



Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

**ENGLAND IN THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**

March 2022

PARLIAMENT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE KING ON THE EVE OF CIVIL WAR

1. ANONYMOUS

An exact collection of all remonstrances, declarations, votes, orders, ordinances, proclamations ... and other remarkable passages betweene the Kings most excellent Majesty, and his high court of Parliament beginning at his Majesties return from Scotland, being in December 1641, and continued until March the 21, 1643 ... London: Printed for Edward Husbands, T.[homas] Warren, R. Best, 1642 [1643]. 4to. [x], 60, 65-224, 227-730, 733-772, 763-955, [20] pp. (lacking 1³⁻⁴, pp. 61-64, otherwise complete despite mispagination). Wonderful engraved frontispiece of Parliamentary chambers and Charles I, title within decorative border with woodcut device and the letters "C V" in a contemporary hand, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces Contemporary full calf; interior excellent. From the library of the Birmingham Law Society with the name in gilt on the front cover and bookplate on the paste-down, as well as small stamps on title and a few text leaves.

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

Wing, E1532; Madan, II, 1333; ESTC, R8395
\$ 950.00



THE PORT-ROYAL LOGIC

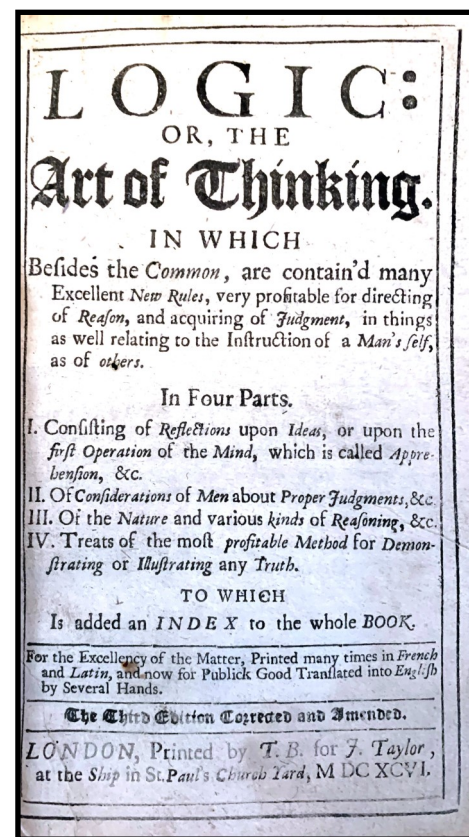
2. [ARNAULD, Antoine & NICOLE, Pierre]

Logic: or, the art of thinking. In which besides the common, are contain'd many excellent new rules, very profitable for directing of reason, and acquiring of judgment, in things as well relating to the instruction of a man's self. . . . London: Printed by T.B. for J. Taylor, 1696. 8vo. [xii], 444 pp. Contemporary calf, blindstamped decoration on covers, morocco spine label. Minor staining on the endleaves; a very nice copy.

Third edition in English, first printed (in French) in 1662 and in English in 1685, of the most celebrated and influential seventeenth-century treatise on logic by the Cartesians, Arnauld (1612-1694) and Nicolo (1625-1695). *Logic or the art of thinking* is better known as the logic of Port-Royal because the authors belonged to the sect of Jansenists who had their home at the convent of Port-Royal. The work deals with concept (idea), judgment, reasoning and method, with an interesting argument against negative numbers, later acknowledged by Leibniz. Despite Arnauld's earlier denunciation of Descartes' theological claims, the geometric foundation of the Port-Royal Logic and its methodology owe much to Cartesian rationalism, as well as to the ideology of the authors' fellow Jansenist, Blaise Pascal. *Logic or the art of thinking* has also been seen as a foundation work in probability theory, specifically in its attempts to axiomatically organize a science and to show its logical structure, taking as a model geometry. Divided into four parts, the authors reflect upon ideas, or upon the first operation of the mind, which they refer to as apprehension; considerations of men about proper judgment; the nature and various kinds of reasoning; and the methods of demonstrating truth.

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

Dumutriu, *The History of Logic*, III, pp. 41-43; Fülöp-Miller, *The Jesuits*, pp. 111-123
\$ 1200.00



JUSTIFYING RALEIGH'S EXECUTION

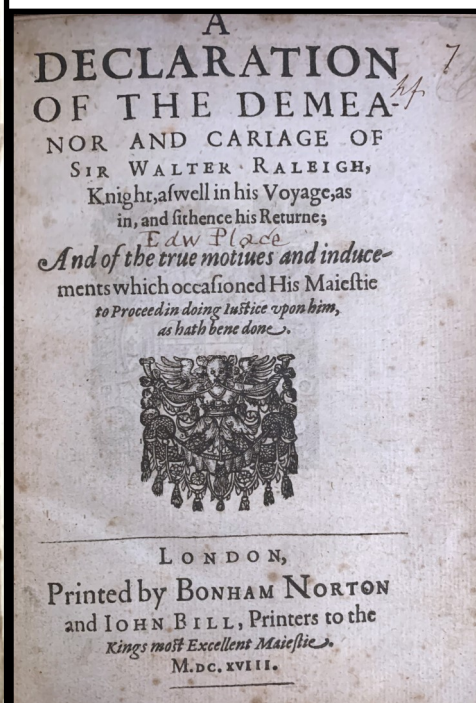
3. [BACON, Francis and other Commissioners]

A declaration of the demeanor and cariage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, aswell in his voyage, as in, and sithence his returne; and of true motives and inducements which occasioned His Maiestie to proceed doing justice upon him, as hath bene done. London: printed by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, printers to the Kings most excellent Maiestie, M.DC.XVIII [1618]. Small 4to. 64 pp. (the first blank A¹ is lacking and the full-page portrait has been attached to the paste-down with its caption pasted to the facing fly-leaf). Woodcut device on title and verso of title. Early half calf and marbled boards; some leaves cropped at the top edge, otherwise interior excellent with browning on only a few leaves. Ownership inscription of Thomas Loveday dated 1914 and F[ran]cis Marion Crawford dated 1896; Crawford (1854–1909) was an American author of fantastical novels based on his own travel and experiences. He was born in Italy and wrote histories as well as fiction about his adopted country. A third inscription belonging to Edw. Place in an earlier hand on the title.

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

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

\$ 4000.00



“ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOK EVER PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH”

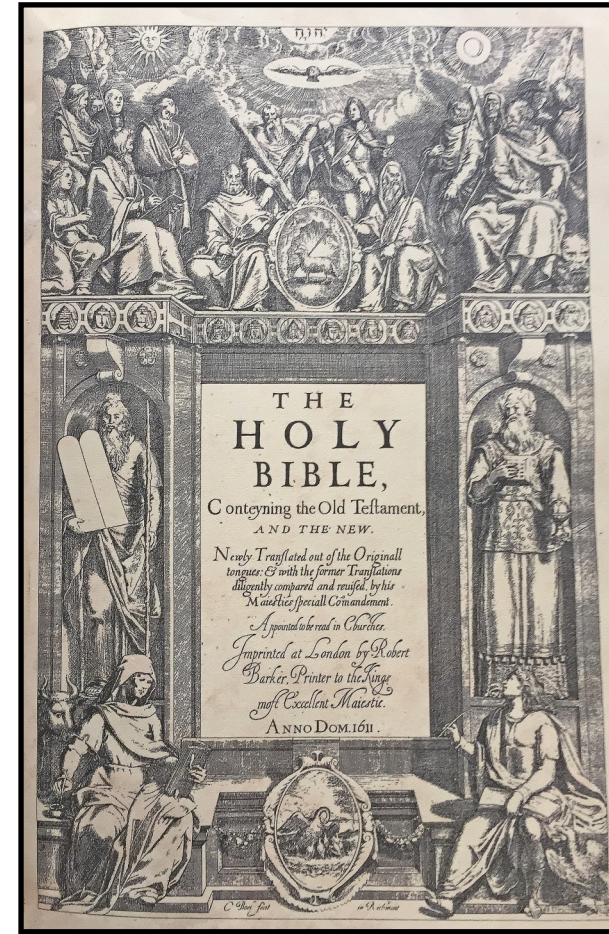
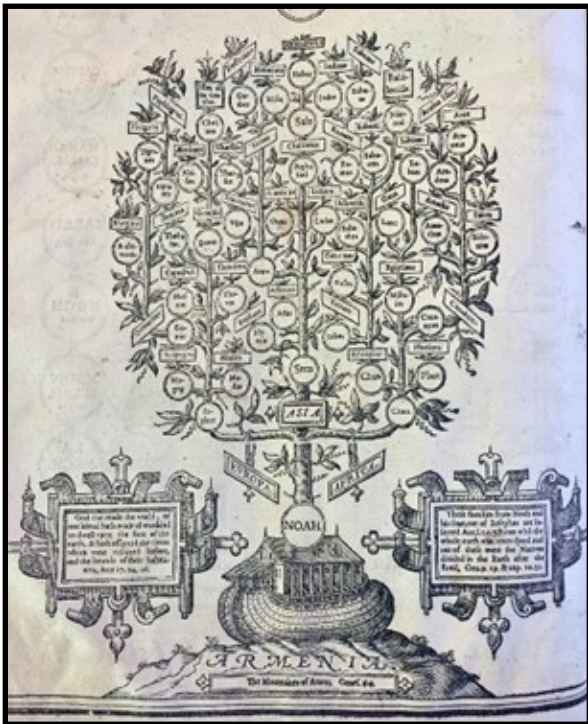
4. [BIBLE; KING JAMES VERSION]

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

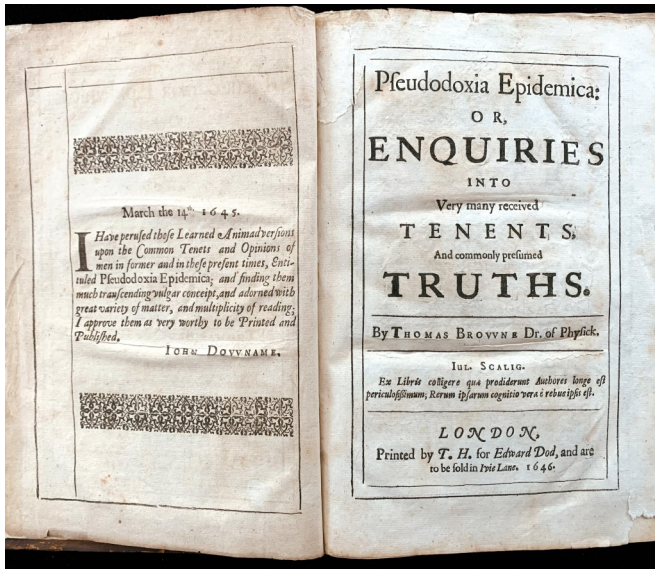
First edition, second issue/state, called the “she” Bible (because of the reading of Ruth III, 15: “she went into the citie”). In addition, because of the small hole in C⁶ (Matthew 26:36) it is impossible to tell whether the word Judas or Jesus is printed. The King James version of the Holy Bible is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

Herbert 309; Pforzheimer 62; PMM 114; STC 2217

\$ 95,000.00



STUDYING LOGIC AT UNIVERSITY



CHALLENGING THE SCIENTIFIC STATUS QUO

5. BROWNE, Thomas

Pseudodoxia epidemica: or, enquiries into very many received tenents, and commonly presumed truths. London: Printed by T. H. for Edward Dod, 1646. Folio (262 x 175 mm). [xx], 386 pp., including imprimatur leaf facing title. Contemporary calf, rebaked, corners renewed; imprimatur leaf repaired on fore-edge, occasional foxing and browning. Presented to the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Edward Wilson, with the Academy's bookplate on the front paste-down.

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

Keynes, *Browne*, 73B; Wing, B5159; *Wheeler Gift Catalogue*, I, 123; Waller, I, 19462; Norman, I, 358 \$ 1500.00

6. BURGERSDIJK, Franco Petri

Institutionum logicarum, libri duo. . . . London: R. Danielis, 1651.

(bound with)

HEEREBOORD, Adriano

Ermenologia logica, seu, Synopseos logicae Burgersdicianae, explicatio, tum per notas tum per exempla. Cambridge: Joan. Field, 1663.

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

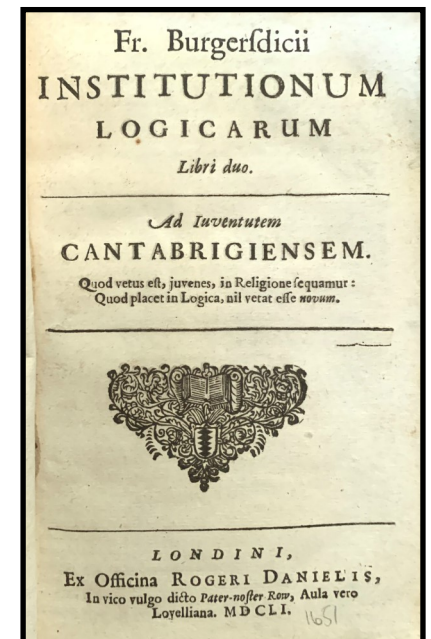
I: First published in 1626, *Institutionum logicarum* was widely used at many universities in both Europe and America to teach the most complex principles of logic. The author's neo-Aristotelianism exerted a strong influence in the next generation of philosophers at Leiden and his textbooks were still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

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

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

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

Wing, B5632 (Burgersdijk); H1358 (Heereboord) \$ 2500.00





A DIARY PUBLISHED

7. BURTON, Thomas

Diary of Thomas Burton, Esq. member in the Parliaments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, from 1656 to 1659: now first published from the original autograph manuscript. With an introduction, containing an account of Parliament of 1654; from the journal of Guibon Goddard, Esq. M.P. ... London: Henry Colburn, 1828. Four volumes. 8vo. [viii], xcii, 423; [ii], 543; viii, 596; [ii], 549, [1] pp., including errata, plus 2 pages publisher's advertisements. Engraved frontispieces in first three volumes. Beautifully bound in half-morocco and cloth, gilt lettering and decoration on spine, blind tooling, red stained fore-edge, marbled endpapers; interiors in excellent condition with minor foxing. From the library of John George Fenwick with his armorial bookplate.

First edition, the first printing of Thomas Burton's diary. The originally anonymous manuscript diary arrived at the British Museum in the early nineteenth century. John Towill Rutt (1760–1841), an editor and member of the Society for Constitutional Information, transcribed and commented on the diary. Rutt was also responsible for ascribing the diary to Burton, though that claim was challenged throughout the nineteenth until it was ultimately confirmed.

Burton (fl. 1656–1661) was a Member of Parliament, representing Westmorland during the protectorate parliaments of Oliver Cromwell and his son, Richard. During the Restoration in 1660, he supported Charles II, and was likely the same Thomas Burton who was appointed undersearcher in the Port of London and later knighted. Rutt also added excerpts from the diary of Guibon Goddard who served in the 1654–5 parliament. Burton's diary covers the periods between December 3, 1656 and June 27, 1657, January 20 to February 4, 1658, and January 27 to April 22, 1659. The diary remains an invaluable resource for the insight it offers during the two protectorate parliaments.

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography \$ 350.00

CLASSIC WORK ON BRITISH HISTORY

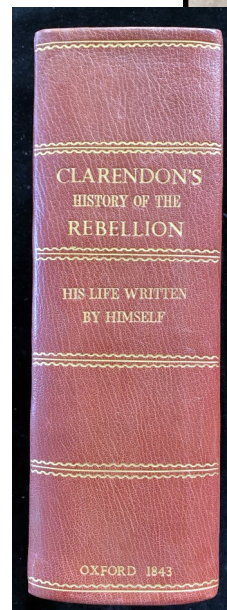
8. CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, Earl of

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

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

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

\$ 650.00



THE
HISTORY OF
THE REBELLION AND CIVIL WARS
IN ENGLAND,

BY
EDWARD EARL OF CLARENDON:

ALSO HIS LIFE WRITTEN BY HIMSELF,

IN WHICH IS INCLUDED A CONTINUATION OF HIS

HISTORY OF THE GRAND REBELLION.

A NEW EDITION, FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT,
WITH COPIOUS INDEXES.

OXFORD:
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

MDCCLXIII.

WHO'S WHO

9. DUGDALE, William

The Baronage of England or an historical account of the lives and most memorable actions of our English nobility in the Saxon time, to the Norman conquest; and from thence, of those who had their life before the end of King Henry the Third. London: Printed for Tho. Newcomb, 1675. Three volumes in two. Folio. [xiv], 790, [2]; [viii], 488, [3] pp., including errata (Volumes 2 and 3 continuous pagination). Frontispiece in Volume 1, genealogical charts. Contemporary full speckled calf with blind panel and gilt floral border, spine with 6 raised bands with gilt compartments and morocco labels, rebacked preserving original spines, extremities rubbed, boards scuffed; marbled endpapers, all edges red, light soiling, dampstain to top margin of 50 pages in second volume, scattered neat underlining and notes. From the libraries of noted Shakespeare scholar Charles Tyler Prouty with his signed book label and the printed bookplate of Marianne Ford.

First edition of Dugdale's history of English aristocracy from Saxon times. It is considered an important work of genealogical scholarship. Dugdale (1605-86) was an English antiquary and medieval scholar. In addition to this work, his most important writings include *Monasticon Anglicanum*; *Antiquities of Warwickshire*; and *The history of St. Paul's Cathedral in London*.
\$ 1500.00



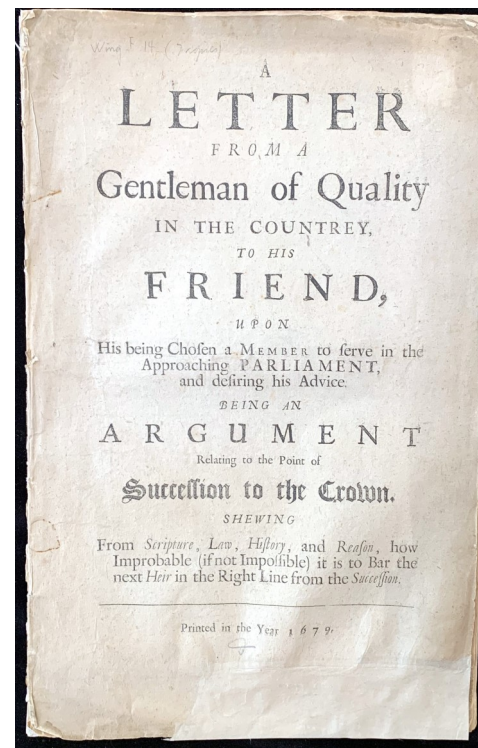
THE LINE OF SUCCESSION POLITICIZED

10. E.F.

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

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

Wing, F14; ESTC, R19698; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 626:02
\$ 350.00



A
L E T T E R

Sent from the
RIGHT HONORABLE,
The Lord Fairfax,
To the Committee of both Kingdoms:

CONCERNING
The great Victory, lately obtained
(By Gods Blessing)
At SELBY in YORK-SHIRE.

Wherein is more exactly set forth the manner
of performing that gallant service, then hath been
published in former Relations.

Together with a LIST of the Comman-
ders that were there taken prisoners.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That this
Letter, with the List, and the Order for Thanksgiving
on Tuesday next, be printed and published:

H: El ynge, Clav. Parl. D. Com.

Printed for *Edw. Husbands*, April 19. 1644.

THE SIEGE OF SELBY

11. FAIRFAX, Ferdinando

A letter sent from the Right Honorable, the Lord Fairfax, to the committee of both kingdoms: concerning the great victory, lately obtained (by God's blessing) at Selby in York-shire. Wherein is more exactly set forth the manner of performing that gallant service, then hath been published in former relations ... [London]: Printed for Edw. Husbands, April 19, 1644. 4to. 8 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border. Half-calf over boards, rebacked and recornered; a number of blank leaves follows the text. From the library of Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes (1858–1945), Marquis of Crewe, with his armorial bookplate, and a second bookplates with the motto "Esse Quam Videri."

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

Wing, F121; Thomason, E.43[14]; ESTC, R9225 \$ 550.00

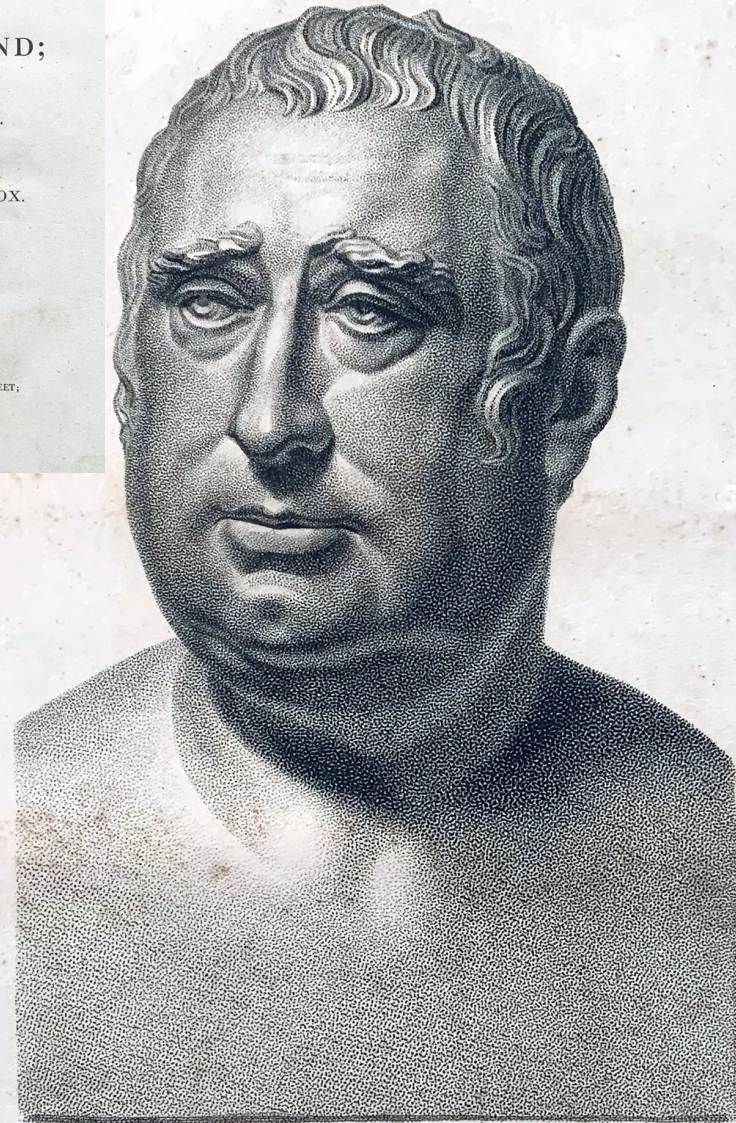
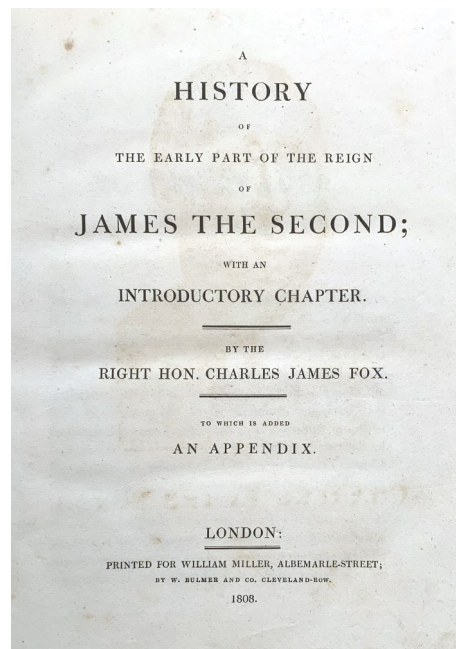
A PROPONENT OF LIBERTY

12. FOX, Charles James

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

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

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



CHARLES JAMES FOX.

\$ 700.00

IMPORTANT RESPONSE TO PARLIAMENT'S DILUTION
OF CHURCH AUTHORITY

13. [HAMMOND, Henry]

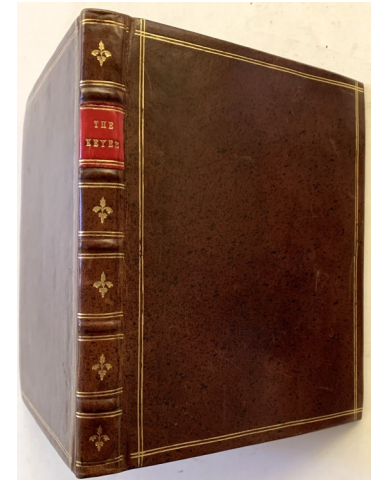
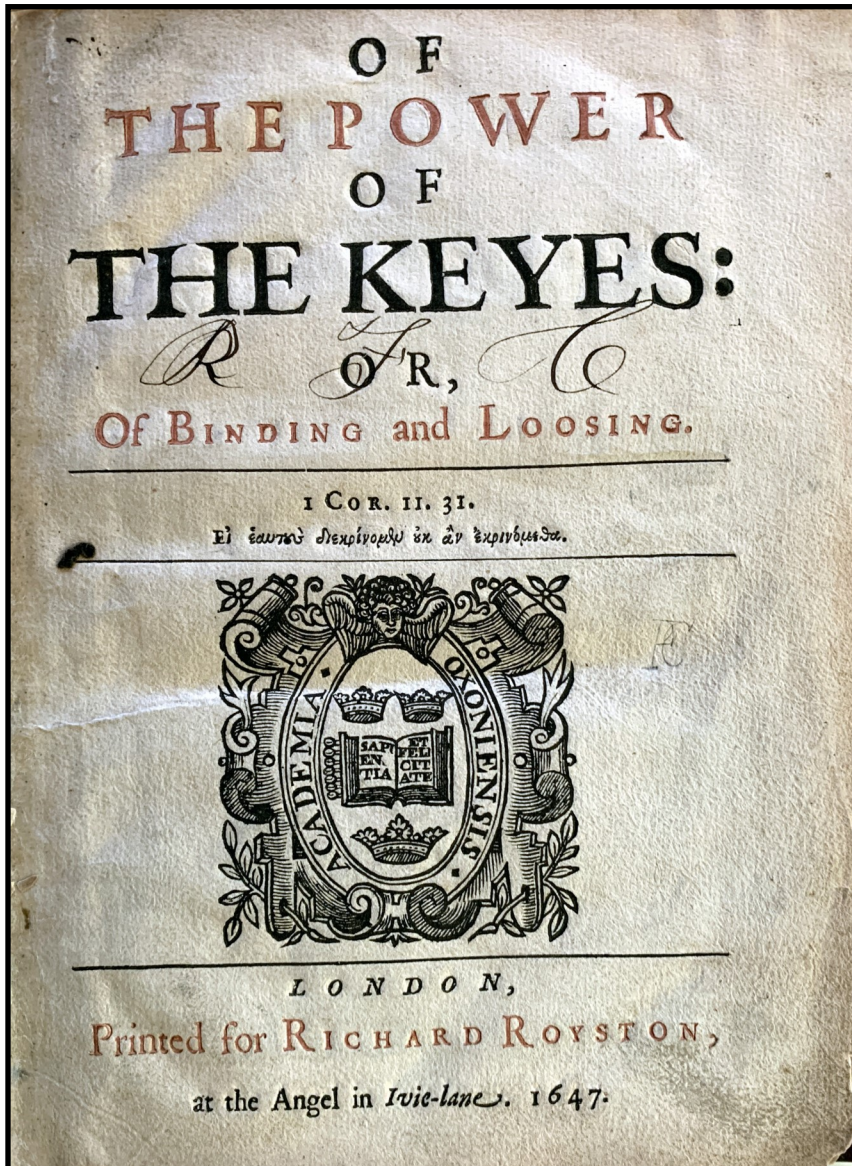
Of the power of the keys: or, of binding and loosing. London: Printed for Richard Royston, 1647. 4to. [x], 104, 89-141 pp. (mispaginated, i.e. 157 pp.), including errata, but lacking the final blank. Title in red and black with woodcut vignette, woodcut headpieces and initials, portions of text in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Full calf, bound in a period style with gilt rule; page 117 trimmed on fore-edge with no loss to text, some water-stains and browning. Signature of Robt. F. Colem dated 1858.

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

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

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

BMC, 11, 618; DNB, VIII, pp. 1126-1131; ESTC, R201891; Wing, H567
\$ 950.00



RARE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

14. [HOOKE, Robert, ed.]

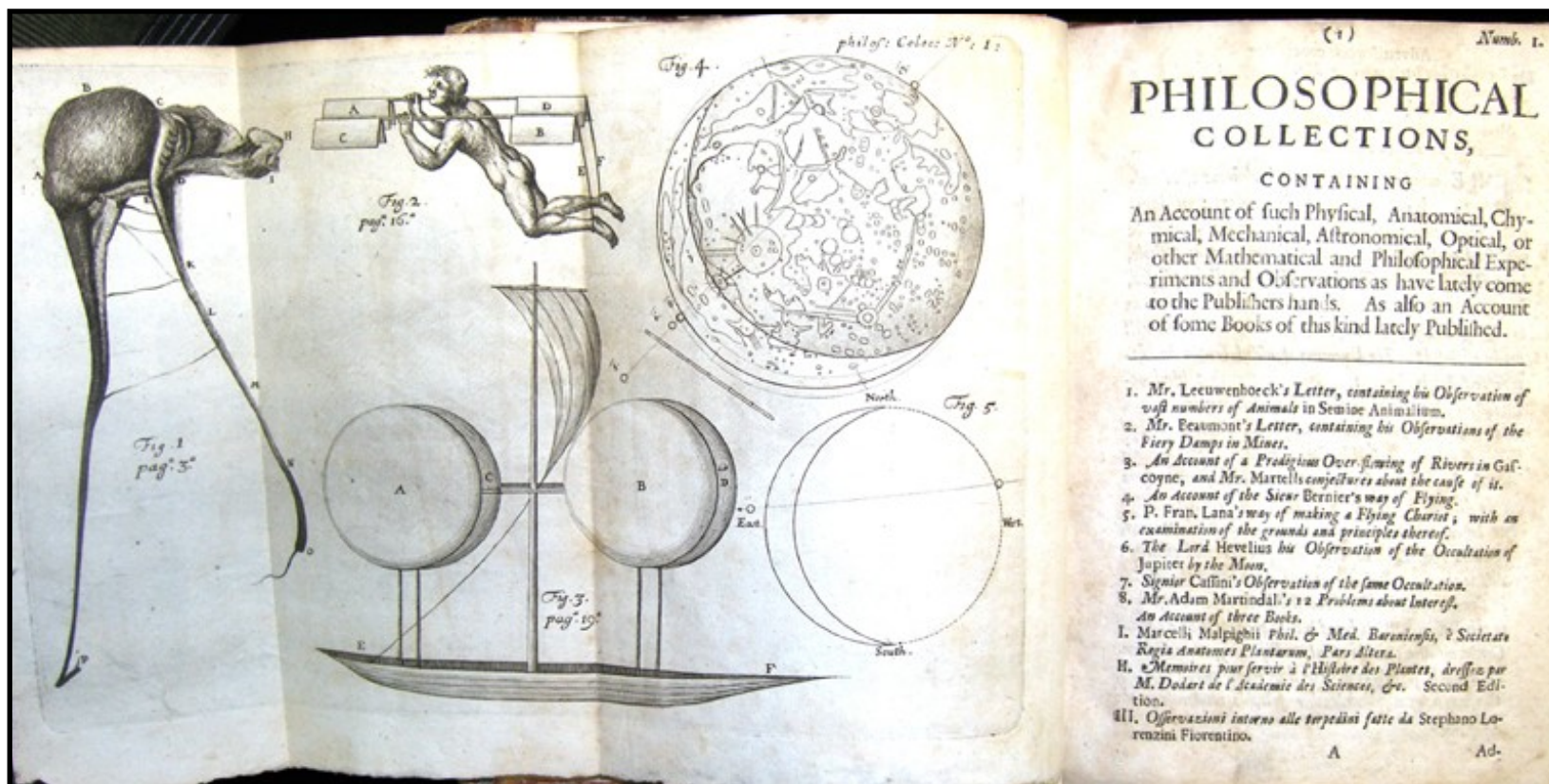
Philosophical collections, containing an account of the physical; anatomical, chymical, mechanical, astronomical, optical, or other mathematical and philosophical experiments and observations as have lately come to the publisher hands. . . . London: [John Martyn], Moses Pitt, and Richard Chiswell, 1679-82. Seven issues (all published) in one volume. 4to. 44; [ii], 48, [2]; 43-210 pp. With 7 engraved plates (6 folding). Bound together in contemporary marbled boards, rebaked; some top margins trimmed with occasional loss of page number only.

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

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

Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, 24

\$ 24,000.00



A MODERATE DEFENSE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

15. LAUD, William

A relation of the conference between William Lavvd, then Lrd. Bishop of St. Davids; now, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher, the Jesuite, by command of King James of ever blessed memorie ... London: Printed by Richard Badger, MDCXXXIX [1639]. Folio. [xxiv], 388 pp. Title with woodcut device, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary calf, a bit worn, rebacked, morocco spine label; new endpapers, some water staining to the edges of the first few signatures, minor soiling, otherwise interior very good. Early (contemporary?) ownership inscription on title. Preserved in folding cloth box.

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

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

Early English Books, 1475-1640, 804:5; ESTC, S113162; STC (2nd ed.), 15298 \$ 500.00



Ralph. Price his Book.
A
RELATION

OF
The Conference
BETWEENE
WILLIAM LAWD,
Then, Lrd. Bishop of S^t. DAVIDS;
NOW,
Lord Arch-Bishop of CANTERBURY:

*And Mr. Fisher the Jesuite, by the Command of
KING JAMES of ever
Blessed Memorie.*

With an Answer to such Exceptions as
A. C. takes against it.

By the sayd Most Reverend Father in GOD,
WILLIAM,
Lord Arch-Bishop of CANTERBURY.



LONDON,
Printed by *Richard Badger*, Printer to the PRINCE
HIS HIGHNES.
MDCXXXIX.

PROTESTANT LOGIC

16. LE CLERC, Jean

Logica: sive, ars ratiocinandi; Ontologia; sive de ente in genere; Pneumatologia seu de spiritibus. London: Awnsham & Churchill, 1692. Three parts in one. 12mo. [xii], 182, [2]; [viii], 200 [i.e. 190], [2] pp., including half-title and indexes. Separate title for the *Ontologia*. Contemporary calf, boards ruled in blind, rebaked with the original backstrip laid down; an excellent copy.

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

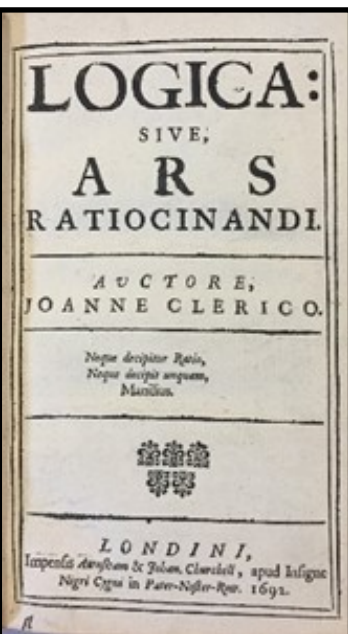
Le Clerc was a confirmed rationalist. He believed that the fundamentals of Christianity were capable of demonstration. "Scripture must be rationally interpreted; one cannot believe what conflicts with rational truths, and doctrines over which rational men disagree are not essentials of faith." He opposed Descartes,

Malebranche, Spinoza, and Leibniz because their theories claim knowledge beyond human ideas.

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

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

\$ 1200.00



"CHOOSING SERVICE"

17. [LUCAS, Richard]

The duty of servants. . . . London: Sam. Smith, 1685. 8vo. [viii], 248 pp. With an unrecorded title page, most likely an earlier issue than the more common one (see below). Full morocco in an antique style; paper somewhat browned, repairs to a few leaves, including tears on A₃ and R₄ (with loss of a few words).

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

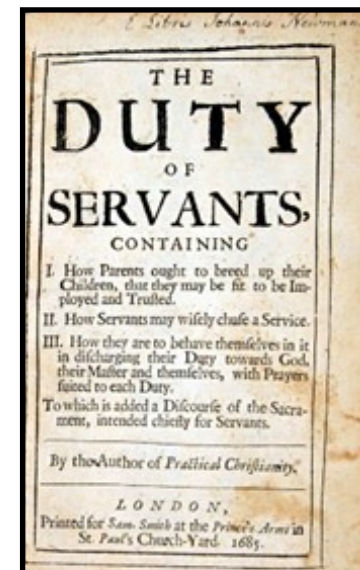
Examples of prayers are provided, including, for example, for those just entering service, for fidelity to the Master and trust in God, and for performance of duties. A fascinating look into the mindset of the seventeenth century household employee.

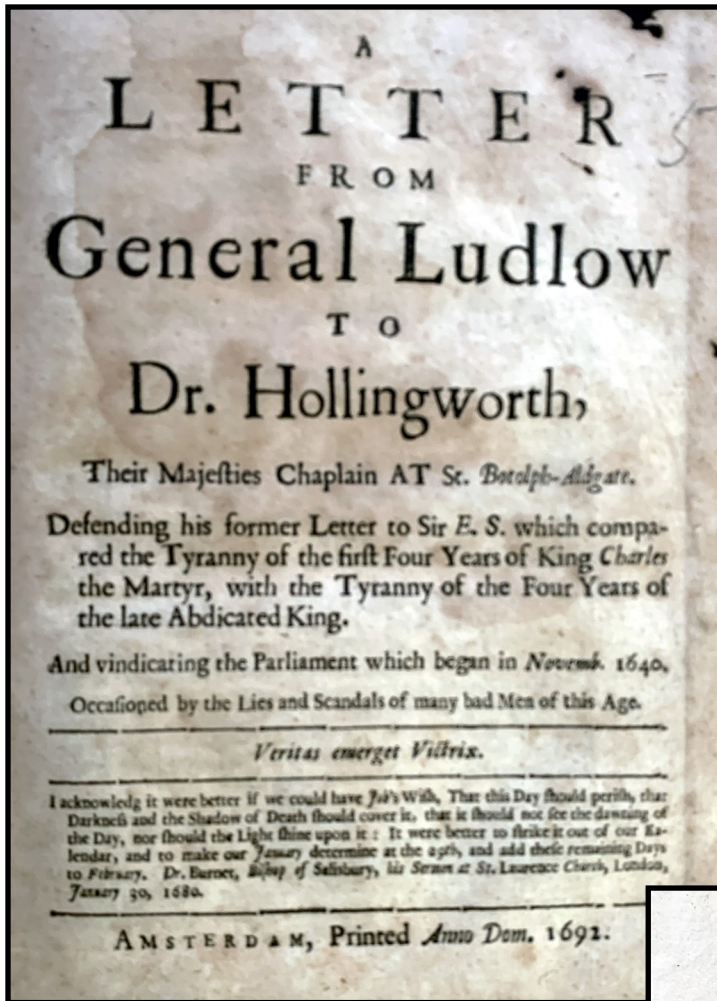
Our copy appears to have a previously unrecorded title page. Though it begins the same, the text of the title page states: "The duty of servants, containing I. How parents ought to breed up their children, that they may be fit to be employed and trusted. II. How servants may wisely chuse a service. III.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

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

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

\$ 5500.00





PAMPHLET WARS

18. LUDLOW, Edmund

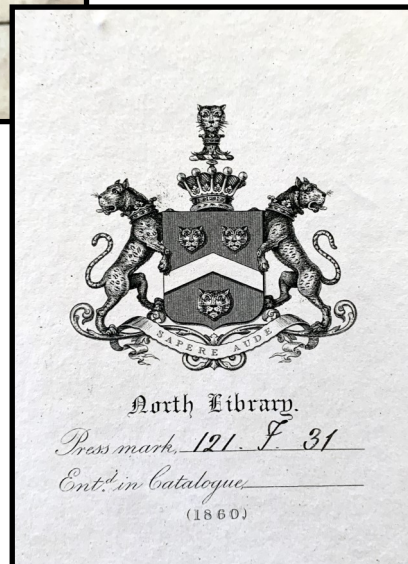
A letter from General Ludlow to Dr. Hollingworth, their Majesties chaplain at St. Botolph-Aldgate. Defending his former letter to Sir E.S. which compared the tyranny of the first four years of King Charles the Martyr, with the tyranny of the four years of the late abdicated king ... Amsterdam: [n.p.], 1692. 4to. viii, 72 pp. Half-calf and marbled boards, spine label; red fore-edge. Dated (1860) armorial bookplate of North Library (Earl of Macclesfield Library).

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

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

Wing, L1469; ESTC, R13691

\$ 400.00



LUDLOW'S MEMOIRS, UNREDACTED

19. LUDLOW, Edmund

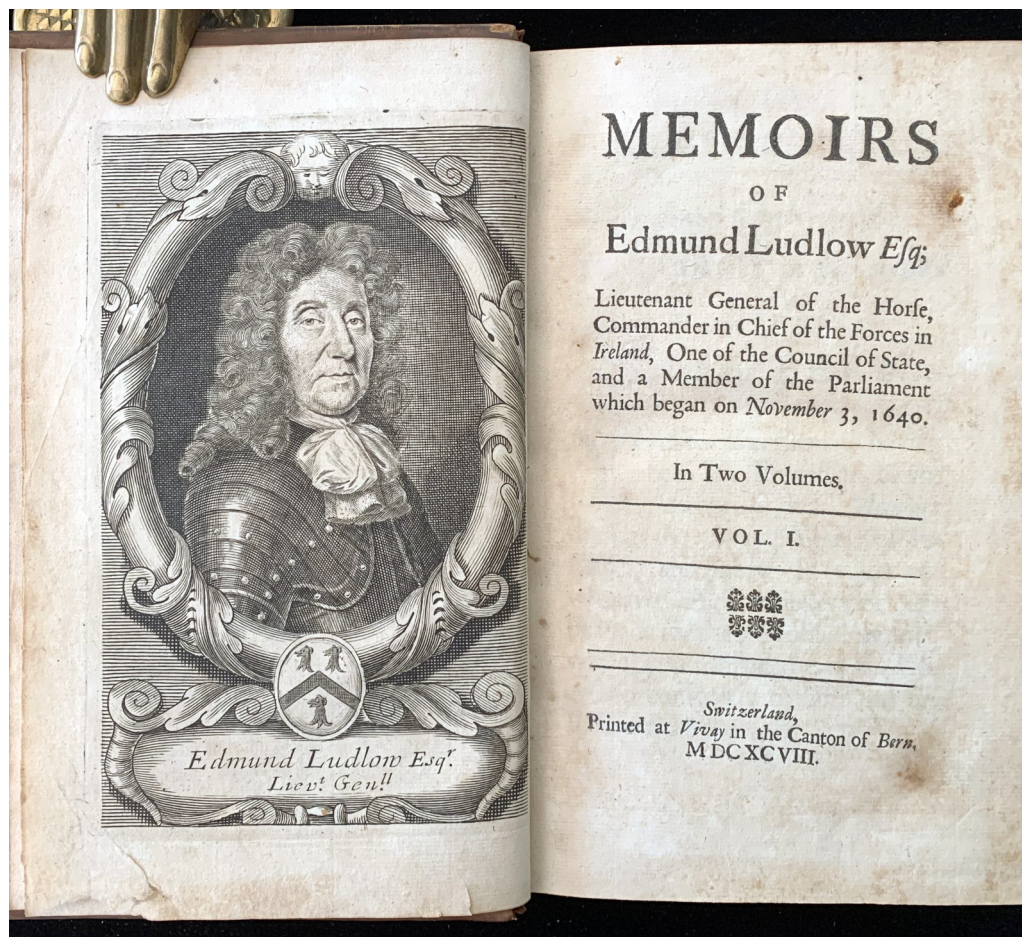
Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, Esq.; Lieutenant-General of Horse, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland, one of the Council of State, and a Member of the Parliament which began on November 3. 1640. In two volumes. Switzerland: Printed at Vivay in the Canton of Bern, MDCXCVIII [1698]. Two volumes. 8vo. [ii], viii, 430; [ii], 435-878 pp., including half-title in Vol. II. With frontispiece portrait of Ludlow. Later full calf, Oxford-style binding with blind-ruled covers, spine labels; interior mildly browned, somewhat worse in Vol. II. From the library of the Scot Baronetcy of Ancrum in the County of Roxburgh, Scotland, with an armorial bookplate in both volumes (or possibly Scott Ancrum, a student of Ravenclaw House at Hogwarts).

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

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

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 464:29; ESTC, R1476; Wing, L3460

\$ 500.00



20. MATHER, Samuel

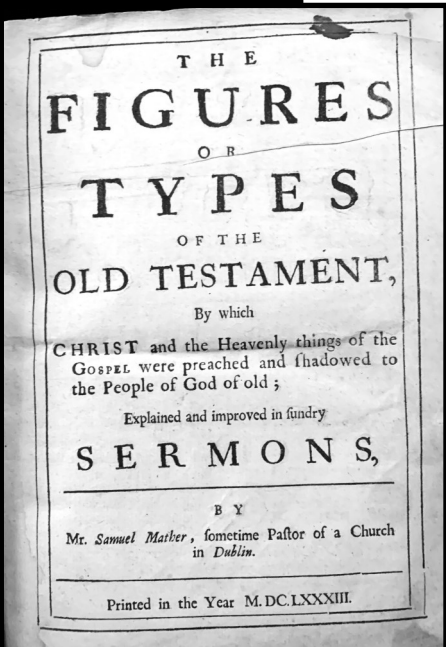
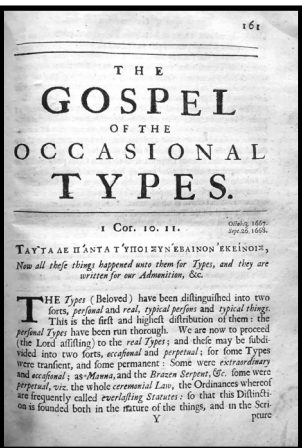
The figures or types of the Old Testament, by which Christ and the heavenly things of the Gospel were preached and shadowed to the people of God of old; explained and improved in sundry sermons. [Dublin], 1683. 4to. [viii] 678 pp., including errata. With 3 manuscript pages of index in a contemporary hand following the text. Modern calf, morocco spine label. Signature of Frederic Faber of University College on the paste-down (see below).

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

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

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

ESTC, R7563; McDermott, Gerald Robert, *Understanding Jonathan Edwards: An introduction to America’s Theologian*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2009; Wing, M1279 \$ 8500.00



21. MILTON, John

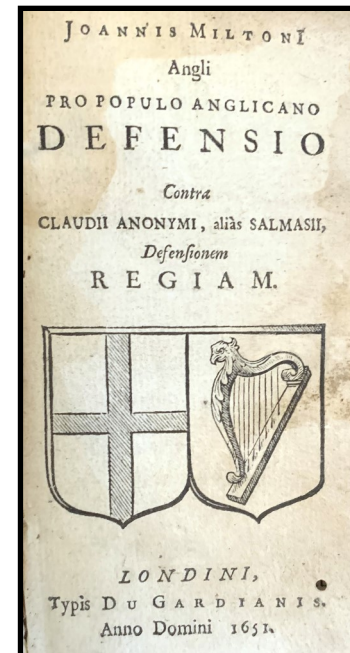
Pro populo anglicano defensio contra Claudii Anonymi, aliàs Salmasii, defensionem regiam ... London [i.e. Amsterdam]: typis Du Gardianis [i.e. Jean Jansson], 1651. 12mo. [xlii], 330 pp. Limp vellum, title written in ink on the spine; several blanks following the text. With several inscriptions, including ownership inscription of Richard S. Osler and R.J. Herford, and an early ink private library marking on the paste-down. Preserved in a folding cloth box.

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

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

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

Wing, M2168D; Madan; Shawcross, *Milton Bibliography 1624-1700*, 110; ESTC, R234384; Masson, *Life of John Milton*, Vol. IV \$ 1500.00



DETAILED EARLY TRAVELOGUE WITH SECTION ON THE
IRISH TYRONE REBELLION

22. MORYSON, Fynes

An itinerary written by Fynes Moryson Gent. First in the Latine tongue, and then translated by him into English; containing his ten yeeres travel through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, Englan, Scotland and Ireland. . . London: John Beale, 1617. Folio. [xiv], 295, [1]; 302, [1]; 292 pp. Without the first and final blanks as in most copies. Recent calf in an antique style, spine tooled in gilt with a red morocco label, top edge gilt; interior in excellent condition. With a fascinating provenance (see below).

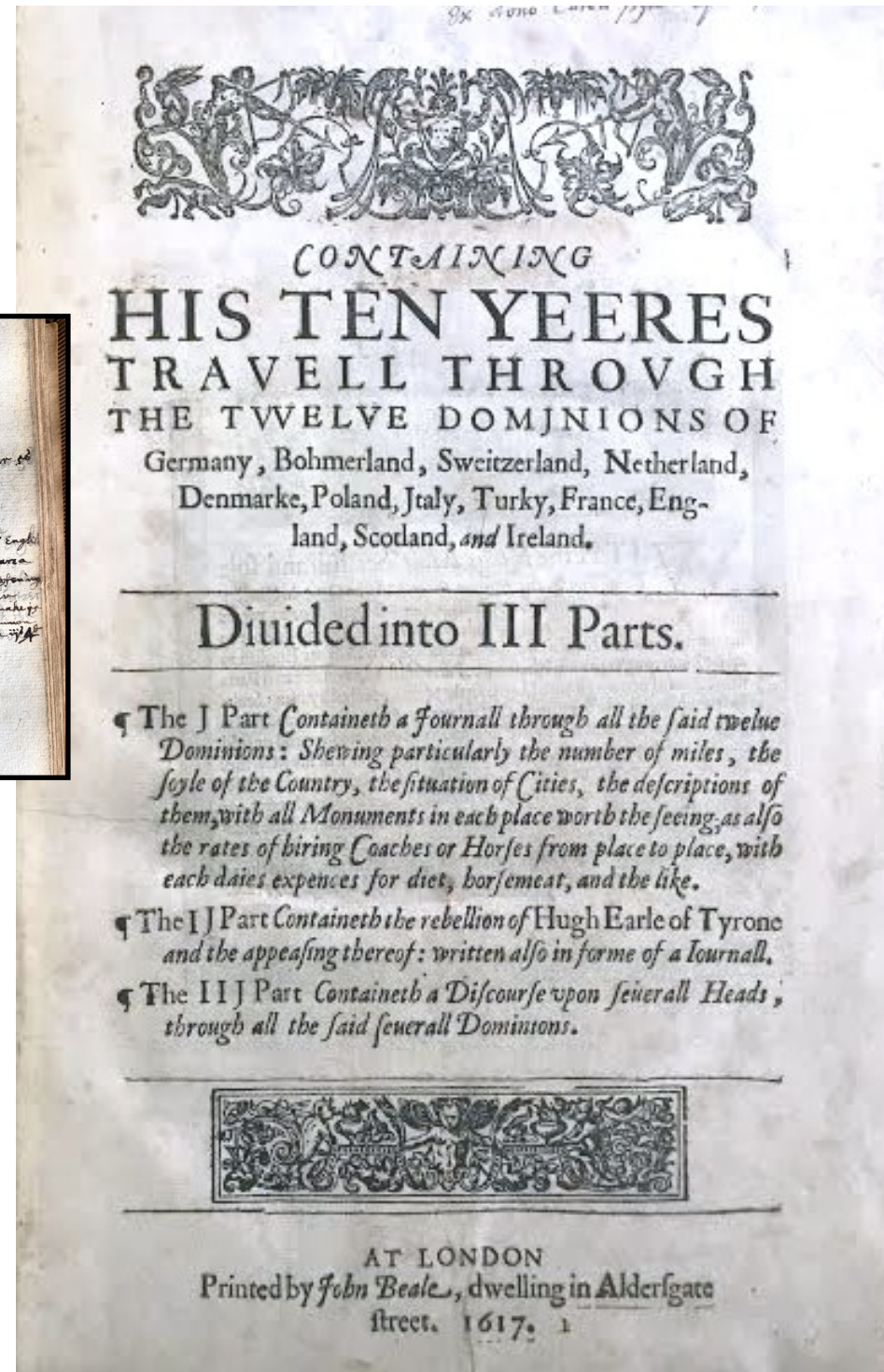
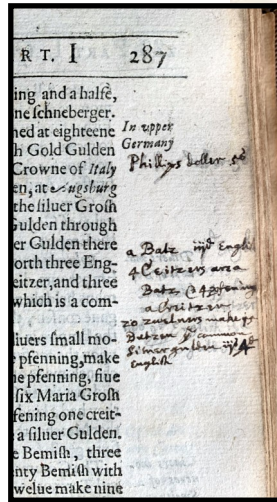
First edition of one of the most famous and fascinating early modern travel accounts, one of the great seventeenth-century works of its kind. Moryson singles out all the “monuments in each place, worth the seeing.” A perceptive traveler; as an example he appreciated how war, in this case the French wars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

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

Provenance: A presentation inscription on the title page reads: “Ex dono Caroli Pym Equitis Aurati” which is most likely Sir Charles Pym (1615-1671), son of the Parliamentarian John Pym (1584-1643). The signature does not match the annotations so it is tempting to ascribe the annotations to Charles Pym’s father. John Pym would no doubt have been interested in Moryson’s rendering of the 1584 Tyrone rebellion in Ireland, as he was fervently anti-Catholic, believing that “Popery shouyld never be tolerated there” (in Ireland). The annotator here underlined many of the passages which deal with the danger posed by the Irish in the sixteenth century, perhaps looking for historical

precedents to make a judgment on the present-day situation. Also the bookplate of Francis Money-Coutts (1852-1923), 5th Baron Latymer, a London solicitor, poet, librettist and wealthy heir to the fortune of the Coutts banking family.

STC, 18205 \$ 4000.00





LEGISLATION ENACTED DURING THE CIVIL WAR

23. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

A collection of all the publicke orders ordinances and declarations of both Houses of Parliament, from the ninth of March 1642. Untill December 1646. Together with severall of his Majesties proclamations and other papers printed at Oxford ... London: Printed by T.W. [Thomas Warren] for Ed: Husband, printer to the Honorable House of Commons, 1646. Folio. [xx], 5-943, 24 pp. (numerous pagination errors). Engraved frontispiece, woodcut headpieces. Contemporary calf, worn, especially at spine, joints somewhat tender; first blank appears to be torn out, leaf with frontispiece repaired, some browning and soiling mostly on edges. Overall a good copy from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with their dated (1860) bookplate (motto "Sapere aude") on the paste-down and blind embossed armorial stamp on first three leaves.

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

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

\$ 2500.00

SPEECHES
AND
PASSAGES

Long Of This *Rebellious*
~~GREAT and HAPPY~~

Parliament:

From the third of *November*, 1640,
to this instant *June*, 1641.

Collected into One Volume, and
according to the most perfect Originals,
exactly published.

LONDON,

Printed for *William Cooke*, and are to be sold at his shop,
at *Furnifalls-lane-gate*, in *Holbourne*, 1641.

Tho. Tyrrell

ON THE EVE OF WAR

24. PARLIAMENT, England and
Wales

*Speeches and passages of this great and
happy Parliament: from the third of No-
vember, 1640, to this instant June, 1641.
Collected into one volume, and according
to the most perfect originalls, exactly pub-
lished.* London: printed for William
Cooke, 1641. 12mo. [viii], 24, 152,

159-174, 169-184, 177-240, 205-220, [8], 233-351, [1], 351-358, 321-335,
[1], 385-440, 455-459, 500-534, 24, [ii], 6, 14, [2], [ii], 46 pp. With 3 sep-
arate title pages, woodcut headpieces and initials. Contemporary calf, re-
backed, title and date in gilt on spine, red speckled fore-edge; interior in
excellent condition. From the library of Thomas Tyrrell (c. 1593-1672), a
judge and politician who served as a colonel in the Parliamentary army
during the English Civil War. The words "great and happy" are crossed out
on the title and "Long and Rebellious" is written in a contemporary hand.

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

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 259; ESTC, R212697; Lincoln's
Inn, Catalogue of Pamphlets, 1506-1700, 340; McAlpin, II, p. 81; Thom-
ason, E.159[1]; Thomason, E.198[18]; Wing, E2309 \$ 550.00

SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON
PATENTS AND MONOPOLIES
VIA SATIRICAL VERSE

25. [PATENTS]
ANONYMOUS

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

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

Unfortunately, James's successor, Charles I, continued to abuse the
patent system and it was only during the Restoration that the abuse was
finally curtailed. The present work, written during the reign of Charles I,
bitterly describes the injustices within certain trades and industries.

Wing, P156; ESTC locates 4 copies in North America (Harvard,
Huntington, NYPL, McGill) \$ 9500.00

A
PACK OF
PATENTEES.

OPENED.
SHUFFLED.
CUT.
DEALT.
AND PLAYED.



LONDON,
Printed in the year
1641.



PARLIAMENT HAS SUPREME CONTROL

26. PRYNNE, William

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

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

Prynne (1600–1669) was a prolific pamphleteer and attorney who wrote on numerous subjects from theater to theology and published about 200 books and pamphlets during his lifetime.

Wing, P4087A; ESTC, R203193

\$ 3000.00



THE DANGEROUS GAMES OF LEVELLERS AND THEIR CONFEDERATES

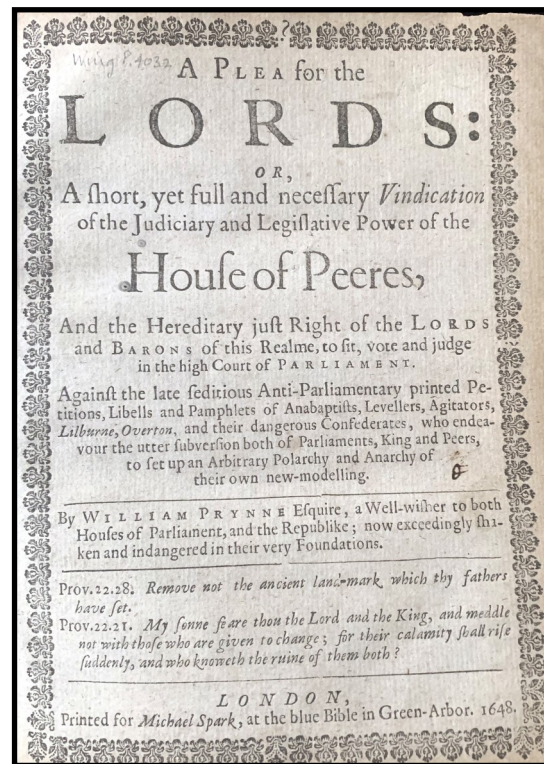
27. PRYNNE, William

A plea for the Lords: or, a short, yet full and necessary vindication of the judiciary and legislative power of the House of Peeres, and the hereditary just right of the lords and barons of the realme, to sit, vote and judge in the high court of Parliament. London: Printed for Michael Spark, 1648. 4to. [vi], 8, 69. Woodcut initials and headpieces. Calf-backed marbled boards, spine label, new endpapers; an excellent copy.

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

DNB, XVI, pp. 432-437; Wing, P4032

\$ 1200.00



ENGLISH HISTORY WITH A DASH OF BIAS

28. RUSHWORTH, John

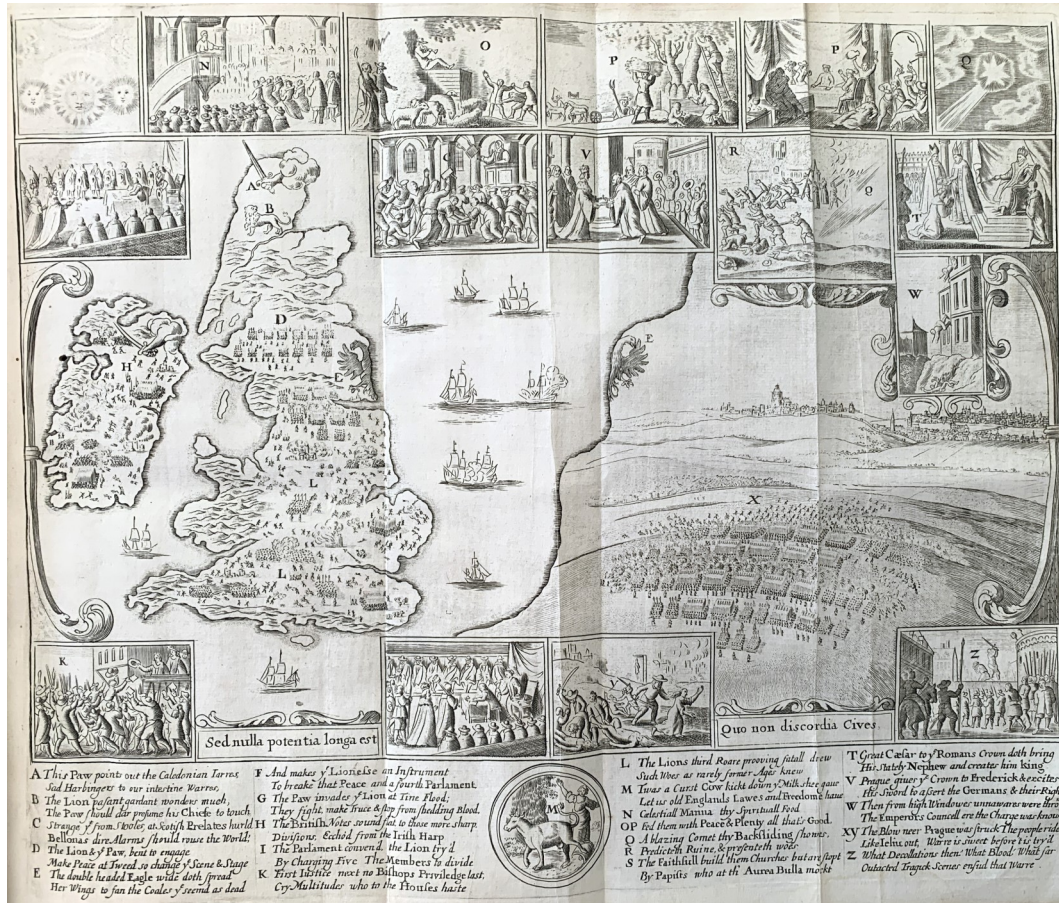
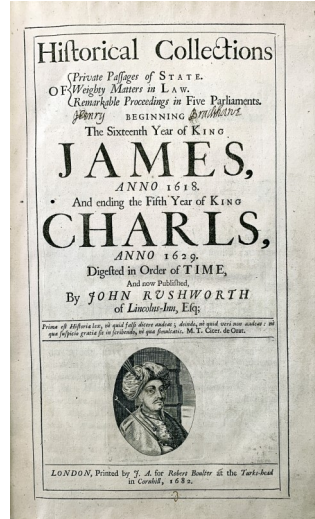
Historical collections of private passages of state. Weighty matters in law. Remarkable proceedings in five Parliaments. Beginning the sixteenth year of King James, anno 1618. And ending the fifth year of King Charls, anno 1629 ... London: Printed by J.A. [James Astwood] for Robert Boulter, 1682. Folio.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

Third edition of Part 1 only (of 4 parts published).

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

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

Wing, R2317; ESTC, R12967; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 38:19 \$ 750.00



- A This Pew points out the Caldonian Torres And Harbinger to our intestine Wars.
- B The Lion passant gardant monies much.
- C The Pew fowls the profane his Claws to touch.
- D The Lion & Paw beat to engage.
- E The double headed Eagle while doth preside.
- F And makes y^e Lionise an Instrument To break that Peace and a fourth Parliament.
- G They fight make Peace & by from bleeding Blood.
- H The British Note sound out to those more sharp Division. Echoed from the Irish Harp.
- I The Parliament convened, the Lion try d By changing Five The Membeers to divide.
- K First British meet in Bishops Privilege last.
- L The Lions third Pass proving fatal dew Such Woe as rarely former Age knew.
- M Inve a Curst Cow kicks down y^e Milk shee gave Let us old Englands Lawes and Freedoms have.
- N Celestiall Minna thy spirit shall feed.
- O For them with Peace & Plenty all that Good.
- P A Morning Comet thy Back building shewes.
- R Predicted Ruine & y^e y^e world.
- S The Faithfull build them Churches but y^e Papists who as th^e Aurora Bulla built.
- T Great Caesar to y^e Romans Crown doth bring His Natch Nephew and create him King.
- V Divine signs y^e Crown to Breckers & executer His should to avert the Germans & their Right.
- W Then from high Windows sunnawares were thro^w The Emperors Council ere the Charge was known.
- XV The Blow near Prague was struck the desperate Like this out. Where is done before to try it.
- Z What Decisions them What Blood What jar Outcasted Traque Some engul that Warre.

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

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

The second Punick War between Hannibal, and the Romanes: the whoe seventeen books, Englished from the Latine . . . with a continuation from the triumph of Scipio, to the death of Hannibal. London: Printed by Tho. Roycroft, 1661. Folio. [xvi], 507, [5], 77, [3] pp., including errata leaf. Title printed in red and black, additional engraved title, engraved portrait of Charles II by David Loggan, and 20 numbered engraved plates by Joseph Lamorlet, woodcut initials and headpieces, separate title for the Continuation. Text ruled in red. Early eighteenth century tree calf, red morocco spine label; an amazing large paper copy inscribed on the title page, “Edward Proger his booke presented him by the Translator his worthy freinde Thomas Ross Esq”. From the library of Robert Rushbrooke with his armorial bookplate.

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

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

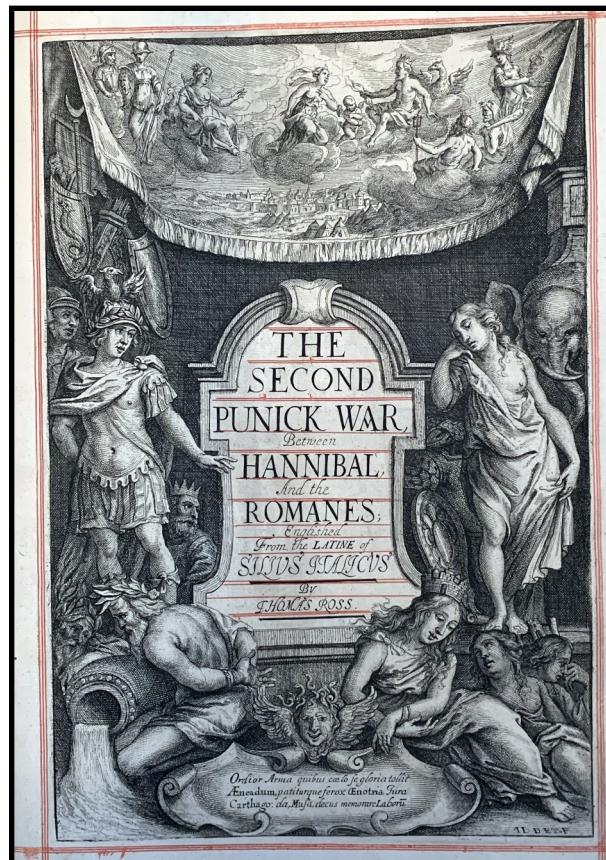
Ross (1620-1675), brought up in a staunchly Royalist household, had been appointed Keeper of His Majesty’s libraries in 1652. He was involved in the failed “Ship Tavern plot” in 1654 and traveled to the court of the future Charles II in Cologne in 1655, later following him to the Spanish Netherlands.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

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

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

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

\$ 24,000.00





NEWTON'S TEXTBOOK OF LOGIC

30. SANDERSON, R[obert]

Logicae artis compendium. Oxford: Leon. Lichtfield. Impensis Ric. Davis, 1680. 4to. [vi], 304 pp. Woodcut diagrams, headpiece, and initials. Contemporary calf, spine rubbed, otherwise a very nice copy. From the library of Thomas Smith, with his manuscript annotations on the title and last page.

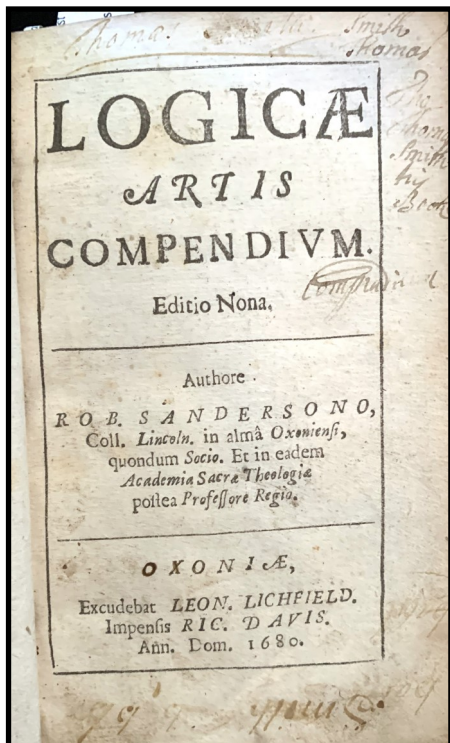
Ninth edition of Sanderson's excellent textbook of logic, one of the most important tools used by seventeenth-century Cambridge and Oxford students (including John Locke). First published in 1615, it enjoyed at least ten editions during the seventeenth century. Divided into three parts, the first contains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

after the appearance of the influential Port-Royal Logic.

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

Wing, S615

\$ 400.00



DEFENDING THE CHARACTER OF KING JAMES

31. SANDERSON, Sir William

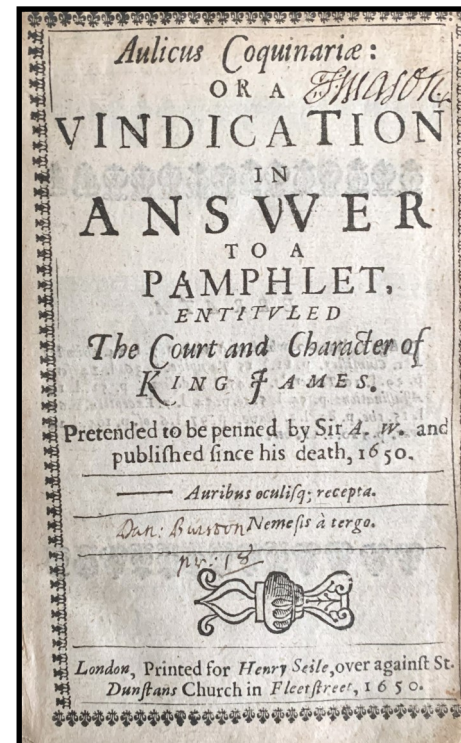
Aulicus coquinariae: or a vindication in answer to a pamphlet, entituled The Court and Character of King James. Pretended to be penned by Sir A.W. and published since his death, 1650. London: Printed for Henry Seile, 1650 [1651]. 8vo. [viii], 205 pp. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary speckled calf with blind tooling; first 2 blanks loose, and other than a very small tear to top edge of C5 (p. 25), interior in excellent condition. Two ownership inscriptions on title.

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

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

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

\$ 1500.00



ANTI-ESTABLISHMENTARIANISM

32. SELDEN, J[ohn]

The history of tithes that is, the practice of payment of them. The positive lawes made for them. The opinions touching the right of them. A review of it is also annex, which both confirms it and directs in the use of it. [London]: [n.p.], 1618. 4to. [vi], xxii, [xii], 491, [5] pp., including errata. Title in red and black. Contemporary Cambridge binding, rebacked; some occasional light browning, a few leaves lightly soiled, small paper repair to p. 18, small piece of last leaf torn away (text not affected), otherwise a very good copy of this controversial work. Stamp of the Aylwin Library to front paste-down as well as the ownership inscription of Canadian politician and magistrate Thomas Cushing Aylwin (1806-71).

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

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

Goldsmith, I, 473; Kress, 360; Marke, *Catalogue of the Law Collection at New York University*, p 146; Pforzheimer, 857; STC, 22172.7 \$ 1200.00

The Historie of TITHES

That is,

The *Practice* of **PAYMENT** of them.
The *Positive* **LAWES** made for them.
The **OPINIONS** touching the *Right* of them.

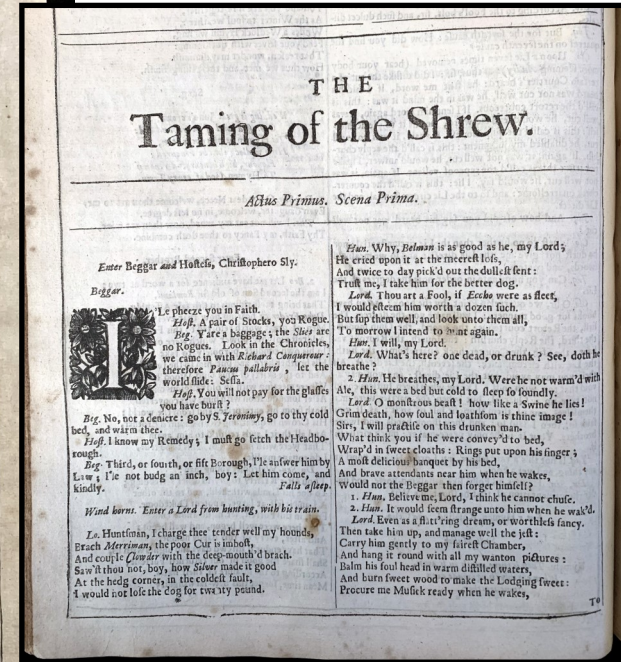
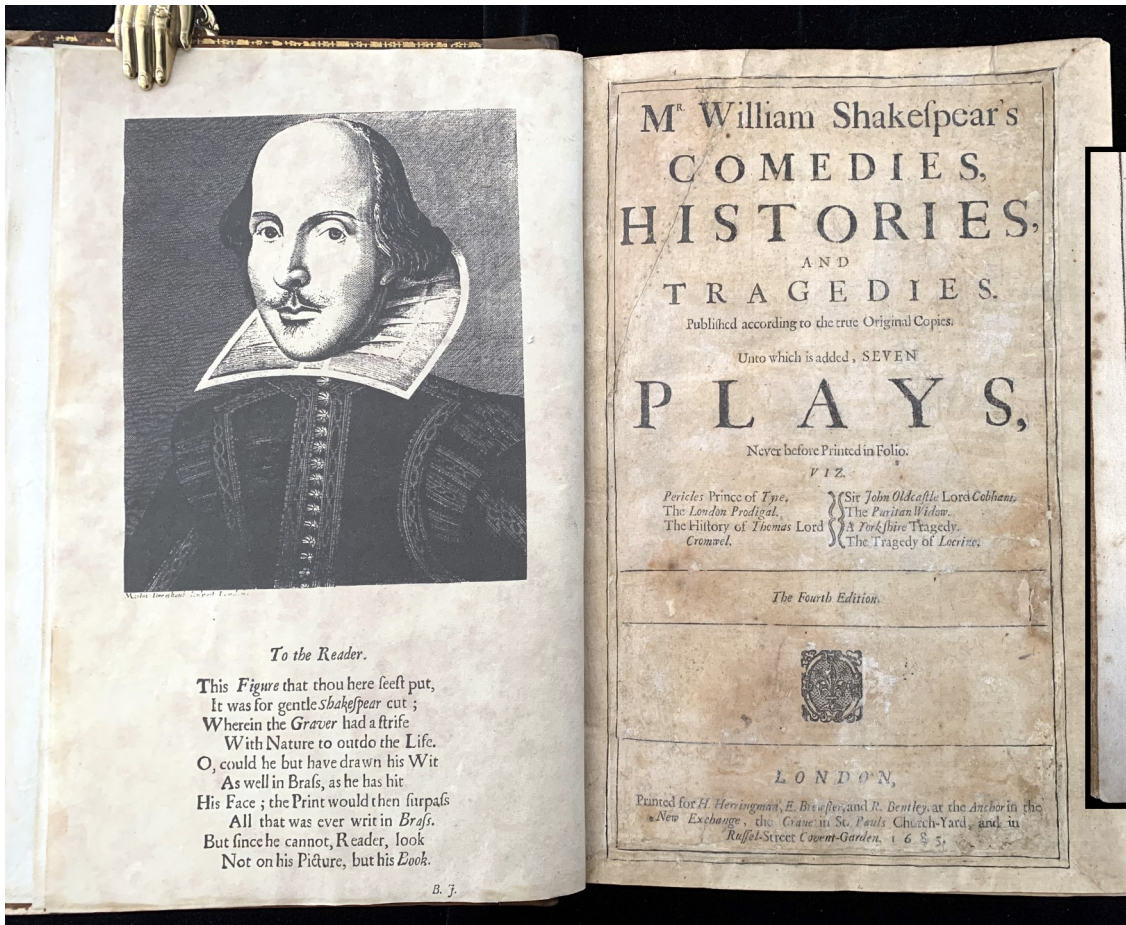
A REVIEW of it

Is also annex, which both *Confirms* it and *directs* in the *Use* of it.

By I. **SELDEN**.

*Nec partis studijs agimur. Sed sumimus arma
Consilij inimica tuis, IGNAVIA fallax!*

M. DC. XVIII.



THE FOURTH FOLIO

33. SHAKESPEARE, William

Mr. William Shakespear's comedies, histories, and tragedies. Published according to the true original copies. Unto which is added, seven plays, never before printed in folio. London: Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, 1685. Folio. [xii], 272, [2], 328, 303 pp. Our copy has the following facsimiles: 1. Engraved portrait; 2. A₂ ("To the Great Variety of Readers"); 3. A₄ ("Names of principal actors"); 4. D₂ (pp. 39-40); 5. Z₄ ("The names of the Actors..."); and 6. CCCC₂ (the final leaf). Early nineteenth century full calf, ruled in gilt and blind and cross-hatched, rebacked, spine with gilt decorations; some staining but overall a good copy.

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

Bartlett, 123A; Jaggard, p. 497; Pforzheimer, 910; Wing, S2915

\$ 75,000.00

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

34. SOMERS, [John]; SCOTT, Walter (editor)

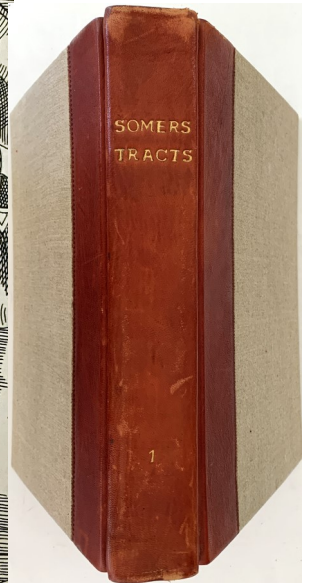
A collection of scarce and valuable tracts, on the most interesting and entertaining subjects: but chiefly such as relate to the history and constitution of these kingdoms. Selected from an infinite number in print and manuscript, in the royal, cotton, sion, and other public, as well as private libraries ... London: T. Caldell and W. Davis, 1809-1815. 13 volumes. 4to. Collation upon request. Complete with half-title and title in each volume. Folding woodcut illustrations in volume I. Uniformly bound in calf-backed cloth, gilt lettering on spine, marbled fore-edges, blue endpapers; interiors in excellent condition with only minimal spotting in some volumes.

Second edition. This set reprints significant documents pertaining to English history. The volumes are organized chronologically with tracts issued during each monarch's reign beginning with those that immediately predate Queen Elizabeth and ending with King George I. The documents are further arranged into four categories: ecclesiastical, civil, military, and miscellaneous. The first edition was published between 1748 and 1751 in sixteen volumes, but according to the editor Scott that first edition lacked any organization.

Both editions represent the immense library of Baron John Somers (1651-1716). Somers was a lawyer and one of the most learned men in constitutional law at the time, and this multi-volume series reflects his desire to share his collection with scholars and lawyers. Over the course of his life, he accumulated over 9,000 books, hundreds of manuscripts, around 4,000 drawings and prints all dealing with British history and constitution. Somers was also a prominent politician. He served in the House of Commons between 1689 and 1693, and additionally as lord keeper and lord chancellor. He was instrumental in achieving the union between Scotland and the Hanoverian succession and his advocacy of religious tolerance earned him praise from the whigs. This compilation of documents not only serves as an inventory of a collection, but also an important resource and reference for English history, law, and politics in the nineteenth century and present day.

For more information on Somers, see the fascinating article in DNB, XVIII, pp. 629-637

\$ 1200.00



DEFENDING THE ROYAL SOCIETY

35. SPRAT, Thomas

The history of the Royal-Society of London for the improving of natural knowledge. London: Printed for Rob. Scot, Ri. Chiswell, Tho. Chapman, and Geo. Sawbridge, 1702. 4to. [xvi], 438 pp. Includes the imprimatur leaf with arms of the Royal Society on the verso, dedication to the King, poem to the Royal Society, and advertisement to the Reader. With 2 engraved plates. Modern calf in a contemporary style; waterstain to lower corners of leaves of the first signature, otherwise a clean copy.

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

Cole, *Chemical Literature, 1700-1860*, 1242; Duveen, 558; Wing, S-5032 (all 1st ed.) \$ 600.00



THE SPREAD OF ARISTOTELIAN METHODOLOGY

36. STIER, Johann

Praecepta doctrinae logicae, ethicae, physicae metaphysicae. London: J. Redmayne, 1671. Six parts in one. 8vo. [xii], 41; 21; 62; 94; 24; 25 pp. Engraved general title, each part with separate title. Contemporary calf, Oxford-style binding with ruled borders on covers. Ownership inscription of E. Vaughan (alum of Eton), several small animal figures cut from another (contemporary) book and laid in.

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

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

Wing, 5542

\$ 350.00

37. USSHER, Archbishop James of Armagh

A body of divinitie, or the summe and substance of Christian religion ... Whereunto is adjoynd a tract, intituled Immanuel, or the mystery of the incarnation of God. . . . London: Printed by M.F. [Miles Flesher], 1645. Two works in one. Folio. [viii] pp., 2 leaves (contents), 3-451, [xiii]; [ii], 24 pp. Two separate titles, both within ruled border, table of contents and errata, woodcut initials, head-

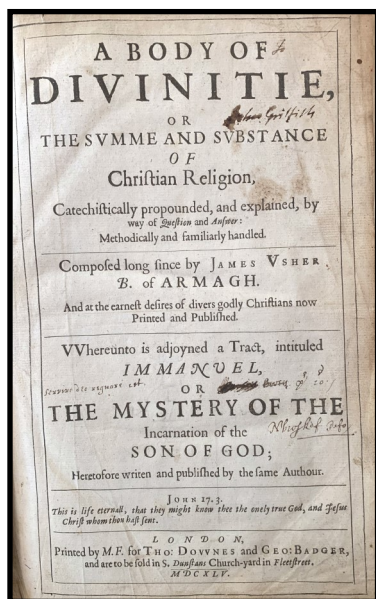
and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, front cover a bit stained, interior generally excellent with minor browning. Inscriptions from 4 possible early hands on the first title, and though most are crossed-out, abbreviated, or illegible, the name "Griffith" can be read. A Latin phrase, "servivir deo regnare est" in a contemporary hand also on the title page. Preserved in a clamshell box.

First edition, rare on the market. *A body of divinitie* was published while Ussher was in residence in Wales. Essentially a Calvinist catechism, the book explains every major tenet of the religion. However, in a letter dated May 13, 1645, after the book was published, Ussher expressed his disapproval to the publisher, John Downame (Downham), describing *A body of divinitie* as "so imperfect a thing copied verbatim out of others, and in divers places dissonant from my own judgment, may not by any means be

owned by me." Despite Ussher's disavowal of the text, numerous editions followed with the last printed in 1677.

Ussher (1581-1656) was highly regarded in his day as a churchman and as a scholar. In 1625, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, the highest position in the Irish Anglican Church. He was also vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of King James' Privy Council in Ireland. He opposed any concessions or graces given to the "papists" in his native Ireland preceding and during the English Civil War.

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



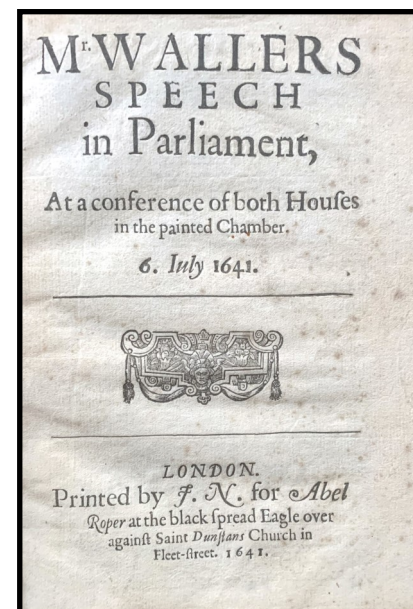
38. WALLER, Edmund

Mr. Wallers speech in Parliament, at a conference of both Houses in the painted chamber. 6. July 1641. London: printed by J[ohn] N[orton] for Abel Roper at the black spread Eagle over against Saint Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet, 1641. 4to. [ii], 14 pp. Woodcut device on title, woodcut initials and headpieces. Half-morocco and pebbled boards, title in gilt on spine; other than browning on the fly-leaf, interior excellent. From the Markree Library with its small book label on the paste-down.

First edition, first issue, with "Eagle" spelled correctly in the imprint. In July 1641, soon after the Long Parliament was called into session, Waller spoke to both Houses calling for caution and class solidarity among his colleagues and constitutional moderation. He specifically discusses the impending impeachment of a Royalist judge, Sir Francis Crawley (1574/5-1650). Crawley had argued that Charles's implementation of taxes on ships was within the right of the king. However, the ship-money tax was a serious point of contention between Parliamentarians and Royalists, and Crawley was removed from his position. Waller, even though he supported the king, came out against the impeached judge stating that "he did not only only give as deepe a wound to the Commonwealth as any of the rest, but dipt his dart in such a poyson, that so farre as in him lay it might never receive a cure." Despite this, Waller was eventually exiled for his role in the so-called "Waller's Plot" that initially began as an act of passive resistance among the citizens of London but soon developed into a violent plan to raise an army for Charles I within the city.

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

Wing, W522; Pforzheimer, 1041 (variant); Thomason, E.198 [37]; ESTC, R9691; Lincoln's Inn, *Catalogue of Pamphlets ... 1506-1700*, 347 \$ 700.00



AN IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND

39. [WHITLOCKE, Bulstrode]

Memorials of the English affairs: or, an historical account of what passed from the beginning of the reign of King Charles the First, to King Charles the Second his happy restauration. Containing the publick transactions, civil and military. Together with the private consultations and secrets of the cabinet. London: printed for Nathaniel Ponder, MDCLXXXII [1682]. Folio. [viii], 166, 159-162, 185-305, [1], 303-377, [1] pp, 378-384 leaves, 385-456 pp, [1], 458-460, [2], 461-464, [2] leaves, 465-535, 542-558, 561-610, 617-648, 657-704, [16] pp. (complete with all pagination errors accounted for). Woodcut initials. Contemporary calf, rebaked, spine label; other than a paper repair on p. 433, interior in excellent condition. From the library of Sir Charles Wolseley Bart., one of the Wolseley baronets in Staffordshire, with his bookplate on the paste-down.

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

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

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 556:10; ESTC, R13122; Lowndes, X, 2905-2906; Wing, W1986 \$ 750.00



MEMORIALS OF THE ENGLISH AFFAIRS: OR, AN Historical Account

OF
What passed from the beginning of the Reign of King *CHARLES*
the First, to King *CHARLES* the Second His Happy
RESTAURATION.

Containing the Publick
TRANSACTIONS,
CIVIL and MILITARY.

Together with
The Private Consultations and Secrets of the **CABINET.**

----- *Quaque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Virg.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for *Nathaniel Ponder*, at the Sign of the *Peacock*, in the
Poultry, near the Church, **M DC LXXXII.**

REFLECTIONS

U P O N

Ancient and Modern LEARNING.

By *WILLIAM WOTTON*, B. D.

Chaplain to the Right Honourable the
EARL of *NOTTINGHAM*.



L O N D O N,

Printed by *J. Leake*, for *Peter Buck*, at the
Sign of the *Temple*, near the *Inner-Tem-
ple-Gate*, in *Fleet-street*, MDCXCIV.

DEFENDING THE "MODERN" METHODS

40. WOTTON, William

Reflections upon ancient and modern learning. By *William Wotton*, B.D. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham. London: Printed by *J. Leake*, for *Peter Buck*, MDCXCIV [1694]. 8vo. [xxxii], 359 pp. Title within ruled border. Contemporary calf with blind tooling along spine, spine label, red speckled fore-edge; interior in excellent condition. From the library of *Sir Charles Mordaunt*, Baronet of Walton Warwickshire, with his bookplate on the verso of the title page. This likely belonged to the 10th Baronet in the line. *Mordaunt* (1836–1897) was from a family of wealthy English country gentlemen but was involved in a scandalous divorce from his first wife after her illicit affair with the prince and several of his courtiers. There is also the bookplate of *Arnold Meadowcroft Muirhead* on the front end-paper. *Muirhead* (1900–1988) was a well-known scholar, educator, and bibliophile.

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

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

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

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