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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.

In addition, there are a few works printed after 1701 that are included at the end which tend to help explain the events of the prior century.

EARLY RELIGIOUS TENSION

1. BEARD, Thomas

A retractive from the Romish religion: contayning thirteene forcible motives, disswading 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. . . . London: Printed by William Stansby, 1616. 4to. [xvi], 543, 1 pp. (lacking four leaves, Gg³⁻⁶, 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 Tweeddale was a family of Scottish nobles in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led by John Hay, 1st Marquess of Tweeddale (1625-1697) and his eldest son, John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale (1645-1713).



First edition. Beard here vehemently attacks the Church of Rome writing that "She is the Whore of Babylon, with whome the Kings of the Earth have committed fornication, and who hath made drunke 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 English Civil War. STC 1657.5. \$ 1250.00

**DETAILED EARLY TRAVELOGUE WITH SECTION ON THE
IRISH TYRONE REBELLION**

2. 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, 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. \$ 4000.00

**THE FIRST GREAT WORK OF PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY
TO BE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH**

3. HOOKER, Richard

Of the lawes of ecclesiasticall politie, eight bookes. London: Printed by Will Standby, 1617 [i.e. 1618]. Folio. [1x], 453 pp. Engraved title by William Hole, separate title for the fifth book (dated 1616), woodcut devices on titles and woodcut headpieces and initials. Contemporary calf, rebounded with the original spine laid down, worn, fore-edges stained red; interior excellent. Preserved in a folding clamshell box. Greek annotations in a contemporary hand on O¹ and O².

Fifth edition, containing books 1-5 of Hooker’s masterpiece. As in a number of noted copies, this one lacks *Tractates and reprints of pamphlets*; according to ESTC, however, this might indicate an earlier issue of this edition. Hooker’s 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 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. *Early English Books, 1475-1640*, 1243:3; ESTC, S119092; STC (2nd ed.), 13716. \$ 1750.00

APOLOGIA JUSTIFYING RALEIGH'S EXECUTION

4. [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 sithence 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 Iohn 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[ran]cis 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.

First edition, probably the second variant; there were five variants printed the same year. 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. \$ 4000.00

A MODERATE DEFENSE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

5. 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.



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.

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. \$ 500.00

SCOTTISH DRAMA FOUNDATION OF THE "SHORT" PARLIAMENT

6. 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.

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 battle 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. \$ 1500.00



FOXE'S BOOK OF MARTYRS

7. 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 Foxe, 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. Three volumes. Folio. [cxxvi], 756, 767-1033; [xlii], 22, [1], 6-788; [ii], 1030, [14], 106, 105-106, [94] pp. Titles within elaborate woodcut borders, large folding engraved plate ("A most exact and accurat table of the first ten persecutions of the Christian Church") and full-page woodcut of the "poysoning of King John by a Monke" in Volume I, folding woodcut of an execution at Windsor Castle in Volume II, folding woodcut of the "burning of B. Ridley, and Father Latimer at Oxford" in Volume III, numerous woodcut illustrations throughout. Lacking the half-title and the engraved portrait of Foxe in Volume I. Contemporary calf, rebacked; other than some minor browning and waterstaining, an excellent copy with very wide margins.

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.).

\$ 15,000.00

THE POET INSTIGATOR

8. WALLER, Edmund

Mr. Wallers speech in Parliament, at a conference of both Houses in the painted chamber. 6. Iuly 1641. London: printed by J[ohn] N[orton] for Abel Roper at the black spread Eagle over against Saint Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, 1641. 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.

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 give as deepe a wound to the Commonwealth as any of the rest, but dipt his dart in such a poysen, 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. \$ 700.00

ON THE EVE OF WAR

9. 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, 321–335, [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, rebaked, 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 Parliamentary 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.

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. \$ 550.00

SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON PATENTS AND MONOPOLIES VIA SATIRICAL VERSE

10. [PATENTS]. ANONYMOUS

A pack of patentees. Opened. Shuffled. Cut. Dealt. And played. London: n.p., 1641. 4to. 15 pp. Type ornament device on title and woodcut headpiece. Polished calf signed “F. Bedford, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, a.e.g. From the library of Lord Fairfax of Cameron with his armorial bookplate and the Huth bookplate (lot 5630, Sotheby’s sale of July 17, 1917).

First edition of the very rare satire on the granting of monopolies. The anonymous author piles on the criticism of monopolies and patents granted on goods such as coal, soap, starch, leather, wine, salt, tobacco and butter. By the reign of James I, patents had become so numerous and unfairly granted that they were considered oppressive and unjust to certain classes of people, especially tradesmen and manufacturers. Except for “novel inventions,” the King was finally forced to revoke all existing monopolies and declare that henceforth patents were only to be used for “projects of new invention.” This “Statute of monopolies” enacted in 1624 became the foundation for all later developments in patent law in England and elsewhere. It was a fundamental landmark in the transition of Britain’s economy from the feudal to the capitalist.

Unfortunately, James’s successor, Charles I, continued to abuse the patent system and it was only during the Restoration that the abuse was finally curtailed. The present work, written during the reign of Charles I, bitterly describes the injustices within certain trades and industries. Wing, P156; ESTC locates 4 copies in North America (Harvard, Huntington, NYPL, McGill). \$ 9500.00

PARLIAMENTARY PRESS CONFERENCE

11. 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 priviledges thereof

against all opposers whatsoever. . . . London: printed by T. Favvcet [Fawcet], 1642 June 23. 4to. [ii], 6 pp. Title within ruled border, large woodcut initial and headpiece. Disbound; interior in very good condition.

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 previous legislative actions. *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. \$ 400.00

DISPELLING RUMORS OF MISBEHAVIOR

12. PRINCE RUPERT

Prince Rupert his declaration. Oxford: Printed by Leonard Lichfield, 1642. 4to. 8 pp. Title (trimmed) within decorated woodcut border, woodcut device, initial and headpiece. Later boards with printed title pasted on front, new endpapers.

Second issue of first edition. Rupert had acquired a reputation as a ruthless military leader, and he was the target of many Parliamentarian pamphlets. Even his white poodle, named Boy, was feared for his supposed supernatural powers. In response to numerous “malicious lying Pamphlets” the Prince penned this declaration intending to dispel rumors of his despicable actions like defacing churches. This tract demonstrates the importance of pamphlets during the English Civil War in the eyes of the public.

Prince Rupert (1619-1682), Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria, was a younger son of the German prince Frederick V, Elector Palatine and his wife Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James VI of Scotland (ultimately James I of England). He was thus nephew to Charles I and first cousin to Charles II. He became a top military general under Charles I. Following the restoration, he returned to England to become a senior English naval commander. Both patron of and participant in the sciences and arts, he was a founder of the Royal Society. Wing, R2290A; Madan II, 1095. \$ 400.00

PARLIAMENT’S BUSINESS WITH THE KING ON THE EVE OF CIVIL WAR

13. ANONYMOUS

An exact collection of all remonstrances, declarations, votes, orders, ordinances, proclamations . . . and other remarkable passages betweene 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 . . . London: Printed for Edward Husbonds, T.[homas] Warren, R. Best, 1642 [1643]. 4to. [x], 60, 65-224, 227-730, 733-772, 763-955, [20] pp. (lacking I³⁻⁴, 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, as well as small stamps on title and a few text leaves.

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. \$ 950.00

SILENCING THE IGNORANT ROYALISTS

14. PRYNNE, William

The sovereign power of Parliaments and kingdomes: divided into fovre parts together with an appendix . . . London: Printed for Michael Sparke Senior, 1643. Four parts plus appendix. 4to. [viii] [iv], 56, 75-112 ; [iv], 79, [1]; [viii], 150 (ie, 152); [iv], 36; 112, 121-218, [1] pp. Complete and continuous despite pagination errors. General title (misbound between A2 and A3) and separate titles to each of the four parts. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, rebaked and re-cornered, spine label; book label appears to have been removed from paste-down.

First edition. Prynne, a Puritan, wrote extensively against the introduction of “papist” policies into the government during the English Civil Wars. In *Sovereign power*, he argues that only the Parliament has supreme control over the law of the land, and he intends to “eternally silence ignorant, the most malicious Tongues and Pennes of all Royalists, &c. Anti-Parliamentary Malignants.” Not difficult to see which side of the aisle Prynne occupied.

Prynne (1600–1669) was a prolific pamphleteer and attorney who wrote on numerous subjects from theater to theology and published about 200 books and pamphlets during his lifetime. Wing, P4087A; ESTC, R203193. \$ 3000.00

PROTESTING A TAX ON DEPARTING SHIPS

15. 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 Michael Sparke Senior, 1643. 4to. [ii], 34 pp. Title within woodcut border, woodcut initial and headpiece. Modern boards; numerous blank leaves following text.

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. A second part containing his observations on the Great Seal of England was not included with this first authorized edition but was released in later printings. Wing, P3982; Thomason, E.251[1]; Lincoln’s Inn, *Catalogue of Pamphlets*, 255. \$ 800.00

BLAMING THE CHURCH OF ROME

16. 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.

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. \$ 650.00

PAPAL ATTACK

17. PRYNNE, William

The treachery and disloyalty of the papists to their sovereigns, in doctrine and practise. Together with the first [through fourth] part of the sovereigne 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 Psalme 105.15. (Touch not mine anointed, and doe my prophets no harme) from some false glosses lately obruded on it by Royalists. . . . [London: n.p.], 1642. (bound with)

A revindication of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects. Or, a briefe reply to an idle pamphlet, intituled, an answer and confutation 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 tooling 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.

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 *Sovereaigne 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 *Sovereaigne 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 Psalme 105.15* and *A revindication of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects*. ESTC, R203190; Wing, P4109; Wing, P4055; Wing, P4125A; Wing, P4053. \$ 2500.00

THE SIEGE OF SELBY

18. 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, then hath been published in former relations . . . [London]: Printed for Edw. Husbards, April 19, 1644. 4to. 8 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border. Half-calf over boards, rebounded 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 bookplates with the motto "Esse Quam Videri."

Rare first edition. Ferdinando Fairfax (1584-1648) was a commander in the Parliamentary 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. \$ 550.00

A CALVINIST CATECHISM

19. 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.

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 Downame (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. Wing, U151; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 618:2; ESTC, R19025; Elrington, *The Whole Works of the Most Rev. James Ussher, D.D.*, Vol. I, pp. 248-249. \$ 2500.00

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

20. 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.

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 Parliamentary cause, and this pamphlet emphasizes all these points. Wing, E2562; Thomason, E.333[19]; ESTC, R200758. \$ 400.00

LEGISLATION ENACTED DURING THE CIVIL WAR

21. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

A collection of all the publicke orders ordinances and declarations of both Houses of Parliament, from the ninth of March 1642. Untill December 1646. Together with severall of his Majesties proclamations and other papers printed at Oxford ... London: Printed by T.W. [Thomas Warren] for Ed: Husband, printer to the Honorable House of Commons, 1646. Folio. [xx], 5-943, 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.

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-oyle*; and *An additional Committee for ordering Foreign Plantations*, among others. Wing, E878; Thomason, E.1058(1); Madan, II, 1908; ESTC, R7926. \$ 2500.00

PARLIAMENT’S DEMANDS AT THE CONCLUSION OF CONFLICT

22. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

The propositions of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. For a safe and well grounded peace. Sent to his Majestie at Newcastle, by the right Honourable the Earle of Pembroke and Montgomery. The Earle of Suffolke. Members of the House of Peeres. And ... Members of the House of Commons. London: Printed for Iohn Wright, 17 July 1646. 4to. [ii], 29 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut initial and headpiece. Disbound.

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 Parliamentary 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. \$ 400.00

SUCCESS OF FAIRFAX’S PARLIAMENTARY ARMY

23. 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. 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 Theophil[us] Pickering, (1700-1747), a reverend in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

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 Parliamentary 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 (see DNB, XVIII, p. 835). Wing, S5070; *Early English Books, 1641-1700*, 369:6; ESTC, R18123. \$ 3500.00

THE DANGEROUS GAMES OF LEVELLERS AND THEIR CONFEDERATES

24. 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.

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. \$ 1200.00

DEFENDING THE CHARACTER OF KING JAMES

25. SANDERSON, Sir William

Aulicus coquinariæ: 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 Parliamentary 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. \$ 1500.00

**THE FOUNDATION OF CREATIONISM
A KEY POINT IN THE SCOPES TRIAL**

26. USSHER, Archbishop James of Armagh

Annales veteris testamenti; Annales in quibus, praeter accabaicam et novi testamenti historiam. . . . London: J. Flesher, J. Crook, & J. Baker; J. Flesher and J. Crook, 1650; 1654. 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.

First 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.

\$ 6500.00

MILTON ON TYRANT DISPOSITION

27. MILTON, John

Pro populo anglicano defensio contra Claudii Anonymi, aliàs Salmasii, defensionem regiam ... London [i.e. Amsterdam]: typis Du Gardianis [i.e. Jean Jansson], 1651. 12mo. [xlii], 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.

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 (ie 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.

\$ 1500.00

COMPLETELY UNBIASED ACCOUNT

28. 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.

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, along with his family, 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. \$ 350.00

DETAILS OF CHARLES' ESCAPE FROM WORCESTER TO PARIS

29. ANONYMOUS

An exact narrative and relation of his Most Sacred Majesties escape from Worcester on the third of September, 1651. Till his arrivall at Paris. London: Printed for G. Colburn, 1660. 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.

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 after 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. \$ 800.00

PRESENTATION COPY OF THIS EPIC WORK, THE LONGEST SURVIVING POEM IN LATIN LITERATURE

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

The second Punick War between Hannibal, and the Romanes: the whoe seventeen books, Englished from the Latine . . . with a continuation from the triumph of Scipio, to the death of Hannibal. London: Printed by Tho. Roycroft, 1661. 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.

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. Wing, S3783; see Geoffrey Smith, "Long, dangerous and expensive journeys; the grooms of the bedchamber at Charles II's court in exile," *Early Modern Literary Studies* (2007); Katrien Daemen-de Gelder & Jean-Pierre Vander Motten, "Thomas Ross's Second Punic War (London 1661 and 1672); Royalist Panegyric and Artistic Collaboration in the Southern Netherlands" *Quaerendo*, 38:1 (2008). \$ 24,000.00

WITH THE AMAZING FOLDING FRONTISPIECE

31. 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. \$ 3500.00

WHO’S WHO

32. 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.



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. \$ 1500.00

THE LINE OF SUCCESSION POLITICIZED

33. E.F.

A letter from a gentleman of quality in the country, 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.

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. \$ 350.00

A(NOTHER) CONSPIRACY UNRAVELED

34. 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 arraignmentes 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. \$ 650.00

ENGLAND BEFORE CIVIL WAR

35. RUSHWORTH, John

Historical collections of private passages of state. Weighty matters in law. Remarkable proceedings in five Parliaments. Beginning the sixteenth year of King James, anno 1618. And ending the fifth year of King Charls, anno 1629 . . . London: Printed by J.A. [James Astwood] for Robert Boulter, 1682. Folio. [xxx], 691, [1], 56, 55-57 pp. Complete including index. With frontispiece and 2 engraved plates (1 folding). Title with engraved portrait (possibly the author dressed in Turkish costume), woodcut headpieces and initials. Contemporary calf, rebaked with the original spine laid down, marbled fore-edges; interior clean and bright. Early inscription of Henry Brackhouse (?) on title. An excellent copy.

Third edition of Part 1 only (of 4 parts published). This first part was first printed in 1659, with the second part in 1680, Part 3 in 1692 and the final part in 1701. Each part covers the history of England over a certain period; this first part covers the decades leading up to the first English Civil War from 1618 to 1629. Rushworth, always sympathetic to the Parliamentary cause through the years, set out to write an impartial account of the events and issues preceding the war. In the preface of the present copy he states that he wrote the account as "a bare narrative of matter of fact, digested in order of time" with no commentary or opinions. However, this did not prevent Royalist historians of accusing Rushworth of Parliamentary bias. He did manage to survive the Restoration in 1660, but not without severe scrutiny. The fine and detailed engravings include portraits of James I and Charles I as well as a folding map of England and Ireland bordered with framed vignettes of events during the period covered in the book.

Rushworth (c. 1612–1690), also Rushforth, was a historian and politician. He began his career in 1630's when he took diligent notes in shorthand of his observations while working in Parliament. He also began collecting pamphlets and periodicals at the outset of the war; all of these form the basis of *Historical collections* making it a unique and insightful narrative of this tumultuous period of English history. Wing, R2317; ESTC, R12967; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 38:19. \$ 750.00

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL ENGLISH THEOLOGIAN OF THE CENTURY

36. HOOKER, Richard

The works of that learned and judicious divine, Mr. Richard Hooker, in eight books of ecclesiastical polity, compleated out of his own manuscripts. With several other treatises by the same author, and an account of his life and death. London: Printed for Robert Scot, Thomas Basset, John Wright and Richard Chiswel, 1682. Folio in 4's. 553 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait and title page, title in red and black, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary full paneled calf bound without end-papers, spine with 5 raised bands; 1 tear in frontispiece repaired, another not repaired, some leaves creased, light foxing, binding scuffed and rubbed with a closed tear to the calf on the front board, still a very good solid copy from the library of Shakespeare scholar Charles Tyler Prouty with his signed book label.

Early edition containing several of Hooker's sermons and essays in addition to the entire eight books of *Of the laws of ecclesiastical polity*. \$ 600.00

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

37. [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]. Folio. [viii], 166, 159-162, 185-305, [1], 303-377, [1] pp. 378-384 leaves, 385-456 pp, [1], 458-460, [2], 461-464, [2] leaves, 465-535, 542-558, 561-610, 617-648, 657-704, [16] pp. (complete with all pagination errors accounted for). Woodcut initials. Contemporary calf, rebacked, spine label; other than a paper repair on p. 433, interior in excellent condition. From the library of Sir Charles Wolseley Bart., one of the Wolseley baronets in Staffordshire, with his bookplate on the paste-down.

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), a lawyer and politician, was a parliamentarian during the English Civil War. 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.* \$ 750.00

SUPPORTING THE MONARCHY

38. RYVES, Bruno

Mercurius rusticus: or, the countries complaint of the barbarous outrages committed by the sectaries of this late flourishing kingdom. Together with a brief chronology of the battels, sieges, conflicts, and other most remarkable passages, from the beginning of the unnatural war, to the 25 of March, 1646; Mercurius rusticus: or, the countries complaint of the sacrileges, prophanations, and plunderings, committed by the schismaticques, on the cathedral churches of this Kingdom. London: Printed for Richard Green, 1685. **(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. London: n.p., 1685. **(bound with)**



[WHARTON, Sir George]

Mercurius Belgicus: or, a briefe chronology of the battels, 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. [London: n.p.], 1685. Three works in one (the first work in two parts). 8vo. [xvi], 205; [viii], 116-163, [2]; [xiii], 178-216; [76], [8] pp., including index (all continuous pagination). Includes 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 of the first work and the second and third work with separate titles. Modern full calf in a sympathetic Oxford-style binding, spine in compartments with morocco label; interior excellent with new endpapers. Preserved in a folding clamshell box.

Second editions. *Mercurius rusticus* was a periodical issued in 21 short parts between 1643 and 1644. 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. 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 Parliamentary 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 Parliamentary 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 Parliamentary 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. ESTC, R232936; Madan, II, 1890*; Wing, R2450. \$ 500.00

PAMPHLET WARS

39. 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).

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 lyes 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 execution warrant). 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. \$ 400.00

DEFENDING THE “MODERN” METHODS

40. 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.

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. 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. \$ 1200.00

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF BISHOP LAUD

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

The history of the troubles and tryal of the most reverand father in God, and blessed 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.

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. *Early English Books, 1641-1700*, 74:8; ESTC, R354; Wing, L586. \$ 750.00

LUDLOW'S MEMOIRS, UNREDACTED

42. 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).



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. \$ 500.00

DEFENDING THE ROYAL SOCIETY

43. SPRAT, Thomas

The history of the Royal-Society of London for the improving of natural knowledge. London: Printed for Rob. Scot, Ri. Chiswell, Tho. Chapman, and Geo. Sawbridge, 1702. 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.

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.). \$ 600.00

THE BASIS OF ALL SUBSEQUENT EDITIONS

44. LOCKE, John

An essay concerning humane understanding. In four books. London: Printed for Awynsham and John Churchill, 1706. Folio. [xliv], 604 pp., including errata. Index bound after Contents and before text. Contemporary full-paneled calf, panels blind-stamped on front and rear boards, edges partially rubbed with corners reinforced, rebacked; interior excellent.

Fifth edition, containing expansions of all four books. This edition includes the final textual changes by Locke, though it was published posthumously. It was also the last edition printed in folio format. Locke's (1632-1704) famous work of empirical philosophy deals with the fundamental issues of how we think, perceive, and express ourselves through language, logic and religion. All later editions were based upon this 1706 printing. Edinburgh University Catalogue, II, p. 869; PMM, 164 (1690 1st ed.). \$ 3500.00

EXCLUDING CATHOLICS FROM THE THRONE

45. STEELE, Richard

The crisis: or, a discourse representing, from the most authentick records, the just causes of the late happy revolution ... with some seasonable remarks on the danger of a popish succession. London: Printed by Sam. Buckley, 1714. 4to. [ii], vii, [i], 37 pp., plus 1-page publisher's advertisements. Woodcut device above the imprint on title, woodcut headpieces. Disbound, but overall an excellent uncut copy with the ownership inscription of David Papillon (1691–1762), a British lawyer, politician and Fellow of the Royal Society who served as a member of Parliament in the House of Commons between 1722 and 1741.

First edition, second issue; the first issue lists 1713 as the publication date (though both were actually printed in 1714). Steele here defends the Act of Settlement (1701) which excluded any Catholic from gaining the throne and named the Hanoverian family as successors after the death of Queen Anne whose health was on a steep decline at the time. Steele and his fellow Whigs feared that a "Catholic Pretender" would lay claim to the throne. *The crisis* elicited a scathing response in a publication entitled *The publick spirit of the Whigs* from Steele's longtime foe Jonathan Swift. Many opposing Tories claimed that there was no crisis and accused Steele of libel. Nonetheless, a contemporary estimated that nearly 40,000 copies were sold, and thus *The crisis* became a successful piece of Whig propaganda.

Steele (c. 1672–1729) was an Irish writer and Whig politician. His most successful venture was *The Tatler* (1709–1711), a newsletter that was issued three times a week at a competitively low price. He followed that success with *The Spectator*, which appeared six days a week. Both newsletters were not overtly political but attempted to provide the reader with both information and entertainment in Steele's typical "learned, witty, affable, and faintly patronizing" style (ONDB). ESTC, T34402; Rothschild, 1949; Kress, 2931. \$ 350.00

FAILURES OF A MONARCH

46. FOX, Charles James

A history of the early part of the reign of James the Second; with an introductory chapter. London: Printed for William Miller, 1808. Royal 4to. [iv], xl, 293, [3], cli pp., including half-title and appendix. Engraved frontispiece portrait. Contemporary calf, rebaked boards ruled in gilt; marbled endpapers; top fore-edge trimmed and dyed; despite very minor spotting on the frontispiece and title, and excellent, wide-margined uncut copy from the libraries of Bernard Gore Brett and Robert Buchanan Stewart (1829–1900) with their bookplates on the front paste-down and the small label of by J. Carss & Co., bookbinders in Glasgow on the verso of the fly-leaf.

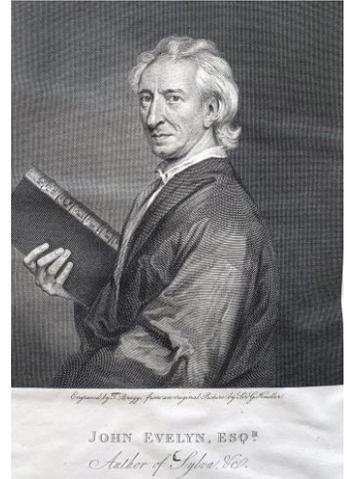
First edition. Fox began work on this text in 1799 with his large network of friends (known as Foxites) assisting with research. The book was published posthumously by Fox's nephew, Lord Holland, who also served as editor. Fox had initially intended to treat events past the year 1688 in order to compare the virtues of William III with the failures of James II. However, as he never completed the text, the work ends at 1685. For him James's reign represented a core issue within English culture and politics. As a Whig, his history of England as encompassed in this work reflects is an ongoing struggle between the absolutist intentions of monarchs and the struggle of their subjects to assert their liberty. Indeed, Fox he was a leading proponent of religious tolerance and individual liberty. His incisive analysis along with a detailed appendix of correspondence between Louis XIV and M. Barillon on English affairs as well as between the Earl of Sunderland and the Bishop of Oxford continues to be an important resource for historians.

Fox (1749–1806) was a prominent Whig politician and historian. His career spanned almost forty years and over that time he developed some of the most radical politics seen in Parliament. For example, as a vocal opponent of George III he dressed in the colors of George Washington's army. He was also an abolitionist, supporter of the French Revolution, and advocated for religious tolerance. Fox was one of the most important figures in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century England, and a hero among liberals and progressives. Lowndes, II, p. 827. \$ 700.00

INSIGHTS FROM ENGLAND'S PREMIER DIARIST

47. EVELYN, John

Memoirs of John Evelyn, Esq. F.R.S. ... comprising his diary, from 1641 to 1705-6, and a selection of his familiar letters. To which is subjoined, the private correspondence between King Charles I and Sir Edward Nicholas ... edited from the original mss. By William Bray, Esq. F.A.S. A new edition in five volumes. London: Henry Colburn, 1819. Two volumes. 4to. [xxviii], 671; v, [iii], 336 pp. Engraved frontispiece portraits in both volumes, double-page genealogical chart and 9 engraved plates. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, rebacked with the original backstrip laid down, boards worn; interior generally excellent with some staining at the end of the first volume. With the bookplates of Francis Robert Davies, C. Sewell Thomas and Marie Wade Thomas (motto "the poetry of Earth is never dead") and the Memorial Collection at the Regis College Library of Denver, Colorado.



Second edition, edited by the English antiquary William Bray (1736-1832). The first volume consists of Evelyn's diary from the years 1620 to 1678; the second contains the final years of his diary through 1706, his epistolary correspondence and his private correspondence between King Charles I and Sir Edward Nicholas, the secretary of state, during the English Civil War. Evelyn's meticulously kept diary and correspondences form an invaluable source about seventeenth century England. He lived through one of the most tumultuous times in English history, and his writings include observations about the cultural, political, and religious life during the years leading up to the English Civil War, the years of the Civil War, the Restoration, and the Glorious Revolution.

Evelyn (1620–1706) was an English author and horticulturist. He worked as a public servant throughout his life, and wrote about thirty books about forestry, religion, and fine arts. \$ 750.00

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ONE VOLUME

48. CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, Earl of

The history of the rebellion and civil wars in England, by Edward Earl of Clarendon: also his life written by himself, in which is included a continuation of his history of the grand rebellion. Oxford: At the University Press, 1843. 4to. [iv], 1364 pp. Text in double columns. Modern morocco-backed cloth, title in gilt on spine, upper edge red; interior clean and in excellent condition.

Early edition of Clarendon's complete text. According to the advertisement, "in this edition the original manuscript of the noble author deposited in the Bodleian Library has been followed throughout, the suppressed passages have been restored, and the interpolations made by the first edition have been rejected." This classic work on British history was first published in 1702. Considered a great contribution to the art of biography and autobiography, the work is valued for depictions of the author's contemporaries. It has remained one of the most important sources of British history.

Clarendon (1609-1674), one of the first great historical English writers, held the offices of Lord High Chancellor of England and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was chief adviser to both Charles I during the English Civil War and thereafter to Charles II. After being falsely accused of treason he fled to France where he wrote this, his major work. \$ 650.00

EXTRA ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF THE LORD PROTECTOR

49. GARDINER, Samuel Rawson

Oliver Cromwell. Paris: Jean Bousso, Manzi, Joyant, & Co., 1899. Folio. [iv], v, 216, [1] pp. Title in red and black with printer's device, full color frontispiece and 31 black and white plates, chapter headings with engraved portraits surrounded by red decorated headpieces, all tissue guards with red printed captions present. Half-morocco and cloth, spine with raised bands and title in gilt, upper fore-edge gilt; some minor browning on the preliminary and endleaves, otherwise a very good copy.

First edition, No. 1033 of 1475 printed on special paper. This deluxe volume is an extra illustrated edition of the biography of Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658). The text is accompanied by numerous and finely

engraved portraits depicting Cromwell and his circles as well as facsimiles of manuscripts. Gardiner set out to write a balanced account the life and politics of perhaps one of the most controversial figures in English history. As leader of the parliamentarians during the English Civil War, Cromwell took control of the government following their victory. His claim as “Lord Protector” of the Commonwealth troubled many of his republican followers, and his declining health and premature death left the nation in a state of confusion and doubt. Gardiner ultimately provides a positive evaluation of Cromwell stating of his critics “Even those who refuse to waste a thought on his spiritual aims remember with gratitude his constancy of effort to make England great by land and sea; and it would be well for them to also be reminded of his no less constant efforts to make England worthy of greatness.” The illustrations alongside his well-researched text provides the most comprehensive work on Cromwell to date.

Gardiner (1829–1902) was an English historian. He specialized in the history of Puritanism and the English civil war. In addition to his biography of Cromwell, he wrote an extensive account of the seventeenth century beginning with the accession of King James I in 1603 and ending with the Restoration in 1660.

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