

## The Hulme Collection

Harold Hulme was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 22, 1898. He lived there in youth and more or less remained at home for undergraduate education at Western Reserve University, now known as Case Western Reserve. He then moved to Cornell University for graduate study in history, spending time at the University of London. At Cornell he was a teaching assistant as also, at a later moment, an instructor at Syracuse University. When he was awarded at Ph. D. at Cornell in 1925, he joined the history faculty at New York University, where he taught until 1967. He was a specialist in English constitutional history and produced, in 1957, The Life of Sir John Eliot 1592-1632: Struggle for Parliamentary Freedom, which was published by New York University Press and also in England.

In 1969 Professor Hulme, who had been retired for only a short period, died while on summer holiday. He was at Lake Muskoka in Ontario, Canada, and, during a swim, apparently was taken with a heart attack. This unfortunate event soon came to the attention of Dr. Sheldon Hanft, who had been a senior graduate student working under Dr. Hulme before the latter's retirement. Dr. Hanft had just joined the history faculty at Appalachian State University, and, when he made contact with Professor Hulme's widow to express his condolences, the subject of Hulme's extensive library in English history came up. All of this occurred in a moment when Appalachian State was looking to build its library holdings and the History Department, thinking of its young faculty and contemplating its future, decided to give particular attention to materials that would be useful in the study of British history. An agreement was made with the Hulme estate and, in late 1970 or early 1971, a collection of roughly fifteen hundred books was acquired and brought to Boone. When these books were catalogued many of them were placed on shelves in the open collection of Belk Library for use by students and faculty alike. A number of books, however, about thirty titles (more individual books because several things are in more than one volume) were recognized as old, uncommon if not rare, unsuited to the rough and tumble of general circulation, and in some measure valuable beyond the cost of ordinary scholarly books (if such things are ever ordinary). These books, though catalogued, have remained in the closed collection of Belk Library and are now being further catalogued and annotated to stimulate interest among those who might choose to make use of them.

Most books in the Hulme Collection have the Hulme motto on the back (inside) of the top cover: "Frangimur sed numquam Flectimur," that is, "We are broken but never are we bent." This seems a little curious because one would almost expect the terms to be reversed: "We are bent [flexible] but never are we broken [destroyed]." But the motto as Dr. Hulme would have it also makes sense, as if he wished to be thought a man who would prefer to be broken than to compromise principle. After all, the subject of Hulme's major work, Sir John Eliot, was a man who began with court favor but lost that favor by standing on principle until finally he died while confined in the Tower of London.

There is an irony in all of this, however, when one considers that much of Professor Hulme's study was concentrated on the reign of Charles I, also a man who stood on what he took to be principle rather than compromise, and that is a business which ended quite unhappily in January, 1649.

It will probably occur to historians if not others besides that the Hulme books, put with quite a number of things in the Rhinehart Collection, result in a particular strength for the study of seventeenth century England (perhaps we should write Great Britain, though the Act of Union

belongs to the next century). These holdings are by no means unique but still of sufficient note so that they should stimulate interest among scholars within a few hundred miles of Appalachian State University. Of course many of these things can be seen in any library that holds the Pollard and Redgrave catalogue and the Wing as microforms, and now there is still another option since much of this material can be called up on a computer screen. Microforms and computer images are not particularly helpful for some kinds of analysis, however, nor do they do much to evoke the world, the people and passions, recorded in books that were integral to that world. This is not to denigrate the enormous help that computers and their databases have been to research of many kinds, but it may also be short-sighted to see these advances as a satisfactory replacement for everything that came before.

To return to the Hulme Collection, let it be noted that if Dr. Hulme was an historian, a number of the books here annotated belong in the domain of the antiquarian, on which the work of historians considerably depends. Within the limits they set for themselves, historians attempt a comprehensive, interpretive view of the past that is all the more reliable as it depends on the patient gleanings of antiquarians, who gather material themselves from public records, private records, parish registers, the material evidence uncovered by archaeologists, and other sources besides. The object of vaguely amused regard, antiquarians nevertheless provide much source material for their more ambitious cousins in history. Indeed, history implies a kind of reverse stemma. As the bibliographer or textual scholar works back from multiple texts to a single source, a first printing or even the manuscripts from which a first printing was made, singularity for the historian is the final product that depends on the many sources from which that product was derived. To be a good historian, Dr. Hulme had to be, by the efforts of the people whose books he collected, a good antiquarian.

So is it with the Rhinehart Collection, which reflects the more diffuse interests of people not bound by the requirements of scholarly investigation that is expected to end in writing and publication. Though their interest was English history, particularly the Tudors and Stuarts, the curiosity as to the histories came out of that curiosity. Though some of the Rhinehart books, the antiquarian books, are probably of more value than others for the student of history, they all have their place. Scholars will know that useful bits of information sometimes come from improbable sources.

In keeping with the method devised for presenting the Rhinehart books, the items in this catalogue are offered first by an LC call number, then in a bibliographical entry, then a physical description of the volume(s) with an additional note where repairs seem desirable, and finally in annotation, which has been found interesting in itself and also for the discoveries regarding provenance in not all books, perhaps, but some.

Again, I am indebted to Dr. Mary Reichel, University Librarian, who offered me this pleasurable work; Dr. Hal Keiner, Special Collections Librarian, for good counsel along the way; numerous members of Belk Library faculty and staff for the many times they assisted me through a tricky course, and Justin Schaeffer, the student worker on whom I have been so much dependent.

DA  
300  
.P36  
1779

Peck, Francis. Desiderata Curiosa; or, A collection of Scarce and Curious Pieces Relating Chiefly to Matters of British History. New edition. Two volumes bound as one. London: Printed for Thomas Evans in the Strand, 1779.

Quarto. Bound in full calf. Engraved three-quarter profile portraits of Peck in front matter. Occasional engraved illustrations in text. Several book plates on front end paper (see below). Printed on notably good laid paper.

The sub-title of this work continues: Consisting of Choice Tracts, Memoirs, Letters, Wills, Epitaphs, Etc. Transcribed, Many of them from the Originals Themselves, and the Rest from Divers Antient MS. Copies, or the MS. Collections of Sundry Famous Antiquaries and Other Eminent Persons, Both of the Last and Present Age: The Whole, as Near as Possible, Digested into an Order of Time, and Illustrated with Ample Notes, Contents, Additional Discourses, and a Complete Index.

The extended sub-title of Desiderata Curiosa is given here because it offers something of Peck's method as an antiquarian. Indeed, the apparatus for this text is so copious as to seem almost redundant, as if the duty of a modern edition (there is none) would be to reduce, rather than enlarge, scholarly embellishment. Each Volume is divided into books, called Liber, which are then divided into Chapters. Each chapter begins with a synopsis of its contents, the various topics being numbered both in the synopsis and at the beginning of each paragraph within the text of the chapter which follows. Both the Table of Contents and Index for the two volumes within one cover are nothing if not full. There are numerous footnotes and marginal glosses. Peck has in the past been accused of being too thorough, so that in creating an elaborate order for everything, he clouded the clarity he seems to have sought. He nevertheless has been admired for his ability to gather out-of-the-way bits of information, some of it anecdotal, and if a reader can break through the shell of apparatus, the kernel beneath is oftentimes tasty. For example, in Volume II, pp 249-51, is the story of a natural child of Richard III, unaware of his paternity, who had been provided an education and read Latin but worked as a bricklayer. It should further be acknowledged that the full Table of Contents and Index would be useful to a researching historian who wanted to know quickly whether a matter of interest "could be found in Peck."

Francis Peck (1692-1743) was born in Stamford, Lincolnshire, the son of an apparently prosperous farmer. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, (Byron's school) at age fifteen and was granted a B.A. in 1709, an M. A. in 1713. He then took orders and entered the church as curate of Kingscliff, Northamptonshire. In 1719 he married Anne Curtis, also of Stamford, with whom he had two sons. By the beginning of the next decade he had inclined to antiquarian interests in the degree that this became a major focus of his life. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in 1732, the same year that the first volume of Desiderata Curiosa appeared. Volume II followed in 1735. In 1738 Peck was granted a prebendal stall at Marston Saint Laurence in the jurisdiction of Lincoln Cathedral, a situation he held for the rest of his life. This came about partly through the influence of Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln (1674-1743), to whom the second volume of Desiderata Curiosa is dedicated.

At the time of his death, Peck was working on several projects. These included a third Volume of Desiderata Curiosa, wherein he was thought to have intended printing elements of the material, offensive to Elizabeth I, that had been excised from the 1586-7 edition of Holinshed's Chronicles. At some point he had come into possession of papers that had belonged to Abraham Fleming (c. 1552-1607), who had worked on the later edition of Holinshed. Peck did not complete Volume III, however, and the papers he intended to use have long been lost.

In the front matter of Desiderata Curiosa are two engraved portraits of Francis Peck. The recto portrait is integral to the book; the verso has been clipped from something else (probably Peck's Memoir of Cromwell) and pasted in.<sup>1</sup> Both are three-quarter length, profile portraits which nevertheless reveal enough of Peck's face and person for an impression to be formed. He looks very much like what he was, a clerical antiquarian of the earlier eighteenth century, corpulent and mild, more resembling Fielding's Parson Adams than Parson Trulliber, more benign than otherwise. Considering that he lived less than thirty years after leaving Cambridge, his labors must have been indefatigable, and the corpulence may be nothing more than the result of a sedentary life. Antiquarian diligence, however, has only somewhat to do with authorship. It should be noted that although the title page of this book asserts that it is "by Francis Peck," the text is often the work of other authors, for whom Peck actually served as a kind of editor. For example, Volume I opens with a biographical account of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, "written by one who lived in the house with him during the last xxv years of his life ....."

Francis Peck seems to have been a man of some means who financed the publication of his own antiquarian efforts, which may explain why Desiderata Curiosa was originally printed in only two hundred fifty copies. These were sufficiently valued so that they became scarce, leading to a New Edition, Greatly Corrected in 1779. Now that the book may be seen as an online publication, scarcity is no longer a problem.

Readers will be familiar with the notion that an impression of people is sometimes formed on the basis of books they keep in their library. If this is a valid judgment, then it may also be conversely true that a book may be evaluated by the people who choose to own it. With this in mind, something should be said of the book at hand. In addition to a book plate for Harold Hulme, there are four others. The earliest, or so it would appear, is for one James Comerford, of whom nothing has been found either in printed matter or online. He may have been connected with John Comerford (c. 1762-1832), an Irish miniature painter of some note and the only Comerford to appear in the Dictionary of National Biography. The other three book plates represent men who appear in the DNB and will now be treated in their conjectured order of provenance.

Joseph Gwilt (1784-1863) was the second son of George Gwilt (1746-1807) and was, like his older brother George and their father before them, an architect. The senior Gwilt came under the patronage of Henry Thrale, at whose house he knew Samuel Johnson, with whom he seems not to have had particularly cordial relations. Both men were, after all, rivals for Thrale's attention. Joseph Gwilt was educated at Saint Paul's School and then entered his father's

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<sup>1</sup> There is a curiosity to be noted here. Source materials state that the Collins portrait appeared in the 1779 edition of this book. However, that portrait was apparently reduced for inclusion in Desiderata Curiosa. A hole has, for whatever reason, been cut in the page where the portrait appeared and another in its "original state," pasted in.

architectural firm. Later he studied architecture at the Royal Academy, where he earned a silver medal for his drawing abilities. Though he was active as an architect, his interests drew him to literary and antiquarian pursuits within his profession, about which he wrote at length. He is best known in this regard for his Encyclopedia of Architecture, Historical, Practical and Theoretical, first published in 1842. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in 1815. Given his professional interests, Joseph Gwilt becomes a good candidate for the alterations (portraits) in the front matter of Desiderata Curiosa.

Henry Reeve (1813-1895) was the son of a physician who died the year after his son was born. Both parents were well connected, and Reeve had a privileged up-bringing. He was first taken to the continent in 1820, then studied at Norwich School (1821-28), and then completed his education at Geneva. He seems to have known practically everybody, at least been introduced to many noted people, in his era, this as much on the continent, where he traveled frequently, as in England. He contributed to periodicals, both at home and abroad, and was on the staff of the London Times from 1840 to 1855, in which latter year he became editor of the Edinburgh Review, which he served until the end of his life. He was a liberal in politics, much trusted and admired, a member of many distinguished bodies. He wrote on many subjects and translated De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.

George William Marshall (1839-1905) was educated at Magdalene College and then Peterhouse, Cambridge ( B.A. in 1860, LL. B in 1861, LL. M in 1864, and LL. D in 1874). He entered the Middle Temple in 1861 and was called to the bar in 1865. His abiding interest was genealogy, about which he wrote voluminously. Indeed, a reference article is for the most part a catalogue of his efforts in this regard. He was married twice, the second time to the elder sister of his first wife.

Just what happened to Desiderata Curiosa after the death of Marshall in 1905 is not clear. On a blank page following the fly leaf are notes in the handwriting of Harold Hulme. In the upper-left hand corner is a name, unclear, beneath which is written "London" and beneath that a price, "\$7.98." In the upper right-hand corner is written "New York" and beneath that a date, "June 1953." This would seem to indicate that Professor Hulme bought the book in New York in 1953 for the amount indicated. If so, he paid about two percent of its present value as indicated in a recent volume of Book Prices Current.

Lest the reader be deceived into thinking Peck's book is all anecdotal, it should be noted in concluding that there is practical matter at certain points that would be of interest to a researching historian. For example, in Volume I, Book II, is a detailed account of "Queen Elizabeth's Annual Expence, Civil and Military." But antiquarians are whimsical people, so that the only way to know confidently whether something is to be found in Desiderata Curiosa is to consult the book.

DA  
320  
.H281  
1804

Harington, Sir John. Nugae Antiquae. Edited by Thomas Park. Two volumes. London: Printed by J. Wright for Vernor and Wood, Poultey, and Cuthell and Martin, Middle Row, Holborn, 1804.

Octavo. Bound in full calf. Signatures but no catch words suggest these volumes were printed by machine and then bound by hand. Front cover of Volume I detached and unsatisfactorily repaired with tape. Volume II also unsatisfactorily taped.

The sub-title for Nugae Antiquae is as follows: Being a Miscellaneous Collection of Original Papers, in Prose and Verse; Written during the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, Elizabeth, and King James by Sir John Harington, Knt. And by Other Authors Who Lived in Those Times. Selected from Authentic Remains by the Late Henry Harington, M. A. and Newly Arranged, with Illustrative Notes, by Thomas Park, F. S. A.

As with the Francis Peck volume directly above, the full sub-title is given here because it will help the reader grasp the textual complications attending the book at hand. First, a word about the main title. “Antiquae” is fairly obvious in meaning. “Nugae” appears in Latin-English dictionaries as “nonsense,” “trivia,” and even “trash,” none of which describes the contents of Nugae Antiquae with much accuracy, though until the book is carefully examined, they might be thought to do so. Sir John Harington was, in his early manhood, something of a polished, clever, charming buffoon. Quite early in his years at court he translated, perhaps for the amusement of the ladies in that environment, a part of Ariosto’s Orlando Furioso least appropriate for use in a Sunday School. When this came to Queen Elizabeth’s attention, she was not amused and banished Harington from court until he had translated the whole thing. This was done, competently but with no particular distinction, and appeared in folio in 1591. A few years later (1596) Harington published The Metamorphosis of Ajax, a tract followed soon by others centered also on Ajax. This seems like a decent amusement for an English courtier with a good education, but “Ajax” turns out to be a pun on “a jakes.” The Ajax tracts have been judged by the DNB (VIII, 1270) to “resemble Sterne at his worst.” Knowing these things about Sir John Harington, a reader might approach Nugae Antiquae with little confidence on what would be found, but in fact there is little to consider indecent, whereas there are many things to exercise an antiquarian sensibility, not to speak of snippets useful to a working historian.

Sir John Harington (1561-1612) was the son of John Harington, a minor official in the reign of Henry VIII, whose natural daughter, Etheldreda, he married in 1546. John Harington and his new wife settled on an estate at Kelston, Somerset, a monastic forfeiture King Henry had granted to his daughter. Etheldreda soon died without issue and her husband, as her heir, became a man of property in Somerset. In gratitude to the king, Harington donated himself to service of Princess Elizabeth, one of whose gentlewomen, Isabella Markham, he took for a second wife in 1554. John and Isabella went to the tower with Elizabeth in that year when Mary, now Queen of England, chose to put her half sister out of the way. When the younger John Harington (eventually Sir John) was born in 1561, Elizabeth had become queen. Remembering the loyalty of the Haringtons to her, she acted as godmother for their son.

The younger Harington, hereafter called Sir John, was educated at Eton and then King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1578, M.A. 1581). He studied law for a period at Lincoln's Inn, married about 1584, and became a courtier. His godmother was not always pleased by the exuberant spirits to which Sir John gave license in his early years at court, but she visited Kelston in 1592 and sent Harington to Ireland with the Earl of Essex in 1598 (an account of the time in Ireland is given in Nugae Antiquae, Volume I). Essex knighted Sir John while they were in Ireland, angering the queen by assuming this privilege. On his return to England Harington retired to his estate at Kelston but eventually regained favor with Queen Elizabeth and was at court toward the end of her life.

With the death of Elizabeth and the accession of James I, Sir John undertook to cultivate a new loyalty but at first made little progress. He languished at Kelston and contemplated some sort of career in Ireland, which he seems to have understood more sympathetically than others in his time. Eventually he made sufficient impression on James I as a man of learning to take part in the education of Prince Henry. He wrote for the prince a continuation of De Praesulibus Angliae, a catalogue of the bishops of England by Francis Godwin (1562-1633), who had himself been made a bishop by Queen Elizabeth after his work appeared in 1601. Sir John's continuation was first published by his grandson, John Chetwind, in 1653 and appears also in the second volume of Nugae Antiquae. The friendly relations Harington established with Prince Henry seem to have given him a secure place at the court of James I, which did not last long. Prince Henry's health began to fail and he died in 1612.

Harington's miscellaneous writings, for which he now has most reputation, remained unpublished at Kelston through several generations. Eventually they attracted the attention of Henry Harington, D. D. (1755-1791), son of Henry Harington, M. D. (1727-1816), who compiled them and published the first volume anonymously in 1769 before he left for Queen's College, Oxford, as a fifteen-year-old boy. A second volume appeared under his name in 1775 and an enlarged edition of the whole in 1779 and 1792.

Nugae Antiquae appeared again in 1804 with the additional notes and a brief account of Sir John Harington by Thomas Park (these are the volumes presently at hand). Thomas Park (1759-1834) first trained as an engraver but left that pursuit for literature. He gained a reputation for antiquarian studies and had the good opinion of people such as William Cowper, Robert Southey, Edmond Malone, and George Steevens. He was made a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in 1802 but resigned in 1815 when he found the expense of membership more than he could comfortably manage.

The first volume of Nugae Antiquae is somewhat diffuse, touching a variety of subjects but including, along with an account of Harington's experience in Ireland, numerous pieces of correspondence both written and received by Sir John. The second volume is more concentrated, being made up of Harington's account of English bishops, a "Discourse Showing that Elias Must Personally Come before the Day of Judgment," a "Sketch of the Character of John, Lord Harington, Baron of Exton" (son of Sir John), and "Poems by Various Authors (written between 1540 and 1612)."

DA  
350  
.T6  
1680

Townshend, Hayward. Historical Collections: or, An Exact Account of the Proceedings of the Four Last Parliaments of Q. Elizabeth of Famous Memory. London: Printed for T. Basset, W. Crooke, and W. Cademan, 1680.

Folio. Handsomely re-bound in full red leather, marbled end papers, old book plates preserved and restored in new binding. This book has been handsomely restored by the generosity of the Rhineharts.

The title page continues: Wherein Is Contained the Compleat Journals Both of the Lords and Commons, Taken from the Original Records of Their Houses. As also the More Particular Behaviours of the Worthy Members during All the Last Notable Session; Comprehending the Motions, Speeches, and Arguments of the Renowned and Learned Secretary Cecill, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Walter Rawleigh, Sir Edw. Hobby, and Divers Other Eminent Gentleman. Together with the Most Considerable Passages of the History of Those Times.

Hayward Townshend (c. 1577-after 1603) was educated at Saint Mary Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1595) and Lincoln's Inn, being called to the bar in 1601. He entered Parliament in 1597, when he would have been one of the youngest members of the House of Commons. He was in Parliament again in 1601, serving in both sessions as MP for Bishop's Castle, Shropshire. He was active in his brief parliamentary career and caught the attention of Sir Francis Bacon. Nothing much is known of Hayward Townshend after about 1603, and he may have died at any time between then and 1621. His reputation rests on the book at hand, but particularly on his account of Parliament in 1601, which he gives at length and in striking detail, offering something of the eloquence of Cecil, Bacon, and Raleigh.

On the verso behind the title page for this volume is a bookplate for Robert Byerley, dated 1702. Byerley (c. 1660-1714) was descended from a Yorkshire family of Tory inclinations. He was briefly at Queen's College, Oxford, but did not take a degree. He served in the military on behalf of the Stuarts and also in Parliament. He married his ward, Mary Wharton, who had earlier been kidnapped and forced into a marriage that resulted in a child. The marriage between Byerley and Mary Wharton produced five children, none of whom left descendants. The irony here is that Byerley owned a race-horse, the Byerley Turk, that sired many more remarkably successful runners in the years that followed. A horse named King Herod was in the line of descent from the Byerley Turk, and from King Herod a line of descent for many of England's thoroughbred horses.

At the front of Historical Collections is also a bookplate for the Clifton family. Lancashire people of some distinction, though there is nothing to indicate just who among the Cliftons owned this book.

DA  
355  
.A5  
1819

Aikin, Lucy. Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth. Fourth edition, revised and corrected. Two volumes. London: Printed by Strahan and Spottiswoode for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1819.

Octavo. Bound in full calf. Signatures but no catch words below text. Spines and hinges unsatisfactorily reinforced with tape. Note on front fly leaf (both volumes): "Harold Hulme, London 1923. Bought through the kindness and generosity of the Colonial Dames of Cleveland."

Lucy Aikin (1781-1864) came out of a family of some distinction. Her grandfather, John Aikin (1713-1780), was born in London but was of Scottish descent. In youth he had a brief mercantile experience and then studied at Kibworth Academy, followed by the University of Aberdeen, where he encountered opinions that led him to a liberal theology that might be described as Broad Arian or, more simply, Unitarian. He distinguished himself at Aberdeen in the degree that he was awarded a D. D. degree, but he served in clerical life for only a short time before becoming a tutor at Warrington Academy in Lancashire, where he taught effectively and influentially (many former students did well in the professions) until near the end of his life.

John Aikin was the father of two children. The first born was a daughter, Anna Letitia (1743-1825), who became Mrs Barbauld. She was a gifted child who read widely and learned not only French and Italian but Latin and Greek. Though she had a certain amount of literary career from an early age, her efforts of this kind were given more freedom of pursuit after the saddening death of her husband in 1808. She undertook a major task in preparing an edition, in fifty volumes, of the English novelists. Her most notable poem was called "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven" and appeared in that year. It is not a happy poem, looking to a future moment when people would visit the ruins of London as they did Greece and Rome in her own time. Her later years were filled with considerable writing but little more by way of publication. Mrs. Barbauld was a quiet woman who nonetheless enjoyed social life. Her friendships included Hannah More, Maria Edgeworth, Walter Scott, William Wordsworth, Samuel Rogers, and William Ellery Channing.

The second child of John Aikin, also John Aikin (1747-1822), studied first at Warrington Academy in Kibworth and then medicine in Edinburgh and surgery in London. He was awarded a medical degree at the University of Leyden and then began medical practice in England at Yarmouth, where his liberal theological and political opinions were not popular, so that he removed to London, where his medical practice ended after he was afflicted with a stroke. His illness fortunately was not fatal but allowed him to continue literary pursuits in retirement at Stoke Newington. With his wife he had several children, of whom Lucy may have been the most famous, though three of her brothers are also given notice in the Dictionary of National Biography. One of these, Charles Rochemont Aikin (1775-1847), was adopted in childhood by Mrs. Barbauld. Like his father before him and his older brother, Arthur (1773-1854), he was interested in science and aided Arthur in his scientific publications. A younger brother, Edmund (1780-1820), was an architect of some distinction.

Lucy Aikin, younger than her brothers noted above, lived at home until the death of her father in 1822. Like her aunt, Mrs. Barbauld, she learned French, Italian, and Latin in youth and before she was twenty had begun to write short articles for periodical publication. In 1810 she produced a poem, “Epistles on Women,” and in 1814 her only work of fiction, Lorimer a Tale. Her reputation was gained largely from her historical books, published between 1818 and 1843, of which Memoirs was first published in 1818, but before the next year had ended a fourth edition had appeared.

In the Preface to Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth (the title is here compressed), Lucy Aikin declares her intent in the book she has prepared:

In the literature of our country, however copious, the eye of the curious student may still detect important deficiencies.

We possess, for example, many and excellent histories, embracing every period of our domestic annals; – biographies, general and particular, which appear to have placed on record the name of every private individual justly entitled to such commemoration; – and numerous and extensive collections of original letters, state-papers and other historical and antiquarian documents; – whilst our comparative penury is remarkable in royal lives, in court histories, and especially in that class which forms the glory of French literature, – memoir.

“Memoir,” when we see the word in a title at present, usually carries the thought that following the title, within the book itself, will be found revelations or reflections or both that come quite directly from the person whose memoirs are being offered. This seems not to have been the case in the time of Lucy Aikin. Rather, the word seemed to indicate that the narrative to be unfolded would not be a dry, impersonal catalogue of events as recorded by a professional historian, but a detailed, vivid account of life as it is found and provides interest to us all. In further words from the Preface, “. . . amusement, of a not illiberal kind, has been consulted equally with instruction . . . .” As noted already, in Aikin’s time the story might be told by someone quite different from the subject of the memoirs. Publishers or editors or writers or all three understood that the word attracted the interest of readers, and it was frequently put to use as a means of selling books.

Not that Lucy Aikin was dependent on marketing strategies to have her place among writers in her day. Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth is the work of a woman who understood her craft. She puts one in mind of Antonia Fraser, to speak of a writer of familiar histories in our own time, except for the detailed Table of Contents, repeated in elements as each chapter begins, and the vagaries of prose style as it has altered over the last one hundred ninety-odd years. Though Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth does not strike the reader particularly as a scholarly book, at least not academic, it is certainly not un-scholarly and, for some people at least, would read well today.

Probably it should be noted that when Lucy Aikin turned to writing histories (there were several), she began with Queen Elizabeth—a woman writing a woman. If there are no revelations here not to be found elsewhere, the book, in addition to being an acceptably good read, might provide interest to a researcher for the way things were seen by a woman, a somewhat careful researcher herself, writing not quite twenty years before another woman, Victoria, ascended to the throne of Great Britain. Even if gender is disregarded, perspective at that moment in history should be found interesting.

At the conclusion of Volume II, just in front of the Index, is a note On the Domestic Architecture, of the Reign of Elizabeth, written by Edmund Aikin, Lucy's architect brother.

DA  
358  
.M7  
A3  
1808

Cary, Sir Robert. Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth. Written by Himself. Edinburgh: Printed by James Ballantyne and Co. for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh, and John Murray, London, 1808.

Naunton, Sir Robert. Fragmenta Regalia: Being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favorites by Sir Robert Naunton. With Explanatory Annotations. [Printing and publishing as noted above].

Octavo. Bound in full calf. Signatures but no catch words below text. Top cover detached, unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape.

This volume, edited by Sir Walter Scott (his name does not appear on the title page), brings together the memoirs of two courtiers who were active in the later years of Queen Elizabeth and the reign of James I. Both works were first published posthumously. Carey's Memoirs did not appear until 1759, when it was published, with notes and a Preface, by John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery (this book is held in the Rhinehart Collection). Fragmenta Regalia has a more complicated publishing history. It first appeared, carelessly edited, in 1641, with an equally unsatisfactory reprint the next year. A revised edition appeared in 1653. It appeared "in various collections of tracts" (DNB, XIV, 128) more than once in the eighteenth century. One would hope that under the hand of Sir Walter Scott the work was done properly.

Sir Robert Carey (c. 1560-1639) seems to have been something of a vain opportunist. Through the agency of his father, Henry Carey, first Lord Hunsdon, he performed official functions as early as 1577 and was active in military undertakings by the late eighties. He served in Parliament and studied to make a good appearance, both by dress and manner of living, at court. In the later years of Elizabeth's reign he was engaged in government service along the unruly border, the "marches," between England and Scotland. He managed to be at court in March 1603, and, looking to ingratiate himself with James VI (of Scotland), heir apparent to the throne, wrote the king of Elizabeth's imminent demise and then, upon her death, made a hard ride to Scotland so that he would be the first to inform James of that event. His obviously self-serving actions angered the Privy Council. A letter was written and sent to James with the effect that Sir Robert lost his position at court, which he regained gradually. Lady Carey was given a situation in the queen's household, a Carey daughter became a maid of honor to Princess Elizabeth, and Carey became Prince Charles's master of robes and, after Charles became Prince of Wales, his chamberlain. When Charles became king, Sir Robert received a grant that assured

perpetual income and created Earl of Monmouth. Though he lived more than a decade after this, his Memoirs end here.

Following the Memoirs is an Appendix containing two letters, one written by Sir Robert to his father and one by his father to him. Spelling has not been normalized, as it has in the main text. The effect is somewhere between amusing (or even comic) and charming. Of course spelling was a much less determinate matter in the time of Elizabeth and James than it became in the eighteenth century, but still the orthographical creativity of people in the titled class is a thing to behold. Democratically titled people of our own, President Kennedy and Vice President Quayle, suddenly appear to be literary scholars.

For some people, Fragmenta Regalia would perhaps hold more appeal than Carey's narrative, if only because the reader is not oppressed by the ubiquitous presence of the first personal pronoun. It is comprised of a series of vignettes, twenty-three in all, giving an account of important people in Naunton's own time. Appropriately, the first sketch is of Queen Elizabeth. Leicester is second, Burleigh (Burghley) fourth, Sir Philip Sidney fifth, and Sir Francis Walsingham sixth. Sir Walter Raleigh, whom Naunton did not altogether admire, is sixteenth. Perhaps Naunton treated his subject in what he considered a descending order of consequence. In any case he writes a good prose style, clear and sturdy, even if the sentences are very long.

Sir Robert Naunton (1563-1635) was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B. A. 1582, M. A. 1586). He entered government service but remained attached to Cambridge, becoming a fellow of Trinity Hall in 1592 and public orator in 1594. He made a favorable impression on the Earl of Essex, who arranged for him to travel on the Continent, learning languages and fitting himself for a diplomatic career. With the fall of Essex Naunton again returned to Cambridge. He was seen and heard by James I, the new king, and again entered government service. He entered Parliament and made an impression on George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by whose influence he became Secretary of State in January 1617-18. In 1621 and again in 1623 Naunton was guilty of indiscretions (negotiations were under way to marry Prince Charles) that effectively ended his prominent role in government. After 1623 he was Master of the Court of Wards, a lucrative position, but he was out of the loop.

DA  
370  
.C3  
1691

[Many authors]. Cabala, Sive Scrinia Sacra: Mysteries of State and Government, in Letters of Illustrious Persons, and Great Ministers of State, as well Foreign as Domestick, in the Reigns of King Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles. Third edition. London: Printed for Thomas Sawbridge, Matthew Gillyflower, et. al., 1691.

Folio. Modern binding in buckram. Title page in two colors with full-page engraved illustration of Queen Elizabeth, Burghley, and Walsingham on facing verso. New material added for third edition with a separate title page and apparatus, so that the book resembles two volumes bound as one. Hulme autograph on blank page following fly leaf, beneath which "New York Jan 1926."

This book of letters by eminent people in government during the reigns indicated in the title might prove useful to researching historians, but it is a challenge to the bibliographer. It was first printed in 1654 and sold by G. Bedel and T. Collins, who produced a second edition in 1663. Between then and 1691 the right to print and sell came into the possession of other stationers, but particularly Thomas Sawbridge and Matthew Gillyflower, who are recorded in a larger type face than the others on the title page and who signed a prefatory letter: The Stationers to the Reader. This letter, dated May, 1691, is signed by initials, T. S. and M. G. (Thomas Sawbridge and Matthew Gillyflower). An independent source states that Thomas Sawbridge and his mother, Hannah, both died in 1686.<sup>1</sup> Either the source is mistaken or there was a son Thomas Sawbridge, as the first Sawbridge was George (fl. 1647-81), who became a ranking stationer in his time and was Master of the Company in 1675.<sup>2</sup> The Second Part of Cabala, added to the third edition, consists of a Choice Collection of Original Letters and Negotiations, Never Before Published. It is dedicated to The Right Honorable Henry Yelverton, Lord de Gray of Ruthyn, Viscount de Longueville. The dedication is signed by Sawbridge and Gillyflower, but the Introduction is not. The title page to the Second Part of this book is not printed in two colors and is laid out a little differently than the first. The apparatus in both parts of the book is quite satisfactory. The first is fronted by an Alphabetical Table of Letters and concluded with a Table of Principal Matters. In the second, front and back matter are reversed. In any case there are sufficient variants between the first and second parts to suggest that printing of the latter was sub-contracted.

How did Bedel and Collins obtain all the state letters (parts of a few are in cipher) in the first place? If they were well connected or particularly important as Stationers, one might expect to find a biographical note somewhere, but none has been found. And where did Sawbridge and Gillyflower get the letters that appear in the second part? One conjecture is that the original stationers sensed a market and gathered letters from various sources until they had enough to print. This method might then have been copied by Sawbridge and Gillyflower in gathering new material for the third edition. Still, this does not explain how the original stationers would have gained possession of material partly encrypted. The whole matter is somewhat puzzling, but many letters are in contained in this volume, which might be found useful in research. The title for these letters, but particularly the Latin, Scrinia Sacra, which might be translated "Secret Portfolio," carries with it the still current thought that the public has been denied knowledge of what really happens in government, and that the book at hand will help to correct that deficiency.

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<sup>1</sup> Cyprian Blagden, The Stationers' Company: A History, 1403-1959, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960. p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 199.

DA  
375  
.R198  
1875

Ranke, Leopold von. History of England, Principally in the Seventeenth Century. Six volumes. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1875.

Octavo. Bound in red half leather over simulated leather boards, spines worn, also covers. University Club seal (Cambridge?) on top covers.

Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886) was regarded as one of the leading historians, in Germany if not elsewhere, in the nineteenth century. He has sometimes been seen as a founder of scientific history, though in fact his work may have included idealistic and subjective elements. His teaching methods and scholarship have been regarded as having much to do with the creation of the historical seminar. Leopold von Ranke was a prolific writer of history who remained active to the end of a long life.

As might be expected with a German scholar, this work has extensive appendices and a full index. Indeed, the back matter for this six-volume work begins in the latter part of the fifth.

DA  
378  
.W44  
A3  
1710

Wellwood, James. Memoirs of the Most Material Transactions in England for the Last Hundred Years, Preceding the Revolution in 1688. London: Printed for the Society of Stationers and Sold by J. Baker, at the Black Boy in Pater-Noster-Row, 1710.

Duodecimo. Full calf binding worn, spine unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape, paper somewhat discolored. Everything in a somewhat fragile condition.

That the Epistle Dedicatory in this book tends to the fulsome may be explained by the fact that James Wellwood (1652-1727) was physician to William III and his first-cousin Queen, Mary II. Wellwood (also spelled Welwood) was educated at Glasgow University and then went to Holland in 1679, where he may have earned an M. D. degree. Clearly he achieved some kind of medical prominence to secure a place with William and Mary, whom he followed to England in December, 1690. He had already published A Vindication of the Revolution in England (1689). Memoirs first appeared in 1700 and was thought to offer an “able statement of the Whig case” (DNB, XX, 1148). There were four editions up to 1710, as well as one after, along with some piracies, suggesting that in its moment the book commanded a certain amount of attention. The text of the Memoirs, covering, according to the title page, one hundred years of “Material Transactions” in England, is only two hundred twenty-four duodecimo pages long, followed by

an Appendix, "Containing a Collection of Instruments and original Papers, referr'd to in the former Memoirs" which is itself one hundred twenty-two pages in length.

DA  
385  
.G6  
1654

[Many authors]. Ephemeris Parliamentaria. London: Printed for John Williams and Francis Eglesfield, 1654.

Folio. Bound in full calf. On the fly leaf a note in Harold Hulme's handwriting giving purchase price and date of purchase: Oct, 1936.

The title for this work continues: A Faithfull Register of the Transactions in Parliament, in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Our Late Sovereign Lord King Charles: Containing the Severall Speeches, Cases, and Arguments of Law Transacted between his Majesty and Both Houses. Together with the Grand Mysteries of the Kingdome Then in Agitation. A Preface is signed T. F., who is Thomas Fuller (1608-61), but there is nothing to indicate that Fuller engaged in editorial work in preparing this book. Following the Preface is a Table of the Several Speeches to be found within, two tables actually, the first for 1627 and the latter for 1628.

Historians will recognize the years contained in this volume as an early period in the reign of Charles I when the king, still a young and presumably unseasoned man, first engaged in a struggle with Parliament that was to become increasingly bitter, whether parliamentary forces were engaged or dissolved, with the passage of time. The many speeches are supplemented by elements that appear to have been written by an official recorder, suggesting that the booksellers who undertook the project resulting in this book had access to official records.

A curiosity is to be found on pages 196-201, containing a speech by Sir John Eliot. On these pages are extensive marginal notes in pencil, as if the text were to be editorially revised, but the book was published years after the speech was given and also years after the death of Eliot. The evidence of the notations seems to suggest that there was a different version of this speech, contained in a text identified only as C.P.H. Perhaps the notes were written by Professor Hulme, who wrote a biography of Eliot and without doubt was well versed in his subject, but the matter is unclear. Perhaps at the time Eliot made his speech there were two versions either of what he was to say or what he in fact said, and that both of these versions were later printed.

The reign of Charles I has been written about extensively and the material within this book is doubtless to be found in more than one place, but it should still provoke interest, especially if it could be shown that Thomas Fuller, a moderate Royalist, and Anglican, had a hand in assembling the speeches and other documents that are included.

DA  
385  
.R954  
1659-1721

Rushworth, John. Historical Collections. Mixed edition. Eight Volumes. London: [Booksellers discussed in text below], 1659-1721.

Folio. Volumes I and III-VI bound in quarter leather and early marbled boards, Volumes II and VII-VIII recently re-bound in full calf. First editions of individual parts of this work were printed in 1659, 1680, 1691, and 1701. All parts in the Hulme Collection are first editions with the exception of Volume III, which is a second edition, printed in 1721. Harold Hulme acquired these books in New York in 1930.

We shall begin with the early publishing history of this work. The title for Volume I continues: Private Passages of State. Weighty Matters in Law. Remarkable Proceedings in Five Parliaments. Beginning the Sixteenth Year of King James, Anno 1618. and Ending the Fifth Year of King Charles, Anno 1629. Digested in Order of Time. The first volume was printed for George Thomason (of whom more will appear) and released in 1659. Volume I concludes in an Appendix containing Charles I's Declaration to the English people for dissolving Parliament March 10, 1628/9.

The Second Part of Historical Collections is in two volumes, of which the second volume (Volume III of the whole) is the second edition noted above, printed for a consortium of London booksellers in 1721. The sub-titles of these two volumes differ somewhat from each other and will here be condensed: Volume II contains Principal Matters which Happened from the Dissolution of the Parliament on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1628/9 until the Summoning of Another Parliament, which Met at Westminster April 13, 1640; Volume III contains Principal Matters which Happened from March 26, 1639 until the Summoning of a Parliament, which Met at Westminster April 13, 1640. Volume III concludes in an Appendix of more than three hundred pages containing Star Chamber reports 1625-28. George Thomason had been dead for a number of years by 1680, when relaxed licensing regulations permitted the printing of the Second Part of Rushworth's work. Booksellers for the 1680 printing were John Wright and Richard Chiswell (the second of these two volumes, as noted above, is the second edition),

The Third Part of Historical Collections is also in two volumes, IV and V, and bears the same sub-title: Containing the Principal Matters which Happened from the Meeting of the Parliament, November the 3d. 1640. to the End of the Year 1644. Wherein Is a Particular Account of the Rise and Progress of the Civil War to That Period: Impartially Related. Setting Forth Only Matter of Fact in Order of Time, without Observation or Reflection. These volumes were licensed in late 1691 and appeared early the next year, by which time Richard Chiswell had become first bookseller on the title page, joined by Thomas Cockerill.

The Fourth Part of Historical Collections is also in two volumes (VI and VII) bearing the same sub-title: Containing the Principal Matters which Happened from the Beginning of the Year 1645, to the Death of King Charles the first 1648 [1649]. Wherein Is a Particular Account of the Progress of the Civil War to that Period Impartially Related. Setting Forth Only Matter of Fact in Order of Time, without Observation or Reflection. Richard Chiswell and Thomas Cockerill were also the booksellers for these volumes.

The eighth and final volume of Historical Collections was actually Volume IV of the work published in Rushworth's lifetime. It first appeared in 1680, sold by John Wright and Richard Chiswell, and gave an account of The Tryal of Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon an Impeachment of High Treason by the Commons then Assembled in Parliament, in the Name of Themselves and of all the Commons in England: Begun in Westminster-Hall the 22th of March 1640. This account of Strafford's trial was also issued as a single volume, probably because Wright and Chiswell sensed that there would be a market for it among people who didn't want to have the four-volume set. A second edition of this book, printed in 1700 by Richard Chiswell, is also held in the Rhinehart Collection.

John Rushworth (c. 1612-1690) was born into an established Northumberland family from whom he seems to have inherited their weak capacity for financial management. He was probably educated at Queen's College, Oxford, but this is uncertain because there are no matriculation records. He was granted an M. A. from Queen's in 1649. Though intended for the study of law, Rushworth grew interested in the proceedings of government and, having learned shorthand, began to make a record of these matters during the sixteen thirties, when Charles undertook to rule without Parliament.

Rushworth was appointed clerk-assistant in the House of Commons in April, 1640. When the Short Parliament was disbanded, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn but soon returned to clerk-assistant duties in the Long Parliament. He seems always to have been more interested in the events of contemporary history than the law and began, in the early sixteen forties, buying printed material on the affairs of the day, which he annotated as he started to plan more deliberately his Historical Collections. He also was employed in carrying messages from Parliament to his kinsman, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was serving in the north. In the Commonwealth of the sixteen fifties Rushworth used his connections and knowledge of law to gain offices and advance himself in the government of that day. In the later years of the decade he moved toward publication of the first volume of the Collections, which appeared in 1659. As noted already, the bookseller for Rushworth's initial volume was George Thomason (c. 1602-1666), whom historians will recognize as compiler of the Thomason Tracts. George Thomason saw at an early moment that he was living in interesting times and undertook to gather, as completely as possible, all printed matter relating to the Civil War period, eventually assembling a collection of twenty-two thousand documents which have been invaluable to historical research over the years. There seems to have been some sort of relation, if not collaboration, between Thompson and Rushworth, both of whom also knew John Milton. When Thomason's wife, Katharine Hutton Thomason, died in 1646, Milton wrote the fourteenth of his twenty-three sonnets, a pious epitaph commemorating that solemn event.

To return to Rushworth, he was elected to Commonwealth Parliaments in 1657 and early 1660 but was sufficiently moderate to accommodate himself to the Restoration and remain briefly in the new Parliament. Comfortable relations with Commonwealth authority, however, were in his past, and he was not returned in 1661. He managed to secure government posts of one sort or another for a number of years and was agent for the Massachusetts Colony 1674-5, but his fortunes were in decline and he was more or less steadily in need of money. He was again in Parliament in 1679. In 1680 Part II of Historical Collections appeared, along with an account of Strafford's trial, after which there was a further decline that ended in debtor's prison. It was during this decline when Rushworth worked on the parts of his history that appeared after his death. In the minds of some, these volumes are a further evidence of Rushworth's weakening

powers. His work is usually seen as most effective when he drew his material from his own shorthand notes.

Though Rushworth claimed that his account of England 1618-49 was objective and impartial, the general consensus has been that he selected and presented his material in such a manner as to show inclination to the side of Parliament. He was attacked in particular by John Nalson (c. 1637-1686), a Cambridge-educated clergyman, sharply Royalist and Anglican in sentiments, somewhat an ecclesiastical opportunist, whose Impartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State (two volumes, 1682-83) undertook a vitriolic reply to Rushworth. Historical Collections has nevertheless been of great use to historians of the period and, if there is nothing new to be discovered within, is still of sufficient importance so that the work was reprinted in 1969. Belk Library has a copy of the reprint in its general collection, making the early work something of a cultural artifact.

DA  
385  
.S89  
1739

Knowler, William, Editor. The Earl of Strafforde's Letters and Dispatches, with an Essay towards His Life by Sir George Radcliffe. From the Originals in the Possession of His Great Grandson The Right Honorable Thomas Earl of Malton, Knight of the Bath. Two volumes. London: Printed for the Editor by William Bowyer, 1739.

Folio. Bound in full calf, Spines unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape, some front matter in danger of becoming detached. Seriously in need of restoration measures. Note in Harold Hulme's hand indicates purchase April, 1939.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, had three surviving children, William, Anne, and Arabella by his much loved second wife (of three). Anne, the second child and elder daughter, married Edward Watson, Second Baron Rockingham. Their second son, Thomas (1665-1723), became heir to his Uncle William, Anne's older brother, when William died without issue in 1692. A condition of the inheritance was that Thomas Watson take the name Wentworth, after which he became Thomas Watson-Wentworth. It was his son, also Thomas Watson-Wentworth, First Marquess of Rockingham (1693-1750), who was in possession of the family papers from which the volumes at hand were made.

The Earl of Strafforde's Letters and Dispatches had for an editor William Knowler (1699-1773), who was chaplain to the second Thomas Watson-Wentworth. Knowler was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1721, M.A. 1724, L.L.D. 1728). After he entered Watson-Wentworth's service, he was given the task of preparing certain of the Earl of Strafford's papers as his great grandson looked to redeem the reputation of his ancestor. William Knowler was rewarded for his efforts on behalf of his patron with the presentation of successive livings.

The Essay towards [Strafford's] Life by Sir George Radcliffe is printed as an Appendix to Volume II and amounts to little more than preliminary notes to a contemplated biography. Sir

George Radcliffe (c. 1593-1657) was educated at University College, Oxford (B.A. 1612), and Gray's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1618, the same year he was introduced to Thomas Wentworth. He became a counsel to Wentworth, rose as he rose, accompanied him to Ireland in 1633, and was impeached by Parliament when Strafford's fortune changed. Unlike Strafford, he kept his head and was released from prison in 1642. He became attached to the Duke of York and lived mostly in France after 1647. His biography of Wentworth was never completed, but preliminary documents were in Watson-Wentworth's possession and were put to use by William Knowler for the work at hand.

Each of these volumes contains, as back matter, an Index of the letters and dispatches within, alphabetically listed by recipients. Volume I opens with a Dedication to Watson-Wentworth, dated from Wentworth-House January 1, 1738. The two volumes contain together more than nine hundred pages of text and would doubtless be of interest to historians of Strafford and his place in the affairs of Charles I.

It remains to say something of the provenance of these volumes. Centered on the inside front cover is a bookplate bearing no surname but only a motto, "Loyalte, Maintient, L'Amour." Its position would suggest that it is the oldest of the four on the cover, but perhaps not. Above it, at the top of the cover, is a bookplate, without a surname, for Leybourne Grange. In the thirteenth century this was the seat of Roger de Leybourne, an ally of Edward I who occupied there a Norman castle, long since vanished. At a later date the place became established as Leybourne Grange and in the nineteenth century was not the site of a castle, perhaps, but still a property of consequence.

In the eighteen fifties a manor house was built at Leybourne Grange, the work of Samuel Daukes (1811-1880), an architect of some prominence in that era. He may have been commissioned by Joseph Delafield, of whom little has been found other than that he owned the Grange and a London residence and was married to his first cousin in 1819. If he lived for forty years after his marriage, he would have been responsible for the manor house and may have owned the books at hand. Another candidate is Sir Joseph Henry Hawley (1813-1875), who formed a library of which there is a record: Catalogue of the Library at Leybourne Grange. London: Ellis and White, 1870-79? In the twentieth century Leybourne Grange became a hospital for the mentally infirm which has now closed, the buildings falling into disrepair.

At the right center of the inside top cover is a bookplate for Lancelot Holland (1887-1941), a distinguished naval officer who was killed in an engagement in May, 1941. Admiral Holland was then commander of the Hood, which took on the German Battleship Bismark in the Denmark Strait. In the course of the action the Hood's magazine blew up, and all but three of the crew were lost. Though Holland is a likely candidate for ownership of the books at hand, there is a problem because he lived until 1941, and Harold Hulme acquired Strafforde's Letters and Dispatches in 1939 (his bookplate is at the bottom of the cover). Still, the Holland bookplate repeats an image of the first, centered bookplate, which is surmounted by a mermaid, suggesting some sort of naval connection, raising the possibility that Holland and the source of the unidentified bookplate were kin. The problem here is that the unidentified bookplate appears also to be the oldest, so that the Leybourne Grange bookplate would come, in point of time, between the other two. The whole matter is a puzzle to be solved by someone with antiquarian interests.

Historians will know that Thomas Wentworth may have lost his head for the Royalist Stuarts, but by the eighteenth century his descendants were Whig politicians. Thomas Watson-Wentworth was not only the Earl of Strafford's great grandson but father to Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquess of Rockingham and Prime Minister 1765-66 and again briefly

before his death in 1782. Rockingham, as he is usually called, secured repeal of the Stamp Act for the American colonists and was generally more sympathetic toward the Americans than were many of his countrymen.

DA  
385  
.W789  
1725

Sawyer, Edmund, Editor. Memorials of Affairs in the Reigns of Q. Elizabeth and K. James I.  
Three volumes. London: Printed by W. B. for T. Ward, 1725.

Folio. Bound in full calf worn and otherwise compromised. Spines unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape. Bookplate indicating former ownership by Bridgewater Library (England). Note in the hand of Harold Hulme indicates purchase November, 1952.

The sub-title for these books continues: Collected (Chiefly) from the Original Papers of the Right Honorable Sir Ralph Winwood, Kt. Sometime One of the Principal Secretaries of State. Comprehending Likewise the Negotiations of Sir Henry Neville, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Thomas Edmondson, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Cottington and Others, at the courts of France and Spain, and in Holland, Venice, Etc. wherein the Principal Transactions of Those Times Are Faithfully Related, and the Policies and Intrigues of Those Courts at Large Discover'd. The Whole Digested in an Exact Series of Time. To Which Are Added Two Tables: One of the Letters, the Other of the Principal Matters.

We shall begin with the editor, Edmund Sawyer (c. 1687-1759), and his patron, John, Second Duke of Montagu. Sawyer studied law at the Inner Temple and then at Lincoln's Inn. By 1725 he had become attached to the Duke of Montagu and served him both in business matters and by undertaking to edit and publish material contained in the work at hand, particularly the papers of Sir Ralph Winwood. Montagu's patronage led to later preferments for Sawyer, who was a Master in Chancery after 1738. John, Second Duke of Montagu (1690-1749), was the only surviving son of his father, the first duke. If he wasn't well connected already, he married a daughter of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and Lady Marlborough. Montagu regarded himself as something of a scholar and had medical training. He was a Freemason and a Whig, the latter serving him well in the time of Robert Walpole.

The Memorials are largely, but not exclusively, a collection of diplomatic correspondence 1599-1613 (there is one item at the beginning of Volume I from 1596). The whole work opens with a Dedication to Robert Walpole, wherein his character is represented in a manner quite different from what is to be found in Swift, Gay, or Fielding. In the Preface that follows, Sawyer explains that his project began in the papers of Winwood (provided by Montagu) and grew larger, by the inclusion of other papers from other sources, as he (Sawyer) "found many curious and useful papers wanting .....". Before his Preface is concluded, Sawyer finds space to exercise opinions unsympathetic to Catholic Spain and admiring of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury and a chief minister himself after the death of his father, Lord Burghley.

The three volumes of this work are comprised of nine hundred eighty-seven separate items concerning England and its representatives in the countries indicated in the sub-title. Historians will be familiar with the national, political, and diplomatic concerns of the day, which here may be known in greater detail by examining the correspondence and other papers provided. The political entities on the continent, as they find a place in this work, were certainly among the more important as England considered the international relations of its time. As for the people who are given particular space, their importance relative to each other is a matter for the knowledgeable to deliberate. Sir Ralph Winwood appears to be given top billing because it is with his papers that Edmund Sawyer began. The thumbnail sketches that follow, then, are not intended to suggest a hierarchy but rather a simple order as found in the sub-title of the Memorials.

Sir Ralph Winwood (1563-1617) was educated at Saint John's and then Magdalen College, Oxford. He graduated B. A. in 1582, proceeded M. A. in 1587, and then studied civil law until 1591. He attempted a doctorate, which he not achieve, traveling then on the continent until 1597, when he returned to Oxford. In 1598 he was appointed secretary to Sir Henry Neville, the new ambassador to France, and accompanied Neville there on what was to be a frustrating mission. He gained the confidence of Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, and, newly married, was posted to the Low Countries in spring, 1603. He remained there for several years and is credited with helping achieve the twelve years' truce between the Dutch and Spanish in 1609. He was occasionally in London but was in some measure the English agent at the Hague until 1614, when he was finally made Secretary of State, Robert Cecil having died in 1612. His tenure as secretary was not remarkably successful. He secured Raleigh's release from the Tower and seems to have encouraged the latter's last, ill-fated adventure which led, finally, to Raleigh's execution. There is some thinking that Winwood might have followed Raleigh to the block had he not died of illness in 1617. Sir Ralph Winwood was never comfortable with Catholic Spain and a committed supporter of Protestant authority in his part of Europe.

Sir Henry Neville (1562-1615) was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and then traveled on the continent before joining his father, also Sir Henry Neville, in Parliament in 1584-85. He was again in Parliament later in the decade. He succeeded to his father's property after 1593 and was much occupied with it until, by the influence of Robert Cecil, he was posted to France as ambassador in 1599, accompanied, as noted already, by Ralph Winwood. His service in France was frustrating as he sought to work out mercantile antagonisms between his own country and France and to recover something of the large debt France owed England for money advanced to Henry VI. Neville returned to England in summer, 1600, and soon was caught up in the intrigue surrounding the Essex plot, He was taken and imprisoned in the Tower as he tried to leave for France. After his release in 1603 he was able to serve again in Parliament and strove to re-establish his career, but he had no particular success. He lived to see his former assistant, Sir Ralph Winwood, made Secretary of State.

Sir Charles Cornwallis (c. 1555-1629) was the son of a Catholic father who reared his sons Protestant (his sons would have been but small boys when Mary was dead and Elizabeth was Queen). Cornwallis was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. By his marriage he was connected with Robert Cecil, which may explain his rapid rise to prominence at court. He was knighted in 1603, elected to Parliament the next year, and made ambassador to Spain the next. He returned from Spain in 1609, resumed a place in Parliament, and became attached to Henry, Prince of Wales. With the death of Henry and of Robert Cecil, his patron, he lost influence and spent much of the rest of his life in retirement.

Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester (1574-1632), was educated at Westminster School (William Camden) and then Christ Church, Oxford (B. A. 1595). He then traveled some on the continent while also looking for a diplomatic appointment. He achieved an M. A. in 1600 and two years later was briefly with Sir Thomas Perry, Neville's successor as ambassador to France. His success in public life was not great until he was made ambassador to Venice in 1610, where he served five years. He then moved to the embassy at the Hague. His desire, however, was an appointment in England. He courted the favor of the Duke of Buckingham successfully and gained sufficient influence in the decade of the twenties to be made Secretary of State in December, 1628. He was active in the affairs of his nation until shortly before his death in 1632. He was more conservative than otherwise.

Little is known confidently of the early life of Sir Thomas Edmondes (d. 1639). He may have been brought to court by his father while still a youth. In any case he was a servant of his government in France by 1591. In the years that followed he gained much practical knowledge of affairs in France and was recognized by his government as a particularly able diplomat. He was one of the first people knighted by James I in 1603. He was then made ambassador at the court in Brussels. He became involved in the efforts of Sir Ralph Winwood to secure a truce between the Dutch and Spain and was rewarded for his efforts by being made ambassador to France in 1610. He was active in his post but as early as 1613 wished to end his tenure in France. Early in 1617 he was in England, where he was not free of involvement in the final Raleigh affair, though he escaped damaging implication, or at least was able to remain active in government (Parliament), until he retired around 1630.

William Trumbull (c. 1576-1635) was apprenticed to an attorney at Hampton Court, where he attracted favorable attention and was made an assistant to Sir Thomas Edmondes. When Edmondes was sent to Brussels, Trumbull accompanied him as senior secretary. When Edmondes moved on to Paris, Trumbull was left in charge and managed so ably that he remained in Brussels until 1625. Trumbull prided himself on his knowledge of the arts and art objects and was something of an agent for collectors during his years on the continent. He was back in England after 1625, serving briefly in Parliament and obtaining other government positions that kept him secure in later life.

Francis Cottington (c. 1579-1652), called Mr. Cottington on the title page of the work at hand, became the first Baron Cottington. Early in his career he was an assistant to Sir Charles Cornwallis in Spain, where he served for a number of years, becoming skilled in his work to the extent that he seems to have earned a reputation as an old Spanish hand. He sat in Parliament in the sixteen twenties and in the sixteen thirties, with Parliament dissolved, remained active in government as a servant of his king. He was on good terms with Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and was granted wardship of William Wentworth, Strafford's son. Cottington's royalist loyalty was sufficiently strong so that he went into exile in the late sixteen forties. He converted to Catholicism and died in Spain.

The point in making these sketches (admittedly sketchy) is that the correspondence within the work at hand came from men who were important to English diplomacy at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Professional historians are best able to judge the relative importance of books in the Hulme Collection, but surely this one is of more than ordinary worth.

DA  
391  
.G65  
1839

Goodman, Godfrey. The Court of King James the First; To Which Are Added, Letters Illustrative of the Personal History of the Most Distinguished Characters in the Court of That Monarch and His Predecessors. Now First Published from the Original Manuscripts by John S. Brewer, M.A., of Queens College, Oxford. Two Volumes. London: Richard Bentley, 1839.

Octavo. Bound in publisher's cloth. Engraved portrait frontispiece in each volume.

Godfrey Goodman (1583-1656) was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1604, M.A. 1607). He was ordained in the Anglican Church in 1606 and given a living the same day, though he did not assume clerical duties until the next year, when he had fulfilled residence requirements at Cambridge. He became a chaplain in the household of Queen Anne of Denmark (queen of James I) and was given a place at Windsor, which became his home. He was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester in 1625. His life in the church was not without discord. Though he was seen as a friend to the poor and was active in promoting libraries, he was also regarded as perhaps too sympathetic with the Church of Rome, a sacramentalist who might have been seen in the later times as an anglo-catholic, this in a period of Puritan ascendancy. The book at hand was written around 1650, partly as a rebuttal of other, more partisan, accounts of the Court of James I. It did not appear until 1839, when it was edited by John Brewer (1809-1879) (who is not called editor on the title page). Brewer was educated at Queens College, Oxford (B.A. 1833, M.A. 1835). He came under the influence of the Tractarians while at Oxford, took orders in 1837, and became a teacher of classics, history, and his own literature at King's College, University of London. He was an editor of some reputation in his own time and, perhaps as an Anglican clergyman, a fellow traveler with Goodman.

DA  
390  
.F831  
1681

Frankland, Thomas. The Annals of King James and King Charles the First. London: Printed by Tho. Braddyll for Robert Clavel, 1681.

Folio. Bound in badly worn full calf that has been re-backed. Paper stained, discolored, and somewhat tender.

The sub-title of this work continues: Both of Happy Memory, Containing a Faithful History and Impartial Account of the Great Affairs of State, and Transactions of Parliaments in England, from the Tenth of King James, MDCXII to the Eighteenth of King Charles, MDCXLII.

Wherein Several Material Passages, Relating to the Late Civil Wars (Omitted in Former Histories) Are Made Known.

Biographical accounts are quite direct in calling Thomas Frankland (1623-1690) an imposter. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B. A. 1653, M. A. 1655). He studied theology and then medicine, though there is no record, either at Oxford or Cambridge, of his having earned a medical degree. Nevertheless he went to London and set up a medical practice. When he was challenged as to his credentials, he claimed certification from the university other than the school of those making the challenge. He was admitted to the College of Physicians, partly on the basis of a forged certificate, and elected a fellow. He seems to have acted quite badly toward junior members of the profession and was thoroughly disliked. Eventually he was expelled from the College of Physicians, but by this time he had turned to history and published the Annals, which appeared anonymously in 1681. He seems to have been involved in secret service in the sixteen eighties, during which period he may also have forged a will. In any case he finally came to Fleet Prison, where he died.

Inside the top cover of this volume is a bookplate for Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. (1753-1819), who seems a more interesting man, at least one of better character, than Frankland. Throckmorton was a Roman Catholic, educated at the English Benedictine priory at Douai in the seventeen sixties. He then traveled to Rome, where he developed artistic and antiquarian interests. By 1778 he had returned to his family estate in Buckinghamshire. He married early in the seventeen eighties, but there were no children. Sir John was quite active in the affairs of English Catholics, and he was also a Whig. He encouraged his Catholic countrymen to be independent of papal authority and to accept the king as head of the church. He was on good terms with Charles James Fox and the Prince of Wales. He succeeded to baronetcy on the death of his grandfather in 1791. He is remembered for having made and won a one thousand guinea wager that men on his estate could shear two sheep at sunrise and produce a wool coat by sundown.

Frankland's Annals, as they are called on the spine of the book, may be the work of an unsavory character, but they fill over nine hundred folio pages and appear to be fully indexed.

DA  
391  
.A2  
1822

Aikin, Lucy. Memoirs of the Court of James the First. Two volumes. Second edition. London: Longman Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1822.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards. Spines unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape. Though printed in 1822, both signatures and catch words suggest hand press methods. Note on fly leaf in Harold Hulme's hand indicates purchase March, 1952.

This is the second of the historical memoirs composed by Lucy Aikin (1781-1864). As with her other histories, there is a detailed Table of Contents, repeated in elements at the beginning of each chapter, and a concluding Index, which may be full but does not seem so, at the conclusion of Volume II. Footnotes indicate that Lucy Aikin made use of Rushworth,

Winwood, and the Cabala, annotated already in this catalogue of the Hulme Collection. Memoirs of the Court of James the First is dedicated to Aikin's father, who died within a year of its publication.

Recent accounts of the historical writing of Aikin tend to emphasize, more with approval than otherwise, her attention to social and cultural history as opposed to political and military events, making the point that if woman historians wrote to the nineteenth century limitations expected of them, they made a virtue of their predicament and gave readers subject matter that might otherwise have been neglected. It is probably not necessary to observe that this virtue remains for those studying history in our own time, so that to read Lucy Aikin or others like her is to pick up things that might be overlooked. This may be a matter of sensibility as much as discrete historical facts, a means to see history as it might not be seen without turning one's attention to some of the women who wrote about it. In the minds of historians of our own time, however, a limitation remains because society and culture tend to be seen in the nineteenth century as the story of the established class. If something of the lower orders of society is included, it tends, even now, to reduce to a lament for their plight, which still is reductive and omits much that might be found interesting in their experience.

DA  
391  
.S4  
1811

Scott, Sir Walter, Editor. Secret History of the Court of James the First. Two volumes. Edinburgh: Printed by James Ballantyne and Co. for John Ballantyne and Co., Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London, 1811.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards, spines unsatisfactorily repaired with tape, front matter in danger of becoming detached. Note in hand of Harold Hulme indicates purchase May, 1927.

The sub-title continues: Containing, I. Osborne's Traditional Memoirs. II. Sir Anthony Walden's Court and Character of King James. III. Aulicus Coquinariae. IV. Sir Edward Peyton's Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stuarts. With Notes and Introductory Remarks. The several works included and their authors will be treated in the order of their appearance.

Francis Osborne (1593-1659) was the youngest of five sons of Sir John Osborne (1551-1628). He was privately educated and then secured work in the Pembroke household. He aspired to preferment, which he gained in some measure by the influence of his brother-in-law, William Draper, a colonel in the parliamentary army. Francis removed to Oxford when his son went there, perhaps meaning to keep an eye on the younger Osborne. He became a minor official at Oxford and wrote Advice to a Son, which gained a measure of popularity among the young people. When the clergy at Oxford attempted to suppress it for immorality, sales increased. Advice to a Son contains elements that tend to misogyny and was parodied by John Heyden's Advice to a Daughter. Memoirs, his best known work after Advice to a Son, begins with an account of Queen Elizabeth, followed by King James. The book had some reputation (mixed)

and readership in the eighteenth century. Boswell liked it better than did Samuel Johnson. Osborne inclined to parliamentary views and favored a commonwealth.

Sir Anthony Weldon (c. 1583-1648) was born into a family of government servants. Both his father and his uncle were functionaries in the household of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Anthony inherited both positions. He accompanied King James to Scotland in 1617, being knighted en route, and Weldon's reputation begins in this journey. Someone, perhaps Weldon, perhaps not, wrote a letter which was first published in the Netherlands in 1626 as Description of Scotland. Its flavor may be taken from the opening and closing passages:

First for the country, I must confess, it is too good for those who possess it, and too bad for others to be at the charge to conquer it. The aire might be wholesome, but for the stinking people that inhabit it. The ground might be fruitful had they wit to manure it.

Their beasts be generally small, women only excepted, of which sort there are none greater in the world. There is great store of fowl too; as fowl houses, fowl sheets, fowl linen, fowl dishes and pots, fowl trenchers and napkins..... The men of old did no more wonder, that the great Messias should be born in so poor a town as Bethlem, in Judea, then I do wonder that so brave a prince as King James should be born in so stinking a town as Edenburg, in lousy Scotland.

Supposedly this letter was discovered and led to Weldon's dismissal by the king, who was offended by such treatment of his native land. But Weldon's authorship of the letter which led to the Description of Scotland is not certain. Furthermore, Weldon continued to serve the king until 1623, six years after the journey to Scotland, and was given one thousand pounds on his retirement. Still, there is no doubt that by the sixteen forties Weldon was an agent for parliamentary authority in Kent and that Court and Character of King James, if it is Weldon's, is, like the Description, quite ungenerous in treating its subject matter. Weldon has long been seen as an embittered former courtier who sought to get even for his dismissal from service.

Aulicus Coquinariae, which will here be translated loosely as "Courtier of Cake," was written by Sir William Sanderson (1586-1676) and was intended as a Royalist answer to the mean-spirited treatment of James I in Court and Character of King James. The title is seen as an allusion to the Weldons' place in the household of King James. Sir Anthony Weldon's reputation as the author of Court and Character grew more solid after the appearance of Aulicus Coquinariae, which Sanderson took from a manuscript by Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester (1583-1656), a Cambridge-educated sacramentalist of conservative theological and political inclinations. At the time Sir Walter Scott edited the works at hand, Bishop Goodman's manuscript remained unpublished in the British Museum but finally appeared in 1837. Sanderson's rejoinder to Weldon is seen as more partisan than Goodman's. For example, "ariae" in Sanderson's title is a suffix denoting a female agent, but in fact it was men in the Weldon family who served in the royal kitchen. In any case an historian of the Stuarts must not expect to find even-handed treatment in either the works reputedly by Weldon or Sanderson.

So it is also with Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stuarts. Sir Edward Peyton (1588-1657) was educated at Cambridge and Gray's Inn, was knighted, succeeded to a baronetcy on the death of his father, and served in Parliament in the sixteen twenties, all things which might suggest a comfortable place in the time of Stuart monarchy.

Nevertheless, Peyton was something of a millenarian who inclined toward the Puritans until finally he came to feel that regicide and the end of monarchy were elements of the Divine Plan.

Volume II of Secret History concludes in an appendix reprinting an early Restoration pamphlet called The Court and Kitchen of Mrs Elizabeth, Alias Joan Cromwell. This short piece, obviously the work of a Royalist, offers a picture of the Cromwell domestic establishment that would bring little comfort to the heart of a Cromwellian.

DA  
391  
.W5  
1653

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

Folio. Bound in full calf, badly degraded, detached from book within, some front matter also detached. This is a second copy of Wilson's History, another, restored and boxed, being held in the Rhinehart Collection. The Rhinehart volume has an engraved portrait of King James pasted on the verso opposite the title page. The leather covers of both volumes seem identical, though the Rhinehart copy is in much better shape. The edges of both books offer an early example of marbling. Pages 147-52 of the Rhinehart copy protrude slightly, suggesting the first three leaves of a folio in sixes from a gathering imperfectly folded. The present copy of Wilson is recommended for priority restoration because Belk Library would then have two first editions in sufficiently good shape to allow careful handling and thus serve the curiosity both of textual scholars and bibliophiles.

Arthur Wilson (c. 1595-1652) is partly known through an autobiography he composed around 1644 and which first was published in Francis Peck's Desiderata Curiosa (1735; the Hulme Collection includes the 1779 edition). After two or three false starts, Wilson found work in the household of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex. He gained the favor of his employer when he saved a serving maid from drowning in a moat. Advancement by Essex, however, earned Wilson, according to himself, the jealousy of his fellow servants. Wilson accompanied Essex on military expeditions on the continent in the sixteen twenties and became secretary to his master. He left Essex when the latter remarried, as the new wife took a disliking to him. Wilson then entered Trinity College, Oxford, but stayed only two years (1631-33). Formerly having written poetry, he now tried plays, some of which were performed. He entered the service of Robert Rich, third Earl of Warwick, whom he accompanied also to the continent. Wilson seems to have been somewhat religious, especially as he grew older, and composed his autobiography partly to record his sense of God's mercies to him through an eventful life.

The History of Great Britain is a posthumous work, appearing in the year after Arthur Wilson's death. It was probably written during the civil wars period and reveals something of an anti-court bias. Wilson felt that King James tended to make quite imperfect judgments as a result of the influence of court favorites. His work is nevertheless thought to provide an interesting

record of events with which Wilson was familiar. His writing is thought by some to be vivid and also, at points, strikingly figurative. William Sanderson considered Wilson's History a fine mixture of truth and falsehood.

DA  
395  
.B57  
1849

Birch, Thomas. The Court and Times of Charles the First. Two volumes. London: Henry Colburn, 1849.

Octavo. Bound in half leather and marbled boards. Spine unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape.

Thomas Birch (1705-1766) was born of Quaker parents whose simple piety he seems to have left for a more ambitious life. He determined on a career in the established church and married a clergyman's daughter. This marriage ended soon and sadly with the death both of the wife and infant son. In the seventeen thirties Birch pursued the writer Elizabeth Carter without success and remained a widower. He obtained patronage from the Hardwicke family and accumulated church appointments, but his work was mostly in literature and history. He seems to have considered his accomplishments thereby as a substitute for clerical duties. He was apparently convivial and conversational, though Samuel Johnson had a greater regard for his conversation than his prose style. Birch seems to have been rather a clergyman of his time, even a character out of something like Joseph Andrews. Appropriately, he died from a fall from his horse, brought on by a fit of apoplexy. These are something on the order of reading volumes, with little by way of scholarly apparatus.

DA  
396  
.A2  
A3  
1833

Aikin, Lucy. Memoirs of the Court of King Charles the First. Second edition. Two volumes. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1833.

Octavo. Bound in full, gilt-tooled leather. Hinges unsatisfactorily reinforced with black tape. Note in front matter indicates these books were a gift from one friend to another at Eton in 1840. Also a note in hand of Harold Hulme indicating purchase December, 1953.

To continue from the above: the front matter also carries an advertisement for later editions of Lucy Aikin's earlier histories, published at the same time as the book at hand. This notice includes a new edition of a history by John Aikin (1747-1822), Lucy's father, Annals of

the Reign of King George the Third, which was first published in 1816. Though John Aikin's account of George the Third does not always appear in thumbnail bibliographies, it was well enough thought of in its own time to be translated into French (Paris, 1817) and Italian (Milan, 1822). It also raises the possibility that Lucy was following her father's lead in turning to history, where she had her greatest success. Lucy Aikin was well read from childhood and knew French, Italian, and Latin. She began to publish articles when she was seventeen years old and had in a measure established herself before the histories, which remain, with perhaps her biography of Joseph Addison (1843), the work for which she is remembered. Her Memoirs of the Court of King Charles the First, with its full Table of Contents and concluding Index, is a work of nearly eleven hundred fifty pages. The writing is readable. Lucy Aikin's prose style bespeaks a writer of her time, but she is sturdy, clear, interesting where her material allows her to be so, and appears to have a command over what she is doing.

The Aikins, all of them, were a high-minded, serious, purposeful family. It may be remembered that Lucy's father and mother gave one of their own children, Charles, to Mrs. Barbauld, John's sister and Lucy's aunt, when it became clear that she would have no children of her own. This was not done from indifference to the child but from an unconventional sense of sharing blessings within a larger family unit. Religious people of a liberal theology, the Aikins did better with dissenters of their own kind than with partisans of the Established Church. Lucy corresponded with William Ellery Channing in America, whose theology she found interesting even if she was perhaps less egalitarian than he.

Apart from the biography of Addison, noted already, Lucy Aikin ceased to write British history after the time of Charles the First. She had no particular sympathy with Cromwell and found the excesses of the court of Charles II disheartening to her sensibility.

DA  
396  
.W6  
H3  
1693

Hacket, John. Scrinia Reserata: A Memorial Offer'd to the Great Deservings of John Williams, D. D.. London: Printed by Edw. Jones for Samuel Lowndes, 1693.

Folio. Restored some time recently in full leather with fresh, heavy end papers and fly leaves. On page 228, at the conclusion of Part I, an ornate watermark has been traced out in pencil.

The sub-title continues: Who Some Time Held the Places of Ld Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Ld Bishop of Lincoln, and Ld Archbishop of York. Containing a Series of the Most Remarkable Occurrences and Transactions of His Life, in Relation Both to Church and State.

John Williams (1582-1650), was born into a family prominent in Wales. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1601, M.A. 1605), and then took orders. He might be described as having been a liberal Calvinist, which seems a contradiction in terms. A possible

explanation is that Williams was a moderate theologian who nevertheless felt that a sense of election justified a desire for preferment and the exercise of power.

The sub-title of this work alone will tend to indicate that Archbishop Williams, as he became, was an ambitious man. He attracted the attention of King James and became Dean of Salisbury in 1619, Dean of Westminster in 1620, and both a Privy Councilor and Bishop of Lincoln in 1621. Williams was an energetic man who worked long hours and slept short ones. He accumulated wealth and entertained lavishly while still pursuing many of his duties with diligence. In his later years especially he was generous with his wealth, in particular toward Saint John's College, Cambridge. In the sixteen thirties he did not remain clear of ecclesiastical controversy and perhaps did less well with King Charles anyway than he had done with King James. Nevertheless, Charles made him Archbishop of York in 1642, but the king's own fortunes were now uncertain and Williams withdrew to Wales, his native place, where he spent much of his time before he died.

John Hacket (1591-1670) was educated at Westminster School and then Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1613, M.A. 1616). He became chaplain to John Williams in 1621 and, a bright and ambitious man himself, took a firm hold not on his benefactor's coattails but his ecclesiastical vestments. He contemplated writing a biography of Williams long before he undertook the task. Scrinia Reserata, here translated loosely as "Opened Records," then did not appear until over twenty years after its author's death. Hacket's account of John Williams is regarded as somewhat florid and perhaps uncritically generous. There is no table of contents, nor is there an index. The book opens with a Proem in which Hacket somewhat disingenuously makes note of the present multiplicity of books before offering his own not short work.

The only back matter for this volume, possibly of interest to bibliographers, is a two-page Catalogue of Books Printed for and Sold by Samuel Lowndes over against Exeter-Change in the Strand.

DA  
400  
.W31  
1702

Warwick, Sir Philip. Memoires of the Reign of King Charles I. Second edition. London: Richard Chiswell, 1702.

Octavo. Handsomely re-bound in green leather, paper remarkably free of blemishes. A fine book.

The sub-title continues: Containing the Most Remarkable Occurrences of that Reign, and setting Many Passages thereof in a Clear Light. With Impartial Characters of Many Great Persons on Both Sides, Who Chiefly Govern'd the Counsels and Actions of that Scene of Affairs. Together with a Continuation to the Happy Restauration of King Charles II.

Sir Philip Warwick (1609-1683) was the only son of Thomas Warwick (fl. 1580-1620), the organist at Westminster Abbey. Sir Philip was educated at Eton and then perhaps at Pembroke College, Cambridge, before he went to travel in France and Switzerland. On his return to England he entered government service through the influence of Lord Goring, a distant

relative. He entered Gray's Inn in 1638 and was granted a L. L. B. from Oxford the same year. In 1640 he was in Parliament and was one of the Straffordians who did not support the bill of attainder by which the Puritans did their work on Thomas Wentworth.

Warwick also was loyal to the Stuarts and served as one of the secretaries to Charles I in 1647-48. In his Memoires he makes note of a moment when King Charles warned that one day the English people would be quite content to restore monarchy. Warwick was a firm Royalist but sufficiently moderate and, when necessary, compromising so that he was able to remain in England during the interregnum. His loyalties were recognized, however, and shortly after the restoration he was knighted and made secretary to the Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer. He performed these duties, doing much of the practical work of the Lord Treasurer's office, until Southampton's death in 1667. He seems to have been without corruption in a place where a less scrupulous servant of the crown could have done well for himself. Sir Philip served in the Cavalier Parliament from 1661 until it was dissolved in 1678. He was steady in his loyalty to church and crown, feared Catholicism, and more or less believed Titus Oates and the Popish Plot. He was not admired by Shaftsbury. It was in this period (c. 1678) that he wrote A Discourse on Government, a conservative treatise published posthumously in 1694.

Memoires of the Reign of King Charles I was also written 1675-77 but not published until 1701. It appeared again in each of the next three years and not again until 1813. Warwick's book, translated into French, appeared in Paris in 1823 and 1827. Memoires is thought to cast little light on political matters but to contain striking portraits of some of the major Royalist figures. Sir Philip is usually considered fair and moderate in his opinions.

Belk Library has two copies of this book in Special Collections. The copy now under discussion is a part of the Hulme Collection and a second edition (1702). In the Rhinehart Collection is a third edition (1703), though except for the title page the books appear identical. Examination of both might prove a good exercise for graduate students in bibliography. Perhaps of further interest to bibliographers is a catalogue of books printed for Richard Chiswell, contained as back matter in both volumes. Memoires contains numerous marginal glosses and, in the front matter, an Index. Page 349 (un-numbered) in both volumes introduces, in title format, Memoires on Reflexions on the State of Affairs after the King's Murder: Continued to the Happy Restauration of King Charles II. In Warwick's moral economy, Charles I was not executed but murdered.

DA  
407  
.H9  
H7  
1848

Hutchinson, Lucy. Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson. Seventh edition. London: Henry G. Bohn, 1848.

Octavo. Bound in full leather, front cover detached, spine loose. On a blank page at the front is a note in Harold Hulme's hand indicating the book was bought in London in 1923 "through the kindness and generosity of the colonial Dames of Cleveland. "

The sub-title continues: Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, Representative of the County of Nottingham in the Long Parliament, and of the Town of Nottingham in the First Parliament of Charles the Second, with Original Anecdotes of Many of the Most Distinguished of His Contemporaries and a Summary Review of Public affairs.

John Hutchinson (c. 1615-1664) was educated at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1634. He then was admitted to Lincoln's Inn but found the study of law uncongenial. He married Lucy Apsley (1620-1681), whose father was an official at the Tower Of London, in 1638. The Hutchinson family had a strong presence in Nottinghamshire, and it was in defiance of Royalist attempts to take the control of the county that Hutchinson joined parliamentary forces. He was made governor of Nottingham Castle, but if he had opposed the Royalists, he still did not have particularly smooth relations with the forces he joined. He seems perhaps to have been a somewhat fractious man. He signed the warrant that ended in the death of Charles I and thus was a regicide, but he was hostile toward Cromwell and spent much of the interregnum years in Nottinghamshire, his native place. At the Restoration he escaped punishment as a regicide but was implicated in a revolt in 1663 and put in prison, where he died the next year.

Hutchinson's place in history was made in part by his wife, Lucy, whose Memoirs undertook to justify her husband's conduct during the troubled years of civil war and commonwealth. Lucy Apsley received an education unusual for women in her time and then translated Lucretius and wrote poetry. The Memoirs remained in manuscript until 1806, after which, as the bibliographical entry included here will show, there were many appearances through the nineteenth century. Her account may give her husband more prominence and principal than were in fact his in the affairs of his time, but the writing is regarded by some as vivid and purposeful. Included with the Memoirs is an autobiographical fragment by Lucy Hutchinson, who is sufficiently regarded as a writer to have an entry in the Oxford Companion to English Literature.

DA  
427  
.N75  
1787

Noble, Mark. Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell. Third edition. Two volumes. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1787.

Octavo. Bound in full calf. Fold-out genealogies in both volumes, fold-out armorial bearings in Volume I, other engraved illustrations. Acquired by Harold Hulme in New York, May 1926.

The sub-title continues: Deduced from an Early Period, and Continued down to the Present Time; and also the Families Allied to, or Descended from Them: Collected Chiefly from Original Papers and Records, Taken from Public Offices, Etc. or Communicated by Several Persons, Many of Whom Are of the Highest Rank.

Mark Noble (1754-1827) was the third son of a Birmingham businessman, part of whose fortune came from supplying barter goods to African slave traders. The younger Noble was

articled to a lawyer and then set up a law practice himself, but he inherited a modest fortune and abandoned the law for historical and antiquarian pursuits. He was ordained in 1781 and by 1786 had managed, it would appear by influence, to be presented with a valuable rectory at Barming in Kent. Biographical notes on Noble suggest that he was better at providing himself with a snug berth than in accepting the clerical duties that went with the berth.

In fact biographical notes are not particularly generous in their assessment of Noble. The recently completed Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (sixty volumes, 2004) does not give Noble much space, but enough to observe that the Memoirs of Cromwell (title here compressed) is a book confusingly organized, flawed by factual errors, and not especially valuable as historical research. When one then turns to Sir Leslie Stephen's original DNB on the chance that the new work is less than fair, the reader finds the judgment that Noble's efforts were the "writings of an imperfectly educated, vulgar-minded man"(XIV, 527). Noble managed to make a favorable impression on the Earl of Sandwich and other luminaries of his time, who may have paved the way to the comfortable life he enjoyed, but he seems also to be little admired by professional historians and other scholars. Still, Carlyle made use of the Memoirs in his work on Cromwell, and apparently there are bits and pieces within Noble that have some value. Like finding a nickel in a horse turd.

Much of Noble's work is given to genealogy not only of the Cromwells but also of other families connected with the Cromwells, who occupy all of Volume II. Somehow it seems marginally appropriate to spend much time and effort on the lineal connections of a man who, in destroying a monarch, could hardly be seen as a defender of family precedence and privilege.

DA  
450  
.F78  
1808

Fox, Charles James. A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second; with an Introductory Chapter. London: Printed for William Miller, 1808.

Quarto. Bound in full leather, spine rebacked. Engraved bust of Fox in front matter, also a note in hand of Harold Hulme: "London 1923. Bought through the generosity and kindness of the Colonial Dames of Cleveland."

It hardly seems necessary to give historians, presumably the people who may look at these annotations, an account of Charles James Fox (1749-1806). His study of James II was begun in 1799 and left unfinished at his death. It is thought that Fox had a plan that would have eventually taken him past the reign of James II to that of William III, so that some of the latter's desirable qualities in a monarch would serve to point up the failings of the king he succeeded.

It may be that the title of this work was contrived when a determination was made to publish it two years after the death of Fox. What we have is little more than a fragment, ending with the execution of Monmouth, just months into the reign of the new king. The text, of course, is the work of Charles James Fox, who is always interesting, or at least stimulating. Of interest to historians, perhaps, might be the long Appendix, which is largely comprised of correspondence between Louis XIV and Paul Barillon (1630-1691), the sun king's ambassador to England 1677-

1688. This correspondence is given first in French and then in an English translation. A Preface to this book was written by Vassall Holland, presumably a connection of Fox, and dated from Holland House, where the manuscript of Fox's work probably was kept.

Charles James Fox was, on his mother's side, a lineal descendant of the Stuart monarchs, which makes his given names appropriate. He may have fascinated Professor Hulme as he has done many others, for this is one of few books in the Hulme Collection that does not pertain to England between the death of Elizabeth and the death of Cromwell, where Hulme's scholarly efforts were concentrated.

DA  
803.7  
.A3  
N2  
1838

Napier, Mark. Montrose and the Covenanters, Their Characters and Conduct. Two volumes.  
London: James Duncan, 1838.

Octavo. First edition. Bound in full leather, spines and hinges unsatisfactorily repaired with tape. Volume I contains, with the bookplate of Harold Hulme, faintly penciled notes and an ink autograph inside the top cover, also a Times obituary for one Colonel George Arbuthnot on back of fly leaf.

Montrose was James Graham, the fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose (1612-1650). He studied at Glasgow and Saint Andrews before traveling on the continent. He was back in Scotland, young and ambitious, in time to join with the Covenanters. This enthusiasm waned as he came to realize that the desire for presbyterian government in the church extended to a similar desire for secular government, and that the leveling brought about in such a government would be enforced by an authority more rigid than monarchy. In short, Montrose switched sides, becoming an ally of the royalists. In the period of civil strife that followed he enjoyed considerable success, recruiting highlanders and following hit-and-run tactics that, with his own personal courage and tactical skill, resulted in a series of victories over the covenanters, whom he now opposed. Eventually the royalist cause was defeated, Charles I was executed, and a little over a year later (May 1650) Montrose was himself taken, tried, hanged, and then dismembered. At the Restoration his remains were reassembled and given something like a state funeral and burial.

Mark Napier (1798-1879) was educated at the University of Edinburgh and admitted to the Scottish bar in 1820. He is thought to have been a lawyer of considerable learning and skill but made his reputation, such as it was, as an historian of unconcealed jacobite sympathies, which reveal themselves in his books about Montrose. His rhetoric, not often regarded as mild, seems to have contradicted his private character. He is written of as having finally become a genial, even beautiful, old man. The work at hand is not indexed, but each volume carries a detailed of contents and, as back matter, additional notes and a selection (volume II) of Montrose's poetry.

HX  
811  
.H37  
1700

Harrington, James. Oceana. Edited by John Toland. London: Printed [for] the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1700.

Folio. Re-bound at some recent time in full leather. Following p. 111 is a fold-out illustration of balloting as Harrington envisioned it in his ideal commonwealth.

The sub-title continues: [Harrington's] Other Works; Som wherof Are Now first Publish'd from His Own Manuscripts. The Whole Collected, Methodiz'd, and Review'd, with an Exact Account of His Life Prefix'd, by John Toland. This book was the first publication of Harrington's collected works, which appeared four more times in the eighteenth century, and then little if anything until late in the nineteenth.

James Harrington (1611-1677) was born into an ancient family that included, in one branch or another, peers of the realm and court favorites. His own branch was perhaps less distinguished than some, but Harrington, who was never titled and never prominent in public service, had enough money to live much of his life as a private scholar. He entered Oxford in 1629 and remained for two years, after which he left without a degree. He then traveled on the continent, learning languages and growing interested in politics and particularly political theory. At Rome he declined to kiss the Pope's foot and, when he was later questioned by Charles I as to his failure to observe a custom that simply indicated respect, he replied that having kissed his own monarch's hand, he thought it beneath him to kiss another's foot. King Charles was satisfied with this reply.

Harrington was on good terms with his king, even somewhat close. Though his thinking was taking him ever closer to sympathy with a commonwealth form of government, he was loyal to King Charles, attended him in 1647-48, and was with him on the scaffold when he was put to death by the Puritans in 1649.

With the establishment, in name at least, of commonwealth Harrington undertook to write out his thinking on the subject. The result was Oceana (1656), which is sometimes printed with other similar works (Utopia, The New Atlantis), but as Pope's translation of Homer, whatever its virtues, is not Homer, Harrington's effort at utopian literature is not highly regarded as literature (it is confined to a single footnote in A. C. Baugh's Literary History of England). Though in the same period Harrington published a translation of the Aeneid (1658-59), his interest seems to have been less in literary effect than in formulating a plan for a stable, durable commonwealth.

Harrington described the governments of the Greeks, Romans, and Israelites as directed by laws, not men. He proposed that such a government in the modern world might be formed and perpetuated through bicameral formation of law. On the one side would be a natural aristocracy, by whom the law would be debated, and on the other side the people, who would vote on the law without debate and then observe it. Self interest on either side would be neutralized by the dependence of each side on the other. Commonwealth did not imply a community of property, but rather that wealth, some measure of it, would be a common distribution, a balance whereby the people had an interest in domestic tranquility for the protection of their property. There would be a rotation of governance within the commonwealth, so that people were by turns

governors and governed. Harrington envisioned an elaborate system for balloting and also for civil organization, of which he gives an account in Oceana, thus making stretches of his work rather tedious compilations. Oceana contains much interesting political theory, some of which was influential in America in the later eighteenth century, but no one would pick it up to read in preference to More or Bacon.

In late 1661, monarchy having been restored, Harrington came under suspicion for his views and was arrested and confined in the Tower. His family obtained his release the next year, after which he lived fifteen more, but his health gradually failed, as perhaps also his mind.

John Toland (1670-1722) was born in Donegal, Ireland, supposedly the illegitimate son of a Catholic priest. He rejected Catholicism in youth, as he rejected Christian mystery in general, which is not quite the same thing as rejecting Christian thought. Indeed, his most famous work, published anonymously in 1695, is Christianity not Mysterious. He was at the University of Glasgow in 1687, moved to the University of Edinburgh in 1689, and was granted an M. A. from the latter institution in 1690. He was apparently a well-read, clever man and something of an ale house debater. In theology he grew to resemble Spinoza, and in politics he would have had much in common with the man whose work he edited in 1700 and perhaps with those who formed an American government at the end of the century.

Inside the top cover of this volume are two bookplates, one for Harold Hulme and one for John Plumtre. The Plumtre bookplate appears to be quite old, older than the end paper to which it is pasted, raising the possibility, or probability, that when the book was restored and given new covers, the bookplate was removed from the old cover and pasted to the new. If this is the case, then John Plumtre (1754-1825) was a Church of England clergyman educated at Eton and then King's College, Cambridge (B. A. 1778, M. A. 1780). He served as a tutor at Eton for several years, during which he married his first cousin. Plumtre seems to have been an able clergyman who, in the manner of his time, held more than one living, depending on curates to discharge the duties of the parish. He published a translation of Pope into Greek. In 1808 he was appointed dean of Gloucester and granted a Lambeth doctorate in divinity. None of this has much to do with Oceana except to point up the sort of book owned by people with a serious turn of mind in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a period not free of political upheaval.

J  
301  
.H14  
1682

Bowes, Paul, Editor. The Journals of All the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Collected by Sir Simonds D'Ewes. London: Printed for John Starkey, 1682.

Folio. Bound in full leather, badly degraded, back cover detached. Note in the hand of Harold Hulme: "A gift from my father on my arrival in London, June 1923."

In the reign of Henry VIII Garrat Dewes (c. 1533-1591) came from the Low Countries to England, where he found work in the bookseller's trade and eventually rose to prominence and

prosperity. A son of Garrat Dewes was Paul Dewes (1567-1631), who became a government official. Among the children of Paul Dewes was a son, Simonds (1602-1650), and a daughter, Mary (born 1608), who married sir Thomas Bowes (died 1676). Paul Bowes (died 1702) was the son of Sir Thomas and Mary and editor of the book at hand, which began in the materials assembled by his Uncle Simonds.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes undertook study at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1618 but left without a degree for the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar in 1623. He inherited a large estate from his maternal grandfather, Sir Richard Simonds, and grew even more wealthy in 1626 by his marriage to a very young wife, Anne Clapton. Late in this year he was knighted, and it may be that at this juncture, having become both wealthy and titled, he decided to apostrophize his surname.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes developed strong antiquarian interests while still a youth, accumulating or keeping himself detailed written records of nearly everything he experienced. In 1625 he began to compile parliamentary records generated during the reign of Elizabeth, which he completed by 1637 but which remained unpublished during his lifetime. He seems to have been vain in his learning but moderate in his politics. He was given a baronetcy in 1641 as King Charles sought at least to neutralize moderates. Nevertheless he served in the Long Parliament and inclined somewhat to the Puritans, who regarded him as too moderate to be entirely trusted.

Paul Bowes, nephew to Sir Simonds, was admitted to Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1650, but there is no record of matriculation. He entered the Middle Temple in 1654 and was called to the bar in 1661. Like his uncle before him, he was an enthusiastic antiquary who collected many books. His editing of his uncle's Journals of All the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth is generally regarded as careful and competent. A brief Epistle Dedicatory by Paul Bowes is addressed to Sir Willoughby Bowes, son of Sir Simonds and Paul's first cousin. The mass of papers beginning in the labors of Sir Simonds eventually passed to his grandson, also Willoughby, who disposed of them to an agent of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose library they entered, eventually finding their way to the British Museum.

The Journals edited by Paul Bowes are carefully organized. Various sessions of Parliament are contained under their own headings, which are further divided into those pertaining to the House of Lords and those of Commons. Similarly, there are two alphabetical tables in the back matter, one for Lords and one for Commons. Also in the back matter is A Catalogue of Books Printed for John Starkey, which might be of interest to bibliographers.

Though it would be deceiving to suggest that extensive research has been done in preparing this annotation, everything encountered suggests that the book at hand continues to be of use to diligent historians.

JN  
555  
.H32  
1781

Hatsell, John. Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, under Separate Titles; with Observations. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, 1781.

Quarto. Handsomely re-bound in full leather at some recent date. A model of book restoration.

This book became Volume II of the completed Precedents and Proceedings. It is of particular interest for two things. Collation with the third edition in the completed set will show how much effort Hatsell put into revising his earlier books as the years passed. Also, this book was once a presentation copy. Pasted on a blank leaf in the front matter is a note in John Hatsell's hand, given here in full:

M. Hatsell presents his Compliments to Lord Onslow, and desires that His Lordship will do him the honor of accepting a Book, for the merit of which, if it has any, His Lordship will see that M. Hatsell is principally indebted to the Notes and Observations of his most honour'd Friend M. Onslow

Cotton Gasden

Oct. 18<sup>th</sup>

George Onslow (1731-1814) was educated at Westminster School and Peterhouse, Cambridge. He entered Parliament in 1754 through the influence of the Duke of Newcastle, his uncle by marriage. He was briefly in the first Rockingham government and, for a time, was also a supporter of John Wilkes, though his support later fell away. He tended to shift with the wind. In 1776 he was created Baron Cranley and fourth Baron Onslow and entered the House of Lords. In 1801 he was created Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow. He is regarded as having been a courtier in his later years. He was not admired particularly by Horace Walpole and certainly not be the writer of Junius papers (1769-71). Nevertheless, the book at hand was presented to Onslow by a principled man.

JN  
555  
.H36  
1796

Hatsell, John. Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons. Mixed edition. Four volumes. London: Printed for T. Payne, T. Cadell, and W. Davies, 1796.

Quarto. Bound in quarter leather, now covered by black tape, and degraded marbled boards. These important books should probably be given a priority for restoration.

A sharp-eyed librarian will notice that this entry and the three following are not given in strict LC order. The intent is to begin with Hatsell's completed four-volume work (1776-1796) and put appropriate remarks at the beginning of everything.

The story of John Hatsell (1733-1820)<sup>1</sup> is quickly told. He was perhaps briefly at Queens College, Cambridge, and entered the Middle Temple in 1750. In 1760 he was appointed Clerk Assistant in the House of Commons and made Clerk in 1768, a position he held until he retired in 1797. Hatsell was thought to have an unrivalled knowledge of the workings of Parliament. His Precedents of Proceedings offers a "thorough and systematic analysis of practice and procedure" (ODNB, XXV, 814) and is still considered a valuable reference.

The four volumes represented here are a mixed edition because the effort that concluded in 1796 began with the appearance of the first volume in 1776. As Hatsell continued his work over the years, he revised his earlier volumes, so that by 1796 Volume I was in its third edition, so also with Volume II, Volume III was in its second edition, and Volume IV appeared for the first time. In the completed work the first volume is given to matters Relating to Privilege in Parliament, the second to matters Relating to Members, Speakers, Etc., the third to matters Relating to Lords and Supply, and the last to matters Relating to Conference and Impeachment.

John Hatsell was a working official in England's legislative body, not a cloistered scholar, but Precedents and Proceedings almost gives the impression that he was indeed the latter. Each volume contains numerous appendices and is indexed. The many footnotes are sometimes quite long. Though each volume of the whole is dedicated to a different man, there seems nothing of sycophancy in this but rather a simple acknowledgement of men in government whom Hatsell held in particular regard.

JN  
561  
.W5  
1730

Willis, Browne. Notitia Parliamentaria. Mixed edition. Three volumes. London: Printed for Robert Gosling (I and II) and the author (III), 1716, 1730, 1750.

Octavo. Bound in full calf at a date later than printing but not recent. Acquired by Harold Hulme August 1928. A note on a blank leaf at the front of Volume I affirms "The author's own copy with ms. notes." Most of the notes are to be found in Volume II.

The extended sub-title in all three of these volumes is not identical in all but may be summarized as advertising an account of parliamentary representation out of England and Wales, discursively presented and organized by Countries, Cities, and Boroughs. Volume I, of which the edition is the second (1730), does this from the time of Edward I to the first years of George II. Volume II begins with Edward I but ends with Queen Anne. Volume III extends only from 1541 to 1660. There are numerous marginal glosses, both printed and in script. Volumes I and II

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<sup>1</sup> Both the National Union Catalogue and Dictionary of National Biography give Hatsell's birth year as 1743. In the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (2004) the date is moved back ten years, which seems much more probable. Otherwise Hatsell entered the Middle Temple when he was seven years old.

contain appendices and Volume II an Index. At the end of Volume II appears a final Appendix in a strikingly lovely script that differs from other hand-written annotations in these volumes.

Browne Willis (1682-1760) was educated at Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford (no degree), and the Inner Temple. By inheritance and marriage he was, almost from youth, a man of some wealth, which allowed him to live independently and pursue his antiquarian interests. These centered not so much on Parliament as on cathedrals and other ecclesiastical architecture, in which he perhaps felt more interest for the medieval than for the fashionable Greek and Roman forms of his day. He also held a strong interest for the antiquities of Buckinghamshire. He corresponded with other antiquarians and gave effort, energy, and wealth to build or restore churches. Not surprisingly he was a Tory and a partisan of the High Church. He seems to have been something of an eccentric who anticipated Samuel Johnson in his sloppy sartorial manner, but he was also thought to exhibit a general good humor and kindness.

A bookplate indicates these volumes once belonged to William Harrison (1802-1884), an antiquarian who lived on the Isle of Man after 1842, was active in Manx affairs, and cultivated much interest in the history and folklore of that island.

JN  
617  
.A5  
1628

[No author]. The Order and Manner of the Sitting of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, as Peeres of the Realme, in the Higher House of Parliament, According to Their Dignities, Offices, and Degrees, Some Other Called Thither for Their Assistance, and Offices of Their Attendances. London: Printed for Thomas Walkly, 1628.

Chain and wire lines suggest this is a quarto, but in any case it is a small pamphlet later put in cloth boards. It may have been printed by half sheets.

The gilt title on the top cover of this slight book states Members of Parliament 1628. The title at the beginning of text states The Parliament Began at Westminster the Seventeenth Day of March 1627. This book is simply a catalogue of the full Parliament for 1627.

JN  
672  
.A55  
1879

[Public Record Office]. Official Return of Members of Parliament. Part One. Two volumes. London: Printed by Henry Hansard and Son, 1879

Folio. These books, a listing of members of parliament 1213-1702, contain Harold Hulme's bookplate and a note in his hand to the effect that they were re-bound in 1943 (black buckram).

There is little to do by way of annotation for these books, which are a little like a telephone directory for Parliament through several centuries. There is an index.

JN  
681  
.H3  
1776

Hatsell, John. A Collection of Cases of Privilege of Parliament from the Earliest Records to the Year 1628. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, 1776.

Quarto. Bound in badly degraded full calf, the spine unsatisfactorily repaired with black tape, the book nearly detached from its covers.

This book is, in effect, the first volume of Precedents of Proceedings and was the first of Hatsell's labors to appear. It might be of interest for collation with the third edition, which is the first volume in the four-volume set already recorded. The third edition is considerably enlarged by the inclusion of four appendices.

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