

The Rhinehart Collection: An Annotated Bibliography

Volume III

By Marjon Ames and John Higby

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Updated September 2014

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B
1386
.L4
1746

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury. *Letters of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Author of the Characteristicks, Collected into One Volume*. Glasgow: R. Foulis, 1746.

Duodecimo. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, (1671-1713) third earl of Shaftesbury was a philosopher and author. His grandfather, the first earl, took over his guardianship, not believing his son (the second earl) to be capable of raising a future Whig leader. As a result, he was given the best education and healthcare – John Locke was overseer of the young Cooper’s health and education in the 1670s. He was trained in Greek, Latin, and received a humanistic education. After Locke’s exile to the Netherlands, Cooper visited his former tutor as part of his grand tour of Europe and it was on this journey that developed many ideas that would later be articulated in his philosophical works, including suspicion of royal courts, Catholicism, formal education, and all things French.

Some of his early writings reflect these views, including the pamphlet *Paradoxes of State* in which he argued against developing a relationship with France. He received temporary political success espousing his Whiggish ideas and promoting candidates from his party, however, the scene changed when Anne came to power in 1702, effectively ending Shaftesbury’s political career. His political exclusion provided him with time to focus on writing, which included religious tract *A Letter Concerning Enthusiasm* (1708) and his follow up *Sensus communis: an Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour* (1709). Both caused quite a stir. He later published *The Moralists: a Philosophical Rhapsody* and *Soliloquay, or Advice to an Author* in 1710. Through these works he argued for the importance of arts and letters in society, as well as promoted his strict ethical standards. The culmination of these ideas came to light in his most famous work, *Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times*, published in three volumes in 1711, and part of the Rhinehart Collection. In his later years, Shaftesbury traveled to Italy where he collected prints and paintings and wrote about eighteenth-century art.

The present volume includes letters addressing Shaftesbury’s moral and aesthetical values. The book is subdivided into four titled sections. The first, “Letters of the Earl of Shaftesbury to a Student at the University,” includes topics ranging from Locke’s *Essay on Human Understanding*, liberty and freedom, education in Greek language, and religion versus philosophy as a field of study. The second section, “Letters from the Right Honorable the Late Earl of Shaftesbury, to Robert Molesworth Esq; Afterwards the Lord Viscount of that Name with Two Letters written by the late Sir John Cropley,” is much more concrete in nature, relating to specific personal and political matters of the day. In “A Letter Sent from Italy With the Notion of the Judgment of Hercules &c. to My Lord **** --- Ante Omnia Musae. Virg. Georg. Lib. ii – Sent with the notion of the Historical Draught of the Judgment of Hercules,” Shaftesbury criticizes contemporary art, music, and literature. This small volume concludes with “Letters of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Taken from the Account of his Life in the General Dictionary, which

includes an extract of a letter to *Thomas Stringer Esq., A Letter to the Earl of Oxford, A Letter to Lord Godolphin.”

This book includes the insignia of E. W. Manwaring on inside front cover, suggesting that at one time the book was owned by Elizabeth Wheeler Manwaring (1879-?), author of *Italian Landscape in Eighteenth-Century England: A Study of the Influence of Salvator Rosa on English Taste, 1700-1800*, which was published in New York in 1925.

BL
910.85
1829

Higgins, Godfrey. *The Celtic Druids: Or, the Attempt to Shew, That the Druids Were the Priests of Oriental Colonies Who Emigrated from India, and were the Introducers of the First or Cadmean System of Letters, and the Builders of Stonehenge, of Carnac, and of Other Cyclopean Works, in Asia and Europe.* London: R. Hunter, 1829.

Quarto. First edition. 45 lithograph plates printed by William Day (1797-1845), including two double pages, a double page map, two tables, seven wood vignette chapter headings, and seven mounted lithograph vignettes. Rebound in half morocco with cloth boards, decorated gilt devices with gilt lettering to spine. Text on handmade wove paper. Includes a table of contents and index.

Godfrey Higgins (1773-1833) was a historian of religion, Freemason, political and social reformer, archaeologist, fellow of the Society of Arts, the Royal Asiatic Society, and other learned bodies, and possibly (although unsubstantiated) "Chosen Chief" of the Order of Druids. He is best known for authoring "various now-esoteric and rare books." He was remembered by his local parish as a "political radical, reforming county magistrate and idiosyncratic historian of religions" largely due to his wide-ranging political efforts concerning abolition of Protestantism in Ireland, improvement of mental health facilities, and support of currency and corn law reforms, as well as his study of ancient religious beliefs.

After attempting a variety of professional pursuits in law and the military, Higgins devoted himself entirely to an unbiased investigation into the history of religious beliefs, which was aided by his knowledge of Hebrew which allowed him to study in foreign libraries. While some have attempted to link Higgins' writings to occultism and esotericism, he claimed to be a Christian, albeit unorthodox, as he described Jesus as a Nazarite, of the monastic order of Pythagorean Essenes, probably a Samaritan by birth, and leading the life of a hermit. Higgins's principal publications were in the field of comparative religion. His *Horae sabbaticae* (1826) contains an autobiography in the 1851 edition. In addition, he published a work on the life of Muhammad in 1829.

The Celtic Druids was published in 1827 and 1829; it was one of Higgins most critically acclaimed and successful works. Higgins prefaced the 1829 edition by stating that he was preparing a review of "all the ancient Mythologies of the world, which, however, varied, and corrupted in recent times, were originally ONE, and that ONE founded on principles sublime, beautiful, and true." He continued this line of thought in his unfinished tome, *Anacalypsis: an attempt to draw aside the veil of the Saitic Isis, or, An inquiry into the origin of languages, nations, and religions*, published posthumously in 1833. This volume includes numerous illustrations of ancient religions including stone circles, pillars, monuments, coins, burial sites, and diagrams of religious temples.

Throughout his works, Higgins developed the idea of Pandeism, "a most ancient and universal religion from which all later creeds and doctrines sprang." This theory included the idea that the Celtic Druids originated in India along with the Jews and that the name of the Biblical Abraham

is really a variation of the word Brahma. Higgins argued that this secret religious practice, amorphous in origin, spanned from India to Greece and continued to exist during his time in albeit modified form.

While attempting to elucidate the nature of comparative ancient religions, his ideas remained somewhat cryptic, perhaps best illustrated in a passage from the preface of *Anacalypsis*: “I think it right to warn my reader, that there are more passages than one in the book, which are of that nature, which will be perfectly understood by my Masonic friends, but which my engagements prevent me explaining to the world at large.”

The Celtic Druids was published by Rowland Hunter, a bookseller in St. Paul’s Churchyard, London. While little information is known about Hunter, his stepdaughters Elizabeth Kent and Marianne Hunt (nee Kent) brought the family into contact with the literary world of early nineteenth-century Romantic writers, including Mary Shelley.

BS
90
1620

The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament, and the New: Newly translated out of the Original Tongues: And with the former Translations diligently compared and revised. By his Majesties special commandment, Appointed to be read in Churches. London: Robert Barker and John Bill, 1620.

Small quarto. Bound in eighteenth-century boards, recently rebacked. Woodcut general title-page and additional title-page to the New Testament. Bound with *Two Right Profitable and Fruitfull concordances* (1622) as well as the 34-page *Genealogies Recorded in the Sacred Scriptures*, composed of woodcut genealogies and the woodcut double-page map, both bound before the Old Testament. Includes several tables pertaining content in Scriptures.

This is a 1620 printing of the King James Bible. In 1604, the newly crowned James I of England (and VI of Scotland) convened a meeting at Hampton Court Palace outside of London for scholars and theologians to create a new English translation of the Bible. The Old Testament was translated from Hebrew and the New Testament from Greek. The new authorized Bible was completed in 1611, thus making the Rhinehart copy a relatively early edition.

Historian and cartographer John Speed's (1552-1629) genealogies appear at the front of the book. Speed worked with Hugh Broughton to create family trees of Biblical figures mentioned throughout Christian Scriptures "according to every family and tribe. With the line of our savior Jesus Christ, observed from Adam to the Blessed Virgin Marie." They were first published in 1592 and Speed received permission to include them in the Authorized King James Version in 1610 for ten subsequent years of publications, therefore the Rhinehart Collection copy is an example of one of the last editions to include Speed's additions.

The title page indicates two booksellers who were responsible for this edition: Bonham Norton (1565-1635) and John Bill. Of Bill, little is known other than that he was a stationer who originated in Shropshire. Together Bill and Norton established the Officina Nortoniana, a publishing house that dealt primarily in scholarly books that were printed both in London and on the Continent. More information is available about Norton, who came from a long line of booksellers. He was the son of William Norton, Sr., and grandson of William Bonham, both booksellers and printers. Bonham Norton was married to Jane Owen, daughter of Sir Thomas Owen, from whom Norton inherited the bulk of his father-in-law's estate. Through his wealth and connections he became one of the most important and powerful stationers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In 1603, Officina Nortoniana secured the patent for Latin, Greek, and Hebrew printing and at some point prior to 1611, Norton and Bill apparently became partners with the king's printer, Robert Barker, perhaps as part of an investment arrangement to pay for the authorized Bible. Some sort of legal dispute ensued between the publishing house and Barker, as Norton and Bill's names appear on the title page, whereas Barker's name does not.

This copy includes numerous manuscript annotations, including hints at provenance. The inscription, “John Baggett ow this book – 1765” Baggott proves illusive despite limited clues to his origins. The final page of the book contains the inscription “John Baggett of Snap in the County of Suffolk.” The same page that announces Baggett as a previous owner also includes childlike drawings and another inscription: “Robert Loaper” or “Soaper Owe this Booke,” unfortunately omitting a date.

BS
2340
.W4
1755

Wesley, John. *Explanatory Notes Upon the New Testament*. London: William Bowyer. 1755.

Quarto. First edition. Mostly contemporary calf boards, rebacked with modern gilt lettering and tooling on spine; contemporary gilt ruling on boards.

John Wesley (1703–1791) was a Church of England clergyman and a founder of Methodism. While Wesley did not leave behind a systematic theology, scholars have attempted to extract a coherent doctrine from his works. It seems that he borrowed from a variety of Christian traditions, including French Catholic quietism, high-church Anglicanism, as well as from the teachings of the Moravian Church. Wesley's willingness to utilize all available doctrines may have stemmed from his parents having grown up in puritan households, but both conforming to the Church of England as adults. His *Explanatory Notes Upon the New Testament* is rooted in the Anglican tradition in that it upholds scripture above exegesis, but also allows for early church tradition to assist his criticism of the holy books. According to *ODNB*, Wesley's textual criticism is largely based on the work *Gnomon* (1742) by J. A. Bengel. Wesley rejected Calvinist predestination based on the belief that free will allowed the individual to gain or lose grace through his or her actions. These aspects of his faith informed his thoughts on the New Testament in the present work.

Wesley's *Notes* was published by printer, William Bowyer (1699-1777), a remarkably educated and erudite example of his profession. While at Cambridge, Bower mastered Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, thus putting him in a unique position to publish scholarly work of the day, which he became known as something of a patron of. Bower apparently printed books in which he believed in their scholastic merit, despite their unlikelihood of proving to be commercially successful, such as in 1766 when he published his friend Samuel Pegge's *Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin*. To compensate for works like these losing revenue for his firm, Bowyer began to acquire copyrights of notable authors, such as Jonathan Swift. In a lucky turn of events, owning copyrights attracted contracts with scholarly writers such as Alexander Pope and Voltaire. In part due to his apprentice, John Nichols, a future leading publisher in London, Bowyer's printing house is the best documented of the eighteenth century. As stated in the *ODNB*, "[Bowyer] successor's care to preserve the Bowyer business records for posterity allowed the operations of a major London printing house of the hand-press era to be understood in their fullness."

Limited information concerning the provenance of this volume is available, except for a note pasted onto the inside of the back cover that reads "Richard the son of John Jones Gardner was baptiz'd the 7th day of December 1712./ John the son of the said John Jones was Baptized the 30th day of November 1718." No information about Richard or John Gardner has been found. Another curious note about this volume concerns a label that has been pasted inside the front cover that appears to be some sort of advertisement. The label includes a picture of boot and "Thomas Thomas, Boot and Shoe-Maker, AT the Black Boot in Bartholomew Close, West

Smithfield. London. Makes all sorts of Gentlemens Boots Shoes & Slippers, Likewise, Ladies & Childrens Shoes & Clogs in the Genteelest Fashion.” While amusing, this advertisement’s connection and relevance to this work is unknown.

BV
260
.J552
1974

Johnson, Samuel. *Johnson's Prayers and Meditations*. [Oxford: Pembroke College, Oxford, 1974].

Duodecimo to small quarto. Fourteen facsimile pamphlets, plus [4] page leaflet of explanatory text. First edition. In blue cloth slipcase with gilt on spine.

This collection of facsimiles of Samuel Johnson's (1709–1784) works comes from manuscripts in the author's hand. The pamphlet included with these texts describes both these reproductions and the process by which they came into being. It states that Johnson kept spiritual reflections intermittently throughout his life that were originally in Latin, but later included English notes. After the age of 30, he started to formally compose prayers, which comprises this collection. These manuscripts are described in the accompanying pamphlet as the following: "The manuscripts are mainly in small notebooks, but some are loose leaves arranged chronologically and sewn together. In this facsimile completely blank leaves have generally been omitted, and differently coloured covers are represented by marbled wrappers, the rest are in plain covers. Dates and numbers written on the covers proved too difficult to copy, otherwise every feature of the manuscripts has been reproduced with the utmost fidelity."

Johnson refused to publish his "Devotional Exercises" during his own lifetime despite pleas from friend and bookseller, Thomas Cadell (1742–1802) who had published his *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland* with William Strahan (1715–1785) in 1775. However, after Johnson's death, Cadell published it as *Prayers and Meditations* (1785), a volume edited from the manuscripts of his private devotions. Towards the end of his life in 1784, Johnson gave the manuscripts to Reverend George Strahan (1743-1824), the son of his friend and publisher. While serious at this task, the pamphlet states that he "did not conceive it his duty to publish a complete text. He censored passages in which Johnson expressed un-certainty or anxiety about his Christian belief." When George died, the manuscripts passed to his daughter who gave them to Pembroke College, Oxford in 1826. This edition was published in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Pembroke College, Oxford, wherein the manuscripts are held.

Editors of Johnson's work have utilized these manuscripts in the past in conjunction with published prayers, but it was not until 1958 that a more complete edition was made by E.L. McAdam with Donald and Mary Hyde, entitled *Diaries, Prayers, and Annals*, as volume I of the Yale Edition of *Johnson's Works*.

BX
2595
.W47
T46
1911

Troutbeck, Henry. *The Founders of Westminster Abbey*. London: A.R. Mowbray & Co., 1911.

Small octavo, green cloth with elaborate decoration in gilt, black and red. Color illustrations, printed on handmade paper.

The Founders of Westminster Abbey details the lives of the English kings, including legendary and real monarchs involved in the making and growth of Westminster Abbey. Some connections to the abbey are tenuous at best, while other monarchs were clearly involved in the building and growth of the church. Lucius or “Lever-Mawr” was a legendary second-century British king, described as the first Christian king of Britain. Troutbeck identifies Lucius as the first founder because he apparently built a church on the site of a Roman temple of Apollo that later became Westminster Abbey. He is followed several centuries later by Anglo-Saxon earl, Sebert, who also built a church (St. Peter’s) on the future site of the abbey after having been converted to Christianity by the first Archbishop of Canterbury, Augustine. Troutbeck’s strongest claim is his third founder, Edward the Confessor, who initiated the construction of Westminster Abbey in an effort to revitalize Christianity in England following the Viking attacks of the eighth-tenth centuries. Built on the site of his predecessors’ structures, Edward’s church was much grander and elaborate than those that previously stood there. Heavily influenced by Edward’s time in France, Westminster Abbey is mainly gothic in design, although it is somewhat inconsistent because construction continued for nearly a century after his death.

The final two “founders” have more difficult claims to the moniker, as both Henry III and Henry VII merely added to the already completed church. Henry III ruled in the thirteenth century, during which time he added a Lady’s Chapel in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mother. Finally, Henry VII has the weakest claim of all these founders. His contribution to the abbey was a chapel in honor of yet another King Henry (Henry VI), who was dethroned not once, but twice during the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485). The construction of Henry VI’s Chapel was a gesture towards reconciliation for the war-torn country however Henry III’s Lady’s Chapel was torn down in order to make room for the new side alter. Troutbeck concludes this unusual work with the odd remark, “with the completion of this chapel (Henry VII’s construction) the work of the founders was concluded, and any further building need not hold our attention here.” No information is available on this author and it appears that this is his only publication. Perhaps a part of a children’s history series because there is an advertisement at the back of the book for *Our Kings and Westminster Abbey* (Being a Revised and Abridge Edition of *A Child’s History of Westminster Abbey* by Agatha G. Twining). *The Founders of Westminster Abbey* includes illustrations of all of the founders described.

BX
4809
.C45
1674

Chillingworth, William. *The Religion of Protestants; A Safeway to Salvation. Or, an Answer to a Book Entituled Mercy and Truth, or, Charity Maintain'd by Catholiques: Which Pretends to Prove the Contrary*. Fourth edition. London: Printed for Andrew Clark for Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1674.

Folio. Bound in full morocco by Hering with decorative gilt tooling to boards. Gilt armorial coat to front and rear boards, spine with six triple-gilt ruled compartments, the second with title gilt, gilt edges, and gilt vining. Marbled endpapers. [Wing 3891]

Since his death in 1644, scholars have debated how to characterize William Chillingworth: on one hand, he was politically conservative, siding with Charles I in the English Civil War; on the other, his arguably liberal stance on religious toleration makes him difficult to pigeonhole. A protégé of Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, Chillingworth was an avid supporter of orthodox Anglicanism until a personal crisis of conscience led him to flee England for the Catholic seminary in Douai, France and covert to Roman Catholicism. While his conversion was temporary – he returned to England and the Anglican Church within a year – his subsequent writings and career reflect his continued skepticism of both doctrines. *The Religion of Protestants* is a defense of the Laudian position against Jesuit Edward Knott's accusations of the Church of England. In it, Chillingworth argues that any denomination's attempt to claim exclusive access to truth is arrogant and that the commonalities between Catholics and Protestants should be of focus. It is this claim that led many to see him as an advocate of religious toleration. Furthermore, Chillingworth was ultimately able to make peace with the Church of England and its tenants by accepting that one need not adhere to all aspects of a church's doctrine to remain within the faith. The present fourth edition is one of several published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, often indicating the mood of the era, such as the 1684 edition that was used to argue against Catholic revivalism during the Popish Plot. This was the Rufford Abbey copy sold in 1938 with the Abbey bookplate to verso of second blank.

BX
5077
.T46
1659

Thorndike, Herbert. *An Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England. Being A Necessary Consideration and brief Resolution of the chief Controversies in Religion that divide the Western Church: Occasioned by the present Calamity of the Church of England; In three Books: viz. Of I. The Principles of Christian Truth. II. The Covenant of Grace. III. The Laws of the Church.* London: Printed by J.M. and T.R. for J. Martin, J. Allestry, and T. Dicas, 1659.

Small folio. First edition. Binding is eighteenth-century calf, rebaced to style. Includes a table of contents.

Herbert Thorndike (1598-1672) was a biblical scholar and theologian. He wrote extensively against nonconformity, but took an unusual position on religious uniformity in that he argued for both bishops and presbyters. This idea was based on the notion that the Apostles (predecessors of bishops) had appointed presbyters to serve the church. Thus, while Thorndike sought to reconcile Presbyterians and Anglicans, he satisfied neither. This placed him squarely in the religious-political debate of the age that eventual led to the English Civil Wars (1642-49). Having served as a Cambridge University preacher in 1631, proctor from 1638 to 1639, he was promoted to lecturer of Hebrew at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1640. His knowledge of Near and Middle Eastern languages enabled him to read Hebrew and Greek sources in the original and was greatly helpful in his scholarly publications such as *Epitome lexic Hebraici, Syriaci, rabinici et Arabici* (1635) and *Of Religious Assemblies and the Public Service of God* (1642), and the *Biblia sacra polyglotta* (1657).

Thorndike's career was curtailed by the outbreak of the wars. In 1643 he lost the election of master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge because one of his key supporters was seized by Parliamentary soldiers, thus leaving him a single ballot short of winning the post. His affiliation with royalists and the Church of England resulted in his eventual dismissal from both job and home when his fellowship at Trinity was revoked and he was kicked out of his university living quarters. When the Parliamentary forces eventually defeated Charles I, they abolished episcopacy and use of the Book of Common Prayer; without opportunity for gainful employment, Thorndike wrote several religious tracts throughout the 1640s and 1650s.

In 1649 he published *A Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State* in which he argued for limited church autonomy from governmental affairs, particularly for bishops to be allowed to serve as overseers of religious matters. This was followed by the present work, *An Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England*. The *Epilogue* discusses a variety of theological issues relevant in England, which was divided between conformists and a myriad of religious reformers. Thorndike sought to address the problems of how to read scripture, the idea of predestination, the role of the sacraments, and church-state relations in an effort to set the stage for a reconciliation of various sects. Much like his earlier stance on episcopacy and presbyterianism, Thorndike attracted many critics from both sides.

When the monarchy and Church of England were restored in 1660, Thorndike was reinstated in his posts at Cambridge. From this point until his death, Thorndike worked to promote a new, reunified church by serving in the Savoy Conference of 1661, which drafted a new Book of Common Prayer (a copy of this newer version from 1662 is also part of the Rhinehart Collection). He remained a controversial figure in the late-seventeenth century, being called too lenient towards Roman Catholics by conformists, and too aggressive towards radical sectarians by Quakers and other reforming groups. However, Thorndike was eventually celebrated by adherents of the Oxford Movement who appreciated his positions on doctrine and sacraments. His work was quoted by Tractarians J. H. Newman, J. Keble, and W. Palmer in the nineteenth century. (Several works relating to this religious movement may also be found in the Rhinehart Collection.)

The bookplate of S. Lothrop Thorndike is pasted in the front cover of the book. No information about the previous owner could be found other than he may have been a lawyer in Boston in the nineteenth-century, but presumably was related to the author.

BX
5133
.A1
A3
1623

Certaine Sermons or Homilies Appointed to be Read in Churches, in the Time of the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memory. And Now Thought Fit To Be Reprinted by Authority from the King's Most Excellent Majestie [bound with] The Second Tome of Homilies, of such Matters as were Promised, and Entituled in the Former Part of Homilies. Set Out by the Authority of the Late Queenes Majestie: and to be Read in Euery Parish Church Agreeable. London: John Bill, 1623.

Folio. Two parts bound as one. Bound in contemporary calf, rebacked, gilt tooled, with red Morocco spine label. Woodcut border on first title page. Colophon on final leaf. [STC 13659, 13675]

Book I was originally published in 1547 and Book II in 1563. The purpose of this book was to provide clergymen with sanctioned sermons to be read in churches throughout England. The volume at hand, which includes sermons by Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, was compiled by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury. Jewel, like Cranmer, was an early reformer of the Church of England. Jewel was introduced to the ideas of continental reformers such as Martin Luther and Ulrich Zwingli while a student and later a faculty member at Oxford. He became more brazen in his outspoken demand for further reforms of the Church of England during the reign of Edward VI, who was also a reformer. However, after the young king's death in 1553, Jewel and many other leading reformers fled to continental Europe during the reign of Mary I (1553-1558) when Catholicism was reinstated. Elizabeth I's ascension allowed for Jewel and other exiles to return home and take up positions within the church. It was after this point that he published his collection of sermons. The original purpose of this collection was to help educate the people of England on the doctrine of reinstated Anglican church. England had experienced the back and forth of reforms throughout the early Tudor period, Jewel (like Cranmer before him) hoped to clarify the church's position on many doctrine issues beyond the 39 Articles issued by the Elizabethan Church. This collection intended to provide practical information for average members of the church by addressing positive aspects of the faith like "Christian love and charity" and "the true and lively faith" as well as avoiding sin, as in "Against whoredom and adultery," "Against peril of Idolatry," and "Against gluttony and drunkenness." These sermons were to be kept by local congregations, along with the Book of Common Prayer, to supplement parishioners' catechism. Publisher, John Bill, was a stationer, who along with Bonham Norton, established a publishing house called Officina Nortoniana. Along with many other scholarly and religious texts, Bill was one of the publishers of the King James Bible in 1611 – the 1620 edition is also available in the Rhinehart Collection.

BX
5145
.A4
1662

The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and Other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the Use of the Church of England; Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as They Are to Be Sung or Said in Churches. And the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. London: Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker, Printers to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, 1662.

Folio. Bound in full leather considerably degraded, hinges fragile. Boxed.

The *Book of Common Prayer* was largely the work of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. As a result of the Act of Uniformity, it was first published in 1549 during the reign of Edward VI. A revised edition came out in 1552, only to be banned from 1553-1558 during the reign of Queen Mary and her return to the Roman Catholic Church. However, Mary's untimely death resulted in the reinstatement of Protestantism in England with the reign of Elizabeth I who passed her own Act of Uniformity in 1559. "The Long Reformation" as the religious turmoil of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is known, resulted in many changes, particularly the rise of "puritanism" in the 1570s, the high church movement of Arminianism of the 1620s, and the ensuing civil wars of the 1640s. During the Interregnum (period between kings), which resulted from the Charles I's execution, the Book of Common Prayer was banned once again under Oliver Cromwell's puritan, Parliamentary rule. This was because the puritans favored decentralized church leadership over the "Anglican" episcopal system and uniformity of church practice as outlined in the common prayer book. Yet, when the experiment of commonwealth government came to an end with Cromwell's death, Charles II was reinstated as king with the Restoration, and a revised prayer book was issued in 1662, the book here represented.

At the back of this text, along with the items listed in the title above, there are three more liturgical forms. These are a ceremony of thanksgiving for deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, one of memorial for King Charles Martyr (Charles I), and one of thanksgiving for the king's return at the restoration of monarchy (Charles II), May 1660. The liturgy described in this work was in place until the twentieth century. The text also includes descriptions of various church rites, including the medieval and early modern ceremony of "Churching" when a mother was given a day of celebration for having survived the dangerous challenge of childbirth.

There was some agitation for revision of the prayer book during the Tractarian movement (much like the Arminianism mentioned above) in the nineteenth century, but nothing much happened until the early twentieth, when a revision was undertaken that resulted, after years of work, in the 1928 *Book of Common Prayer*, which liturgy is still to be found, with modest revisions, as Rite I in the current day *Book of Common Prayer*.

See William Nichols *A Commentary on the Book of Common-Prayer* for more information on the 1662 edition, Call Number: BX5145 .A4 1712.

BX
5145
.A4
1712

Nicholls, William. *A Commentary on the Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, &c. Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David. The Second Edition Corrected, 1712 [With:] A Paraphrase on the Psalter of the Psalms of David. Additional Notes on The Common Prayer. A Commentary On the First Fifteen, and Part of the Sixteen Articles of the Church of England.* London: Printed for R. Bonwicke [etc.], 1712.

Second Edition, Corrected. Two folio volumes, full contemporary calf, with gilt ownership cipher on the upper covers.

Theologian and Anglican priest, William Nicholls graduated from Oxford and served in various ecclesiastical positions including chaplain (priest in charge of a private chapel) to the first duke of Montague, rector (priest in charge of a parish) of Selsey (Sussex) and Bushey (Hertfordshire), and canon (member of the cathedral council) of Chichester. He wrote several pieces in defense of Anglican Christianity, including his political theology, *The religion of a prince*, in which Nicholls advocated the government's responsibility to rule in accordance with church teachings. He also published a Latin (and later English translation of *Defensio ecclesiae Anglicanae*, which he hoped would attract educated continental Europeans to the Anglican faith.

Nicholls' *Commentary* is his most important work. Dedicated to Queen Anne, this work was published and sold by subscription so it was not intended for a wide, public audience rather it was geared towards a small interested readership. Volume I includes a history of the development of the prayer book with reference to changes in the various editions of the Prayer Book. In so doing, this work contains both commentary and the Prayer Book itself, making it an educational text for readers hoping to become familiar with the prayers, calendar, and justification of various rites of the Church of England. Like the 1662 *Book of Common Prayer* in the Rhinehart Collection, Volume II of the *Commentary* also includes a Psalter (collection of Psalms). Both volumes include an engraved frontispiece of the author, with his name in Latin underneath, "Gulielmus Nichols."

These volumes have interesting provenance and provide information about two previous owners. The covers of both volumes are inscribed with the gilt book stamp "I PHELIPPS Y," indicating prior ownership by Rev. John Phelipps, Vicar of Yeovil (1756-1766) and second son of Tory MP (Member of Parliament) and possible Jacobite, Edward Phelipps of Montacute, Somerset.

BX
5175
.T76
1866

Trollope, Anthony. *Clergymen of the Church of England*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1866.

Small octavo. Bound in full leather, armorial plate in gilt on top cover, book plate of Earl of Carysfort under cover.

Anthony Trollope (1815-1882) is well known to readers of the Victorian novel. His youth was mired by his family's intermittent financial woes, which allowed for formal education only as his family could afford. However, personal connections enabled Trollope to enter the General Post Office as a clerk and continued this work after he began writing novels, of which there were many, such as *The Warden*, *He Knew He Was Right*, and *The Way We Live Now*. Somehow he also found time to hunt twice a week. The regularity of his writing is legend. Reportedly, if he finished a novel at, say, ten in the morning and planned to write until noon, he would then pick up a fresh sheet of paper and begin a new novel. Trollope's interest in the Anglican clergy is well known from some of his fiction. The sketches at hand were originally printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Clergymen of the Church of England is a collection of essays concerning Trollope's religious beliefs and the state of the church. Raised as a high church Anglican, Trollope's beliefs changed with the times, having briefly flirted with the Oxford Movement, or Tractarianism, but eventually rejecting what he perceived as its quasi-Catholic sentiments. He later adopted a liberal approach to Anglicanism that was popular among those who likewise rejected the Tractarians' views. Tolerance, individual conscience, and moderation are themes that shine through Trollope's work.

This volume includes the bookplate of the fifth Earl of Carysfort, William Proby, born in 1836. He succeeded his brother in 1872 to the seat of Elton Hall. The plate is dated 1894 and includes two shields, with the motto of the Order of St. Patrick.

BX
9420
.I65
1762

Calvin, John. *The Institution of the Christian Religion: In four Books. Treating, I. Of the Knowledge of God the Creator. II. Of the Knowledge of God the Redeemer. III. Of the Manner how to receive the Grace of Christ. IV. Of the Outward Means of Salvation.* Glasgow: Bryce and McLean, 1762

Quarto. Rebound in quarter leather and marbled boards. The handsome covers conceal a text readable and apparently complete but printed on paper somewhat fragile and browned. Translated from Latin. Includes an index and wood-carving of John Calvin.

Next to Martin Luther, John Calvin may be the most significant figure in the Protestant Reformation. Calvin was born in Picardy, France, but is more often associated with Geneva, Switzerland, where he established his brand of Reformed Christianity. Having been influenced by Luther, Calvin believed that the religious transformations of the early sixteenth century did not go far enough to remove what he believed to be impurities of the Roman Catholic Church. As leader of this "Second Wave Protestantism," Calvin and others sought to return to what they believed the Apostolic Christians had intended the church to be. This included removal of all ornamentation in church buildings, refocusing the church service on the sermon, development of a new theology concerning the Eucharist, and an unprecedented focus on predestination, or belief that everyone's salvation or damnation is predetermined by God. One of his greatest proponents was John Knox who established the Presbyterian Church in Scotland and led the way of the puritan reform movements of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Britain. *The Institutes* outlines the above mentioned theological concerns and also advocates for the creation of civil policies that would aid the Genevan government in its goal of becoming the New Jerusalem. One aspect of this ideal Christian state as outlined in Book 4 is the creation of the Consistory, or morals court, which regulated the behavior of those within the city's jurisdiction.

The present text is inscribed to Rev. George B. Stewart, May 3 1892, which may refer to George Black Stewart, late-nineteenth century Presbyterian minister and president of Auburn Theological Seminary in New York. Furthermore, Calvin's influence on Scottish Presbyterianism obviously affected not only churchmen, but also the publishers of this work, John Bryce and Archibald McLean, who were leading printers in the flourishing Glasgow book trade of the mid-eighteenth century.

CS
421
.C74
1779

Collins, Arthur. *The Peerage of England: Containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of All the Peers*. Eight volumes. London. Straham et. al., 1779.

Octavo. Bound in full leather. Book plate for Peter Isaac Thellusson, Baron Rendlesham, (Irish peerage). His father, Peter Thellusson, was a French-Swiss Huguenot turned London banker who grew wealthy in business, as did his son after him.

Arthur Collins (1682-1760) received a liberal education before emerging as one of eighteenth-century England's most industrious genealogists of the nobility. *The Peerage of England* first appeared in a single volume in 1709 and described the noble families of England, as well as the titles conferred upon them. This work was followed by his *Baronetage of England, being an Historical Account from their First Introduction* in 1720. In discussing his research, Collins lamented that while he had taken great pains to obtain documentation of his findings, he was discouraged by many families' failure to give him access to their pedigrees. Other complaints followed, including his frustration over having spent his personal fortune on research and therefore being unable to publish subsequent editions of his major works. However, posthumous editions were published, and the 1779 edition is considered the full work that Collins began many years before.

Each volume in this set contains its own index and is illustrated with numerous coats of arms. While the bookplate of "Lord Rendlesham" does not indicate the specific owner of these works, the title refers to the barons of Thellusson family in Ireland. The title was created in 1806, and the first to hold this title was businessmen, Peter Isaac Thellusson. The family motto "Labore et Honore" or "Work and Honor" is fitting giving the industrious nature of this family.

D
27
.B94
1720

Burchett, Josiah. *A Complete History of the Most Remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the Earliest Accounts of Time to the Conclusion of the Last War with France. Wherein is Given an Account of the Most Considerable Naval-Expeditions, Sea-Fights, Strategems, Discoveries, and other Maritime Occurrences that have Happn'd among all Nations Which have Flourished at Sea: and in a More Particular Manner of Great Britain, from the Time of the Revolution, in the Year 1688, to the Aforesaid Period. Adorn'd with Sea-Charts Adapted to the History...* London : Printed by W.B. for J. Walthoe and J. Walthoe, Jr., 1720.

Folio. First edition. Engraved frontispiece of Burchett and nine engraved folding charts. Original period full calf binding and custom folding clamshell case. Includes a table of contents and index.

Josiah Burchett (c.1666–1746) rose through the ranks of the military bureaucracy, eventually becoming secretary of the Admiralty. The earliest surviving documents mentioning Burchett refer to his employment as Samuel Pepys's clerk around the year 1680. In Pepys's service, he accompanied him on the Tangier expedition of 1683 and over the next few years went on numerous trips between London and Windsor helping his employer prepare for audiences with King James II. In 1687, Burchett was fired from his post – subsequent letters suggest that he was accused of accepting bribes, a charge which he vehemently denied in letters written to Pepys. While he was apparently unable to regain his position, he continued to rise in wealth and power as chief clerk to Admiral Edward Russell from 1691 to 1695. Burchett subsequently served as key advisor and private secretary to lord high admiral, the Earl of Pembroke and Prince George (husband of Queen Anne). Burchett remained secretary until he retired in 1741. This already illustrious career was peppered with periodic elections to parliament as a Whig representing Sandwich.

During this time, Burchett began writing naval histories based on official reports in the Admiralty office. His *Memoirs of Transactions at Sea during the War with France* recounted the Nine Years War and was published in 1703. A revision of this early work, which included additions and corrections was published in 1720 as the present work, *A Complete History of the most Remarkable Transactions at Sea*. John B. Hattendorf writes in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*: “This volume is particularly important in the literature of naval history, not only as a narrative of naval operations in the Nine Years' War and the War of the Spanish Succession, but as the first general naval history written in the English language.”

D
274
.T279
1700

Temple, Sir William. *Letters Written by Sir William Temple, Bart. and Other Ministers of State, Both at Home and Abroad. Containing an Account of the Most Important Transactions That Pass'd in Christendom from 1665 to 1672. Review'd by Sir W. Temple Sometime before His Death and Published by Jonathan Swift.* Two volumes. London: Jacob Tonson, 1700.

Letters of the King. The Prince of Orange, the Chief Ministers of State, and Other Persons. Published by Jonathan Swift. London: Tim. Goodwin and Benj. Tooke, 1703.

Octavo. Bound in full leather, later rebacked.

Diplomat and author Sir William Temple (1628-1699) was a leading figure in Anglo-Dutch relations throughout the contentious late seventeenth century. He left England toward the end of the Civil Wars of the 1640s to pursue a continental education. During his journeys abroad, Temple began his earliest literary endeavors – travel essays inspired by Montaigne and romance literature. Staunchly royalist, Temple opposed the Commonwealth governments and did not seek out a public post until after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660. Charles II benefitted from the connections that Temple made in the previous decades abroad, and Temple was a well-trusted ambassador to the English crown. While the later Stuart monarchs vacillated between alliances with the French and Dutch, Temple remained leery of the French and developed a friendship with William of Orange, future English king William III that served him well in his later years. However, personal tragedy struck in 1689 when Temple's son, John, committed suicide, and it was then that Sir William returned to his literary pursuits with the aid of his private secretary, Jonathan Swift, known to most for his satiric works including *Gulliver's Travels* and *A Modest Proposal*. As the date of this publication indicates, Swift edited and published these works shortly after Temple's death, and his literary standing is due in large part to Swift's efforts.

These first editions are striking artifacts of the events and prominent figures in England during the last third of the seventeenth century. Some samples of Temple's epistles include letters to his father, Sir John Temple concerning the first Dutch War (May 1665) and the Triple Alliance (January 1668) in Volume I; letters to the Spanish Ambassador (1669) written side by side in both English and Spanish in Volume II; and multiple letters to King Charles II throughout the mid-1670s in Volume III.

DA
30
.B87
1856

Burke, John, editor. *The Patrician*. Six volumes. London: Churton, 1856.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards.

John Burke (1786-1848) was an Irish genealogist, widely noted for his contributions to cataloguing the British aristocracy and gentry, particularly the peerage (nobility with heredity titles). In 1826, he published *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom*, better known by its modern name of *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage*. While never knighted himself, Burke's captivation with society's "betters" resulted in wish fulfillment via his son, Sir Bernard Burke, a British office of arms and distinguished genealogist in his own right. Together, father and son produced two volumes entitled *The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales, with their Descendants &c.*, which were not published until after his death (Volume 1 in 1848, Volume 2 in 1851).

The Patrician, one of Burke's lesser-known works, continues on the theme of honoring the British upper class. The title of this work was no doubt an intentional comparison to ancient Roman aristocracy, adding honor to the English counterpart by increasing their lineage to ancient history.

DA
30
.C73
1706

A Complete History of England: with the Lives of all the Kings and Queens thereof; From the earliest Account of Time, to the Death of His late Majesty King William III. Containing a Faithful relation of all Affairs of State Ecclesiastical and Civil. London: B. Aylmer [etc.], 1706

Folio, large paper edition. Three volumes. Bound in contemporary full calf, boards paneled with blind decoration, the outer panels speckled, the inner dark brown, the center pale. Rebacked with blind decorated raised bands, pale tan titles and number labels gilt. Includes frontispiece plus 19 copper-engraved portraits. Includes John Strype's "A Preface to the Life and Reign of King Edward the Sixth," Volume II, pages 271-272.

This unusual text is a compilation of historical works by numerous authors, arranged chronologically. It was originally compiled by Whig, John Hughes, and continued by fellow Whig historian and political pamphleteer, John Oldmixon (1672-1742). The selections in this work reflect the men's liberal historical perspective of the inevitable rise and excellence of the English constitutional monarchy as told through the monarchies beginning in the middle ages until the early eighteenth century. In 1695, William Temple (1628-1699) proclaimed that England needed a new, comprehensive history to be written largely as a response to the Earl of Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion in Ireland*, which promoted the Tory view of late-seventeenth-century events. As a result, the first two volumes read like medieval or early modern chronicles, whereas the third volume is a more modern narrative of recent history from the reigns of Kings Charles I to William III. The third volume is written by bishop and antiquarian White Kennett, who is often identified as author of the entire work. Like Oldmixon and Hughes, Kennett advocated Whiggish politics, which lost him friends at court, but apparently gained his sympathizers' admiration.

Some of Oldmixon's selections were chosen because they seemed, albeit anachronistically, to support the Whig cause, such as John Milton's *History of Britain*. Other works were excerpted, presumably because they were the most functionally usable works available, such as Holinshed's *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland* or Bacon's *The history of the reigns of Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary*. In addition to those already mentioned, excerpts come from a who's who of English historiography, such as William Camden's *Annales* or, *The history of the most renowned and victorious princess Elizabeth, late Queen of England* (1615), Samuel Daniel's *The Collection of the historie of England* (1618), Thomas Moore's *The historie of the pitifull life, and unfortunate death of Edward the fifth, and the then Duke of Yorke, his brother with the troublesome and tyrannical government of usurping Richard the third, and his miserable end* (1641), George Buck's *The History and life and reign of Richard the Third* (1647), Edward Herbert, Baron Herbert of Cherbury's *The life and raigne of King Henry the Eighth written by the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury* (1649), *Sir John Hayward's The Life and Raigne of King Edward the Sixth* (1630), and Arthur Wilson's *History of Great Britain*, which is most notable for the reign of James I.

The history includes a list of subscribers, whose advance purchase no doubt helped with the cost of printing such a large work. As was common with book subscriptions, those who participated received the book at a discounted rate. An interesting aspect to this list is the wide array of occupations listed next to the name of the subscriber, which includes: duke, wine copper, goldsmith, queen's sergeant at law, grocer, draper, druggist, rector, knight, lawyer, stationer, merchant, bookseller, printer, book binder, linen draper, barber surgeon, and more. Each entry also notes if the subscriber ordered the "large print edition," which is presumably what the present work is.

DA
30
.E18
1707

Echard, Laurence. *The History of England: from the first entrance of Julius Caesar and the Romans to the End of the reign of King James the First containing the Space of 1678 years. With a complete index.* London: Jacob Tonson, 1707.

First edition. Three folio volumes. Full early speckled paneled calf, sympathetically rebaked, gilt lettering labels on the spines. With engraved frontispiece in volumes two and three (lacking that in volume one).

While Laurence Echard was a student at Christ College, Cambridge he began his illustrious career as a historian he wrote several works including a geographical history of Ireland, one of Flanders, a compendium of geography, and *The Roman history from the building of the City to the Perfect Settlement of the Empire by Augustus*, published in 1695. The most important work of this early period, however, was the Roman history, the first in English, which was designed to be ‘particularly useful to young Students and Gentlemen.’ In a very forward-thinking methodology, he used only literary sources, neglecting inscriptions, coins, and archaeological evidence. This work heavily influenced Edward Gibbon’s Roman history masterpiece, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

The History of England was the first historical text of the kind to be written by a single author. The history is written in the tradition of national histories spanning an early, origin story up to a more contemporaneous moment, in this case, the reign of the first Stuart king, James I (1603-1625) in volume I and the Glorious Revolution (1688) in volumes II and III. The first volume, from Caesar to James I, was dedicated to the duke of Ormond, the second and third, reaching 1688, to George I (by which time Ormond had been impeached).

Echard claimed “to be of no party but the truth.” He pleased nobody, especially not nonconformists, Catholics, radical Whigs, or Jacobites. His work was attacked by contemporaries, including on one side, Whig John Oldmixon, whose *History of England* may also be found in the Rhinehart Collection; for altogether different reasons, the Jacobite, Thomas Hearne, declared Echard’s history “a most roguish, Whiggish Thing.” Echard’s history remained the standard until replaced by Hume, who does not seem to mention him, and Macaulay, who cites him frequently. Both of these historians’ works are also held in the Rhinehart Collection. Ultimately, Echard’s work is representative of the great scholarly activity of the Anglican clergy before the transfer of the historical profession to the universities.

Both volumes contain bookplates of Sir William Geary, Third Baronet of Oxen Hoath Manor. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1835-38 and the son of Sir Francis Geary, Lord Admiral Horatio Nelson’s mentor.

DA
30
.H9365
1828
v. 1

Robinson, John. *Hume and Smollett's History of England Abridged, and Continued to the Accession of George IV*. One volume (of two). Exeter: J. & B. Williams, 1828.

Bound in calf with gilt tooling. Folding valentine found in book.

This book was found in the attic of the Carter House Museum in Iowa and given to Bill Rhinehart due to his interest in rare books about British history. While there is only one volume of this work in the Rhinehart Collection, a complete two-volume set is available in the General rare book collection. A later edition of the complete work by Hume and Smollett, *History of England*, published in 1834 is also part of the Rhinehart Collection and described in the Rhinehart Collection catalog, Volume I. The volume at hand contains the signature of John Downie on the front endpaper.

DA
70
.L47

Lediard, Thomas. *The Naval History of England, in all its Branches; From the Norman Conquest in the Year 1066 to the Conclusion of 1734. Collected From the Most Approved Historians, English and Foreign, Authentick Records and Manuscripts, Scarce Tracts, Original Journals, &c.* London: Printed for John Wilcox and Olive Payne, 1735.

First Edition. Two folio volumes bound together in full nineteenth-century calf, contrasting lettering labels; with new endpapers.

Thomas Lediard (1685-1743) ran in an influential circle and held a myriad of important posts. Serving as secretary to the English ambassador to Hamburg, Lediard oversaw cultural events such as operas and fireworks displays for royal birthdays in the 1720s. Lediard returned from Hamburg in the 1730s and was appointed justice of the peace for Westminster and surveyor for Westminster Bridge. Described as “professor of modern languages in lower Germany,” he was elected into the Royal Society in 1742, in part for his translation of two works on ancient Germany and civil and historical architecture. Lediard authored several books, including *A scheme, humbly offered to the honourable the commissioners for building a bridge at Westminster*, a life of the Duke of Marlborough, a continuation of Rapin de Thoyras's *History of England*, and numerous histories, including *The Naval History of England*.

This text is a complete naval history of England from the Norman Conquest of 1066 to 1734. It includes details of expeditions from all over the world, naval laws and customs, and insights into rates of pay and pensions. Lediard's history, along with Josiah Burchett's *A Complete History of the Most Remarkable Transactions at Sea*, is a key source of early modern naval history.

DA
86
.P4
1690

Pepys, Samuel. *Memories Relating to the State of the Royal Navy of England, for Ten Years, Determin'd December 1688*. First trade edition. London: Printed for Ben. Griffin, 1690.

Octavo. Rebound in early twentieth-century full polished calf with gilt tooling on spine. Illustrated with a copper engraved frontispiece portrait and a large letterpress foldout table. Includes index. [Wing P1450, Pforzheimer 793]

Samuel Pepys (1633-1703), a British naval administrator, was best known for his diary, *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys*, which intertwined his own life with the political and military states of England in the mid-late seventeenth century. *Memories Relating to the State of the Royal Navy of England* is the only book written by Pepys to be published in his lifetime and is the basis of his defense of his administration of the Navy from 1679 to 1688. The work also condemns the work of his predecessors and those who took command during the brief period when Pepys was removed from office during the heightened years of Catholic persecution (Pepys having been accused of popish sympathies). Bookplate of Lord Farnham, an Irish peer who died in 2001, appears on the front endpaper.

DA
87.1
.C7
A3
1837
v. 1-2

Collingwood, G.L. Newnham. *A Selection from the Public and Private Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood: Interspersed with Memories of his Life*. Fifth edition. Two volumes. London: James Ridgeway and Sons, 1837.

Rebacked in three-quarter maroon leather and marbled boards with gilt titles on the spine. Includes folding plans and diagrams.

George Lewes Newnham Collingwood (1783-1838) was an English poet and son-in-law of the subject of this work, Cuthbert Collingwood, a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy. Lord Collingwood participated in some of the most important British naval endeavors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including the battles during the Seven Years' War, the American Revolution, and the Napoleonic Wars. He served with Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson throughout the Napoleonic Wars, most triumphantly at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. This version of *A Selection from the Public and Private Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood* is the last published edition of this work and contain additional letters that were not included in previous editions of the collection. The bookplate of Charles Whitcombe appears on the front endpaper of Volume 1 over what seems to be the remains of a previous bookplate.

DA
87.1
.N4

Clarke, James Stainer and John M'Arthur. *The Life and Services of Horatio Viscount Nelson, From His Lordship's Manuscripts*. London: Fisher, Son, & Co., [1839-40].

Second edition with new material in the appendices. Three octavo volumes, full contemporary diced calf, rebacked with red and green labels, ship tools in the spine panels. Portrait and vignette title-page in each volume, steel engraved plates throughout.

The life and naval triumphs of Lord Admiral Horatio Nelson are widely known. Born in 1758, Nelson was well connected from the start. His mother was Prime Minister Sir Robert Walpole's niece, and Nelson was his son, Sir Horatio Walpole's namesake and godson. Nelson set out to sea in 1770, benefitting from the influence of yet another well connected relative, Captain Maurice Suckling. From thence forward, Nelson quickly rose through the ranks of the Royal Navy while having adventures all over the world. Precocious and defiant, Nelson disobeyed orders on numerous occasions but his rogue behavior generally resulted in military victories so he received royal accolades and captivated the public's attention. His simple political position -- hatred of the French -- guided him to his most persistent enemy: Napoleon. He died during his last military campaign at Trafalgar, but even there he was remembered as a victor and national hero. Despite his arrogance, only his personal life tarnished his reputation. For several years he notoriously carried on a dalliance with a married noblewoman, Lady Hamilton, and fathered multiple children with her, despite both being married to other people. His letters provide keen insights into both his public and private life.

The authors of *The Life and Services of Horatio Viscount Nelson* had backgrounds in the Royal Navy. Church of England clergyman, James Stainer Clarke entered the navy as a chaplain in 1795 and naval officer, John McArthur, was a career serviceman who knew Nelson directly: he nearly served as his personal secretary in 1803, but declined to remain with his current commander. Little did McArthur know that he was passing up the opportunity to witness Nelson's most famous bout at sea -- the Mediterranean campaign that ended with the Battle of Trafalgar. The two also collaborated on the *Naval Chronicle*, a British monthly periodical that ran between 1799-1818 which contained news, essays on nautical subjects, biographies, histories, and sea ballads. As authors, they are both best known for the Nelson book, however, while innovative for the time in its use of primary sources, scholars have largely discounted it due to the imprecise use of manuscript records and poor prose.

These volumes were owned by Sir Wilmot Hawke Fawkes, Royal Navy Admiral who served from 1860-1911. He held a variety of state positions included Private Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty and Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria. His bookplate includes the motto "A deo et rege," which translates from the Latin to "From God and the king."

DA
197
.H445
1764

Henderson, Andrew. *The Life of William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, and King of England*. London : Printed for the author, and sold by J. Henderson, in Westminster-Hall, W. Nicoll in St. Paul's Church-yard, and J. Ridley in St. James-street, 1764.

Duodecimo, recently bound in full contemporary-style calf, gilt ruled and decorated spine, gilt ruled border and covers. Engraved portrait frontispiece.

Andrew Henderson (fl.1734-1775) was a writer and bookseller. He spent much of his life traveling between Scotland, where he studied and taught mathematics at a grammar school during the Jacobite Rising of 1745, and London where he published numerous works including an anonymous translation of Voltaire's *History of Charles XII of Sweden*, *The History of the Rebellion, 1745 and 1746*, the anonymous *Life of John, Earl of Stair*, and possibly authored the never performed *Arsinoe, or, The Incestuous Marriage, a Tragedy*.

Apparently unafraid of challenging the work of his contemporaries, Henderson clashed with Tobias Smollett (whose histories also appear in this collection) over their incompatible takes on the Duke of Cumberland's role in the Jacobite Rising to usurp King George II in favor of Charles Edward Stuart, son of James II. Furthermore, Henderson's *Dissertation on the Royal Line of Scotland* was largely a vitriolic response to William Guthrie's *A General History of Scotland*. Henderson also wrote biographies of numerous kings, the present work on William I being his most famous in this genre. His life of William the Conqueror was printed for the author and sold by J. Henderson in Westminster Hall, as were the rest of his publications after 1760.

Henderson addressed his conflict with Smollett in the preface of *The Life of William the Conqueror* stating: "at a time when so many histories of England are appearing in public, it may seem a little surprising that a Life of William the Conqueror should come forth, differing almost from the whole of these productions, and from none more than the Complete History of England wrote by Tobias Smollett." This is somewhat confounding given that their conflict appeared to be over events that happened nearly 700 years after the Norman Conquest, but perhaps Henderson sought to capitalize on having a receptive audience to air his grievances. In addition to describing the Duke of Normandy and King of England's life and military achievements, the book also includes a list of Norman soldiers who fought alongside William at the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, which was taken from a monument at Battle Abbey.

Henderson published his history of William I, but denoted three booksellers on the title page who sold the work throughout London. J. Henderson (presumably a relation to the author) sold books at Westminster Hall. William Nicholl was an active bookseller and stationer at Saint Paul's Churchyard from 1768 to 1775. John Ridley, publisher and bookseller, sold his wares on St. James's Street, London. Ridley gained a reputation for his work, particularly as the provider of books produced in London for the Gottingen University library in Germany.

DA
240
.P25

Fenn, John. *Original Letters, Written During the Reigns of Henry Iv. Edward IV. Richard III. And Henry VI. By Various Persons of Rank of Consequence; Containing Many Curious Anecdotes, Relative to that Turbulent and Bloody, but Hitherto Dark, Period of Our History; and Elucidating, Not Only Public Matters of State, but Likewise the Private Manners of the Age: Digested in Chronological Order; with Notes, Historical and Explanatory; and Authenticated by Engravings of Autographs, Fac-similes, Paper Marks, and Seals.* London: Printed for G.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1787-1823.

First edition. Five quarto volumes bound in modern, full maroon buckram, leather lettering labels. Hand-colored frontispieces in volumes 1, 2, and 3, and with engraved plates, plans, tables, and illustrations of manuscript letters.

The work at hand, commonly known as the *Paston Letters*, is a collection of letters and papers of a gentry family with the surname Paston from Norfolk, England, between the years 1422 and 1509. Scholars have long found this earliest collection of family letters in English to be an unparalleled picture of life in fifteenth-century England. Written in a period of political turmoil, and war abroad and at home, the letters provide insights into the manners, morals, lifestyle, and attitudes of the late Middle Ages. The genre of the letter, as demonstrated here, illustrates the state of language in daily use immediately before and after the introduction of printing. This collection includes information concerning business matters, leisure pursuits, education, domestic life and insights into three generations of the Paston family.

Nearly as interesting as the letters themselves is the story of how they came to be published. While working on a topographical history of Norfolk, Thomas Blomfield, historian and Church of England clergymen, sent a detailed printed questionnaire to several hundred Norfolk officials in 1735. One such respondent was William Paston, the second earl of Yarmouth, at Oxnead Hall, who granted Blomfield access to his family records. There, Blomfield discovered “innumerable letters, of good consequence in history.” The means by which collection came to be in Blomfield’s personal possession remains obscure.

The story picks up with antiquarian, Sir John Fenn, who was enlisted in listing and valuing the collection on behalf of the executors after Blomfield’s death. In payment for his efforts, Fenn was given choice items from the collection, which is how he came to acquire the Paston letters. Fenn published the most interesting of the Paston letters as a parallel text, giving a transcription and modern translation. The first two volumes of Fenn's *Original Letters* appeared in January 1787, and were dedicated to King George III. The work was a literary sensation, quickly selling out, and warranting a reprint. The reception also encouraged the editor to prepare two further volumes. An additional two volumes were published in 1789. Fenn had made substantial progress with a fifth volume when he died in 1794, leaving the manuscript to his widow, Lady Fenn, who kept it until her death in 1813. She then gave the work to her ward, William Frere, who published the final volume in 1823.

The final chapter in this saga occurred in 1865 when doubts were cast on the authenticity of Fenn's edition of the Paston letters in the *Fortnightly Review*, owing to the disappearance of the originals. The rediscovery of many of the letters gave rise to a detailed investigation by the Society of Antiquaries. Fenn was shown to have been a competent, rigorous, and accurate editor, despite misdates on some of the letters.

DA
247
.C5
D8

Duck, Arthur. *Life of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury Who Lived in the Times of Henry the V. and VI. Kings of England. Written in Latin by Arth. Duck, now made English, and a table of contents Annexed.* London: Ri. Chiswell, 1699.

First edition in English. Octavo, recently bound in contemporary-style half calf and marbled boards, red lettering label.

Fifteenth-century Archbishop of Canterbury and statesman Henry Chichele was a leading figure in the growth of both the English church and state. According to legend, his meteoric rise began when he was discovered by the Bishop of Winchester while tending his father's sheep. The bishop then gave him a place at Winchester College and from there he moved on to New College, Oxford to study civil law. He was ordained in 1392 and rose through the ranks of the church, but it was not until 1404 that he began to serve the state as well when he was made envoy to the Roman curia. He was present in Italy during the tumultuous period of the Catholic Western Schism (1378-1415) and served as the English representative at the Council of Pisa in 1409. After returning home, he then achieved the pinnacle of English religious power becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1414. He advised kings Henry V and Henry VI concerning foreign policy during the Hundred Years War, often aiding the monarchs as a representative on diplomatic missions. In return for his service, Chichele was granted leeway in his management of the church, which he accepted by pursuing the Lollard heresy and holding ecclesiastical meetings to expand and maintain uniformity throughout the church in England.

Chichele was memorialized in civil lawyer and author in Arthur Duck's *Life of Henry Chichele*. Originally published in Latin, this work is an ecclesiastical and constitutional history of fifteenth-century England, demonstrating the interconnectedness of church and state during the late Middle Ages. Duck served Bishop of London William Laud during Charles I's reign, and remained a royalist throughout the ensuing civil wars of the 1640s. Despite this, his "godly" Parliamentary friends helped him avoid punishment for his royal affiliation, and Duck was later involved in the negotiation for Charles' surrender in 1648. Duck died shortly thereafter, never seeing the king's execution, the subsequent governmental experiment in a constitutional republic, or the restoration of monarchy. Despite claims that he was knighted for his service to the king, there is no evidence that he was.

DA
250
.B51
1641

Biondi, Giovanni Fransesco. *An History of the Civill Warres of England between the Two Houses of Lancaster and Yorke*. Translated by Henry Carey, Earl of Monmouth. London: Printed for John Benson, 1641.

Folio. Bound in full leather. Volumes one and two bound together.

Sir Frances Biondi (1572-1644) was born either on an island in the Gulf of Venice or in Croatia. He entered service of the Venetian government and then went to England at the suggestion of English Ambassador to Venice, Sir Henry Wooton. Through these political ties, Biondi was introduced to James I around 1609 and made a favorable impression on the English king. Despite being raised in a Catholic Italy, Biondi adopted the Anglican faith and became James I's special envoy with the mission of proselytizing in his native land. He continued to serve the English government by dispersing "heretic" publications to undermine the pope's authority and working as a double agent – on the payroll for both the Venetian and English governments. His loyalty apparently was to his adopted nation, however, and Biondi was knighted for his service in 1622. In addition to his myriad roles in international affairs, he also wrote three romances that were quite popular with contemporary audiences in England and were translated into French and German.

Tapping into the political mood of the day, Biondi wrote the history of the late-medieval English civil war in the midst of the mid-seventeenth-century conflict between king and parliament. Despite the fact that Charles I only intermittently paid the pension James I had granted him, Biondi dedicated his historical compilation on the War of the Roses to the current king. The *History* was written in Italian, it was quickly translated into English by Henry Carey, Second Earl of Monmouth (1596-1661). Carey, who was at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1613), was a staunch royalist who kept out of the fray of the 1640s and occupied himself with translations of French and Italian writing.

DA
260
.M6
1821

More, Sir Thomas. *The History of Richard III*. Edited by Samuel Weller Singer. London: Triphook, 1821.

Octavo, boxed. This volume, accompanied by a compact disc in its box, is in paper covers and appears to be a piece that was to be specially bound for a particular customer, though the binding never was completed. The leaves within the book are notably untrimmed. As a bibliographic artifact this book is quite out of the ordinary.

Author of *Utopia*, Lord Chancellor under Henry VIII, Catholic martyr and saint – Thomas More (1478-1535) is one of the most renowned figures in early modern English history. However, in addition to being a foremost humanist of the age, More also penned a very influential (and biased) history of King Richard III while he was still in the Tudor king's good graces. More's work is singular in shaping the popular memory of the usurper, Richard III, while reflecting the unstable politics of the day. The Tudors were a new dynasty in the sixteenth-century, Henry VII having defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, which ended the War of the Roses. Thus, this work vilifies its subject, painting the picture of a ruthless, monstrous ruler capable of the most heinous crime of the imprisonment and murder of his nephews, "the princes in the tower." More's biography of Richard III was first printed imperfectly in Richard Grafton's *Chronicle* (included in Rhinehart II) and more satisfactorily by the author's brother-in-law, John Rastell in 1557. It was also used as a source for Holinshed's *Chronicles* and was the basis of Shakespeare's hunchbacked Richard III.

The editor here, Samuel Weller Singer (1783-1858), began life in fairly mundane commercial pursuits but became, over a period of years, a literary autodidact of considerable skill. Singer edited a wide range of literary topics, including the "Early English Poets" series, the first complete edition of Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, and the Earl of Clarendon's correspondence and diaries. While his edition of More's *History* is perhaps less remarkable than some of his other undertakings, it does signal his reputation as an Elizabethan scholar of note, which included a ten-volume edition of Shakespeare's *Dramatic Works* in 1826.

DA
356
.B295
1681

Barlow, Thomas. *Brutum fulmen: or The bull of Pope Pius V concerning the damnation, excommunication, and deposition of Queen Elizabeth, As Also the Absolution of her Subjects of their Oath of Allegiance, with a Preemptory Injunction, upon Pain of Anathem, never to Obey any of her Laws or Commands. With Some Observations and Animadversions upon it, by Thomas Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Whereunto is Annex'd the Bull of Pope Paul the Third, Containing the Damnation, Excommunication, and Deposition of King Henry the Eighth.* Second Edition. London: S. Roycroft for R. Clavell, 1681.

Octavo, full eighteenth century paneled calf.

Thomas Barlow (1608/9–1691) was an English theologian and scholar. The bulk of Barlow's writings focus on his efforts to advocate and maintain a moderate form of Calvinist Protestantism during the turbulent seventeenth century. Educated at Oxford, Barlow rose to prominence as provost of Queen's College in 1658 and archdeacon of Oxford in 1664. Having survived Parliament's purge of royalists from the universities, Barlow was appointed as the keeper of the Bodleian Library in 1652. His time as keeper of the Bodleian resulted in his interaction and continued contact with Protestant and Catholic scholars including Thomas Hobbes and Sancta Clara.

Throughout his life, Barlow maintained a staunch sense of orthodoxy based in Calvinist conformity, which made him friend to neither Catholics nor dissenters. He believed that many of his contemporaries in the Church of England were not as devoted to its Protestant heritage as he was. Consistently more devoted to his war on heterodoxy than to his pastoral duties, Barlow focused attention on more erudite pursuits in Oxford to pastoral care. Barlow became Bishop of Lincoln in 1675, yet retained his position in Oxford until 1677 and became the subject of public outcry when after three years in the post he still had not visited his episcopal see (or bishop's seat, meaning the physical symbol of his religious authority). This was in part due to his prolific writing against both Catholicism and sectarianism throughout the Restoration. Encouraged by some leading clergymen's magnanimous attitude towards recusants (Catholics who refused to attend Church of England services), Barlow penned *Popery or, The Principles and Positions of the Church of Rome Very Dangerous to All* in 1678 and *Brutum Fulmen* in 1680. In both of these works he called the pope "the great Antichrist, the man of sin, and the son of perdition." While Barlow continued to question the pervasive toleration policies adopted by late Stuart monarchs, yet he remained a faithful royalist until his death in 1690.

This second edition of *Brutum Fulmen* highlights Barlow's erudition as well as his aversion to the papacy. Contents include an epistle to the reader written in English; the papal bull that excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I in two columns (English and the original Latin); Barlow's observations on the bull in English for his Protestant audience; a reprinting of the Latin papal bull of Henry VIII's excommunication; and finally, a summary of contents rather than an index

at the end of the text. Throughout the work there is printed marginalia, predominantly in Latin but some passages in English, as well.

DA
391
.A13
1616

Stuart, King James I. *The Workes of the Most High and Mightie Prince James*. London: Printed by Robert Barker and John Bill, Published by James, Bishop of Winton and Deane of His Majesties Chappel Royall, 1616.

Folio. Recently bound in full leather, boxed.

James Stuart became King of Scotland when he was thirteen months old. His mother, Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England and was forced to abdicate the throne, leaving James to rule the kingdom for another 36 years. During that time he built on his humanist education and pursued a variety of intellectual endeavors, writing upon topics ranging from witchcraft, absolute monarchy, and his admonition of tobacco. This work consists of “The Several Treatises According to the Time Wherein They Were Written, and Their Place in This Collection &c,” which includes two meditations on Biblical verse, a discourse on “the Powder Treason,” an apology for the Oath of Allegiance, among other topics.

As monarchs are not edited (even if they are) James Montague is credited as publisher of this text. Upon James’ ascension to the English throne, Montague became Dean of the Chapel Royal in 1603. Having been educated at Cambridge during the height of puritan influence there, he was a Calvinist and advised the king against Arminianism (a theological movement that advocated free will over the puritan belief in predestination). At the time of this publication, Montague had risen through the ranks of the Church of England, becoming Bishop of Winchester (the abbreviated Winton is the name used in the citation) earlier in 1616.

Printer Robert Barker inherited the royal patent from his father and is most notable for printing the authorized version of the King James Bible in 1611. While Barker received the majority of credit for this venture, it was financed in part by John Bill. A case in the Chancery Court resulted in Bill’s name being added to subsequent publications of the Bible. As this case was resolved in 1616, it is reasonable to assume that this publication of James I’s works were likewise attributed to both as part of the settlement.

DA
400
.C49
H72
1692

Hollingworth, Richard. *A Defence of King Charles I. Occasion'd by the Lyes and Scandals of Many Bad Men of this Age*. London: Printed for Samuel Eddowes, 1692.

Small quarto. Second edition. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label.

Richard Hollingworth's (1639-1701) devotion to the royalist cause was evident throughout his career. As a vicar in West Ham, Essex, he wrote numerous pamphlets advocating religious conformity to the Church of England. In 1682, he resigned his post and moved to London where he was promoted to rector of St. Botolph's Church in Aldgate, London and participated in more high profile church business, including officiating Daniel Defoe's wedding in 1684. He continued to serve in this post until 1693, but despite advocating for a strict conformist position, he was ejected for involvement in "the trade of clandestine marriages."

This unpleasantness aside, Hollingworth is best remembered for his participation in a pamphlet war from 1691 to 1693. The debate originally concerned the authorship of a royalist tract entitled *Eikon basilike: Pourtraicture of his Sacred Majestie in his Solitudes and Sufferings*, originally published in 1649. New interest in this piece emerged in 1691 when an anonymous pamphleteer, using the pseudonym of regicide Edmund Ludlow, wrote a criticism of Charles I, comparing the fallen tyrant to the recently overthrown James II. Enraged by the insidious claim, Hollingworth responded with the present pamphlet, *A Defence of King Charles I: Occasion'd by the Lyes and Scandals of many Bad Men of this Age*, originally published in December 1691.

In his address to the reader, Richard Hollingworth stated: "If those, who have of late made it their Business to Defame King Charles the First, will, after this, repent and do so no more, then I promise, this Discourse, as it is my first, so it shall be the last I will put forth of this nature. But if they are resolved against Conviction, and will act against Noon-day-light, and will continue to load this Great and Good man's Memory still with their wanted Calumnities and Reproaches; I do here tell them, that I have so much more to say in his behalf, which I could not crowd into these Papers, (because I was willing it should be every man's Money) that, if it be possible, will put them to a shame."

In 1692, "Ludlow" replied with *A Letter from General Ludlow to Dr. Hollingworth*, which enticed Hollingworth to respond in kind later that year with *Dr. Hollingworth's defence of K. Charles the First's holy and divine book ... against the rude and undutiful assaults of the late Dr. Walker*. The republican author's identity remains unknown, despite efforts to attribute authorship of the "Ludlow pamphlets" to numerous people. Hollingworth's final contribution to the debate came in 1693 on the anniversary of Charles I's execution with *The Death of King Charles I Proved a Down-Right Murder*, but his anonymous adversary did not reply at that time. Additional pamphlets attacking Charles I were published in Amsterdam during the 1690s using the Ludlow name, but they did not induce a spirited royalist outcry.

DA
410
.D86

Dugdale, William. *A Short View of the Late Troubles in England.., to which is Added a Perfect Narrative of the Treaty at Uxbridge in A. 1644.* Oxford: Theater for Moses Pitt, 1681.

Folio. First edition. Includes frontispiece portrait of Charles I. Original full diced leather, rebaked with raised bands, gilt lettering on spine and marbled endpapers. Includes index. Wing D-2492.

William Dugdale (1605–1686) was an antiquary and herald. Dugdale never attended university but studied history and law extensively, albeit informally. As part of a “network of historically minded gentlemen,” Dugdale began his antiquarian inquiry in a study of his home county, Warwickshire. He was able to use private collections of documents kept by gentlemen in the county who were keen on Dugdale memorializing their families. Following the success of his county history, Dugdale went to London where he became acquainted with members of the Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries, including Sir Christopher Hatton, future comptroller of Charles I’s household. Hatton granted Dugdale access to the records of the exchequer (which included the Domesday Book and those in the Tower of London, thus making possible comprehensive studies of medieval property law. Subsequent work involved recording the monuments, inscriptions, and coats of arms in the cathedrals and major churches throughout London and the midland counties.

In 1642, Dugdale was present at the Battle of Edgehill in his capacity as herald for the king. He continued to travel with King Charles I throughout much of the first civil war (1642-1646). It was from this Royalist perspective that he anonymously published *A Full Relation of the Passages Concerning the late Treaty for a Peace* in 1645. Also in this capacity, Dugdale spent an extensive period in Oxford, the king’s wartime headquarters. In Oxford he studied monastic charters and deeds, as well as information concerning history of the nobility at the university libraries. Two works that came out of this period were his *Baronage of England* (a copy of which is part of the Rhinehart Collection) and *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1655). Over the next decade, Dugdale further published *The History of St. Paul’s Cathedral* (1658) and his history of the law and inns of court, *Origines juridiciales* (1666).

Dugdale’s last major history was the present work, *A Short View of the Late Troubles in England*. As noted above, he was partisan, and the history reflects his political affiliation with the royalist cause. Since the Restoration, Dugdale had been appointed Garter king of arms and was knighted in 1677, thus he remained loyal to monarchy throughout the remainder of his career, which is apparent in this work. An assessment of the work in the *ODNB* states: “It is a highly partisan chronicle of events which has never found much recognition among historians, although it is useful for its copiousness and the precision of its dates.” Partisanship aside, it provides a useful firsthand account from the royalist perspective in a time when feelings about the civil war were still fresh in the national consciousness.

This work contains the bookplate of “Lord Camden,” the first of which was Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden (1714–1794), who was a lawyer and politician. He became Lord Chancellor under Prime Minister William Pitt. This book may have been owned by Pratt or any of his descendants.

DA
415
.C362
1857

Cattermole, Richard. *The Great Civil War of the Times of Charles I and Cromwell*. London: Henry G. Bohn, 1857.

Three-quarter red morocco and cloth boards with gilt tooling and gilt lettering on spine. Includes 30 engravings from drawings by George Cattermole, Esq. and a list of engravings.

Richard Cattermole (1795–1858) was a Church of England clergyman and author of 15 works on various subjects including theology, literature, art, and history. Early in his career, Cattermole assisted Jacques S. Spons in compiling his *Doctrine of the Church of Geneva* (1825–1832). Two volumes of his sermons were published as collections in 1832 and 1839. As one of a team of editors, Cattermole edited the *Sacred Classics, or, Select Library of Divinity* between 1834 and 1836. In addition to editing religious works, Cattermole wrote poetry and historical works, which has been collectively described as “grave, precise, and informative.” One such work is the present text, *The Great Civil War of Charles I and the Parliament*, originally published in two volumes between 1841 and 1844, illustrated by his brother George Cattermole. Some of these engravings include portraits of Charles I, Cromwell, and other key players in the civil wars, as well as memorable scenes from the 1640s such as “The King on his journey to the Scots,” “Cromwell conferring with the Lawyers,” and “Queen Henrietta interceding for the King.”

Henry George Bohn (1796–1884) was a translator and publisher. He was educated at George III's expense, as his father was the court bookseller. After finishing school, he started working for his father who entrusted him with the rare books purchasing side of the family business. Some of this work took him to the Continent, where he attended international book fairs. His travels abroad resulted in the development of language skills and it was while working for his father that Bohn began translating mainly German and French authors. In the 1840s, Bohn started the Standard Library – a line of inexpensive works on a variety of topics that priced books between three and five shillings. When his main competitor went out of business, Bohn continued to expand the low-cost series with the following: Scientific and the Antiquarian (1847), Classical (1848), Illustrated (1849), Shilling (1850), Ecclesiastical (1851), Philological (1852), and British Classics (1853). With the additional Collegiate, Historical, and Uniform series, Bohn published over 600 volumes in all, making his company one of the most successful of the era. Cattermole's *History* is one example of this experiment in affordable publishing.

DA
430
.N86
1740

North, Roger. *Examen: Or, an Enquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a Pretended Complete History; Shewing the Perverse and Wicked Design of It, and the Many Falsities and Abuses of Truth Contained in it. Together with Some Memoirs Occasionally Inserted. All Tending to Vindicate the Honour of the Late King Charles the Second, and His Happy Reign, from the Intended Aspersions of that Foul Pen.* London: Printed for Fletcher Gyles against Gray's-Inn Gate in Holborn, 1740.

Large quarto. Bound in recent period-style calf, contemporary spine label and contemporary marbled endpapers. Frontispiece engraved by George Vertue after P. Lely. Includes index. [ESTC T147677]

Much in the same vein as *Life of the Right Honorable Francis North*, in *Examen*, Roger North defends his brothers, Francis and Dudley, along with other rebuked Tories against the criticisms levied by the Whig controlled English government of the 1690s. Here North argues that as the “Whig History” of the mid-late seventeenth century became the standard narrative of the English Civil War and Glorious Revolution (hence the name given to this 1688 change of government), the North brothers’ involvement in James II’s rule were unfairly maligned. The numerous editions of this work suggest that a committed, albeit powerless group of Tories continued to sympathize with the Norths’ political positions.

DA
447
.A3
A85
1813

Walker, John, editor. *Letters written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries: To Which Are Added Hearne's Journeys to Reading, and to Whaddon Hall, the Seat of Browne Willis, Esq. and Lives of Eminent Men, by John Aubrey, Esq. The Whole Now First Published from the Originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum, with Biographical and Literary Illustrations.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1813.

Octavo. First Edition. Two volumes in three. Three-quarter cloth and paper boards. Text on handmade wove paper; some unopened pages. Includes a table of contents in Volume 1 and an index in Volume 2, part 2.

John Walker (1770-1831) was an antiquary and editor. Following Edward Gibbon's suggestion, Walker published *A Selection of Curious Articles from the 'Gentleman's Magazine'* in four volumes in 1809. It was so popular that it went through a second edition in 1811 and a third in 1814. The majority of his other work centered in Oxford. The first publication, *Oxoniana*, concerned Oxford University "customs and manners which have prevailed at different periods," in a four-volume selection of printed and manuscript sources housed in the Bodleian Library. In 1813 Walker built on the success of *Oxoniana* with the present work, and followed it with *Curia Oxoniensis, or, Observations on the Statutes which Relate to the University Court*. In addition to historical writings, Walker owned and edited the *Oxford University and City Herald and Midland County Chronicle* beginning in 1806, and became the first editor of the *Oxford University Calendar* in 1810.

Walker partnered with antiquarian and book collector Philip Bliss (1787-1857) on *Letters Written by Eminent Persons ... from the Originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum*, which were compiled from original manuscripts in the Ashmolean and Bodleian libraries at Oxford. These volumes are described in *ODNB* as "notable for Bliss's editorial contribution of the first substantial (though inaccurate) publication of Aubrey's *Brief Lives*." The letters concern scholarly debates written by experts in a variety of academic fields.

John Aubrey (1626-1697), antiquary and biographer, was one of the eminent men whose letters appear in this work. His studies at Trinity College, Oxford, were interrupted by the English Civil War. Consequently, in 1646 he enrolled at the Middle Temple to pursue legal training, however, he never went to the bar. Aubrey socialized with a scholarly set including Robert Hooke and Thomas Hobbes, and he maintained memberships in James Harrington's Rota Club and the Royal Society. In his own right, Aubrey is identified as the "founding father of three academic disciplines in Britain": archaeology, local history and folklore, and modern historical scholarship. With regards to his contributions to archaeology, Aubrey "discovered" a megalithic monument at Avebury between Oxford and Wiltshire. His work on this topic led to a paradigm shift in megalithic studies, which had regarded monuments like Stonehenge as Danish or Roman

remnants; in contrast, Aubrey was the first to argue they were much older, dating to the Druids of pre-Roman Britain. Concerning folklore, his regional studies of Britain led to his work on customs, ceremonies, children's stories, and folk traditions of past generations. His third major academic contribution, concerning modern historical scholarship, is evident in his biographies. Between 1667 and 1687, Aubrey collaborated with Anthony Wood on *Athenae Oxonienses*, a history of Oxford alumni since 1500. During this time, Aubrey began a biography of his friend, the recently deceased Thomas Hobbes. This led to a "book of lives" based on the renowned scholars Aubrey had known throughout his life, culminating in the "Lives of our English mathematical writers." An abbreviated version of this work was first printed, in large part, in 1813 as *Letters Written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*.

DA
447
.N6
N677
1742

North, Roger. *Life of the Right Honorable Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Under King Charles II, and King James II. Wherein Are Inserted the Characters of Sir Matthew Hale, Sir George Jeffries, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Signey Godolphin, and Others the Most Eminent Lawyers and Statesmen of That Time.* London: Printed for John Whiston, at Mr. Boyle's Head in Fleet-Street, 1742.

Quarto. Bound in contemporary calf, recently rebacked with period-style speckled calf. Includes index. [ESTC T149591]

Roger North was a lawyer, politician, and author who followed in the long line of illustrious ancestors in the North and Montague families. His involvement in the courts of Charles II and James II brought him into the national spotlight, notably when he served as one of the prosecutors against Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney in the Rye House plot trials of 1683, and later as an active member of the James II's controversially sycophantic "Loyal Parliament." After refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary following the Glorious Revolution, North lost political favor and turned his efforts towards political writings. Much of his work, including *Life of the Right Honorable Francis North*, was devoted to preserving the memory of his brother, Francis North, who was targeted by the Whig "Corporation Bill" which sanctioned the confiscation of prominent Tory's property. This volume contains the bookplate of [Baron] Cirencester on front pastedown, with a latter previous owner's signature above, from whose estate the book was purchased, Mark N. Brown, curator of manuscripts of the John Hay Library at Brown University.

DA
448
.A662
1664

Browne, John. *Anno Regni Caroli II. Regis Angliae Scotiae Franciae [et] Hiberniae. At the Parliament begun at Westminster the Eighth Day of May 1661 . . . and There continued to the 2nd of March 1664*. London: Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker, 1664.

Folio. New full leather cover. Boxed.

There is some question whether John Browne (1608-1691) should be considered author or merely editor of this book, which in spite of the title, contains only bills passed in 1664. The bills mentioned within are listed in a table immediately behind the title page (which, inexplicably, is then followed by another title page not quite identical with the first). John Browne, who had some independent means, was a student at the Middle Temple but not called to the bar. He became clerk of parliaments, to which he was steadfastly loyal, in 1638. He lost his place in 1649 and ordered to deliver his records in 1650 to Henry Scobell, avid Parliamentarian and supporter of Oliver Cromwell. Despite having received his appointment for life, Scobell roused suspicion from those who questioned the government of the Commonwealth, and in 1659 he was removed from office. However, like many Royalists who survived the Interregnum (“period between kings,” 1649-1660), Browne triumphantly returned as clerk in 1660, declared loyalty to Charles II, and served in the post for another 30 years. He provided much regularity and order to the records of the House of Lords.

The volume at hand, well preserved, is printed mostly in black letter. Some highlights of this work include an act granting “Royal Aid unto the Kings Majesty” organized by each county and town assessed for the fee; an act “to prevent arrests of judgment, and superseding executions”; and an act to drain the Fens in Bourne, Lincolnshire.

DA
490
.M4
1712

Maynwaring, Arthur and John Oldmixon. *The Medleys for the Year 1711. To Which Are Prefix'd The Five Whig Examiners* [Joseph Addison]. London: Printed by John Darby for Egbert Sanger, bookseller, 1712.

Duodecimo. Bound in full leather, spine re-backed.

The Whig Party emerged in the latter part of the seventeenth century and grew to preeminence in the eighteenth. It originated as the segment of the House of Commons that retained some of the revolutionary spirit held over from the English Civil War and resisted what was perceived as the arbitrary, Catholic rule of James II. Some leading Whigs were the agents responsible for the Glorious Revolution and the subsequent elevation of Parliamentary power.

The three principle figures involved in this text were all avid Whigs: Arthur Maynwaring, Joseph Addison, and John Oldmixon. Maynwaring (1668-1712) was an author and politician whose wit and familial connections made him a leading Whig polemicist in the early eighteenth century. Addison (1672-1719) was also a vocal Whig, despite his family's Tory tendencies. His allegiance was solidified while a student at Oxford with the future leading Whig politicians of the early-eighteenth century. The third author of this text, Oldmixon (1673-1742), was one of the most important Whig historians and pamphleteers leading up to the Jacobite uprisings of the first quarter of the century.

A political crisis in 1710 led to a showdown between Whigs and Tories and that year, Maynwaring started the *Whig Examiner*, a periodical created as a response to the Tory *Examiner*, edited by Jonathan Swift. Addison was its main contributor. The *Whig Examiner* proved ineffectual, so Maynwaring and John Oldmixon created *The Medly*, which coincided almost exactly with Jonathan Swift's editorship of the Tory rag (October 5, 1710 - August 6, 1711).

DA
506
.A9
A3
1830

Angelo, Henry. *Reminiscences of Henry Angelo, with Memoirs of His Late Father and Friends*. Two volumes. London: Henry Colburn, 1828-30.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Angelo in the first volume.

The Angelo family was central to the fashionable art of fencing in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Domenico Angelo, Henry's father, was born in Italy and trained with "Europe's finest swordsman," Teillagory. Having earned a reputation as a swordsman, equestrian, and Lothario, Angelo eventually settled in London in 1755 where Henry Herbert, tenth earl of Pembroke learned of his reputation for horsemanship and became his patron. Three years later, the Dowager Princess of Wales appointed Angelo as riding and fencing master to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. As a result, Angelo was considered the country's best-known master of arms, and with Pembroke's backing, he opened a school at Carlisle House in Soho Square devoted to the arts of horsemanship, swordsmanship and fine manners. Very shortly after opening, the academy was a haunt of fashionable young men of rank. In 1763, Angelo published a study of fencing, *L'ecole des armes*, which included numerous illustrations of the author in action. This was the basis of Denis Diderot's fencing section of the first *Encyclopedie*.

After Domenico's retirement, his son Henry (1760-1839) took over the school. Like his father, Henry studied fencing under a master in Paris and continued to build both his and his father's reputation as the foremost skilled swordsmen in England by fostering royal and noble patronage. He reissued the famous images of his father and memorialized him in the present work, while also chronicling metropolitan polite society. While the accounts in *The Reminiscences* are not entirely reliable, they are entertaining accounts of his exploits and those of his acquaintances.

DA
522
.E7
A3
1870

Erskine, Thomas. *Speeches of Lord Erskine While at the Bar*. Edited by James Lambert High, Four volumes. Chicago: Callahan and Cockcroft, 1870.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards.

Thomas Erskine (1750-1823) was the youngest son of a Scottish peer. Erskine was born in Edinburgh but moved with his family to Saint Andrews, where they had gone due to strained financial circumstances. Erskine had some grammar school education but entered the Royal Navy at age fourteen. Later he was able to purchase a commission in a marching regiment. He entered political life in 1783 as member of the House of Commons from Portsmouth. Erskine was an able pleader and popular lawyer, and rose to Lord Chancellor (akin to Attorney General in the United States) under Prime Minister, Charles James Fox in 1806. This appointment lasted only briefly until 1807, after which he lived largely in retirement.

This text of Erskine's *Speeches* is the most complete collection of his works. It includes his legal arguments on a wide range of subjects. Each speech is prefaced with a concise statement of the facts in the case, "to enable the reader to better understand the argument which follows." Some speeches include extracts from testimony given at trial. As stated in the Preface: "The extent and variety of the topics covered by these speeches, the vast research and fertility of genius which they display, not less than their lofty eloquence and an ardent love of liberty manifest throughout them all, fix their place as legal classics, to which the lawyer will forever turn with increasing delight."

The volumes at hand, which conclude in an index, were edited by James Lambert High, of whom nothing has been found. They are dedicated to Thomas Cooley (1824-1898), who was dean of the University of Michigan Law School (which is named for him) in the nineteenth century and chief justice of the Michigan Supreme Court. Cooley also spent time as a visiting professor at Johns Hopkins University.

Volume I is inscribed to "Leslie W. Russell from his friend Herman Russell, Mar. 29, 1871. Leslie Wead Russell was an American lawyer and politician, rising to the ranks of New York Attorney General in 1882, and Republican Congressman until he resigned to become a New York Supreme Court Justice in 1891.

DA
538
.F5
L2
1856

Langdale, Charles. *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert; with an Account of Her Marriage to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Afterwards King George the Fourth*. London: Richard Bentley, 1856.

Octavo. Bound in three quarter leather and red cloth. Frontispiece engraved portrait of Fitzherbert.

Maria Anne Fitzherbert (1756-7837) was born Marie Anne Smythe. Despite her father being the younger brother of a baronet, she was an unsuitable marriage prospect for the heir to the English throne for a variety of reasons. Firstly, she was Catholic and since the Glorious Revolution, the English were quite sensitive to the idea of non-Protestant royal marriage. Secondly, she had been twice married before her romantic entanglements with the Prince of Wales (future George IV). They met in the 1780s, when he had begun his sporting life and she was a handsome young widow. A romance followed, and although their secret marriage was later invalidated, their romance continued for some time after his marriage to Caroline of Brunswick. Despite rumors, there is no clear evidence of natural children between Fitzherbert and the Prince Regent. When George died in 1830, it was discovered that he had kept her letters, and steps were taken to destroy them.

Catholic politician and biographer, Charles Langdale was elected as MP from Yorkshire where he championed the causes of religious freedom in workhouses and pensions for qualified recipients, regardless of their faith after the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 allowed Roman Catholics to sit in the House of Commons. His most significant contribution to his cause was in education, receiving the superlative “most important Catholic educationalist of the century.” (ODNB) To that end, he sought to defend the sullied reputation of his childhood friend and would-be queen in the present text. *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert* was a response to an 1852 book that claimed the illicit marriage was never valid; while Langdale was denied access to her papers (including her marriage certificate), he based his work on personal recollections of Fitzherbert. Only 50 copies of this book were produced, thus making it a truly rare specimen of the Rhinehart Collection.

DA
687
.T7
D5
1853

Dick, William Robertson. *Inscriptions and Devices in the Beauchamp Tower, Tower of London: with a short historical sketch of the building and the prisoners formerly confined therein: collected from state papers, records, and other authentic sources.* London: Peter Ramage, 1853.

Bound in red morocco with gilt spine and board decoration. 31 lithographs; with index of plates at beginning of book. Includes a list of subscribers.

Very little information is available on the author, William Robertson Dick, other than what he says about himself in the letter described below. He was “clerk for the Works” for the Tower of London and that in addition to providing the text of this book, he was also the artist. A unique feature of this book are the letters relating to the book’s publication that are glued into the blank pages at the beginning of the book. They include a form letter to potential subscribers that states the book’s intentions and a manuscript note and envelope from author William Robertson Dick to Mr. Hillingham of Newington England. The form letter indicates that the book is dedicated to “The Right Honorable General Lord Viscount Combermere, GCB, GCH, constable of the Tower of London.” The letter further states that the work “is proposed to illustrate the Heraldry, inscriptions and devices, carved on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower of the Tower of London by political and other prisoners during the eventful times of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,” in part because “some of these inscriptions were previously known but many others equally interesting have been discovered during the late restoration of the Tower, under the direction of A. Salvin, Esq. Architect.” The purpose of the letter was to enlist subscribers to order copies of the book at a reduced rate prior to publication. Subscriptions were apparently used to not only pay for the publication but also, according to an advertisement for the book in *Notes and Queries*, to help pay for restoration of the tower.

Interest in the tower may have been sparked by renovations conducted by architect, Anthony Salvin (1799-1881). In addition to numerous commissions on manor houses and church repairs throughout the nineteenth century, Salvin restored and built several castles including Norwich Castle (1835), Newark Castle in Nottinghamshire (1844), Caernarfon Castle in Wales (1844), Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight (1845), and Windsor Castle (1867) at the behest of Prince Albert. His early castle work won him the commission to survey the Beauchamp Tower in 1851 and later the restoration of many parts of the complex.

Viscount Combermere, Stapleton Cotton (1773–1865), to whom the book was dedicated, was an army officer with an illustrious career. He was second in command to the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Salamanca in 1812. According to the *ODNB*, “Wellington wrote of Cotton that he commanded the cavalry very well, and better than some who might be supposed cleverer than he.” He was rewarded for his service with a peerage and in 1817 became governor of Barbados and commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, and in 1820 he was selected as commander-in-

chief in India by the East India Company. After serving in the army, Combermere served in Parliament as a Tory and followed Wellington as constable of the Tower of London in 1855.

DA
880
.H4
J6

Johnson, Samuel. *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*. London: Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1775.

Octavo. First edition, second issue. Period calf, gilt-stamped lettering on red morocco spine label; in custom blue cloth chemise and morocco-backed slipcase, gilt-lettered spine.

Samuel Johnson (1709–1784), author and lexicographer, set out on a three-month journey in 1773 with his friend, James Boswell (1740-1795) through the Scottish highlands and northern islands. In addition to the pleasantries of visiting friends and family along the way, they navigated harsh terrains going on tough hikes in rugged mountains. About midway through their trip, they were delayed for nearly a month on Skye in the western highlands due to inhospitable weather, but they continued on and eventually returned to Edinburgh on November 9, 1773. The trip proved restorative to Johnson’s emotional and mental health, which was prone to lowly bouts.

Both Boswell and Johnson wrote about their adventure. Boswell's *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* (1785) “has the chatty informality of a ‘rough’ guide” and focuses on Johnson as the main figure of their trip. A copy of this work is also available in the Rhinehart Collection. Johnson’s take on their trip, *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland* differs in that it is a more personal account including his unfiltered impressions of Scottish history and custom, which resulted in it garnering a more spirited response, including criticism, particularly in Scotland based on its perceived negative assessment of the northern nation. According to the *ODNB*, despite Johnson’s insensitivities to his subjects, “the book is a profound meditation on the nature of primitive society, especially on one reliant on an oral culture; Johnson confronts a realm of experience foreign to the Enlightenment illuminati of London and Edinburgh, including a Gaelic legacy and vestiges of a Catholic past, as well as a degree of poverty and deprivation.” Boswell and Johnson’s accounts, taken together, give readers an interesting and thorough understanding of eighteenth-century perceptions of this previously unexplored region and insight into this literary friendship.

William Strahan (1715–1785) was a printer who apprenticed for Mossman and Brown, the king's printers in Scotland. Through useful connections in Edinburgh and London, Strahan conducted business with booksellers Andrew Millar, Thomas Longman, and Charles Hitch and published the early religious works of reformers Charles Wesley and George Whitefield. His business expanded through wholesale trade of books to the Americas via James Read, a Philadelphia publisher who managed one of Benjamin Franklin’s printing companies. Further expansion occurred from publishing works of friends such as Tobias Smollett, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Henry Fielding, Oliver Goldsmith, William Robertson, as well as Samuel Johnson – a large segment of eighteenth-century British literati. By the end of his career, Strahan owned copyright shares in 411 books and held a patent as a king’s printer in his own right.

Strahan occasionally partnered with the bookseller Thomas Cadell (1742–1802). Together they had notable publishing successes including Edward Gibbon’s *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1776–88), which prompted David Hume to write to Strahan in 1776 that “There will no Books of Reputation now be printed in London but through your hands and Mr Cadel’s.” (*Letters of David Hume*, 2.313 from *ODNB*). Both Strahan and Cadell’s friendship with Johnson resulted in their publishing his *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

DA
890
.E3
S8
1879

Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes*. London: Seeley, Jackson and Halliday, 1879.

Folio. Bound in green cloth, gilt tooling. Illustrated as noted below.

Of Robert Louis Stevenson, little need be said. Most readers know him by way of *Kidnapped* and *Treasure Island*. Born in Edinburgh in 1850, Stevenson was well traveled but remained captivated by his hometown. His second book, *Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes* “is the classic account of the city whose climate he hated but that always haunted his imagination.” (ODNB) This is a curious book, a slim volume with numerous illustrations. Some of these are simply vignettes; others are Burnet-Debaines engravings from drawings by Samuel Bough (1822-1878) and William Edward Lockhart (1846-1900). Bough was known as a landscape and marine painter of some interest though without much in the way of formal art education. Lockhart was a Scotsman, the illegitimate son of a domestic servant, who nevertheless was able to secure training at the Royal Scottish Academy.

The book at hand seems not much different from what we now call a coffee table book, produced in part by a famous writer. Inside the top cover, however, is an invoice prepared in 1922 when the book was sold to an American for twenty-four pounds plus one pound insurance and handling. Twenty-five pounds in 1922 would have been roughly one hundred dollars when that was considerably more money than most people earned in a week. As a result, this is a book of more value than might be apparent if one were to run across it in a shop.

DA
950
.T46

Temple, John, Sir. *The Irish Rebellion: or, an history of the beginnings and first progresse of the General Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of Ireland, upon the three and twentieth day of October, in the year, 1641.* London: R. White, 1646.

Quarto. First edition. Recent three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards with gilt ruling. Includes a table of contents. Wing T627.

The Irish Rebellion of 1641 began as an attempt by Irish Catholic landholders to overthrow the Protestant, English-occupied government in Dublin; however, it morphed into an early phase in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, which included the Bishops Wars in Scotland and the English Civil Wars. The initial coup-d'état failed and resulted in a rebellion with Irish Catholics of all classes on one side against English and Scottish Protestant settlers on the other. Arguably, the effects of this seventeenth-century rebellion are still felt in Britain and Ireland today.

John Temple (1600–1677) was an Irish-born judge and historian. After graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, Temple entered Lincoln's Inn in 1620 and began a career in Anglo-Irish politics. Prior to the English Civil Wars, Temple traveled with King Charles I in 1639 and was rewarded for his service with the office of master of the rolls of Ireland in 1641 and was named a privy councilor at Dublin Castle. Therefore, Temple was an eye-witness to the rebellion against the English government that he served. When the king declared war, Temple favored parliament and in 1643 he was removed from office and imprisoned for one year. He was exchanged as a prisoner of war for the Royalist, Sir Thomas Malet. In 1646 he filled a vacant seat for Chichester, England in the House of Commons.

Also in 1646, Temple published the present work, the *History of the Irish Rebellion*. Having been in Dublin during the rebellion and been serving in a position of authority, Temple's account was, according to *ODNB* "received with unquestioning confidence, and the work did much to inflame popular indignation in England against the Irish, and to justify the severe treatment afterwards meted out to them by Cromwell. But its deliberate exaggeration of the blood-letting which took place in 1641 was just one aspect of the book's partisan intent." Furthermore, the timing of the publication coincided with Philip Sidney's appointment as the new lord lieutenant of Ireland who sought to fulfill Cromwell's desires to completely subjugate the Catholic Irish population. Suffice it to say, this is not an objective account of the rebellion.

After a brief bout on the outs with the Parliamentary government in the late-1640s, Temple received various appointments in the Commonwealth's regime in Ireland, which also came with large grants of land. Temple's luck continued, and he retained his positions after the Restoration in 1660, having only been tangentially involved in the schemes of the previous decades. Furthermore, he was helped by the fact that the renewed Stuart monarchy was committed to preventing another Irish rebellion, just as Cromwell had been. Temple's *History* was reprinted shortly after his death in 1679 demonstrating that it continued to reflect anti-Irish sentiments in

England; however, others found great offense in this work and the Irish Parliament of the Catholic King James II ordered the book be burned in 1689.

No information is available for R. White other than that he published this work and others for Samuel Gellibrand. Gellibrand was a mid-seventeenth century bookseller who had some connection, (although difficult to specify exactly how) with the natural philosophical “Hartlib Circle” of London from approximately 1630 to 1660. Samuel Smith, publisher of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, was his apprentice in 1693.

E
127
.H18
1889
v. 1-4

Hakluyt, Richard. *The Voyages of the English Nation to America before the Year 1600*. From *Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages (1598-1600)*. Edited by Edmund Goldsmid. Four volumes. Edinburgh: E. & G. Goldsmid, 1889-1890.

Bound in three-quarter contemporary red calf and green cloth boards.

Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616) was a geographer and travel writer of early modern English literature. While not much of an international tourist himself (having only traveled to Paris), Hakluyt was greatly influenced by the works of North American explorers Jacques Cartier and Humphrey Gilbert, whose works in part prompted his first book *Divers Voyages Touching the Discoverie of America* in 1582. The Scottish historian and publisher of travel literature, Edmund Goldsmid, edited this nineteenth-century edition of Hakluyt's *Voyages*.

GV
75
.S9

Strutt, Joseph. *Glig Gamena Angel Deod. Or the Sports and Pastimes of the People of England: Including the Rural and Domestic Recreations, May-Games, Mummeries, Pageants, Processions, and Pompous Spectacles, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time: Illustrations by Engravings Selected from Ancient Paintings; in which are Represented Most of the Popular Diversions*. London: Printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, For White and Co.; Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; Lackington, Allen, and Co.; John and Arthur Arch; John Murray; John Harding; Crosby and Co.; and Charles and Robert Baldwin., 1810.

Quarto. Second edition. Three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards. Includes 39 engravings; missing Plate XXXVII. Includes an appendix of the origins of the engravings, as well as a listing of the engravings at the end of the text. Text printed on handmade wove paper. Includes a table of contents.

Joseph Strutt (1749–1802) was an antiquary and engraver. In 1764 Strutt was apprenticed to the engraver William Wynne Ryland in London and later worked with Foote Gower, an antiquary in Essex. Strutt's first major work on a series of engravings of Roman antiquities resulted from his relationship with Gower. By 1771 Strutt had access to the British Museum and all of the manuscripts and illuminated books housed there and subsequently based a series of works from those collections. The first of that series was *The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England* (1773) and, according to *ODNB* “was the first book of its kind to be published in England. It was essentially a series of engraved portraits, illustrative of the English monarchs, drawn entirely from contemporary sources.” Strutt states in the preface that his goal was “to encourage artists to be more accurate in their representation of historic dress.”

Subsequently, Strutt contributed engravings to Louis Dutens' work on ancient coins and expanded his own work on historical dress with *Horda-Angel-Cynnan: the Manners and Customs, Arms and Habits of the Inhabitants of England*, published in three volumes (1774 – 1776). Other publications included *The Chronicle of England* (1777-1778), *Biographical Dictionary of Engravers*, and engravings in John Bradford's edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1792). Apparently discontent with submitting artwork for others' publications, by 1795 Strutt primarily focused his engravings for his own publications. The first example of this newfound attitude was *A Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England* published by subscription in two volumes (1796 and 1799), a copy of which may be found in the Rhinehart Collection. This successful endeavor was followed by the present work, *The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*, first published in 1801.

Strutt catalogued typical, as well as unusual customs in this work. In addition to various sports, other entries and illustrations include dancing, prize fighting, children's games, and jousting. One of the most interesting is his description “Mummeries,” which he notes were described in Hall and Holinshed's chronicles. It may be best to provide the reader the entirety of Strutt's description to give this archaic activity its due:

The woodhouses or wodehouses, as they are sometimes called, were wild or savage men; and in this instance, men dressed up owth skins, or rugs resembling skins, so as to appear like savages. These pagants were frequently moveable and drawn upon wheels. In honour of the marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, with Catherine of Spain, there were three pageants exhibited in Westminster Hall, which succeeded each other, and were all of them drawn upon wheels: the first was a castle with ladies; the second a ship in full sail, that cast anchor near the castle; and the third a mountain with several armed knights upon it, who stormed the castle, and obliged the ladies to surrender. This show ended in a dance, and the pageantry disappeared.

Both *Dresses and Habits* and *Sports and Pastimes* focus on medieval culture more than any other aspect of English history. The main contribution of both of these works was that he was one of the first scholars to recognize the usefulness of visual material as valid historical sources and as a result, he “may justifiably be regarded as the first serious historian of dress in England, and his pioneering works of scholarship were heavily drawn upon by nineteenth-century costume historians.”

KD
833
.L5713
1671

Littleton, Thomas. *Littleton's Tenures in French and English. With and Alphabetical Table of the Principal Matters Therein Contained.* London: George Sawbridge et. al., 1671.

Duodecimo. Bound in full leather well preserved. French and English text in parallel columns on each page.

Sir Thomas Littleton (d. 1481) was his father's eldest son but assumed his mother's surname as heir to her estates (he acquired others by his marriage). He went to London in 1430 to study law at the Inner Temple and seems to have risen rapidly in practice. Littleton's enduring reputation depends almost entirely on his *Tenures*, first printed anonymously and untitled within a year of his death (1481). It was the first law book printed in England and eventually the most successful, appearing through centuries in over 90 editions. The best known commentary was that of Sir Edward Coke (*Coke on Littleton*, 1628). Its enduring success "lay in the clarity of its style and the simplicity of its propositions" (ODNB). The conclusion of *Tenures* suggests that Littleton was writing for his son, whom he advises that "Lex plus laudatur quando ratione probatur" (the law is more praised when proved by reason).

While little is known about this particular edition, George Sawbridge was one of the foremost printers and booksellers in Restoration England. He served as treasurer of the Company of Stationers and became Master of the Company in 1675. Curiously, "RH" is written with some care on the outer edges of the last half of the book. Presumably, this was inscribed by a previous owner.

KD
5282
.M33x
1711

Madox, Thomas. *The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England to the End of the Reign of K. Edward II*. London: Printed for John Matthews and sold by Robert Knaplock, 1711.

Folio. Restored in full leather.

Thomas Madox (1666-1727), one of the leading antiquaries of his time, seems to have risen from an obscure beginning. With little formal education, Madox honed the erudite skills of paleography and nuanced understanding of medieval institutions. His antiquarian research, however, was widely admired in his own time, largely because he employed French scholarly methods required to accurately edit medieval sources. These efforts and subsequent publications earned him admission to the Society of Antiquaries and appointment as Historiographer Royal in 1714. His greatest work, in the minds of many, is the book at hand, which was so carefully and completely done that it was not superseded until the twentieth century. Madox saw the exchequer (or treasurer) and its history as critical to an understanding of affairs of state in the English middle ages. His work offers not only carefully organized and edited records, but an account of the exchequer and its development through a period of centuries. A later work by Madox has already appeared in the first Rhinehart catalogue: *Firma burgi, or, an historical essay concerning the cities, towns and buroughs of England: taken from records*, Call # JS3041.M2 1726.

KD
8896
.A3
L6
1680

London (England). *Lex Londinensis; or the City Law. Shewing the Powers, Customs and Practice of All the Several Courts Belonging to the Famous City of London.* London: Printed by Roycroft for Henry Twyford , 1680.

Small octavo. Bound in full leather. Paper browned but otherwise sturdy.

In the Preface we find that “the City of London being the Metropolis of this Kingdom, hath had many large Priviledges and Immunities granted to it by the Favor and Munificence of the Ancient Kings of England, and continued to this Day, which hath occasioned the erecting and establishing several Courts therein, the better to dispense the benefit of the said Grants to the Citizens and Inhabitants of that City.” In other words, this volume contains English law peculiar to the city of London with the suggestion that London law is framed in the interest of its inhabitants. At the time of this book’s publication in 1680, Charles II was in the twentieth year of his reign and had just won out in the Exclusion Crisis. London was still recovering from the Great Fire, England had a growing empire abroad, and the capital city was home to ever-expanding population and economy. Therefore, the laws in this book reflect those circumstances. Some of the idiosyncratic elements of London law mentioned here are guidelines for elections of burgesses and other officers, the court of consecrating for the Thames River, and the oath of “every freeman of the City of London.” The book concludes in a Table, that is, an Index.

While there is no author per se, the printer and bookseller are both figures of note. Samuel Roycroft, came from an illustrious publishing family. His father, Thomas Roycroft was “among English printers of the seventeenth century who did credit to their profession,” publishing the Polyglot Bible in six volumes, which “was the impression of English type, supplied by the four recognized typefounders.” Later, Roycroft was the king’s printer in the Oriental languages, and in 1675, became the Master of the Stationers Company. Samuel took over his father’s practice after the elder Roycroft died in 1677. The name Roycroft was adopted by nineteenth-century American artisans and became synonymous with achievement of high level of skill in various crafts. While somewhat less notable than this illustrious printing family, bookseller Henry Twyford’s name can be found in numerous publications of the late-seventeenth century.

KDC
1424
.A3
1707

Stewart, James, Editor. *The index or Abridgement of the Acts of Parliament and Convention, from the First Parliament of King James I. Holden 26 Maii 1424 to the Fourth Session of Her Majesty Queen Anne, Concluded the 25 March 1707, before the Union of the Two Kingdoms of Scotland and England, with the Act Rarifying and Approving the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms.* Edinburgh: George Mosman, 1707.

Small octavo. Bound in full leather.

Sir James Stewart (or Steuart) (1635-1715) was a frequent flyer in the criminal courts of Scotland. In 1669, he published the first of several political pamphlets that resulted in the necessity for him to leave the country. He went to Rouen, where he became a merchant under the name of Graham. Some years afterwards he returned to Scotland, but being suspected of having had a hand in yet another damning political pamphlet in 1675, an order was issued for his apprehension. The wily Stewart escaped to England, living under the name of Lawson. In 1678, he opened a small office in London, where he gave legal advice at half fees: his clerk met the clients and transmitted their statements to the invisible Stewart. Stewart returned to Scotland in 1679, again got into trouble in 1681 for a memorandum in his hand reflecting on the government, but, as usual, made his escape, and this time took refuge in The Hague. He received a free pardon from William of Orange on account of his supposed influence with the Presbyterian party. In 1692, he was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland (chief legal officer of the Scottish government). During his term of office he introduced many legal reforms.

Stewart's legal reforms were varied, as the subjects of the present work suggests. The items in this *Index* are listed alphabetically by topic rather than chronologically. "Golf" is included under the topic of Football and is proscribed, with a stiff penalty for violation. It is here surmised that landowners did not want golfers tramping over their land (before proper golf courses were established). Under "Union" is an item relating to the joining of Scotland and England as one nation of Great Britain. This, of course, had been the case in practice after the accession of James I of England and VI of Scotland, not to be confused with the fifteenth-century Scottish king, also James I.

George Mosman (d. 1708) was an Edinburgh bookseller and printer who received the position of "Printer to the Church of Scotland" in 1690.

KJA
147
.W66513
1705

Wood, Thomas. *A Treatise of the First Principles of Laws in General: Of Their Natural Design, and of the Interpretation of Them*. Translated out of French. London: Richard Sare, 1705.

A New Institute or the Imperial or Civil Law. With Notes Showing in Some Principal Cases, amongst Other Observations, How the Canon Law, the Laws of England, and the Laws and Customs of Other Nations Differ from It. London: Richard Sare, 1704.

Octavo. Newly restored in full leather. Of the two titles bound together, the earlier appears second.

Thomas Wood (1661-1722) was a lawyer and author of several controversial works including a defense of his famous uncle, antiquarian Anthony Wood, who was condemned for libels against the first Earl of Clarendon (Wood had accused him of taking bribes). Wood also penned various legal texts, including an early eighteenth-century treatise on the need for legal education in the universities, which led to his 1708 publication, *Some Thoughts Concerning the Study of the Laws of England in the Two Universities*.

Wood produced both of the items above before his *Institute of the Laws of England* (1720), which was, through about fifty years prior to jurist William Blackstone's seminal work, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, the standard general introduction to law in England and North America, which is also held in the Rhinehart Collection. The first item above derived from Wood's translation of *Jean Domat's Les Loix Civiles dans Leur Ordre Naturel*. Both works here considered, like the later *Institute of the Laws*, were well known and widely used in the English-speaking world for providing a clear and accessible order to the law, which Wood felt was something not to be confined to lawyers. The gentry and merchant classes, whose activities necessarily included legal matters, were at a considerable disadvantage if they did not have at least some understanding of the law and its operations.

LC
283
.553
1792

Fisher, A. (Anne), ed. *The Pleasing Instructor or Entertaining Moralist*. New Edition. London: Printed for the Booksellers, 1792.

Duodecimo. Fairly new binding in full leather. The Preface “ advertises four elegant copperplate cuts . . . by which the Public may distinguish it from a piracy of it now abroad.”

Anne Fisher (1719-1778) was a popular author of educational texts concerning grammar, exercise, and morality. She was married to Newcastle printer and bookseller, Thomas Stack (1723-1784), with whom she had numerous children. *The Pleasing Instructor*, first printed in 1756, went through several editions, of which the book at hand is posthumous to both Anne Fisher and her husband. The contents are derived almost entirely from periodical publications of the eighteenth century (*Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, *Adventurer*), followed by poetry also from that era (Thomson, Gray, Prior, Gay, Pope). Anne Fisher produced other works of instruction and seems to have had ability both as a practical teacher and humorous moralizer, including *A New Grammar: being the Most Easy Guide to Speaking and Writing the English Language Properly and Correctly*. Indeed, the book here considered was intended as a conduct-book, not for courtiers, but instead the general public.

N
75
.A5
1790

Alison, Archibald. *Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste*. First edition. Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute, J.J.G. and G. Robinson, 1790.

Large quarto. Bound in calf with blind tooling on boards, gilt ruling on board edges, rebacked. Marbled endpapers. [ESTC T143357]

Archibald Alison became something of a minor celebrity with the publication of *Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste*. A curate of the Anglican church and student of natural history, Alison attempts to explain the ways that the natural phenomena of experiencing beauty through the senses shapes one's emotional state. These essays are examples of the fashionable post-Enlightenment idea of associationist psychology. Applying this theory, Alison argues that taste, as an abstract concept, is not based on instinct but the personal emotional response one gains from experiencing an object, musical composition, or physical movement such as dance. Alison's argument favors a sense of taste based in aristocratic emphasis on "high art." It has been suggested that Alison's purpose in writing the *Essays* was to gain favor with Elizabeth Montagu, an eminent late-eighteenth century literary hostess who had previously disregarded him due to his lowly birth. Alison's efforts apparently worked because subsequent to the publication of the text, he was celebrated among the literary circles of his day and was promoted to a more desirable curacy in the church. Contains bookplates of Thomas Williams, one of which indicates that he received the book from his tutor, "the Right Rev. I.B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester," later Archbishop of Canterbury, John Bird Sumner (1780-1862).

NA
1
.Q7

Weale, John. *Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture*. London: John Weale, 1844-45.

Quarto. Second edition. Four volumes. Contemporary quarter-morocco. Includes 100 hand-colored or chromolithograph plates, 15 of which are double-paged or folding. Also includes 145 tinted or uncolored plates.

John Weale (1791–1862) was a publisher and author of architecture books. After a tumultuous apprenticeship to bookseller, Thomas King, Weale began working for George Priestley and continued working for his widow in 1812. By 1819 he was a partner in the firm and Weale's interests in architecture led to the firm's expansion to publish extensively in this field; it became one of the foremost architectural publishers of the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to publishing, Weale provided editorial services for his authors, particularly for works relating to architectural and technical subjects. Some of his most celebrated and elaborately illustrated works include: *Divers Works of Early Masters in Christian Decoration* (1846) and *Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms used in Architecture, Building, and Engineering* (1849–1850).

These volumes of *Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture* were owned by artist and designer John Edgerton Christmas Piper (1903-1992), whose bookplate is on the inside front cover of each volume. Piper was attracted to Weale's work, no doubt, because of the 200-plus illustrations of English ecclesiastical architecture found in these volumes. Although he began his career painting landscape watercolors and later tending towards more abstract art, by the late 1930s Piper began painting English buildings. The first of these works concerned Welsh nonconformist chapels, but eventually he transitioned into one of the greatest conservers of Anglican churches and English country manors, many of which had medieval roots and would have drawn him towards works like Weale's book. During World War II, Piper recorded blitzed churches, images that became patriotic symbols of the war effort.

NA
5461
.P9
1843

Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore. *On the Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England*. First Edition. London: Charles Dolman, 1843.

Octavo, contemporary full gilt-ruled polished calf, spine decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label.

Leading figure in Gothic Revival, Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin articulated his frustrations with the current state of ecclesiastical design in this work. Born in 1812, Pugin converted to Catholicism in 1835 and then began his campaign to return English and northern European architecture to a level that he believed had been diminished by the Renaissance and Protestant Reformation. Pugin's own work in architecture and interior design favored Gothic designs, harkening back to the lofty, airy feel of the High Middle Ages (eleventh - thirteenth centuries), including the pointed arches, ribbed vaulting, stained glass, and wood carvings of many impressive medieval churches. In celebrating the Gothic aesthetic, Pugin was at the forefront of nineteenth-century architecture, as he designed 70 buildings including St. Chad's Cathedral of Birmingham, and St. Giles Church and St. John's Hospital of Staffordshire. Furthermore, Pugin collaborated with architect Charles Barry in the design of the Houses of Parliament, particularly concerning furnishings, tapestries, and wallpaper.

On the Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture is both a lamentation of the decline of modern design and an example, through samples of his own work, of how England should embrace its Catholic heritage and national prestige through art and architecture. This text is a reprinting of an article first featured in *The Dublin Review*, No. XX (May, 1841) and is supplemented with 36 plates of Pugin's architectural achievements including blueprints, interior, and exterior illustrations of various churches and cathedrals, such as the aforementioned St. Giles of Cheadle, St. George's of London, and St. Wilfrid's of Manchester.

This copy includes the inscription: "Marmaduke Head Best with the best wishes of Edward Jesser Coppe on his leaving of Eton Easter 1864." While no information could be found on Coppe, Best appears to have been a student at the prestigious preparatory Eton College from 1848-1912. He later attended Christ Church College Oxford and eventually became a JP (Justice of the Peace) in Berkshire County, England.

See Pugin's *Glossary of Ornament and Costume* for more examples of Gothic imagery, Call Number: NK1650.P9 1868.

ND
461
.W2
1826

Walpole, Horace. *Anecdotes of Painting in England; With Some Account of the Principal Artists; and Incidental Notes on Other Arts; Collected by the Late Mr. George Vertue; Digested and Published from his Original MSS by the Hon. Horace Walpole; With Considerable Additions by the Rev. James Dallaway*. London: Printed at the Shakespeare Press by W. Nichol for John Major, 1826-1828.

Five volumes in full Regency-style bindings. Includes copper engraved plates mounted on India paper.

Horace Walpole was the fourth earl of Orford and son of Britain's longest-serving prime minister, Robert Walpole. He was a son of privilege, never requiring a career. Instead, he focused on travel, his place in society, and the semi-scholarly pursuits of medieval English history and art. His first composition on these subjects was "A Sermon on Painting," which was delivered by his father's chaplain in 1742. While born into a political family and a MP himself, Walpole was only interested in matters of state in so far as they adhered to his father's legacy, promoted England and its empire, and upheld tradition. This was problematic for a member of the Whig party, as its members were the reformers of eighteenth-century English politics; however, he lamented the war with the American colonies and detested the French Revolution and the atheism of the Enlightenment-inspired rebels. The histories he penned on Richard III and George III reflect his commitment to English customs and institutions while revealing his "whiggish" views of progress and the inevitable outcome of England's supremacy. Walpole's home at Strawberry Hill became the center of Gothic revival and a place to promote his views on politics and art. In 1757, he established a press and from there his circle of friends or "committee of taste" published works that contribute to our understanding of eighteenth-century society. At Strawberry Hill he published his most notable work, *Anecdotes of Painting in England* based on the notes of antiquarian and engraver, George Vertue. A celebrated artist in his own right, Vertue produced approximately 500 portraits, many of which were printed as frontispieces in a variety of eighteenth-century books. Beginning in 1713, he began accumulating notes on the history of British art, which resulted in over 40 volumes of notebooks. Walpole purchased these notes in 1756, and then began this multi-volume work. The first two volumes appeared in 1762, a third included additional information on engravings and costumes in 1764, and a fourth volume with an essay on gardening was published in 1780. Towards the end of his life, Walpole described the *Anecdotes* as "the only thing I ever published of any use."

Antiquarian James Dallaway continued Walpole's work on Gothic architecture adding a fifth volume to the *Anecdotes* with notes on periodization of Gothic style and lists of contemporary buildings that complemented older, English architecture. John Major, noted "reprinter of beautiful and cheap standard works," published this handsome edition.

NK
1650
.P9
1868

Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore. *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume: Complied from Ancient Authorities and Examples*. Third Edition. London: B. Quaritch, 1868.

Quarto, original red pebbled cloth, gilt ornamented covers, re-backed in red morocco. Includes numerous woodcuts and 73 chromolithograph plates.

Pugin's most scholarly publication investigates the use and meaning of antiquated symbols such as vestments and church furnishings. His goal was to glorify God through consistency in design because, as he states, "art has its fixed principles" and Christian artwork should emulate "the polar star" of ancient imagery. As part of his effort to revive Gothic design in England, this work inspired subsequent use of ancient symbols and design elements in both Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Pugin's emphasis on design is unsurprising given his role in the Gothic Revival of the nineteenth century.

The *Glossary* includes many illustrations, including the new, nineteenth-century technique of chromolithography, which allowed for detailed, color images without requiring use of relief printing (illustrating by transferring an image from a block or printing plate). This text provides detailed depictions of vestments (clothing worn by church officials) and samples of various images such as Gothic lettering, emblems, animals, and saints for use in designing stained glass, tapestries, and wallpaper.

For a fuller description of Pugin and his views on Gothic design, see *The Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England*, Call Number: NA5461.P9 1843.

PB
1096
.A6
1883

Arnold, Matthew. *On The Study of Celtic Literature and On Translating Homer*. New York: Macmillan, 1883.

Small octavo. Bound in half leather and marble boards. A fine copy, complete in itself, but apparently part of a larger set, of which this is volume II.

Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) was a scholar, poet, and writer who followed in his father's footsteps of shaping educational institutions in the nineteenth century. Thomas Arnold was the headmaster of the Rugby School, and Matthew was a leading scholar at Oxford. *On Translating Homer* (1861) and *The Study of Celtic Literature* (1867) first appeared as lectures.

In *On Translating Homer*, Arnold criticized the tendency of learning to devolve into antiquarianism and instead insisted that what was needed was "to handle these matters [of poetical criticism] properly there is needed a poise so perfect that the least overweight in any direction tends to destroy the balance. Temper destroys it, a crotchet destroys it, even erudition may destroy it."

The Study of Celtic Literature reflected the nineteenth-century Celtic Revival in art and literature. It celebrated the traditions and customs of the Celtic Fringe, particularly Ireland. In many, but not all, facets the revival came to represent a reaction to modernization. Arnold was sympathetic to Celtic literature at a particularly tense moment in Anglo-Irish relations. He was drawn to the "sentimental strains of Irish literary tradition" and this work directly contributed to the founding of the first chair of Celtic at Oxford in 1877.

The name "Hubert Gray Buehler" is written on the title page. This may refer to the author of the 1916 publication, *A Modern English Grammar and Composition, Revised, with Practical Exercises*.

PN
5130
.P8
S68
1895

Speilmann, M.H. (Marion Harry). *The History of "Punch," with Numerous Illustrations*. London: Cassell and Company, 1895.

Small folio. Bound in half leather and cloth. Many illustrations and high quality paper, generous margins.

Punch, or the London Charivari, was conceived as a comic weekly periodical by journalist Henry Mayhew and illustrator Ebenezer Landell and was first published in 1841. It was named for "Mr. Punch" a character that originates from *Punch and Judy*, a marionette puppet show that Samuel Pepys first observed in Covent Garden in 1662 (although its origins date to the sixteenth-century Italian character *Punchinello*). Historically, the publication was most influential in the 1840s and 1850s, when it helped to coin the term "cartoon" in its modern sense as a humorous illustration. *Punch* became a staple for British drawing rooms because of its sophisticated humor and features by notable contributors like William Thackeray and Thomas Hood. This volume has a full index of chapters and list of illustrations as front matter and a concluding index.

Marion Speilmann was a journalist, editor, and scholar. He began his career writing for the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the 1880s and eventually rising to become "one of the most powerful figures in the late Victorian art world." He edited *The Magazine of Art*, which highlighted the rise of Impressionism during his tenure. His more scholarly pursuits included an investigation into the evidence used in the portraits of Shakespeare. Throughout his illustrious career, Speilmann remained a regular contributor to a number of periodicals, and it was in this vein that he wrote his *History of Punch*. Given his artistic influences, it is no surprise that this text includes many illustrations.

PN
6140
.L7
B7
1701

Boyer, Abel, ed. *Letters of Wit, Politicks and Morality. Written Originally in Italian by the Famous Cardinal Bentivoglio [et. al.] To Which Is Added a Large Collection of Original Letters of Love and Friendship.* London: Printed for J. Hartley, W. Turner, and Tho. Hodgson, 1701.

Octavo. Bound in full leather.

Abel Boyer (1667-1729), though only an editor in this volume, should probably be considered before Cardinal Bentivoglio, who authored just one of several letters included here. Indeed, what we have here as much as anything is a potpourri of items reflecting taste and interest at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Many things are translated into English by Boyer and others. Boyer was a Huguenot who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, going first to the Low Countries and then to England around 1689. He had some education which he put to good use producing a *Royal Dictionary* (1699) which purported to treat language as a vital phenomenon somewhat in flux. This work, which was widely consulted in its time, made Boyer's place as a man of letters. He first had the patronage of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, but he developed an antagonistic relationship with Jonathan Swift and ended with a Whiggish zeal for the Hanovers. The book at hand was not a major or particularly memorable effort among his many productions and in all likelihood was intended to serve a market and add a healthy trickle to the revenue stream.

Cardinal Bentivoglio (1579-1644) was Guido Bentivoglio d'Aragona, and Italian statesman made cardinal in 1629. He had an active diplomatic career of more importance than the selections included in this volume would suggest, though to place him at the front of this book might have proven effective in attracting readers (and thus buyers of the book).

PR
443
.N52
1812-15

Nichols, John. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; Comprising Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, Printer, F.S. A. and Many of his Learned Friends; An Incidental View of the Progress and Advancement of Literature in This Kingdom during the Last Century; and Biographical Anecdotes of a Considerable Number of Eminent Writers and Ingenious Artists; with a Very Copious Index.* Nine volumes. London: Nichols, Son, and Bentley, 1812-15.

Octavo. Paper covers stiffened, perhaps at the later date, with additional paper covers.

John Nichols (1745-1826) was in youth apprenticed to William Bowyer the younger (1699-1777), “the learned printer,” and became his partner in one of the most successful publishing firms of the early modern period. Publications included *Votes* (agenda papers) for the House of Commons, the House of Lords *Journals*, and numerous publications for both the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Society. In 1773, the government commissioned Nichols’ company to print a facsimile of the Domesday Book. Nichols designed the type and oversaw the work through the ten-year project and of it he remarked, “On the correctness and beauty of this important work I am content to stake my typographical credit.” He continued expanding the printing house by taking over publication of the *Gentleman’s Magazine* in 1780 and assuming editorial responsibility for the periodical. Under his guidance, Nichols doubled the magazine’s size, including longer reviews, as well as giving space to contributions from readers concerning literary and antiquarian matters. His fascination with biographical facts led to his emphasis on obituary columns, many of which became the basis of numerous *Dictionary of National Biography* entries.

Nichols’ bibliographic fascination combined with his interests in the history of printing to create a fifty-two-page tribute to his master and partner, Bowyer. This tribute eventually grew into *The Anecdotes, Biographical and Literary of the late Mr. William Bowyer*, and in 1782, it was enlarged into the present text. Nichols used the *Gentleman’s Magazine* to elicit new anecdotal material, resulting in *Literary Anecdotes* being considered “an invaluable bibliographical and biographical storehouse of information.” (*Oxford Companion*) Though *Anecdotes* is available as microforms, a hard copy in nine volumes is not common nor widely distributed, so that this is a prize in the Rhinehart Collection.

Aptly, this work includes the bookplate of John Cabell Riley, scholar of eighteenth-century literature and art. He was a professor of English at Boston University from 1981 to 2003, and editor of the Yale Edition of Horace Walpole’s correspondence.

PR
1365
.I4
1761

Johnson, Samuel. *The Idler*. London: Printed for J. Newbery, 1761.

Duodecimo. First collected edition in two volumes. Contemporary calf, neatly rebacked to style, raised bands, gilt labels. Table of contents only in Volume 2.

Samuel Johnson (1709–1784) hardly requires an introduction. He was one of the most celebrated literary figures of eighteenth-century England, most notable for his *Dictionary*, although he wrote in a wide array of fields, including satire, biography, fiction, politics, sermons, poetry, literary criticism, and then some. After a brief spell of personal and professional delinquency in an otherwise prolific career, Johnson penned nearly 100 essays under the guise of “the Idler” between April 1758 and April 1760 for a weekly journal called John Newbery’s (1713-1767) *Universal Chronicle, or, A Weekly Gazette* (only 12 essays in the collection were not written by Johnson). It has been suggested that the journal was produced solely for the propagation of *The Idler*, this argument being based on the fact that there was only one other issue before the series started and that the journal ended when the series finished. Previously, Johnson had created *The Rambler* (also published by Newbery and available in the Rhinehart Collection), however, *The Idler* was less serious in tone and focused on the foibles of navigating literary life in London.

James Boswell (1740-1795) claimed that these were rather effortless musings on Johnson’s part, that he wrote the essays “as hastily as an ordinary letter” and recalled that once “Johnson composed an essay due for publication the next day in the half-hour before the last post was collected.” The series was very popular and was reprinted numerous times, occasionally by other publications without permission. Legend has it that this outrage prompted Johnson to threaten his competitors that he would print their work in the *Universal Chronicle* and give the profits to London’s prostitutes.

These volumes have a quite impressive provenance as they were owned by Johnson’s stepdaughter, Louisa Porter, whose name is signed on the front pastedowns of both volumes. Further inscriptions include the note on the front cover “A copy sold at Sothebys July 1877 $\frac{3}{4}$,” as well as “CHN? 19/8/78” on the back cover, which may refer to owner after Sotheby’s auction.

PR
2101
.W5
1878

The Ormulum, With the Notes and Glossary of Dr. R.M. White. Edited by Rev. Robert Holt. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1878.

Second edition. Two volumes in contemporary bindings by W.R. Cowan, Norwich, CT. Contemporary three-quarter pebbled morocco and boards, gilt lettered spines.

Orm was an Augustinian monk whose exact origins are unknown. Based on his English dialect, it is presumed that he lived in south Lincolnshire, and some have speculated that his work, the *Ormulum* was written in the Arrouaisian abbey at Bourne, which was founded in 1138.

The *Ormulum*, survives in a single manuscript at the Bodleian Library at Oxford University and is the first substantial cycle of homilies in English known to have been composed since about the end of the tenth century. Its title was given by Orm himself, who may have been playing on the Latin word for mirror, *speculum*. In the dedication Orm states that he created this work to help educate the laity on the Gospels. The homilies of the *Ormulum* were based on gospel readings for mass, arranged to follow the chronological order of the life of Christ. While the table of contents lists 242 homilies, only thirty-two are contained in the manuscript, although presumably more were written. The *Ormulum* was first published in 1852, also at the Clarendon Press, and for the second edition it was corrected by collation with the manuscript, and the notes and extensive Anglo-Saxon glossary were revised and augmented. The *Ormulum* is historically important as the “first noteworthy piece of Anglican (i.e., Northern) literature after the Norman Conquest” of 1066. It is also significant linguistically because of its Scandinavian elements (there are only a half-dozen or so words of French origin in the whole work) and because of Orm’s attention to orthography (a standardized system for using a particular writing system or script to write a particular language). The ODNB calls him “the first of English phoneticians” and says that the *Ormulum* “is perhaps the most valuable document we possess for the history of English sounds.”

The eventual publication of the *Ormulum* was largely due to the efforts of Robert Meadows White, Church of England clergyman and Anglo-Saxon scholar. White received a B.A., M.A., and D.D. from Oxford and while there, he received the Rawlinson professorship in Anglo-Saxon in 1834. He planned the publication of a Saxon and English vocabulary, but abandoned it when he became aware of a similar project and instead dedicated the next twenty years to editing the *Ormulum*. This edition’s editor, Robert Holt, received his M.A. from Christ Church College, Oxford. He was the vicar of Hillesden parish church, All Saints from at least 1868 to 1878, when these volumes were published.

PR
3330
.A1
1880z

Bunyan, John. *The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to Come: under the Similitude of a Dream With Notes and a Memoir, by the Rev. James Inglis.* London: Gall & Inglis, 1880.

Bound in full red morocco with elaborate gilt decoration on the spine and cover. Illustrations include color, as well as black and white plates.

John Bunyan is arguably the foremost author of seventeenth-century nonconformist literature. Incredibly prolific, Bunyan penned numerous works, both prose and poetry, which espoused his puritan, millenarian beliefs. Having served in the New Model Army during the English Civil War, Bunyan was exposed to a variety of radical religious communities, including Ranters, Quakers, Fifth Monarchists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, virtually all of whom he wrote polemical writings against at some point in his career. Most of his works reflect his Calvinist beliefs stemming from the inspiration of Paul's Epistles. He was jailed several times for long periods (up to nine years for one incarceration) for blasphemy and refusal to submit to ecclesiastical and state authorities. These incarcerations proved to be some of his most productive periods; during his stay in the Bedford Jail in the late 1660s to early 1670s, he penned his most famous work, *The Pilgrim's Progress*. One of the most popular books ever printed, this work is an allegory of Bunyan's own religious and emotional experiences and served as a guide for others' religious journeys.

The growing tendency to take Bunyan out of historical context was evident as apologists appropriated him to espouse evangelicalism, universalism, Anglicanism, nationalism, and liberalism. Such is the case with this edition's editor, James Inglis. Born in Scotland in 1813, he immigrated to the United States in 1848 and became the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan, where he published *Waymarks in the Wilderness*, a religious periodical that advocated Dispensationalist or pre-millennialist ideas. Dispensationalism is rooted in the writings of John Nelson Darby (British evangelist and godson of Lord Admiral Horatio Nelson) and others associated with the religious dissenting group, the Plymouth Brethren. Dispensationalism advocates the idea that those who survive the Rapture, as described in the New Testament book of Revelation, will enter a new covenant with God and read certain Biblical passages as predictions of the future. As proponent of this belief system, Inglis published this edition of *Pilgrim's Progress* with notes and Inglis' memoir, which linked old and new evangelical movements together.

The publishing house Gall and Inglis was established in 1874 by James Gall with the intention of specializing in religious works. Gall also sought to provide books that could be read by both the blind and seeing persons, so he developed a tactile alphabet in which the raised symbols are actually readable letters. Later in the century, the James' son-in-law, Robert Inglis, joined the firm and eventually the business passed through his descendants. While the surname suggests

some sort of familial relationship to the editor of this edition of *Pilgrim's Progress*, no evidence to support such a claim could be found.

PR
3338
.A7
1822

Butler, Samuel. *Hudibras, with Historical, Biographical, and Explanatory Notes. Selected from Grey and Other Authors. To Which Are Prefixed A Life of the Author and A Preliminary Discourse on the Civil War. A New Edition Embellished with Twelve Engravings.* Two volumes. London: Akerman et. al., 1822.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards. Engravings hand colored. Conjectural illustrator J.H. Clark.

Samuel Butler (1613-1680) is largely remembered for *Hudibras*, a mock heroic poem in three parts. It is loosely modeled after *Don Quixote*, though Hudibras and his squire, Ralpho, are less sympathetically represented than their counterparts in Cervantes. Butler, whose poem was much admired by Samuel Johnson, might be considered a conservative rationalist who had little admiration for the sectarian logic-chopping of his mock hero and squire, who represented the Presbyterian and Independent factions at work in the puritan revolution. The poem still gives pleasure, although a good bit of satire is topical and thus lost on the modern reader. Apart from Dryden and the late Milton, however, Butler and his poem might be regarded as an important production of the early Restoration Period. This edition, although called “new,” seems to have been a commercial venture that depended on the work of earlier editors, particularly Zackary Grey (1688-1766), a Church of England cleric who had little sympathy with dissenters, as probably Butler himself did not.

PR
3411
.G55
1855

Dryden, John. *The Poetical Works of John Dryden. With Life, Critical Dissertation, and Explanatory Notes by the Rev. George Gilfillan.* Edinburgh : J. Nichol; [etc.], 1855. Octavo. Two volumes. Half purple morocco bindings.

John Dryden (1631–1700) was a poet and playwright, who navigated the rough waters of seventeenth-century English political and religious culture by shrewdly anticipating changing tides. Although raised in a puritan gentry family, he attended school with Anglican royalists, thus setting the stage for his fickleness. By the end of the Interregnum (1649-1660), Dryden had secured a position in Cromwell’s civil service and was part of the Lord Protector’s funeral procession in 1659. This prompted his first major poem, *Heroique Stanza*, which painted Cromwell in a quite favorable light. However, Dryden’s allegiance soon changed, as did the political atmosphere in England, and he greeted the newly restored king, Charles II, with one of several poems in this collection, *Astraea redux*, translated to “justice brought back.” This was followed by subsequent sycophantic works (also in this collection) such as *To His Sacred Majesty, a Panegyrick on his Coronation* (1662). Samuel Johnson put a favorable spin on Dryden’s political whiplash stating “if he changed, he changed with the nation.”

The Restoration period is known for its plays, and Dryden too wrote several in the 1660s-1670s, yet his greatest achievements were in poetry. When the theaters closed in 1665 due to an outbreak of plague, he sought refuge outside of London and wrote one of his most celebrated pieces, *Annus mirabilis*, which was published in 1667. This is another example of his attempt to win favor with the court as it describes the king’s work to protect his people when threatened by the great fire and war abroad. Two plays that are included in this collection that also expressed Dryden’s support of Charles II were *Amboyna* (1673) and *Mac Flecknoe* (1676). Much like his eulogy to Cromwell, Dryden wrote *Threnodia Augustalis*, an ode to the king when he died in 1685. Furthermore, his courting of favor continued with James II when he celebrated the birth of the new Catholic heir with *Britannia rediviva* in 1689. However, his luck was about to run out as the birth signaled the end of James’ rule with the Glorious Revolution, which once again threw England into a disrupted political state.

This nineteenth-century edition of Dryden’s works chronicles the poet’s transformations, as well as highlights his works of varying success. George Gilfillan (1813-1878) was a Presbyterian minister, author, and literary enthusiast. Gilfillan edited nearly 50 volumes of British poetry between 1853 and 1860, “with prefaces and biographical sketches of British poets from Chaucer to Scott” as part of the Library Edition of British Poets.

These particular volumes were once part of Baronet Willoughby Jones’(1820-1884) library. Jones was a Conservative Member of Parliament representing Cheltenham, Norfolk in the 1840s. An interesting aside to Jones’ story is that he and his wife, Emily Taylor Jones, had a daughter named Maud who was deaf. Alexander Graham Bell took an interest in Maud and she became

the subject of his research into the telephone, which was initially designed as an instrument to improve communication for the hearing impaired.

PR
3512
.H4
1869

Hazlitt, William Carew. *Hesperides. The Poems and Remains of Robert Herrick Now First Collected*. London: John Russell Smith, 1869.

Octavo. Two volumes. Bound in three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt lettered and tooled spines. Includes an index by page number, rather than alphabetical and topical order.

Robert Herrick (1591-1674) was a poet who was born into a wealthy family that came on hard times. Herrick's mother died when he was young and his father appears to have committed suicide, orphaning the future poet and his brothers. He was subsequently raised by his uncle, William Herrick, who apprenticed him in gold-smithing. Despite his inauspicious beginnings, Herrick likely attended the Merchant Taylors' School, which prepared him for a future education at St. John's College, Cambridge where he was classmates with future Commonwealth government officials, including Oliver Cromwell. After matriculating, Herrick continued studying so that he could join an inn at court, but he eventually pursued a career in the church instead.

In 1623, Herrick was ordained deacon in Peterborough, near Cambridge, and by 1627 he was a chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham, arguably the most powerful man in England next to King Charles I. He continued in the duke's service until his assassination in 1628 at which time he took up a vicarage in Devonshire. During a visit to London in 1630, Herrick started publishing poems although he did not gain much traction in the literary world until 1640 when "*The severall Poems written by Master Robert Herrick*" first appeared in print.

Despite personal connections to Parliamentarians from his university days, Herrick remained a royalist and religious conformist during the Civil Wars (1642-1649) and Interregnum (1649-1660). As a result, he lost his post and was replaced by a Presbyterian minister, although he regained his vicarage during the Restoration. Probably with anger and frustration towards the burgeoning regime in mind, Herrick published a collection in 1648 entitled: *Hesperides, or, The Works both Humane & Divine of Robert Herrick Esq.* The collection contains nearly 1400 pastoral and religious poems, which are significant because: "*Hesperides* was and remains the only effort by an important English poet to publish his entire *œuvre* in one organized collection." The organization of the collection imitates the Greek mythical garden after which it is named.

The editor of the present work, William Carew Hazlitt (1834–1913), was a bibliographer and writer. He, like Herrick, was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School from 1842 to 1850. In 1858, Hazlitt published *The History of the Origin and Rise of the Republic of Venice*, which was instrumental in the Victorian revival of Venetian history. He later published *A Handbook to the popular, poetical and dramatic literature of Great Britain from the invention of printing to the Restoration* in 1867. Hazlitt eventually edited and published more than 60 works, including the Herrick's *Hesperides*, along with Thomas Warton's *History of English Poetry* in 1871, and *Shakespeare's Library* in six volumes in 1875.

John Russell Smith (1810–1894) was a bookseller and bibliographer, who Hazlitt described in his book, *Four Generations of a Literary Family* in 1897. In addition to selling Herrick's *Hesperides*, Smith was one of the foremost figures involved in the study of English dialects, having published a work on the Cumberland and Westmorland dialects. He was also noted for his work on topography, *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, published in 1837.

PR
3647
.P6
C5
1817

Puckle, James. *The Club; in a Dialogue Between Father and Son*. London: John Johnson, 1817.

Fine binding by Root & Son of full crushed brown morocco, gilt tooled spine with brown lettering label, gold moire endpapers. Numerous wood-engraved vignettes by John Thurston and John Thompson. Printed in India paper mounted. Engraved portrait and vignette title-page.

Born in or around 1667, James Puckle pursued a variety of professions throughout his life. While mocked as a failed stockjobber (a wholesale dealer in joint-stock company shares), he found more success as an inventor of weaponry. His most notable invention was the “Puckle Gun,” a machine-gun that could be swiveled on raised tripod that came in two designs: one with round bullets for use against Christian enemies and another for battle against Muslim Turks that fired more damaging square bullets to convince the enemy of the “benefits of Christian civilization.” His inventions and investments led to Puckle’s association with some of the most influential financiers of his day, to whom he dedicated *The Club*: Micajah Perry, a founder of the East India Company and Lord Mayor of London in 1738, his brother Richard Perry, director of the Bank of England from 1699 to 1702, and their tobacco firm partner, Thomas Lane. Adding to his many talents, Puckle was also a successful writer, and *The Club*, a moralistic dialogue between father and son organized around members of the “Noah’s Ark Club,” was his most celebrated work. The frontispiece is inscribed with Pliny the Elder’s idiom “In Vino Veritas” (In Wine [there is] Wisdom), but then proceeds to mock various club members whose character flaws stem from drinking too much. Humorous in tone, *The Club* follows the stock characters (as identified according to the tradition of ancient Greek playwright, Theophrastus) such as the Buffoon, the Flatterer, the Quack, and the Wiseman. After debating the merits of the drunken old club characters, the father remarks “Solomon sayeth, ‘It is better to hear the rebuke of the wise, than for a man to hear the song of fools,’” suggesting that both father and son, as well as the reader, may have spent the duration of the text wasting their time.

This edition, printed in 1817, includes numerous wood-engravings by prominent artists John Thurston and John Thompson, students of famed engraver, Thomas Bewick. This edition of *The Club* is notable as one of several early nineteenth-century works that elevated the prestige of wood-engravings. It also includes a list of people who bought subscriptions for the publication, as well as a bookplate of previous owner, Albert Hooper.

PR
3757
.W2
1806

Pinkerton, John. Editor. *Walpoliana*. Two volumes. Second edition. London: Printed for R. Phillips, 1806.

Small octavo. Bound in full leather. Nineteenth-century bookplate for E. N. Thornton.

John Pinkerton (1758–1826), poet and historian, published books on a myriad of subjects including Scottish ballads, history of the Goths, and geography. However, it was his 1784 *Essay on Metals* that earned Horace Walpole’s attention. They developed an epistolary friendship, which continued until Walpole’s death. Pinkerton serialized his recollections of Walpole in the *Monthly Magazine* and later published them as *Walpoliana* in 1799.

These slim volumes, the second of which concludes in an index, are a compilation of memories of the well-known Walpole. The preface in the first volume asserts that Horace Walpole (1717-1797), who is well known to those interested in eighteenth-century England, was a pleasantly casual man who made no particular effort to be sententious or clever in conversation. The reader may judge this statement by these volumes, which convey something of the man and his time. Pinkerton issues an apology from the onset that this character sketch is based on memories of conversations, so it is not a thorough biography. The fallout on Walpole’s reputation was devastating following this work, particularly regarding Pinkerton's reports of Walpole's religious infidelity met with public indignation.

These two slim volumes have two different bookplates, though both of the Thornton family. Volume I includes the bookplate of Augusta Thornton “Presented by Mrs. Eliza Ford of Clifton 1848.” No information is available on E.N. Thornton, whose bookplate is found in Volume II, except that his motto was “Deus Noster Refugium,” which popularly translates to “A mighty fortress is our God.”

See also: Pinkerton’s *The Medalic History of England to the Revolution*, Call Number: CJ6111.P6 1790.

PR
4214
.A1
1856

Browning, Robert. *Men and Women*. Boston: Ticknor and Company, 1856.

Octavo. Bound in publisher's brown cloth. First American edition.

English poet and playwright, Robert Browning, was one of the foremost figures in Victorian literature. *Men and Women* is a collection of 51 poems, which was published in 1855 and includes some of his most famous dramatic monologues, among them "Fra Lippo Lippi," "Andrea del Sarto," and "A Toccata of Galuppi's." All of the poems in this collection are monologues spoken by different narrators and reflect a variety of historical and religious situations, with the exception of number 51, which is narrated by Browning himself and dedicated to his wife. The author was quite fond of the collection and referred to the poems as "my fifty men and women."

This volume, in remarkably good condition, is partially unopened and thus can be read only in parts--unless the folds are slit, which, from a collector's standpoint, compromises the value of the book.

This volume is inscribed to "Lucy Chase Dec 14 1855 her birth. day." Lucy Chase (1822-1909) was an accomplished artist and sculptor from the Boston area. She attended the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, Rhode Island, where she developed strong abolitionist views. During the American Civil War, Chase and her sister, Sarah, worked in freedmen camps in the southern states.

PR
4219
.A1
1868

Browning, Robert. *The Ring and the Book*. Four volumes. London: Smith, Elder, 1868-1869.

Small octavo. Cased in original publisher's green cloth. Hinges somewhat fragile. First edition.

Author of *Men and Women*, another prized volume in this collection, Robert Browning (1812-1889) hardly needs anything by way of a biographical note, having been, with Tennyson, a ranking poet of the Victorian Age. *The Ring and the Book*, one of the longest (and most readable) poems in English, began in Browning's encounter with an old, parchment-covered volume that he found in a market stall in Florence. This is the "Book" of the title. The "Ring" alludes to the pure gold of a ring (Browning's source material), which is improved by an alloy (the poet's effort) to make a finished thing.

The poem tells the story of a real-life murder case in seventeenth-century Italy. In 1698, Count Guido Franceschini was found guilty of the murders of his wife, Pompilia Comparini, and her parents. Franceschini suspected his wife of having an affair with a cleric, and despite protests of innocence, he was sentenced to death. The poem includes twelve books, including nine dramatic monologues, each spoken by a different narrator involved in the case, usually giving different perspectives of the same events. Thus, it is no surprise to readers that Browning went to great efforts to retell the story by using numerous points of view, thereby coming at the truth in his long account of intrigue, betrayal, and not a little sadness.

PR
4221
.A1
1837

Browning, Robert. *Strafford: An Historical Tragedy*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1837.

Octavo. Bound in publisher's green cloth. First edition.

The character "Strafford" is Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (1593-1641). The play focuses on Strafford's last years as besmirched Lord Deputy of Ireland, who was hated there for his harsh rule. Upon returning to England, he became a key advisor to Charles I and attempted to strengthen the king's position against Parliament. Strafford himself was emblematic of absolute monarchy, and was condemned to death by the House of Commons. Charles was virtually powerless to prevent his supporter's execution without threatening his already weak throne. Strafford was executed on Tower Hill before a crowd of approximately 200,000 onlookers on May 12, 1641.

Browning wrote this play at the request of William Charles Macready (1793-1873), an actor and theatre manager, who having met Browning in 1835, had been taken with the playwright's *Paracelsus*. Macready both managed, staged, and played the leading role in *Strafford*, which had a short run at Covent Garden (only five performances), and never was revived. In his brief preface to the published play, Browning calls his work "one of Action in Character rather than Character in Action."

In an interesting intersection, Browning's famous rendition of the Pied Piper originated when he told it to Macready's ill son who had taken to bed. The nursery rhyme was published in 1842 and subsequently became a children's classic.

PR
4357
.B7
1818b

Hobhouse, John. *Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold: Containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome; and an Essay on Italian Literature*. Second edition, revised and corrected. London: John Murray, 1818.

Octavo. Bound in three-quarter morocco and marbled boards. Includes illustrations and a facsimile of Torquato Tasso's handwriting.

John Cam Hobhouse, Baron Broughton, (1786-1869) was Whig politician, poet, as well as close friend and travelling companion of Lord Byron, whose poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, was dedicated to Hobhouse. The narrative poem describes an aristocratic young man in search of meaning and beauty through his travels abroad, striking a fairly strong resemblance to Byron and Hobhouse's travels throughout continental Europe and the Middle East. In 1809 the two men attended an audience with Sultan Mahmoud II, which inspired the first reference to *Child Harold's Pilgrimage* stated in Hobhouse's diary, "Byron is writing a long poem in the Spenserian stanza." Hobhouse's *Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold* includes information gathered during their travels and examples of literature they learned about in Italy. The handwriting facsimile of Torquato Tasso is apropos given Hobhouse and Byron's affection for Italian poetry and Tasso in particular, most obviously indicated by the latter's poem "The Lament of Tasso."

PR
4670
.A1
1861

Eliot, George. *Silas Marner: The Weaver of Raveloe*. London: Blackwood, 1861.

Octavo. Handsomely bound in red leather and given a slipcase at some later moment, original covers bound in as back matter. First edition.

Most readers will know that George Eliot was the assumed name of Mary Ann Evans (1819-1880). She was exposed to radical thinking at a young age, having socialized with the likes of Robert Owen, Herbert Spencer, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Eliot did not begin her writing career as a novelist, but rather as an editor and contributor to *Westminster Review* and writer on topics that might be considered quasi-theological--this in spite of her acquired skepticism. Her fiction ranks as important among all such writers of the Victorian Age. Quite scandalously for the time, Eliot lived with, yet never married, philosopher George Henry Lewes (1817-1878) for many years. After his death she married John Walter Cross, a man twenty years younger than she.

Silas Marner, the moralistic tale of a northern English worker who is falsely accused of a crime, is perhaps one of her more widely read novels. It appeared early in her career as a novelist, roughly ten years before *Middlemarch* (1871-1872), which is regarded by many as her masterpiece.

PR
5234
.A1
1856

Rogers, Samuel. *Poetical Works*. London: Edward Moxon, 1856.

Small octavo. Bound in full leather. Frontispiece engraved portrait of Rogers.

Samuel Rogers (1763-1855) was the third son of Thomas Rogers, who acquired considerable wealth in banking. The young Rogers was educated at private schools and then followed his father, dutifully but without enthusiasm, into commerce. His first thought was of the Presbyterian ministry (the Rogers family was Tory and high church), but increasingly he was drawn to the early eighteenth-century poetry of Thomas Gray, Oliver Goldsmith, and Samuel Johnson, and began to publish his own work anonymously. *The Pleasures of Memory* appeared in 1792. It followed a line of descent from Mark Akenside's *Pleasures of the Imagination* and went directly to the taste of the moment, reaching fifteen editions by 1806. At the time of his father's death, Rogers became a principal heir and thus had the means to success and literary reputation in his own time, but less so later on. His poetry, by diction, form, and general sentiment, belonged to a former era as Romanticism came to dominate. Byron, who liked Rogers well enough at the beginning, ended by lampooning him. Still, Samuel Rogers had a moment when he was established among writers perhaps better than himself, and *Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers* (1856, ed. Dyce) still holds interest. The volume at hand, which appeared a year after Roger's death, is fairly complete and provided with notes.

PR
5400
.F26
1927

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. *Complete Works*, Edited by Roger Ingpen and Walter Peck. Ten Volumes. London and New York: Benn and Scribner's, 1927.

Large octavo. Limited edition bound in green cloth with leather spines, approximately quarter leather.

As most readers know, Percy Bysshe Shelley was a leading figure in the Romantic movement of the eighteenth century. In his short life (he died at age 29) Shelley acquired the admiration of many of his contemporaries, including Karl Marx and Oscar Wilde, namely for his unconventional lifestyle and uncompromising idealism. The *Complete Works* highlights his poetry, prose, and essays, and this text includes the classics *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty*, *The Necessity of Atheism*, and *To a Skylark*. The 1927 edition was more or less the standard complete Shelley for many years, though it is now superseded. A reprint was produced in the 1960s and is held in the general collection of the Appalachian State Library.

This limited edition is handsomely done -- heavy paper, generous margins, and a sturdy, attractive binding. Nearly all of the last three volumes are given to Shelly's letters. The whole work is concluded with an index. One editor, Ingpen, who appears in the first Rhinehart catalogue as editor of Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson*, was a member of the editorial staff of *Cornhill Magazine*. He died in 1936. The other editor, Peck, was an academic who, by one account, damaged his career by amorous irregularities.

PR
5562
.A1
1850

Tennyson, Alfred, Lord. *In Memoriam*. Second edition. London: Edward Moxon, 1850.

Small octavo. Bound in full leather. This copy exhibits a double fore-edge painting either of Westminster Abbey or the Tower of London, depending on which way the pages are fanned. The *National Union Catalogue* notes that the second edition is rare, but this copy, with its fore-edge decoration, may in fact be unique. The pages appear to have been fanned frequently in the past, bending the paper enough times so that it has been compromised (gives evidence of repeated bending). This should be kept in mind as the book is handled in the future.

Alfred, first Baron Tennyson was one of the foremost poets of nineteenth-century English literature. Much of his work focuses on morbidity, largely informed by the tragedies he experienced throughout life, although not all were of a personal nature. Upon hearing about the poet Byron's death, Tennyson wrote: "I was fourteen when I heard of his death. It seemed an awful calamity; I remember I rushed out of doors, sat down by myself, shouted aloud, and wrote on the sandstone: '*Byron is dead!*'" A similar tone can be found throughout his work, such as the present work.

In Memoriam was written by Tennyson over a period of years after the early death of his close friend Arthur Henry Hallam, whom he befriended while at Cambridge University. Hallam was engaged to marry Tennyson's sister when he died in Vienna of an aneurysm while on summer holiday in 1833. Tennyson's poem did not appear until 1850 and was an important publishing event that year. The second edition appeared shortly after the first and corrected one of two errors in the first printing. On page 198, line 3, "baseness" is corrected to "bareness." Another misprint, "the" instead of "thee," appears on page 2, line 13, and was not corrected until the fourth edition. This along with other works gained Tennyson widespread notoriety, and resulted in a meeting with Queen Victoria in 1862. She found solace in the poem after the death of her husband, Prince Albert, in 1861 and noted "Next to the Bible, *In Memoriam* is my comfort."

QH
271
.B2
1742

Baker, Henry. *The Microscope Made Easy: Or, I. The Nature, Uses and Magnifying Powers of the Best Kind of Microscopes Described, Calculated and Explained. II. An Account of What Surprising Discoveries have been Already Made by the Microscope ... and Also a Great Variety of New Experiments and Observation ...* First Edition. London: Printed for R. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, at Tully's Head, 1742.

Octavo. Bound in full brown leather with gilt-stamped border on covers, rebacked. Illustrated with fourteen copperplate engravings. Includes index. [ESTC T89681]

Henry Baker was a natural philosopher and son-in-law of Daniel Defoe, who after a lengthy career as an educator of the deaf, began writing scientific works. Baker wrote for a popular audience particularly in his work that focused on types of microscopes, how to use them, how to prepare specimens, as well as his promoting his own findings with the use of the microscope. *The Microscope Made Easy* went through five editions in his own lifetime and was translated into Dutch and French. His publications not only popularized the scientific inquiry of small objects, but also increased sales of his favorite microscope manufacturer, John Cuff. This volume was owned by Admiral Cuthbert Lord Collingwood who Collingwood succeeded Lord Nelson as Supreme Commander at the Battle of Trafalgar. (A fuller description of Collingwood may be found in this volume, DA87.1.C7 A3 1837 v. 1-2.) Collingwood's signature is on front endpaper, with a newspaper-clipping description of the admiral pasted onto the free front endpaper. According to a notation on the front paste-down, after his death, Collingwood's daughter donated the book for one year, 1826, to the Greenwich Literary Scientific Institution. A newspaper clipping on the topic of "Glazed Eyes" was found inside the book.

S
561
.D28
1872

Dean, G.A. *The Culture, Management, and Improvement of Landed Estates, with Numerous Illustrations: Those of Grasses and Insects Taken from Nature*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1872.

Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards with gilt tooling. Twelve lithographed color plates, one of which is a foldout geological map of Hertfordshire, 1863-1864. Marbled endpapers.

George Alfred Dean was a “Land Agent and Agricultural Engineer; Referee to the Board of Trade; and Author of various Works on Agriculture” per the title page of this book. This volume, in two parts, was written as an aid to land agents and farmers regarding the “sciences connected with agriculture,” including, but not limited to, climate, geology, insects, and steam-powered machinery. This copy contains the bookplate of Elizabeth P. McClean, “Garden Historian” on the front free endpaper. There is also a signature of Caroline Florence Lexov from October 1938 on a front fly-leaf.

SK
11
.O81

Osbaldiston, William Augustus. *The British Sportsman, or, Nobleman, Gentleman, and Farmer's Dictionary, of Recreation and Amusement. Including A Most Improved System of Modern Farriery, and Anatomical Dissection of a Horse., etc.* London: J. Stead, [1792].

First edition. Engraved frontispiece and forty-one copper engraved plates. Full contemporary calf (covers a bit worn), attractively rebacked with gilt-and blind-tooled spine, contrasting lettering label.

In the preface, Osbaldiston states: "The pleasure and convenience of being well informed in the Recreations and Amusements of a Country Life, are objects of themselves sufficiently interesting, to justify the Author in presenting this Work to the Public." He further states that his respect "for that useful and most industrious class of men, the Gentlemen Farmers" is who he seeks to celebrate in this work. The alphabetical listing of terms relevant to the class of men and their leisure activities is enhanced with plates and woodcuts throughout the text. One such excellent example found between pages 124 and 125 is the illustration that accompanies the numerous descriptions of "coursing," a form of hunting with the use of a greyhound to pursue deer, hares, foxes, and various game. This should not be confused with shooting, a sport that occupies pages 560 to 603. The pursuit of all manner of birds is discussed at length and is enriched by action shot woodcuts of partridge, pheasant, and wild fowl meeting their demise. The work is not limited to various forms of hunting; in addition to including entries for each animal concerned, other gentlemanly activities are described, such as remedies for curing animal's ailments (a sort of amateur veterinary science), horse riding, bird watching, and agricultural pursuits. Confounding bibliographers, there appears to be no information available on Osbaldiston.

U
135
.G7
B53

Bland, Humphrey. *A Treatise of Military Discipline; In Which is Laid Down and Explained the Duty of the Officer and Soldier, Thro' the Several Branches of the Service*. Second Edition. London: Printed for Sam Buckley, 1727.

Octavo. Bound in contemporary paneled calf with blind tooling, rebacked. Includes five large folding plates and a loose folded manuscript page. [ESTC T120784]

The “recognized textbook of drill and discipline in the British Army,” Humphrey Bland wrote *A Treatise of Military Discipline* to aid the new generation of officers who were unfamiliar with modern war tactics resulting from conflicts with Flanders from 1689 to 1712. While the official army regulations did not accurately reflect up-to-date changes in military strategies and practices, Bland’s work was a practical guide to drills and training, as well as officers’ duties in quarters, garrisons, camp, and the field. Bland was a career officer who rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, having seen the changes in British military style first-hand. This second edition was published almost immediately after the first, in same year – 1727.

U
135
.G7
J35
1805

James, Charles. *The Regimental Companion: Containing the Relative Duties of Every Officer in the British Army*. Sixth Edition. Two Volumes and Supplement (1807). London: Printed for T. Egerton, at the Military Library, near Whitehall; by C. Roworth, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1805.

Duodecimo. Recent calf binding. Hand-made wove paper, supplement untrimmed. Includes fold-out charts. Each volume indexed.

Major Charles James (d. 1821) authored multiple works on the British military in addition to *The Regimental Companion* (first published in 1799), including the *New and Enlarged Military Dictionary* (1802).

VM
142
.M8
1765

Murray, Mungo. *A Treatise on Ship-Building and Navigation. In Three Parts. Wherein the Theory, Practice, and Application of All Instruments are Perspicuously Handled. With the Construction and Use of new Invented Shipwright's Sector, for readily laying down and delineating Ships, whether of similar or dissimilar Forms. Also, Tables of the Sun's Declination, of Meridional Parts, of difference of Latitude and Departure, of Logarithms, and of artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants.* London: A. Millar, 1765.

Quarto. Bound in later three-quarter navy blue morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooled spine. Second edition. Includes 23 copperplate engravings, several of them folding, including working vovelle. Includes a table of contents.

Mungo Murray (d. 1770) wrote several works on shipbuilding. Little is known of his early years, however, in 1738 following an apprenticeship, he became a shipwright at Deptford Naval Dockyard on the Thames River. His first book, *Treatise on Shipbuilding and Navigation*, was originally published in 1754, and the second edition was issued in 1765. In May 1758, Murray joined the *Magnanime*, then at Portsmouth where he was employed as a teacher of mathematics and navigation. During his service in the *HMS Magnanime*, he published another work on navigation in 1760: *The rudiments of navigation ... compiled for the use of young gentlemen on board the Magnanime*.

This second edition of *A Treatise on Ship-Building and Navigation* includes a supplement concerning the scholarship of Pierre Bouguer (1698-1758), "the father of naval architecture" and a French publication on shipbuilding and navigation by Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700-1782). The 1754 edition does not include this supplement, nor does it contain the five additional copperplate engravings that were added to the second edition. Murray states in the 1765 preface that he added Bouguer and Duhamel's work because "I imagined that every body would be desirous of seeing what had been wrote on Ship-building, by a foreign author of such distinction: I added, by way of Appendix an Abridgement of that work, which I apprehended would be agreeable to such as might not be acquainted with the French language, or had no opportunity of perusing the original." Furthermore, any errors or "discoveries or improvements" that Murray conducted himself or discovered in the works of others, such as Duhamel and Bouguer, were also included in the Supplement.

The *Treatise* was distributed by Andrew Millar, British publisher who started a business as a bookseller and publisher in the [Strand, London](#) around 1729. Apparently known for paying what were considered high prices for material, Samuel Johnson was reputed to have said, "I respect Millar. He has raised the price of literature." Millar also published the histories of David Hume; a nineteenth-century edition of Hume's *History of England* is also available in the Rhinehart Collection.

Z
325
.D93

Dunton, John. *The Life and Errors of John Dunton*. London: Printed by and for J. Nichols, 1818.

Octavo. Two volumes. Three-quarter morocco with marbled paper and gilt ruling. Text on handmade wove paper. Includes many additional illustrations and other pieces, presumably not originally bound in the volumes.

John Dunton (1659–1732) was a prominent bookseller whose influence led to the rise of the eighteenth-century periodical and may be best remembered for his eccentricities. Dunton's childhood "strange kind of aversion" to learning resulted in his apprenticeship to eminent bookseller, Thomas Pankhurst. Despite having a generous master, Dunton was "negligent in his work" and rallied together a group of 30,000 apprentices to sign a petition concerning the plight of the lazy apprentice, which they then presented to the Lord Mayor of London in 1681. Dunton's career was off to an auspicious start when he held a "funeral" to celebrate the end of his apprenticeship and entry into the Stationer's Company. This tomfoolery aside, Dunton claimed to have published the likely exaggerated figure of 600 titles throughout his career, which included religious, political, and practical works. After four years in business, the book trade was hindered by Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685, so Dunton traveled to America to resolve personal debts, but while there he visited Boston booksellers, met Increase and Cotton Mather, and temporarily set up shop on Harvard Yard. Trouble seemed to find him wherever he went, so having been tracked down by his English creditor, Dunton hid in Boston for ten months, "venturing out only once, disguised as a woman." Episodes such as these are detailed in his *Life and Errors*.

Upon Dunton's return to England, he began publishing Whig propaganda and in May 1691, he started publishing a new style periodical, the *Athenian Gazette, or, Casuistical Mercury*. The Athenian Society, Dunton's club of "self-styled learned men" was comprised of his brother-in-law Samuel Wesley (father of John Wesley, founder of Methodism), another brother-in-law, Richard Sault, and sometimes Dr. John Norris, along with Dunton. Together they would meet at Smith's Coffee House in London and answer questions posed by readers of the wildly successful periodical, which ran for several years and served as a template for other magazines, such as Daniel Defoe's *Review*. In the meantime, Dunton continued publishing other works and fostered a professional relationship with Queen Mary when she licensed him to print a translation of France's act of toleration, the Edict of Nantes, in 1693-1694, which led to publication of her *Proposals for a National Reformation of Manners* in 1694. In his own peculiar way, Dunton contributed to the queen's campaign with his serialized conversations *Night-Walker, or, Evening Rambles in Search after Lewd Women* in 1696.

Other publishing successes resulted from Dunton's recognition of the potential female-specific market. In 1694, he produced the *Ladies Dictionary*, which was for the "General Entertainment for the Fair Sex." Meanwhile in the late 1690s, Dunton suffered personal losses with the death of his first wife and subsequent disastrous second marriage and embattled relationship with his

mother-in-law. However, always looking for a publishing opportunity, Dunton took advantage of his new situation and published a series of pamphlets highlighting his bitterness towards his new family, such as *An Essay, Proving We Shall Know our Friends in Heaven* (1698). His later efforts were never as successful as his earlier ventures, and so he started selling his copyrights and published one of the first autobiographies in the English language, *The Life and Errors of John Dunton* in 1705.

John Bowyer Nichols (1779–1863), was a printer, antiquary, and son of accomplished eighteenth-century printer, John Nichols. He joined his father in business in 1802, and when his father died in 1826, J. B. Nichols became sole owner of the printing house. As stated in the *ODNB*, J.B. Nichols “shared his father's interest in the history of the book trade and in 1818 edited *The Life and Errors of John Dunton*, to which he added an index.”

The name “Thomas Bancks Bewdley” is inscribed in both volumes, which likely refers to Thomas Bancks (1761-1839) of Bewdley, Worcestershire, England. Investigation of the Bancks’ family wills shows that Thomas inherited his father’s pewter, brass, and iron business and that he may have dabbled in real estate in his home county, as well. In 1837, Bancks drew up his own will, in which he indicated that he was a bachelor, leaving no heirs.