past extended back further than 6000 years is a vain and foolish speculation.”

This work is extremely rare in its first printing. It provided a key point in the high drama of the Scopes trial; when Clarence Darrow examined William Jennings Bryan, he chose to focus primarily on a chronology of Biblical events, and frequently discussed Ussher’s calculations. Though Bryan stood fast with the Bible’s (thus Ussher’s) position on the date of creation, he broke faith with the most faithful Fundamentalists when he testified that he did not believe that the Genesis statement of six days to create the Earth meant literal 24-hour periods. This set up the current split in the Fundamentalist evangelical community between those whose literalist views compel them to accept Ussher’s chronology and those who accept fossil evidence and a more metaphorical interpretation of the “days” of Genesis, but who still insist that species were intelligently designed by God, and were not the products of evolution.

So the date of creation clearly does matter. If Ussher had figured correctly, and every living thing had appeared in only the last six thousand years, would there have been sufficient time for any new species to evolve?

Fenton, *The Story of the Great Geologists*, p. 20; Ward & Carozzi, 2212; Wing, U147A
SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY UNIVERSITY LOGIC TEXTBOOKS

42. BURGERSDIJK, Franco Petri


(bind with)

HEEREBOORD, Adriano

*Ermēneia logica, seu, Synopseos logicae Burgersdiciane, explicatio, tum per notas tum per exempla.* Cambridge: Joan. Field, 1663.

Two books in one. 8vo. [xviii], 288, 62; [viii], 311 pp. Contemporary calf; early manuscript endpapers, occasional browning in second work. An excellent copy from the library of Erwin Tomash with his bookplate. $ 2500.00

I: First published in 1626, *Institutionum logicarum* was widely used at many universities in both Europe and America to teach the most complex principles of logic. The author's neo-Aristotelianism exerted a strong influence in the next generation of philosophers at Leiden and his textbooks were still popular after his death. Burgersdijk (or Burgersdicius, 1590 – 1635) was chair of logic and moral philosophy at Leiden University.

II: First published in 1650, Heereboord's work on logic is more an explanation of Burgersdijk's work through annotations and examples. It contains the 1651 edition of the second part entitled *Praxis Logica* with colophon dated 1651.

Heereboord (1613-1661), a Cartesian logician and philosopher from the Netherlands who studied with Burgersdijk, is credited for introducing the writings of Descartes in the University of Leiden where he taught logic. He was the main representative of the *Philosophia Novantiquea* movement. He shared his teacher's focus on the utilitarian function of logic. There is evidence that Spinoza occasionally attended his lectures.

These two works on logic are particularly noteworthy for combining a logic textbook with commentary, written respectively by one professor and his successor at Leiden University.

Wing, B5632 (Burgersdijk); H1358 (Heereboord)

MILTON ON TYRANT DISPOSITION

43. MILTON, John

*Pro populo anglicano defensio contra Claudii Anonymi, aliäs Salmasii, defensionem regiam ...* London [i.e. Amsterdam]: typis Du Gardianis [i.e. Jean Jansson], 1651.

12mo. [xliii], 330 pp. Limp vellum, title written in ink on the spine; several blanks following the text. With several inscriptions, including ownership inscription of Richard S. Osler and R.J. Herford, and an early ink private library marking on the paste-down. Preserved in a folding cloth box. $ 1500.00

Second edition, one of seven duodecimo editions printed in 1651 by various printers. Madan asserts there was a quarto first edition with three issues printed in February 1650-51; the inconsistencies in dates are attributed to confusion with the calendar.
system at the time. In a letter dated May 1651 to Salmasius, the writer Heinsius mentions three separate duodecimos that were printed by Ludovic Elzevir, John Jansen, and one in Utrecht. According to Madan, this copy was the one printed by John Jansen (i.e., Jean Jansson) in Amsterdam based on its device on the title-page that matches another response to Milton's pamphlet printed by Jansen in 1652.

Defensio is one of several anti-monarchical texts that Milton published between 1649 and 1655. Milton, in his position as Latin secretary, wrote Defensio at the request of Parliament in response to a pamphlet written by French scholar Claude de Saumaise (1588-1653) entitled Defensio regia pro Carolo I (1649). That work, a condemnation of the Englishmen who tried and executed Charles I, was ordered by Charles II while he was in exile on the Continent. In Defensio, Milton refutes Saumaise's argument, focusing on the inconsistencies in the earlier text, and argues that since antiquity, the people are required to dispose of tyrants like Charles I for the public good.

Milton (1608–1674) was a poet, pamphleteer, and historian. He is considered the most important English writer after William Shakespeare.

Wing, M2168D; Madan; Shawcross, Milton Bibliography 1624-1700, 110; ESTC, R234384; Masson, Life of John Milton, Vol. IV

THE RARE FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

44. BOEHME, Jacob

Mysterium magnum. An exposition of the first book of Moses called Genesis. Concerning the manifestation or revelation of the divine word through the three principles of the divine essence; also of the originall of the world and the creation. Wherein the kingdom of nature, & the kingdome of grace, are expounded. For the better understanding of the Old and New Testament, and what Adam and Christ are, also, how man should consider and may know himselfe in the light of nature, what he is, and wherein his temporall, and eternall life, sinnist; also, where in eternall blessednesse, and damnation, consist. And is an exposition of the essence of all essences for the further consideration of the lovers, in the divine gift . . . to which is added, the life of the author. And his foure Tables of Divine Revelation. London: M. Simmons for H. Blunden, 1654.

Folio. [xx], 605, [1] (blank), [4], [29] (index), [1] (blank), [48], [22] pp. With 2 engraved plates on either side of one sheet. Both Durand Hotham's Life of the Author and the four tables have separate title pages. Full calf in a contemporary style, gilt decorations on covers, spine in compartments with gilt title and decorations; signature of James Bidell on title dated 1827, some browning and spotting, but overall a very good copy. $ 6500.00

First Edition in English of Boehme's masterpiece, a mystical interpretation of Genesis. As a young man, Boehme experienced a mystical vision revealing the spiritual structure of the universe as well as the relationships between good and evil and God and man. His focus on the vision of the spiritual universe supports his detailed discussion of the first book of the Old Testament. Now quite rare, Boehme became highly influential in intellectual circles of Protestant Europe, especially in England and Holland.

His interests in Paracelsus, the Kabbala, alchemy and the Hermetic tradition are clearly part of the foundation of his writing. His first written work, Aurora, went unfinished, but drew to him a small circle of followers. He has since influenced major figures in philosophy, especially German Romantics such as Hegel, Baader, and Schelling. His influence can be also be traced to the work of Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, and Heidegger. Martin Buber drew heavily from his work, as did Carl Jung, who made numerous references to Boehme in his writings.
An intuitive genius, Boehme (1575-1624) was one of the great mystical minds of the Rosicrucian period (1610-1625). He was highly influential on generations of mystics, especially of the English school. Societies of Behmenites were formed in England (he was referred to Behmen in England); many of them were later absorbed by the Quakers.


COMPLETELY UNBIASED ACCOUNT

45. L’ESTRANGE, Hamon

The reign of King Charles: an history faithfully and impartially delivered and disposed into annals. London: Printed by E.C. [Ellen Cotes] for Edward Dod and Henry Seile the Younger, 1655.

Folio. [viii], 266, [6] pp., including index. Without the additional engraved title. Text within ruled borders, woodcut device on title, woodcut headpiece and initial. Modern calf; some staining, otherwise a sound copy with the ownership inscription of Washington E. Smith dated 27 January 1900 on the title. $ 350.00

Second edition. The reign of King Charles is considered one of the earliest attempts of writing an unbiased account of the issues leading up to the English Civil War. L’Estrange provides the reader with “a modest vindication of this King in some particulars, not reflecting upon the fatal proceedings against him.” However, many accused the author of omissions and mistakes, and it therefore spawned numerous pamphlets rebuking the history.

L’Estrange (1605–1660) was a theologian and historian. He was Royalist from the start of the Civil War and as a result suffered the loss of his estate when the tide turned in Parliament’s favor.

Wing, L1189; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 986:14

WHO HAS PAID

46. DRING, Thomas

A catalogue of the lords, knights, and gentlemen that have compounded for their estates. London: Printed for Thomas Dring, 1655.

8vo. [144] pp. Woodcut headpieces. Contemporary calf; interior excellent. Contemporary manuscript annotations. Preserved in a folding cloth box. $ 200.00

First edition. Dring (d. 1668) was a bookseller in London and a Royalist sympathizer. After the defeat of Charles I and the monarchy, the Parliamentary Committee for Compounding seized the lands of many noblemen and landed gentry. This publication alphabetically lists about 2800 Royalists who had to pay a fine in order to avoid the confiscation of their lands, or in some cases, pay to have their estates returned. Dring’s catalogue is an important reference work regarding the treatment of Royalists in the wake of the Civil War.

Wing, D2187
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

48. PRYNNE, William

A summary collection of the principal fundamental rights, liberties, properties of all English freemen; both in their persons, estates, and elections; and of the memorable votes, resolutions, and Acts of Parliament for their vindication and corroboration ...


4to. [viii], 64 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut initials and headpieces. Speckled brown calf with ruled borders and spine label bound by Kerr & Richardson in Glasgow; interior in excellent condition other than some discoloration of the title. $ 1650.00

First edition, revised and enlarged from the first printing earlier in 1656. In this text, written after the trial and execution of Charles I in 1649 and before the Restoration in 1660, Prynne restates and highlights what he believes to be the “fundamental” and ancient rights of the British people. This important work also serves as a history of current events leading up to and following the English Civil War from one of the most important figures of the time.

ESTC, R206517; Thomason, E.892[3]; Wing, P4095

POWER TO THE PROTECTOR

49. PARLIAMENT [ENGLAND]

An act and declaration touching several acts and ordinances made since the twentieth of April 1653. And before the third of September 1654. And other acts, &c. at the Parliament begun at Westminster the 17th day of September, an. Dom. 1656.

London: Printed by Hen: Hills and John Field, printers to His Highness the Lord Protector, 1657.

Folio. [ii], 20 pp. (both blanks present). Title with decorative woodcut border with woodcut printer’s device, woodcut initial. Bound into calf-backed boards, title in gilt on spine; interior excellent. $ 400.00

First edition. This brief tract gives Oliver Cromwell, who became the Lord Protector in 1653, the power to authorize acts and ordinances that were previously made “without the consent of the people assembled in Parliament.” Many of the decrees deal with the settlement or reconstitution of estates that Cromwell’s supporters lost during the English Civil War.

Henry Hills (c. 1625–1688/9) was one of the most notorious printers of the seventeenth century due to his fickle politics and his scandalous personal life. He earlier printed at least two editions of Eikon basilike lamenting the execution of Charles I as well as several Leveller pamphlets. He also ran into trouble with the law and the Baptist church for adultery and was imprisoned for a short time. Hills eventually became a confidant of Cromwell, and along with John Field obtained the sole privilege to print English bibles and psalms, much to the consternation of the former King’s printers. Hill continued to navigate the ever-changing political terrain after the death of Cromwell and the Restoration in 1660.
becoming the master of the Stationers’ Company. He eventually fled England for France in 1688 when William of Orange made landfall fearing yet another regime change.

Wing, E976; ESTC, R231502

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH

50. WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY


4to. 40 pp., though lacking the (first printed) leaf with the Parliamentary order allowing the printing on the verso. Title within woodcut borders. Later full calf, blind-stamped tooling, new endpapers. $ 850.00

Later edition. The first printing, without Scripture texts, was issued in 1647, with a second edition (of 600 copies) printed in London later that same year under the same title “with the Quotations and Texts of Scripture annexed.”

After the reforms of the sixteenth century, the Scots Confession served as the primary confession for the Church of Scotland for just over eighty years. In 1648 it was replaced by the The Humble Advice of the Assembly of Divines, a later revision of which is widely known as the Westminster Confession of Faith and is still used today in many Protestant denominations.

The project of the assembly at Westminster was to create a unified religious settlement for the three kingdoms (England, Scotland, Ireland), incorporating reformed doctrine, polity, procedure for worship, psalm and prayer texts, and relationship with the civil order. It was the product of an arrangement between Presbyterians in these kingdoms, seeking to establish their ideas over Catholicism on the one hand, and more radical Protestant factions on the other.

The main doctrinal points were: (1) Conformity. Everyone would have to follow the new Confession and related documents; (2) Presbyterian polity. This was opposed to royalist counterproposals for retaining bishops in some capacity or in some areas, and to more radical congregational views that would have eliminated any church structure beyond the parish; (3) Excommunication. Ministers -- and nobody else -- were to have authority to exclude someone from the sacraments, including (at least theoretically) the King, and similarly the King would not have any authority over the administration of the sacraments; and (4) Elimination of heresy.

The Westminster document is more explicit about doctrine than the earlier Scots Confession, and regulation of the ministry of word and sacrament is excluded from the responsibility of the civil magistrate. It took the Assembly over two years to prepare the Confession amid many interruptions by discussions on the Catechism and on discipline. Parliament adopted the Confession in full in 1647. A 1648 London edition represents the Parliament’s officially adopted version. The first Edinburgh edition is a reprint of the second London edition. After the adoption, innumerable editions appeared under the proper title Confession of Faith. Smaller editions of the London and Edinburgh printings were issued in 1648 and 1650, respectively. Our copy is somewhat superior in typography and has the Scripture proofs printed out in full.
The Confession was brought to Scotland, and the General Assembly at Edinburgh, on August 27, 1647, after careful examination, adopted it in full as it came from the hands of the Westminster divines, declaring it "to be most agreeable to the Word of God." The Scotch Parliament endorsed this action in February, 1649. When, after Cromwell's death, the Long Parliament was restored in 1659, it adopted the Confession with the exception of two chapters. With the restoration of the monarchy the Confession shared the fate of Presbyterianism in England. Charles II revoked the Westminster Confession via his "Act Rescissory" which repealed all legislation from 1633 onwards. He declared that the Protestant religion would be observed as it had been under James VI and Charles I; and while he said Presbyterian polity would be maintained "in the meantime", it was only a few months before episcopacy was brought back. In effect, the Scots Confession had been restored as the standard of faith and read in a way that allowed considerable royal latitude, as well as the presence of bishops.

So the Confession, as well as the two Catechisms, received the full sanction of the highest ecclesiastical and civil authorities of Scotland. Ultimately royal sanction was obtained in 1690 under William and Mary. It is a very remarkable fact that this Confession failed in its native land and succeeded in foreign lands. The product of English Puritans became the highest standard of doctrine for Scotch and American Presbyterians and supplanted the older Confession of their own Reformers.

Wing, W1441

DETAILS OF CHARLES' ESCAPE FROM WORCESTER TO PARIS

51. ANONYMOUS


4to. 18 (ie, 20) pp. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpiece. Half morocco and marbled boards, gilt spine, later endpapers. An excellent copy from the library of A.M. Broadley with his dated (1902) bookplate on the paste-down, plus the small bookplate of William Allen Potter on the flyleaf; some contemporary annotations. A laid-in slip notes that this book was purchased at the Broadley sale (Hodgson), 1918, lot 107. $ 800.00

First edition, second issue of this extremely rare pamphlet recounting the legendary escape of Charles II from Worcester in September 1651. After the execution of his father in 1649, Charles continued to wage war against Oliver Cromwell and his Commonwealth. Hoping to gather more Royalist forces, Charles marched towards Worcester but was met by a significantly larger Cromwell’s army. A small circle of loyal gentry helped Charles to escape and he remained at large for six weeks until he arrived in Paris. The anonymous author provides all the exciting details of the King's journey including the meals he received, even acting as cook on one occasion. The tract also describes the lengths the king went to disguise himself, from walking with a “lobbing, jobson gate” like a commoner, and using “leaves of walnuts, boyled in spring water, to … alter the hue and whitness of his skin.” This work was printed and released to the public at the moment of Charles’ restoration to the throne in 1660, and as such the tone of the text is quite jubilant, bordering on humorous.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Huntington, UCLA, Yale); Thomason, E.1034[12]; Wing, E3662A
PRESENTATION COPY OF THIS EPIC WORK, THE LONGEST SURVIVING POEM IN LATIN LITERATURE

52. SILIUS ITALICUS, Tiberius Catius Asconius; ROSS, Thomas (translator)


Folio. [xvi], 507, [5], 77, [3] pp., including errata leaf. Title printed in red and black, additional engraved title, engraved portrait of Charles II by David Loggan, and 20 numbered engraved plates by Joseph Lamorlet, woodcut initials and headpieces, separate title for the Continuation. Text ruled in red. Early eighteenth century tree calf, red morocco spine label; an amazing large paper copy inscribed on the title page, “Edward Proger his booke presented him by the Translator his worthy freinde Thomas Ross Esq”. From the library of Robert Rushbrooke with his armorial bookplate. $ 24,000.00

First edition in English. "Ross' translation is of uncommon interest not only from a political, but also a literary-historical, bibliographical and artistic point of view ... [It] is one of the few works which, as far as we know, were evidently conceived, researched and written in the Southern Netherlands' in the court in exile of Charles II" (Daemen-de Gelder). It is dedicated multiple times to Charles, with a large engraved portrait, a prose dedication, an epistle from Bruges (dated November 1657), and a verse address.

Punica, a verse epic of the 1st century, is the only known work by the orator and poet Silius Italicus, and, at 12,000 lines, the longest surviving poem in Latin literature. The work’s reputation dipped in the Renaissance, but Silius was later known and admired by Milton, Dryden, Pope and Gibbon. In Ross's hands, highlighted by Lamorlet’s engravings of key moments in the text, the Punica becomes a “mirror-for-princes” directed at both Charles II himself as well as his illegitimate son the Duke of Monmouth;
much is made in the text of strong father-son relationships. The Continuation (the second sequence of 77 pages) is an original work by Ross, dedicated to the Earl of Strafford, and deserving of further study as a literary work on its own merits.

Ross (1620-1675), brought up in a staunchly Royalist household, had been appointed Keeper of His Majesty's libraries in 1652. He was involved in the failed “Ship Tavern plot” in 1654 and traveled to the court of the future Charles II in Cologne in 1655, later following him to the Spanish Netherlands. Along with Edward Proger he was sent to retrieve the Duke of Monmouth from his mother in 1658, and subsequently became his tutor. He was also employed as a messenger between the court-in-exile and royalist conspirators in England. After the Restoration Ross was appointed keeper of the King's library at St. James’s Palace at £200 a year with lodgings, but also received payment (£4000) from Charles for “secret services,” probably helping to recoup tax withheld during the Commonwealth.

Proger (1621-1713), to whom Ross presented this copy of Silius, was a fellow courtier, page of honour to Charles I, and then groom of the bedchamber of Charles II in exile. Known to Charles as “Poge,” he was particularly close to the future king, accompanying him to Jersey in 1646 and on the failed voyage to Scotland in 1649, and was trusted with missions of particular sensitivity (resulting in several periods of imprisonment after his return to England in 1652). After the Restoration he was rewarded with the post of deputy Ranger of Bushy Park, near Hampton Court (where he would have been a neighbor of Ross in Richmond).

Not a great deal is known about the engraver Joseph Lamorlet (1626-1681) who both designed and executed the plates. He was the son of the painter Nicolaas Lamorlet and rose to the position of Dean in the Antwerp Guild of St. Luke. He apparently produced retouches and alterations to order on a number of works by Van Eyck and Van Dyck, as well as some notable pieces of book illustration. His work here was perhaps commissioned in the late 1650’s but mostly executed after 1660, presumably on the basis of a relationship established while Ross was still in the Netherlands.

PRYNNE, William

*An exact chronological vindication and historical demonstration of our British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, English Kings supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction ... The second tome ...* London: Printed for the Author by Thomas Ratcliffe, 1666.

Folio, [xxiv], 80, 225-1070, 29, [145] pp., including an alphabetical index of authors quoted, index of abbeys, monasteries, abbots, etc., and an index of the popes and their actions. With a folding engraved frontispiece. Contemporary calf; a fantastic copy from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with the North Library armorial bookplate dated 1860 ("Sapere aude") and blind embossed stamp of armorial on first four leaves, plus the inscription "Stanford : March 22 1716/17" on title.

 Rare second printing of the first edition, with a cancel title and an added two leaves “Explanation of the frontispiece.” *An exact chronological vindication* was published in three separately-issued volumes; this second volume of the series was first printed in 1665, preceding the first volume by a year. Apparently most copies of both the first and second volumes were destroyed in the Great London Fire of 1666. Prynne’s politics had changed since his earlier works denouncing the monarchy and Charles I at the onset of the English Civil War. An ardent Puritan, he was critical of the Presbyterian and Independent factions in the Long Parliament and he was eventually expelled from his government position in 1648. After his expulsion, Prynne supported the restoration of Charles II and the installment of a national Puritan church. Following the Restoration he was rewarded with the position of the Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London where he had previously been imprisoned. The documents in the Tower formed the basis of these volumes which cover the whole of English history. The amazing folding engraved frontispiece reflects the restoration of Charles II and the usurpation of the Catholic church. The second tome as Prynne notes was “brought forth to the Worlds’ view before the first,” aimed to assert that the English kings and not the Pope have always held ecclesiastical jurisdiction over their people.

Wing, P3950A; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 397:1; ESTC, 10619

54. Sold
POLITICAL SATIRE

55. WILD, Robert

*Iter boreale*, with large additions of several other poems being an exact collection of all hitherto extant. Never before published together … London: Printed for John Williams, 1670.

8vo. 122 pp. Woodcut headpieces. Modern calf-backed marbled boards; interior with minor dampstains in lower corner, otherwise a fine copy. $350.00

Later edition. This copy begins with a very popular ode to George Monck, a key figure in the restoration of the monarchy, whom Wild praises as the savior of the nation. It also includes his poem “The Tragedy of Christopher Love” (1660) lamenting the Presbyterian minister’s execution at the hands of Oliver Cromwell, and many other elegies and epitaphs. Wild also added “The Grateful Nonconformist” (1665), a scathing ridicule of Robert L’Estrange, the surveyor of the press who persecuted many Presbyterians. Following this are his two poems about the imprisonment and death of Edmund Calamy, also a Presbyterian. He also took the opportunity to profess his loyalty to the monarchy after the Restoration with “The Loyal Nonconformist” (1666). Throughout, he defends the nonconformists and here issues his response to critics with “The Fair Quarrel” (1666).

Wild began printing *Iter boreale* in 1660 and published twelve more issues through 1668. The present copy was the first issue printed in 1670 followed by two more in 1671 and 1674. All editions printed before 1668 were quarto and those after 1670 were octavo. Moreover, nearly every issue has a different imprint. Wild continued to expand and add to each version.

Wild (1615-1679) was a satirical poet and nonconformist minister. He was largely supportive of Presbyterians, but as a nonconformist, a Protestant who did not adhere to the governance of the Church of England, he was against sectaries of any kind. He was highly critical of Cromwell and supported the monarchy after the Restoration as is evident in his poetry, the highlights of which are all included in this edition.

Wing, W2137; ESTC, R234498

THE SPREAD OF ARISTOTELIAN METHODOLOGY

56. STIER, Johann


Six parts in one. 8vo. [xii], 41; 21; 62; 94; 24; 25 pp. Engraved general title, each part with separate title. Contemporary calf, Oxford-style binding with ruled borders on covers. Ownership inscription of E. Vaughan (alum of Eton), several small animal figures cut from another (contemporary) book and laid in. $350.00

Seventh edition of one of the most successful textbooks of the seventeenth century. Initially published in 1647, the author defines logic as an intellectual habit of the mind, which makes
discourses and distinguishes truth from falsehood (translation from the Latin, p. 1). Stier’s concept of logic and his theory of method comes directly from Giacomo Zabarella, as he states that method, which can be either synthetic or analytic, is the instrument for acquiring knowledge of things. Stier first explains the fundamentals of logic with a focus on language, then further treats ethics, physics, metaphysics, and finally astronomy. This work played a fundamental role in the spreading of Paduan Aristotelianism in English universities.

Stier (1599-1648) was one of the most prominent German logicians in the Aristotelian tradition whose syncretic works were successful in the British Isles. Zabarella (1533-1589) was the most prominent figure of Italian Aristotelianism. Known for his writings on logic and methodology, he developed the regressus method, which the Renaissance Aristotelians considered as the proper means of obtaining knowledge. At the turn of the seventeenth century, Zabarella’s writings were reprinted in Germany, where his philosophy had a notable following, especially among Protestant Aristotelian authors.

Wing, 5542

PROPHETIC INDEED!

57. NOSTRADAMUS

The true prophecies or prognostications of Michael Nostradamus, physician to Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, Kings of France, and one of the best astronomers that ever were. A work full of curiosity and learning. London: Thomas Ratcliffe, and Nathaniel Thompson, 1672.

Folio. [xxxvi], 522 pp. Title in red and black. Without the frontispiece portrait, missing in about half the copies extant. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with red morocco label; some leaves browned and foxed, otherwise a sound copy with the book label of Stewart of Glascottoun.

$ 3500.00

First edition in English of the book of prophecies of Nostradamus, first printed in French under the title Les prophéties in three installments (1555-1558) containing numerous quatrains, or four-line poems. Each quatrain is a prediction of future events, which Nostradamus claimed was based upon astrological assessment of the quality of an occurrence such as a birth, death, wedding, etc. Much of the work, especially the more dramatic prophecies, apparently paraphrase the endeavors of earlier writers such as Livy, Plutarch, and other classical historians. Many of his astrological references are taken almost word for word from Richard Roussat’s Livre de l’estat et mutations des temps (1549–1550).

One of his major prophetic sources was evidently the Mirabilis Liber of 1522, which contained a range of prophecies by Pseudo-Methodius, the Tiburtine Sibyl, Joachim of Fiore, Savonarola and others. Nostradamus was one of the first to re-paraphrase these prophecies in French, which may explain why they are credited to him. Further material was gleaned from the De honesta disciplina of 1504 by Petrus Crinitus, which included extracts from Michael Psellus’s De daemonibus, and the De Mysteriis Aegyptiorum, a book on Chaldean and Assyrian magic by Iamblichus, a fourth-century Neo-Platonist.

Most of the quatrains deal with disasters, such as plagues, earthquakes, wars, floods, invasions, murders, droughts, and battles—all undated and based on foreshadowings by the Mirabilis Liber. Some quatrains cover these disasters in overall terms; others concern a single person or small group of people. Some cover a single town, others several towns in several countries. A major, underlying theme is an impending invasion of Europe by Muslim forces from further east and south headed by the expected Antichrist, directly reflecting the then-current Ottoman invasions and the earlier Saracen equivalents,
as well as the prior expectations of the *Mirabilis Liber*. All of this is presented in the context of the supposedly imminent end of the world.

Nostradamus has been credited, for the most part in hindsight, with predicting numerous events in world history, from the Great Fire of London, and the rise of Napoleon and Adolf Hitler, to the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center. Skeptics suggest that his reputation as a prophet is largely manufactured by modern-day supporters who fit his words to events that have either already occurred or are so imminent as to be inevitable. Alternatively, there are numerous fairly recent popular books, and thousands of private websites, suggesting not only that the Prophecies are genuine but that Nostradamus was a true prophet. Due to the subjective nature of these interpretations, however, no two of them agree on exactly what he predicted, whether for the past or for the future. In either case, stories abound, and Nostradamus is still idolized (indeed, see his own website, nostradamus.org).

Michel de Nostredame, or Nostradamus as he is known (1503-1566), was a French astrologer and physician. He practiced medicine in southern France from 1529 and gained a reputation for his innovative treatment of plague victims. Catherine de Medicis invited him to her court as an astrologer, and in 1560 he was appointed physician to Charles IX.

Provenance: Most likely from the library of Keith Stewart (1739-1795), brother of the Earl of Galloway and Receiver General of the Land Tax for Scotland, as well as the largest landowner in the parish of Muirkirk. He was a partner (as well as a landlord) of Archibald Cochrane (1749-1831), 9th Earl of Dundonald and founder of the British Tar Company. Stewart commissioned mineral surveys and, as a direct result of his efforts to interest ironmasters in the deposits in the parish, the Muirkirk Iron Company was established by a group of entrepreneurs from Glasgow in 1787. In addition, Stewart was a commodore in the Royal Navy.

### CHALLENGING THE SCIENTIFIC STATUS QUO

**58. BROWNE, Thomas**

*Pseudodoxia epidemica: or, enquiries into very many received tenents, and commonly presumed truths.* London: Printed by T. H. for Edward Dod, 1646.

Folio (262 x 175 mm). [xxv], 386 pp., including imprimatur leaf facing title. Contemporary calf, rebacked, corners renewed; imprimatur leaf repaired on fore-edge, occasional foxing and browning. Presented to the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Edward Wilson, with the Academy’s bookplate on the front paste-down. $1500.00

**First edition**. In this work the author questions the many long-held prejudices and misconceptions which hampered scientific growth. Browne’s (1605-1682) “vulgar errors,” as it was amusingly referred to, is divided into seven books which contain his numerous observations and experiments in physics, comparative anatomy and biology. The work has become a literary classic and includes the first appearance in English of the term “electricity” (pages 51 and 79).

Keynes, Browne, 73B; Wing, B5159; Wheeler Gift Catalogue, I, 123; Waller, I, 19462; Norman, I, 358
59. DUGDALE, William

The Baronage of England or an historical account of the lives and most memorable actions of our English nobility in the Saxon time, to the Norman conquest; and from thence, of those who had their life before the end of King Henry the Third. London: Printed for Tho. Newcomb, 1675.

Three volumes in two. Folio. [xiv], 790, [2]; [viii], 488, [3] pp., including errata (Volumes 2 and 3 continuous pagination). Frontispiece in Volume 1, genealogical charts. Contemporary full speckled calf with blind panel and gilt floral border, spine with 6 raised bands with gilt compartments and morocco labels, rebacked preserving original spines, extremities rubbed, boards scuffed; marbled endpapers, all edges red, light soiling, dampstain to top margin of 50 pages in second volume, scattered neat underlining and notes. From the libraries of noted Shakespeare scholar Charles Tyler Prouty with his signed book label and the printed bookplate of Marianne Ford. $ 1500.00

First edition of Dugdale’s history of English aristocracy from Saxon times. It is considered an important work of genealogical scholarship. Dugdale (1605-86) was an English antiquary and medieval scholar. In addition to this work, his most important writings include Monasticon Anglicanum; Antiquities of Warwickshire; and The history of St. Paul’s Cathedral in London.

Wing D2480

60. MOXON, Joseph

The use of the astronomical playing-cards, teaching any ordinary capacity by them to be a acquainted with all the stars in heaven, to know their place in heaven, colour, nature, and bigness. As also the poetical reasons for every constellation, very useful, pleasant, and delightful for all lovers of ingeniety. London: Joseph Moxon, 1676.

12mo. [ii], 49, [5] pp. Contemporary calf, spine with gilt decorations and label. From the library of Harrison D. Horblit with his book label and the Fox Pointe Collection of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl with their bookplate. $ 8500.00

First edition. This is basically the instruction booklet for learning how to find all the major stars and constellations by using a set of cards which he invented. The cards are divided into four suits (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter) and are utilized in accordance with the position of the sun. The cards themselves are virtually non-existent with the Schreiber Collection in the British Museum having only one incomplete and defective set. At the end of the book Moxon has added a catalogue of globes, maps, instruments and books made and sold by him at Ludgate Hill.

Wing, 3027A; OCLC locates 3 copies of this first edition (Yale, Princeton, UCLA) and 5 copies of the 1692 second edition; not in Taylor, Mathematical practitioners
FAMOUS ATTACK ON HOBBES' LEVIATHAN

61. HYDE, Edward, First Earl of Clarendon


4to. [viii], 322 pp. Beautiful engraved frontispiece of mythological characters, engraved title vignette of the Sheldon Theater, engraved initials and headpieces. Contemporary calf, front hinge starting; fly-leaf with contemporary manuscript annotations. Small ownership stamp of George Stawell, Solicitor, Torrington, likely the great-grandson of the author Mary Palmer. $ 1250.00

First edition of Clarendon's famous attack on Hobbes' Leviathan. It was in this work that Clarendon decisively formulated that Leviathan favored the domination of the usurping government that overthrew the king, and furthermore that Hobbes had written this work in order to make his return to England from exile (Zagorin). Over half of Clarendon's book deals with politics and religion discussions found in Leviathan. Focusing on Hobbesian views of sedition, treason, and impiety (even though Clarendon actually shared some of Hobbes' views), Clarendon claimed Hobbes to be "so ignorant of the law and constitution of England that he was incompetent to judge political affairs."

Clarendon (1609-1674) served as Lord Chancellor to King Charles II. He is best known as the author of the History of the Rebellion (1702), the most influential of all histories of the Civil War.


THE ORIGINAL FABRICATION OF THE POPISH PLOT TO KILL THE KING

62. OTES, Titus

A true narrative of the horrid plot and conspiracy of the Popish party against the life of His Sacred Majesty, the government, and the Protestant religion: with a list of such noblemen, gentlemen, and others that were the conspirators: and the head-officers both civil and military, that were to effect it. London: Printed for Thomas Parkhurst, and Thomas Cockerill, 1679.

4to. [xii], 68 pp. Complete, though it appears that this book might have been part of a group of works as there is contemporary manuscript pagination starting with "61" at the top of the title page. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine in compartment with gilt decoration; interior very clean. Overall an excellent wide-margined copy. $ 850.00

First edition. Oates (1649-1705) was the renegade Anglican priest who fabricated the Popish Plot of 1678. Oates's allegations that Roman Catholics were plotting to seize power caused a reign of terror in London and strengthened the anti-Catholic Whig Party.
The son of a Baptist preacher, Oates was ordained into the Church of England despite being expelled from school. After his escape from imprisonment for perjury, Oates became chaplain to the Protestants in the household of the Roman Catholic Henry Howard, 6th Duke of Norfolk. A new acquaintance, the fanatical anti-Jesuit Israel Tonge, urged him to profit by betraying Catholics to the government. Oates, therefore, pretended to become Catholic in order to gather information about them and their activities. He spent some time at seminaries in Spain and France, though was expelled, and returned to London in 1678 where he and Tonge invented an account of a vast Jesuit conspiracy to assassinate King Charles II and place his Roman Catholic brother James, Duke of York, on the throne. They publicized the tale through a prominent justice of the peace, Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, and their revelations seemed even more plausible after Godfrey was found murdered in October 1678. The manuscript they wrote eventually became this book. Of particular interest is the list of conspirators and the oath sworn by Oates of the truth of all particulars printed.

In the wave of terror that swept London, Oates was hailed as the saviour of his country, though Charles himself examined Oates and found his story unconvincing. His testimony was responsible for the execution of some 35 persons, but, as the frenzy subsided, inconsistencies were discovered in his story. In June 1684 the Duke of York was awarded damages of £100,000 in a libel suit against Oates. After the Duke of York came to the throne as James II in 1685, Oates was convicted of perjury, pilloried, flogged, and imprisoned. But when James was deposed in 1688, Oates was released and granted a pension. He became a Baptist in 1693 but was expelled from that church eight years later. He died in obscurity.

https://www.britannica.com/biography/Titus-Oates; Wing, O59

**THE LINE OF SUCCESSION POLITICIZED**

68. E.F.

*A letter from a gentleman of quality in the countrey, to his friend ... being an argument relating to the point of succession of the crown ...* [London]: Printed in the year 1679.
Folio. [ii], 18 pp. Woodcut headpiece and initial. Disbound; some discoloration on the title page. Preserved in a cloth clamshell box. $350.00

*First edition.* Written in the form of a letter addressed “To my Honoured Friend A.B.” and signed “Your Faithful and Humble Servant, E.F.,” the author was a supporter of Charles II and the monarchy. The pamphlet was issued during a moment of political and religious strife in England following Restoration. Charles’s brother, James II, who was next in line to the throne, was a Catholic. This angered the Protestants in Parliament who attempted to pass the Exclusion Bill of 1679 that would specifically prevent James II from taking the throne. E.F. opposes the legislation, writing in favor of Charles II and James II by stating that “the Parliament of England cannot by the Laws of England exclude the next Heir of the Blood from the Succession to the Crown” based on numerous historical precedents. A member of the House of Commons only identified as G.H. issued a scathing response entitled *The power of Parliaments* later that same year (Wing, H34).

Wing, F14; ESTC, R19698; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 626:02
A( NutHER) CONSPIRACY UNRAVELED

64. BARLOW, Thomas

The Gunpowder-treason: with a discourse of the manner of its discovery; and a perfect relation of the proceedings against those horrid conspirators; wherein is contained their examinations, tryals, and condemnations: likewise King James’s speech to both Houses of Parliament, on that occasion; now reprinted … London: printed by Tho. Newcomb and H. Hills, 1679.

8vo. [iv], 58; [ii], 72; 191 pp. Complete with all blanks and imprimatur leaf. Woodcut initials and headpieces. Half-calf over boards, title on spine in faded gilt with old shelf mark; blue marbled fore-edge. Inscription on the recto of the imprimatur leaf, “Rev. S. Littlewood/Devizes” and manuscript note above the imprimatur. Overall an excellent copy.

First edition under this title; an expanded version of the first printing entitled A true and perfect relation of the proceedings at the severall arraignments of the late most barbarous traitors (1606). The present copy is a detailed account of the events leading up to and following the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. At the time referred to as the Gunpowder Treason Plot, the conspiracy was a failed assassination attempt on King James I. A group of provincial Catholics led by Robert Catesby along with Guy Fawkes plotted to bomb the House of the Lords on November 5 in order to usher in James’s young daughter Elizabeth as a Catholic monarch. The plot was uncovered and the conspirators were forced to make a stand against the authorities.

The compiler, who signs his name T.L. at the end of the preface, calls this an “authentique history of an impious and prodigious Roman-Catholique conspiracy, of a Popish powder plot; containing the examination, tryal, and evidently-just conviction and condemnation of Popish powder-traytors.” The book includes the speech that King James gave after the plot was foiled, accounts of the ensuing trial, and letters from Everard Digby, one of the conspirators.

Wing identifies the compiler as Thomas Barlow (1608/9–1691), the Bishop of Lincoln. He issued this text almost immediately after the Popish Plot of 1678 in which Titus Oates sent the country into anti-Catholic panic after claiming there was an extensive Catholic conspiracy to assassinate King Charles II (see No. __ below). Like the infamous witch trials, the Popish Plot, which Barlow sees as the successor to the Gunpowder Treason plot, was fueled by bias and fear and was on the whole completely constructed.

Wing, B833; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 2323:11
THE MISSING PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS

65. [HOOKE, Robert, ed.]

*Philosophical collections, containing an account of the physical; anatomical, chymical, mechanical, astronomical, optical, or other mathematical and philosophical experiments and observations as have lately come to the publisher hands. . . .* London: [John Martyn], Moses Pitt, and Richard Chiswell, 1679-82.

Seven issues (all published) in one volume. 4to. [ii], 48, [2]; 43-210 pp. With 7 engraved plates (6 folding). Bound together in contemporary marbled boards, rebacked; some top margins trimmed with occasional loss of page number only. $ 24,000.00

First edition of the complete *Philosophical collections*, printed in a very small edition, and now exceptionally rare. The death of the Royal Society's secretary, Henry Oldenburg, in 1677 interrupted the publication of the *Philosophical transactions*. These scientific papers, edited by Hooke, were issued to fill the void in the Royal Society publication from the last number of the *Philosophical transactions* in 1679 until it resumed again in 1682/3. Hooke, who was also Curator of Experiments, contributed a couple of important papers, including *An optical discourse*, which proposed treatment for near-sightedness, and *A mechanical discourse*. . . . Other landmark papers include Leeuwenhoek's announcement of the "discovery of spermatozoa"; Lana’s "flying chariot"; Borelli's *De motu musculorum*, Tyson's *Anatomy of a porpess* (sic); and astronomical observations by Hevelius, Flamsteed, and Cassini on the eclipse of Jupiter by the moon in 1679 and 1681. In addition, discoveries by Moxon, Malpighi, Thomas Burnett, Edmund Halley, Bernoulli, and Leibniz are included.

The plates illustrate, *inter alia*, Bernier's flying machine, Borelli’s underwater breathing apparatus, and a new lamp invented by Robert Boyle. William Brigg’s *A new theory of vision*, a discussion of the optic nerves, is accompanied by a plate illustrating a dissected eye; this detailed physiological study of vision motivated Newton to republish it in 1685 with his own introduction. According to Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, p. 48, the *Philosophical collections* must have circulated in much smaller numbers. All issues of this collection are scarce, and complete sets of seven numbers extremely uncommon.

Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, 24
NEWTON'S TEXTBOOK OF LOGIC

66. SANDERSON, R[obert]

4to. [vi], 304 pp. Woodcut diagrams, headpiece, and initials. Contemporary calf, spine rubbed, otherwise a very nice copy. From the library of Thomas Smith, with his manuscript annotations on the title and last page. $ 400.00

Ninth edition of Sanderson's excellent textbook of logic, one of the most important tools used by seventeenth-century Cambridge and Oxford students (including John Locke). First published in 1615, it enjoyed at least ten editions during the seventeenth century. Divided into three parts, the first contains a discussion on predicables and the ten Aristotelian categories; the second part treats propositions, especially concerned with the medieval notions of supposition, ampliation, restriction and exponible propositions; and the third is a discourse on the nature of arguments. This work, the result of lectures Sanderson gave at Lincoln College, remained popular as a standard treatise on the subject even after the appearance of the influential Port-Royal Logic.

Sanderson (1587-1662) was an English theologian. He became a fellow of Lincoln College in Oxford in 1600 and reader in Logic. He was also Bishop of Lincoln. In her introduction to the 1985 facsimile edition E. J. Ashworth writes that "The young Isaac Newton studied Sanderson's logic at Cambridge.

Wing, S615

HOBBES' PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY

67. HOBBES, Thomas

Tracts of Mr. Thomas Hobbs of Malmsbury. . . . London: Printed for W. Crooke, MDCLXXXII [1682].
8vo. [vii], 399, [5] (publisher's advertisements); [iv], 160; [viii], 84 pp., plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. Engraved frontispiece portrait and folding engraved plate, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary blind-tooled calf, rebacked, spine label, early marbled fore-edge; interior excellent. Armorial bookplate of Sir Francis Boileau ("From the library of Lord Nugent") and small book label of George Goyder (1826-1898), Surveyor General of South Australia. $ 1500.00

First edition. Although Hobbes penned the four essays in this volume decades earlier, this is the first published appearance of all the tracts together. The four essays here include Behemoth, the history of the causes of the civil wars of England; An answer to Arch-bishop Bramhall's book, called The catching of the Leviathan; An historical narration of heresie, and the punishment thereof; and Philosophical problems, dedicated to the King in 1662. Hobbes wrote Behemoth in the late 1660's and focused his account on the interplay of religion and human ambition. He composed the second essay in 1668 as a response to his long-time foe, John Bramhall, an Anglican bishop who was particularly incensed at Hobbes's notion of free-will. Printed with this essay is Hobbes's history of heresy, of which he was accused on a number of occasions, which shows his advocacy of religious tolerance. The last essay concerns his attempts to solve certain philosophical problems with Euclidean geometry and illustrated by the folding plate. According to the
Hobbes (1588–1679) was one of the most distinguished English philosophers of his time and is best known for his work *Leviathan*. His relationship with Galileo informed his adoption of the mechanistic interpretation of the universe. This in turn led to his deterministic viewpoint and belief that man is “free” to do anything he desires. Hobbes’ writings on the subject made him one of the most controversial figures in the seventeenth century.

Wing, H2265

**AN IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**

68. [WHITLOCKE, Bulstrode]

*Memorials of the English affairs: or, an historical account of what passed from the beginning of the reign of King Charles the First, to King Charles the Second his happy restauration. Containing the publick transactions, civil and military. Together with the private consultations and secrets of the cabinet. London: printed for Nathaniel Ponder, MDCLXXXII [1682].*


$ 750.00

First edition. This late seventeenth-century text covers the reigns of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II from 1625 to 1660. It is essentially a history of the Puritan Revolution and the English Civil War, describing the major events of the time like the trial and execution of Charles I, Cromwell’s self-appointment as Lord Protector and the Restoration of Charles II. Initially published anonymously, the text was derived from Whitlocke’s personal diary. Arthur, Earl of Anglesey (1614-1686), edited the diaries to such an extent that Whitlocke’s personal narrative was lost in place of a more historical text, which was then issued posthumously. It is an invaluable resource for the study of one of the most important periods in English history. An unedited edition of Whitlocke’s diary was published in 1990.

Whitlocke (1605–1675) was a lawyer and politician. He was a parliamentarian during the English Civil War, and Cromwell appointed him Lord Whitlocke under the Protectorate. Like many who survived both the Civil War and the Restoration, historians view Whitlocke as a complicated individual who adapted to political situations while still maintaining his personal belief system.

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 556:10; ESTC, R13122; Lowndes, X, 2905-2906; Wing, W1986
Typology in the Old Testament

69. Mather, Samuel

The figures or types of the Old Testament, by which Christ and the heavenly things of the Gospel were preached and shadowed to the people of God of old; explained and improved in sundry sermons. [Dublin], 1683.

First edition. Considered to be among the most significant and comprehensive treatises on Christian typology, this work—a collection of sermons and notes written by Samuel Mather, and subsequently edited and published posthumously by his brother, Nathaniel Mather—carries on the traditional teachings of his illustrious family. Typology is, broadly, the interpretation of people and events in the Old Testament in a manner that portends the life of Christ and events in the New Testament. The author’s definition of “type” embraces the idea that “some outward or sensible thing ordained of God under the Old Testament to represent and hold forth something of Christ in the New,” which “represents a higher spiritual thing, which may be called a sign or a resemblance . . . .” Typology was used extensively in sermons, conversion narratives, and poetry. The title of each sermon begins with the word “Gospel” signifying Mather’s belief that the Gospel is already contained in the Old Testament. Other well-known writers of typology included Jonathan Edwards, Emily Dickinson, Milton (in Paradise Lost), and later Puritan historians such as Cotton Mather and Edward Johnson.

Samuel Mather (1626-1671), whose father, Richard Mather, was a founder of the Massachusetts theocracy and the grandfather of Cotton Mather, was the first of the five named Fellows of Harvard University, according to the University’s original charter.

Faber (1814-1863), British hymn writer and theologian, was a follower of John Henry Newman and joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. He was best known for his work Faith of our fathers, one of many hymns he wrote which are used in Protestant collections as well. In addition to his many hymns, he wrote pamphlets, books, and numerous translations.

ESTC, R7563; McDermott, Gerald Robert, Understanding Jonathan Edwards: An introduction to America’s Theologian, Oxford University Press, New York, 2009; Wing, M1279

“Choosing Service”

70. [Lucas, Richard]


First edition of this noteworthy treatise describing the religious and moral obligations of those who become servants (referred to in the book as “choosing service”). The scope of the book is quite broad; the author starts with the responsibilities of the parents of children who know they will choose service as a livelihood. Those parents are to tend to the education of their children, who “must accustom themselves at home to the duties they must practice in service.”
From there, we learn the qualifications which make a good servant, including fear of, and dependence upon God, contentment in their condition, love of their masters, humility, meekness and patience, faithfulness, industry and discretion. The author continues by treating the servant’s obligation to religion and the practice thereof, and a servant’s responsibilities toward the children of the Master, including the care of their morals, as well as toward strangers. Perhaps most interesting is the discussion of the relationship between servants, including those working for the same Master and those working for others. Examples of prayers are provided, including, for example, for those just entering service, for fidelity to the Master and trust in God, and for performance of duties. A fascinating look into the mindset of the seventeenth century household employee.

Our copy appears to have a previously unrecorded title page. Though it begins the same, the text of the title page states: “The duty of servants, containing I. How parents ought to breed up their children, that they may be fit to be employed and trusted. II. How servants may wisely chuse a service. III. How they are to behave themselves in it in discharging their duty towards God, their master and themselves, with prayers suited to each duty. To which is added a discourse of the sacrament, intended chiefly for servants.” All recorded copies state: The duty of servants: containing first, their preparation for and choice of a service, secondly, their duty in service. . . .”

Lucas (1648-1715), who lost his sight completely at about age 50, was a highly respected preacher as well as a prolific writer of philosophy and theology for the “non-professional.” His best known works were Practical Christianity (1677), An enquiry after happiness (1685), and The plain man’s guide to Heaven (1692).

DNB, XII, pp. 239-240; Wing, 3396

THE FOURTH FOLIO

71. SHAKESPEARE, William

Mr. William Shakespear’s comedies, histories, and tragedies. Published according to the true original copies. Unto which is added, seven plays, never before printed in folio. London: Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, 1685.

Folio. [xii], 272, [2], 328, 303 pp. Our copy has the following facsimiles: 1. Engraved portrait; 2. A2 (“To the Great Variety of Readers”); 3. A4 (“Names of principal actors”); 4. D4 (pp. 39-40); 5. Z4 (“The names of the Actors...”); and 6. CCCC2 (the final leaf). Early nineteenth century full calf, ruled in gilt and blind and cross-hatched, rebacked, spine with gilt decorations; some staining but overall a good copy. $ 75,000.00

Fourth folio edition, first state, without Chiswell’s name in the imprint. This was the last of the first four editions of Shakespeare’s collected plays, printed in the seventeenth century. The fourth folio contains the additional seven plays that first appeared in the 1663 [third folio] edition as well as a number of corrections and modernization of the language of the text designed to make it easier to use. It became the edition from which later publications of Shakespeare’s plays were derived. It is larger than the earlier folios, printed on Royal stock using a larger type and wider spacing.

Bartlett, 123A; Jaggard, p. 497; Pforzheimer, 910; Wing, S2915
INCREASE MATHER'S RARE POLITICAL TRACT ON NEW ENGLAND

72. [ANONYMOUS]

A collection of papers relating to the present juncture of affairs in England . . .
London: printed, and are to be sold by Richard Janeway, 1689.

4to. Twelve parts bound together, plus table of contents. [ii], [4], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 38; [34]; [ii], 24, 33-40, 33-34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [ii], 34; [iv], 40 pp.

(bound with)

An address of the dissenting ministers (in and about the City of London). . . .

4to. 8 pp. Caption title.

Two works in one, first work in 12 parts. Each part with separate title. Contemporary calf, a bit worn, expertly rebacked with spine label; interior in good condition despite toning of paper due to stock and with only minor spotting. Ownership inscription and annotations on paste-down. Preserved in a cloth clamshell box. $8500.00

The complete set of all twelve parts (“Collections”), extremely rare. Third edition of both the first two Collections, second edition of the third Collection, and first editions of the remaining nine Collections. Included is the rare and important Narrative of the miseries of New England by reason of an arbitrary government erected there (pp. 29-32 of Collection VI) by Increase Mather (1639-1723). This tract was first printed at Boston separately in December 1688, and a few weeks later appeared as No. X in the sixth part of this Collection of papers. The paper “relates to the attempt to take away from the New England colonies by Quo Warranto and other proceedings the ‘ancient Rights and Priviledges’ which they had enjoyed under their charters. Complaint is made of the arbitrary acts of Sir Edmund Andros . . . [Mather’s] paper contains a copy of the Petition to the King (probably drawn up by Mather), of John Gibson and George Willow on behalf of their neighbours the inhabitants of Cambridge and New England asking for relief; also another petition by Increase Mather and two New England clergymen” (Church). Holmes describes six later editions and devotes 12 pages to a description and discussion of this important work. Much of the other material in the Collection of papers relates to the Glorious Revolution. In 1688, William of Orange overthrew James II and took the English throne. The documents include a wide variety of published opinions and declarations from the clergy, Parliament, and the military.

Each of the twelve Collections was issued separately (see Wing below). An additional pamphlet, An address of the dissenting ministers, written by ministers opposed to William and Mary’s accession to the throne, is bound herein. These works form an invaluable resource of primary materials during a significant turning point in English politics and history.

A collection of papers: Early English Books, 1641-1700, 1438:13; ESTC, R5138; Wing, C5169B; Separate issues: Wing, C5169B, S2264, T900, F1686, F889, S3990, S2744, E265A, N1164, T727, E498, T3392; An address: Wing, A547
73. LE CLERC, Jean

*Logica: sive, ars ratiocinandi; Ontologia; sive de ente in genere; Pneumatologia seu de spiritibus.* London: Awnsham & Churchill, 1692.

Three parts in one. 12mo. [xii], 182, [2]; [viii], 200 [i.e. 190], [2] pp., including half-title and indexes. Separate title for the *Ontologia.* Contemporary calf, boards ruled in blind, rebacked with the original backstrip laid down; an excellent copy.

$1200.00

**First edition** of Le Clerc’s revision of the Port Royal *Logique* from a Protestant, Remonstrant perspective. The Remonstrants are Dutch Protestants who, in 1610, presented to the States of Holland and Friesland a remonstrance in five articles formulating their points of disagreement with Calvinism. Like the *Logique,* this work deals with concept (idea), judgment, reasoning and method. Much of the work is anti-Cartesian and supports Locke’s theories of rationality. The present work was written as a textbook for his own students in Amsterdam and was used at Cambridge as a standard text for many years, going through five editions by 1716.

Le Clerc was a confirmed rationalist. He believed that the fundamentals of Christianity were capable of demonstration. “Scripture must be rationally interpreted; one cannot believe what conflicts with rational truths, and doctrines over which rational men disagree are not essentials of faith.” He opposed Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza, and Leibniz because their theories claim knowledge beyond human ideas.

Le Clerc (1657–1736), a Swiss Protestant by birth, was one of the outstanding figures in Anglo-Dutch intellectual history. He had a major influence on eighteenth-century French philosophy. He championed rational religion, which was later widely accepted, and was also the first disciple of John Locke, whose work he introduced to Continental audiences. A prolific author, he edited three great encyclopedias comprising eighty-three volumes which were very influential in the development of the Age of Reason.

*Encyclopedia Britannica,* XVI, pp. 354–355; *Encyclopedia of Philosophy,* 3 & 4, p. 417

74. LUDLOW, Edmund

*A letter from General Ludlow to Dr. Hollingworth, their Majesties chaplain at St. Botolph-Aldgate. Defending his former letter to Sir E.S. which compared the tyranny of the first four years of King Charles the Martyr, with the tyranny of the four years of the late abdicated king …* Amsterdam: [n.p.], 1692.

4to. viii, 72 pp. Half-calf and marbled boards, spine label; red fore-edge. Dated (1860) armorial bookplate of North Library (Earl of Macclesfield Library).

$400.00

**First edition.** This text is one of many in a “pamphlet war” between the author General Ludlow, a republican, and Dr. Richard Hollingworth (1639-1701), a Royalist. Hollingworth sought to defend the late King Charles I against those who criticized his
reign. He also argued that Charles was the true author of *Eikon basilike* (1649), a work published just before his execution which was the subject of great debate as to its authorship. Republicans like Ludlow agreed with John Milton and others who questioned the authenticity of the claim that Charles was the author, and furthermore viciously attacked not only Charles but the current monarch, James II. Ludlow published his first attack in 1691 in a pamphlet entitled *A letter from Major-General Ludlow to Sir E.S.* In response, Hollingworth issued *A defence of King Charles I: occasion’d by the liyes and scandals of many bad men of this age* (1691). This work is the rebuttal, in which Ludlow scathingly characterizes Hollingworth’s pamphlets as “pieces of flattery compiled by a hungry Levite, gaping at a deanery or chaplainship at Whitehall.” To add insult to injury, he amplifies his attack on the monarchy by including a critique of Charles II. Hollingworth continued to assail Ludlow in his writings. This back-and-forth demonstrates the continued importance of pamphlet wars in the decades after the English Civil War.

The authorship of this work is dubious. The name “General Ludlow” was possibly a reference to Edmund Ludlow (1617?–1692), a radical republican and soldier who fought for Parliament against Charles I and the Royalists. In 1648, he assisted the Independents (radical Puritans) in ousting the Presbyterians (modern Puritans) from Parliament, and the following year was one of the judges against Charles I (and actually signed the warrant for his execution). However, when Oliver Cromwell declared himself Lord Protector in 1653, Ludlow openly opposed him. He continued to fight against the Protectorate until the Restoration in 1660 when he was forced to flee to Switzerland.

Wing, L1469; ESTC, R13691

### DEFENDING THE “MODERN” METHODS

75. **WOTTON, William**

*Reflections upon ancient and modern learning. By William Wotton, B.D. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham.* London: Printed by J. Leake, for Peter Buck, MDCXCIV [1694].

8vo. [xxxii], 359 pp. Title within ruled border. Contemporary calf with blind tooling along spine, spine label, red speckled fore-edge; interior in excellent condition. From the library of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Baronet of Walton Warwickshire, with his bookplate on the verso of the title page. This likely belonged to the 10th Baronet in the line. Mordaunt (1836–1897) was from a family of wealthy English country gentlemen but was involved in a scandalous divorce from his first wife after her illicit affair with the prince and several of his courtiers. There is also the bookplate of Arnold Meadowcroft Muirhead on the front end-paper. Muirhead (1900–1988) was a well-known scholar, educator, and bibliophile. $1200.00

**First edition.** Wotton initially wrote *Reflections* as a response to Sir William Temple’s *Essay on ancient and modern learning* as well as the work of Charles Perrault. In his text, Wotton analyzes and compares the merits of the ancients and moderns in the fields of literature and learning. He argues in favor of the moderns and defends the Royal Society. Importantly, *Reflections* also contains summations of recent findings and theories in natural history, anatomy, and similar sciences. In chapter XVIII, Wotton provides an in-depth and concise analysis of William Harvey’s discovery of the circulation of the blood as well as a comparison to Michael Servetus’s earlier and completely overlooked theories on the subject, printed for the first time here.

Wotton (1666–1727), a friend of Isaac Newton, was a British linguist and theologian. His language skills and intelligence were extraordinary prompting John Evelyn to write in his diary that Wotton was “so universally and solidly learned at eleven years of age, that he was looked on as a miracle.” In
addition to participating in the debate about modern versus ancient learning, he was also involved in early controversies about the origins of life. Although he was prominent figure in British intellectual society, his drinking habits and sexual impropriety continuously marred his reputation. As a result, Wotton remains a somewhat notorious character whose flaws overshadow his significant scholarly achievements and contributions.

Cushing, W282 (2nd ed., 1697); Early English Books, 1641-1700, 1538:24; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 731; ESTC, R32928; Osler, 5602 (2nd ed.); Wing, W3658

**THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF BISHOP LAUD**

76. LAUD, William; WHARTON, Henry (ed.)

*The history of the troubles and tryal of the most reverand father in God, and blesed martyr, William Laud, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Wrote by himself, during his imprisonment in the Tower. . . .* London: printed for Ri. Chiswell, MDCXCV [1695].

Folio. [xxii], 616 pp., plus leaf of publisher’s advertisements. Half-title on recto of frontispiece portrait of Laud, title in red and black. Contemporary calf, Oxford-style ruled in blind; interior excellent. Ownership inscription of Tho. Stanton Teynham dated 1695 on title. $ 750.00

First edition. Wharton (1664–1695), a writer and librarian, compiled Laud’s writings for this work nearly fifty years after his death. The neatly arranged anthology includes Laud’s autobiography, an account of his impeachment and trial, and reprints of his pamphlets. Laud wrote the majority of these texts while imprisoned in the Tower after the Grand Remonstrance of 1641. The Archbishop was detailed and incisive when describing his grievances, and his writings provide important insight into the crucial years leading up to the English Civil War.

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 74:8; ESTC, R354; Wing, L586

**THE PORT-ROYAL LOGIC**

77. [ARNAULD, Antoine & NICOLE, Pierre]

*Logic: or, the art of thinking. In which besides the common, are contain’d many excellent new rules, very profitable for directing of reason, and acquiring of judgment, in things as well relating to the instruction of a man’s self, as of others. . . .* London: Printed by T.B. for J. Taylor, 1696.

8vo. [xii], 444 pp. Contemporary calf, blindstamped decoration on covers, morocco spine label. Other than minor staining on the endleaves, a very nice copy. $ 1200.00

Third edition in English. first printed (in French) in 1662 and in English in 1683, of the most celebrated and influential seventeenth-century treatise on logic by the Cartesians, Arnauld (1612-1694) and Nicolo (1625-1695). *Logic or the art of thinking* is better known as the logic of Port-Royal because the authors belonged to the sect of Jansenists who had their home at the convent of Port-Royal. The work deals with concept (idea), judgment, reasoning and method, with an interesting argument against negative numbers, later
acknowledged by Leibniz. Despite Arnauld’s earlier denunciation of Descartes’ theological claims, the geometric foundation of the Port-Royal Logic and its methodology owe much to Cartesian rationalism, as well as to the ideology of the authors’ fellow Jansenist, Blaise Pascal. *Logic or the art of thinking* has also been seen as a foundation work in probability theory, specifically in its attempts to axiomatically organize a science and to show its logical structure, taking as a model geometry. Divided into four parts, the authors reflect upon ideas, or upon the first operation of the mind, which they refer to as apprehension; considerations of men about proper judgment; the nature and various kinds of reasoning; and the methods of demonstrating truth.

The 1818 English edition served as the basic text of logic at both Cambridge and Oxford.


**LUDLOW’S MEMOIRS, UNREDACTED**

78. LUDLOW, Edmund

*Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, Esq.; Lieutenant-General of Horse, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland, one of the Council of State, and a Member of the Parliament which began on November 3. 1640. In two volumes.* Switzerland: Printed at Vivay in the Canton of Bern, MDCXCVIII [1698].

Two volumes. 8vo. [ii], viii, 430; [ii], 435-878 pp., including half-title in Vol. II. With frontispiece portrait of Ludlow. Later full calf, Oxford-style binding with blind-ruled covers, spine labels; interior mildly browned, somewhat worse in Vol. II. From the library of the Scot Baronetcy of Ancrum in the County of Roxburgh, Scotland, with an armorial bookplate in both volumes (or possibly Scott Ancrum, a student of Ravenclaw House at Hogwart’s). $ 500.00

**First edition.** Ludlow wrote this autobiography while exiled in Switzerland from 1660 to his death in 1692. The manuscript of his memoirs fell into the hands of Slingsby Bethel (1617-1697), formerly a member of Parliament for Knaresborough, who employed the Republican printer John Darby in London (although the imprint claims Vevey as the place of publication) to issue this first edition. A third volume was issued the following year. It was substantially edited to excise Ludlow’s puritanism and altered his views to support the radical, country Whigs at the time. Despite the heavy hand of Darby and the likely editor John Toland, the memoirs cover nearly the entirety of the seventeenth century.

Overall, the *Memoirs* served to cement Ludlow’s legacy in British history. As an interesting coda, in 1970, a large portion of Ludlow’s manuscript was discovered in the Bodleian Library prompting a reconsideration of the authenticity of the memoirs.

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 464:29; ESTC, R1476; Wing, L3460
DEFENDING THE ROYAL SOCIETY

79. SPRAT, Thomas


4to. [xvi], 438 pp. Includes the imprimatur leaf with arms of the Royal Society on the verso, dedication to the King, poem to the Royal Society, and advertisement to the Reader. With 2 engraved plates. Modern calf in a contemporary style; waterstain to lower corners of leaves of the first signature, otherwise a clean copy. $ 600.00

Second edition of the first history of the Royal Society. This famous response to public attack, in which Sprat justifies the work and nature of the Society, also includes many valuable contributions, including experiments, by the members.

Cole, Chemical Literature, 1700-1860, 1242; Duveen, 558; Wing, S-5032 (all 1st ed.)