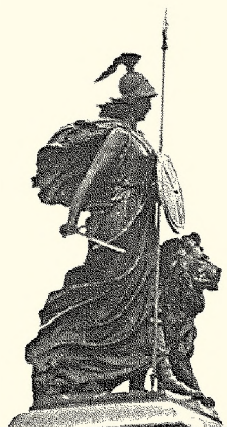


The Rhinehart Collection

An Annotated Bibliography



M. JOHN HIGBY

The Rhinehart Collection



Bill and Maureen Rhinehart in their library at home.

The Rhinehart Collection

An Annotated Bibliography

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Carol Grotnes Belk Library
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Preliminaries

PREFATORY REMARKS are usually found in a Preface. I have chosen to use the less common word as a means to stimulate curiosity and thus improve the chances that the Preliminaries will be read. These remarks are frequently skimmed if not entirely skipped, but since the heart of all that follows is an annotated bibliography, and since in such a document it is important to devise an orderly system for the benefit of the reader, it seems appropriate to begin with a brief explanation of the system. There is, of course, some commentary preceding the bibliography, but this can be read without the need for any explanatory apparatus. Similarly, the glossary which follows the commentary will take care of itself.

Each item in the bibliography of the Rhinehart Collection is in four parts. The first of these is a Library of Congress call number, which appears not on the spine of the book in question but on a slip of acid-free paper inserted within, thus avoiding the blemish that is necessary on the spine of books, most of them cloth-bound trade publications, in the general collection of Belk Library. A simple bibliographical entry forms the second part of each item. This is given in more or less traditional form, resembling but not quite identical to the method prescribed in the *Chicago Manual of Style*. There are three basic elements in this form: author, title, and facts of publication. I have chosen to create a fourth element, placed between the title and facts of publication, wherein all critical textual considerations—an editor, translator, first or later edition, number of volumes, and the like—are noted as discrete things, separated from each other by a full stop (period).

The third part of each item in the Rhinehart Collection is a bibliographical description, not as that term is understood by readers of Fredson Bowers, but rather as it might be used by a literate bookseller. In other words, the book at hand is described as an artifact. Many of these books are quite handsomely bound, sometimes in full leather, other times in leather and marbled boards. A few books have been machine-cased, but even most of these appear to have been more carefully assembled than sometimes happens. In instances that seem to indicate clearly that the book was made in the hand press period, printed on sheets of laid paper, the format is given (folio, quarto, octavo, etc.). Book dealers will oftentimes use these terms to describe machine-assembled books if they appear to be the right size, but in this bibliography only those books that appear truly folio, or quarto, or octavo volumes are called such. All marbling, not only of the boards but of end papers and edges, is noted, as are gilt edges and uncut edges. If leather bindings appear to have been tooled, that is noted. Occasionally the reader may be puzzled by a term used

in the bibliographical description, but such terms may be found (it is hoped) in the glossary following the annotations. A few descriptions include a bracketed Wing number (in two cases a Pollard and Redgrave number), indicating an item held also in the microform collection held on the ground floor of Belk Library. All illustrated texts are noted as such.

Bibliographies are supposed to be carefully systematic and consistent, which has created something of a problem with the final element of the bibliographical description, provenance and the particular association that sometimes seems clear. Provenance, former ownership of a book, is often within the book itself, indicated by a book plate or an autograph. Where these appear, association of a particular book with a particular person is an easy, mechanical matter and is noted as a part of the bibliographical description. On a few occasions, discovery of these things has led to further research that has produced a small story, and these have been reserved for the annotations themselves, which has resulted in the inconsistency one tries to avoid. In short, provenance is usually indicated in the bibliographical description, but when there appears to be a story too good not to be told, it is reserved for the annotations.

The fourth part of each bibliographical item is the annotation, in some ways the heart of the matter. Preparing these annotations has often given considerable pleasure, but there have been moments of uncertainty. For example, the Rhinehart Collection, more than anything else, addresses British history, and readers within the Appalachian State community will know that I am not a trained historian. Who am I to give historians who look at this bibliography a thumb-nail lecture on Henry Buckle or Thomas Babington Macaulay? To do so, it seems to me, would be both pretentious and presumptuous. If obvious things are left out of the annotations, the explanation may be reduced to ignorance or oversight, but sometimes I have avoided certain matters so that it will be seen (perhaps) that I know my place.

Bibliographical annotations are more important today than they would have been before the nineteenth century, when the full title of a work often served as what we now find in annotations. To illustrate, let us consider the full title of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*:

*The Life of Samuel Johnson, L.L. D.
Comprehending
An Account of His Studies
And Numerous Works
in Chronological Order;
A Series of His Epistolary Correspondence
and Conversations with Many Eminent Persons;
and
Various Original Pieces of His Composition
Never Before Published:
The Whole Exhibiting a View of Literature and*

*Literary Men in Great Britain, for Near
Half a Century During Which He Flourished.*

If this is more elaborate than some titles of its period, it is still not atypical and helps us understand why the important bibliographical work of A.W. Pollard and G.A. Redgrave was called *The Short – Title Catalogue*.

Scholars will understand why I have given space in so many annotations to the inclusion or omission of an index or table of contents and to such matters as footnotes, marginal glosses, and appendices. Others may be put off by the regular appearance of such dull matters, so that a bit of explanation is in order. Let us suppose a diligent scholar who, from the beginning of graduate school to the end of a long life of reading and writing, teaching and research, is able to read, on average, one hundred books a year. In a career of fifty years that person would read five thousand books, less than one per cent of the holdings of Belk Library.

Members of an academic community will know, however, that quite a few scholars look into more than five thousand books in the course of a long career. The explanation is that books are not always read in their entirety, and this explains the importance of a detailed table of contents or full index which, if it is well done, obviates the need of reading the whole book. What is needed can be found quickly and efficiently. Of course this opens the risk of quoting something out of context, but careful scholars know how to minimize that risk. As for other apparatus, footnotes and the like, such things are often a good indication of the care that was taken in preparing the book to begin with.

When I began this project I was advised by Hal Keiner, a colleague within the Belk Library, to “let the books talk to you.” It was good advice. What I had in mind as I began has been considerably modified by what the books have said to me, along with many other things taken from the *Dictionary of National Biography* and similar resources reliably in place in Belk Library. On the basis of my engagement with the Rhinehart Collection and the resource materials I have used over several months, I have tried to annotate in a way that will at least occasionally be anecdotal, that will make a story of the books, the people who wrote them, who are in them, and at least some of those who collected them before they came into the possession of Bill and Maureen Rhinehart and now Appalachian State University. In this regard some books have proven more interesting than others. Bibliographical egalitarianism perhaps does not form an element of the democratic ideal.

One or two things that might be considered irregularities should be noted. First, with no wish to exercise an American democratic insolence, I still make as little as I can of titles in the bibliographical entry. With perhaps the exception of Byron (no one speaks of George Gordon), English writers of consequence are often identified simply by their last name. When a writer is titled, we may or may not be carefully accurate in our identification. Sir Francis Bacon was in fact first Baron Verulam and Viscount Saint Albans, but one rarely sees Baron Bacon or Viscount Bacon. And what are we to do with Sir Thomas More? Is he Sir Thomas, Saint Thomas, Sir Saint

Thomas, or Saint Sir Thomas? In the annotations I have tried to exercise a proper courtesy toward these people, but in the bibliographical entry itself I have in most cases skirted the matter.

Also, a sharp-eyed academic reader will note that, in the interest of avoiding textual clutter, I have treated entitled book parts as proper nouns and dispensed with quotation marks. Thus if a book contains a preface or dedication or index, I capitalize these words, which are otherwise treated as common nouns.

At the conclusion of each item in this bibliography there is a series of numbers in brackets that might appear to be a fifth element of this item. These are simply the numbers, prefaced by "RC" (Rhinehart Collection), that were assigned to the collection before it was given to Appalachian State University. They are included here as a further measure of reference and as a reminder of how Appalachian came to have this collection in the first place.

In preparing this bibliography I have been given so much help by so many people that writing proper credits seems not an easy task. I should begin with Dr. Mary Reichel, University Librarian, who offered me this pleasurable work in the first place and supported me in the months I have been engaged in Belk Library. Similarly, I am much indebted to Dr. Hal Keiner, Special Collections Librarian, for wise and practical counsel and, at a later moment, editorial assistance. Greg Powers's careful appraisal of the Rhinehart books provided me with a valuable point of departure for my efforts. To name all the members of the library faculty and staff who have been helpful would be difficult for the reason that I might forget someone, which would be an embarrassment. I will simply note that I have been accustomed to good service in the University Library since I first came here to teach in 1967, a fringe benefit of working in this community. Finally I must recognize my heavy dependence on student assistants in the library office, who have patiently and cheerfully struggled with my handwritten text and turned it into fair copy. These young people, Loren Thomas, Kristina Derrick, and Justin Schaeffer, have been critical from start to finish, and I can hardly thank them as they deserve.



The Rhinehart Collection: General Remarks

THE RHINEHART COLLECTION began in a civilized interest. In the early nineteen seventies Maureen Rhinehart found herself curious about British history, British land and life, in a measure not satisfied by what she had learned in the normal course of an education. She began to read and Bill Rhinehart, her husband, began to give her books at those moments in a year when a gift was in order. Bill Rhinehart began to read in British history himself. As this shared interest deepened, so also did the sense that in accumulating a library centered on Great Britain and its past, the books themselves should be special. To employ a tired phrase, one thing led to another. Over the course of some thirty years a collection of nearly three hundred titles was assembled. With planning under way for a new Belk Library at Appalachian State University, the Rhineharts made the decision to donate their books to the Library's Special Collections. In return the library agreed to house the collection in a special room on the Library's fourth floor, the Rhinehart Room.

Only the antiquarian books collected by the Rhineharts are now in the Rhinehart room. Several hundred other volumes on British history and literature, what are called trade publications, new books as they appear each year in bookstores around America, are shelved in closed stacks, also on the top floor of the Belk Library, waiting for final disposition. Many of these are serious books, well worth the attention of serious readers, but they are not unusual as things in themselves and, if not purchased new, could be found in any number of stores handling used books or in the general collection of Belk Library.

This is not the case with the books in what the Rhineharts sometimes speak of as the primary collection, books that were in most cases purchased through a book dealer (not the same thing as the keeper of a bookstore) and that have considerable value beyond the obvious value assigned to any "good" book. They are remarkable because, as bibliographical phenomena, they are quite out of the ordinary. Being such, they belong to the category of books sometimes spoken of as "rare."

Of course little thoughtfulness on the part of any of us should reveal that "rare" is an unstable word, sufficiently relative so that it must usually be seen in a particular context. If a book of consequence, to scholars or to a more general public, exists in only half dozen copies worldwide, then it probably should be thought rare without qualification. But suppose a book of considerable importance, of great value to one or another civilized populace, may be seen only at two or three major libraries in all of the Southeastern United States. Even if the book exists in scores of copies

throughout the world, for people living south of the Potomac River and east of the Mississippi, the book would almost certainly have the value of something rare and be expected to lodge in the Rare Books Room of one or another major library within that region. It happens that many of the books in the category now under discussion have been committed to microform in recent decades and exist in that form in many places. Others are available in digital format through the Internet. Certain things in the Rhinehart Collection may then be seen in other areas of the Library on microfilm readers or computer screens. A careful scholar will know, however, that a microform or a digital surrogate is not quite the same thing as the book itself and will be further gratified to know that in some cases an original imprint of an important book may be seen and carefully examined simply by riding the elevator upstairs.

Paradoxically, a rare book may exist in a great number of copies. Let us imagine an example. Suppose that in 1976, Bicentennial Year, an enterprising American publisher had produced a nicely bound, slim little volume of the Constitution and printed several hundred thousand copies, which were all sold and widely distributed as they were purchased by many people in many locations. But suppose also that one copy was bought by Sandra Day O'Connor, who wrote her name on the flyleaf and then used the book as a working copy, heavily annotating the margins of the book as she read and reflected on it over the years. Such a book, called an association copy, would be not only rare but unique and would at some moment become a great prize at whatever library eventually took possession of it.

Sometimes an association copy will hold a certain fascination even if it is not annotated. The Rhinehart Collection includes a work containing the bookplate of John Hobhouse, who was best man at Byron's marriage to Lady Byron. It also includes a set of books once owned by Thomas Moore, who wrote his name on the flyleaf of each volume. Thomas Moore was also a close friend of Byron, his early biographer and a literary executor. Apart from the learning to be taken from the pages of such books, there is a considerable fascination that derives from imagining the world in which these volumes were a small element many years ago. Regardless the inevitable absurdities of a free market, they are probably of more value than a set of guitar strings that once belonged to Elvis.

Rare books are sometimes rare, or somewhat rare, as the result of a marketing strategy. A publisher may decide to create a limited edition of a famous book or an author's collected works. These books may be expensively bound, each book or set may be printed on fine paper, and printing may then be confined to a limited, numbered run to promote the idea of something exclusive. Sometimes the books in such a limited edition are substantial works that have been carefully edited or otherwise prepared. Here a reverse snobbery may go to work as the culturally enlightened grow sniffy at fine things whose only limitation is that, for different reasons, they will appeal to a consumerist impulse in the culturally unenlightened. Of course limited editions are sometimes comprised of elegant fluff, of little consequence for the mat-

ter they contain. For someone who values books for their contents, limited editions must be considered individually, but it is probably not wise to reject them all.

The books now lodged in the Rhinehart Room number about six hundred and fifty volumes, representing just under three hundred titles. A very few books date from the late sixteenth century, a somewhat larger number from the seventeenth, and still more from the eighteenth. A preponderance of books in the collection date from the nineteenth century, particularly the Victorian Age. Many of them are quite handsome as artifacts even as they are important as carefully prepared texts. However one may choose to denigrate the Victorians (and this too shall pass), it must be admitted that their discretionary spending revealed a certain amount of style. Denied the opportunity to purchase a European road car, a flat-screen television, or a Carnival Cruise, they bought books and seem to have prized books that were substantial and often lovely in themselves. We all understand the caveat about not judging a book by its cover, but still it is true that in the nineteenth century cover and content often matched one another rather nicely. At a still earlier moment books were frequently bought in covers, paper wrappings which caused them to resemble our modern paperback. Such books were then finished, provided with a hard exterior, partly or entirely clad in leather according to the taste and pocketbook of the individual purchaser. This practice continues to be followed in some measure on the continent of Europe.

Most books in the Rhinehart Collection that date from the nineteenth century are not only handsome volumes but appear to have been printed on high-quality paper, which is not always the case with books from that era. Before about eighteen fifty the stuff (pulp) of which paper was made was largely comprised of linen rags which, if proper measures were taken, resulted in a printing surface not only attractive but durable. Indeed, one may see books today that were printed on linen rag paper well over two centuries ago that remain in good shape, the paper not discolored or otherwise severely compromised by the passage of time. With the increased book production of the nineteenth century, however, market pressures made it desirable, if not necessary, to find other means of producing paper, and by the middle of the century paper made of wood pulp came into use. Wood pulp until it is chemically modified contains a large amount of lignin, an organic substance that causes paper to decompose, self-destruct, after a certain amount of time. It didn't take many decades for this to be understood, and today, at some loss to the environment, wood pulp can be treated chemically to remove the lignin and make highly satisfactory paper, but many books from the later nineteenth century are falling apart because the paper on which they were printed was chemically unsatisfactory.

Many books in the Rhinehart collection were printed and bound long ago with sufficient care so that now they would function as display pieces rather nicely. Libraries with a collection of books or manuscripts that give satisfaction simply by being looked at will sometimes provide a space where such viewing is possible, the bibliographical equivalent of an art museum. On the top floor of the New York Pub-

lic Library there is a room, from which one may look down on Fifth Avenue, which displays material from the Berg Collection. The Bergs were two brothers, New York physicians, who made an extensive collection of literary materials which they eventually gave to the City of New York. Specimens from this collection (a catalog of the whole fills several volumes) are shown in thematic exhibitions, changed every few months, which may be seen simply by walking into the New York Public (as it is called) and climbing to the third floor. It is an enjoyable and inexpensive way to spend part of a day in mid-town Manhattan. Similarly, the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, directly behind the Library of Congress, exhibits material from its collection which may be seen simply by walking into the building. Perhaps there will be a moment when things from the Rhinehart Collection will be similarly displayed in Belk Library.

It is in no way a denigration of the Rhinehart Collection to observe that it includes no *incunabula*. The word, which will be strange to some readers, derives from *in cunabulis*, a Latin term meaning "in swaddling clothes," signifying books printed in Europe in the swaddling-clothes period of that craft, that is, between the development of movable type in the mid fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth. These books, when they are available for purchase at all, are understandably not common and also very costly. Many of them are also quite beautiful. This will be understood on reflecting that by the later fifteenth century, scribal artisanship was a highly refined thing among its practitioners and that the first printers found themselves in competition with people who were very good at their work. This resulted in a high standard for the makers of printed books to attempt, and sometimes they measured up. In the foyer of the Library of Congress in Washington two large cases display two large books, a Gutenberg Bible and a Mainz manuscript Bible of the same period. They are both very striking as artifacts and look very much alike. By the sixteenth century printers and bookbinders had begun to cut corners somewhat to provide themselves with a larger market, but some pride of workmanship remained throughout the hand press period. The Rhinehart Collection includes books from the seventeenth century, Florio's translation of Montaigne and Lord Herbert of Cherbury's biography of Henry VIII come to mind, that are very handsome things three and a half centuries after they were printed and bound.

For those who spend time with the Rhinehart Collection, it will do well to remember how the collection came about. While it is true that nearly all book collectors are in some measure educated people, they are not by any means a homogeneous population. Some are people of large, or very large, means for whom pride of ownership is a consideration as a collection is assembled. For these, rare books may sometimes be added to a collection simply because they are rare, or because they are both rare and fine, or even beautiful, as artifacts, or because in acquiring one or another item, a collector will gain an advantage over a rival bent on the same achievement. Bibliographical vanity is really not much different from other vanities.

The Rhinehart Collection, on the other hand, became a collection after the

primary fact of literate interest. What the Rhineharts had in mind was to assemble a library that would speak to their attraction to British history and attendant matters. Collecting books that were out of the ordinary as books came later. Thus the collection reveals a focus, but it is not particularly specialized because the interest which generated it was fairly broad. Similarly, there is considerable breadth in the books themselves. This is not a collection exclusively of hand press books, or of folios, or of books with a striking provenance, or anything else. A variety of things are represented, though perhaps not held in great abundance, so that an encounter with this collection may serve as a stimulus to other such experiences, much as a person who visits one gallery of fine art rarely stops with one.

In giving their collection to Appalachian State University the Rhineharts were motivated by the generous impulse to share their interest, to provide to the scholarly community books that would in fact be used. While it is true that many texts in the collection are available elsewhere in Belk Library, many are not. Even those that were already in the Library have not exactly been duplicated by the Rhinehart Collection, which offers different, and often earlier, editions of the matter in question. A careful scholar understands the virtue of seeing more than one edition of an important book. If there is something called publishing history, there may also be something called editing history, whereby comparative assessments may be made as one seeks to understand how an important book has been understood and prepared for publication at various moments in its life.

It would be little to the purpose to attempt a summary of virtues in the Rhinehart Collection. These must be discovered individually by those who use the collection, who will differ somewhat in their opinions as they differ in the discoveries they make as they go along. Only through use of the collection and the passage of time will its addition to the Belk Library be largely understood.



The Rhinehart Collection: Some Analytical Remarks

A PRIMARY GOAL in making a catalog of the Rhinehart Collection has been to gain a sense of what it contains and to provide annotations which, if not full, offer at least a starting point for scholars who choose to examine the collection, or items within it, in depth. Some of these books are well known to historians among others, having been edited, annotated within themselves, and printed on more than one occasion in the past. Others are less well known or have fallen out of the notice they once enjoyed. Still others, though handsomely bound in the Rhinehart Collection, are somewhat obscure because they speak to a specialized interest. Their value is best understood by people who share this interest.

Someone has observed that if a book of, say, twenty-five poems is made, a particularly artful ordering of the twenty-five makes a twenty-sixth, the book in its entirety makes still another poem. Similarly, a collection of books such as the Rhineharts have given to Appalachian State University constitutes a bibliographical phenomenon that holds a certain interest in itself. Even before any kind of research is undertaken, to become aware of the books, to understand them as the result of a civilized human activity, is a response that includes its own thoughtfulness. If making a particular collection of books is at some level an imaginative act, imagination also plays a part in any engagement with them that comes thereafter. Such engagement may of course take the form of scholarly research, but it may also be simply the reassurance that comes with seeing what human beings sometimes do with their time and energy. We go to an art museum to see the fine things hanging there, individual pieces to be studied or at least contemplated, but also there is a good feeling about having a museum to visit in the first place.

Insofar as the Rhinehart Collection provides material for active scholarly activity, the first thing to note, perhaps, is that this is a library of primary texts. Research will not end by making active use of these books, but it may very well begin there. Enough has been written about King Henry VIII in recent centuries so that one hardly expects to make any new discoveries by examining the 1649 biography written by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, but there is good material here for the historical imagination nonetheless. What was it about Henry VIII that attracted the attention of a statesman who was also a poet (his brother was George Herbert) and philosopher? What did a man credited with founding Deism find interesting in a supremely venal English monarch, or did he see things in Henry that most of us miss?

To take another example, the Rhinehart Collection includes a four-volume

study of the English law written by John Reeves in the eighteenth century. On the fly-leaf is the autograph of Thomas Moore, who once owned these books. Directly beneath his name Moore wrote "Middle Temple," with which, in this instance, he seemed to have wished to identify himself. Most people who read these annotations will recognize Thomas Moore as the poet of the celebrated *Irish Melodies* and intimate friend of Lord Byron. Fewer will know that he was also a lawyer, and still fewer will know that he was sufficiently serious in his study of the law to buy and presumably read in a long study of the law by a scholarly man. The *Irish Melodies* are particularly noted for their charm, which suggests immediately that Thomas Moore was a charming man, but he seems to have had other, less-known dimensions. Still, if there was a quite serious side to Moore, his decision that Byron's private memoirs should be destroyed becomes understandable.

Thomas Clarkson's *Memoirs of William Penn* (London, 1813) will be known to a certain number of historians or, if they do not know this particular book, they will know about William Penn, particularly if they have an interest in American colonies of the mid Atlantic three hundred years ago. Thus there are a certain number of people among us today who are familiar with Penn's relation to King James II and that monarch's efforts on behalf of oppressed Quakers in his own time. But most people know nothing of this. Like a myriad of other things, it is something that has disappeared from our historical consciousness over time, and yet it might be a story ready for revival. American political attitudes are such that a Stuart monarch might be assumed to have little sympathy with a radically dissenting body of Protestants, and yet James II was at moments active on behalf of the Quakers. The intermediary in all of this was William Penn, who was himself an object of mistrust after William and Mary came to power. If scholarly research can discover nothing new about this matter, to bring it back to attention for the historically curious is a service that might begin in the perusal of one book in the Rhinehart Collection.

Peter Helwyn's *Help to British History* (London, 1680) is a well-preserved duodecimo volume that would be of most help to those interested in a history of the privileged classes. It is illustrated with heraldic devices, interesting in themselves, perhaps, but also an attraction for historians of illustration and how it was achieved in the hand press period. Of particular interest is the book's provenance. It was owned in the eighteenth century by Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle and brother to George, Lord Lyttelton. The book contains annotations that appear to be in the hand of Charles Lyttelton. Whether these are of any real consequence is something to be determined, by scholars willing to engage in a close study of what Lyttelton added to the book and why. Another possibility is that looking through this book would stimulate a further pursuit of Bishop Lyttelton, who in youth was at Eton with Thomas Gray and Horace Walpole.

Walpole himself is included in the Rhinehart Collection as are books printed on the press he set up at Strawberry Hill. While it is only somewhat likely that methodical research will turn up new information about Walpole or his press, a careful

examination of this material may give exercise to one or another historical imagination in ways not here considered.

The possibilities, if not endless, are certainly numerous, even within a single item of the collection. William Dugdale's *Baronage of England* (London, 1675-76), was the work of an antiquarian more noted for his topographical history than for his study of the baronage, which is here offered in three folio volumes bound as two. A book plate indicates that these volumes were once lodged at Auchincruive, an Ayrshire estate purchased in the seventeen sixties by Richard Oswald, a London merchant who commissioned Robert Adam to design a house, which resulted in Oswald Hall, a stately manor which is now the property of the Scottish Agricultural College. Richard Oswald may have been an upwardly mobile member of the merchant class who wished to have an estate in southwest Scotland, but he was well enough thought of to serve the British as a negotiator at the Treaty of Paris in 1783. To return to William Dugdale, he was, among other things, an historian of architecture, compiling an account of English monasteries and of the earlier Saint Paul's Cathedral, which burned in the great fire of 1666. The point to be made here is that an encounter with these volumes in the Rhinehart Collection opens a variety of possibilities for the historically curious or the contemporary antiquarian. Historical scholarship, like literary scholarship, sometimes operates by serendipity. Highly interesting material is found in a book that was first investigated for other reasons.

No attempt is here made to include all books of particular interest in the Rhinehart Collection—there are many others—but rather to illustrate what is meant when this is called a collection of primary texts, books where research is more often begun than ended. They are highly important books from which other books depend.

One of the possibilities for engagement with this Collection has to do with a peculiar kind of history, namely that of books, the means by which they were produced, the product that resulted, and the aesthetics that attended all of this between the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. There are numerous examples of all the common formats of the hand press period: folio, quarto, octavo, and duodecimo. Books of this period were usually bound in full leather, sometimes finely tooled. In the nineteenth century binding practice changed, so that even expensively made books had covers that were only partially made of leather, the other part being marbled boards, which were often strikingly attractive (marbled end papers, though they had been used as early as the seventeenth century, became a commonplace in the Victorian Age). Prior to the nineteenth century books were printed on laid (hand-made) paper, and there are several books that have not been trimmed, so that the deckle edges to the paper are evident. A single leaf of this paper, when held to strong light, will reveal the chain and wire lines and often a watermark, all of which were embedded in the paper pulp as it lay in the frame on which it was made.

In cases when the paper edges were trimmed with a binder's tool, the edges were frequently then treated with gilt, which was also used in conjunction with

some tooled leather in preparing the binding. The Collection offers many examples of gilt work and also of illustration by a variety of methods. In books of the hand press period, catch words and signatures are commonly in evidence and also advertisements for further books that the printer inserted as back matter.

Book history in some measure gives over to publishing history, particularly in the nineteenth century, where the Rhinehart Collection seems to be concentrated. Reading taste and a market response to it are to be seen in the frequency with which "Memoirs" shows up in a title. One would assume that memoirs begin in the recollections of a book's subject, that there is an autobiographical dimension to such a work, but in the nineteenth century this was not always the case. Rather, the term was meant to indicate that the subject matter would be offered in a chatty, personal, vaguely intimate way, thus provoking reader interest and the purchase of a book.

So was it also with illustration. Quite a number of histories written in the nineteenth century were accompanied by occasional, or sometimes abundant, illustrations, causing them to resemble the pictured encyclopedias of the twentieth century. A case in point is J. R. Green's *Short History of the English People*, which was prepared by his widow for a new Illustrated Edition in 1892. Of course there is nothing wrong with illustrations, though they sometimes give the serious reader a sense that what is being provided is little more than a picture book (which, alas, turns out to be the case once in a while). Still, if this is what the market required, publishers would have been imprudent not to respond appropriately.

British publishers of the nineteenth century seem also to have recognized the wish of many to improve themselves with "good" reading. People like Charles Knight and Samuel Maunder provided works in history and literature offering broad surveys of history or snippets of literature under one cover which were in some ways unavoidably superficial but at least gave earnest Victorians a means to provide themselves with a measure of education, not to say culture. The Rhinehart Collection includes a four-volume set containing the novels of Sir Walter Scott. These books, nicely bound, are sturdy to the point of being cumbersome. The print is almost miniscule, and today they would be passed by for smaller, lighter, more easily handled and legibly printed volumes, but who is to say that in their own time these were not only pridefully owned and diligently read by people who had few other choices to become familiar with Scott? By the same token, we might indulge a gentle amusement at Samuel Maunder's offering *A History of the World ... Comprising a General History, Both Ancient and Modern, of All the Principal Nations* (New York, 1850) in two volumes. Obviously such a history will be superficial, but better than nothing, especially for people of limited means and with little other access to world history beyond Maunder's books.

Other histories in the Rhinehart Collection are suitably impressive. Most of the consequential historians prior to the twentieth century are represented: the Venerable Bede, Froissart, Capgrave, Camden, Clarendon, Hume, Robertson, Hallam, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Buckle, Green, Trevelyan, and Lecky. Gibbon is missing

(Roman Civilization is not a focus of the collection), but from America Prescott and Motley are in evidence, and from France Tallyrand, Guizot, and Taine. So also are a certain number of British historians who were of more consequence in the nineteenth century than later: Edmund Lodge, Sir Archibald Alison, John Lord Campbell, Agnes Strickland, John Jesse, Sharon Turner, and others besides. Indeed, one of the most charming things in the whole collection is a two-volume work by Mrs. Matthew Hall entitled *Queens before the Conquest* (London, 1854), which gives an account of British and Anglo-Saxon queens prior to 1066 beginning with Cartismandua, Cymbeline's Queen. There are in fact many books either by or about women, one of the strengths within the collection.

Does this mean that the Rhinehart Collection would be a good source for someone interested in Women's Studies? Perhaps, perhaps not. Much of the material is over one hundred years old and might not fit especially well with thinking of the present day. For example, there are women writers within the collection who seemed to wish their identity concealed, giving their name as Mrs. (and then the husband's name). The motives for such an action, as with identity-concealment in the Bronte sisters, can be interpreted in a variety of ways. But women are generously represented (with regard to quantity at least) in the collection, and even if perspectives have shifted, there should be some interest in how things were seen in former times.

Annotating everything has led to an encounter with Anna Jameson, who sometimes represented herself as Mrs. Anna Jameson. She appears to have been a particularly interesting and able woman of various cultural skills, among them a critical engagement with Shakespeare's heroines and with art history. Another woman writer of the nineteenth century who deserves interest is Louisa Costello. Her four-volume *Memoirs of Eminent English Women* (London, 1844) offers particularly full narratives of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Still another woman, an historian generously represented in the Rhinehart Collection, is Agnes Strickland, who, with her reclusive sister Elizabeth, wrote biographies of English and Scottish Queens. Finally the point should be made that these writers, among other women, produced work of general critical and scholarly value. Women Studies is but one of many reasons they should command attention.

History, though it embraces many things, is thought of by many, it seems, as the story of politics and power relations, men and women of particular distinction, earned or otherwise, and their place in the course of human events. When the Rhineharts began to collect books, they gave much of their attention to Tudor and Stuart England, so that it should be no surprise that insofar as their books centered on British history, the strength of the collection lies in these periods. Still there is a considerable body of writing about the Middle Ages (Hallam and Turner, for example) and also the eighteenth century (Lecky). Scotland is represented in Robertson's *History* and, for that matter, non-British subjects in the work of Prescott and Motley.

The strength of the collection (which is not all given over to history) is nevertheless in its representation of the Tudors and Stuarts, with perhaps somewhat more from the seventeenth century than the sixteenth. There are accounts of Strafford and Laud and those who were unfortunately caught up in the Rye House Plot. There is considerable material on the Stuart monarchs and Oliver Cromwell. The whole Civil War period, of course, is amply represented in Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*. There are a certain number of things that were first printed at an early date: Cherbury's biography of Henry VIII (1649), Leicester's *Secret Memoirs* (1706), Philip Warwick's *Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I* (1703), and the *Memoires* of Sir James Melville (1683). There are contemporary pamphlets, somewhat fragile, giving an account of the execution of the Duke of Monmouth. From the earlier century Elizabeth I and Mary Queen of Scots appear to have as much attention as the Henries. The Rhinehart Collection, then, offers a good bit of material centering on the Middle Ages, to speak of an earlier moment in British history, and on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to speak of a later, but the collection is strongest in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



A Note on Textual Criticism

TEXTUAL CRITICISM: is generally understood to mean a critical engagement with whatever has been committed to a textual record with a view to determining the reliability, both in quality and quantity, of the text. Whether one is an historian, a theologian, a literary scholar, or something else beside, the first step in any thoughtful encounter with a book or pamphlet or other document is to determine that thoughtfulness is warranted, that the text in question is an accurate and complete reflection of the person who generated it in the first place. This leads some to the pronouncement that “All criticism begins in textual criticism.” Objectively considered, there is a good bit of truth in this observation, which is infuriating to a certain number of people all the same because it seems to award precedence to the criticism that quibbles over commas and conjunctions, periods and prepositions, as if these things really mattered to a scholar who grapples with “deeper matters.” Still, if one is to grapple with deeper matters, it is probably wise to be as sure as possible that the deeper matters are accurately represented.

There is a bit of folklore about an American literary scholar who, years ago, found in a close reading of Herman Melville the seemingly confused image of “soiled fish of the sea.” The image seems, of course, to make no sense—how could anything perpetually in water be soiled? The scholar in this case chose to see things otherwise, arguing that the very confusion in the image presented the sort of ambiguous tension that was to be found in Melville’s fiction. The argument would not have been without merit for people familiar with Melville and his methods but finally was a mild embarrassment all the same. It turned out that “soiled fish of the sea” was not what Melville wrote. “Soiled” was a misprint of the intended word, “coiled,” which would give us the image of something like Coleridge’s sea serpents in “Rime of the Ancient Mariner.” Now it may be true that this sort of scholarly bad moment doesn’t come about very often, but it may also be true that the infrequency is owing to the diligence of those who labor to produce an accurate text, people like textual critics, whose work sometimes begins with a survey and evaluation of all that has come before.

One of the virtues of the Rhinehart Collection is that many of the books within it are old. This means that they are closer to their source, the people who wrote them in the first place, so that there has been less chance for error to creep in as the text has been transmitted from one edition to another. The whole matter is complicated by the fact that at some point in the life of the text a decision may have been made to restore the original text, to create a new edition with the deliberate intent

of removing all the errors that appeared in successive printings of the text over many years. This may even extend to an examination of original manuscripts, the text as it was before any type was set in the first place. In such a case an edition of something might appear long after the original edition and be textually superior to anything that came before, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, an early edition of a book stands a good chance of being more reliable than those that came later. A further complication arises if a writer decides at some point to revise an original work. In literature we have the example of poets (Alexander Pope, William Butler Yeats) or a novelist (Henry James) substantially rewriting something at a moment after it first appeared, resulting in multiple texts.

But we are getting ahead of ourselves. The first thing to do is recognize that when we engage with an important book, secular or sacred, one to be read thoughtfully and reflected on carefully, we are already taking a good many things on trust. Suppose, for example, the original text is in a language that we don't understand. Already we are at the mercy of a translator, whose accuracy and integrity we must assume. Suppose between ourselves and a book we choose to read an editor is interposed, someone who took a difficult, or incomplete, or otherwise troublesome text and put it into shape for subsequent publication. Again we must take on trust the integrity of that editor, who may in fact have gone about the work of editing with one or another agenda affecting the editorial choices that were made.

Even if we read a book in its original language and there has been no intervening editorial work that in some way compromised the text as it was created by its author, there is still the chance that what we read is not quite what the author intended. Errors of this kind fall roughly into two categories. A textual inaccuracy can come about through the carelessness or inattention to which human beings are subject. Sometimes this will result in a blemish that is obviously recognized as such, with the reader able to supply the proper word or phrase that was mismanaged. Less frequent is the blemish that makes good sense when it is read even if it is wrong, which creates a more difficult problem. The second category of textual error results from the fact that the people who reproduce texts, whether they be medieval scribes or hand press typesetters or technicians of a more recent date, are artisans with a loyalty to their own art. It sometimes happens that they will tamper with a text simply because they are dissatisfied with how their own work looks. Textual accuracy is sacrificed to textual aesthetics.

These problems help to explain an academic interest in old books, which, because they are old, are sometimes also "rare." The academic interest in these matters may be tinged with a subjective attachment to something deemed venerable, but cultural elitism is probably not a large part of the interest that many scholars take in old books. By knowing how books have been made through the ages, a textual scholar can sometimes determine how an error of one kind or another came about, which is an important step in restoring a text to what was originally intended.

Here we come to the importance of understanding further how books were

produced in the hand press period. Certain major European writers (Dante, Petrarch, Chaucer) antedate the invention of movable type, so that a knowledge of scribal practices in the Middle Ages is important to establishing reliable versions of their work. Still, the achievement of Gutenberg and his contemporaries dates from the fourteen fifties. Between then and about eighteen hundred the art and craft of printing hand-set type on a hand-operated press is understood to have been quite stable. It has been observed that a typesetter or a printer from about the year fifteen hundred could have been brought into a printer's shop in eighteen hundred and gone to work without much difficulty, things being much as they had been in his own time. If we now reflect on how many important European writers produced their work between fifteen hundred and eighteen hundred, the importance of knowing how their writing became books should be obvious.

In the nineteenth century the manufacture of books was absorbed by the rapidly-developing practices of the machine age. In the twentieth century the refinement of photo-electric processes and the introduction of celluloid-based microforms further changed the way in which texts are transmitted or stored. Microfilming has been of particular service in recording and then storing such things as newspapers, which are bulky and printed on cheap, transitory paper to begin with. Now we have the many innovations that have come about in the computer age. All of these methods of reproducing and storing language and the things we make with language have their attendant problems, some of which have still to be worked out, but the importance of books and how we made them through centuries has not waned.

In the Glossary that accompanies this bibliography there is an entry for the hand press, which includes two bibliographical items that might be found interesting for their account of type-setting and press work during the period in question. The latter of these books, by Philip Gaskell, is more recent and covers more things, such as book production in the nineteenth century. The former, by Ronald McKerrow, treats its subject with clarity and brevity and makes accessible to the lay person the means by which type was set and books printed for over three centuries. It holds the same interest that might be found in a book that detailed the work of a good American cabinet maker before the advent of machine-made furniture. It explains what Benjamin Franklin did in his years as a Philadelphia printer.

To return to the Rhinehart Collection, let it be noted that the scholar may find here first or important early editions of works that are more confidently known because these books are within the collection. A careful researcher is freed from the nagging doubt that his or her work will finally not hold up because the original (or at least early) text contained elements, critical to accurate commentary, that were absent in later printings. This may seem like a trivial matter, but the conscientious scholar is nonetheless grateful to have access to books like those found in the Rhinehart Collection.



A Glossary of Terms

- Agenda Format* These are books, of whatever size, bound along the short side of the paper, the text then running parallel to the long side. Coffee-table books are often bound in this manner as are the field guides used by naturalists.
- Analytical Bibliography* Examination of a book and its text as an artifact, the work of artisans. The purposes of such activity are varied. The book collector will look for one kind of value, the skilled artisan (of books) for another. The literary scholar is interested in such matters as a part of textual criticism, that is, the reliability of the text and its relation to other texts representing the same work. Understanding how type is set and books are made is a necessary skill in the textual critic.
- Apocrypha* A work doubtfully ascribed to an author. In the course of scholarship such ascription is sometimes found to be mistaken, so that ascription is withdrawn and given to another author or left in a state of uncertainty. The whole matter is further complicated because an author will sometimes claim or deny authorship of a work with less than perfect truth.
- Ascription* Conjectural assignment of authorship of a work, literary or otherwise, sometimes (but not always) on internal evidence, that is, evidence within the text itself. For example, if a mannerism of language shows up repeatedly in a text, and if that mannerism is frequent in the work of a particular author, then that person has to be considered a candidate for authorship of the text in question. Synonym: attribution.
- Association Copy* A book owned (or examined) by someone whose annotations of the text are themselves a matter of interest. For example, the Rhinehart Collection includes Peter Helwyn's *Help to British History* (London, 1680) with annotations quite likely in the hand of Charles Lyttelton, brother to

George, Lord Lyttelton, and himself Bishop of Carlisle in the eighteenth century. Sometimes an association copy is not annotated but interesting for its association nonetheless. For example, the Rhinehart Collection includes books once owned by John Hobhouse and others by Thomas Moore, both of whom were close friends of Lord Byron, which raises the possibility that Byron once handled these books.

Back Matter

Everything following the text of a book: end notes, appendices, a glossary, an index, etc. Back matter, like front matter, is too important to be ignored. A carefully prepared index, for example, is a critical adjunct to the text.

Black Letter

Heavy, ornate type, also called *gothic*, that we associate with old books, expensively printed books (e.g. Bibles), or books printed in Germany until recent times. The origins of black letter type will be obvious upon recalling that when movable types began to be made in the fifteenth century, they were made in imitation of the scribal artisanship that had been practiced for many centuries and was highly refined. Indeed, some of the earliest printed books, which undertook to imitate work of accomplished scribes, are quite beautiful.

Blind Tooling

When the covers of a book have been decoratively worked without the addition of a color or gilt, the book is said to be *blind-tooled*.

Boards

Boards are the very stiff cardboard which make the top and bottom covers of a book. Occasionally one will encounter a book of the hand press period that is actually bound in thin slabs of wood, but usually the material is heavy cardboard that has been fully or partially covered in leather. If the boards are completely covered in calf, for example, the book is said to be bound in full calf. If the spine and the edges closest to the spine are covered in calf, the book is bound in half calf. If in addition the corners away from the spine are also covered in calf, the book is said to be bound in *three-quarter calf*. The same, of course, holds true for *morocco*.

Buckram

Coarse fabric heavily sized and pasted over stiff cardboard to make a hardback cover for books. Buckram is used for the sturdy bindings that encase such things as periodicals

or reference volumes, which presumably will have heavy use over a period of time. Ordinary hardback books are usually considered to be covered in *cloth*, which is somewhat less substantial.

Calf

Calf was the leather widely used in England to cover the boards which themselves covered (protected) books in the hand press period. Calf was plentiful, soft, and easily worked, but it tended to become dry and fragile, which is why so many old books of English manufacture have covers that have become detached or are about to do so. Calf bindings can be repaired satisfactorily, and it is not uncommon to see an old book bound in calf that is in quite good shape, but calf is still not as durable a binding material as morocco in the minds of some bibliophiles.

Cancel

Anything from a small slip to several leaves pasted (or occasionally sewn) into a book to replace other material that has been removed. Cancels are used to correct errors or indiscretions of various kinds at some time after the type has been set and the book printed.

Case

The shallow, compartmentalized tray in which individual types were contained prior to the time when type was set mechanically. See also under *font*.

Cased, Casing

These words signify the method of covering a book in the machine age. When books are covered (and most are), cloth is fixed to stiff cardboard, two pieces of which are joined by the cloth, properly reinforced, to make the spine of the book. The case is then fitted to the book mechanically and glued to the end papers, producing what we now think of as a hard-back book.

Catchword

In books of the hand press period, when type was set and then imposed in a frame (*chase*) that was placed in the bed of the press for printing, the first word of any page was also printed directly beneath and at the right of the text on the preceding page. This word, called the catchword, helped to ensure that the type was properly imposed, the "pages" correctly placed in relation to one another, so that after folding and sewing operations, the pages would appear in proper relation to one another.

Chain Lines

Lines embedded in hand-made paper, showing clearly when the paper is held in front of a strong light. The chains forming these lines were in the bed of the frame on which paper pulp was “laid” and were spaced about three-quarters of an inch apart. Chain lines usually ran parallel to the short side of the frame. Lines running with the length of the frame, appearing very close together, were called *wire lines*. Chain lines and wire lines are sometimes faked today in machine-made paper of high quality.

Codex

A manuscript volume, but particularly a volume that takes the form we understand to be a book, made of leaves (two pages to a leaf) joined on one side by folding or stitching or both. The codex was devised before the beginning of the Christian era but did not gain favor until the early centuries A.D. One virtue of the codex (among others) is the ease with which something may be quickly found within numbered pages.

Collation

Collation is, quite simply, the comparison of texts, or parts of texts, or apparatus surrounding texts, for one of the various reasons that comparison often proves useful, but particularly to determine the accuracy, and thus the reliability, of the text itself.

Colophon

In former times much of the information associated with the title page was given at the end of the book, often contained within a more or less elaborate design. The whole of this was a colophon. In modern times the colophon has remained as a *publisher's device*, a logo-like emblem, often found at the bottom of a title page or on the spine of a book. An example would be the seal of Oxford University as it often appears on the spine of books printed by the Oxford University Press.

Composing Stick

A flat stick perhaps eight inches long. There was a containing ridge on the right and bottom sides and an adjustable ridge on the left side. A type setter (compositor) held his stick in his left hand and then set type on the stick. When it was full he moved his work to a tray, thus emptying the stick so that he could begin anew.

- Conflation* Conflation is the merging of elements from more than one text when an editor determines that there is a need for various forms of the text to be presented.
- Copy Text* Whether in manuscript or print, a copy that is taken to be the text that reproduces authorial intent most closely, so that in preparing a new text for print (preparing a *critical text*), it is the text to be copied.
- Critical Text* When a text is prepared and then printed with great care for reproducing, as closely as possible, authorial intent, this is called a *critical text*. The whole matter has become confused in a post-structuralist age when it is recognized that authorial intent is itself an unstable matter. For example, authors sometimes revise their work for later editions, looking to make their original effort better. But what are we to do if, in the minds of many, an author revises work so that it seems not better than the original but less good? W.H. Audin wrote a poem years ago on the death of William Butler Yeats and later removed some wonderful lines from that poem. Where does that leave us?
- Deckle, Deckle Edges* A fuzzy edge on some papers, created artificially in our own time. When paper was made by hand, deckle came about when a bit of pulp leaked at the edge of the frame in which the paper was made. To be quite correct, the deckle was a bottomless frame that fitted over the screen which held the pulp. The fuzzy edges were called *deckle edges*. By metonymic extension the fuzzy edges themselves are sometimes called *deckle*.
- Device* A term among publishers that signifies pretty much the same thing as *logo* and is seen as an outgrowth of the *colophon* used long ago.
- Duodecimo* A book in which sheets have been folded to make twelve leaves (twenty-four pages). In the hand press period type was imposed within a forme to make duodecimo books of two kinds. The forme could enclose three rows of four pages or two rows of six pages, called *long sixes*. An old book, not large, that seems slim in proportion to its height may well be a duodecimo in long sixes.
- Edition* This is a term about which scholars and textual critics have more to say than could be included in a glossary. An edi-

tion is all copies of a text that have been printed from one setting of type. It is often, but by no means always, desirable to have a first or at least early edition of something, because the text will have been transmitted fewer times with fewer opportunities for human error to have crept in. Sometimes, of course, an author will revise something for a new edition to good purpose, in which case a first edition will be less desirable than something that came later. It is always useful for a scholar to know textual history of an important book.

Emendation

When a clearly “wrong” word or group of words has, through error of one kind or another, crept into the printing of a text, and this error is later discovered and removed, the conjectured “correct” word or words then put in place of those removed is called emendation.

Extra-illustrated

A book to which illustrations have been added. Such a book is sometimes said to be *Grangerized*, after James Granger, who in 1769 printed a *Biographical History of England* that included blank pages on which people who bought the book could add portraits, etc, according to their own taste.

Fascicle

A portion of a book issued separately, in a cover of its own. The little pamphlets into which Emily Dickinson sewed fair copies of her poems are called fascicles.

Foliation

Numbering a book’s parts by leaves rather than pages. In books this practice was pretty much given up by the end of the sixteenth century, but it is still retained in manuscript volumes and others with printing only on the recto page, as with theses and dissertations.

Folio

A large book comprised of sheets folded only once to make two leaves or four pages. These sheets were often folded inside one another to make a *gathering*, a typical example being a folio wherein three sheets were gathered to make an element of the book containing six leaves or twelve pages, called a *folio in sixes*. Perhaps the most famous book for literary students in English is the First Folio of Shakespeare (1623), of which Belk Library holds facsimile copies in its general collection.

Font

A complete set of type of a single size and design. Type set by hand was kept in two compartmentalized cases. The

upper case (case set farther away from the typesetter if the whole thing were set on a table) held capital letters. The lower case (case close to the typesetter) held small letters. This is the origin of the terms *upper case* and *lower case*.

Format

The size and composition of a book as determined by the number of leaves folded from a single sheet. The largest normal format is *folio*, the next *quarto*, the next *octavo*, the next *duodecimo*, etc. In ordinary parlance, especially in the British book trade, terms such as *quarto* and *octavo* are sometimes used of any book that seems to be about the right size, but to the careful bibliographer or textual critic these terms should be used to identify a book's *format*.

Forme

The configuration of pages of set type ready for printing. Obviously the correct imposition of pages within the forme was an important matter if they were to appear in their proper places in a *gathering*.

Foxed, Foxing

Red-orange blemishes on paper, particularly old paper, caused by microorganisms attacking surfaces insufficiently bleached.

Front Matter

Everything at the front of the book before the proper text begins. Too often readers ignore this material, which is unfortunate, because a Preface or Introduction may contain useful information for understanding the rest of the book. Another term often used to denote front matter is *preliminaries*.

Gathering

This is a tricky term. It may signify nothing more than a single sheet folded to make the leaves of a book. This would normally be true of a book in Octavo format (one sheet, eight leaves, sixteen pages). But with large formats, more than one folded sheet may be "gathered" to make a complete element of the book. A folio in sixes, for example, would be comprised of three sheets (six leaves); a quarto in eights would be comprised of two sheets (eight leaves).

Ghost

A bibliographical record of something that was never actually printed. For example, an entry in the *Stationer's Register* does not necessarily represent a book. Having secured the right to print that book, the stationer might never have actually gone forward with the work. Ghosts are sometimes deliberately included in a bibliography or biographical dic-

tionary or similar work to trap scholarly pirates. One virtue of the Rhinehart Collection is that it includes a number of quite important books which a scholar can actually see and handle, so that there can be no doubt of the book's existence, its character and quality.

Gloss, Marginal Gloss

A textual annotation that appears in the margins rather than at the foot of the page. Its virtue is that it appears close to the text it glosses, so that the eye is not drawn away from its primary business as with a footnote, which is at the bottom of the page. Its limitation is that it must be concise, whereas a footnote annotation can go on at some length. Glosses are more closely bound to the text at hand than footnotes, which sometimes take up a quite different, but relevant, subject.

Half Title

The term is properly descriptive. It signifies a page immediately before the title page of a book on which the title of the book is printed and nothing else. Often on the back of this page, the *verso* facing the title page, a frontispiece will appear.

Hand Press

The term is properly descriptive. It signifies the wooden-framed press, operated by hand, on which books were printed from the invention of movable type (fourteen fifties) until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Two very good books for understanding the hand press and how it worked, accessible to the general reader and including illustrations, are Ronald McKerrow, *Introduction to Bibliography*, (Oxford, 1927), and Philip Gaskell, *A New Introduction to Bibliography* (Oxford, 1972). Gaskell's book is more recent, has more illustrations, and includes more things, but McKerrow's book is a classic on its subject.

Holograph

A manuscript entirely in the handwriting of the person who composed it.

Illumination

The art of decorating manuscripts in the scribal period, particularly (but not exclusively) in the European Middle Ages. These decorations, in brilliant colors and graceful designs, appeared in the margins of the codex book. Initial letters of a text, or initial letters of each significant division of a text, were also decorated.

- Imprint* Publishing information, usually found at the bottom of the title page. In modern books this information is bland, even if useful, but imprints of the hand press period, with a bookseller's name and the London street on which his shop was located, have a certain charm. In modern books the copyright date, found on the back of a title page, is a fairly accurate date for the printing of a book. Formerly the date of printing was included with the imprint on the title page.
- Incipit* The first line of a text, used as a title when no title has been created by the author. The *incipit* is sometimes identified with poems of the Middle Ages.
- Incunabula* The term is a Latin plural, the singular being *incunabulum*. It derives from words signifying cradle, swaddling clothes, infancy, and identifies books printed in Europe on a hand press before 1501 (the cradle period of printing). One of the notable collections of incunabula is at the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City.
- Inscribed Copy* A book having the signature of its author, perhaps with a conventional felicitation like "Best Wishes." To promote sales an author may write this in several copies of a bookseller's stock, and though potential value may be added to the book by such a signature, it is less than that assigned to a *presentation copy*, which is inscribed to the person to whom it is presented, usually as a gift.
- Leaf* The smallest material element of a book, comprising two pages.
- Lignin* This is the organic compound in wood pulp paper that must be chemically removed from the pulp if the paper is not to decompose over a period of years. Getting the lignin out of wood pulp is a major reason that aquatic life does not encourage the location of paper mills beside streams in which they live.
- Marbled, Marbling* When paper or stiff cardboard (book covers) have been treated with a colored substance so as to give the appearance of marble, it is said to be marbled. This decorative technique seems to have been known in Japan as early as the twelfth century but was not at all common in Europe

until the seventeenth century. Goatskin and calf are sometimes marbled.

Morocco

High quality goat skin used in binding fine books. Morocco is durable and takes dye well and is considered superior to *calf*, which was widely used by English binders. Though *morocco* is the term generally used for this material, Morocco is by no means the only place from which it comes. Formerly the term in use was *Turkey*, and that too was an imprecise term as regards place of origin. The accurate term for this binding material would be goatskin, though *morocco* is probably the term that will continue to be used.

Octavo

A book of the hand press period in which sheets have been folded three times to make twelve leaves (twenty-four pages). These books were about the size of the majority of books now found in a bookshop (for example, novels and biographies), which are sometimes described by the term *octavo* though the contemporary method of manufacturing books is much changed.

Palimpsest

Parchment that has been written on repeatedly. Sometimes earlier texts that have been erased from palimpsest can still be detected, and these faintly discernable texts are potentially valuable to critics studying classical works.

Paper

The word derives from *papyrus*, of which paper was originally made. In the hand press period paper was made from linen rags, beaten to shreds and then treated in a caustic solution to make pulp. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, most paper has been made from wood pulp. *Mechanical wood pulp paper* is much inferior to *linen rag paper* and is used for such things as newsprint and cheaply made paperbacks. *Chemical wood pulp paper* is much finer but a greater ecological threat by virtue of the chemical processes involved in its manufacture.

Papyrus

This was made from the pith of a reed that once grew in abundance along the Nile River. The pith was cut into strips, laid into a web-like pattern, hammered into a solid sheet, then sized and polished to make a fine writing surface that did well in a warm, dry climate.

Parchment

A writing surface made from the treated skins of sheep or goats. It was developed in ancient Pergamon (Bergama in

modern Turkey) after the Egyptians banned the export of papyrus. Parchment is not the same thing as *vellum* though the two are sometimes confused. A fine writing surface can be made from parchment, which is damaged by variations in humidity and temperature, so that documents of this nature should be maintained where these atmospheric conditions are under control.

Perfect Bound

A dubious term for a less than perfect method of holding together the leaves of a book, especially paperbacks. When the book is assembled, all the folds are trimmed away and then all the individual leaves of the book are cemented together with a plastic solution. The case, usually stiff paper (paperback), is then fixed to the book of individual leaves, some of which will fall out with the passage of time.

Piracy

An unauthorized version of a text, more or less stolen by someone who hopes to make a profit from its printing and sale. Piracies range anywhere from an accurate reproduction to a badly garbled version of a text, usually depending on the means by which the text was obtained.

Presentation Copy

A book inscribed in the author's handwriting, the inscription usually making clear that the author intended the book, frequently a gift, for a specific person, perhaps on a specific occasion.

Provenance

The history of ownership, at least possession, of a manuscript or book. The bookplate or autograph of a former owner helps establish provenance. A number of books in the Rhinehart Collection offer evidence of a provenance that is in itself a matter of interest.

Quarto

A book made up of sheets folded twice to make four leaves or eight pages. The earliest printing of Shakespeare's plays was of individual works in quarto format. Some of these were authorized and some were piracies, offering badly garbled versions of the plays (memorial reconstructions). Ironically, some of the garbled quartos have considerable value today as collector's items. Quartos are somewhat easy to recognize because they are a little more square than other books. The *chain lines* in the paper will run across the page rather than from top to bottom.

<i>Quire</i>	The same thing as a <i>gathering</i> , with possibly less suggestion that more than one sheet has been gathered to form a complete unit. A quire is also one twentieth of a <i>ream</i> of paper, either twenty-four or twenty-five sheets.
<i>Ream</i>	A measure of paper, formerly four hundred eighty sheets, now five hundred.
<i>Recension</i>	A textual critic, in working back through various editions of a text (or copies in the scribal period), will spot obvious corruptions that have crept in from one “generation” to the next. Removing these corruptions as they are discovered is called <i>recension</i> . Once the text has been taken as far as recension will permit, the textual critic may still be able to make improvements through conjectural <i>emendation</i> .
<i>Recto</i>	When a reader opens a book, the page at the right is called the <i>recto</i> . The page on the left is the <i>verso</i> .
<i>Register</i>	An ordered listing of all the signatures in a book of the hand press period (a book assembled by hand). Sometimes the register will be printed and included in the book as it is bound.
<i>Ribbing</i>	When books are bound by traditional methods, individual gatherings (the pamphlet-like divisions of a book) are stitched and the threads are then tied to stout cords which hold all the gatherings together. The rib-like places running across the spine of a book accommodate the cords and their threads directly beneath. They may appear somewhat ornamental, but they are in fact functional.
<i>Rubric</i>	In a manuscript (or book) any heading, direction, rule, or other matter to which attention is called by printing it in red is a <i>rubric</i> . By extension, significant elements not printed in red are sometimes called rubrics, but for a bibliographer red ink is the distinguishing element.
<i>Sheet</i>	Rectangular pieces of paper making up the units of a book in the hand press period. The <i>format</i> of a book determined how many pages were to be printed on each sheet and how many times the sheet would be folded to make a <i>quire</i> .
<i>Signature</i>	This term has two values. In one it is synonymous with <i>gathering</i> or <i>quire</i> . It also identifies the letter or number (usually both) that appears at the bottom of the recto of

the first leaf in a gathering (and also on subsequent leaves to the middle of the gathering). Signatures are a guide to collating and assembling the elements of a book in their proper order. The signatures of a book are sometimes printed in the form of a *register*.

Stationer

In former times a stationer was a bookseller, but also a publisher, since stationers arranged for the printing, binding, and marketing of a writer's work. Usually stationers were not printers, and binding was itself a separate art and craft.

Tipped-in

A not very satisfactory way of adding a page, especially an illustration in a book. A tipped-in page was simply pasted to the inner margin of the adjoining page.

Uncut

A book whose pages have rough edges, edges that have not been trimmed and do not line up perfectly with one another. An uncut book does not have pages joined by folds in such manner that it cannot be read.

Unopened

An unopened book is one whose folds (often across the top of the page) have not been cut after the book was bound. An uncut book may be read, but not a book that is unopened.

Variorum Edition

An edition of an author's works that includes nearly comprehensive apparatus for understanding the text. Obviously such an edition cannot contain comprehensive critical commentary, but anything that bears directly on the text, including various forms it has taken at various times, should be included.

Vellum

A fine writing surface made from calfskin (the word is related to veal). As with parchment, vellum is sensitive to conditions of temperature and humidity and is best maintained over time in a controlled environment.

Verso

The left-hand page of an opened book. The right-hand page is the *recto*.

Watermark

A design embedded in paper, a kind of papermaker's logo. Fine papers may still contain a watermark, but until the end of the eighteenth century, a watermark was predicable in the hand-made, linen rag paper on which books were printed. The watermark was at the center of one half of a

sheet of paper, the halves being determined by an imagined line along the short dimension of the sheet. A watermark still appears in high-quality paper manufactured by machine.

Wire Lines

The closely spaced lines, embedded in laid (hand-made) paper, parallel to the long dimension.

Xylography

Printing from wood blocks. *Xylo* is the Greek word for “wood”.



Annotations

B Bacon, Francis. *Bacon's Works*. Two volumes. London: W. Ball, 1838. Stereo-
1153 typed and Printed by John Childs and Son.

1838

Full calf with gilt tooled spines. Previous owner's motto stamped in gilt on upper covers. End papers and all edges marbled. Fine condition.

All Bacon's major works are included, together with an Introductory Essay (pp. i–1xx, Vol. 1) and voluminous correspondence (pp. 1–265, Vol. II) both written and received by Bacon. The Table of Contents is very complete and helpfully descriptive in both volumes. There is an Index at the end of Volume II. *Instauratio Magna (The Great Renewal)* is not translated from the Latin, so that whereas *The Advancement of Learning* and the *Essays* are readily accessible, *Novum Organum (New Instrument)* and *Nova Atlantis (New Atlantis)* are not.

[RC1112]

BR Haddan, Arthur West and William Stubbs, eds. *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents Relating to Great Britain and Ireland*. Oxford: Clarendon
741 Press, 1869.

1869

Volume I only of three. Full calf with gilt tooling on spine. End papers and all edges marbled. Upper cover about detached.

Arthur West and William Stubbs were Oxonians who, after earning B.A. degrees, became attached to Trinity College (Stubbs had in fact first been at Christ Church). They both pursued theological studies and were both ordained. They were particularly interested in ecclesiastical history and originally contemplated a history of the church in Great Britain down to the time of the Reformation. Only one volume, the one here represented, was published before Haddan's health began to fail. Haddan died in February 1873. Stubbs, who lived until 1901, had a distinguished career in the Anglican Church. In his early clerical life he was a village parson and private tutor (to Swinburne, among others), but he then was librarian at Lambeth Palace, then chaplain at Balliol College, Oxford, then a canon at Saint Paul's, London, and eventually bishop of Chester and then Oxford. Stubbs ceased his work with *Ecclesiastical Documents* after the publication of Volume III (the Anglo-Saxon church) in 1878. In the work done for Volume I, Haddan gave his attention to documents relating to the church in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. Since Haddan and Stubbs had already determined that the former would concern himself with what might be called the Celtic church and Stubbs with the Saxons, the volume here considered must be seen as largely the work

of Haddan. The earliest documents in Volume I relate to Britain after A.D. 200. There is no entry for anything after A.D. 1305. A few items in the earliest pages require a knowledge of Greek. Much of the volume includes church documents in Latin. The large body of documents relating to the church in Wales is in Welsh, which is translated in a parallel column into Victorian English. Material treating the church in the Norman period is in Latin, which is not translated. There is no Index to Volume I.

[RC1054]

BR Bede, The Venerable. *The History of the Church of Englande*. Translated out
746 of Latin by Thomas Stapleton. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1930. .
.B5
1930 Folio. Bound in publisher's quarter calf and marbled boards. One of 475 copies
printed on handmade paper, edges conspicuously uncut. Rubrics in front matter.

The Venerable Bede (673-735) is the earliest figure with whom a student of English literature becomes acquainted and is, properly considered, an Anglo-Latin writer. His *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum* is also our source for Caedmon's hymn, an early example of Old English poetry. This volume is the Thomas Stapleton translation, first printed at Antwerp in 1565. Stapleton (1535-1598) was educated at Winchester and then New College, Oxford (B.A. 1556). He was a Roman Catholic who left England at the accession of Elizabeth I in 1558 and spent most of the rest of his life in France, where he was active in the affairs and controversies relating to his church. His translation of Bede is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth and expresses the hope that her heart may "be bent to the restoring of the one catholike and Apostolical faith of Christendom, to the extirping of schisme and heresy, and to the publishing of Gods true service."

This book concludes in an Index and Glossary.

[RC 1226]

BX Spence, H. D. M. *The Church of England: A History for the People*. Four
5055 volumes. London: Carsell and Company, 1898. .
.S64
1898 Quarter brown morocco and cloth with gilt lettering on spines. Black and white
illustrations. Colored illustrations on verso facing title page in each volume. Edges
colored dark red.

Volume I of this set treats of the church in the British period (i.e. before the coming of the Anglo-Saxons) and the church in Anglo-Saxon times. Volume II covers the medieval period, Volume III the Reformation to the end of the sixteenth century, and Volume IV the Anglican church from the time of James I to the second half of the nineteenth century (the author's own time). The sub-title of these volumes is helpfully descriptive, for this is a church history to attract readers in general. The prose is neither labored nor lofty. There are many illustrations, and the text is set in double columns of print sufficiently large to be easily read. The index at the end of Volume IV is not full and would probably be found

not satisfactory by the scholarly reader.

[RC 1265]

BX Laud, William. *A Relation of the Conference between William Laud, Late
5130 Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite: by the Com-
.L36 mand of King James, of Ever-blessed Memory: with an Answer to Such
1673 Exceptions as A. C. Takes against It.* Third edition. London: Printed by
A.C. for Tho. Basset, T. Dring, and J. Leigh, 1673. , ,

Folio. Full calf, rebacked, red lettering label, end papers marbled. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 594],

Students of history and literature alike will recognize William Laud (1573-1645), as the Archbishop of Canterbury whose attachment to Charles I and the royalist cause cost him his head in 1645. John Fisher (1569-1641) was born John Percy. At the age of fourteen he was received into a Catholic family, given a Catholic education at an English school in France and later at Rome, ordained a priest in 1593, and admitted to the Society of Jesus (Jesuits). The conference related in the book at hand came about thus: the Countess of Buckingham, mother of the Duke of Buckingham, favorite of James I, was inclining strongly to Catholicism. Laud at this time was bishop of Saint David's. At the behest of his king he engaged in conference with John Fisher, it being the intent to draw the Countess of Buckingham away from Catholics, whom she joined anyway.

This book concludes in an alphabetical Table of the Principal Contents, which now would be called an index.

[RC 1089]

CB Buckle, Henry Thomas. *History of Civilization in England.* Second edi-
63 tion. Two volumes. London: J.W. Parker and Son, 1858-1861. Printed by
.B8 Robson, Levey, and Franklyn.
1858

Full calf with fine gilt tooling all over spines. Red and green lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. A fine set.

Henry Buckle (1821-1862) was the son of a wealthy London shipowner. He did not have a public school or college education but, being left independent at his father's death, traveled on the continent, acquiring principal European languages during this period. He settled in London after 1842 and began a program of wide and disciplined reading, taking careful notes. He conceived a plan for his *History of Civilization in England* and set to work, publishing Volume I in 1857. Volume II appeared in 1861. Buckle died the next year in Damascus while on an eastern tour. His *History* enjoyed considerable vogue in the later nineteenth century that extended as far as Russia. These volumes contain no index (one was added for publication by Appleton in America) and no bibliography in the conventional sense. There is a somewhat extensive List of Authors Quoted which appears not as back matter but rather in the front of each volume. There is a detailed Analytical Table of Con-

tents which outlines subject matter almost page by page through the long chapters. Outside of scholarly circles Buckle is not much read now but was sufficiently influential in his own time so that these books are important in the Rhinehart Collection.

[RC 1208]

CB Buckle, Henry Thomas. *History of Civilization in England*. Fourth edition. Two volumes. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and .B8 Green, 1864. Printed by Spottiswoode and Company.

1864

Three-quarter brown morocco and cloth. Gilt tooled spines. End papers marbled. Top edges gilt.

These volumes, like the two in the previous entry, have no index but an extensive Analytical Table of Contents and List of Authors Quoted. Volume II in this set is not the fourth edition but the second, and yet as artifacts the two volumes seem, in a cursory examination, identical. Further, the text in these two volumes matches nearly, but not exactly, the text in the previous entry, so that these four volumes might be of interest to a bibliographer or textual scholar.

[RC 1028]

CJ [Pinkerton, John]. *The Medalllic History of England to the Revolution*. London: Printed for Edwards and Sons, 1790,

.P6

1790

Quarto (4to). Bound in later half rose calf and marbled boards. Forty plates of engraved illustrations. This book appears to have been printed on a hand press on wove, heavy, high-quality paper.

This is a handsome book but not particularly easy to use. There is little prefatory matter and no index, so that to know the contents, one must go through everything page by page.

John Pinkerton (1758–1826) was a Scottish antiquary and historian of mixed abilities. He was apparently capable of thorough research but did not write well, though perhaps he thought otherwise himself. He had strong, curious, sometimes ungenerous opinions, broke with former friends, and separated from his wife. He participated in literary forgeries. He met Walpole and Gibbon. He was thought to have performed certain service in his historical efforts, but he seems not to have been a very genial man.

[RC 1093]

CR Noble, Mark. *History of the Collège of Arms*. London: printed for J. De-
185 Brett, 1804.

.G7

N7

1804

First edition. Quarto, bound in late nineteenth century with half sheep and cloth. Four engraved portraits. Top edges gilt. End papers marbled. Though printed on wove paper, this is a hand press volume with signatures and catch words. A previ-

ous owner's name, William Clarkin, Albany, appears on the blank page directly following the front end paper. Some marginal notes in pencil, which appear to be the handwriting of William Clarkin.

Since the sub-title of this volume is largely descriptive of its contents, it is here given in full: *The Lives of All the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants, from the Reign of Richard III, Founder of the Collège, until the Present Time. With a Preliminary Dissertation Relative to the Different Orders in England, Particularly the Gentry, since the Norman Conquest. Taken from Records, Manuscripts, and Other Most Indisputable Authorities.* Mark Noble (1754–1827) was a clergyman, Rector of Barming in Kent and domestic chaplain to George, Earl of Leicester. His book is “most humbly inscribed” to King George III. It was published by subscription. All of the frontal matter suggests that Reverend Noble possessed a character not unlike that of Reverend Collins in Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, though he was sufficiently a scholar to provide numerous Appendices and Index.

[RC 1021]

CR Mills, Charles. *The History of Chivalry, or Knighthood in Its Times.* Two
4509 volumes. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1826.
.M55
1826 Full calf with gilt tooled frames on covers, gilt tooled spines with red lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. Engraved title page in each volume. Signatures but no catch words, suggesting that the volumes may have been machine-printed but assembled by hand. Spines and hinges somewhat fragile.

Charles Mills (1788–1826), the youngest son of a surgeon, was educated privately and then articled to a firm of solicitors but, having “no liking for the law, abandoned it for literature” (*DNB*, XIII, 444). He was an historical writer who, shortly before his death, was elected a Knight of Malta in recognition of his *History of the Crusades*. His *History of Chivalry*, his last and most popular book, was highly pleasing to Sir Walter Scott, who sent him a “letter full of generous praise” (*DNB, Ibid*). He was a learned man but, as an historian, a “very humble follower of Gibbon” (*DNB, Ibid*). These volumes have fairly full footnotes and also marginal glosses. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume II. Mills died shortly after the publication of *History of Chivalry*, his health having been impaired by hard reading.

[RC 1083]

CS Burke, John Bernard. *The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales,*
418 *with Their Descendants, Sovereigns, and Subjects.* Two volumes. London:
.B87 R. Churton, 1851.
1851 Half vellum and marbled boards. All over gilt tooling on spines with red lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Portrait frontispiece and folding genealogical table in Volume I. Rhinehart bookplates in both volumes reveal these were a gift to Maureen Rhinehart at Christmas, 1974, near the beginning of the years when the Rhinehart Collection was assembled.

Each of these two volumes opens not with a Table of Contents but an Index. Each then begins with a series of not long narrative chapters on English monarchs. The second half (more than half) of each volume provides full relevant genealogical charts. Volume I covers English monarchs from William I through Edward I. Volume II covers monarchs from Edward II through Henry VII. There are in fact no chapters on Henry VIII or his monarchical children but still a small amount of material leading to the time of James I (James VI of Scotland).

These volumes were compiled by John Bernard Burke (1814–1892), known as Bernard Burke to distinguish him from his father, also John Bernard Burke, who published in 1826 a *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage of the United Kingdom*, which began regular publication in 1847, and has long been known to the world as *Burke's Peerage*, the standard guide to that subject as it forms a part of the social order of the British Isles. A Publisher's Preface appearing recently on the Internet to advertise the 107th Edition declares that this is in all likelihood the Final Edition to be available in printed form, that henceforth *Burke's Peerage* will be available only as an Online Publication.

[RC 1129]

CS Dugdale, William. *The Baronage of England, An Historical Account of the*
 421 *Lives and Most Memorable actions of Our English Nobility*. Three volumes
 .A2 bound as two. London: Printed by T. Newcomb, 1675–76,

D8
 1675–76 Folio. First edition. Bound in full calf, rebacked, black lettering labels, marbled end papers. Elaborate gilt seal on all covers. A book plate in each volume indicates these were once lodged at Auchincruive, an estate in Ayrshire, Scotland, purchased in 1764 by Richard Oswald, a London merchant and later a commissioner at Paris for peace negotiations with the Americans. It was in this period that Oswald Hall, a mansion designed by Robert Adam, was built. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 2840].

William Dugdale (1605–1686) was an antiquarian whose meticulous work was admired in his own time and later. His *Antiquities of Warwickshire* (1656) was a topographical history much superior to previous work of the same kind. He produced, with Robert Dodsworth, an account of former English monastic establishments (1655–73) and a history of the earlier Saint Paul's Cathedral, which was destroyed by the great fire of 1666.

The volumes at hand have full marginal notes, fold-out genealogies in Volume I, and an Index in both books.

[RC 1280]

CS Wotton, Thomas. *The English Baronetage: Containing a Genealogical and*
 424 *Historical Account of All the British Baronets Now Existing*. Five volumes.
 .W68 London: Thomas Wotton, 1741,

1741 Octavo. Full calf with red lettering labels. Edges lightly colored in red. Volume IV

is actually a continuation of Volume III and, though it has its own Index, does not contain, as frontal matter, engravings of relevant coats of arms to be found in each of the other volumes.

A close examination of the bibliographical entry above will reveal that William Wotton (d. 1766) compiled the materials and prepared volumes to be sold out of his own establishment. His father, Matthew Wotton, was a bookseller who kept a shop at the sign of Three Daggers and Queen's Head, against Saint Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street. The younger Wotton joined his father in this enterprise and first prepared, in three volumes, a guide to English baronetage which was published in 1727. The revised and enlarged edition appeared in 1741 after corrections and additions to the original had been published from the work of Robert Smyth, who assisted Wotton in preparing the new edition. Wotton seems to have been prominent among London booksellers, having been Warden of the Stationer's Company in 1754 and Master of the same in 1757. He died in 1766.

[RC 1118]

CT Maunder, Samuel. *The Biographical Treasury: A Dictionary of Universal Biography*. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1866.

.M38
1866 a ca Half-cloth and marbled boards. End papers and edges marbled. Engraved frontispiece. Challengingly small print.

Samuel Maunder (1785–1849) was a London publisher who “compiled and issued numerous dictionaries, chiefly for educational purposes. They were very useful in their day and had a large sale” (*DNB*, XIII, 91). *The Biographical Treasury* first appeared in 1838 and went through several editions, which continued posthumously, which explains the different publisher indicated in the bibliographical entry above. This volume contains an Index which groups the various people included by the reason for their eminence (Poets, Theologians, etc.). Perhaps its chief value to a researcher is that it might contain entries for people not otherwise easily found.

[RC 1042]

CT Strachey, Lytton. *Eminent Victorians*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918.
782
.S8
1918 Three-quarter green morocco and marbled boards. End papers also marbled. Top edges gilt, fore edges uncut. Six portraits.

Students of history and literature both will know that Lytton Strachey (1880–1932) was a member of the Bloomsbury Group. This is a fine reading edition of Strachey's eminent book. There is no scholarly apparatus beyond the short original bibliographies following the text of each individual Strachey wrote about. This book has an interesting provenance. On the front verso end paper is a book plate for William King Richardson, who took undergraduate degrees from Harvard and then Oxford (first in classics at Balliol College) and then returned to Harvard to study and then practice law. He was a distinguished patent at-

torney and collector of rare books and manuscripts, most of which he gave to the Houghton Library at Harvard.

[RC 1012]

CT Kemp-Welch, Alice. *Of Six Medieval Women, to Which Is Added a Note on 3220 Medieval Gardens*. London: Macmillan and Company, 1913.

.W4
1913

Bound in full aquamarine morocco with extensive tooling stamped in black. Doubles of inlaid brown calf similarly tooled. Housed in a leather-backed chemise and slip case. Illustrated with black and white plates. All edges richly gilt. Limited edition.

A fine artifact, but in no way a scholarly work. No index nor notes, and none of the women included is given extensive treatment. A good display piece.

[RC 1154]

CT Wharton, Grace and Philip. *The Queens of Society*. Two volumes. London: 3310 J. Hogg and Sons, [1860]. Printed by W. Clowes and Sons.

.T6
1860

Bound in three-quarter red calf and cloth, gilt spines. End papers marbled. Top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Illustrated by Charles Altamont Dayle and the brothers Dalziel.

Grace and Philip Wharton are pseudonyms. Philip Wharton was John Cockburn Thomson who, with his mother, Mrs. A. T. Thomson, produced *Queens of Society*, anecdotal accounts of eminent women, but not only women, mostly in the eighteenth century. There are chapters on the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Madame de Sevigne, Madame de Stael, and Hester Thrale-Piozzi among others. The Table of Contents in each volume is detailed. There is some reason to think that Grace Wharton had a large hand in this work.

[RC 1155]

D Robertson, William. *Works, to Which Is Prefixed an Account of His Life and 7 Writings by Alexander Stewart*. Twelve volumes. London: W. Sharpe and .R7 Son, 1820. Printed by Walker and Greig, Edinburgh.

1820

At some point nicely re-bound in quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spines, red lettering labels. Handsome volumes in their present state.

Though William Robertson (1721–1793), who was a leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, has received much attention from the scholarly world for over two centuries, with much being thought and written during that extended time, the volumes presently at hand would have been considered a consequential publishing event when they appeared in 1820. There are fairly full footnotes and marginal glosses. Most volumes contain back

matter of one sort or another, either an index or an appendix or further notes and illustrations. There is a map in more than one volume. This set of Robertson's works might well be of interest to a thorough researcher.

[RC 1159]

D Maunder, Samuel. *The Treasury of History; Being a History of the World: Comprising a General History, Both Ancient and Modern, of All the Principal Nations of the Globe*. Two volumes. New York: Printed by Harper and Brothers for Henry Bill, 1850.

Bound in publisher's full blind-embossed sheep, gilt-tooled spines with red lettering labels. Wood-engraved illustrations throughout. Nineteenth century Christmas card and pressed flowers tipped in at p. 577, I.

These volumes represent two of a number that Maunder compiled and marketed in the mid nineteenth century. They are probably of most interest to a social historian studying patterns of self-education in that period.

[RC 1039]

D [No author]. *World Epochs*. Volumes two and four. New York: Parke, Austin and Lipscomb, 1936.

.W88
1936 Bound in publisher's full calf with elaborate gilt tooling. Illustrated. Top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Unopened and hence unreadable in present state.

Introductions to these volumes from a broken set were written by Professor George Lang, University of Alabama. Chapters within the individual books were apparently written by a number of different historians.

[RC 1018, RC 1019]

D Creasy, Edward Shepherd. *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World: From Marathon to Waterloo*. Twelfth edition. London: Richard Bentley, 1862.

.C96
1862 Full rose calf with fine gilt tooling, green lettering label. Marbled end papers and edges.

Edward Creasy (1812–1878) was educated at Eton and Cambridge before studying law at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1837. He was knighted in 1860 and made Chief Justice of Ceylon, where he remained ten years. He returned home in somewhat broken health and died in 1878. *Fifteen Decisive Battles*, as the number of editions should indicate, was his most successful work. The notes and index in this volume do not seem full, nor does Creasy appear to have had first rank as an historian, though people who understood military matters had a good opinion of this book.

[RC 1082]

D Froissart, Jean. *Chronicles of England, France, Spain, and the Adjoining
113 Countries, from the Latter Part of the Regime of Edward II to the Corona-
.F77 tion of Henry IV.* Two volumes. London: W. Smith, 1844.
1844

Bound in three-quarter maroon calf and marbled boards. End papers and edges marbled. Gilt tooled spines with maroon brown lettering labels. Illustrated with hand-colored plates reproducing illuminated manuscript images, also numerous wood-engraved illustrations in the text.

Froissart was originally translated from the French by John Bourchier, Lord Berners, 1523–25. The translation represented here was produced by Thomas Johnes in 1803–05. Johnes, who belonged to an old Cardigan family, was educated at Eton and Jesus College, Oxford. He was an MP and in 1800 was elected FRS. He lived on his estate, Hafod, where he did much to improve the lot of the peasantry. An early environmentalist, he was responsible for planting over two million trees. His translation of Froissart was reviewed by Scott. He died April 23, 1816, the date of Shakespeare's death, and is buried by the church built at his own expense at Hafod.

The books here represented are handsome volumes which nevertheless would have constituted a satisfactory working edition in 1844. The front matter of Volume I includes a life of Froissart, "an essay on his works, and a criticism on his history" (Title Page). The illuminated illustrations are properly evocative, and there are footnotes and, at the end of Volume II, an Index.

[RC 1211]

D Capgrave, John. *The Book of the Illustrious Henries.* Translated from the
115 Latin by Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston. London: Longman, Brown,
.C37 Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 1858.
1858

First edition. Half brown calf and marbled boards, green lettering label. Wood-engraved frontispiece. End papers and edges marbled.

A note in pencil on the blank leaf following the front end paper explains the Latin original and is here given in full: "The author was one of the foremost English Augustinians, a serious scholar who produced the chronicles of England and later became an Augustinian Provincial. Translated from the Latin manuscripts in the British Museum and the Corpus Christi library at Cambridge (these are the only known copies) by F. C. Hingeston of Oxford. London, 1858."

The subject matter of this book is somewhat curious. The "Henries" here represented are not only kings of England but emperors of Germany, Henry I of France, and other "illustrious" but non-monarchical Henries in the European Middle Ages (Capgrave himself lived 1393–1464). There are full footnotes and what modern scholars would consider a satisfactory index.

[RC 1201]

- D Hallam, Henry. *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*. Elev-
 117 enth edition. Three volumes. London: John Murray, 1856.
 .H18 Bound in full calf with rich gilt tooling on the spines, brown and black lettering
 1856 labels. Marbled end papers and edges.

Henry Hallam (1777–1859) was an historian of some distinction in the nineteenth century. He was the father of Arthur Henry Hallam, whose premature death affected Tenyson in the degree that, after years of work, he produced *In Memoriam A.H.H.* Though not politically active, Hallam was a staunch if somewhat conservative Whig who gave some offense to Tories and High Churchmen by his cool treatment of them in his historical writing. The volumes at hand contain the Supplemental Notes that Hallam prepared for later editions (*View ...* first appeared in 1818) and a full Index.

[RC 1105]

- D Cutts, Edward Lewes. *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*. Fifth edi-
 177 tion. London: Simkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Company, 1925.
 .C88 Three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards, gilt spine. Black and white illustra-
 1925 tions in text. Marbled end papers. Blank page following top end paper inscribed:
 “To Jim on his Graduation from Yale. June 1933, Anna.”

Edward Cutts studied at Queens College, Cambridge, graduating in 1848. He had an active clerical life and wrote mostly as an ecclesiastical historian. *Scenes and Characters ...*, which is not altogether typical of his writing, appeared first as articles given to *Arts Journal*. This volume has fairly full footnotes but a suspiciously short Index.

[RC 1167]

- D Alison, Archibald. *History of Europe: From the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the*
 359 *Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852*. Nine volumes. Edinburgh: W. Black-
 .A45 wood and Sons, 1854–59.
 1854 Full contemporary calf, gilt-tooled spines with red and green lettering labels. End
 papers and edges marbled.

Sir Archibald Alison (1792–1867) was born in England but went shortly to Edinburgh, where his father’s clerical duties took him. Alison was educated at the University of Edinburgh and called to the bar in 1814. He had a successful and prosperous legal career which he left to study history and then write. *History of Europe* (1829–42) was his most successful work. By 1848 it had sold one hundred thousand copies in the United States and was translated into French, German, and even Arabic. These volumes have footnotes, marginal glosses, and an Index that fills all of Volume IX.

A bookplate for a former owner suggests an interesting provenance. The volumes were once owned by Jonathan Edmund Backhouse, 1st Baronet. He was a director of the

family bank and JP for Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire. His son, Sir Edmund Backhouse, was also an historian who was exposed in a 1976 biography by Hugh Trevor-Roper as a forger and confidence trickster.

[RC 1251]

DA Churchill, Winston. *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. Four volumes.
16 London: Cassell and Company, 1956–58.

C472

1956 The requirements are to be met, go to the books, go to the spines. Top edges gilt. Pastel marbled end papers. First edition of this work famous in our own time. A fine set.

These are reading volumes. There is, as to be expected in a first edition, no scholarly apparatus, but the maps are clear and each volume carries its own index. Readers not already familiar with this famous work may not be aware that Churchill's title is properly descriptive. The American War of Independence and Civil War are part of this work, as also the British in India.

[RC1051]

DA Cochrane, Robert. *Great Achievements of Military Men, Statesmen, and
16.8 Others, Selected and Arranged by the Editor of the English Essayists*. Edin-
C635 burgh: W. P. Nimmo, Gay and Mitchell, [n.d.].

1800z

Full calf. Gilt work on spine and borders of both covers. Gilt seal for Eastbourne College on top cover. Marbled end paper and edges.

This is an award book. A plate on the recto end paper at the front of the volume indicates that it was presented to R. C. Mac Queen for his performance in French, Form III B, December 1899, by M. A. Bayfield, Headmaster of the school. There are many short accounts of people of great achievement, who are not listed in a table of contents or index. This is not a scholarly work but a handsomely bound reading copy presented to a good student at Eastbourne College, founded in 1867 at Eastbourne, East Sussex, England.

[RC1214]

DA Lodge, Edmund. *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain: with
28 Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Their Lives and Actions*. Eight
.L6 volumes. London: William Smith, c. 1860.

1860

Bound in half green calf and marbled boards. Illustrated with many engraved portraits. Paper somewhat strained throughout.

These are reading volumes with no notes, index, or bibliography. Edmund Lodge (1756–1839) was, more than a historian, a writer on heraldic and genealogical subjects. Lodge was nevertheless popular for this work, among his others, in the nineteenth century. This “cabinet edition,” as it is called, was intended to make affordable to many people a work

first “commenced in 1814, and completed in forty parts, in folio, at two pounds two shillings each... In 1821 an edition in imperial 8vo was issued, in eighty parts, at seven shillings six pence each part, amounting to thirty pounds for the whole work...” (Advertisement in the front matter of Volume I).

[RC1147]

DA Jones, Charles Chadwicke. *Recollections of Royalty: from the Death of William Rufus, in 1100, to that of the Cardinal of York, the Last Lineal Descendant of the Stuarts, in 1807*. Two volumes. London: Saunders and Otley, 1828. 1828.

Black half calf and marbled boards, maroon lettering labels. Edges lightly marbled.

The Preface in the front matter of Volume I is dated from the Middle Temple, suggesting that Jones’s profession was law rather than the study of history. There is no index to these volumes but a detailed Table of Contents for each. There are occasional footnotes, but not enough to suggest a work of serious scholarship. This work was published by subscription.

[RC1150]

DA *The Kings and Queens of England. [Great Britain]: John Player and Sons, c. 1935.*
28.1
.K57
1935

Complete set of cigarette cards, mounted in agenda-format booklet.

This is a cultural artifact, produced by a branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

[RC1244]

DA Strickland, Agnes. *Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest: with Anecdotes of Their Courts, Now First Published from Official Records and Other Authentic Documents, Private as Well as Public*. Twelve volumes. London: H. Colburn, 1840–48.

First edition. Three-quarter green morocco and cloth, gilt spine. Top edges gilt, fore-edges uncut. Marbled end papers. Some illustrations.

Agnes Strickland (1806–1874) began her literary career with verse historical romances in the manner of Scott, then passed to prose histories written for the young. In *Lives of the Queens* she was assisted by her sister Elizabeth. These are histories written for a popular audience. There are occasional footnotes but no index. At the beginning of each portrait is a summary of the contents of the chapter that follows.

[RC1183]

DA Cook, Elsie Thornton. *Her Majesty: The Romance of the Queens of England, 1066-1910*. New York: W. P. Dutton, 1927.
28.2
.T5
1927 First American edition. Bound in three-quarter rose calf. Marbled boards and end papers. Top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Black and white illustrations.

This book is made of short, in some measure anecdotal, biographies (there are forty-two chapters in a text of three hundred eighty-four pages). There is however a Chart of Dates, an Appendix, a Bibliography, and an Index.

[RC1053]

DA Lodge, Edmund. *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain: Engraved from Authentic Pictures in the Galleries of the Nobility and the Public Collections of the Country: with Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions*. Twelve volumes. London: Printed for Harding 1835 and Lepard. 1835.

Bound in full rose calf. Marbled end papers and edges. Illustrated with 240 engraved portraits.

This is the 1835 edition of the same work as the "cabinet edition" listed in the fifth item above. It makes more clear that "Portraits" in the title is not metaphorical but that the engraved illustrations are an integral part of the whole work. These are much larger books than the cabinet edition, and the engraved illustrations give the appearance of having been more expensive to prepare and include. These volumes might be of interest to a bibliophile, especially as they can be readily compared with the cabinet edition.

[RC1121]

DA Campbell, John, Baron. *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, from the Earliest Times till the Reign of King George IV*. Second American from the Third London Edition. Seven volumes. 1851 Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1851.

Bound in full period sheep, dark green lettering labels on the spines.

Detailed Table of Contents, some notes, but no index beyond an alphabetical list of Lord Chancellors and Lord Keepers at the conclusion of Volume VII. These volumes have been judged "eminently readable and containing valuable material," but "in parts biased and inaccurate" (*Oxford Companion to the Law*, 172). Lord Campbell (1779-1861), originally intended for the clergy, was an able but apparently not always scrupulous careerist. He read and then practiced law. He entered Parliament in 1830, was elevated to the Peerage in 1841, and was Lord Chancellor from 1859 until his death in 1861.

[RC1038]

DA Costello, Louisa Stuart. *Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen*. Four volumes.
28.7 London: Richard Bentley, 1844.
.C6
1844 Half brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt spines, marbled end papers. Numerous steel-engraved portraits and other illustrations. Some wear at hinges but otherwise a handsome set of books.

The eminent Englishwomen in these volumes are all taken from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and (earlier) eighteenth centuries. They are curious for the varying length of treatment Louisa Costello chose to give them. Whereas earlier volumes contain several narrations of eminent women in each, Volume IV is given entirely to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. These are reading volumes, with practically no notes and no index.

Louisa Costello was both a miniature painter and writer. After the early death of her father she went with her mother to Paris, where she established herself as a competent miniature painter by the time she was sixteen (she was able to help maintain her younger brother at Sandhurst). By her poetry and other writing she attracted the interest of both Thomas Moore and Scott. She was a popular writer of travel narratives. After the death of her brother in 1865 she retired to Boulogne in France, where she died in 1870.

[RC1165]

DA Edgar, John G. ed. *The Heroes of England: Stories of the Lives of England's*
28 .8 *Warriors by Land and Sea*. London: Bickers and Sons, 1864.
.E34
1864 u green cloth, red leather spine, red leather cover. Marbled edges and end papers. Illustrated with numerous engravings. Gilt seal of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, on top cover.

This is an award book, presented for General Studies to Green [no first name] by C. Johnson, Headmaster, in 1888. It is a reading volume without notes or an index. Though John Edgar is called "editor" on the title page, one has to suspect that much of the work in this book was done by Edgar, who was a miscellaneous writer of biography and historical fiction intended for boys.

[RC1217]

DA [Various authors]. *Beaux and Belles of England*. Fourteen volumes. London: The Grolier Society, c. 1910.
B43
1910z Connoisseur Edition, limited to 150 sets of which this is number 28. Three-quarter aquamarine morocco and marbled boards and end papers. Gilt spines and top edges, fore-edges uncut. Each volume with a frontispiece in two states, colored and uncolored. Other illustrations in two states. Notably fine quality paper, generous margins in text.

These are very handsome books by authors of varying literary distinction who appear in the following order within the set: J. Fitzgerald Molloy (1858–1908); William Jesse (1809–1871); William Ernst (b. 1830); Anthony Hamilton (c. 1646–1720); Peter Cunningham (1816–1869), additions by Anna Jameson (1794–1860); John Cordy Jeffreson (1831–1901); Mary Robinson (1758–1800), additions by Grace (1797–1862) and Philip (1834–1860) Whar-ton; James Boaden (1762–1839); and Percy Hetherington Fitzgerald (1834–1925). Footnotes, when they appear, seem more chatty than scholarly, nor are the volumes indexed. The fourteen volumes develop narratives of people such as Lord Chesterfield, Beau Brummel, Nell Gwyn, Mrs. Siddons, and Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton. These are elegant reading volumes for the affluent.

[RC1195]

DA Baker, Richard. *A Chronicle of the Kings of England from the Time of the*
30 *Romans Government unto the Reign of King Charles*. Second edition.
.B168 London: Printed by J. F. and E. C. and sold by G. Bedell and T. Wil-
1653 liams, 1653.

Folio. Bound in full calf, rebaked. The title page is fronted by a second, elaborately engraved. On the back of the front cover (fixed end paper) is the autograph of Sir Alfred Newton, Bart. Alfred Newton (1829–1907), studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge (B. A. 1853) and after 1866 held the chair in zoology and comparative anatomy at Cambridge. He was perhaps one of the distinguished ornithologists of his time. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 503].

Richard Baker (1568–1645) studied at Oxford without taking a degree and later studied law in London. His early adult life seemed promising, but then he assumed some debts of his wife's family and got into financial trouble from which he never freed himself. He lost his estates and retired from active life in a condition nearly destitute. It was in this period that he became interested in literary pursuits. His *Chronicle* contains inaccuracies and was sometimes the sport of more learned readers, but it went through many editions. Copies of it were owned by Sir Roger de Coverley (*Spectator Papers*) and Sir Thomas Booby (*Joseph Andrews*).

This book has full marginal glosses and a concluding Index.

[RC 1101]

DA Browning, Oscar. *The New Illustrated History of England*. Volume 3 and 4,
30 London: J. S. Virtue, [1888].
.B76
1888 Half navy blue calf and cloth. Gilt spines and edges, red lettering labels. Illustrated with steel and wood engravings throughout.

Volumes III and IV of this broken set cover the period 1660–1887. There are no footnotes, but each volume carries a full index. The illustrations are copious. Oscar Browning

(1837–1923) was educated at Eton College and King’s College, Cambridge. He was then a master at Eton and later a university lecturer at Cambridge. He was something of an educational reformer who advocated the study of political science and political history.

[RC1207]

DA Craik, George L., Charles MacFarlane, et. al. *The Pictorial History of England: Being a History of the People, as well as a History of the Kingdom.*
30 .C887 Four volumes. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1846.

1846

First American edition. Bound in publisher’s half maroon pebbled morocco and cloth. Gilt lettering on spines, end papers and edges marbled. Many black and white illustrations.

These four sturdy volumes carry double columns of not large print on each page. They are not indexed beyond a Chronological Index at the conclusion of Volume IV. They appear to attempt a comprehensive history but, lacking a full index, would require hard reading, perhaps, for a topic of particular interest to be located. The Table of Contents in each volume indicates the span of years to be considered in that volume. History is then divided into parts, “History of Religion,” “History of National Industry,” etc, which is something of a help in finding material on a subject of concern. As noted in the bibliographical entry above, George Craik (1798–1866) and Charles McFarlane (1799–1858) were the principal writers among others of these large books, which probably would not stand in the first rank of historical studies written in the nineteenth century. They seem something on the order of self-help books for earnest Victorians.

[RC1048]

DA Craik, George L., Charles MacFarlane, et. al. *The Pictorial History of England: Being a History of the People, as well as a History of the Kingdom.*
30 .C888 Eight volumes. London: Charles Knight, 1849.

1849

Three quarter red morocco and marbled boards, marbled end papers. Gilt lettering on spines and gilt top edges. Many illustrations.

This is the same work represented by the entry immediately above. The additional four volumes are explained by the detailed account of the reign of George III added to the four volumes in the entry above, which stop at 1760. There is no index to these additional four volumes, but the coverage in these books is indicated almost year by year at the top of each recto page (there are, of course, many pages represented by a single year).

[RC1294]

DA Green, J. R. *A Short History of the English People.* Illustrated Edition, edited
30 by Mrs. J. A. Green and Miss Kate Norgate. Four volumes. London:
.G73 Macmillan, 1902–03,

1903

Three-quarter green morocco and cloth. Gilt on spines and top edges, marbled end papers. Profusely illustrated with plates, some in color. Also maps and many illustrations in the text.

This is a very fine edition of Green's famous history which, it has been suggested, he called "short" because he understood himself to be in weak health (1837–1883) and despaired of living to complete something more full than four volumes. The front matter of these books offers full notes to the illustrations. The back matter of Volume IV offers, along with the Index, Chronological Annals and Geographical Tables of the monarchy. Green's widow, Alice Stoppförd Green, prepared the Illustrated Edition, which first appeared in 1892. Historians will know that Green's method, popular in our own time, was to write history by giving, as much as an account of Great Events, the story of the people themselves as they lived individual and communal lives in towns scattered over the English landscape.

[RC1149]

DA Helwyn, Peter. *A Help to British History* [full title below]. London: for T.
30 Basset and C. Wilkinson, 1680.
.H49
1680 12mo. Full calf, brown lettering label. Heraldic illustrations. Binding in notably good condition.

The full title of this book is descriptive: *Containing a succession of all the kings of England, the English Saxons, and the Britains, the kings and princes of Wales, the kings and lords of Man, the Isle of Wight, as also of all the dukes, marquesses, earls and bishops thereof; with the description of the places whence they had their titles; together with the names, and ranks of the viscounts, barons and baronets of England.* Peter Helwyn died in 1662. An advertisement in the back matter (p. 635) states that this book was revised for the 1680 printing.

A book plate indicates that this volume once belonged to Charles Lyttelton, L. L. D. (1714–1768), who was educated at Eton (he would have been there with Thomas Gray) and Oxford, was called to the bar, then took orders in 1742 and was subsequently chaplain to George II, Dean of Exeter, and Bishop of Carlisle. There is reason to think that the annotations in this book, which include a tipped-in slip of paper, are in the hand of Charles Lyttelton. Charles Lyttelton was the younger brother of George, Lord Lyttelton, who was a friend of Pope and whose *Monody* in memory of his first wife was a much-discussed irregular ode in the middle of the eighteenth century.

[RC1232]

DA Hume, David, and Tobias Smollett. *History of England*. Ten volumes. Lon-
30 don: A. J. Valpy, 1834.
.H86
1834 Bound in half black morocco and marbled boards, gilt lettering on spines. Engraved title pages, frontispieces, and other engravings.

The title page in these volumes indicates a "continuation by T. S. Hughes," which

does not appear. These volumes are the first ten of a projected set of nineteen volumes, the latter of which Hughes was to prepare, bringing English history through the reigns of George III and George IV into the eighteen-thirties. Of these ten volumes the first eight are by Hume and stop at 1688. The last two are by Smollett and continue to the end of the reign of George II (1760). The index to Hume and Smollett was to appear at the end of the final volume, which is not in this set.

[RC1243]

DA MacFarlane, Charles, and T. Archer. *The Popular History of England, Civil,*
30 *Military, and Religious, from the Earliest Times to the Reform Bill of 1884.*

.M26 Three volumes. London: Blackie and Son, 1886.

1886

Half black calf and cloth, red lettering labels with gilt lettering on spines. Marbled edges. Illustrated with colored frontispieces, numerous tinted and black and white plates and maps.

These are in fact similar volumes to the ones prepared by MacFarlane with George Craik (fourth and fifth items above). They were intended as a complement to the earlier work, continuing matters to 1884. There is a full Index at the end of Volume III. MacFarlane produced many books and has been called a voluminous, not luminous, writer.

[RC1135]

DA Williams, Lieutenant Colonel and William Cooke Stafford. *England's*
30 *Battles by Sea and Land.* Four volumes bound as two. London: London
.W595 Printing and Publishing Company, c. 1875.

1870z

Full calf, fine gilt tooling on spines, red lettering labels. End papers marbled, edges all gilt. Engraved frontispiece in each volume, other engraved plates in text.

Volume I, by Williams, offers a "History of the Wars Caused by the French Revolution 1792–1812." Volume II, also by Williams, covers a "History of the French Wars, from 1812 to its Close." Volume III, by Stafford, gives a "History of England's Campaigns in India and China and of the Indian Mutiny 1857–1859," Volume IV, also by Stafford, presents a "History of the Volunteer Movement, 1858–1863; and of the War with Russia 1854–1856." These books have a scattering of footnotes but no index.

[RC1111]

DA Williams, Lieutenant Colonel and William Cooke Stafford. *England's*
30 *Battles by Sea and Land.* Four volumes bound as two. London: London
.W595 Printing and Publishing Company, c. 1875.

1875

Bound in half brown calf and cloth, red and black lettering labels. Marbled edges and end papers. Illustrated with frontispieces and numerous steel-engraved plates.

These books, as texts, appear identical to the item immediately above.

[RC1050]

- DA Knight, Charles. *Half Hours of English History: from the Roman Period to*
32.1 *the Death of Elizabeth*. London: Frederick Warne and Company, 1868.
.A1
K55 Bound in calf with gilt tooled spines, red and brown lettering labels. Marbled end
1868 papers and edges.

In our own time this might be called, loosely, an anthology. English history is presented through selections from various authors: Shakespeare (selections from *Cymbeline* and the history plays), Hume, Goldsmith, Burke, Scott, Macaulay, Hallam, Knight himself, and many others. The back matter includes a Chronology and Index.

Charles Knight (1791–1873), the son of a Windsor bookseller, was a diligent promoter of popular learning. He strove to accomplish this by journalism, publishing, and miscellaneous writing and editing of his own. He was for some time associated with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

[RC1175]

- DA Goldsmith, Oliver. *The History of England: from the Earliest Times to the*
32 *Death of George II*. Four volumes. London: Printed for T. Davis and oth-
.G6 ers, 1771.
1771 First edition. Four 8vo volumes in full calf, marbled end pages.

Goldsmith (1730?–1774), well known to readers of English Literature, may be seen as a gifted writer or the crown prince of hacks or both. In any case he is probably to be read more for the gracefulness of his prose than the penetration of his historical analysis. There is an Index in each of these somewhat fragile volumes, which are also held in the Microform Collection of Belk Library (Library of English Literature).

[RC1163]

- DA Maxwell, W. H. *Life of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington*.
68.12 Three volumes. London: A. H. Baily and Company, 1839–41,
.W4
M5 First edition. Bound in half calf and marbled boards, marbled end papers. Gilt
1839 tooled spines with brown lettering labels. Illustrated with steel-engraved plates, maps, portraits, and wood engravings. Some maps tinted.

Each volume in this set contains a somewhat detailed Table of Contents. There are various appendices at the conclusion of Volume III. Williams Hamilton Maxwell (1792–1850) was an Irish novelist. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the army, serving allegedly in the Peninsular Campaign and at Waterloo. After leaving service he took orders, married well, and settled to a clerical life which seemed to suit him so long

as he had a parish where the shooting was good. He began to write, drifted away from clerical duties, and had a somewhat productive career as a novelist. His *Life of Wellington* should be seen more as the work of someone interested in military matters than as the work of a professional historian.

[RC1212]

DA Yonge, Charles Duke. *Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington*. London: Ward, 68.12 Lock, and Company, 1891.

.W4

Y5

1891

Half red calf and marbled boards, gilt spine with brown lettering label. End papers and edges marbled. Engraved frontispiece, occasional maps in text.

There is a somewhat detailed Table of Contents, an Index, and as an Appendix, Wellington's commentary on the narrative of Waterloo by Clausewitz. Charles Yonge (1812–1891) was educated at Eton and Cambridge and was Professor of Modern History and English Literature at Queens College, Belfast, from 1866 until his death. He was a prolific writer producing, in addition to instructional texts on the classical languages, works of history, military history, modern history, and English literature.

[RC1218]

DA Campbell, John. *Lives of the British Admirals*. Four volumes. London: 70 printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1785.

.C3

1785

Four 8vo volumes, half calf and marbled boards. Gilt tooled spines with black lettering labels. Engraved frontispiece in each volume, also folding maps.

The title page in these volumes indicates that to Campbell's original has been added "a Continuation down to the Year 1779, Including the Naval Transactions of the Late War... Written under the Inspection of Doctor Berkenhaut." A "Life of Doctor Campbell" is given at the beginning of Volume IV, which concludes with various appendices. These volumes offer surprisingly full footnotes but no general index. John Campbell (1708–1775), was born in Scotland. At a young age he became a lawyer's clerk at Windsor, but he left this employment to study and write about history. *Lives of the Admirals* first appeared 1742–44. Campbell was awarded an L. L. D. by the University of Glasgow in 1754.

[RC1270]

DA Mahan, A. T. *The Life of Nelson: the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain*. Second edition. London: Sampson, Law, Marston, and Company, 1899.

M3

1899

Bound in navy blue calf, gilt spine with brown lettering label. End papers marbled, all edges gilt. Engraved illustrations and fold-out maps. Gilt seal of Saint Paul's School, London, on top cover. Gilt bust of John Colet on back cover.

This is an award book, given to Thomas Heath Poingdestre at Saint Paul's School, London, in 1912. Though there are scattered footnotes and a full Index, it probably should be seen as a reading volume. A. T. Mahan (1840–1914) was the son of a West Point professor who attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was commissioned in 1861, and retired from service as a Captain in 1896. He was a naval historian of some consequence and received honorary degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale.

[RC1236]

DA [No author]. *Old England: A Pictorial Museum of Regal, Ecclesiastical, Baro-
90 nial, Municipal, and Popular Antiquities*. Two volumes. London: Charles
.K69 Knight and Company, 1845.

1845

Bound in half calf and cloth, gilt on spines. Colored plates and many engravings.

These large volumes appear to be another effort by the publisher Charles Knight (1791–1873) to provide vaguely improving books to a popular readership. They are printed with sufficiently large type in double columns. The many illustrations capture interest and are varied in the degree that occasionally they offer a simple musical score. Some of the colored plates are quite striking. There is an Index at the conclusion of the second volume.

[RC 1100]

DA Pegge, Samuel. *Curialia Miscellanea*. London: Printed by and for J. Nich-
90 ols, Son, and Bentley, 1818.

.P44

1818

First edition. Bound in later full calf, richly gilt tooled spine with red lettering label. Portrait and copperplate engraved illustrations.

The sub-title is descriptive and here given in full: *Anecdotes of Old Times; Regal, Noble, Gentilitia and Miscellaneous: Including Authentic Anecdotes of the Royal Household, and the Manners and Customs of the Court, at an Early Period of the English History*. Samuel Pegge (1733–1800) was educated at Saint John's Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple but was also a musician and composer as well as an antiquarian. He was made a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in 1796. This anecdotal book was published under the auspices of John Nichols. The book opens with "Biographical Memoirs" by Nichols's son.

[RC1156]

DA Churchill, Winston. *Divi Britannica: Being a Remark upon the Lives of All
130 the Kings of This Isle, from the Year of the World 2855 unto the Year of Grace 1660*.
.C56 London: Printed by Tho. Roycroft, to be sold by Francis Eglesfield, 1675.

1675

Folio. Bound in full red calf with gilt tooling, all edges gilt. Family arms painted on upper and lower covers. Engraved illustrations of various arms throughout. On the verso of the title leaf is a bookplate for Sir Thomas Osborne, First Earl of Danby, First Marquess of Carmarthen, First Duke of Leeds. Also held in Belk microform

collection, [Wing 4275].

Winston Churchill dedicated this book, his only consequential literary effort, to Charles II. Churchill was educated at Saint John's College, Oxford, which he left without a degree. He married the niece of George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham. He was an extreme royalist, which put him in a bad position during the Civil War and Interregnum, but after the Restoration he held positions in government and was elected to the Royal Society. *Divi Britannica* (God-like Britons) considers all kings 1066–1603 as belonging to the Dynasty of Normans, followed after 1603 by the Dynasty of Scots. Earlier Dynasties are of the Britains, followed by the Romans, the English, and the Danes. There is an alphabetical Table of these kings at the conclusion.

Sir Thomas Osborne (1631–1712) was a strict Tory and Lord Treasurer under Charles II after 1673. He engineered the marriage of Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, to her first cousin, William of Orange, and later conspired for the invasion of England by William. He participated in bribery in the sixteen nineties and lost all his offices.

[RC1003]

DA Palgrave, Francis. *The History of Normandy and of England*. Volume three.
130 London: Macmillan and Company, 1864.
.P31
1851 Volume III only of four volumes. Bound in half calf and marbled boards, green lettering label. Marbled end papers and edges.

Volume III covers the years 987–1087. There are a detailed Table of Contents, fairly full marginal glosses, and an Appendix but no index. Sir Frances Palgrave (1788–1861) was born of Jewish parentage (his father, Meyer Cohen, was active on the stock exchange). He studied law and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. In 1823, the year of his marriage, he converted to Christianity and took for a surname the maiden name of his wife's mother. Palgrave developed a strong interest in antiquarian studies, particularly the Middle Ages, about which he wrote at some length.

[RC1031]

DA Hall, Mrs. Matthew. *Queens before the Conquest*. Two volumes. London:
135 Hurst and Blackett, 1854.
.H2
1854 Bound in three-quarter blue calf and marbled boards. Gilt tooled spines with red lettering labels. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Portrait frontispiece in each volume.

These are charming reading volumes on a subject little thought of, written by a woman with an active historical imagination. Volume I is largely filled up with narratives of the queens of the Britons. The earliest chapter is given to Cartismandua, queen of Cymbeline. There is a chapter on Saint Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, wherein we are given to understand that "Greek and Latin authors who were [Helena's] contemporaries, writing with the party spirit of their times, have testified a partiality to the side of their own

country...,” whereas the “Colchester Chronicle” attests to Helena’s birth in that city about A.D. 242. There are three chapters on Guenever because, according to Mrs. Hall, Arthur had three successive queens of that name. Volume II considers queens of Anglo-Saxon England and are perhaps a bit less fascinating. Of Mrs. Hall nothing has been found other than that she died in 1873.

[RC 1220]

DA Thrupp, John. *The Anglo-Saxon Home: A History of the Domestic Institutions*
152.2 *and Customs of England from the Fifth to the Eleventh Centuries*. London:
.T47 Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1862.

1862 Bound in three-quarter brown calf and cloth, gilt-tooled spines, brown lettering labels. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges.

This book contains social history in Anglo-Saxon England. There are chapters on “The Wife,” “The Child,” “The Slave,” “The Freeman,” etc. The back matter offers a Glossary but no general index. The Table of Contents is somewhat detailed. John Thrupp (1817–1870) studied and then practiced law but, obtaining a competency at his father’s death, turned his interest to chess and antiquarian studies. The *Anglo-Saxon Home*, which the *DNB* considers valuable, seems to be his only work of consequence.

[RC1205]

DA Lodge, Eleanor C. and Robert Somerville, Editors. *John of Gaunt’s Register*
170 *1379–1383*. London: Offices of the Royal Historical Society, 1937.

.J64 Publisher’s blue cloth. Publication of the Camden Society.
1937

This is a scholarly edition of the *Register*, much of it in Old French or Latin. English text, where it appears, is Modern English. The back matter includes a Glossary of Old French vocabulary that might otherwise be found challenging and a full Index.

[RC1157]

DA Turner, Sharon. *The History of England during the Middle Ages*. Five vol-
175 umes. Second edition. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown,
.T846 and Green, 1825,

1825 Full calf, rebacked with rich gilt tooled spines, red and green lettering labels.

The first edition of this work appeared in three volumes in 1823 under the title *History of England from the Norman Conquest to 1509*. This edition, the second, appeared in 1825 under the title given above. Sharon Turner (1768–1847) was articled to a lawyer and assumed his business at the time of his master’s death. He became interested in early English history when he was young and pursued that interest diligently. His first works, particularly in the eighteen twenties, were well received, but later his powers seemed, in the judgment of his serious readers, to fall off. He was associated for some years with the publisher John Murray,

providing him with legal advice. These volumes include a full Table of Contents, marginal glosses, many footnotes, and at the end of Volume V, what appears to be a satisfactory Index.

[RC1171]

DA Freeman, Edward A. *The Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry*
197,5 *the First*. Two volumes. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1882.
.F7
1882 Bound in full calf, red and green lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges.
Illustrated with numerous maps. Bookplates of Viscount Falmouth and John Jago Trelawney on front end papers in each volume.

Historians will quickly recognize William Rufus, William the Red, as the second Norman king of England. This work is provided with a fully descriptive Table of Contents, a full Index at the conclusion of Volume II, copious footnotes, marginal glosses on practically every page, and, as indicated above, numerous maps. Regarding the bookplates noted above, the Viscount Falmouth is in its second creation, which took place in 1720, and is currently in its ninth succession. Nothing has been found regarding John Jago Trelawney, whose bookplate also appears.

[RC1062]

DA Powicke, L. M. *King Henry III and the Lord Edward: The Community of the*
227 *Realm in the Thirteenth Century*. Two volumes. Oxford: Clarendon Press,
.P6 1947.

1947 First edition. Publisher's green cloth, two folding maps.

A work of somewhat recent scholarship, with numerous footnotes and a full index at the conclusion of Volume II. This work is held also in Belk Library's general collection, from which it may be checked out.

[RC 1023]

DA Barnes, Joshua. *The History of That Most Victorious Monarch Edward III*
233 *King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, and First Founder of*
.B23 *the Most Noble Order of the Garter: Being a Full and Exact Account of the*
1688 *Life and Death of the Said King*. Cambridge: Printed by J. Hayes for the
author, 1688.

Folio. Bound in half calf and marbled boards, red lettering label. End papers marbled, title page printed in two colors. Engraved portrait frontispiece of Edward III, engraved full portraits facing pp. 583 and 707.

This volume is dedicated to James II. The contents of the four books comprising the whole appear in detail in the front matter. There are many marginal glosses, mostly documentation, but there is no concluding index. This book is thought to be full of information, though the style in which it is presented has not always been admired.

Joshua Barnes (1654–1712) was educated at Christ’s Hospital and Emmanuel College, Oxford (B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679). He wrote poetry in English, Latin, and Greek, considering this last easiest because of the poetic nature of the Greek language. He was Professor of Greek at Cambridge after 1695. He is said to have married gallantly a woman who, being of some means, offered to settle a scholar’s stipend of one hundred pounds a year on him, which he agreed to accept only on the condition of marriage, though she was well past her youth and ill-favored.

[RC1279]

DA Longman, William. *The History of the Life and Times of Edward the Third.*
 233 Two volumes. London: Longman, Guinn, and Company, 1869.
 .L66 Bound in full calf, gilt tooled spine, red and black lettering labels. Marbled end
 1869 papers and edges. Black and white illustrations, hand-colored maps. Gilt seal of Cheltenham College, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England on top cover.

These books were presented to H. W. Watson, who was awarded the palm (Palmam Ferenti) in Humane Letters at Cheltenham College in 1884. They are handsome books with generous footnotes, marginal glosses, and a full Index at the conclusion of Volume II.

William Longman (1813–1877) was the third son of Thomas Norton Longman (1771–1842) and the great-grandson of Thomas Longman (1699–1755), who founded the famous publishing house and was one of the booksellers to underwrite the Dictionary of the English Language prepared by Samuel Johnson. William Longman, active in the affairs of the publishing house, was also a rigorous outdoorsman and student of the reign of Edward III.

[RC 1271]

DA Howard, Robert. *The Life and Reign of King Richard the Second.* London:
 235 Printed for M. L. and L.C. and sold by Langly Curtis, 1681.
 .H6 Octavo (8vo). Rebound in recent times in half calf and marbled boards. Some
 1681 black letter print in text. Engraved portrait of Richard II as frontispiece. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 3001].

The title page of this slim volume announces that it was written “by a person of Quality,” who was Sir Robert Howard (1626- 1698), brother-in-law of John Dryden and occasional collaborator with Dryden in dramatic work. It is more a literary curiosity than a serious biography.

[RC 1290]

DA Webb, John, translator. *A French Metrical History of the Deposition of King*
 235 *Richard the Second, Written by a Contemporary, and Comprising the Period*
 .T73 *from His Last Expedition into Ireland to His Death.* London: John Nich-
 1823 ols and Son, 1823.

Bound in three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spine, black lettering label. Black and white engravings from illuminated manuscripts. Inscription of John Webb to Mrs. F. Stackhouse Acton on blank page at front.

The title page of this book further informs the reader that the manuscript was formerly in the possession of Charles of Anjou, Earl of Maine, but is now preserved in the British Museum. This work has all the scholarly apparatus one might expect to see in a modern edition. The early lines of the French poem bear a fairly strong resemblance to the Prologue of *Canterbury Tales*.

John Webb (1776–1869) was educated at Saint Paul's School and Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1798, M.A. 1802). He took orders and had a long active life in the church. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians after 1819.

[RC1144]

DA Gairdner, James, ed. *Letters and Papers Illustrative of the Reigns of Richard 245 III and Henry VII*. Two volumes. London: Longman, Green, Longman, .G16 and Roberts, 1861–3.

1861

First edition. Quarter morocco and green cloth. Folding frontispiece in Volume I. Issued in *Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores* series. Volume II is unopened and thus unreadable in its present state.

This is a scholarly work. Volume I opens with a long Preface. The footnotes are largely concerned with textual matters, but there are also marginal glosses, numerous appendices, and an Index at the conclusion of Volume II. The text is a mixture of Late Middle English, Latin, and Old French. The Old French is translated.

[RC1160]

DA Chandler, Richard. *The Life of William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester*. 247 London: White and Cochrane, 1811.

.W3

C5

Octavo (8vo). Full calf, gilt tooled spine. Marbled end papers and edges. Several engravings in the text. Though printed on wove paper after 1800, catch words and signatures suggest that this is a hand press book.

William Waynflete (1395–1486), the subject of this book, was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford. He took orders, was first presented to Henry VI in 1440, gained the king's favor, and was made Bishop of Winchester in 1447. He became a counselor to Henry VI and was elevated to Chancellor in 1456. In the conflict between the houses of Lancaster and York, he sided with the former. He founded Magdalen College, Oxford, which was the school of Richard Chandler (1738–1810), whose biography of Waynflete was a posthumous work. This book is indexed and contains an author's Preface in the front matter.

[RC1055]

DA Spelman, Edward and G.W. Lemon. *The History of the Civil Wars between*
250 *York and Lancaster*. Lynn: W. Whittingham, 1792., ,
.S66
1792 Octavo (8vo). Rebound in half brown calf with original marbled boards. Several
copperplate engravings.

Edward Spelman was a gentleman scholar who died in 1767. George William
Lemon (1726–1797), who studied at Queens College, Cambridge, completed this work and
added the notes. There is no index to this work, nor is there a table of contents. The laid
paper on which this book was printed is notably fine.

[RC1151]

DA Hayward, John. *The First Part of the Life and Raigne of King Henry III.*
255 London: Imprinted by J. Wolfe, 1599.

.H42
1599 Quarto (4to). Newly bound in tooled leather, red lettering labels.

John Hayward is conjectured to have been born in 1564. He was awarded a B.A.
from Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1580 and an M.A. in 1584. He was afterwards
granted an L.L.D. and then pursued a law practice. He was also an historian. His *Raigne of*
Henry III opens with an extravagant dedication to Robert, Earl of Essex. Political events
were such that Queen Elizabeth was led to suspect that Hayward, in giving an account of
Richard II's fall and Henry's triumph, was hinting at what might happen in her own time
as a result of her policies. In any case, Hayward was imprisoned and not released until after
Essex was executed. Hayward died in 1627.

[RC1289]

DA Tyler, James Endell. *Henry of Monmouth, or Memoirs of the Life and*
256 *Character of Henry the Fifth, as Prince of Wales and King of England*. Two
.T97 volumes. London: R. Bentley, 1838.

1838 Bound in half brown calf, marbled boards, gilt tooled spine with green and black
lettering labels. Engraved frontispiece in each volume.

James Endell Tyler was a student at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1809, M.A.
1813), and then a tutor at the same 1818–1826. He was granted a B.D. in 1823 and was later
presented the living at Saint Giles-in-the Fields, London. Still later he was canon at Saint
Paul's Cathedral. He was not a professional historian but wrote mostly on religious matters.
He died in 1851.

[RC1197]

DA Jesse, John Heneage. *Memoirs of King Richard III and Some of His Contem-*
260 *poraries: with an Historical Drama on the Battle of Bosworth*. New edition.

.J58 London: Gibbings and Company, 1900.
1900

Three-quarter purple morocco, marbled boards, gilt spines. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Frontispiece in each volume.

As the complete title indicates, Volume II of this work concludes with Jesse's blank verse contribution to dramatic literature. John Jesse (1815–1874) was educated at Eton and then obtained a clerkship in the admiralty, where he seems to have served comfortably for some years. His interest in British history resulted in books offered as "memoirs" which enjoyed considerable popularity in their time. These volumes are indexed.

[RC1191]

DA Walpole, Horace. *Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III*.
260 London: Printed for J. Dodsley, 1768.
.W34
1768 First edition. Quarto (4to). Recently rebound in full blue crushed morocco, gilt on spines. Two engraved portraits.

In the Preface to this biographical essay, Walpole tells us his opinion "that the picture of Richard the Third, as drawn by historians, was a character formed by prejudice and invention" (xiii). In Walpole's opinion "Many of the crimes imputed to Richard seemed improbable; and, what was stronger, contrary to his interest" (xiv). He suspects Lancastrian historians "Blackened [Henry VII's] rival [Richard III], till Henry, by the contrast, should appear in a kind of amiable light" (xiv). Such is the character of this short work, written by one who was quite probably the most famous aristocrat-scholar in England during the later eighteenth century.

[RC1202]

DA Macdiarmid, John. *Lives of British Statesmen*. Second edition. Two vol-
307 umes. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Reis, Orme, and Brown,
.M2 1820.
1820 Bound in green calf, gilt tooled spines with red lettering labels. Marbled end papers, all edges gilt. Four engraved portraits. Gilt seal of Blackheath Proprietary School on top cover of each volume, but no book plate to indicate these were award books.

These two volumes contain only four biographies. In Volume I we have Sir Thomas More and William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. In Volume II appear Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The Table of Contents is somewhat detailed in this work, but there is no general index. The footnotes and marginal glosses are not especially full.

John Macdiarmid (1779–1808) studied at Edinburgh and Saint Andrews Universities, worked briefly as a private tutor, and then settled in London as a man of letters. His *Lives* were published first in 1807, the year before his death, and again in 1820 (two volumes) and 1838 (one volume). He seems always to have been in poverty.

[RC1168]

DA Bacon, Francis, and Francis Godwin. *The History of the Reigns of Henry the*
310 *Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary*. London:
.B2 Printed by W.G. for R. Seat, T. Basset, J. Wright, R. Chiswell, and J.
1676 Edwyn, 1676.

Folio. Full calf, re-backed, red lettering label.

All but the first of these histories were the work of Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford (1562–1633). They first appeared 1616–28 in Latin: *Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII, Edwardo VI, et Maria Regnantibus (Affairs of England in the Reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary)*. They were translated by his son, Morgan Godwin, and published in 1675, appearing in 1676 with Bacon's history of Henry VII bound in at the front of the whole (Godwin's work alone had been sponsored by somewhat different booksellers).

Francis Godwin (1562–1633) was born into an ecclesiastical family. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1581, M.A. 1584). He took orders and was not without ambition to rise in the church, which he succeeded in doing.

Bacon's work is dedicated to Charles I when he was Prince of Wales and is introduced by an Alphabetical Index. Godwin's work is dedicated to Charles after he became king. Morgan Godwin, translator of his father, added a dedication to Lord Scudamore. There is no index of the latter histories.

[RC1283]

DA Lodge, Edmund. *Illustrations of British History, Biography, and Manners*.
310 Second edition. Three volumes. London: John Chidley, 1863.
.L63
1838 Bound in three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards, black and maroon lettering labels. Engraved portrait frontispiece in Volume I.

The subtitle of this work is descriptive and here given in full: *In the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, and James I, Exhibited in a Series of Original Papers Selected from the MSS. Of the Noble Families of Howard, Talbot, and Cecil, Containing, Among a Variety of Interesting Pieces, a Great Part of the Correspondence of Elizabeth and Her Ministers with George, Sixth Earl of Shewsbury, during the Fifteen Years in which Mary, Queen of Scots, Remained in His Custody*. There is no general index to this work, but each volume has a somewhat helpful Table of Contents. The footnotes seem ample, and Volume III concludes with an extended catalog of Talbot Papers.

Edmund Lodge (1756–1839) has already appeared in the present catalog as the author of *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*.

[RC1174]

DA Oldmixon, John. *The History of England during the Reigns of Henry VIII,*
315 *Edward VI, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth: Including the History of the*
.O44 *Reformation of the Churches of England and Scotland ... Also Including a*
1739 *More Full, Clear and Faithful History of Mary Queen of Scots.* London:
Printed for T. Cox and R. Hett, 1739.

Folio. Bound in full calf, rebacked. Two-color title page tipped in. Bookplate for Christ's Hospital Library on back of top cover.

John Oldmixon (1673–1742) began as a poetaster and minor playwright. His *Essay on Criticism* (1727) earned the displeasure of Pope and further earned Oldmixon a place in the Dunciad. His historical writing, though the work of a yellow-dog Whig, is held in somewhat more regard. Among these efforts is his *History of England during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart* (1729), followed by his *History of England during the Reigns of William and Mary* (1735), and concluded with present volume about the Tudor monarchs.

This book begins with a Preface and Introduction and contains, as back matter, a full Index. The marginal glosses indicate the contents of the page on which they appear.

[RC 1099]

DA Strickland, Agnes. *Times of the Tudor Princesses: Including Lady Jane Gray*
317.1 *and Her Sisters.* London: Longmans, Green, 1868.

.S9
1868 Three-quarter green morocco and cloth, gilt spine. Top edges gilt, fore-edges uncut. Marbled end papers. Engraved frontispiece and one other illustration.

This is a companion volume to Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*, noted earlier. There is no general index to this book and the footnotes do not seem full, but there is a detailed Table of Contents.

[RC1183]

DA Strype, John. *Memorials of the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas*
317.8 *Cranmer, Sometime Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.* London: Printed for
.C8 Richard Chiswell, 1694.

S77
1694 Folio. Bound in nineteenth-century three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spine. End papers marbled, all edges colored. Engraved portrait illustrations. There is a bookplate inside the top cover for Raymond W. Albright (1901–1965), an American theologian, educator, and church historian. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 6024].

John Strype (1643–1737) was educated at Saint Paul's School and Jesus College, then Catherine Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1665, M.A. 1669). He took orders and entered a clerical life. He began to amass documents which he did not use for his own writing until he was about fifty. He was not considered a particularly good or accurate writer, but his work

is still regarded as having some value because of the mass of information that he held and incorporated in his various efforts.

Memorials of Cranmer, his first major undertaking, is contained in four books. A prudent dedication to the Archbishop of Canterbury is followed by a long Preface and full Table of things to be found within. The appendices in the back matter run to over two hundred fifty pages (Strype was sometime mocked for his elaborate appendices).

[RC 1141]

DA Herbert, Edward, Lord of Cherbury. *The Life and Raigne of King Henry*
332 *VIII*. London: Printed for E. G. by Thomas Whitaker, 1649.
.H48 First edition. Folio. Full calf, re-backed. Title page printed in both black and red.
1649 Printer's device on title page, also colophon at conclusion of the text. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 1504].

This book, among others, must be considered one of the prizes of the Rhinehart Collection. Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1583–1648) was the older brother of the devotional poet George Herbert. He was a philosopher, historian, poet, and diplomatist, often regarded as the Father of Deism in England. His *Life of Henry VIII*, in some measure an apology for that monarch, is a posthumous work, Lord Herbert having died in August 1648. He tried as he could to maintain a neutral position in the troubles of the sixteen forties and made a submission to Parliament. This biography is nevertheless dedicated to “The King’s Most Excellent Majesty,” which suggests an enduring loyalty to Charles I, whom Lord Herbert did not live to see in his unhappy encounter with the blade of an axe. This volume contains “An Index of the Main Matters Couch’d in this Royall Story.” As noted above, Herbert’s *Life* is also held in the Microform Collection of Belk Library but not a first edition.

[RC1073]

DA Thomson, Mrs. A.T. *Memoirs of the Court of King Henry VIII*. London:
332 Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1826.
.T48 Bound in later three-quarter tan morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooled spines.
1826 Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Engraved frontispiece portrait in Volume I.

These books in their own time would probably have been considered reading volumes. There is no general index, and the footnotes are largely a matter of documentation of sources (Holinshed, Burnet, Herbert, Fuller, etc.) The Table of Contents, which is detailed, is repeated chapter by chapter as each of these divisions begins. Mrs. A.T. Thomson (1797–1862), who wrote at some length on historical subjects, often did so in collaboration with her son under the pseudonym Grace Wharton.

[RC1204]

DA Benger, Elizabeth. *Memoirs of the Life of Ann Boleyn*. Second edition,
 333 Three volumes. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and
 .B6 Brown, 1821.
 B3
 1821 Bound in full plum straight-grained morocco, gilt tooled spines and black lettering
 labels. Marbled edges. Engraved portrait in each volume.

There is no detailed Table of Contents nor Index to those books. Some pages are footnoted at length, and six separate items are offered in a single Appendix at the conclusion of Volume II. Elizabeth Benger (1778–1827) seems to have been an early feminist of nonetheless moderate views. Though not much is known of her personal life, it would appear that her career was not particularly rewarding. Still, she seems to have been well liked in some literary circles.

[RC1188]

DA Belloc, Hilaire. *Wolsey*. London: Carsell, 1930,
 334 First edition. Half brown morocco and cloth, brown lettering label. Illustrated in
 .W8 black and white.
 B41
 1930 Hilaire Belloc (1870–1953), who published over forty books of history, fiction, poetry, religion, writing for children, and miscellaneous writing, should probably not be regarded as a deep student of Wolsey but nevertheless an entertaining and sometimes thought-provoking man of letters. This book has Notes in the back matter that really constitute a series of appendices and also an Index. *Wolsey* is also held in the general collection of Belk Library, from which it may be checked out.

[RC1196]

DA Cavendish, George. *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey*. Ed. Samuel Weller Singer.
 334 Second edition. London: Printed by T. Davison for Harding and Lep-
 .W8 ard, 1827.
 C32
 1827 Bound in plum morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spine. Marbled end
 papers, gilt top edge. Facsimile Cavendish's handwriting as frontispiece. Engraved
 illustrations in text.

George Cavendish (1500–1561/2) entered Cardinal Wolsey's service in 1526 and remained loyal to him through his fall from power. Wolsey died in 1530, and Cavendish retired to Suffolk. In 1557 he completed his *Life*, which has been admired for its concrete details regarding Wolsey's speech, gesture, and the like. Cavendish was a Catholic, and his inclusion of political matters meant that his biography did not see print in the time of Elizabeth I. Indeed, though a mangled text of this book appeared in 1641, Singer's first edition in 1815 represents the most completely restored text since Cavendish's original but long unpublished work. Singer's edition also includes, under the heading Additional Notes, back matter of

over one hundred pages relating to the life of Cardinal Wolsey.

Samuel Weller Singer (1783–1853) was a writer and editor of some consequence, producing, among other things, an edition of Spence's *Anecdotes* in 1820 that is also held in Belk Library's closed stacks, but not in the Rhinehart Collection. Singer's edition of Spence (who, loosely speaking, stood in relation to Pope as Boswell did to Samuel Johnson) was the first to appear, although a less complete rival edition, prepared by the more famous Edmund Malone, appeared the same day. Malone's edition is also held in Belk Library's closed stacks.

[RC1124]

DA Fiddes, Richard. *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey*. London: Printed for John
334 Barber, 1724.
.W8 Folio. Bound in full calf, rebaked. Engraved portrait frontispiece, other engraved
F43 portraits. Bookplate behind front cover for Samuel Solly (1805–1871), a schoolmate
1724 of Benjamin Disraeli who studied surgery and became a distinguished lecturer on
that subject.

Richard Fiddes (1671–1725) was educated at Corpus Christi and then University College, Oxford (B.A. 1691). He took holy orders the next year and began an active clerical life, which he chose to leave because of a constitutionally weak voice. He seems to have managed money poorly, this in spite of his having married well. Jonathan Swift tried to help him. Fiddes became chaplain to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, which didn't help much after the fall of the Tory government in 1714. He remained loyal to Harley, however, and was also on a friendly basis with Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester. Fiddes appeared considerably in sympathy with Cardinal Wolsey in his *Life*, which caused some to suspect him of popery.

Fiddes was not a particularly good writer, but this book is considered to have some value nevertheless. In the front matter, with an Introduction, is a full list of Contents, followed by another list of Contents of Collections, extensive back matter relating to the subject at hand.

[RC 1088]

DA Tytler, Patrick F. *England Under the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary: with
340 the Contemporary History of Europe, Illustrated in a Series of Original Let-
.T996 ters Never Before Printed, with Historical Introductions and Biographical
1839 and Critical Notes*. Two volumes. London: R. Bentley, 1839.

Bound in three-quarter crimson morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece in each volume. Pages in Volume II have not been opened and are not readable at present.

It has seemed necessary to give the full title in the bibliographical entry above because the essence of the book is contained therein. These books present history through

correspondence, which is listed, item by item, in lieu of a Table of Contents in each volume. Tytler provides commentary in passages between letters. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume II.

Patrick Fraser Tytler (1791–1849) was born in Scotland and studied at Edinburgh University before becoming a Scottish barrister. He was acquainted with Scott, Alison, and other members of the Scottish literary establishment. He wrote a *History of Scotland* (1828–43) and contributed the essay on “Scotland” to the seventh edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1839).

[RC1200]

DA Hayward, John. *The Life and Rèigne of King Edward the Sixth: with the 345 Beginning of the Rèigne of Queene Elizabeth*. Second edition. London: H38 Printed by Robert Young for John Partridge, 1636.

1636

Duodecimo (12mo). Bound in full calf, plain spine, housed in a chemise and slip-case. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Pollard and Redgrave 12999].

This small, somewhat fragile volume opens with an address to the “Courteous Reader,” followed by “A Table of the most principall matters contained in these Histories.” The text does not offer notes, nor is there a general index. Still, the title page assures us that this second edition has been “corrected and amended,” presumably by the author, who has already appeared as the biographer of Henry IV.

[RC1185]

DA Camden, William. *The History of the Most Renowned and Victorious Princess 350 Elizabeth, Late Queen of England; Containing All the Most Important and .C22 Remarkable Passages of State, Both at Home and Abroad ...* Fourth edition. London: Printed by M. Flesher for J. Tonson, 1688.

1688

Folio. Bound in full calf, red lettering label, prominent ribbing on spine. Engraved portrait frontispiece, title page in two colors. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 363].

This book has an elaborate publishing history. William Camden (1551–1623) wrote chiefly in Latin. *Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales, Regnante Elizabetha* was first translated into French, the first part in 1615, the second in 1627. These were then translated into English, the first part in 1625, the second 1629. The whole thing then went through subsequent editions, leading to the fourth in 1688, which, the title page informs us, has been “Revised and compared with the Original, whereby many gross faults are amended ...” Further, “a new Alphabetical Index of All Principal things” has been added.

William Camden was educated at Christ’s Hospital, Saint Paul’s School, and Magdalene College, Broadgate Hall, and Christ Church, Oxford. He became headmaster at Westminster School, where his pupil was Ben Jonson. He was regarded as one of the greatly

learned men of his time.

[RC 1281]

DA Naunton, Robert. *Fragmentia Regalia: Memoirs of Elizabeth, Her Court and*
350 *Favorites*. London: Printed for Charles Baldwin, 1824.

.N32
1824

Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spine. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Engraved frontispiece of author, other engraved portraits in text. Notably good quality paper and printing, generous margins on each page.

Robert Naunton (1563–1635) was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, being awarded a B.A. in 1582 and M.A. in 1586. He came under the patronage of the Earl of Essex, who trained him for diplomatic service by arranging assignments on the continent. Naunton later attracted the attention of the Duke of Buckingham, and with him King James, and rose to be Secretary of State 1617–18. He fell from favor somewhat when King James was negotiating with France for a marriage between his son, Prince Charles, and Henrietta Maria (of France). *Fragmentia Regalia* is conjectured to have been written around 1630 and was first published, unsatisfactorily, in 1641 and again in 1642. A revised edition appeared in 1653, and many editions have appeared since. The whole publishing history of this book seems somewhat complicated.

[RC1293]

DA Aikin, Lucy. *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*. Fourth edition. Two
355 volumes. Printed by Strahan for and Spottiswoode for Longman, Hurst,
.A5 Reis, Orme, and Brown, 1819.

1819

Bound in later three-quarter brown calf and cloth, gilt tooled spines. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Engraved portrait in Volume I. A bookplate in each volume indicates these were once owned by Rodman Wanamaker, son and heir of John Wanamaker, who founded the Philadelphia department store which spread to other cities.

These are reading volumes, each containing a detailed Table of Contents but few notes and, at the end of Volume II, an Index that is perhaps not full. The presence of signatures but no catch words suggests that these books were machine printed and then assembled by hand.

Lucy Aikin (1781–1864) studied Romance languages while young and then began to contribute to magazines and reviews. She made her reputation by historical writing (1818–1843). She was a Unitarian who corresponded with Channing in America. She was something of a conservative Whig with a distrust of democracy.

[RC1192]

DA Birch, Thomas. *Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Year 1581*
355 *till Her Death*. Two volumes. London: Printed for A. Millar, 1754.
.B6 Quarto (4to). Full calf rebacked in period style, red and black lettering labels.
1754 Marbled end papers, colored edges. Paper notably fine. Book plates for Minneapo-
lis Athenaeum.

The Title Page continues: *in which the Secret Intrigues of Her Court, and the Conduct of Her Favorite, Robert Earl of Essex, Both at Home and Abroad, Are Particularly Illustrated*. These volumes have no table of contents but what appears to be a full Index at the conclusion of Volume II.

Thomas Birch (1705–1766) was the child of Quaker parents and did not attend one of the universities. He was nevertheless ordained deacon (1730) and then priest (1731) in the Church of England. His support of the Whigs earned him the patronage of Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Chancellor and First Earl of Hardwicke (the volumes at hand are dedicated to Yorke). Birch was an industrious writer of history and produced many books.

[RC1049]

DA Strachey, Lytton. *Elizabeth and Essex: A Tragic History*. New York: Har-
355 court Brace and Company, 1928.
.S8 Quarter calf and publisher's black cloth, gilt lettering and decoration on spine.
1928 Marbled end papers, uncut fore edges. Black and white frontispiece of Elizabeth I,
other black and white illustrations.

This reading volume by Lytton Strachey (1880–1932) followed *Eminent Victorians* by ten years, during which Strachey's reputation had become well established. There is no table of contents nor notes but a short Bibliography and full Index in the back matter. This book is also held in the general collection of Belk Library, from which it may be checked out.

[RC1273]

DA Collins, Arthur. *The Life of That Great Statesman William Cecil, Lord*
358 *Burghley, Secretary of State in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, and*
.B9 *Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*. London: Printed for
C7 R. Gosling and T. Wotten, 1732.
1732 Octavo (8vo). Full calf with red lettering labels, minimal gilt work. Edges lightly
colored.

Arthur Collins (1682?–1760) was a diligent genealogist and student of the English peerage, work that he pursued through considerable hardship for many years, though he was finally in a measure rewarded for his labors. His *Life of Cecil* was compiled from papers to

which the Cecil family gave him access. (This volume begins with a dedication to Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter and Lord Burghley, Collins's contemporary). This slim book has no index but occasional marginal glosses.

[RC1286]

DA Harrison, George B. *The Life and Death of Robert Devereux Earl of Essex.*
358 New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1937.
.E8 Three-quarter calf and marbled boards, minimal gilt work on spine, red and black
H3 lettering labels. Marbled end papers. Black and white frontispiece and occasional
1937 illustrations in text.

Many will recognize George B. Harrison (1894-1984), as the distinguished Shakespeare and Renaissance scholar of the century recently completed. Harrison, an Englishman, was educated at Cambridge and the University of London but taught in North America, both Canada and the United States (University of Michigan, 1949-64), for many years. The handsome volume here considered is provided with Endnotes and an Index. The highly readable text is unadorned with scholarly apparatus. This book is also held in the general collection of Belk Library, from which it may be checked out.

[RC1291]

DA Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of. *Secret Memoirs of Robert Dudley, Earl*
358 *of Leicester, Prime Minister and Favorite of Queen Elizabeth.* London:
.L5 Printed for Sam. Briscoe and sold by Ben. Bragg, 1706.
L45 Octavo (8vo). Bound in nineteenth century full straight-grained red morocco, gilt
1706 on spine. Marbled end papers.

The sub-title of this book continues: *An Instructive Account of his Ambition, Designs, Intrigues, Excessive Power; His Engrossing the Queen, with the Dangerous Consequence of that Practice, etc. Written during his Life and now Published from an Old Manuscript never Printed. To which is added a Preface by Dr. Drake.* This book has no index, and the marginal glosses are sporadic.

[RC1123]

DA Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of. *The Perfect Picture of a Favorite, or, Secret*
358 *Memoirs of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester: Prime Minister and Favorite*
.L5 *of Queen Elizabeth and Stadholder of Holland.* Third edition. London:
L57 Printed and to be sold by B. Bragg, 1708,
1708 Octavo (8vo). Half calf and marbled boards.

This book, which seems a third edition of the book immediately above and only two years later, suggests that a certain popularity attended it (one must assume a second edi-

tion in the short intervening space of time). Partial collation of these two books reveals an almost identical text, but the title pages, on scrutiny, are somewhat different. One conjecture is that Sam. Briscoe and Ben. Bragg had a falling out between the first and third editions.

[RC1292]

DA Monmouth, Robert Carey, Earl of. *Memoirs of the Life of Robert Carey.*

358 London: Printed by J. Hughes for R. and J. Dodsley, 1759. , , ,

.M7

A2

1759

Octavo (8vo). Bound in full calf, gilt work on spine, red letting labels. Engraved frontispiece of Queen Elizabeth in a Royal Procession.

The sub-title of this book continues: *Written by Himself, and now published from the original Manuscript in the Custody of John Earl of Corke and Orrery.* Robert Carey (1560?–1639), was the youngest son of Henry Carey, First Baron Hunsdon. He was active in government service in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I. By three days' riding he carried news of Elizabeth's death to James, already James VI of Scotland. He was made Earl of Monmouth in 1626.

John Boyle (1707–1762), who might be regarded as editor of this book and is author of its Preface, was the youngest son of Charles Boyle, who contended with Richard Bentley in the quarrel between the Ancients and Moderns, which prompted Swift's *Battle of the Books*. John Boyle was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was Fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery but also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He knew Swift, Pope, and Samuel Johnson.

[RC1285]

DA Jesse, John Heneage. *Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of 375 the Stuarts, Including the Protectorate.* Volume one. London: R. Bentley,

.J58 1840.

1840

Bound in three-quarter crimson morocco and cloth with gilt art nouveau tooling on spine. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges, other edges uncut.

This is Volume I only of the four-volume set in the entry which follows.

[RC1058]

DA Jesse, John Heneage. *Memoirs of the Court of England During the Reign of 375 the Stuarts, Including the Protectorate.* Four volumes. London: R. Bentley,

.J58 1840.

1840

First edition. Bound in full calf, small gilt and red and black lettering labels on spines. Marbled end papers and edges. Engraved frontispiece in each volume.

These books are the work of the same John Jesse (1815–1874) who wrote a biography and a blank verse play about Richard III. The present volumes are part of the memoirs for which Jesse was popular in his own time. Though Jesse should probably not be confused

with Macaulay, these books are nicely done in their own way. They take us through the years of Stuart reign (1603–1649, 1660–1688), offering, in a chapter for each, portraits of many of the principal figures in that tumultuous era. The detailed Table of Contents is repeated, chapter by chapter, at the beginning of each division. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume IV.

[RC1161]

DA North, Roger. *Lives of the Norths*. New edition. Three volumes. London: 377,3 Henry Colburn, 1826.

.N7
1826 Bound in quarter brown, quarter black, quarter red and cloth, gilt trim and lettering on spines. End papers match in color and texture the cloth case. Gilt top edges, engraved frontispiece in each volume.

Roger North (1653–1734) was the sixth and youngest son of Dudley, Fourth Baron North (1602–1677). The *Lives* in these volumes are of his older brothers: Francis (1637–1685), who rose to become Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles II and James II; Dudley (1641–1691), a considerably successful financier who was Commissioner of the Customs and then of the Treasury under Charles II; and John (1645–1683), D.D. and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Roger North's *Lives*, we learn from the Preface in Volume I, appeared posthumously in two volumes quarto in 1742 and 1744. Though the life of the eldest brother, Francis, was again published in later years, the 1826 edition was the first since the seventeen forties to include all their lives. These volumes have some footnotes and marginal glosses. They are indexed at the conclusion of Volume III.

[RC1161]

DA Manchester, William Montagu, Duke of. *Court and Society from Elizabeth 380 to Anne*. Two volumes. London: Hurst and Blackett, 1864.

.M3
1864 Bound in half brown calf and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines, red and black lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Three engraved portraits.

The title page continues: *Edited from the papers at Kimbolton by the Duke of Manchester*. Kimbolton, seat of the Duke of Manchester, was the last residence of Catharine of Aragon following her divorce from Henry VIII and the place where she died. Indeed, the first half of Volume I is more or less given to Catharine in spite of the declared title of these books. William Montagu, Duke of Manchester, is offered on the title page as editor of the papers at Kimbolton, but in fact the many letters printed are accompanied by narrative that appears to come from Montagu himself. These volumes are in some measure anecdotal and offer history as it might be recovered from the papers of a family that had more social power than political influence. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume II.

[RC1170]

DA Harris, William. *An Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of James I., King of Great Britain*. London: Printed for W. Strahan; T. Becket and Co. and T. Cadell in the Strand, and S. Blandon, in Pater Noster Row, 1772

Octavo (8vo). Full calf, red lettering label.

This book is provided with a detailed Table of Contents and marginal glosses but no index. In the Preface the author professes himself “inviolably attached to the civil and religious liberties of mankind; and therefore hopes the reader will indulge him in that warmth of his resentment ... that is naturally raised by every instance of persecution, tyranny, and oppression ...” William Harris (1720–1770) was the son of a non-conformist tradesman who trained for the ministry, was ordained in 1741, and spent much of his life at a small parish in Devonshire. His various histories were intended to present the struggles of non-conformists. His style is not always regarded as attractive, nor does he appear impartial, but his notes are considered to present information not easily found elsewhere.

[RC1260]

DA Wilson, Arthur. *The History of Great Britain, Being the Life and Reign of King James the First, Relating to What Passed from His First Access to the Crown, till His Death*. London: Printed for Richard Lownds, 1653

Folio. Bound in full calf, red lettering label. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 2888].

Arthur Wilson (1595–1652) was trained as a court recorder but followed that occupation only briefly. He came under the patronage of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex, and was with him on some of his foreign ventures. He seems to have been a strong, vigorous, and sometimes quarrelsome man. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1631 but stayed only two years, then was for some time in the service of Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick. Wilson wrote plays and autobiography in addition to his *History*, wherein he was not generous toward the Stuarts. He is nevertheless found interesting for his impressions of the time he recorded.

The front matter of Wilson’s *History* offers, as a frontispiece, a verse picture of the author. Marginal glosses indicate the subject matter at hand. There is a concluding Index of “most material Passages in this History.”

[RC 1282]

DA Aikin, Lucy. *Memoirs of the Court of King Charles the First*. Two volumes. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1833.

A3
1833 Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spines, red and green lettering labels. All edges richly gilt. Portrait frontispiece in Volume I.

These books offer a detailed Table of Contents which is repeated for each chapter as it begins. Footnotes are occasional and usually a documentation of source material. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume II. Lucy Aikin (1781–1864) is the same writer of histories encountered earlier in this catalog. Her theology was perhaps more liberal than her politics.

[RC1086]

DA Skelton, John. *Charles I*. London: Goupil and Company, 1898.
 396
 .A2 Bound in three-quarter green morocco and marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine.
 S7 End papers marbled, top edges gilt, others uncut. Color frontispiece and numerous
 1898 plates.

John Skelton (1831–1897) was born in Scotland and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was trained for the law, which he left for literature. He was impressed by Charlotte Bronte and adopted the pseudonym “Shirley” after her novel of that title. He was a friend of Benjamin Disraeli and other literary and public figures. He was a contributor to *Frazer’s Magazine* and had perhaps more literary reputation that might be suggested by the work at hand, which is a little on the order of an elegant Victorian coffee-table book.

[RC 1102]

DA Lockyer, Roger. Ed. *The Trial of Charles I*. London: The Folio Society, 1959.
 396
 .A22 Publisher’s blue cloth, elaborately gilt. Black and white illustrations.
 T75 This book is sub-titled: “A Contemporary Account Taken from the Memoirs of Sir
 1959 Thomas Herbert and John Rushworth.” It is a slim reading volume rather than an historical study. There is an Introduction by C. V. Wedgwood. The back matter offers appendices and an Index of Proper Names.

[RC1252]

DA Rushworth, John. *The Tryal of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of
 396 Ireland, upon an Impeachment of High Treason by the Commons Assembled
 .S8 in Parliament*. Second edition. London: Printed for R. Chiswell, M.
 A15 Wotton, and G. Conyers, 1700.
 1700

Folio. Bound in full calf, rebacked, prominent ribbing on spine. Engraved portrait frontispiece.

Historians will recognize Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (1593–1641) as a principal advisor to Charles I who paid for his loyalty on Tower Hill in 1641. John Rushworth (c. 1612–1690) was perhaps educated at Oxford, which granted him an M. A. (Queens College) in 1649. He was admitted to Lincoln’s Inn in 1647, but was always more interested in public affairs than the practice of law. He was a clerk at Parliament and recorded, among

many other things, the trial of Strafford. His *Historical Collections* appeared in eight volumes over a long span of years, 1659–1701.

This volume opens with a dedication to George, Earl of Halifax. It provides marginal glosses and a Table (index) in the back matter. Also in the back matter is a list of books printed for R. Chiswell, which might be of interest to bibliographers.

[RC 1098]

DA Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of. *The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England*. Seven volumes. Oxford: The University Press, 1849.
400
.C6
1849 Bound in full crimson, gilt border on covers, gilt tooling on spines. End papers marbled, all edges gilt.

These are handsome volumes which, we are assured at the beginning of Volume I, have been carefully prepared with regard to textual integrity (which in fact was not achieved until the Oxford edition of 1888). But for all the effort that seems to have gone into assembling this edition, it is not easy to use and requires considerable time and effort before its plan is understood. The sixteen books of Clarendon's History conclude in the middle of Volume VI. The rest of this volume is comprised of various appendices and then of Bishop Warburton's Notes, which the title page of each volume advertises, though they are to be found only after leafing through several volumes in search of them. Once they are found they are not easily used and more or less require that the reader consult two volumes at once. Volume VII opens with Clarendon's *View of the State and Condition of Ireland*, followed by a shocking account of atrocities committed by both Irish and English during the sixteen forties, and then concludes with an elaborate Index of one hundred forty pages that refers the reader not to volume and page but rather to book (of Clarendon's sixteen) and paragraph (each paragraph of each book is numbered). Book and paragraph number are given at the top of each verso page, but this system seems little improvement over the conventional method of indexing by volume and page number and necessitates adjusting to an alternative system.

Of Clarendon (1609–1674) little need be said since he is well known by readers of British history. He studied at Oxford and then at the Inner Temple. In youth he was a friend of Ben Jonson, John Selden, Edmund Waller, and others. He entered Parliament and gradually inclined to the side of the Royalists. He was guardian of the Prince of Wales in the perilous years and later his advisor. He returned with Charles II to England from France in 1660 and was made Earl of Clarendon in 1661. He became Lord Chancellor but then was dismissed and exiled in 1667. His famous *History* was begun in 1646 but published posthumously (1702–4). He was the grandfather of two queens of England, Mary and Ann.

[RC1184]

DA Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of. *The History of the Great Rebellion*. Ed.
400 Roger Lockyer. London: Oxford University Press for the Folio Society,
.C612 1967.
1967

Bound in publisher's dark blue cloth with elaborate gilt decoration. Slipcased.
Black and white illustrations and maps.

This abridged, one-volume reading edition of Clarendon's History focuses on character portraits, one of many virtues of the larger work. The back matter offers a Biographical Index.

[RC1020]

DA Warwick, Philip. *Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I*. Printed for R.
400 Chiswell, 1703.
.W31
1703

Octavo (8vo). Full calf, black lettering label. Frontispiece engraving of author.
Binding in remarkably good condition.

This book has no table of contents but an Index that is front rather than back matter. Page 349 (un-numbered) in this book is in fact a second title page: *Memoirs or Reflections on the State of Affairs after the King's Murder*. Not "Execution" but "Murder".

Philip Warwick (1609–1683) was son of the organist at Westminster Abbey. He was educated at Eton and for a time was a chorister himself at Westminster. He studied law at Gray's Inn and was awarded a Bachelor of Law from Oxford in 1639. He was loyal to Charles I during the Civil War, served briefly in Parliament after the Restoration and then was Secretary to the Lord High Treasurer. He was out of government after 1667. His *Memoirs* are perhaps best for their character portraits of the Royalists.

[RC1249]

DA Warburton, Eliot. *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*. Three volumes. London:
407 Richard Bentley, 1849,
.R9
W2
1849

Bound in the three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, full gilt spines.

Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. The engraved plates are primarily portraits.

There are numerous and sometimes extended footnotes in this work. Volume III has, as back matter, both an Index and a list of Principal Works Quoted, which stands as something resembling a bibliography.

Eliot Warburton (1810–1852) was educated at Queens and then Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1833, M.A. 1837). He was called to the Irish bar but left law practice to travel and write. His account of the Middle East, *The Crescent and the Cross*, was highly successful and went through many editions. He was a landlord in Ireland and led a somewhat adventurous life. He died aboard a burning ship while traveling to the West Indies to negotiate a trade agreement with the native people.

[RC1130]

DA Berkley, John. *Memoirs of Sir John Berkley: Containing an Account of His Ne-*
410 *gotiation with Lieutenant General Cromwell, Commissary General Ireton,*
.B5 *and Other Officers of the Army, for Restoring King Charles the First to the*
1699 *Exercise of the Government of England.* London: Printed by J. Darby for
A. Baldwin, 1699,

Octavo (8vo). Recently rebound in full tan morocco, gilt spine. Also held in Belk microform collection. [Wing B197]]

The full title is descriptive of the contents of this slim narrative. There is no apparatus accompanying the text. Sir John Berkley (d. 1678) was in France with the Stuarts during the Commonwealth Period. He served as a governor to the Duke of York, later James II, and was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1670–72,

[RC1011]

DA Gardiner, Rawson. *Oliver Cromwell.* London and New York: Goupil and
426 Company; Scribner, 1899,
.G24
1899 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and cloth, gilt tooling on spine. End papers marbled, top edges gilt, others uncut. Color portrait frontispiece and other illustrations. One of 1475 numbered copies on fine paper.

This book, like the second item above, is a somewhat handsome volume of no particular distinction as a study of Oliver Cromwell. It was prepared by Samuel Rawson Gardiner (1829–1902), who was in fact an historian of some consequence. Rawson Gardiner was educated at Winchester College and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1884). He was particularly an historian of seventeenth century England and lecturer, then professor, at King's College, London. He was a director of the Camden Society 1869–97. His involvement in the book at hand may be explained by the fact that he was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

[RC 1096]

DA Atkins, Robert. *A Defence of the Late Lord Russel's Innocency ...together*
430 *with An Argument in the Great Case Concerning Elections of Members of*
.A74 *Parliament.* London: Printed for Timothy Goodwin, 1689.
1689 Folio pamphlets bound in recent half rose calf and marbled boards, black lettering label. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing 4136].

Robert Atkins (1621–1709) was descended from a family long associated with the law. He entered Lincoln's Inn at a young age (1638) and was called to the bar in 1645. He was sympathetic with the king's party and knighted shortly after the Restoration. He was a highly principled man and learned lawyer who drifted into opposition to actions in government that struck him as not right. He was practically dismissed from the bench in 1679 and,

as may be seen in the work at hand, took Lord William Russell's part when Russell stood trial (and was executed) for treasonable behavior in the Rye House Plot. Atkyns was again active in government after 1689, serving as a speaker in the House of Lords 1689–93.

[RC 1090]

DA Sprat, Thomas. *A True Account and Declaration of the Horrid Conspiracy*
430 *against the Late King, His Present Majesty and the Government: As It Was*
.S6 *Order'd to Be Published by His Late Majesty*. Third edition. In the Savoy:
1685 Printed by Thomas Newcomb, one of His Majesties printers, 1685.

Sprat, Thomas. *Copies of the Informations and Original Papers Relating to the Proof of Horrid Conspiracy against the Late King, His Present Majesty and the Government: As They Were Order'd to Be Published by His Late Majesty*. Third edition. In the Savoy: Printed by Thomas Newcomb, one of His Majesties printers, 1685.

Two volumes bound as one. Octavo (8vo). Full calf, spine re-backed. Large folding map of Rye House in front matter. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing S5067 and 5029].

The front matter of this book makes clear that it was printed and published by royal sanction, presumably to make generally known the proceedings against those implicated in the Rye House Plot against the crown. The first volume was written by Thomas Sprat (1635–1713), who was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and rose to become Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. Sprat, who was something of a time-server, is also known for his history of the Royal Society, of which he was one of the first fellows.

The second volume within this single case is largely made up of depositions in the court proceedings surrounding the Rye House Plot, so that Sprat is not really the author of them, though he may have been the editor. There is no scholarly apparatus in this book, which is also held as microform by Belk Library.

[RC1068]

DA [No author]. *England's Triumph. A More Exact History of His Majesties*
446 *Escape after the Battle of Worchester with a Chronological Discourse of the*
.E58 *Straits and Dangerous Adventures into France, and His Removes from Place*
1660 *to Place till His Return into England, with the Most Remarkable Memori-*
als Since, to this Present September, 1660. London: Printed by J. G. for
Nathaniel Brook, 1660.

Octavo (8vo). Recently re-bound in half morocco and cloth. Also held in Belk microform collection. [Wing 3060]

This small, anonymous narrative seems obviously a book prepared and sold at the time of Restoration, when there would have been a ready market for books recounting the

difficulties through which Charles II had passed.

[RC 1080]

DA Jameson, Mrs. Anna. *Memoirs of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II, with*
447 *Their Portraits, after Sir Peter Lely and Other Eminent Painters.* Third edi-
.A3 tion. London: H. G. Bohn, 1851.

J3

1851

Contemporary three-quarter red calf and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines, green lettering labels. Marbled end papers, all edges gilt. Twenty-one steel-engraved portraits.

There is a story to this book. Brownell Murphy, Anna Jameson's father, was commissioned by Princess Charlotte to paint a series of miniatures after Lely portraits at Windsor Castle (and later, Hampton Court). Murphy, a miniature painter of some ability, undertook the task, but Princess Charlotte then died and payment for Murphy's work was declined. The miniatures were then purchased by Sir Gerard Noel, after which the expedient of having Mrs. Jameson write a text to be published together with the portraits was devised. In this volume the portraits are attributed to Lely (in most cases, not all) and the engraver also is given due credit, with little being said of Murphy.

Anna Jameson (1794–1860), though she is styled Mrs. Jameson on the title page of the book at present, lived much apart from her husband, an official in Canadian government who left her nothing when he died. She was friends with Lady Byron, though the two women were eventually estranged. She lived much on the continent of Europe, wrote at length, finally settling on religious art, and had many friends. She seems a particularly interesting woman (one of her notable works is a study of Shakespeare's heroines) who might be found so by people in our own time. The volume here considered is anecdotal and provided with an Index. The Lely portraits (or Murphy copies of them) seem a bit shocking for Victorian England, which may explain multiple editions of Mrs. Jameson's book.

[RC1114]

DA Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of. *The Life of Edward, Earl of Claren-*
447 *don, Lord High Chancellor of England and Chancellor of the University of*
.C6 *Oxford: In Which Is Included a Continuation of His History of the Grand*
C53 *Rebellion.* A New Edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1827.

1827

Bound in three-quarter tan calf, gilt spines, brown and green lettering labels. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Notably fine condition.

The first two of these volumes were written 1668–1670 and contain material Clarendon chose not to integrate with his *History of the Rebellion*. The third volume, begun in 1672, is the *Continuation*, which gives an account of his life during his ministry and after his second exile (1667). These books have some footnotes, marginal glosses, and an Index at the conclusion of Volume III.

[RC1108]

DA Ferguson, Robert. *An Enquiry into the Detection of the Barbarous Murther of 447 the Late Earl of Essex, or, A Vindication of That Noble Person from the Guilt .E8 and Infamy of Having Destroy'd Himself*. London: [no printer], 1684.

F4
1684, Braddon, Lawrence. *Essex's Innocency and Honor Vindicated: Or, Murther, Subornation, Perjury and Oppression Justly Charged on the Murthers of That Noble Lord and True Patriot, Arthur (Late) Earl of Essex*. London: Printed for the author; and sold by most booksellers, 1690.

Two small quarto volumes (4to) bound as one in recent quarter calf and marbled boards. Rare fold-out engraving depicting the alleged murder. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Wing F737, and B4101].

Arthur, Earl of Essex (1632–1683), came out of a Royalist family (his father was executed in 1649) and was made Earl of Essex in 1661. He was, however, deeply hostile to Roman Catholic machinations and suspicious of royal prerogative. He inclined to the Shaffsbury party in the 1680's and was imprisoned after the discovery of the Rye House Plot. He was found dead in his cell with his throat cut but was probably a suicide (such a death, as opposed to court proceedings, would have protected his property for his family).

Robert Ferguson (died 1714), called "The Plotter," was born in Scotland, probably studied at Aberdeen University, but was in England after 1655. He intrigued with the Earl of Shaffsbury, was involved in the Rye House Plot against the crown, and later was a partisan with the Duke of Monmouth in Western England. Still later he was with William of Orange's expedition, perhaps in the role of a necessary evil. In any case he was an effectively shifty zealot, managing repeatedly to escape from his enemies.

The partisan nature of the two treatises within this book should be obvious from the title of each. The printing date for the second item indicates that these pieces were bound together some years after the first one was printed.

[RC1006]

DA Pepys, Samuel. *Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, FRS: Secretary 447 to the Admiralty in the Reigns of Charles II and James II; with a Life and .P4 Notes by Richard, Lord Braybrooke*. Third edition. Five volumes. London: A4 Henry Colburn, 1848–49.

1848 Bound in tan quarter calf and marbled boards, red and black lettering labels. Several engraved illustrations, some in the form of fold-outs. A handsome set.

The *Diary* of Samuel Pepys (1633–1706), as many will know, remained in cipher at Magdalene College, Cambridge, until 1825, when it was deciphered by John Smith and edited by Lord Braybrooke. Fuller editions were published later in the nineteenth century, not to speak of those in the twentieth, so that this work must be regarded in some measure as a period piece. Still, Volume I opens with Lord Braybrooke's brief biography, there are notes and other apparatus including an Index in Volume V, and the effect is of something

with scholarly value, if only for careful comparison with later efforts.

[RC1120]

DA [No author]. *An Account of What Passed at the Execution of the Late Duke of*
448.9 *Monmouth on Wednesday the 15th of July 1685*. [Three separate pamphlets
.A33 bound together, two printed at London, the third at Dublin, 1685]. *A*
1685 *Copy of the Late Duke of Monmouth's Letter to the Duke of Albermarle*.

London: George Crown, 1685. *An Account of the Manner of Taking the*
Late Duke of Monmouth. London: Samuel Keble, 1685.

These pamphlets are bound together in three-quarter red morocco and cloth. Most are held by Belk Library in a less fragile condition in microforms. [Wing 433 and 322]

These items will be quickly recognized by historians and perhaps others as pamphlets issued in the aftermath of the Monmouth Rebellion.

[RC 1001]

DA Strickland, Agnes. *The Lives of the Seven Bishops Committed to the Tower in*
450 *1688*. London: Bell and Daldy, 1866.

.S9
1866 Bound in three-quarter green morocco and cloth, gilt spine. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt.

This book is another in the series of biographies by Agnes Strickland (1806–1874). There is no table of contents to this volume, no general index, and practically no notation. The contents may be summarized from the following, taken from the Preface (iv): “The conscientious resistance of [the subject bishops] to the unconstitutional attempt of James II to abrogate the penal laws...their committal to the Tower, trial and acquittal, are clearly but briefly set forth... The refusal of Sancroft, Ken, White, Lake, and Turner to take the oaths to William and Mary... are faithfully recorded... The biographies of Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, and Sir Jonathan Trelaway, Bishop of Bristol, who took oaths to William and Mary and rejoiced in a succession of rich sees, close the series.”

[RC1183]

DA Renier, G.J. *William of Orange*. New York: Appleton and Company, 1933.

462
.A2
R4 Bound in publisher's black cloth in dust jacket. Frontispiece portrait of William III.

1933 This is a brief biography, accompanied by brief bibliographic sources that more often than not date from the nineteenth century. There is an Index.

[RC1045]

DA Coxe, William. *Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough; With His Original*
 462 *Correspondence, Collected from the Family Records at Blenheim and Other*
 .M3 *Authentic Sources*. Three volumes. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst,
 C85 Rels, Orme, and Brown, 1818–19.
 1818 Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spines, black lettering labels.
 All edges richly gilt. Illustrated with numerous engraved portraits, maps, and mili-
 tary plans. Stamp of Ministry of Defense, Whitehall Library, on Title Page.

These are large, handsome books that would have been highly regarded in their own time. Each volume has a detailed Table of Contents. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume III. The footnotes are not copious, but there are numerous helpful maps for understanding Marlborough's campaigns and a generous selection of correspondence.

William Coxe (1749–1828) was son of the physician to the King's household. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He took orders but left clerical life for a time to be tutor to the contemporary Duke of Marlborough's eldest son. He returned to clerical life and was presented with many livings. He was a diligent historian, valued in particular for his account of the eighteenth century.

[RC1145]

DA Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, Viscount. *The Life of John Churchill, Duke of*
 462 *Marlborough: To the Accession of Queen Anne*. Fourth edition. Two vol-
 .M3 umes. London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1894.
 W8 Bound in publisher's red cloth, gilt lettering, edges uncut. Frontispiece portraits of
 1894 John (Volume I) and Sarah (Volume II) Churchill. Other illustrations, some fold-
 ing. Volume II is unopened and unreadable in its present state.

These books contain a somewhat detailed Table of Contents and, at the end of Volume II, an Index. The footnotes seem full, and there are helpful maps. Marginal glosses indicate the subject year on any page.

Viscount Wolseley (1833–1913) was born in Dublin and educated there. He was commissioned in 1852 and served in the Crimean War. He was in Canada for much of the eighteen sixties. He was elevated to Viscount after his unsuccessful attempt to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum in the Sudan in 1885. He was Field Marshall and Commander in Chief of all Britain's Forces (1895–1901). His *Life of Churchill* is dedicated to the memory of his mother, "who taught me to read."

[RC1250]

DA Thomson, Mrs. A.T. *Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and of the*
 462 *Court of Queen Anne*. Two volumes. London: H. Colburn, 1839.
 .M4 Bound in three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spine.
 T4 Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Folding frontispiece facsimile letter of the
 1839

Duchess in Volume I.

These are reading volumes, with little apparatus beyond a Table of Contents and epistolary appendices in Volume II. Mrs. A.T. Thomson (1797-1862) sometimes wrote under a pseudonym, Grace Wharton, collaborating with her son, John Cockburn Thomson, who became Philip Wharton.

[RC1178]

DA Jesse, John Heneage. *Memoirs of the Court of England*. Volume I only of
480 three. London: Richard Bentley, 1843
.J58
1843 Bound in three-quarter crimson morocco and cloth, gilt tooling on spine. Marbled
end papers, gilt top edges, uncut fore edges.

The reader is not disaccommodated by the lack of an index, which presumably would appear at the end of Volume III, because this book, which stops with the Churchills (Marlboroughs), has an elaborate Table of Contents. Each of the included people is treated in a series of chapters, which are all outlined in detail. The larger elements of the book are entitled simply with the name of the subject person to be treated in that series of chapters. Thus a complete outline of contents is provided in the front matter. This volume includes William III; Mary, queen of William; William Bentinck, Earl of Portland; Arnold Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle; Elizabeth Villiers, Countess of Orkney; Queen Anne; George, Prince of Denmark and husband of Queen Anne; and John and Sarah Churchill, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. There are but a few footnotes in this book, which should be considered a satisfactory reading volume by the productive John Jesse.

[RC1059]

DA Lecky, William E. H. *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century*. New
480 edition. Seven volumes. London: Longmans, Green, 1892.
.L452
1892 Three-quarter red morocco and cloth, gilt lettered spines. Marbled end paper, gilt
top edges. A fine set.

This work, among Lecky's many, was considered his magnum opus. By the standards of our own time it would probably be considered a scholarly edition. The Table of Contents in each volume is detailed, the footnotes are full and frequent, and there is a long General Index at the conclusion of Volume VII. In the minds of some Lecky gave Ireland more than enough attention in this work as he sought to refute the ungenerosity of Froude on the subject.

William Lecky (1838-1903) was born at Newton Park, near Dublin and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was intended for the bar and contemplated taking orders when he was young, but independent means (he was an Irish landlord) permitted him to follow his first interest, history, in which pursuit he was influenced in some measure by Henry Buckle. He traveled, particularly in the Mediterranean countries, and established a reputation by his writing that gained him the acquaintance of many distinguished people. He was

strongly attached to Ireland and was in politics a liberal unionist. He turned down an offer of the chair in modern history at Oxford University and was a member of Parliament for Trinity College Dublin after 1895. He held honorary degrees from Oxford and Cambridge, among other institutions, and was a member of the Literary Club founded by Samuel Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764. He was moderate, tolerant, and rational. He advocated a university for Catholics in Ireland. At his death his widow created a chair in modern history at TCD from income produced by his estates.

[RC1122]

- DA Goldsmith, Oliver. *The Life of Richard Nash, esq: Extracted Principally from*
 483 *His Original Papers*. London: Printed for J. Newberry and W. Frederick
 .N2 at Bath, 1792.
 G6
 1792 Octavo (8vo), first edition. Rebound in red morocco, gilt tooling on spine. Marbled end papers, edges all gilt. Notably good paper, un-foxed and showing no stains.

This might be considered a display copy of Goldsmith's *Life of Nash*, which is readily available in Belk Library's general collection. The account of Beau Nash is usually considered a particularly graceful effort by Oliver Goldsmith who, in the opinion of his contemporaries, "wrote like an angel but talked like poor Poll [parrot]." Goldsmith (1730-1774), was indeed a gifted writer whose often ridiculous manner is recorded, among other places, in Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson*.

[RC1284]

- DA Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of. *Letters Written by the Late Earl of Cha-*
 483 *tham to His Nephew, Thomas Pitt, Esq.* New edition. London: Printed for
 .P6 T. Payne, 1810.
 A3
 1810 Duodecimo (12mo). Half calf and marbled boards, black lettering labels, gilt spine.

This is a slim book of twenty-three letters. In the front matter there is a letter, addressed to William Pitt the younger, signed by Grenville, who is not more completely identified. Grenville is presumably the author of the Editor's Preface which follows. The front matter is dated from Dropmore, which may be a clue to Grenville's identity.

[RC1081]

- DA Almon, John. *Anecdotes of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of*
 483 *Chatham: And of the Principal Events of His Time: With His Speeches in*
 .P6 *Parliament, from the year 1736 to the year 1778*. Sixth edition. Three vol-
 A5 umes. London: Printed for L.B. Seeley, 1797, ..
 1797 Octavo (8vo). Bound in full calf, gilt tooling and black lettering labels on spine, marbled end papers. Loose note of early date behind fly leaf in Volume I.

These books are provided with a somewhat detailed Table of Contents which is

repeated at the beginning of each chapter, and occasional footnotes and marginal glosses. Volume III is made up entirely of appendices, which are also provided with a Table of Contents in the front matter.

John Almon (1737–1805) was born in Liverpool and at the appropriate moment apprenticed to a printer and bookseller. He later made his way to London and found employment as a journeyman printer. His writing ability was soon recognized, and he entered on a second career as a journalist, later becoming also an independent bookseller. He was a friend of John Wilkes.

[RC1074]

DA Wright, Thomas. *England under the House of Hanover: Its History and Condition during the Reigns of the Three Georges*. Two volumes. London: W75 Richard Bentley, 1848.

1848

Bound in half navy blue calf and marbled boards, gilt tooled spines and red lettering labels. Engraved plates and numerous illustrations in text.

These volumes have no index. The detailed Table of Contents in each book is followed by a list of engraved plates and the many wood engravings that adorn the text. The title page advises the reader that “caricatures and satires of the day” are the work of F.W. Fairholt, with whom Thomas Wright had become friends.

Thomas Wright (1810–1877) was a gifted lad who was sent to Cambridge (Trinity, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837) through the bounty of a well-to-do neighbor. He settled in London and became a highly industrious antiquarian and medievalist. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians and was secretary and treasurer of the Percy Society after it was founded in 1841. He was much respected for his antiquarian research and publications and somewhat supported by patrons as he went about this unremunerative work. He was pensioned after 1865. Sadly, his health failed and he sank into imbecility before his death.

[RC1177]

DA Swift, Jonathan. *The History of the Last Years of the Queen*. London: Printed for A. Millar, 1758.

.S9

1758

Octavo (8vo). Contemporary boards re-backed in period style, gilt and blind-tooled spine, black lettering label.

This is Swift’s account of the Tory government that was formed in 1710 and lasted until Queen Anne’s death in 1714. This includes the time when the long, costly War of Spanish Succession was concluded by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). Many readers will know that Jonathan Swift (1667–1745) served in this government until 1713, when he left to become Dean of Saint Patrick’s Cathedral (Church of England) in Dublin, where he spent the rest of his life. A modern scholarly edition of this book is held in Belk Library’s general collection.

[RC1242]

- DA Ashton, John. *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne*. Two volumes. London: Chatto and Windus, 1882.
495
.A82
1882
- Bound in half tan calf and marbled boards, gilt tooled spines, brown lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Eighty-four illustrations.

The title page informs us that the eighty-four illustrations are “by the author from Contemporary Prints.” These are in fact unremarkable line drawings in the text. At the conclusion of Volume II there are some appendices, including musical scores, a fold-out reproduction of the *Daily Courant* for March 11, 1702, and an Index. This work is also held in one volume in the general collection of Belk Library.

[RC1075]

- DA Burton, John Hill. *A History of the Reign of Queen Anne*. Three volumes. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1880.
495
.B87
1880
- Bound in half brown calf, gilt spines, red and brown lettering labels. End papers marbled, top edges gilt, fore edges uncut.

Each volume contains a detailed Table of Contents which is repeated at chapter heads. There are occasional footnotes and an Index at the conclusion of Volume III.

John Hill Burton (1809–1881) was educated at Aberdeen and then read for the bar in Edinburgh but did not practice law much. He wrote at length for Edinburgh booksellers and had some reputation for his *Life of David Hume*.

[RC1189]

- DA Walpole, Horace. *Memoirs of the Reign of King George the Second; Edited, 500 from the Original MSS with a Preface by the Late Lord Holland*. Second .W3 edition, revised. Three volumes. London: Henry Colburn, Publisher, 1847.
1847

Bound in half tan calf, blind tooling on spines, maroon and black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. Several illustrations.

This work is provided with a detailed Table of Contents, some footnotes, and at the end of Volume III an Index of Named Persons followed by an Index of Matters. Horace Walpole’s editor for this work was Henry Fox, Third Baron Holland (1773–1840). Lord Holland was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, before taking his seat in the House of Peers. His politics were somewhat liberal. He was opposed to oppression of Catholics in Ireland and to black slavery in the West Indies.

[RC1180]

DA Wyndham, Henry Penreddocke, ed. *The Diary of the Late George Bubb*
501 *Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis: From March 8, 1749 to February*
.D63 *6, 1761*. Third edition. London: Printed for G. and T. Wilkie, and E.
D6 Easton, Salisbury, 1785.

1785 Octavo (8vo). Bound in nineteenth century half calf and marbled boards, rebacked, with black lettering labels and gilt trim on spine.

A long Appendix gives an account of “What Passed between the Prince and Mr. Dodington and afterwards between Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Dodington.” Bubb Dodington (1691–1762), who was not without literary friends, was an opportunistic and time-serving politician whose *Diary* is thought to expose the venality of his time.

[RC1078]

DA Bisset, Robert. *The History of the Reign of George III*. Six Volumes. London:
505 Printed by A. Strahan for T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1803.

.B62
1803 Octavo (8vo). Half brown calf and marbled boards, gilt spines, green lettering labels. Marbled end papers, colored edges. A notably fine set.

Volume I opens with an Introduction of one hundred fifty-eight pages which sketches British history “to the Accession of His Majesty.” The History proper is not heavily footnoted, but each volume opens with a detailed Table of Contents which is repeated at the head of each chapter within the volume. There are numerous marginal glosses to the text and a full Index at the conclusion of Volume VI, so that this work might be considered to meet scholarly wishes. The signatures and catch words suggest that these works, though produced in the early nineteenth century, were printed on a hand press and then bound by hand.

Robert Bisset (1759–1805) was master of an academy in Chelsea, London. He wrote a *Life of Edmund Burke*, as the title page of the present volumes informs us. His death was thought by some to have resulted from chagrin under embarrassed circumstances.

The book plate in these books offers an interesting conjectural provenance. The name on the plate is Isaac Norris, who wrote his name and a date, 1822, on a blank page following the fly leaf in each volume. A diligent search of biographical references turns up only two men named Isaac Norris, both too early for our purpose. The first was born in London in 1671, lived briefly in Jamaica as a young man, and then settled in Philadelphia, where he became a highly prosperous businessman and mayor of the city. Though a strict Quaker, he is reported to have lived opulently. His son Isaac Norris (1701–1766) was also a man of some consequence, active in the affairs of Pennsylvania Colony. Isaac Norris the younger, who had only daughters, possessed one of the better libraries in Colonial America, which his son-in-law, John Dickinson, gave eventually to Dickinson College. But the first Isaac Norris was survived by seven children, which opens the possibility that a son other than Isaac the Younger passed the name Isaac to one of his offspring and that the name continued to pass

until a descendant of the first Isaac Norris wrote his name in the books at hand in 1822.

[RC1131]

- DA Wardle, Gwyllym Floyd. *Stratford's Authentic Edition of the Investigation*
506 *of the Charges Brought against His Royal Highness the Duke of York.* Two
.A7 volumes. London: Printed for J. Stratford, [1809].
F 74
1809 Bound in half morocco and marbled boards, marbled end papers. Engraved title
pages, numerous engraved portraits, one colored. Somewhat fragile condition.

As will be seen below, the subject of the matter of these books is somewhat fascinating, but they are not easily used. The paper is stained and seems not of very good quality, the print is quite small, and although each volume is indexed, there is no abundance of helpful apparatus for the researcher.

Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, (1763–1827) was the second son of George III. His career was in the military, where he rose, despite his repeated unsuccesses, to Commander in Chief. About 1809 he became involved in a scandal with a handsome adventuress, Mary Anne Clarke, who apparently used her influence with the Duke of York to promise advancement to military officers in exchange for money. All of this became known, there was an investigation, and Fredrick Augustus was forced to leave the military under something of a cloud. He was nevertheless a well-liked and reform-minded soldier in spite of his limitations as a field commander. He was his father's guardian after 1818.

Gwyllym Floyd Wardle (1762–1833) was apparently at Harrow and then at Saint John's College, Cambridge, from which he did not take a degree. He served in the military but was denied an appointment as a regular officer, which he desired. He married well and was in Parliament, where he made a brief success in prosecuting the Mary Anne Clarke scandal. In 1812 he was not returned to Parliament. He eventually got into financial difficulty and fled to the Continent, where he lived contentedly. He died in Florence.

[RC1041]

- DA Trevelyan, George Otto. *George the Third and Charles Fox: The Concluding*
506 *Part of the American Revolution.* Mixed edition. Two volumes bound as
.F7 four. New York: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1912 and 1915.
T87
1912 Bound in three-quarters brown morocco and cloth, gilt lettered spine. Marbled
end papers, top edges gilt, fore edges uncut. Many engraved portraits, fold-out map
in back matter of both volumes (second part of each).

That these two volumes are bound as four is probably explained by the many portraits and the heavy paper on which everything is printed. There is an adequate Table of Contents and an Index at the conclusion of the whole, but this set of books is hardly encumbered with scholarly apparatus.

Historians will know that George Otto Trevelyan (1838–1928) was the nephew of

Thomas Babington Macaulay, whose *Life and Letters* he published in 1876. The work of present concern was the final part in his series on the great Whig statesman Charles James Fox (1749–1806). The first part of this series, *Early History*, has been admired for its description of political and social life in the later years of eighteenth century England.

[RC1245]

DA Jesse, John. *George Selwyn and His Contemporaries: With Memoirs and*
512 *Notes*. Two volumes of four. London: Richard Bentley, 1843.

.54
J5
1843 Bound in three-quarter crimson morocco and cloth, gilt tooling on spine. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Engraved portrait illustrations.

This is another work from the industrious John Jesse. Because this is a broken set of books (the first two volumes of four), there is no general index. The two volumes here considered are largely made up of correspondence received by Selwyn from others, along with a few letters written by himself.

George Selwyn (1719–1791) was at Eton with Thomas Gray and Horace Walpole. He entered Oxford, from which it was necessary to leave after an incident involving a chalice at a wine party. He entered Parliament, where he had an undistinguished career. He was a wit of few memorable jests and something of a bon vivant. He never married but was reported to be fond of children.

[RC1056]

DA Huish, Robert. *Memoirs of George IV*. Two volumes. London: Printed for T.
538 Kelley, 1830–31.

.A1
H9
1831 Bound in half brown calf and cloth, blind-tooled spines with black lettering labels, marked edges. Several engraved portraits.

There is no table of contents for these volumes, nor are the footnotes very full. The index at the end of Volume II seems hardly adequate for two volumes of text. Robert Huish (1777–1850), who seems to have taken advantage of the interest in memoirs during his time, is perhaps less consequential than some other historians in the Rinehart Collection, though he did manage to prompt an attack in *London Quarterly Review*. He also published a *Natural History and General Management of Bees*.

[RC1239]

DA Galt, John, editor. *Diary Illustrative of the Times of George the Fourth:*
538 *Interspersed with Original Letters from the Late Queen Caroline, and from*
.B8 *Various Other Distinguished Persons*. Four Volumes. London: Henry
B8 Coburn, 1838–9.

1838 Bound in rose calf and marbled boards, blind and gilt-tooled spines, green lettering

labels. Marbled end papers and edges. A book plate in these volumes indicates that they were once owned by Dr. Sydney Ross, a distinguished chemistry professor at Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute a generation ago. Odd reading for a chemist.

These handsomely bound volumes have no table of contents, practically no notes, and no index. They are presented as the diary of a lady of quality who was on intimate terms with "Queen Caroline," who was in fact left by her husband, George, Prince of Wales, before the birth of their only child, Princess Charlotte, in 1796. When her husband was elevated to the crown after the death of George III in 1820, Caroline was barred from the coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey. Henry Coburn was a respectable London publisher in the nineteenth century, but what we have here might be regarded as elegantly presented sleaze. Indeed, a preface at the beginning of Volume III indicates that the first two volumes, which had already appeared, were harshly received by reviewers, so that a defense of the whole enterprise seemed necessary. Caroline's manner of living in the years when she was estranged from her husband was perhaps less sympathetically regarded than Lady Diana's in our own era, as her husband was hardly more honorable than Prince Charles. The Prince of Wales practically ignored his daughter Charlotte, who died in childbirth in 1817. The whole business, looked at in our own time, seems quite sad, but sadness never was an impediment to selling books.

[RC1176]

DA McCarthy, Justin. *A History of Our Own Times: From the Accession of Queen 550 Victoria to the General Election of 1880*. Four volumes. London: Chatto .M2 and Windus, 1880.

1880

First edition. Bound in three-quarter green morocco and marbled boards, gilt-tooled spines. End papers and edges marbled.

The full title of this work is effectively descriptive. The Table of Contents is simple, and there are no footnotes, but the Index in Volume IV seems complete. These might be seen more as reading volumes than as scholarly work.

Justin McCarthy (1830–1912) was intended for the bar but found it necessary to help support his family from age seventeen. He worked for the Cork Examiner and, as he engaged in reporting, inclined to the Young Ireland movement, but he gradually withdrew as he came to feel that Ireland would be better served by an appeal to conscience in Great Britain than by controversial action. He moved to London, contributed to *Westminster Review*, began to write novels, and acquired literary friends. Returning to Ireland, he became associated with Charles Parnell and remained friends with him even as he opposed him at the time of scandal. He served a number of years in Parliament and continued to write by dictation after he became nearly blind in 1897. He had some reputation for *A History of Our*

:CONT INUED ON PAGE 67



Top cover of *Dini Britannica*, bound in red calf with hand-painted family arms of Sir Thomas Osborne, chief minister for Charles II 1673–78



J. Ceill sculp

Engraving of Henry VIII in front matter of Lord Herbert's biography.

~~WILLIAM DUGDALE~~

T H E
B A R O N A G E
O F
E N G L A N D,
O R
A n H i s t o r i c a l A c c o u n t
O F T H E
L I V E S and most Memorable A C T I O N S
O F
O u r E n g l i s h N o b i l i t y

In the *SAXONS* time, to the *NORMAN* Conquest ;
And from thence, of those who had their rise before the end of
King *HENRY* the Third's Reign.

D E D U C E D
From *Publick Records, Antient Historians, and other Authorities,*
B Y
W I L L I A M D U G D A L E
N O R R O Y K i n g o f A r m s.

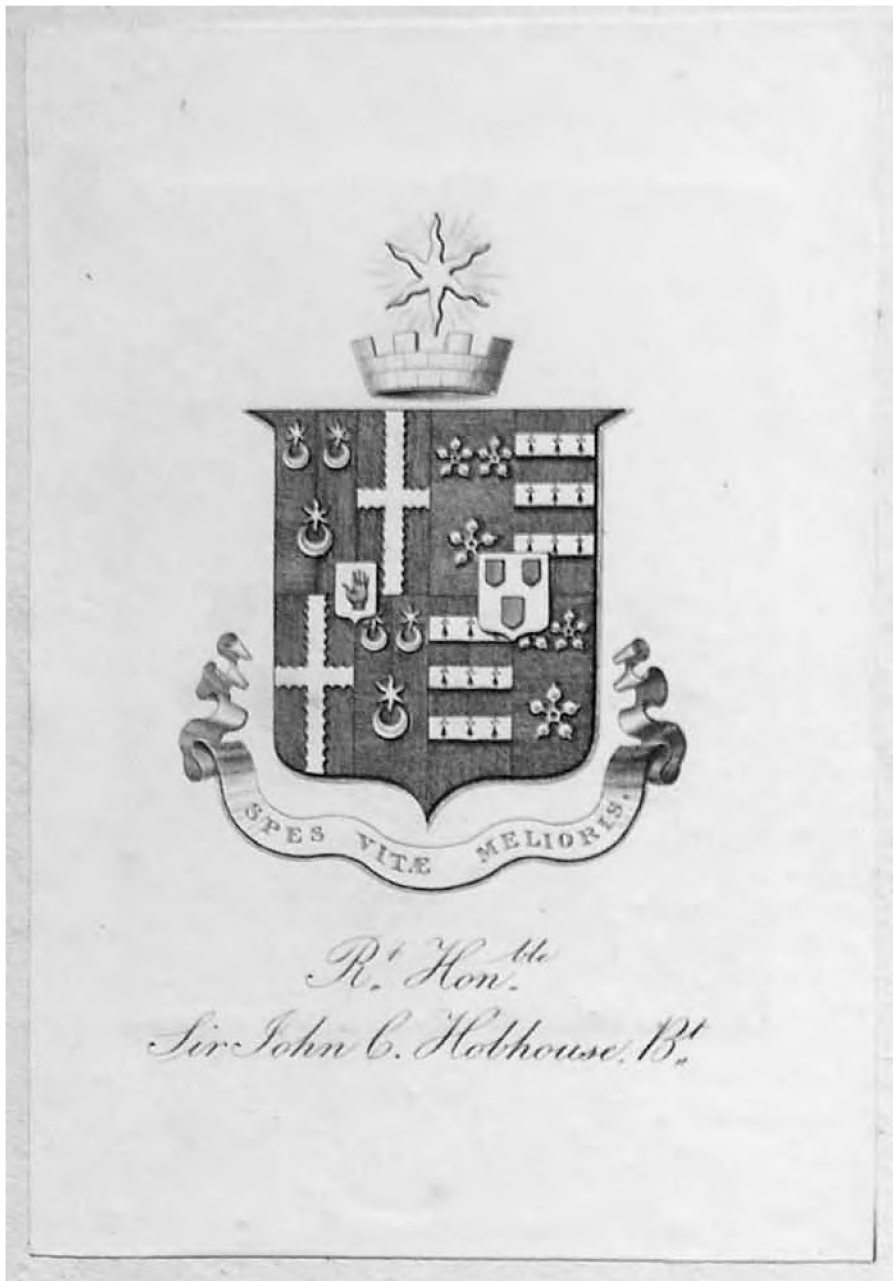
*Nam genus & proavos, & que non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco. Ovid.*

T O M E the First.

L O N D O N :

Printed by *Tho. Newcomb,* for *Abel Roper, John Martin, and Henry Herringman,*
at the Sun in *Fleetstreet,* the Bell in *S. Pauls Churchyard,* and at the
Anchor in the Lower Walk of the *New Exchange.* 1675.

Title page, printed in two colors, for Dugdale's *Baronage of England*.



John Hobhouse bookplate in Laing's *History of Scotland*.
Hobhouse was Byron's close friend and traveling companion.



ALL' AVGVSTA
MAESTA DI ANNA,

DEI REINA d'Inghilterra,
di Scotia, di Francia, & d'
Istalia, &c.



*H*esi può dir di voi, somma REGINA,
Che non sia detto dell' e voi lodate
Di Magnanimità, Viri, Bontate,
Incomparabile, Sopra-divina?
Anzi, che stile tanto si raffina,
Che non faranno dalla M. anstate,
L'Altezza, la Chiarezza, la Bontate,
Alla qual ogni cuor di cuor si inchina?
La qual di tutti beneri il specchio mostra,
La qual il pregio Sovera tutte tiene;
ANNA, l'a nelo della Giuda vostra.
La nostra scorta, la nostra speme,
VIEN DALL' ECCERLO LA GRANDEZZA
vostra;
Dalla GRANDEZZA vostra l'nostro bene.

Il Candido



TO THE READER.



*E*ough, if not too much, hath bene said of this
Translation. If the faults found even by myselfe
in the first impression, benow by the Printer cor-
rected, as he was directed, the worke is much
amended: If not, know that through mine atten-
dance on'the Majesty, I could not recte it; and
blame not Negligence for the second slipworcke. Let me conclude
with this worthy man's daughter of alliance: *Quis in famula digne
bitur?*

Still resolute I O H N FLORIO.

To my deare brother and friend M. IOHN FLORIO,
one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's most
Royall Privie Chamber.



*B*ehold, the paper's howe it comes bred with ease,
So soft the words, as it becomes opposit
I' the saying more than it can well digest,
As if some art were to be a great dispute,
Even by this over-burdening our confound
The opinion of all that they had before;
There be no words of words, nor say I need
care to write the same without flow,
As if some labour'd with the impasse to be
As if he were in writing so content,
And to be so successful in the same;
In any respect how possible it is:
That this I have not said in vain;
And figures of opinion and discourse
Drawn from the hearts, may be the same;
Of our dignity much rather than our force,
And the great force of our profession.

A 3

750

Dedication and Address to Reader in front matter of Florio's translation of Montaigne.

Note elaborate engraved decoration.

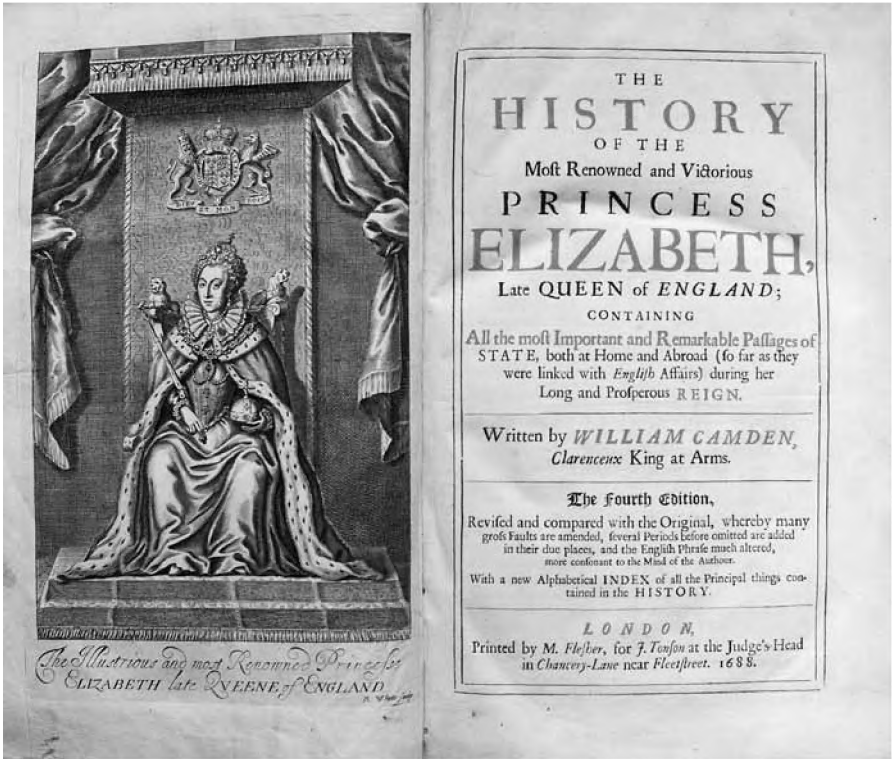
A
C A T A L O G U E
O F
E N G R A V E R S,
Who have been born, or resided in
E N G L A N D;
DIGESTED BY
Mr. HORACE WALPOLE
From the MSS. of
Mr. GEORGE VERTUE;
To which is added
An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WORKS
of the latter.

And Art reflected Images to Art. ----- POPE.

STRAWBERRY-HILL:
PRINTED in the YEAR MDCCCLXIII.

1999. 8. 2020

Title page for Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*. Note that the book was printed on Walpole's press at Strawberry Hill.



Title page and engraved portrait in Camden's biography of Elizabeth I.

THE
HISTORY
OF THAT
Most Victorious Monarch
EDWARD III.
KING of
ENGLAND and FRANCE, and LORD of IRELAND,
AND
First Founder of the Most Noble
Order of the GARTER:
Being a Full and Exact Account
Of the LIFE and DEATH of the said KING,
Together with That of His Most Renowned SON
EDWARD, Prince of WALES and of AQUITAIN,
Surnamed the
BLACK-PRINCE

*Faithfully and Carefully Collected from the Best and most Antient Au-
thors DOMESTICK and FOREIGN, Printed
Books, Manuscripts and Records.*

By JOSHUA BARNES Batchelor of Divinity, and One
of the Senior Fellows of Emmanuel College in Cambridge.

Licensed by Authority.

*Pulchrum imprimis videtur, Non pari occidere, Quibus Aeternitas debetur.
C. Plin. Cæc. Secundi Epist. 1. 5. Ep. 8. p. 210.*

CAMBRIDGE,

Printed by John Hayes for the Author.

MDCLXXXVIII.

Title page for Barnes's *History of Edward III*, printed in two colors.

Own Times and for his novels. He was thought to write with some of the simplicity and ease of Oliver Goldsmith. He was a moderate, well-liked man.

[RC1013]

DA McCarthy, Justin. *A History of Our Own Times: From the Accession of Queen
550 Victoria to the General Election of 1880*. Four volumes. London: Chatto
.M2 and Windus, 1881.

1881

Full calf, richly gilt tooled spines, brown lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges.

These appear to be a later printing of the item immediately above and differ only in a somewhat more attractive binding.

[RC1179]

DA Archer, Thomas. *Our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria: Her Life and Jubilee*.
554 Four volumes. London: Blackie and Son, 1888.

.A714

1888

Bound in half calf and cloth, fine gilt-tooled spines with brown lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Numerous engraved illustrations.

These books are not footnoted but provided with a detailed Table of Contents and an Index at the conclusion. As noted above, there are numerous illustrations including, as a frontispiece to the first volume, an image of Queen Victoria as a young woman, when she was lovelier than one often imagines. The print in these books is large and clear, making things easier for the reader than is sometimes the case.

Thomas Archer (1830–1893) was born near London and educated at a private school. He joined his father's business, which he soon left for literature. Though he was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, he was more a maker of fiction than a historian. His sketches, stories, and novels tended to concentrate on poor folk in and about London.

[RC1067]

DA Martin, Theodore. *The Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort*. Mixed
559 editions. Five volumes. London: Smith, Elder, and Company, 1875–80.

.A1

M37

1875

Bound in half red morocco and marbled boards, somewhat worn gilt spines. Marbled end papers and edges. Steel-engraved illustrations. In Volume V, at pp. 422–23, there is a fold-out facsimile of a note in Prince Albert's hand.

These volumes are provided with a detailed Table of Contents and full Index. Footnotes are not numerous, but where they appear they are long and seemingly thorough. The mixed edition of volumes identically bound suggests that it was necessary to revise some

elements of the whole but not others.

Theodore Martin (1816–1909) was born in Edinburgh, educated at Edinburgh University, and practiced law in that city before moving to London, where he engaged in the law as it formed a part of parliamentary affairs. He had already begun literary activity, both original and translation. He was interested in the theatre and married the actress Helen Faucit. He sought to dispel the Baconian delusion, that Sir Francis Bacon was responsible for Shakespeare's plays. He was recommended to Queen Victoria in 1866 and worked for nearly fourteen years to produce a biography of the deceased Prince Consort.

[RC1269]

DA Cooke, C. Kinloch. *A Mémoir of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Duchess*
559 *of Teck*. Two volumes. London: John Murray, 1900,
.M3
K56 Bound in three-quarter green morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines,
1900 small color inlays. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt, fore edges uncut. Numerous
illustrations.

These are reading volumes. The Table of Contents is spare and the footnotes minimal. There is an Index at the conclusion. Mary Adelaide of Teck was the granddaughter of George III and grandmother of the Dowager Queen Mum, who lived until recent years. Her father was Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, George III's youngest son.

Clement Kinloch Cooke (1854–1944) was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and then at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar in 1883. He was somewhat a active politically and interested in the affairs of Australia and the South Pacific. There is a portrait in the National Portrait Gallery.

[RC 1186]

DA Ewald, Alexander Charles. *The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of*
564 *Beaconsfield, K.G., and His Times*. Two volumes. London: William Mack-
.B3 enzie, 1882–83.
E89 Bound in half calf and cloth, red and brown lettering labels. Steel-engraved por-
1882 traits.

There is no table of contents in this work, nor are there many footnotes. The Index in Volume II could perhaps be more full. These are quarto-sized books, printed in double columns in a generous type font. The first volume appeared a year after Disraeli's death and the second year later.

Alexander Charles Ewald (1842–1891) was educated privately and on the Continent. He had a situation in the Public Record Office after 1861. He was something of a traveler and orientalist and a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines. He wrote biographies of Prince Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender (1875), and Sir Robert Walpole (1877). He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians.

[RC 1061]

DA Tristram, W. Outram. *Coaching Days and Coaching Ways*. Illustrated by
 600 Herbert Railton and Hugh Thomson. London and New York: Macmil-
 .T83 lan and Company, 1888.
 1888 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, gilt spine, original covers
 bound in rear. Profusely illustrated.

This book is an attractive volume of no scholarly consequence except perhaps as
 social history. Its contents are made clear by the title. In addition to *Coaching Days*, William
 Outram Tristram (born 1859) wrote novels and stories.

[RC 1142]

DA Magalotti, Lorenzo. *Travels of Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany,*
 615 *through England, during the Reign of Charles II (1669) ... to which Is Pre-*
 .M34 *fixed a Memoir of His Life*. London: J. Mawman, 1821.

1821 Bound in three-quarter calf and red cloth, gilt spine, red lettering label. Heavy
 brown end papers, top edges gilt, others uncut, printed on heavy, fine paper. En-
 graved portrait and aquatint views printed in sepia.

Cosmo III, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1642–1723), is regarded with little admira-
 tion by the author of the prefatory *Memoirs* in this volume. His character is attributed to an
 illiberal education and unfortunate arranged marriage, from which he on occasion escaped
 by journeys. The account of his time in England, narrated by Lorenzo Magalotti (1637–1712),
 constitutes a travel book from the point of view of a civilized, educated Italian, much
 admired at the Court of Ferdinand II, father to Cosmo III, and also in England. This book
 appears to be a quite entertaining narrative that also provides a fair amount of practically
 arranged information to the reader. The many illustrations are bound in as back matter.

[RC1137]

DA Campbell, John. *A Political Survey of Britain: Being a Series of Reflections on*
 620 *the Situation, Lands, Inhabitants, Occurrences, Colonies, and Commerce of*
 .C23 *This Island*. Two volumes. London: Printed for the author, 1774.

1774 Quarto (4to). Bound in full calf with gilt tooling on spines, red and black lettering
 labels.

John Campbell (1708–1775) in youth spent time as a clerk in an attorney's of-
 fice, which he left for literature. He was an industrious miscellaneous writer and friend
 of Samuel Johnson, who used to attend Campbell's evening gatherings, where he found
 himself surrounded by Scotsmen. Campbell worked diligently on his *Political Survey*, which
 excited some attention for the many projects it suggested. Campbell, as will be noted in the
 bibliographical entry above, printed this work at his own expense, and though it gener-
 ated interest, it was not a successful venture. Johnson believed this disappointed Campbell

in the degree that it contributed to his death. Johnson regarded Campbell as a good and pious man, saying of him, "I am afraid he has not been in the inside of a church for many years; but he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. This shows that he has good principles" (Boswell, *Life*).

Each volume of *A Political Survey* carries its own Index. There are many footnotes.

[RC1138]

DA Palmer, Arnold, ed. *Recording Britain*. Four volumes. London: Oxford
630 University Press, 1946–49.

.P53
1946

Bound in publisher's red cloth, many illustrations.

These books, which are quarto-sized and not altogether unlike coffee-table books, were commissioned by the Pilgrim Trust in England to make a pictorial record of both public and private buildings, and occasionally parks and landscapes, whose alteration or disappearance seemed a possibility, so that a record of what had been seemed desirable.

Ninety-five artists were chosen to make this record, which is comprised not of photographs but paintings that are often given in black and white but occasionally in color. Practically every recto page is an illustration, matched with a verso headed by a phrase identifying the subject matter, followed by an artist's credit, and then by a brief text, "notes," from Arnold Palmer (one assumes of no particular golfing distinction). These are lovely books for browsing.

[RC 1253]

DA [No author]. *Historic Houses of the United Kingdom. Descriptive, Historical,*
660 *Pictorial*. London: Cassell and Company, 1892.

.H57
1892

Bound in publisher's brown cloth, gilt decoration. Marbled end papers, all edges richly gilt. Illustrated throughout with black and white plates.

No author is given credit for the considerable amount of text that accompanies the illustrations in this book. One imagines a staff writer of some sort for Cassell and Company. The illustrations are varied, not only of grand houses but of floor plans and occasionally landscapes. There are also some portraits. The whole effect is not without charm unless one has an antipathy to anything Late Victorian.

[RC 1223]

DA Morris, F.O., ed. *A Series of Picturesque Views of Seats of Noblemen and*
660 *Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland*. Five volumes. London: William

.M87 Mackenzie, c. 1875.
1880z

Bound in publisher's full red morocco with elaborate gilt tooling on covers and spine. Marbled end papers, gilt edges. Many illustrations, created by the Baxter process (see below).

These books are in large measure comprised of illustrations as advertised in the title of them all. George Baxter (1804–1867) invented a process that employed a copper and steel intaglio plate to print the main features of the image, followed by color applied with a succession of wood blocks. The process resulted in prints of high quality, but it was expensive and gave way to chromolithography as the nineteenth century advanced. The plates in these books are fine and worth seeing. Each plate is followed by a page of text giving the succession of ownership of the grand residence immediately preceding it.

F.O. Morris (1810–1893) was a clergyman and natural historian who wrote more often on birds and butterflies than on imposing domestic structures.

[RC1139]

DA Oman, Charles. *Castles*. London: The Great Western Railway, 1926.

660

.O46

1926

Bound in original quarter cloth and boards, gilt lettering. Many illustrations, two in color, also plans and maps.

Part I of this book covers castles in England, Part II castles in Wales and the Marches. There is no index. Front matter is a rudimentary Table of Contents and Illustrations, there being many of these latter. This interesting book might be regarded as casual reading, but it is still the work of Charles William Chadwick Oman (1860–1946), who was born in India, came to England in infancy, studied at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and had a somewhat distinguished career on the history faculty of All Saints College, Oxford. His writing includes a seven-volume history of the Peninsular War. He was conservative in politics and represented Oxford in Parliament 1919–1935.

[RC1014]

DA Mackay, Charles. *The Thames and Its Tributaries; or Rambles among the Rivers*. Two volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1840.

670

.T2

M33

1840

Three-quarter olive morocco and marbled boards, gilt spines. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. Wood engravings in text.

These books are more or less casual reading, without notes nor a general index. The Table of Contents in each volume indicates the subject matter of each chapter. The whole work seems a labor of affection if not love.

Charles Mackay (1814–1889) was born in Scotland and went to sea while young. After a time he left the navy for the army and then was pensioned as a half-pay lieutenant. He acquired some schooling, learned languages, and set up as a journalist and poet. Whether he was a poet of great ability might be a matter of question, but some of his lyrics were set to music and became quite popular. He continued to work as a journalist and editor both in Scotland and England. He was in America in the Civil War era as a reporter for the *London Times*.

[RC1264]

DA Timmins, Samuel. *A History of Warwickshire*. London: Eliot Stock, 1889.

670

.W3

T56

Bound in half blue morocco and cloth. Top edges trimmed and gilt, fore edges uncut. Unopened and hence unreadable in present state.

1889 The Table of Contents is brief but instructive: "General History," "Legends," "Topography," "Physiography and Geology," etc. The back matter contains a Bibliography and Index. Being an unopened book with strikingly uncut fore edges, this would be a good item to show to bibliography students. Samuel Timmins (1826–1902) wrote little beyond this book and others about Birmingham, the industrial city at the north of Warwickshire.

[RC1069]

DA Davey, Richard. *The Pageant of London*. Two volumes. London and New

677

.D38

1906

York: Methuen and Company; James Patt and Company, 1906.
Publisher's red cloth, gilt lettering. Illustrated with color plates.

These should probably considered reading volumes of London history from Roman times until 1900. There is an Index at the conclusion. Of Richard Davey nothing has been found except that he was born in 1846,

[RC1266]

DA Jesse, John Heneage. *London and Its Celebrities*. Two volumes. London:

677

.J61

1850

Richard Bentley, 1850.

Bound in three-quarter crimson morocco and cloth with elaborate gilt tooling on spines. Marbled end pages, gilt top edges.

There is a detailed Table of Contents for these books which is repeated in parts as each chapter begins. Chapters are not numbered but listed by their contents. The head of recto pages advertises the contents of each page. This work seems to concentrate on anecdotes of the city as much as on celebrities. There is a sufficient account of the horrors of London: beheadings, executions by fire, the Great Plague, and so forth. John Jesse (1815–1874) has appeared with sufficient frequency (there is more to come) so that he should now be a familiar figure.

[RC1057]

DA Jesse, John Heneage. *London: Its Celebrated Characters and Remarkable*

677

.J63

1871

Places. Three volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1871.

Full contemporary calf, gilt spines, red and green lettering labels. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Frontispiece engraving in each volume. A notably handsome set.

A brief author's preface in Volume I informs the reader that this "is an amalgama-

tion of two separate publications,” the one listed immediately above with another, *Literary and Historical Memorials of London* (1847). As in the previous work, the Table of Contents does not number chapters but rather announces the particular London locale to be treated. Volume III offers a seemingly detailed Index.

Again it should be noted that John Jesse, if he is not to be regarded as a distinguished historian, nevertheless produced readable and attractively organized books, which often suggest the work of a competent journalist.

[RC1221]

DA Smith, John Thomas. *An Antiquarian Ramble in the Streets of London: With 677 Anecdotes of Their More Celebrated Residents*, ed. Charles Mackay. Two .S65 volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1846.

1846

Publisher’s blind-stamped cloth, gilt lettered spine. Edges uncut.

These are reading volumes, without notes nor an index. The chapters are not numbered but named, each indicating a London district to be covered in that particular division of the whole (there are only four divisions, chapters, in each volume).

John Thomas Smith (1766–1833) was a draftsman and engraver who from 1816 was Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. The books at hand appeared in a similar form, but illustrated, in the seventeen nineties. Charles Mackay, editor of these books, presents them without the illustrations.

[RC1032]

DA Thornbury, Walter and Edward Walford. *Old and New London: A Narrative History of Its History, Its People, and Its Places*. Mixed edition. Six .T46 volumes. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, c. 1880.

1880z

Bound in three-quarter brown calf and cloth, red lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Profusely illustrated with wood engravings.

These books, printed in double columns of sufficiently large type, have a detailed Table of Contents and Index. They might make entertaining reading, but they are too large to be easily handled. As indicated above, there are many illustrations.

Walter Thornbury (1828–1876) was privately educated. His parents intended him for the clergy, but he was attracted by art (graphic) and then settled into journalism. He was associated for some years with Charles Dickens, writing for both *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. He wrote a *Life of J.M.W. Turner*. *Old and New London* was his last important publication, on which he was working when he died.

Edward Walford (1823–1897) was educated at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1845, M.A. 1847). He seems to have been caught up in the religious fervor of his time, becoming a Roman Catholic before 1853, returning to the Church of England in 1860, and again turning Roman Catholic in 1871. He was editor of *Gentlemen’s Magazine* 1866–68. He completed the

final four volumes of *Old and New London*. His first effort, Volume III, seems to have been revised with Thornbury's earlier volumes for the present edition.

[RC 1110]

- DA Doré, Gustave, and Jerrold Blanchard. *London, A Pilgrimage*. New York:
683 Harper and Brothers, 1890,
.J56
1890 Publisher's green cloth, Saint Paul's Cathedral in gilt on top cover, all edges gilt.
That this book is profusely illustrated should go without saying.

Gustave Doré (1826–1884) was a French illustrator, largely by engravings, who was enormously popular in the later nineteenth century. His illustrations of Dante's *Inferno* are thought by some to have revived interest in that work. He is sometimes faulted for overcrowded composition and a tendency to melodrama, but his engravings appealed to the later Victorian sensibility all the same. Presumably the text in this volume is by Jerrold Blanchard (1826–1884), of whom nothing consequential has been found. The book's raison d'être is the dark, dramatic picture Doré gives the viewer of London life. It is perhaps worth noting that the Library of Congress call number for this book indicates history rather than art.

[RC1095]

- DA Taylor, Tom. *Leicester Square: Its Associates and Its Worthies*. London: Bick-
685 ers and Son, 1874,
.L5
T2 Bound in full crimson morocco, finely tooled gilt spine, gilt frame and ornaments
1874 on covers. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Many illustrations, some fold-outs.

This is a fine reading volume, the contents of which are made clear by the title. There is no scholarly apparatus. Tom Taylor (1817–1880) was educated briefly at Glasgow University and then at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843). He taught English at the University of London (1845–47), during which period he also managed to be called to the bar. He served on the Board of Health but was chiefly engaged in literary work. He wrote many plays, of which the best perhaps were domestic comedies, and was editor of *Punch* from 1874 until his death.

[RC1044]

- DA Dixon, William Hepworth. *Her Majesty's Tower*. Third edition. Four vol-
687 umes. London: Hurst and Blackett, 1869–71,
D6
1869 Bound in half tan calf and marbled boards, gilt on spines, red and green lettering
labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Folding frontispiece of Tower of London in
Volume I.

The Table of Contents in these handsome books is not detailed and there is little that could be seen as scholarly apparatus, but each volume carries its own Index. The print is large and clear, so that these books make good reading material. The Tower of London is

presented through many anecdotes of its history and the people who made it.

William Dixon (1821–1879) was a miscellaneous writer and traveler (he visited America twice) who for a number of years was editor of *Athenaeum*. He was a public-spirited man who was instrumental in opening the Tower of London for tours by ordinary people.

[RC1119]

DA Rudder, Samuel. *The History and Antiquities of Gloucester*. Cirencester:
690 Printed and sold by Samuel Rudder, 1781,
.G5
R83 Octavo (8vo). Recently bound in half calf and marbled boards, red lettering label.
1781 Folding engraved frontispiece.

Samuel Rudder (1726–1801) spent years collecting materials to prepare this book, which was intended to supersede *The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire* of Sir R. Atkyns (1712). The present octavo volume is taken from the large folio that Rudder issued in 1779, securing the approval of Horace Walpole by his efforts. This book is not unscholarly, with many footnotes and appendixes. On pages four and six are marginal notes that seem clearly to have been written long ago. There is a new signature on every fourth page of this octavo book, suggesting that it was printed by half sheets.

[RC1234]

DA Law, Ernest Philip Alphonse. *The History of Hampton Court Palace*. Second
690 edition. Two volumes of four. London: George Bell and Sons, 1888.
.H2
L4 Bound in full red morocco, rebacked preserving gilt-tooled spine. Marbled end
1888 papers, top edges gilt, fore edges uncut. Illustrated with steel-engraved plates, some mounted on proof paper, illustrations also in the text.

This broken set gives, in Volume I, Part I, an account of Hampton Court in the time of Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII, for which there is a detailed Table of Contents and List of Illustrations. Volume II, Part II, begins at Chapter XII, so that there is no front matter for the contents, which give an account of Hampton Court in the time of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II.

Ernest Philip Alphonse Law (1854–1930) was educated at the University of London (1874) and then studied law at the Inner Temple, being called to the bar in 1875. Somehow he had later residence at Hampton Court Palace, about which he wrote.

[RC1116, RC1181]

DA Strickland, Agnes. *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*. Eight volumes. Edin-
758.2 burgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1850–59.
.S8
1850 Bound in green three-quarter straight-grained morocco and cloth, gilt spines.
Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Several engraved illustrations.

These are companion volumes to *Lives of the Queens of England*. The Table of Contents in each is spare, and there is no index, but each chapter begins with a detailed summary of its contents. Agnes Strickland (1796–1874) is offered as the author of these works, in which she had large assistance from her sister Elizabeth, who disdained publicity. Both sisters were known to be careful researchers (there are numerous footnotes), though Agnes was not thought to be a remarkably perceptive historian, being limited by her Tory inclinations and her seeming fixation on Mary Queen of Scots. These books were quite popular in their own time, one attraction being their somewhat gossipy quality.

[RC1183]

DA 770 .G87 1797
 Grose, Francis. *The Antiquities of Scotland*. Two volumes. London: Printed for Hooper and Wigstead, 1797.
 Folio. Bound in three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt on spines and top edges. Profusely illustrated with copperplate engravings.

Francis Grose (c. 1731–1791) was the son of a successful jeweler who had come to England from Switzerland. The son was given a classical education but did not enter a university, instead studying drawing, at which he excelled. From his father's estate he inherited considerable money, which he ran through. He began to draw and write about antiquarian subjects. This resulted in *Antiquities of England and Wales* (1783–87). He then turned his attention to Scotland. He traveled there and, as he went about his work, became friendly with Burns. Still later he undertook a similar project in Ireland, where he died of apoplexy while at dinner. He was buried at Dublin.

[RC1094]

DA 785 .M51 1683
 Melville, James. *The Memoires of Sir James Melvil of Hal-hill: Containing an Impartial Account of the Most Remarkable Affairs of State during the Last Age*. London: Printed by E.H. for Robert Boulter, 1683.
 First edition, folio. Bound in full calf, re-backed. Also held in Belk microform collection. [Wing M1654]

Sir James Melville (1535–1617) became a page of Mary Queen of Scots when he was fourteen. He performed diplomatic services on behalf of the Stuarts from a young age and was in due course recommended to Mary's son James (VI of Scotland, I of England) with whom he also found favor. After 1603 King James wanted Melville in England, but the latter begged off, pleading his advancing age.

The *Memoires*, another prize in the Rhinehart Collection, are considered important in the historic literature of their time. The manuscript was first discovered at Edinburgh Castle in 1660. George Scott of Pitlochrie (died 1685), who edited and published the *Memoires* at London in 1683, was Melville's grandson. Scott also wrote about the American Jersey colony.

[RC1091]

DA Robertson, William. *The History of Scotland: during the Reigns of Queen
785 Mary and James, till His Accession to the Crown of England.* Two volumes.
.R64 London: Printed for A. Millar, 1760.

1760

Quarto (4to). Bound in full calf, gilt tooled spines, brown and black lettering labels.

This is the first of the Histories by which William Robertson (1721–1793) achieved eminence (he was appointed Principal of Edinburgh University in 1762, Historiographer of Scotland in 1763). Volume I opens with an Author's Preface. The text is provided with marginal glosses. There is an Index in Volume II.

A very old book plate indicates these were once the property of Alexander Popham (1729–1810), who matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, and then migrated to All Souls, from which he proceeded B.A. in 1751, M.A. in 1755. In this later year he was also called to the bar at the Middle Temple. Popham served in Parliament all but a few years between 1768 and 1796. He was active within that body, especially in the matter of prison reform.

[RC1210]

DA Strickland, Agnes, ed. *Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, Now First Published
787 from the Originals.* New edition. Two volumes. London: Henry Coburn,
.A1 1845.

A3

1845

Bound in three-quarter green morocco and cloth, gilt spines. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Mary Queen of Scots in Volume I.

There is an editor's Preface and Historical Introduction in Volume I. Volume II concludes with an Index. These books are bound in the same manner as other Strickland works noted earlier, so that they all make up a large set.

[RC 1183]

DA Tytler, William. *An Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against
787 Mary, Queen of Scots: And an Examination of the Histories of Dr. Robertson
.A1 and Mr. Hume with Respect to That Evidence.* Third edition. Edinburgh:
T98 Printed for W. Drummond, 1772.

1772

Octavo (8vo). Bound in full calf with arms blind stamped on covers, rebacked, red lettering labels.

The front matter of this book contains a Preface to the Second Edition and a Table of Contents. There is no index but several appendices in the back matter. The text is footnoted.

William Tytler (1711–1792) was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He had a successful career as a writer for the legal establishment but also developed strong ties with the literary community at Edinburgh. In the later eighteenth century his apology for Mary Queen of Scots was widely read (four editions) and reviewed by both Doctor Johnson

and Smollett. In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, he discovered the manuscript of *The Kingis Quair*, which he attributed to James I of Scotland. Tytler was also an accomplished musician.

[RC 1034]

DA Buchanan, George. *A Detection of the Actions of Mary Queen of Scots:*
787 *Concerning the Murder of Her Husband, and Her Conspiracy, Adultery, and*
.A2 *Pretended Marriage with Earl Bothwell; and A Defence of the True Lords,*
B76 *Maintainers of The King's Majesty's Action and Authority. Written in Latin*
1721 *by G. Buchanan. Translated into English by a Person of Honour of the King-*
dom of Scotland. [No place or publisher given], 1721,

Bound in calf, rebaked in period style. Engraved frontispiece. Bound with this is *A Discourse Concerning the Privilege of Government in the Kingdom of Scotland.*

The full title is given above as an indication of the tenor of this work. If the translation is contemporary with the printing, we still have the *Kingdom of Scotland* fourteen years after the Act of Union.

George Buchanan (1506–1582) studied both in Paris and at Saint Andrews, Scotland. He travelled much between France and Scotland for a number of years. He professed himself a Protestant before 1563. He was Principal of Saint Leonard's College, Saint Andrews 1566–70 and tutor to James VI 1570–78. He was somewhat savage in attacks on Mary, Queen of Scots.

[RC 1033]

DA [No author]. *The History of Mary, Queen of Scots: Who Was Beheaded in*
787 *the Nineteenth Year of Her Captivity.* London: Whittingham and Arliss
A5 Juvenile Library, 1815.

H57
1815 Original printed boards, rebaked with marbled paper. Engraved frontispiece and wood-cut title page.

This slight book, duodecimo in size, is a cultural artifact, a short biography intended for juvenile readers, who are presented with an account that is decidedly sympathetic with Mary and not flattering toward her cousin, Elizabeth I.

[RC 1146]

DA Cromarty, George Mackenzie, Earl of. *An Historical Account of the Con-*
789 *spiracies by the Earls of Gowry, and Robert Logan of Restairig, against King*
.C89 *James VI of Glorious Memory: Containing the Facts, Proofs, and Judgements*
1713 *in These Causes. To Which is Added a Vindication of Robert III, King of*
Scotland, and All His Descendents, from the Imputation of Bastardy. Edin-
burgh: Printed by J. Watson, 1713.

Octavo (8vo). Modern full calf with blind tooling and gilt frame on covers, gilt decorations on spine. A fine book.

Apart from a brief Preface in the front matter, this book is entirely without apparatus. Its contents are made clear in the full title above.

[RC1287]

DA Laing, Malcolm. *The History of Scotland: From the Union of the Crowns on 800 the Accession of James VI to the Throne of England to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne*. Second edition. Two volumes. London: 1804 Printed for J. Mawman, 1804.

Bound in full calf, gilt tooled spines, red and green lettering labels.

There is no table of contents to this work but a summary of each chapter as it begins and what appears to be a full Index at the conclusion of Volume II. There are occasional footnotes and marginal glosses.

Malcolm Laing (1762–1818) was educated at the University of Edinburgh and called to the bar in 1785. He never had an extensive law practice, devoting his time to historical studies and related matters. He attacked the Ossianic poems. He was liberal in politics and represented the Orkney and Shetland Islands in Parliament.

A book plate indicates these volumes once were the property of Sir John Hobhouse, later Lord Broughton (1786–1869). Hobhouse attended Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811). He was active in government and radical in politics. In youth he was Byron's close friend, traveling with him on the continent and attending his wedding to Lady Byron.

[RC1164]

DA Thomson, Mrs. A.T. *Memoirs of the Jacobites of 1715 and 1745*. Three volumes.
814 London: Richard Bentley, 1845–46,

.A1

Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spine with red and dark brown lettering labels.

T4

Marbled end papers and edges. Engraved frontispiece in each volume, other engraved portraits. Printed on notably fine paper.

1845

There is little by way of apparatus in these books. Each of the long chapters presents a figure important in the Jacobite struggle, who first appears in a minimal Table of Contents bearing the name of the figure of interest. These books are narratives from Mrs. Thomson. The whole work seems to have been entitled "Memoirs" because that is what the reading public wanted, but the term is very loosely applied to what in fact is presented.

[RC1065]

DA Boswell, James. *The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson*
880 L.L.D. London: Printed by Henry Baldwin for Charles Dilly, 1785.
.H4
B7 First edition, octavo (8vo). Full calf, rebacked in period style, gilt tooling, red let-
1785 tering label. Twelve small engraved portraits and views have been tipped in by a
previous owner.

In 1773 James Boswell (1740–1795) induced Samuel Johnson to visit him in Scotland, where the two men made an extended tour, visiting the Scottish Highlands before crossing to the Hebridean Islands. Both men wrote and published accounts of this excursion, Boswell being somewhat more chatty and Johnson more deeply thoughtful about a part of Great Britain he was seeing for the first time. Boswell, as the full title of his work tells us, included “political pieces... relative to the tour... a series of [Johnson’s] conversation, literary anecdotes... with an authentick account of the distresses and escape of the grandson of King James II in the year 1746.” In the back matter is an advertisement for *The Life of Samuel Johnson*, which is said to be “preparing for the press,” though it did not in fact appear for six more years (1791).

[RC1103]

DA Keltie, John Scott, ed. *A History of the Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans,*
880 *and Highland Regiments, with an Account of the Gaelic Language, Litera-*
.H6 *ture, and Music by Thomas Maclauchlan and an Essay of Highland Scenery*
K45 *by John Wilson.* Two volumes. Edinburgh: A. Fullarton, 1875.
1875

First edition. Bound in half brown calf and cloth, rebacked preserving original red and black lettering labels. Profusely illustrated, including color plates of clan tartans and steel-engraved portraits.

An editor’s preface tells us that this work, which is somewhat on the order of a concise encyclopedia of Highland Scotland, is intended to up-date the work of Dr. James Browne, much of whose text appears in revised form, with additions by others. The text of these large books is in double columns. As indicated above there are many illustrations and a concluding Index. One intent of this publication was to give more about the Highland Scottish as they figured in the events of the nineteenth century.

John Keltie (1840–1927) was educated at Saint Andrews and then Edinburgh University for the ministry, which he never entered. He began as a journalist but drifted toward geographical writing and related activities. He was associated with the Royal Geographical Society after 1884 and edited *Geographical Journal* from 1893 to 1915 (joint editor to 1917).

[RC 1136]

DA Smeaton, Oliphant. *Edinburgh and Its Story*. Illustrated by Herbert Rail-
890 ton and J. Ayton. London and New York: J.M. Dent and Macmillan,
.E2 1904.
S64 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, gilt-tooled spine.
1904 Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Fifty-two color plates, also tinted and black
and white illustrations.

Much of this book is presented in the first person plural, as if it were a detailed tour guide. The Table of Contents is minimal. There is an Index at the conclusion. Some of the illustrations, both colored and black and white, are pleasing, and there are narrative passages recounting the past history of Edinburgh, but the voice of the tour guide is never quite stilled. This is perhaps a reading volume to be regarded as an armchair book. Of Oliphant Smeaton (1856–1914) nothing consequential has been found.

[RC1248]

DA Johnston, Charles. *Ireland, Historic and Picturesque*. Philadelphia: John
910 Winston and Company, 1902.
.J64 Bound in publisher's red cloth with elaborate gilt decoration, gilt top edges. Pho-
1902 togravure plates, fold-out map in back matter.

In the front matter of this book there is a List of Illustrations but no table of contents. In the back matter is an Index and a map of Ireland. In character this is much like the book noted directly above. Of Charles Johnston (1867–1931) nothing consequential has been found.

[RC1272]

DA Froude, James Anthony. *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*.
947 Three volumes. London: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1872–74.
.F94 Bound in three-quarter tan calf and marbled boards, red and green lettering labels.
1872 Marbled end papers, top edges gilt, fore edges uncut.

These books offer the appropriate scholarly apparatus: a somewhat detailed Table of Contents, footnotes, a concluding Index, and an indication of the particular year of concern in the fore-edge margin. Volume I is given over, in its first half, to preliminaries, events dating before 1700.

James Anthony Froude (1818–1894) studied at Westminster School and then at Oxford (B.A. Oriol College 1842, M.A. Exeter College 1843). In 1844 he took deacon's orders and contributed to John Henry Newman's *Lives of the Saints*, but his skepticism was growing. *Nemesis of Faith* (1849) completed his breach with religious orthodoxy. He met Thomas Carlyle in 1849 and gradually became his chief disciple. Froude was a gifted writer of British history whose opinions did not fail to stir controversy. The work at hand produced excited,

and perhaps justified, responses by those who felt he was less than generous, not to say fair, toward the Irish. Froude was editor of *Fraser's Magazine* 1860–74,

[RC1193]

DA Hall, Samuel Carter and Anna Fielding. *Ireland: Its Scenery and Characters*. 975 New edition. Three volumes. London: Hall, Virtue, and Company, c.

.H32 1860.

1860z

Bound in three-quarter dark green morocco and cloth, end papers resembling cloth exterior, gilt top edges, uncut fore edges. Profusely illustrated. Behind the end papers are two blank leaves followed by a soft cover in crimson with elaborate gilt decoration.

These volumes may not be wholly satisfying to the scholarly temperament, but they are elegant and seem carefully prepared with maps, footnotes, many illustrations, and a concluding Index. An Author's Advertisement at the beginning of Volume I declares an intent to improve understanding, and thus relations, between England and Ireland by giving a full picture of the latter country.

Samuel Carter Hall (1800–1889) was born in Ireland, the son of an English soldier. He studied law at the Inner Temple and was called to the bar but never practiced. He entered journalism and gradually became associated with publications concerned with art and art criticism. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians (FSA) after 1842.

Anna Fielding Hall (1800–1881) was a highly productive writer whose fiction did not secure a large readership, it is thought, because in depicting her native Ireland she was too balanced in her treatment of both Roman Catholics and Orangemen to please either side. She was not only an industrious writer but a public-spirited woman who worked for temperance, women's rights, and relief of the poor. One suspects she had much to do with preparing the volumes at hand.

[RC1046]

DC Guizot, Francois. *A Popular History of France, from the Earliest Times, with 38 300 Illustrations by A. de Neuville*. Translated by A. Black. Six volumes. .G97 Boston: Dana Estes and Charles Lauriat, c. 1870.

1870z

Bound in three-quarter tan calf and marbled boards, red and black lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges.

These handsome volumes have a full General Index but little else by way of apparatus. The print is large and clear and the many illustrations often striking, so that the whole visual experience of this work is satisfying.

Historians will know that Francois Guizot (1787–1874) was both a statesman and a writer in nineteenth century France. He was a conservative minister under Louis Philippe whose policies may have contributed to the Revolution of 1848. He was nevertheless important as a writer of history whose work was widely read.

[RC1066]

DC Sichel, Edith Helen. *Catherine de' Medici and the French Reformation*. Lôn-
119.8 don: Archibald Constable and Company, 1905.

.S53
1905

Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges, uncut fore edges. Twelve illustrations.

In the front matter, with a leaf of Contents and a List of Illustrations, is a Summary of Historical Events and the equivalent of a bibliography. There is an Index at the back. The illustrations, mostly portraits, do not seem remarkable. Of Edith Sichel (1862–1914) , nothing consequential has been found.

[RC 1030]

DC Ireland, William Henry. *Memoirs of Henry the Great, and of the Court of*
122.8 *France during His Reign*. Two volumes. London: Harding, Triphook, and
.165 Lepard, 1824.

1824

Bound in full brown calf, gilt spines with black lettering labels, elaborate gilt and blind tooling on covers. Marbled end papers and edges. Two pages of engraved music in front matter of Volume II.

The detailed Table of Contents is repeated in its appropriate element as each chapter begins. There is no other apparatus, so that these should be considered reading volumes. It may be that William Henry Ireland (1777–1835) wanted to succeed to Thomas Chatterton as a gifted forger. Around 1795 he produced material, supposedly by Shakespeare, of plays called *Henry II* and *Vortigern*. The deception was caught, but not before *Vortigern* was produced at the Royal Theatre in Drury Lane.

On the blank page following the front end paper in Volume I is an inscription in a very fine hand: Henry Champernowne from Charles March Phillipps, on his leaving Eton, Nov. 29th. MDCCCXXXI.

[RC1198]

DC Williams, H. Noel. *Queen Margot, Wife of Henry of Navarre*. New York:
122.9 Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

.M2

W6

1907

First American edition. Bound in publisher's brown cloth, top edges gilt, all others uncut. Sixteen photogravure illustrations.

Historians will recognize Queen Margot as Marguerite of Valois, who was given to King Henry of Navarre, later Henry IV of France, in a loveless state marriage, which was finally dissolved in 1597. Each chapter of this book is summarized at its beginning, and the concluding Index appears to be carefully prepared. In the Preface H. Noel Williams assures the reader of thorough research, which is in a measure borne out by the numerous footnotes.

H. Noel Williams (1870–1925) might be regarded as a biographer of memorable, if not famous, French women.

[RC1022]

DC Freer, Martha Walker. *The Married Life of Anne of Austria, Queen of France, 124 Mother of Louis XIV and Don Sebastian, King of Portugal*. Two volumes. .F84 London: Tinsley Brothers, 1864.

1864

Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spines, red and black lettering labels. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. Engraved portrait frontispiece in first volume.

These handsomely bound books might make for a few hours of entertaining reading, but they are not satisfactory as works of history. Anne of Austria was the Queen of Louis XIII of France. The marriage was made and consummation more or less compelled when Anne and Louis were not much beyond childhood. This was followed by twenty years of fruitless marriage before the birth, in 1638, of the future Louis XIV, whose legitimacy was questioned by some for an assortment of reasons. The second of these two volumes concludes in a brief biography of Don Sebastian of Portugal, but the management of the title page seems to suggest something between Anne and Sebastian, which was not the case, nor could it have been. These carelessly done books have no index. A rudimentary Table of Contents for Volume II appears in the front matter of both volumes.

Martha Walker Freer (1822–1888) was married to a clergyman named John Robinson but always wrote under her maiden name. Her works, usually on the subject of French history, are not highly regarded, though they enjoyed a certain popularity in their own time. The entry for Martha Freer in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is minimal.

[RC 1172]

DC Freer, Martha Walker. *The Regency of Anne of Austria, Queen Regnant of 124 France, Mother of Louis XIV*. Two volumes. London: Tinsley Brothers, .F86 1866.

1866

Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spines, red and black lettering labels. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. Engraved frontispiece in first volume.

These two volumes are bound identically with the two in the preceding entry and might be seen as companions to them. Historians will remember that Louis XIII died in 1643, his Chief Minister, Cardinal Richelieu, having died the year before. In 1643 Louis XIV was but five years old. Anne of Austria then became Regent, ruling France though her Chief Minister, Cardinal Mazarin, to whom she may have been secretly married. These books, as indicated by their title, give an account of the Regency which ended in 1651, when Louis XIV reached, as things were then understood, his majority. Cardinal Mazarin continued to exercise considerable power until his death in 1661, when Anne retired to a convent and Louis XIV became absolute monarch.

These books, like the previous two, have a thin Table of Contents and no index.

[RC1173]

DC Haggard, Andrew. *Louis XIV in Court and Camp*. London: Hutchinson
 125 and Company, 1904.
 .H16
 1904 Bound in three-quarter blue calf and marbled boards, gilt tooled spines, brown
 lettering labels, gilt top edges. Black and white illustrations.

On the title page the author of this book is styled Lieut.- Colonel Andrew C. P. Haggard, D.S.O. The book itself seems to have been an avocational pursuit by a career soldier who would not have done badly as a tabloid journalist. This book might make amusing arm-chair reading, but it could hardly be considered consequential as history, nor Andrew Haggard (1854–1923) a consequential writer of history. In this book there is a brief Index.

[RC 1029]

DC James, G. P. R. *The Life and Times of Louis the Fourteenth*. New edition.
 125 Four volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1839.
 .J36
 1839 Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards. Several engraved portraits.

George P. R. James (1799–1860) was a popular and prolific writer of historical romances, sufficiently able to have earned the encouragement of Scott and Washington Irving, but not so able as to escape parody by Thackery. He also wrote popular histories, of which the books at hand are an example. This is not a scholarly work but still is provided with a detailed Table of Contents, repeated in part at the beginning of each chapter. James was appointed Historiographer Royal by King William IV.

Each volume in this set contains the bookplate of a former owner, Henry Winkworth, who is conjectured to have been the silk merchant father of Catherine Winkworth (1827–1878), whose translation of hymns commonly sung in Germany became very popular, the translated hymns, in England. Catherine Winkworth was also an important advocate of higher education for women.

[RC 1148]

DC Jusserand, J. J. *A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II: Le Comte
 130 de Cominges from His Unpublished Correspondence*. London: T. Fisher
 .C62 Unwin, 1892.

J8
 1892b ~~First edition. Three-quarter green cloth and calf spine. Marbled end papers,~~
~~top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Illustrated. Notes on half-title by previous owner,~~
 also occasional notations in text.

Jean Jules Jusserand (1855–1932) was a French diplomat who was Ambassador to the United States 1902–1925. His deep interest in English Literature and writing on that subject was much more concentrated on the Middle Ages than Restoration England. This book is indexed and contains a long Appendix giving the original text (in French) of dis-patches quoted in the volume.

[RC 1261]

DC Saint Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duc de. *Memoirs of Louis XIV and the*
130 *Regency*. Translated Bayle St. John with an introduction by Leon Vallee.
.S2 Three volumes. New York: M. Walter Dunne, 1901.
A3
1901 Privately published for subscribers in the "Memoirs and Secret Chronicles of
the Courts of Europe" series. Bound in full black morocco, gilt tooling on spines,
gilt arms of the king with red and white inlays on upper covers. Illustrated with
hand-colored plates and photogravures. These books are un-opened and thus not
completely readable in their present state.

Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of Saint Simon (1675-1755), is considered one of the great
writers of memoirs in France. His father was raised to the nobility by Louis XIII in 1635.
The son lived at court in youth and performed military service 1691-1702. He lost favor with
Louis XIV when he publicly opposed one of the King's policies, but he remained attached
to the Court and is thought to give a good picture of the last years of Louis XIV and the
Regency that followed. In the seventeen twenties he performed diplomatic service. These
books contain a detailed Table of Contents and a brief Index at the conclusion.

[RC 1113]

DC Norris, Maria. *Life and Times of Madame de Stael*. London: David Bogue,
146 1853.
.S7
N7 Bound in full calf, gilt tooled spine, brown lettering labels. End papers marbled,
1853 top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Portrait frontispiece.

Madame de Stael (1766-1817) was born Anne Louise Germaine Necker. She married
the Baron de Stael-Holstein, Swedish Ambassador in Paris (1785), from whom she was
later separated. She was a remarkably intelligent, widely admired woman who, among other
things, brought to France and England the German movement in poetry and philosophy
that has long been known as Romanticism. The book at hand has a somewhat detailed Table
of Contents. There is no general index but an Appendix that is, in effect, a series of end
notes to the text.

Little has been found about Maria Norris. She had sufficient standing of some sort
to dedicate her study of Madame de Stael to Lord John Russell, M. P. She also published a
novel, *Philip Lancaster*, in 1854.

[RC 1162]

DC Kelly, Christopher. *History of the French Revolution and of the Wars Produced*
148 *by That Memorable Event*. Two volumes. London: Printed for T. Kelly,
.K45 1817.
1817 Bound in three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt spines. Marbled
end papers, top edges gilt. Numerous engraved plates and maps, some folding, with
outline color.

These books are printed with generous type in double columns on paper somewhat yellowed. There is no table of contents nor index. Volume II concludes in a series of Biographical Sketches of the Heroes of Waterloo.

Nothing consequential has been found about Christopher Kelly. One conjecture is that he was somehow connected with T. Kelly, for whom this book was printed.

[RC 1225]

DC Carlyle, Thomas. *The French Revolution: A History*. Two volumes. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, c. 1893.

.C3

1893

Bound in half tan calf and marbled boards, gilt tooled spines, red and black lettering labels. End papers marbled, top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Illustrated.

Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) is sufficiently known to students both of history and literature so that to write much here seems patronizing. One curiosity met with repeatedly in reading about Carlyle is that he was born in the same year as John Keats, whom he outlived by sixty years and with whom he is not likely to be the identified.

Carlyle wrote his *History* in short chapters, brief narratives that make for pleasurable reading and, by their very nature, create a detailed Table of Contents. There is a Chronological Summary and an Index at the conclusion of Volume II. Those already familiar with the *History* will know that it was written in three parts, the middle part here being distributed between the two volumes.

[RC 1259]

DC [A Near Observer]. *The Battle of Waterloo, Also of Ligny and Quatre-Bras*.

242 Illustrated by Captain George Jones. Tenth Edition. London: John

.B7 Booth and T. Egerton, 1817.

1817

Bound in three-quarter black morocco and marbled boards, marbled end papers. Profusely illustrated by George Jones (see below).

This is a handsome volume, the popularity of which seems clear from the fact that a tenth edition appeared just two years after some of the events recorded in the text. As will be seen in the bibliographical item above, the writing is the work of "A Near Observer." The book is sometimes referred to as "Booth's Battle of Waterloo" after the publisher John Booth, but the title on the spine is *Jones' Battle of Waterloo* after the illustrator, Captain George Jones, to whom the volume doubtless owes some of its fame.

George Jones (1786–1869) was the son of John Jones, an engraver, and the godson of George Steevens, the Shakespeare scholar of some note. He was a student at the Royal Academy of Art after 1801. He entered the militia, volunteered for active service, and joined the army of occupation in Paris. He is considered to have sketched or painted many accurate representations of events in the Peninsular Campaign and at Waterloo. He had a distinguished career as an artist and was an executor for J. M. W. Turner. He was a genial man who was thought to resemble the Duke of Wellington in appearance.

[RC 1297]

DC Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice de. *Memoirs of Prince de Talleyrand*.
255 Edited Duc de Broglie. Translated Raphael Ledos de Beaufort and Mrs
.T3 Angus Hall. Five volumes. Paris, Boston: The Napoleon Society, 1895.
A22 Edition Nationale, No. 260 of 500 numbered sets. Bound in three-quarter brown
1895 morocco and cloth, gilt tooled spines. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt, other
edges uncut. Illustrated.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevento (1754–1838), was originally educated for the church, toward which he seems always to have assumed a mocking, self-serving manner. He might strike some as a cynical opportunist, accommodating himself to various circumstances in the France of his time and achieving considerable power and influence in radically shifting conditions. Still he seems always to have valued peace and worked to establish the compromises necessary in that interest.

These appear to the carefully prepared volumes with full apparatus—detailed prefatory matter, footnotes, indices, and the like—as it might have been assembled for publication with the text in 1895.

[RC 1026]

DC Debraye, Henry. *Touraine and Its Chateaux*. London, Boston: Medici
611 Society, c. 1928.
.T728 Bound in quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt tooled spine with red lettering la-
D43 bels, original wrappers bound in. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt, others uncut.
1928 Photogravure illustrations throughout. In the back matter is a fold-out advertise-
ment encouraging tourists to visit a particular winery.

This is an attractive book, much on the order of an elegant tourist's guide. Of particular interest for readers in this environment are several illustrations of the chateau at Blois, after which Biltmore is in some measure thought to be modeled. On page twenty-nine is a photograph showing an obvious resemblance between the two grand edifices. Nothing consequential has been found about Henry Debraye (1878–1948).

[RC 1203]

DD Robertson, William. *The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V*. Sec-
179 ond edition. Four volumes. London: Printed for W. Strahan, T. Cadell,
.R6 and J. Balfour, 1772.
1772

Octavo (8vo). Bound in full calf, spine labels renewed. Engraved frontispiece in each volume. Annotations in pencil, particularly in Volume II.

The publication of this work in 1769 consolidated the reputation of William Robertson (1721–1793) as an important Scottish historian. His History actually begins at Volume II, Volume I being given over to *A View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subver-*

sion of the Roman Empire, to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century. Volume I concludes in extensive Proofs and Illustrations of the prior text and has its own Index.

This work is provided with marginal glosses and a full Index at the conclusion. The whole thing opens with a dedication to King George III, who is admired in particular for keeping Great Britain out of the numerous conflicts that occupied the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1500–1558) as he undertook to re-make Western Europe in an image satisfactory to himself.

[RC 1246]

DD Robertson, William. *The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.*
179 Volume three only, to which is added
.R69 Prescott, William H. *An Account of the Emperor's Life After His Abdication.*
1864 Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1864.

Bound in half calf and marbled boards, top edges gilt.

This book, which is provided with a detailed Table of Contents and concluding Index, duplicates the last volume of the item immediately above. To this is added an account of the final years of Charles V, when he retired to a monastery but continued an opulent manner of living. Many will recognize William Hickling Prescott (1796–1859) as the Salem-born, Harvard-educated American historian who took for his subject matter Spain and the Spanish, in particular the presence and influence of that nation in the New World. Here it should be recalled that Charles V (Holy Roman Empire) was also Charles I of Spain.

[RC 1246a]

DD Bunsen, Frances Waddington, Baroness. *A Memoir of Baron Bunsen: Late*
416 *Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty Fredric*
.B8 *William IV at the Court of Saint James.* Two volumes. London: Long-
B8 mans, Green, and Company, 1868.
1868

Bound in three-quarter tan calf and cloth, gilt decorations and prominent ribbing on spines. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Illustrated.

Christian Karl Josias, Baron Bunsen (1791–1860), born in Prussia, was educated in languages, law, and theology. He became a diplomat of liberal inclinations who was minister to the Vatican after 1824. Here he established something of a cultural center with his wife, Frances Waddington (1791–1876), an Englishwoman. Later he was minister to England at the time of the Crimean War but was opposed by conservative Prussians and recalled in 1854. He supported the constitutional movement in Prussia and defended religious and personal freedom. These volumes, prepared by his widow, have a detailed Table of Contents and concluding Index.

[RC1229]

DD Ward, Adolphus William. *The Electress Sophia and the Hanoverian Succession*. London: Goupil and Company, 1903.

.H1647

W37

1903

Bound in three-quarter green morocco, gilt tooling on spine. End papers marbled, top edges gilt, others uncut. Color portrait frontispiece, other illustrations. Limited edition printed on fine paper.

This another of the Goupil volumes that appear more handsome than academically impressive but then turn out to have been prepared by a distinguished scholar. Adolphus William Ward (1837–1924) spent part of his youth in Germany, where his father's appointment had taken the family. He later entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, and was awarded a B.A. in 1859. He then studied at the Inner Temple and was called to the bar in 1866 but instead spent his life in academic pursuits. He first taught history and literature at Owens College, Manchester, and had much to do with the establishment of the University of Manchester. Eventually he returned to Cambridge, where he had a major role in producing both the *Cambridge Modern History* (1901–12) and the *Cambridge History of English Literature* (1907–16). He produced many works of sound scholarship and remained active through a long life.

Historians and others will recognize the Electress Sophia as the grand-daughter of James I and mother of George I.

[RC 1087]

DH Motley, John Lothrop. *History of the United Netherlands from the Death of 1865 William the Silent to the Synod of Dort*. Four volumes. New York: Harper .M8 and Brothers, 1861–68.

1861

Bound in half brown calf and marbled boards, spines blind-tooled with brown and black lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Frontispiece in each volume, folding map in Volume I.

Many will recognize John Lothrop Motley (1814–1877) as one of the prominent American historians of the nineteenth century. He was a proper Bostonian, educated at Harvard and in Germany. He began study of the law but then turned to his true interest, literature (he wrote two novels) and particularly history. It is sometimes thought he chose to study the Netherlands because he saw similarities between that nation and his own United States. He admired religious toleration in the Netherlands, which he saw expressed in Protestantism. His *History of the United Netherlands* appeared over a period of several years because during that time he was also occupied as American minister to Austria. He did not live to complete all that he planned in writing of the Netherlands. This work has a detailed Table of Contents, repeated in parts at the beginning of each chapter, and concludes in a full Index. Some footnotes are quite extensive, and the whole effect is of diligent scholarship.

[RC1132]

DH Lehmann, L. H., editor. *The Drama of William of Orange*. New York: Agora
188 Publishing Company, 1937.

.W7

Publisher's orange cloth, two illustrations.

D73

1937 William of Orange (1533–1584) was the first hereditary stadtholder of the United
Provinces, a confederation of Protestant Dutch in the northern part of that
domain. He was violently opposed by Philip II of Spain (1527–1598), who saw Dutch Prot-
estants, and Protestants generally, as people to be extirpated in the interest of preserving
autocratic subservience and order. Philip II, whose second wife (of four) was Queen Mary
of England, issued a proscription against William of Orange that was intended to achieve
the latter's death. This slim volume contains the Proscription of Philip II and the Defense
given in reply by William of Orange. King Philip, much in sympathy with the Spanish
Inquisition (he saw independent Protestantism as a threat to his temporal power), achieved
his end when William was assassinated by a Spanish agent at Delft in 1584. Other than the
Proscription and its reply, there is little apparatus in this book beyond an opening Historical
Summary.

[RC1035]

DJ R.B. *The History of the House of Orange*. London: Printed for Nath. Crouch,

150 1693.

.C95

Duodecimo (12mo). Rebound in modern times in three-quarter tan calf and
marbled boards. The enclosed text is printed on paper of indifferent quality that
has at some point been severely trimmed. The type is quite small. This book, fragile
within its binding, might be of interest to the bibliophile.

1693

The full title of this book continues: *A Brief Revelation of the Glorious and Magnanimous Achievements of His Majesties Renowned Predecessors: and Likewise of His Own Heroick Actions Till the Late Wonderful Revolution...* . The publication date in the bibliographical
item above is revealing. William III of the Netherlands was the great-grandson of William
of Orange and the husband of Mary Stuart, daughter of King James II. After the Glorious
Revolution of 1689 William and Mary ruled England, though some people were uneasy at
the thought that their nation now had a "foreign" King. This account, published early in the
reign of William and Mary and before Mary's death of smallpox, was no doubt intended to
mollify the general English public. It is not surprising to find the author vaguely identified.

[RC1288]

DL Wilkins, William Henry. *A Queen of Tears, Caroline Matilda Queen of Den-*

199.8 *mark and Norway and Princess of Great Britain and Ireland*. Two volumes.

.C3

London, New York: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1904.

1904

Bound in three-quarter purple calf and marbled boards, gilt tooled spine with

brown lettering labels. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. Engraved frontispiece in each volume, other illustrations.

Caroline Matilda (1751–1775) was the post-humous daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and sister of George III. In November 1766 she married Christian VII of Denmark, who treated her badly from the first. Nevertheless in 1768 she gave birth to a son, Frederick, later King of Denmark. Christian VII was much under the influence of his German physician John Frederick Struensee, who was in effect Chief Minister after 1771, Struensee, who was not liked by the Danes, was believed to be Caroline Matilda's lover, so that when a daughter was born in 1771, there was question about fatherhood. Struensee was arrested and later executed. In 1772 Caroline was divorced. She left Denmark but, not being sympathetically received by her brother George III, retired to Celle, where she died.

William Henry Wilkins (1860–1905) was educated at Clare College, Cambridge (B.A. 1887, M.A. 1899). He wrote novels of no distinction before turning to biography, in which he did his best work. He became interested in Caroline Matilda while studying Sophia Dorothea of Celle, wife of George I. Wilkins was not a deeply learned historian, but he was thought to have good judgment and wrote an easy style. These volumes are indexed.

[RC1262]

DP Prescott, William Hickling. *History of the Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic, of Spain*. Eleventh edition, revised. Two volumes. London: P8 Richard Bentley, 1858.

1858

Bound in full calf with gilt tooled spines, red and black lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Illustrated.

This is the first major work in Spanish history by William Hickling Prescott (1796–1859), begun in 1829 and published originally in three volumes in 1838. Prescott, though an historian, was sufficiently good at his work, including his capacity as a writer, so that he is usually accorded a place in histories of American Literature. This study has a detailed Table of Contents and full Index. Footnotes are numerous and often of some length. A satisfactory work for scholars.

[RC1077]

DP Prescott, William Hickling. *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, 162 illustrated by Lima de Freitas, edited by C. Harvey Gardiner. New York: P82 Limited Editions Club, 1967.

1967

Full publisher's leather, color illustrations throughout.

This is an abridgement of the work immediately above. The illustrations are vivid. There is no scholarly apparatus. This strongly resembles a worthy book given to a precocious child.

[RC1227]

DP Prescott, William Hickling. *History of the Reign of Philip the Second, King*
178 *of Spain*. Three volumes. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1864.
.P8
1864 Bound in quarter morocco and marbled boards, gilt top edges. Engraved frontis-
piece in each volume.

William Hickling Prescott (1796–1859) planned a history of Philip II in four volumes but lived to complete only three. The first two appeared in 1855. Prescott then interrupted his work to write an account of the final part of the life of the Emperor Charles V, completing the work of William Robertson (see above), whom he greatly admired. Volume III of Prescott's *History* appeared in 1858, the year before his death. Prescott was involved while a student at Harvard in something like a nineteenth century food fight, during which he was struck in the eye by a hard crust of bread, leaving him partially blind. It is amazing that he accomplished as much work as he did.

As with other Prescott histories, this work has a detailed Table of Contents and impressively long footnotes. There is no index, which might well have appeared had the author lived to complete his fourth volume.

[RC1005]

E Spencer, Jesse Ames. *History of the United States from the Earliest Period to*
178 *the Administration of James Buchanan*. Three volumes. New York: John-
.S739 son, Fry, and Company, c. 1858.
1858 Bound in publisher's full brown morocco with gilt tooling on spines and covers, all
edges gilt. Illustrated with numerous steel-engraved plates.

This work, considered the best known of Spencer's efforts, has a somewhat detailed Table of Contents that is further expanded in each part at the beginning of individual chapters. The footnoting is not particularly impressive. There is no index, but Spencer's *History* was continued in a fourth volume by B.J. Lossing, who published the whole in 1878 as *The Complete History of the United States*, so that an index to the whole may have appeared in Lossing's work.

Jesse Ames Spencer (1816–1898) was born at Hyde Park, New York, but lived in New York City from boyhood. He was educated at Trinity School, Columbia College, and General Theological Seminary. He was a deacon and then priest in the Episcopal church, though much of his clerical service was given as a supply priest. He was active in various literary pursuits through much of his working life.

[RC1140]

E [Un-named editor]. *Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between
314 His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, Conditionally
.G78 Ratified by the Senate of the United States at Philadelphia, June 24, 1795.
1795 Philadelphia: Printed by Henry Tuckness for Mathew Carey, 1795.*

Duodecimo (12mo). Original plain wrappers, housed in a chemise and slipcase.
Quite fragile.

This is an inexpensively printed and bound copy of Jay's Treaty, known to all students of American history and to many educated Americans of diverse interests. On the verso behind the title page we are told that "From among the multiplicity of publications, *pro* and *con*, the 'Features of Mr. Jay's Treaty,' and the 'Vindication' of that instrument, have been selected, as including nearly all the arguments that have been advanced by writers on both sides of the question." The *Treaty* and its conditional ratification are followed by numerous pieces giving various points of view as they appeared in 1795. There is a Table of Contents to the whole to aid researchers who might want to see one particular selection within this fragile book.

[RC1187]

E Cushing, Caleb. *A Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Pronounced
322 in Newburyport, July 15, 1826.* Cambridge: Printed by Hilliard and Met-
.C98 calf, 1826.
1826

A pamphlet with later wrappers bearing title in manuscript.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The *Eulogy* at hand, then, was composed, printed at Cambridge, and delivered at Newburyport just nine days after their decease. Many will recognize Caleb Cushing (1800–1879) as an American politician and diplomat of the nineteenth century. He was educated at Harvard (1817), served in Congress as a Whig 1834–42, turned Democrat and remained so until secession, when he became a Republican. He was attorney general under Franklin Pierce.

[RC1255]

E Bobbé, Dorothe. *Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams: An Adventure in Pa-
377 triotism.* New York: Minton, Balch and Company, 1930.
.B66
1930

Three-quarter blue morocco and cloth, gilt spine. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt, others uncut. Eight black and white plates.

Though this book should probably be considered a reading volume, the back matter offers a somewhat impressive Bibliography and an Index. Dorothe Bobbé also wrote biographies of Abigail Adams (1929), Fanny Kimble (1931), and DeWitt Clinton (1933).

A book plate on the verso behind the free end paper indicates that this book once

belonged to Carl W. Schaefer. Nothing has been found on Mr. Schaefer, but Mrs. Schaefer was the first woman to graduate from Albany Law School. For some years she was the only woman practicing law in Binghamton, New York. She was a public-spirited figure, active on behalf of women and children.

[RC1233]

F [No author]. *Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland, and Scotland.* Two parts. Boston: Issued by State Street Trust Company, 1921.
4
.S79
1920 Bound in three-quarter black morocco and marbled boards, gilt spines with nautical motif. Profusely illustrated.

The title page announces that the State Street Trust Company printed these books to "Commemorate the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims." These are in no way scholarly books but excellent for browsing all the same.

[RC1115]

F Singleton, Esther. *Social New York under the Georges 1714–1776.* New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1902.
128.4
.S61
1902 Bound in three-quarter brown morocco and moiré silk, gilt tooling on spine. End papers match silk on cover, top edges gilt, others uncut. Numerous black and white illustrations.

This book appears to be considerably addressed to the domestic arts by an author who has also written on *The Furniture of Our Forefathers*. There is an Index in the back matter of this volume. Other than her death in 1930, nothing has been found about Esther Singleton.

[RC1166]

F Clarkson, Thomas. *Memoirs of the Private and Public Life of William Penn.*
152.2 Two volumes. London: Printed by R. Taylor for Longman, Hurst, Reese,
.C63 Orme, and Brown, 1813.
1813 Octavo (8vo). Bound in half green morocco and pebbled cloth, gilt spines. Seal of New South Wales Library of Parliament on upper boards. Though printed in the second decade of the nineteenth century, catch words and signatures suggest these are hand press books.

William Penn (1644–1718) was born in London, the son of an admiral. He was sent down from Christ Church, Oxford, for refusing to conform to the restored Anglican church. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn for a year. He then went to manage his father's estates in Cork, where he attended Quaker meetings. His association with Quakerism influenced much of the rest of his life. As a result of a land grant to his family, he was in

America 1682–84. A curiosity in Penn's life is his close association with James, Duke of York, later King James II, a Catholic, through whose influence he was able to secure relief for the Quakers, including the release of twelve hundred brethren from prison in 1686. At the accession of William III, Penn was accused of treasonable loyalty to the deposed king but acquitted. He was in America again 1699–1701 but then returned to England, where his last years were embittered by legal disputes.

Thomas Clarkson (1760–1846) was educated at Saint Paul's School and Saint John's, Cambridge (B.A. 1783). He was an excellent student at Cambridge, competing successfully for the prize in Latin composition, which further awakened a deep interest in the slavery question. He worked diligently to bring an end to slavery, which culminated in the Emancipation Bill of 1833. His study of William Penn was written in part as a reply to charges against Penn's character in Macaulay's *History of England*.

This work has no index but a Table of Contents at the conclusion of Volume II, where an index would normally appear. In the front matter of Volume I is a List of Authorities (bibliography) and a dedication to Henry Richard, Lord Holland.

[RC 1268]

F Hannay, James. *The History of Acadia, from Its Discovery to Its Surrender to 1038 England by the Treaty of Paris*. Saint John, New Brunswick: Printed by J. H36 and A. McMillan, 1879.

1879

Bound in half calf and marbled boards, gilt and black tooling, black lettering labels. Like the item immediately above, this well-traveled book was once in the Library of Parliament, New South Wales, Australia, having been sent there by the Library of Parliament, Canada.

Readers will know that Acadia is the territory to the south of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence that once included everything including coastal Maine. Now known as maritime Canada (not including Maine, of course), Acadia was first settled by the French in 1605, later harassed by the British and captured finally by them in 1710, becoming theirs permanently by the Peace of Utrecht in 1713. Uneasy at their French, Roman Catholic neighbors' unwillingness to swear allegiance to Great Britain, English Canadians drove many Acadians away 1755–1758. Some of these people re-settled in southern Louisiana, where they became known as Cajuns.

James Hannay (1842–1910) was born in New Brunswick, Canada. He practiced journalism, studied law, and was admitted to the New Brunswick bar in 1867. This book is indexed but has no table of contents.

[RC 1016]

F Parker, Gilbert and Claude G. Bryan. *Old Quebec: The Fortress of New 1052,95 France*. London and New York: Macmillan and Company, 1903. P37

1903

Bound in three-quarter calf and cloth, gilt on spine, brown and black lettering

labels. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt, fore edges uncut. Black and white illustrations and maps.

Jacques Cartier (1491–1557) first explored the Saint Lawrence valley and the site of the future Quebec City in 1535. Samuel de Champlain (1567–1635) established a settlement there in 1608. The British held the settlement briefly 1629–1632. By 1663 Quebec City was the capital of New France. The whole of Quebec fell to the British in the French and Indian War (1759). Looking to appease the largely French population, the British left religious and cultural institutions of the natives undisturbed. Quebec was unsuccessfully besieged by American Revolutionary forces 1775–76. Tensions between the largely French population of Quebec and the rest of English-speaking Canada are not entirely resolved even to this day.

This book is generously illustrated and has an Index. Of the authors nothing consequential has been found.

[RC 1015]

GN Fergusson, James. *Rude Stone Monuments in All Countries: Their Age and*
790 *Uses*. London: John Murray, 1872.

.F46
1872

Bound in three-quarter calf and cloth, black lettering labels. Marbled end papers and edges. Many illustrations, fold-out map in back matter. Gilt seal of Library of Parliament, New South Wales on top cover.

James Fergusson (1808–1886) was born in Ayr, Scotland, and educated to enter the family business. He went out to India and started an indigo factory on his own, accumulating enough money in ten years to retire with moderate means and turn his attention to his true interest, archeology and architecture. He settled in London and then studied these matters at great length through many years. He was particularly interested in the architecture of Asia (he was a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society after 1840) and the architectural structures that permitted light to enter Greek temples. This book is provided with a full Index.

[RC1085]

GT Fischel, Oskar and Max von Boehn. *Modes and Manners of the Nine-*
510 *teenth Century as Represented in the Pictures and Engravings of the Time*.

.B653 Translated by M. Edwards, Introduction by Grace Rhys. Four volumes.
1927 London and New York: J. M. Dent and E.P. Dutton, 1927.

Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt on spines. Marbled end papers, all edges gilt. Illustrated with engraved, hand-colored plates, many others in half-tone.

These books have no general index and a spare table of contents in each. The listing of illustrations, on the other hand, is appropriately extensive. *Modes and Manners* should probably be considered a work of social history, offering a detailed picture of fashion in

dress, particularly the dress of European women, in the nineteenth century.

[RC1206]

GT Strutt, Joseph. *A Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England from the Establishment of the Saxons in Britain to the Present Time.*
730
.S8
1842 Planché. Two volumes. London: Henry Bohn, 1842.

Bound in three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards, gilt lettering on spines. Illustrated with 153 hand-colored engraved plates, most with multiple images.

These books might be regarded as a satisfactory work of social history. Joseph Strutt (1749–1802) was apprenticed to an engraver and then became a prize-winning student at the Royal Academy. He developed a strong interest in antiquarian research, to which his considerable artistic ability became handmaid. His *View of the Dress and Habits* is considered his most valuable work among others. James Robinson Planché (1796–1880) spent much of his life in theatrical pursuits, including costume design, so that he might be regarded as the appropriate person to refine Strutt's work in the nineteenth century.

These large volumes are more than a collection of colorful illustrations and appear carefully prepared and still worth close examination.

[RC1004]

GT Day, T.A. and J.H. Dines. *Illustrations of Medieval Costumes in England, Collected from MSS. in the British Museum, Bibliotheque Nationale de Paris, etc.* London: T. Bosworth, [1851].
.D39
1851

Publisher's blind-stamped cloth. Twenty plates, most hand-colored, hand-colored title page.

This is a slim book with no scholarly apparatus and not much narrative. The colored illustrations are attractive, however, and might be looked at on the chance they reveal something overlooked by Strutt.

[RC1126]

HV Pelham, Camden. *The Chronicles of Crime, or The Newgate Calendar: Being a Series of Memoirs and Anecdotes of Notorious Characters Who Have Outraged the Laws of Great Britain from the Earliest Period to 1841.* Two P45 volumes. London: Reeves and Turner, 1886.
1886

Bound in three-quarter maroon morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines. Marbled end papers, gilt top edges. Wood-engraved illustrations.

The Table of Contents in these books consists of an alphabetical listing of malefactors together with their crimes. Camden Pelham was a barrister-at-law, trained at the Inner

Temple. The many engraved illustrations, we are informed on the title page, reproduce original drawings by "Phiz." These books seem to have been intended as a stimulating diversion of some sort.

[RC1008]

HX More, Thomas. *Utopia*. Translated Ralph Robinson. Notes and Biography-810,5 cal and Literary introduction by T. F. Dibdin. New Edition. London: .E54 Printed by William Bulmer for William Miller, 1808.

1808

Bound in half morocco and wooden boards, gilt title and prominent ribbing on spine. Free end papers marbled, top edges gilt, others uncut. Very generous margins on high-quality paper. Several engravings and wood-cuts in text.

This might be regarded as a variorum edition of *Utopia* and should be of considerable interest to scholars. The Biography in the front matter is sufficiently clear by its name; the Literary Introduction is full and offers, along with an account of More's other writing and specimens thereof, a textual history of *Utopia*. The text is footnoted with Supplemental Notes, a List of Authors Consulted, and Index in the back matter.

Thomas More (1748-1535) was canonized in 1935 and thus is both Sir Thomas More and Saint Thomas More. *Utopia* was written in Latin and first published in 1516. The English translation by Ralph Robinson (1551) is thought to capture the flavor of the times but to be less exact than later translations.

[RC1071]

JN Bisset, Andrew. *The History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government in 191 England*. Two volumes. London: Henry S. King and Company, 1877.

.B36

1877

Bound in three-quarter blue morocco and cloth, gilt spines. End papers marbled, top edges gilt.

These volumes, which appear carefully footnoted, also carry an adequate Table of Contents and concluding Index. When they appeared they were thought to show considerable learning but perhaps also a certain amount of prejudice, which may be indicated by the title of Chapter I: "A summary of the systematic attempts of English kings of the families of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart to reduce the English people to slavery."

Andrew Bisset (1800-?) was born in Scotland and educated at Trinity and Magdalene Colleges, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1839. He wrote at some length and might be regarded as a judicial historian.

[RC 1263]

JS Madox, Thomas. *Firma Burgi, or An Historical Essay Concerning the Cities, 3041 Towns, and Buroughs of England*. London: Printed by W. Bowyer for .M2 Robert Gosling, 1726.

1726

Folio. Bound in full calf, re-backed. Engraved ornaments throughout. British Museum duplicate sale stamp (1769), on verso of title leaf.

Thomas Madox (1666–1727) studied law at the Middle Temple but was never called to the bar. He was a legal antiquary who, under the patronage of Lord Somers, made an extensive assemblage of legal charters and similar documents pertaining to the civil law and its operations from the time of the Norman Conquest. Madox was made Historiographer Royal in 1714, following Thomas Rymer in that position. *Firma Burgi (Strong Cities)*, dedicated to George I, was the last of his works published in his lifetime. It treats of English cities, towns, and buroughs through history and is an unmistakably scholarly work with copious, long notes, which are in Latin (Madox wrote his “Narration” in English), detailed Contents of the Chapters, and a full Index.

[RC1092]

KD [No author]. *The Tryals of Thomas Walcot, William Hone, William Lord Russell, John Rouis, and William Blagg for High Treason, for conspiring the Death of the King, and Raising a Rebellion in This Kingdom.* London: Printed for Richard Royston, Benjamin Took, and Charles Mearn, 1683.

1683

Folio. Bound in modern plain wrappers, laid in a chemise and half morocco slip case. On the verso of the title leaf Royston, Took, and Mearn are given exclusive rights to print this account by Will. Prichard, Mayor.

This is an account at court of the trials for high treason of the principal figures in the Rye House Plot of 1683. All were found guilty and sentenced to execution by the exquisite horrors devised to punish that crime.

[RC 1002]

KD Thompson, Richard. *An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta of King John: to Which Are Added the Great Charter in Latin and English, the Charters of Liberties and Confirmations Granted by Henry III and Edward I; the Original Charter of the Forests; and Various Authentic Instruments Connected with Them.* London: Printed for J. Major and R. Jennings, 1829.

Bound in full calf, spine re-backed in cloth, top edges gilt. Wood cut illustrations in text.

The long title given above is descriptive of the contents of this book. There is a dedication to George, John, Earl Spencer, and Viscount Althorp, a Preface, and additional apparatus in both the front and back matter, which ends in a full Index. The text of each page is bordered within generous margins where annotations might be made. The text is quite small and the book large enough to make long reading cumbersome.

Of Richard Thompson (1894–1865) nothing consequential has been found.

[RC1109]

KD Thompson, Richard. *An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta of King John: 3946 to Which Are Added the Great Charter in Latin and English, the Charters of 148 Liberties and Confirmations Granted by Henry III and Edward I; the Original Charter of the Forests; and Various Authentic Instruments Connected with Them*. London: Printed for J. Major and R. Jennings, 1829.

Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, richly tooled gilt spine. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Woodcut illustrations.

The text of this book is identical to the immediately previous entry. The binding is good and appears to date from the late nineteenth century. This book and the one directly before it might be of interest to bibliophiles for comparative study.

[RC1143]

KD Pollock, Frederick and Frederic William Maitland. *The History of English 532 Law before the Time of Edward I*. Special edition from the second edition. Birmingham, Alabama: Legal Classics Library, 1982. P64 1982

Full green leather with both gilt and blind tooling, prominent ribbing on spine. End papers marbled, all edges gilt.

This book is generally regarded as a classic in the history of English law. It includes full scholarly apparatus and, though the name of Sir Frederick Pollock (1845–1937) appears first on the title page, was largely the work of Frederic William Maitland (1850–1906). Both men were at Eton in youth and then went on to Trinity College, Cambridge. Both were called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Pollock became Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford 1883–1903. Maitland was appointed to a readership in English law at Cambridge in 1884 and became Downing Professor of English law in 1888. He remained at Cambridge much of the time for the rest of his life. Pollock later lectured at Harvard (1903) and Columbia (1912) in America and began a friendship with Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Pollock-Holmes correspondence was published in 1941.

[RC 1063]

KD Reeves, John. *History of the English Law, from the Time of the Saxons to 532 the End of the Reign of Philip and Mary*. Second edition. Four volumes. R44 London: E. Brooke, 1787. 1787

Octavo (8vo). Full calf with red and black lettering labels.

This work has, in each volume, a detailed Table of Contents. There is an Index in Volume IV. There are also occasional footnotes and marginal glosses. In the Preface the author declares that he feels English law of former times is often stated in modern terms and sometimes distorted thereby. His intent is to set old law in a proper context and thus restore it.

The author, John Reeves (c. 1752–1829) was educated at Eton, Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1775), Queens College, Oxford (M.A. 1777), and the Middle Temple (1792). His history of English Law was published beginning in 1783, with a second edition in four volumes appearing in 1787. His *Thoughts on the English Government* (1795), perhaps in reaction to the French Revolution, asserted that government “rested wholly and solely on the king” for the most part, and that Parliament and Juries were “subsidiary and occasional.” For this work Reeves was prosecuted for libel but found not guilty. John Reeves was appointed King’s Printer by William Pitt in 1800 and printed several editions of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians (1789) and Royal Society (1790).

On the free end paper of each volume is the autograph of Thomas Moore, Middle Temple, London. Thomas Moore (1779–1852), educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was the close friend and biographer of Byron. His *Irish Melodies* (1807–35) established him as the national lyricist of Ireland. Byron left his memoirs to Thomas Moore, who perhaps exercised good judgment when he saw fit to destroy them.

[RC 1063]

KD Fortescue, John. *De Laudibus Legum Angliae*. Translated by Francis Gregor.
600 Birmingham, Alabama: Legal Classics Library, 1984. , ,

.F6713

1984 Bound in full blue leather, gilt tooling on spine and covers. Marbled end papers, all edges gilt. Reprint of édition at Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Company, 1874. , ,

In the front matter of this book is a biography by Thomas Fortescue, Lord Clermont, written in the nineteenth century, together with a bibliography of all known works by Sir John Fortescue. The contributions of Andrew Amos, noted on the title page, are minimal. The Table of Contents and Index are sufficient, perhaps, but not detailed.

Sir John Fortescue (c.1394–c.1476) was Chief Justice under Henry VI. Though a Lancastrian during the War of the Roses, he was pardoned on recognizing Edward IV and continued in government. *De Laudibus Legum Angliae (In Praise of the Laws of England)* appeared in 1471. Fortescue in his writing made careful distinction between absolute and constitutional monarchy.

[RC 1027]

KD Campbell, John, Baron. *Life of John, Lord Campbell, Lord High Chancellor of*
631 *Great Britain: Consisting of a Selection from His Autobiography, Diary, and*
.C3 *Letters*. Edited by his daughter, Miss Hardcastle. Two volumes. London:
A3 John Murray, 1881.

1881

Bound in half calf and cloth, gilt and blind tooling on spine, black lettering labels.

Saving that there is no general index, these volumes seem carefully prepared, with a detailed Table of Contents repeated in the appropriate part at the beginning of each

chapter and footnotes. The fore-edge margin of each page indicates the year corresponding to that part of the text.

John, Lord Campbell (1779–1861), has appeared earlier in these annotations. Though his writing has been judged in a measure biased and inaccurate, he has also been regarded by some as highly readable. Another judgment, no doubt tinged with political malice, is that reading Campbell adds another terror to death. John Campbell was Lord High Chancellor 1859–61.

[RC 1247]

KD Blackstone, William. *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. Fifteenth edition. Four volumes. London: Printed by A. Strahan for T. Cadell and W.

.B52 Davies, 1809.

1809

Octavo (8vo). Bound in half calf and marbled boards, black lettering labels. Portrait frontispiece in Volume I, fold-out Table of Descent in Volume II. Though printed after 1800 on wove paper, the signatures and catch words suggest these are hand press books.

The title page informs us that, in addition to “last corrections of the author,” there are further “notes and additions by Edward Christian, Esq., Barrister at Law and Downing Professor of the Laws of England.” This edition would have been highly satisfactory to legal scholars in the early nineteenth century and perhaps even today. The notes are copious and the Index at the conclusion of Volume IV appears full and carefully prepared.

Sir William Blackstone (1723–1780) was educated at Charterhouse, Pembroke College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple (1741). He was made a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, in 1744. Though not particularly successful at the bar, he was recognized as an able scholar and made Professor of English Law at Oxford. He was a Member of Parliament for Hinton, Wiltshire 1761–70 and Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford 1770–80. His *Commentaries* were written 1765–69 and are considered to have given clarity to the structure of English law. Blackstone, then, might be regarded as a legal structuralist.

[RC1298]

LF Clark, John Willis. *Cambridge: Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes*. London: Seeley and Company, 1890,

.C6

1890

Bound in full red calf, gilt tooled spine, black lettering labels. Gilt seal of Saint Bees Grammar School on top cover. End papers and all edges marbled. Many illustrations.

A book plate inside the top cover indicates this book was awarded to W.A. Smith following midsummer examinations at St. Bees School, 1893. Other than a Table of Contents and one of Illustrations, there is no apparatus. This appears to be a distillation of Clark’s more ambitious work (see below) and intended for civilized light reading.

John Willis Clark (1833–1910) was the son of a Cambridge professor of Anatomy. He was educated at Eton and then at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856, Fellow 1858). He then engaged in travel visiting, among other places, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. He returned to Cambridge, where he spent much of the rest of his life. He began by assisting his father and then became superintendent of the zoological museum. When he was bequeathed an unfinished manuscript of the architectural history of Cambridge, he turned his attention to that subject, completing the work in four volumes in 1886. His working life was bound up with Cambridge and its history.

[RC1169]

LF Mallet, Charles Edward. *A History of Oxford University*. Three volumes.
 509 London: Methven and Company, 1924–27.
 .M3 First Edition. Publisher's blue cloth, gilt lettering and seal of Oxford on top covers.
 1924 Numerous illustrations, including fold-out maps in front matter of Volume I and II.

Inasmuch as these books were published about eighty years ago, a distinction must be made between *Modern Oxford*, the subject of Volume III, and contemporary Oxford, which does not appear. The subject of Volume I is *The Medieval University*. Volume II treats *The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. There is a detailed Table of Contents in each volume and an Index to the whole at the conclusion.

Charles Edward Mallet (1862–1947) was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1885). He was raised to the bar at Middle Temple in 1889. He served in Parliament and, in his later years, wrote a *Study of Lloyd George* (1930) and *Herbert Gladstone, A Memoir* (1932).

[RC1254]

LF Jesse, John Heneage. *Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians*. Volume II only. Lon-
 795 don: Richard Bentley and Son, 1875.
 .E84 Bound in three-quarter crimson morocco and cloth, gilt tooling on spines. End
 J4 papers marbled, edges gilt.
 1875

Each chapter in this book is a brief biography of a celebrated Etonian. The title page lists some of these people: Henry Fielding, the Earl of Chatham, Horace Walpole, Thomas Gray, Lord North, the Earl of Bute, etc. Many of these luminaries would be found in Volume I, which is not in the Rhinehart Collection.

It may be remembered from an earlier annotation that John Jesse (1815–1874) was educated at Eton before he entered service at the Admiralty. In writing of his school and Etonian old boys, he becomes, on the title page, J. Heneage Jesse.

[RC1060]

N Ruskin, John. *Modern Painters*. Volumes II, III, IV. New York: F. F. Lovell
62 and Company, 1873,
.R87
1873 Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spine, brown and black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. Illustrated. This is a broken set, lacking Volumes I and V.

Students of history and literature alike will recognize John Ruskin (1819–1900) as one of the preeminent critics of art, architecture, and political economy in Victorian England. Ruskin entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1836 and seven years later published, anonymously, the first volume of *Modern Painters*, of which five volumes appeared over a period of seventeen years. Ruskin dedicated this work “To the Landscape Artists of England,” having in mind in particular J. M. W. Turner, whose work, especially his landscapes and treatment of light, would have seemed new-fangled to conservative viewers in his own time (Ruskin later defended the Pre-Raphaelites). Valuing landscape painting, Ruskin also valued its subject matter and might be seen as a proto-environmentalist in his dismay at what industrial development was doing to the land and water of his own place.

Each of these volumes contains a Synopsis of Contents in the front matter. Since the final volume is lacking, there is no general index.

[RC 1278]

N Cunningham, Allan. *The Times of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*. Volumes I-IV. London: John Murray, 1830–33. rr
6796
.C86
1830 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. Engraved portraits. This is a broken set, lacking the last two volumes.

Of the volumes in the Rhinehart Collection, Volumes I and II, after a brief look at early painters, treat those from Hogarth to Fuseli, Volume III addresses English sculptors, and Volume IV covers architects, of whom the most generally known are Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir John Vanburgh, and the Earl of Burlington (Chiswick House). These are reading volumes, without apparatus.

Allan Cunningham (1784–1842) was born in the Scottish Border country. His father, John Cunningham, knew Burns. Allan Cunningham was apprenticed to his stonemason brother in youth but read as he could and wrote poetry. He made his way to London and eventually had some success as a miscellaneous writer, often taking as his subject matter the peasantry of the Scottish Border, composing many lyrics of his own. His account of painters, sculptors, and architects was thought to be well written and had a large sale.

[RC 1216]

N Caw, James Lewis. *Scottish Portraits, with an Historical and Critical Introduction and Notes*. Five portfolios. Edinburgh: T.C. and E.C. Jack, 1903.
7599
.C39
1903 Folio sheets, unbound, housed in cloth and board portfolios with ties. One hundred twenty portraits printed on Japanese vellum. Number 10 of 25 sets.

These portfolios might be well worth the attention of someone interested in Scottish portraiture, but they are not easy to use. The first portfolio contains an Introduction and then biographical sketches of the eminent Scottish people represented. The second portfolio concludes the sketches, which are followed by an Index of artists whose work has been rendered into prints and also of the people represented. The last three portfolios contain all the prints.

James Lewis Caw (1864–1950) was educated at Ayr Academy and the University of Edinburgh. He was trained as an engineer and then designed machinery, but he found himself drawn to art, which he proceeded to study at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery 1895–1907. He was a student of Scottish art and artists, portraiture especially.

[RC 1231]

NA [No author given]. *A Glossary of Terms Used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture*. Fifth edition. Two volumes. London: John Henry
31 Parker, 1850.
.P31
1850 Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spines, red and black lettering labels. Marbled end papers, all edges gilt. Seventeen hundred wood-cut illustrations. Volume II is bound in two parts, making a total of three separate books.

This useful compilation was likely undertaken by the publisher, John Parker (1806–1884). The fifth edition, which has its own Preface, also includes in the front matter the Prefaces from earlier editions. In all of these reference is made to the Compiler, who is never identified, though generous credit is given to various people who assisted in one way or another.

Volume I of this work contains an expository text, more or less in the form of an alphabetically arranged glossary. Volume II offers many illustrations in both parts. There is a Descriptive Index of Illustrations in the front matter of Volume II, Part I, and a general Index at the conclusion of Volume II, Part II. These are handsome books that appear carefully prepared and no doubt would be of interest to the student of architecture.

[RC 1209]

NA King, Richard J. *Handbook to the Cathedrals of England*. Seven volumes.
5461 London: John Murray, 1861–73.
.K5
1861–73 Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spines, brown lettering labels. Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Wood-engraved illustrations throughout.

This work is organized by regional divisions. The first two volumes cover the Southern Division, the third covers the Eastern Division, the fourth the Western Division, the fifth and six the Northern Division, and the seventh the cathedrals of Wales. In the front matter of each book is a List of Illustrations, which serves as a table of contents. Each is organized not so much by chapters as by sub-divisions treating a single cathedral of note. These books were part of a series published by John Murray and designed to provide handbooks to the English countries.

Richard King (1818–1879) was educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B. A. 1841). He inherited considerable property from his father, but the lands were heavily mortgaged, sold to satisfy creditors, and King then set up as a man of letters. He was considered especially knowledgeable about the Western Counties. He contributed to *Saturday Review*, *Quarterly Review*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and the famous Ninth Edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

[RC 1009]

NA Royal Institute of British Architects. *Sir Christopher Wren*. London: Hod-
 997 der and Stoughton, 1923.
 .W8
 R6 Publisher's blue cloth, gilt seal on top cover. Top edges gilt, others uncut, fac-
 1923 simile Wren letter on front end papers, others on back end papers. Color portrait
 frontispiece and numerous black and white illustrations on plates throughout, also
 Wren floor plans. Color plate of Saint Paul's Cathedral at conclusion. Heavy paper,
 generous margins.

This book, prepared by the Royal Institute of British Architects, was a part of the bicentenary observance of Sir Christopher Wren's death in 1923. If it is not strictly a scholarly work, it appears well done and worth examination. There is a Table of Contents, one of Illustrations, and an Index.

[RC 1228]

NA Ross, Frederick. *The Ruined Abbeys of Britain*. Two volumes. London, Ed-
 5463 inburgh: William Mackenzie, c. 1880.

.R7
 1880Z Publisher's decorative cloth with elaborate designs stamped in gilt, red, and black,
 all edges gilt. Color frontispiece plates, other occasional color plates, numerous
 black and white illustrations in text including floor plans of ruined abbeys.

These large, not thick volumes might be regarded as high-toned coffee table books. They are not scholarly works and have only, as front matter, a page of Contents and List of Illustrations, but they seem quite satisfactory for their subject matter.

Little has been found of Frederick Ross (1816–1893) other than that he was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and apparently a student of Yorkshire, producing *Celebrities of the Yorkshire Wolds* (1878) and, with others, *A Glossary of Words Used in Holderness in the East Riding of Yorkshire* (1871).

[RC 1097]

NC Layard, George Soames. *The Life and Letters of Charles Samuel Keene*. Two
 1479 volumes. London: Sampson, Law, Marston, and Company, 1892.
 .K4 Bound in three-quarter dark green morocco and cloth, some gilt on spines.
 L4 Marbled end papers, gilt top edges, other uncut. Numerous illustrations, some on
 1892 India proof paper.

The subject of this biography, Charles Samuel Keene (1823–1891), was apprenticed to a wood engraver while young and then became an illustrator for *Punch* 1851–1890. In 1859, he illustrated a short story, “The Good Fight,” for the periodical *Once a Week*. This story by Charles Reade was enlarged to become *The Cloister and the Hearth* (1861). In 1872, Keene met Joseph Crawhall, who was in the habit of making a pictorial record of various incidents and anecdotes out of his experience. Keene “translated” this record into highly successful drawings for *Punch*. His work often took the form of gentle satire of people in lower or middle class life.

As might be expected, the many illustrations in this work present some of Keene’s drawings, which are more completely listed in concluding appendices. There is also an Index. Of George Soames Layard (1857–1925) nothing consequential has been found.

[RC 1036]

ND Woltmann, Alfred and Karl Woermann. *History of Painting*. Translated
 50 by Clara Bell. Edited by Sidney Colvin. Two volumes. New York: Dodd,
 .W65 Mead and Company, 1885.

1880 Bound in full plum morocco, gilt lettered spine. Marbled end papers, all edges gilt. Illustrated throughout with black and white plates, occasional fold-out illustrations, illustrations also in text.

Volume I covers painting of the Ancient, Early Christian and Medieval periods. Volume II covers painting of the European Renaissance and Golden Age of Painting in Italy. There is an adequate Table of Contents and List of Illustrations in each volume and a full Index at the conclusion of the whole work.

This study was originally undertaken by Doctor Alfred Woltmann (1841–1880), Professor at the Imperial University of Strasburg. When Woltmann died before completion, Doctor Karl Woermann, Professor at the Royal Academy of Arts, Dusseldorf, took over. After the work was translated, it was edited by Sidney Colvin (1845–1927), the son of an East India merchant who studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and then lectured there before he was appointed Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum.

[RC 1127, 1128]

ND Walpole, Horace. *Anecdotes of Painting in England; with Some Account of*
461 *the Principal Artists; and Incidental Notes on Other Arts Collected by the*
.W2 Late Mr. George Vertue; and New Digested and Published from His Original
1763 *MSS by Mr. Horace Walpole.* Three volumes. [Strawberry Hill]: Printed by
Thomas Farmer, 1762–63.

Quarto (4to). First edition. Bound in full calf with elaborate gilt-tooled border of insects and snails, rebacked with gilt and blind tooling, red and brown lettering labels. Numerous engraved illustrations. The last volume of this work was completed later and appeared as part of a four-volume set in a second edition.

These volumes must be considered another prize of the Rhinehart Collection.

Horace Walpole (1717–1797) was the son of Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745), First Lord Oxford and the effective but much reviled Prime Minister of England 1721–1742. It is perhaps to the credit of Horace that he strongly resented the widespread malice directed toward his father.

Horace Walpole was an aristocrat of not always precise learning but sincere and broad cultural interests. He set up a private press at Strawberry Hill, the Twickenham property which he transformed to a Gothic curiosity. He purchased the papers of George Vertue from Vertue's widow to make his *Anecdotes of Painting*, which are not always accurate and viewed with varying degrees of admiration. These books move through the history of painting in England in chronological order. There is an Index of Painters in each volume.

It is perhaps unnecessary to note that Horace Walpole, as a man of culture, is most famous for his very extensive correspondence.

[RC 1025]

ND Chesneau, Ernest. *The English School of Painting.* Translated by Lucy
464 Etherington. Fourth edition. London: Cassell and Company, 1891.

.C53
1891

Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spine, red and black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. Black and white illustrations throughout. There is a book-plate for Edward Keppel Stephenson, a graduate of Oxford and member of the Coldstream Guards.

In the front matter of this book is a very brief Preface by John Ruskin. Some of the footnotes to the text are quite long, as the illustrations are numerous. An Index lists the artists included alphabetically. This is a reading volume.

Ernest Chesneau (1833–1890) was educated at the College de Versailles. He wished to become a painter but was opposed by his parents. He joined the hussars and traveled with his regiment. In 1855 he went to Paris, determined to pursue a literary career. He wrote some poetry but gradually settled into art criticism, being in some measure an advocate for the art of his own time.

[RC 1152]

NE Walpole Horace. *A Catalogue of Engravers Who Have Been Born or Resided 628 in England; Digested by Mr. Horace Walpole from the MSS of Mr. George .W2 Vertue; to which Is Added an Account of the Life and Works of the Latter.* 1763 Strawberry Hill: [Printed for Horace Walpole], 1763.

Quarto (4to). First edition. The binding is identical to the volumes in the second item above, but instructions to the binder on the verso side of the title page make clear that this is a companion piece, not to be regarded as integral to the *Anecdotes of Painting*.

The full title above is adequately descriptive. The engravers are treated alphabetically in brief narratives and then listed again in a concluding Index.

[RC 1025]

NK Edwards, Ralph and L.G.G. Ramsey. *The Stuart Period 1603–1714*. London: 928 Rainbird, McLean, Ltd., 1957.

.C63

S78

1957 Publisher's black cloth, profusely illustrated in black and white. Issued in Connoisseur Period Guides series.

This is somewhat broad but not scholarly treatment of the domestic arts, covering architecture, furniture, painting and miniatures, silver, musical instruments, bookbinding, and other such matters. There is an Index.

[RC 1276]

NK Edwards, Ralph and L. G. G. Ramsey. *The Tudor Period 1500–1603*. London: Rainbird, McLean Ltd., 1956.

.C63

.T83

1956

Publisher's Black cloth, profusely illustrated in black and white. Issued in Connoisseur Period Guides series.

This is a companion volume to the item directly above. Both books would be highly satisfactory as casual reading but of limited value for research.

PN

511 Prescott, William Hickling. *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*. New .P74 edition. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, and Company, 1858.

1858

Bound in half calf and marbled boards, black and tan lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled.

William Hickling Prescott (1796–1859) is so strongly identified with his major studies of Spain and its history that to discover a collection of miscellaneous pieces is a trifle startling. This book, which has no apparatus beyond a Table of Contents, is accurately

if vaguely advertised by its title. There are critical pieces on Charles Brockdon Brown, Washington Irving, Cervantes, Sir Walter Scott, and Molière among others. In the front matter is a dedication to George Ticknor, Prescott's friend and colleague at Harvard.

[RC 1134]

PN Wilkinson, Tate. *The Wandering Patentee or, A History of the Yorkshire Theatres, from 1770 to the Present Time: Interspersed with Anecdotes Respecting Most of the Performers in the Three Kingdoms from 1765 to 1795*. Four volumes. York: Printed for the author by Wilson, Spence, and Mawman, 1795.

Duodecimo (12mo). Four volumes bound as two in half calf and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines, red lettering labels. Portrait of Wilkinson on verso facing title page.

Tate Wilkinson (1739–1803) first acted at Harrow in his school days. Later he was associated with David Garrick and then also with Samuel Foot and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He was apparently an exceptional mimic and managed to offend many of his associates by taking them off at one time or another. Though he is associated with Yorkshire theaters, he frequently visited other places in a professional role and thus came to be known as the Wandering Patentee. This work and his *Memoirs* (1790) constitute his principal writing. At the conclusion of Volume IV appears *The Trial of Samuel Footè, Esq. for à Libel on Peter Paragraph*.

[RC 1213]

PN Knight, Charles, editor. *Half Hours with the Best Authors*. New edition. 6014 Two volumes. London and New York: F. Warne and Scribner, Welford, .K55 1868. 1868

Bound in full calf, finely tooled gilt spines, red and brown lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. Several steel-engraved plates of portraits.

These books are Victorian anthologies and might well be of use to someone interested in reading taste during that era. The many selections are all brief. As with anthologies in our own time, there is a brief headnote at the beginning of each selection. The Table of Contents in each volume does not show a particular order to the inclusions—writers from different periods appear side by side—but all the authors are alphabetically listed in the back matter of Volume II, simplifying a search for an author of interest.

Charles Knight (1791–1873) is usually thought of as a London publisher in the nineteenth century. Here he functions as an editor for other publishers.

[RC 1175]

PQ 1642 .E5 F6 1632 Montaigne, Michel De. *The Essayes or, Morall Politike and Militarie Discourses*. Translated by John Florio. Third edition. London: Printed by M. Flesher for Richard Royston, 1632. Folio. Bound in later three-quarter pigskin and cloth, rebacked preserving the former blind-tooled spine. The title page is fronted by an additional engraved title page with lines directed To the Beholder of this Title on the facing verso. Also held in Belk microform collection, [Pollard and Redgrave 18043].

This again is a prize volume in the Rhinehart Collection. The *Essayes* of Michel de Montaigne (1533–1592) must be considered a major work of the Renaissance as it is to be found in French Culture. Indeed, “essay” as it occurs in English-speaking world is a legacy from Montaigne.

John Florio (c.1553–1625), son of an Italian Protestant refugee, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was reader in Italian to Anne of Denmark, wife of James I. He published an Italian-English dictionary in 1598. His translation of Montaigne first appeared in 1603 and is thought to have had an important influence on literary England. This book concludes in an Index, which was newly prepared for the third edition. In the front matter is a dedication to Anne of Denmark, both in English and Italian, followed by Italian verses presumably by Florio. There are also lines addressed to Florio by the poet Samuel Daniel and a Table of Chapters.

[RC 1133]

PR 93 .T4 r873 Taine, H.A. *History of English Literature*. New edition. Translated by H. Van Laun. Four volumes. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1873. Bound in three-quarter brown calf and green cloth, gilt tooling on spines. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. This is a particularly fine set with clear print and bold margins.

Hippolyte Taine (1828–1893) is well known as perhaps the preeminent historian and critic of English Literature in nineteenth century France. His *History of English Literature* first appeared in three volumes in 1863. This edition opens with his famous Introduction, wherein he argues that history and the people within history are formed by three primordial forces: Race, Surroundings, and Epoch (la race, le milieu, et le moment). In this regard Taine might well be seen as a positivist historian and critic, not unlike the British historian of the same era, Henry Buckle.

These volumes all begin with a detailed Table of Contents. There is an Index at the conclusion of the whole. There are marginal glosses to the Introduction, but otherwise there is little apparatus on the clearly printed pages of text.

[RC1024]

- PR Hutton, Laurence. *Literary Landmarks of London*. London: T. Fisher
 110 Unwin, 1885.
 .L6 Bound in full green morocco with gilt border. Re-backed, preserving original spine.
 H8 End papers marbled, all edges gilt. Extra-illustrated with numerous portraits.
 1885 Hand-colored frontispiece of Samuel Johnson.

Laurence Hutton (1843–1904) was born in New York City into a merchant family. After a private education in the city he entered the mercantile world himself but left it quickly to pursue literary interests, the theatre in particular. He was drama critic for the *New York Evening Mail* 1872–74, and an editor of the American Actors series. *Literary Landmarks of London* forms one of another series, with similar books on Jerusalem, Venice, Florence, and Rome. *Literary Landmarks* is a reading volume, not a scholarly work. There are two indices, one of Persons, the other of Places.

[RC1240]

- PR Oliphant, Margaret. *The Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century*. Three volumes. London:
 451 Macmillan and Company, 1882.
 .O6
 1882 Bound in three-quarter red calf and cloth, gilt spines. End papers marbled, top edges gilt, other edges uncut.

Margaret Oliphant (1828–1897) wrote many novels, of which *Miss Marjoribanks* and *Salém Chapel* are thought by some to be the best. *The Literary History of England*, after a brief Introduction, begins with a chapter on William Cowper. Late in Volume III Margaret Oliphant discusses Maria Edgeworth, Jane Austin, and Susan Ferrier. Concluding chapters look at Literature in Ireland, Historians, Philosophers, and Theologians. The full title of this work, then, is accurately descriptive. There is an Index.

[RC1084]

- PR Moore, Thomas. *Poetical Works, Including Lalla Rookh, The Irish Melodies, 5074 National Airs, Sacred Songs ... and a Biographical Memoir*. London: Ward,
 .W37 Lock, Bowden, and Company, c.1880.
 1880z Publisher's green cloth, gilt emblem on top cover, frontispiece portrait of Thomas Moore.

This is not a scholarly volume of Moore's poetry but still offers notes, commentary, a concluding Index—much of what scholars wish to see in a literary work. It might be regarded as a widely satisfactory reading copy of Thomas Moore, attractively set up on the printed page.

[RC 1224]

PR Johnson, Samuel. *Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets, with Critical*
553 *Observations on Their Works*. Two volumes. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott
.J7 and Company, 1864.
1864 Bound in three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards, brown and black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled.

In 1777 a group of London booksellers initiated a plan to produce many volumes which would put before the English reading public all of the important poets in England from the time of Chaucer. This was partly done in competition with a similar undertaking at Edinburgh, which was already under way. To make the books even more attractive, the booksellers approached Samuel Johnson (1709–1784) with the proposal that he write critical introductions, “headnotes,” to each of the included poets. This Johnson agreed to do for the modest sum of two hundred guineas, shrinking the list of poets to fifty-two, beginning with Abraham Cowley. What Johnson produced in fact was a three-volume work of approximately three hundred seventy thousand words, which was published 1779–81. Individual critical biographies were then also issued with particular volumes of the original project.

The work at hand also includes a biography of Johnson by Thomas Babington Macaulay and further notes by Peter Cunningham, F.S.A.

[RC1153]

PR Arber, Edward, editor. *An English Garner: Ingatherings from Our His-*
1121 *tory and Literature*. Twelve volumes. London: Archibald Constable and
.A6 Company, 1909.
1909 Bound in publisher’s three-quarter blue morocco and cloth, gilt on spines. End papers marbled, top edges gilt. Numerous illustrations and reproductions of original title pages. Number 170 of 750 numbered sets.

Students of literature will quickly recognize Edward Arber (1836–1912) as the scholar who produced *Transcripts of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London 1554–1640* (1875–94) and *Term Catalogues 1668–1709* (1903–06), both critically important to the study of literary production in those years. Arber was the son of a London architect who began work in the Admiralty Office but soon left to devote his life to the study of literature. He early saw the need for reliable texts and, along with Furnivall and the Early English Text Society, endeavored to make such texts available to people like himself.

An English Garner first appeared in eight volumes 1877–96. The twelve-volume set at hand is full of good things, some well known to students of literature, others not. The project appears to have grown through a period of years as Arber thought of more items he wanted to include. Indeed, some of the earlier things, from the fifteenth century, appear in the last volume. This large work is best approached as an object of sustained browsing.

[RC1257]

PR Hall, Samuel Carter, editor. *The Book of British Ballads*. London: Jeremiah
1181 How, 1842.

.B66 Bound in full calf with black-ruled borders on covers and gilt ornaments at cor-
1842 ners. Similarly tooled on spine with red lettering labels. End papers marbled, all
edges gilt. Profusely illustrated with wood engravings.

This is an attractive book containing many ballads with accompanying illustrations, but it is in no way a scholarly work. It seems to resemble the gift books popular in America in the same period and is inscribed as such on a blank page following the front end paper.

Samuel Carter Hall (1800–1889), who has appeared in an earlier notation, was the son of an English military officer. He studied law at the Inner Temple and was eventually called to the bar but never practiced. He engaged in many literary ventures and had an active life in that pursuit but is not remembered for much original work. His wife was the novelist Sarah Fielding Hall.

[RC1079]

PR Percy, Thomas, editor. *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry: Consisting of Old*
1181 *Heroic Ballads, Songs, and Other Pieces of Our Earlier Poets, together with Some*
.P5 *Few of Later Date*. Edited further by Charles Cowden Clarke. Three Volumes.
1864 Edinburgh: James Nichol, 1864.

Bound in full calf, gilt spines, red and black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled.

The title page informs us that these books are “Reprinted Entire from the Author’s Last Edition.” Also, along with the editorial work of Charles Cowden Clarke, there is a “Memoir and Critical Dissertation” by Reverend George Gilfillan. Each volume in the set concludes in a Glossary of words that might be unfamiliar to the general reader. This, then, is a careful edition of Percy’s *Reliques* as it might have appeared in 1864, roughly a centennial edition of the original in 1765.

It might be argued that eighteenth century interest in English balladry began with Joseph Addison’s *Spectator* Number 70, which treated “The Ballad of Chevy Chase” as a kind of native folk epic in 1711. But several decades elapsed before the sudden widespread interest in the ancient poetry of England, not to say all of Northwestern Europe. Thomas Percy (1729–1811) obtained a folio manuscript from his friend Humphrey Pitt of Shifnal about 1758 and then produced the work presently at hand. Students of this literature will know that Percy was a purposeful but not meticulous editor. *Reliques* mixes early ballads with other poetry from other moments in British history. Nevertheless, Percy had much to do with giving new popularity to what we now recognize as a significant element in British Literature.

[RC 1267]

PR [Editor not identified]. *Poets of the Elizabethan Age*. London: Sampson
1207 Law, Son and Company, 1862.
.P6
1862 Publisher's green cloth, gilt ornamentation. Wood-engraved illustrations through-
out.

This slim volume contains nearly as many lyrics from the seventeenth century as from the Elizabethan Age. It was almost certainly produced for arm chair readers of poetry and gives some indication of taste in Victorian England.

[RC 1199]

PR Steele, Richard. *The Tatler; or Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.* Volumes
1365 II and III. London: Jacob Tonson et. al., 1764.
.T2
1764 Duodecimo (12mo). Bound in full calf, some gilt on covers and spine, red lettering labels. Engraved frontispiece in each volume, of which the first is missing.

Sir Richard Steele (1672–1729) began his *Tatler* papers under the pseudonym Isaac Bickerstaff in 1709. He soon was getting help, including occasional contributions, from Joseph Addison (1672–1719), whom he had first known when both were students at Charterhouse and with whom he collaborated a bit later (1711–12) on the perhaps more famous *Spectator*. In Volume II of this set the Dedication is signed Isaac Bickerstaff. In Volume III Steele acknowledges himself in the Dedication. This set was produced for many booksellers in 1764 (only Tonson is indicated above), attesting to the continuing popularity of *The Tatler*.

[RC 1365]

PR Johnson, Samuel. *The Rambler*. Edited by Robert Lynam. Two volumes.
1369 London: George Cowie and Company, 1825.
.R3
1825 Bound in full blue calf, gilt tooled spines, brown lettering labels, blind and gilt tooling on covers. End papers and all edges marbled.

Samuel Johnson (1709–1784) produced his *Rambler* essays between 1750 and 1752, stopping off just a short time before the death of his wife. There were two hundred eight papers, all but five of them written by himself. These essays, which earned Johnson the reputation of “great moralist,” are somewhat heavier than his later *Idler*, which appeared in 1758–60, after the *Dictionary* had been completed. Belk Library holds the Yale Edition of Samuel Johnson, with which items in the Rhinehart Collection may be collated.

[RC 1010]

PR Boswell, James. *London Journal 1762–1763*. Edited by Frederick A. Pottle.
3325 London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1950.
.A813
B67 Full publisher's black morocco, gilt and painted decoration on spine, Boswell coat
1950 of arms in gilt on top cover. Folding map in front matter, other illustrations.

In 1762 James Boswell (1740–1795) went to London in the hope of securing a commission in the guards, which would have given him a duty assignment in the great city and something of an entrance into the world of fashion, which he desired. He had been educated at the University of Edinburgh and was intended by his family for the law, in which Boswell himself had less interest than in literature and its makers. Boswell's account of his London jaunt (November 1762–August 1763) is but one part of the lifelong journal-keeping discovered anew and published in the century just ended. It was in May 1763 that Boswell met Samuel Johnson, who encouraged Boswell to follow the wishes of his father and go to Utrecht in Holland for more legal study (Dutch civil law resembled that of Scotland).

This handsome volume includes Frederick Pottle's Introduction and notes, appendices, and a full index.

[RC 1125]

PR Goldsmith, Oliver. *Poetical Works*. Edited by Bolton Corney. London:
 3482 Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846.
 .C67 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spine.
 1846 Marbled end papers, top edges gilt. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations by members of the Etching Club.

This appears to be a carefully prepared edition of Goldsmiths' poetry. An advertisement in the front matter indicates that the editor, Bolton Corney, has given close attention to the text, collating his own efforts with previous editions of Goldsmith. There is also a biographical Memoir in the front matter and what appear to be carefully prepared footnotes at various points in the text. There is no concluding index.

Bolton Corney (1784–1870), the editor of this collection, was commissioned ensign in a regiment of foot at a young age. Later he served as a senior clerk in the Royal Hospital. He married late to an admiral's daughter and had one son. He was early attracted to literary study, which he pursued diligently, especially in his long retirement.

[RC1222]

PR Boswell, James. *Life of Samuel Johnson*. New edition by Roger Ingpen.
 3533 Three volumes. Boston: Charles Lauriat Company, 1925.
 .B6 Bound in three-quarter black morocco and blue cloth, gilt tooling on spines. End
 1925 papers marbled, top edges gilt, others uncut. Nearly six hundred illustrations, facsimiles, and maps, including thirteen photogravure plates.

Roger Ingpen's edition of the *Life of Samuel Johnson* first appeared in 1907 and received a number of favorable reviews, particularly for his thoughtfully chosen illustrations, which seemed to many to give an accurate picture of Johnson's time, place, and people. Though this would perhaps not be considered a scholarly edition, it is quite satisfactory in certain ways. Ingpen divides the *Life* into chapters, which are presented in clear type on attractively printed pages. Because the whole work is divided into three volumes, the reading

is not encumbered. There are numerous notes and, at the conclusion, a Chronology and full Index. The many illustrations are indeed an addition to a work usually read without any visual embellishments. In the front matter of each volume is a detailed Table of Contents.

Roger Ingpen (died 1936) was on the editorial staff of *Cornhill Magazine* 1896–1900. His literary work was largely editorial and included somewhat extensive engagement with Shelley.

[RC 1047]

PR Jones, Henry Festing. *Samuel Butler, A Memoir*. Two volumes. London:
4349 Macmillan and Company Ltd., 1919.
.B7
Z8 Bound in three-quarter tan calf and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines, dark
1919 brown lettering labels. Top edges gilt, end papers marbled. Frontispiece portrait of
Samuel Butler in Volume I, other illustrations.

Samuel Butler (1835–1902) is best known for *The Way of All Flesh* and *Erewhon*, so that his other writing is sometimes overlooked. Butler, for example, was in adulthood a religious skeptic with a lively interest in modern science who nevertheless was critical of Darwinism. He translated the Homeric poems. He held the theory that the author of *The Odyssey* was a woman. The work at hand is a critical biography by a close friend and near contemporary of its subject. There is a full Index at the conclusion.

Henry Festing Jones (1851–1923) was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and later studied law. He met Samuel Butler and traveled with him in Italy. His literary efforts were in some measure confined to his interest in his friend, whose work he edited. Henry Jones was musical and wrote many songs, often taking his lyrics from various poets.

[RC 1076]

PR Byron, George Gordon, Lord. *Works*. Edited, with a *Life*, by Thomas
4351 Moore. Seventeen volumes. London: John Murray, 1832–33.
.M5
r832 First collected edition. Bound in black calf and marbled boards, gilt on spines. End
papers and all edges marbled. Engraved frontispieces in most volumes. The title
page in Volume I states the work is contained in fourteen volumes. The final three
volumes, XV–XVII, contain *Don Juan* and were added in 1833.

The first six volumes of this set contain the *Life* by Thomas Moore (1779–1852) along with miscellaneous pieces and correspondence. As noted above, *Don Juan* seems to have been added to the project.

George Noel Gordon, Lord Byron (1788–1824) is sufficiently well known so that little need be said by way of introduction. It may be worth noting that Bertrand Russell's *History of Western Philosophy* gives a chapter to Byron, who, though he was a poet, was enormously influential, more on the Continent than at home, in the nineteenth century.

These volumes are small, as is the print within them, but they were an important publishing event and reward perusal even now. There is an Index at the conclusion.

[RC 1219]

PR Hood, Thomas. *Whimsicalities, A Periodical Gathering*. Two volumes. London: Henry Colburn, 1844.

.W5
1844

First edition. Bound in full calf, rich gilt tooling on spines, red and black lettering labels. Wood-engraved illustrations in text by John Leech. Pasted in at the front of Volume I are two holograph letters, one by Hood and one by his wife, Jane Hood.

In a Preface Thomas Hood (1799–1845) informs the reader that “the majority of the papers in the present Volumes were contributed to the New Monthly Magazine during the Author’s later Editorship of that Periodical, “and further, that “the Reader will vainly look in my pages for any startling theological revelations, profound political views, philological disquisitions, or scientific discoveries.” Hood declares that his “humble aim has been chiefly to amuse” with a “small attempt to instruct at the same time.” The title of these volumes seems appropriate.

[RC 1037]

PR Lytton, Edward Bulwer. *Harold, The Last of the Saxon Kings*. Three volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1848.

.A1
1848

First edition. Publisher’s gilt- and blind-stamped cloth. This is an association copy, dedicated to C.T. d’Eyncourt, M. P., at whose manor, Bayons, the book was largely written and in the library of which it was later lodged.

Edward Bulwer-Lytton (1803–1873) was the son of a general, educated at Trinity College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He served in Parliament and later was elevated to the peerage as First Baron Lytton. Lytton was his mother’s name. His older brother was heir to his father’s property, so that Edward Bulwer was heavily dependent on his mother, who was wealthy in her own right. At her death in 1843, he inherited her property and assumed her name with his father’s, becoming Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Bulwer-Lytton was a versatile novelist who in *Harold* wrote an historical romance, the subject matter of which is made clear in the sub-title. The “romance” part of this novel recounts Harold’s love for Edith the Fair, also called Edith Swan-Neck, whom he was unable to marry.

C.T. d’Eyncourt was Charles Tennyson d’Eyncourt. He was the younger brother of George Tennyson and uncle to Alfred and his many siblings. The elder George Tennyson, Alfred’s grandfather, was a wealthy man who passed over the younger George and left his property to Charles. Charles then assumed the name d’Eyncourt and inherited Bayons which he enlarged to represent a medieval castle. Bayons, with which Bulwer-Lytton was much taken as he composed *Harold*, fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1965.

[RC 1040]

PR Lytton, Edward Bulwer. *The Last of the Barons*. Library edition. Two volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1867.

.A1
1867

Bound in three-quarter tan calf and marbled boards, gilt spines, brown and black

lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled.

This is another historical novel by Bulwer-Lytton. It is the story of Warwick the king-maker and events between 1467 and the death of Warwick at the battle of Barnet in 1471. It includes the quarrel between Warwick and Edward IV, the brief restoration of Henry VI, and the battle of Tewkesbury, fatal to the Lancastrians.

[RC 1215]

- PR Macaulay, Thomas Babington. *Complete Works*. Twenty volumes. Boston
4963 and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1899.
.A1
1899 Bound in publisher's three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt spines.
End papers marbled, top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Some illustrations. Some
leaves unopened. Number 20 of 500 numbered sets.

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800–1859), like Lord Byron, is sufficiently known to students of history and literature alike to require little introduction. It is startling nevertheless to see his writing amassed in twenty volumes, filling an entire library shelf. The first ten of these volumes contain the *History of England*, the next six *Critical and Historical Essays*, the next two *Speeches and Legal Studies*, the next *Biographies and Poems*, and the final volume presents *Excursions in Literature and Letters*. There is an Index at the conclusion of Volume XX. These books have generous margins and clear print and, though not individually slim, are not so large as to encumber extended reading.

[RC1182]

- PR Morris, William. *A Tale of the House of Wolfings*. Boston: Roberts Brothers,
5079 1890.
.T3
1890 First American edition. Bound in three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards,
gilt on spine. End papers marbled, top edge gilt, others uncut. Portrait frontispiece.

This romance (here perhaps a safer word than “novel”) is a mixture of prose and verse, which has not been uniformly regarded as successful. William Morris (1834–96) had embraced socialism before its composition and chose Northern Europe and its imagined circumstances at the beginning of the Middle Ages “to illustrate the melting of the individual into the society of the tribes.” Morris recognized a difference between organic and mechanic socialism and saw that a “natural” socialism in a tribal world was quite different from a mechanic socialism imposed by the State.

[RC1237]

- PR MacKail, J.W. *The Life of William Morris*. New edition. Two volumes.
5083 London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1901.
.M25
1901 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and cloth, spine lettering and top edges gilt.
Ten illustrations.

This might be considered a critical biography of its time and useful to scholars interested in commentary on Morris a little over one hundred years ago. The text carries no footnotes nor endnotes, but there is an Index at the conclusion.

[RC1190]

PR Scott, Sir Walter. *The Waverly Novels*. Four volumes. Edinburgh: Adam
5315 and Charles Black, 1868.

1868

Bound in three-quarter blue morocco and cloth, gilt spines. End pages and edges marbled. Many wood-engraved illustrations.

Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) was so widely read and admired in the nineteenth century that the volumes at hand would have made sense as a publishing venture, allowing people of modest means to have a full set of handsomely bound Scott novels displayed on their library shelf. These books are printed in double columns of quite small type and would not make for comfortable reading in our own time. They are nevertheless important as a cultural artifact or element of publishing history.

[RC1258]

PR Thackeray, William Makepeace. *The History of Henry Esmond*. Three vol-
5612 umes. London: Printed for Smith, Elder, and Company, 1852.

.A1

1852

First edition. Bound in full blue morocco, spines gilt with triple gilt border on covers, gilt top edges.

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811–1863) is probably best known for *Vanity Fair*, which would lead many to assume that this was the best of his novels, but there are always a certain number of cranks who will hold out for something else, like *Henry Esmond*. People familiar with Thackeray will know that this is in some measure an historical novel, grafting fiction to events in the years when the Stuart dynasty was coming to a close (on the half-title page it is called *A Story of Queen Anne's Reign*). Literary figures of the early eighteenth century show up as minor characters in this book, which is printed with initial and internal “s” represented by “f” to further evoke the time in which the story is set.

[RC1070]

PR Roby, John. *Traditions of Lancashire*. First and Second series (four volumes
8383 total). London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1829–31.

.R63

1829–31

First edition. Bound in full calf, rich gilt tooling on spines. End papers and edges marbled. Numerous engraved plates and illustrations in text.

John Roby (1793–1850) was the son of a schoolmaster and educated for the most part at home. He was quite musical and possessed a remarkably good ear. He was also a sharp arithmetician and eventually rose to become managing partner of a banking firm. He

drowned in an accident while en route from Liverpool to Glasgow.

Traditions of Lancashire, printed in two series, offered tales that were thought by some to be inflated and overwrought but nevertheless valuable for the local traditions they embodied.

[RC1104]

PS Austin, Jane. *Standish of Standish, A Story of the Pilgrims*. Two volumes.
1052 Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1895. 2
.S8
1895 Bound in three-quarter red morocco and patterned cloth, end papers matching cloth, gilt on spines with green lettering labels. Top edges gilt, others uncut. Photogravure illustrations.

Inside the cover of this book is an obituary clipping for Mary (Hunter) Austin, which might lead one to think that this was Jane Austin's real name and that she assumed a different first name as a writer for obvious reasons. This is not the case. Jane Austin (1831–1894) was quite a different writer, a Massachusetts author of stories for young people whose *Standish of Standish* (1889) appeared in a series of Pilgrim Books. In the Preface to this work Jane Austin declares that her story of Miles Standish is one of facts “strung on a slender thread of romance.”

[RC 1235]

PS Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. *Poems*. Biographical Sketch by Nathan
2253 Haskell Dale. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1901. 2
1901 Bound in three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt and pronounced ribbing on spines, black lettering labels. All edges gilt.

In recent decades it has been fashionable to dismiss Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807–1882) as one of the schoolroom poets, someone fed to us in our secondary school years before we assumed a cultural identity of our own and began to engage with a deeper, more poetic subject matter. Such an attitude is not particularly generous to Longfellow nor flattering to ourselves. It ignores his mastery of European languages, which he then taught at Harvard, at the same time acquainting his students with the richness of European poetry, which he understood himself and of which he made skillful use in adapting various metrics to his own work. *Evangeline* and *Hiawatha* were quite satisfactory for us in our youth, as *Les Fleurs du Mal* would perhaps not have been, and if we were not then ready for the latter, should we have had no poetry in that time?

This book contains Notes and an Index in the back matter and seems a quite satisfactory reading edition of Longfellow's poetry.

[RC 1235A]

PS Ticknor, George. *Life of William Hickling Prescott*. Boston: Ticknor and
2657 Fields, 1864.

.T5
1864

First edition. Bound in full calf, gilt tooling on spine, black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled. Occasional Illustrations.

George Ticknor (1791–1871) was born in Boston to an established, wealthy family. He entered Dartmouth College at age fourteen (as a junior) and graduated in 1807. He then studied the classics privately and read law. This latter he found less interesting than both classical and modern languages. He went to Europe in 1815, returning to America in 1819 to teach modern languages and literature at Harvard, where he became Prescott's friend and colleague. He taught for a number of years before resigning from Harvard to travel with his family and work on his *History of Spanish Literature* (3 volumes, 1849). He was a cousin of W.D. Ticknor, a founder of the well-known publishing house of Ticknor and Fields.

This biography has a detailed Table of Contents and Index. There are what appear to be full footnotes and marginal glosses, so that this might be considered a scholarly biography.

[RC 1072]

PS Seton, Anya. *Green Darkness*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1973.

3537
.E787
G7
1973

Bound in three-quarter tan calf and marbled boards, red and green lettering labels. This should probably be regarded as a presentation copy, given to Maureen Rhinehart and Geri Derring "with warm Spread Eagle greetings," The Spread Eagle being the English inn where Seton stayed while researching this novel. The Rhineharts later arranged for the handsome binding of this book, so that it is also, as a bibliographical artifact, a unique copy.

Anya Seton (1916–1990) produced, among other novels, historical romances about Aaron Burr's daughter (*My Theodosia*, 1941) and John of Gaunt's wife (*Katherine*, 1954). *Green Darkness* is a novel in three parts, the first and third set in 1968, the second in the years 1552–59. In a Preface Anya Seton declares the "theme of this book is reincarnation, an attempt to show the interplay—the law of cause and effect, good and evil, among certain individual souls in two periods of English history." Seton further writes that, although she has created a fiction, the middle (Tudor) portion of her book "is solidly rooted in historical fact." The middle portion, 453 pages of the story's 591 total, is a story of broken monastic vows and sad passion.

[RC 1194]

PS Wharton, Edith. *Stories*. Franklin Center, Pennsylvania: Franklin Library,
3545 1982.

.H16
1982

Bound in full publisher's black leather with elaborate gilt decoration on spine and both covers. End papers moiré cloth, all edges gilt.

This collection of stories by Edith Wharton (1862–1937), is a handsome reading volume, a selection of short stories that includes “Roman Fever,” a particularly fine example of the well-made story, resolved in its brief final sentence.

[RC 1256]

Z Lowndes, William Thomas. *The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature: An Account of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books Published in or Relating to Great Britain and Ireland*. New edition revised, corrected, and enlarged 1871 by Henry G. Bohn. Four volumes. London: Bell and Daldy, 1871.

Bound in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, red and black lettering labels. End papers and all edges marbled.

What William Thomas Lowndes (c. 1798–1843) had in mind in his *Bibliographer's Manual* was a systemic national bibliography, the individual items of which he frequently annotated in the work he produced after long labor and published in 1834. Lowndes was following Robert Watt (1774–1819), whose *Bibliotheca Britannica* had appeared in Edinburgh in 1824. Prior to these two efforts, bibliography was a scattered and inadequate matter in the British Isles, like living in a world with telephones but no satisfactory telephone book.

The bibliographies of both Watts and Lowndes have been published anew in modern times and are available in Belk Library in a text more easily read than the volumes at hand, which remain important as a cultural artifact in the Rhinehart Collection.

[RC 1007]

Z Walpole, Horace. *A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, 2010 Scotland, and Ireland; with Lists of Their Works: Enlarged and Continued to the Present Time by Thomas Park*. Five volumes. London: Printed for John 1806 Scott, 1806.

Bound in three-quarter dark brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt tooling on spines. End papers marbled, all edges gilt. Numerous engraved portrait illustrations.

Horace Walpole (1717–1797) printed his *Catalogue* at Strawberry Hill in 1758. This work is as much a collection of quite brief anecdotal biographies as one of bibliography, which is not systematic, nor does it appear complete. The *Catalogue* is nevertheless helpful for gathering together a fairly extensive number of people distinguished not only by their various titles but by their interest in authorship. Walpole's work was later continued to the beginning of the nineteenth century by Thomas Park (1759–1834), who trained as an engraver but left that occupation to pursue literary and antiquarian interests.

In the back matter of Volume V is a long section of Addenda and Corrigenda, followed by an Index of the many people included in the whole.

[RC 1017]



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