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## 1. TRADING PLACES

**WORSLEY, Benjamin (1617/18-1677)** *The Advocate* [with] *Free ports, and the nature of them stated*.

London: printed by William Du-Gard, printer to the Council of State, 1651; London: printed by William Du-Gard, printer to the Council of State, 1651. FIRST EDITIONS. Folio. Disbound. Pagination pp. [8], 14; [2, blank]; [2], 9, [1], both volumes complete. [Wing W3611B, and W3612A]



scription to endpaper reads "For his kinde friend Mr. Isaack Lyte Merch<sup>t</sup>." Isaac Lyte (c. 1612 - c.1672), was a merchant and alderman of the City of London, and grandfather of the antiquary and biographer John Aubrey.

Benjamin Worsley was trained as a physician, but he seems to

have directed most of his energy on commercial enterprises. He was secretary to the council of trade of 1650 to 1651 under the Commonwealth. Following the Restoration, he was a member of the 1668 to 1672 council of trade.

Between 1648-49, he visited Amsterdam and was impressed by the benefits of an extensive and re-export trade. He perceived the recent expansion of Dutch trade as a threat to English commercial activity and was called on to write a defence of the Commonwealth's Navigation Act of 1651.

This he published in his pamphlet entitled *The Advocate* (1651). The Act was aimed primarily at the Dutch, required all trade between England and the colonies to be carried in English or colonial vessels; it ultimately led to the Anglo-Dutch War in 1652. Worsley's other important work, *Free ports, and the nature of them stated*, was also published in 1651, returned to the problem of the Dutch entrepot but was more optimistic in its outlook and the potential benefits of introducing a similar system in England.

Both works are rare. For *The Advocate* ESTC records only 2 locations in the UK (BL, Senate House Library) and 3 in the USA (Folger, Harvard, and 2 in the Baker Library, Harvard). For *Free Ports* ESTC records only 1 copy in the UK (BL) and 2 locations in the USA (Minnesota, and 2 copies in Baker Library, Harvard).

\$2,750 / £2,000 Ref: 7852



For his kinde friend Mr.  
Isaack Lyte Merch<sup>t</sup>.

Wing W3611 B 14/1  
FREE  
PORTS,  
AND  
The Nature of them stated.



LONDON,  
Printed by William Du-Gard, Printer to the Council  
of STATE. 1651.

A.669 (2)  
THE  
ADVOCATE.



LONDON,  
Printed by William Du-Gard, Printer to the Council  
of STATE. 1651.

## 2. CATALOGUING EFFECTS, BOOKS, & DEATHS

[WILLMOT, R?] *18<sup>th</sup> Century Manuscript Drill and Letterbook with a Library Catalogue.*

[England. Circa 1745]. Contemporary limp vellum wallet style binding, lacking tie. Quarto (195 mm x 160 mm x 15 mm). Approximately 15 text pages on 80 leaves. Provenance: from the Library of Lord Cottesloe. Inscribed to front endpaper “R. Wilmot Pri : 7 : 6” beneath are several calculations and the following note: “To / Mr. Pickering / at ye Eagle & Child / London”. The earlier sections of the volume are written in a very neat, studied hand which either gradually morphs into a looser hand or the manuscript is taken over by someone else entirely. The later sections are more personal which may account for the more relaxed hand. Either way, the later notes closely resemble the hand of “R. Willmot”.

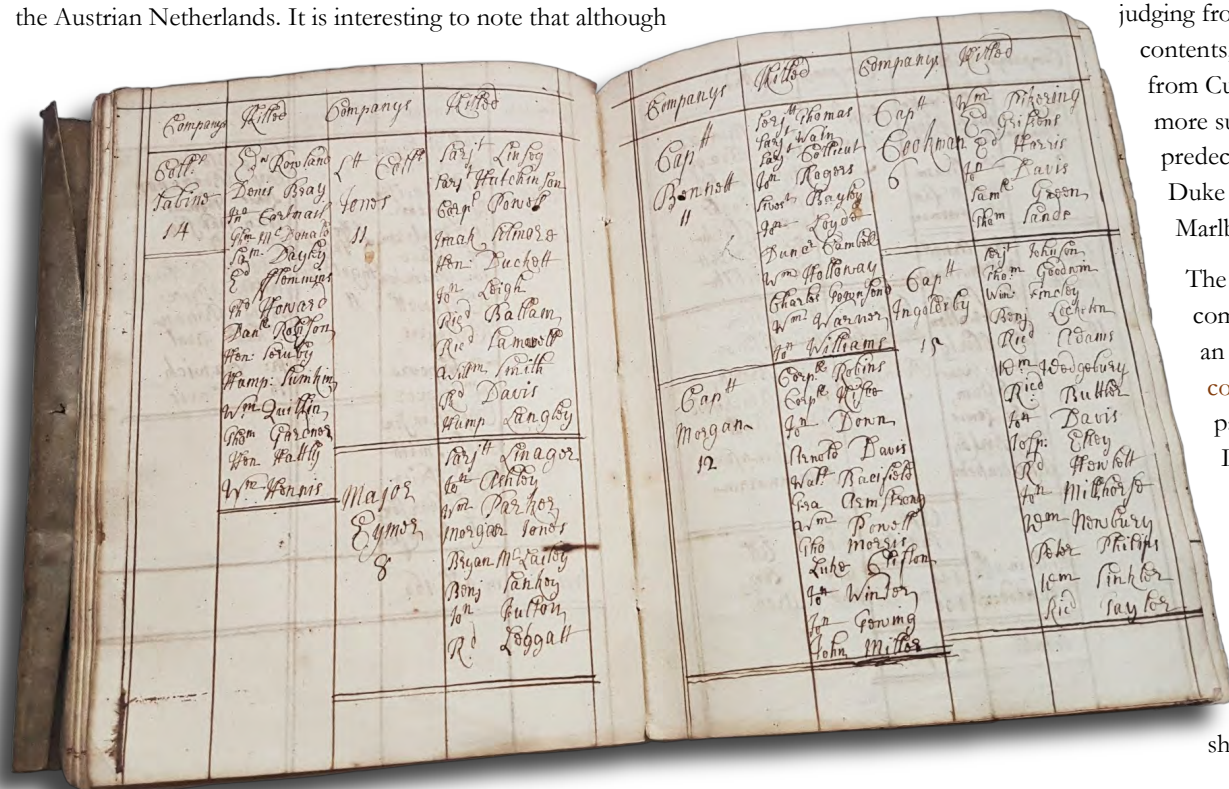
¶ This manuscript was apparently used in the campaign in Flanders of 1745, although much of the contents were compiled at a slightly earlier date. A later note on front endpaper reads “The manuscript of Military discipline as used in Flanders”. This presumably refers to the 1745 Campaign in the Austrian Netherlands. It is interesting to note that although

*The manuscript of Military discipline as used in Flanders*

the Allied Forces won the campaign, the British did not distinguish themselves. However, this insufficiency was put down not to the experienced officers, but to the Duke of Cumberland who performed poorly because he ignored advice from his more experienced subordinates. This manuscript appears to have been compiled by one such subordinate who,

judging from the contents, took notes from Cumberland’s predecessor, the Duke of Marlborough.

The volume commences with an “order and command” (1 page) given by Lord Tyrawley at Dublin (1718). (I have been unable to trace a printed copy of this short piece.)



*a Catalogue of my Books*  
*Vertons Revol. of Rom. Emp. Vol. 2.*  
*De Portugal & Sweden. Vol. 2.*  
*Puffendorfs Introd. A. Vol. 1*

The main bulk of the manuscript is taken up with “General Observations” for infantry drill with commands. This text appears to consist of copies of certain sections from Bland’s *Treatise of Military Discipline* (1727). Some parts follow the text almost exactly, while others are more of a distillation of the text. This act of selecting, editing, and abridging provides a valuable insight into the “on the ground” application of rules of discipline.

The scribe then brings together various related documents, including: “The ceremony to be observed at Funerals”; two royal proclamations concerning army pay and benefits (1717 and 1702); copies of letters, orders, and regulations, chiefly by Generals Richard Ingoldsby and Cornelius Wood serving under the Duke of Marlborough at Breda and other places; and tables of subsistence allowances for the various ranks in Flanders. One particularly informative section is entitled “An account of the men Killed and wounded Last Campagne, att shelleberg June y<sup>e</sup> 22 and Hoghstad August y<sup>e</sup> 2th 1704 of L<sup>t</sup> Gene<sup>l</sup> Ingoldsby Regiment”. The account, arranged in double columns, gives names of commanders, individuals killed (121) and wounded (166), and totals for each section. This grim tally is followed “A Return of the Disabled in L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Ingoldby Regimentt Feb<sup>r</sup> the 26 1705”. This table details the “Company”; “Mens names”; “How Disabled” (e.g. “Left hand”,

“Right Legg”); “Whether Married or Single” (also notes if they had children). We find a more personal element in entries such as “A Catalogue of my Books” (listing 35 titles including: “Don Qixot”; “Waller”; les divers Pensees”; “Arithmetick made Easy”; Puffendorfs Introd. uc”; “a Collect. n f Plays”; “a french Dictionaire”), and in two inventories: “An acco. t of my things” (18 items including: “twelve new shirts”; “fourteen necks”; “two silk Handk:shfs”, several items crossed out), and “An allo. t of odd things” (14 items including: “A Writing desk”; “an Ivory Case”; “a whig Case”; a Spunge”), together with various other notes and brief financial accounts circa 1730. To judge from this manuscript, the scribe is a keen and intellectually lively reader who seems able to get by on a small number of smart but simple personal effects.

The circumstantial evidence suggests that this manuscript was compiled by an experienced officer serving at Flanders. The notes on personal effects are evocative but the official rules are, perhaps not surprisingly, entered without comment or judgement, and we can only speculate on how it might have felt to have to follow the orders of the young and inexperienced Duke of Cumberland.

### 3. MULTIPLICATION TO VERSIFICATION

[ROSCOMMON, WENTWORTH DILLON, fourth earl of, (1637-1685)] *Manuscript entitled 'Arithmetique Pour Monsieur Wentworth. Ce Premieu Jouv Decembre 1648. Idau(?) Louvel, Professeur aux Mathematiques A Caen'*.

[Caen. Circa 1648]. Late 19th- early 20th century full calf. Quarto (225 mm x 172 mm x 12 mm). Foliation 46, plus several blanks. Text to rectos and bordered throughout. Extensively annotated to versos.

¶ This manuscript adds interesting details to a period in Roscommon's life about which very little is known or agreed upon by sources – namely his exile on the Continent throughout his boyhood and adolescence.

Roscommon was a nobleman and poet. He was raised as a Protestant, his father having been converted from Catholicism by James Ussher, Primate of Ireland. Roscommon's uncle Thomas Wentworth, Earl of

Deputy of Ireland, sent him to study at his own seat in Yorkshire. After Strafford's impeachment for High Treason in 1640 (and execution the next year), he was sent to Caen in Normandy to study at a Protestant university. During his exile as a Royalist during the English Civil War he toured France and Germany and spent a significant time in Rome. He returned to England shortly after the Restoration and regained his father's and grandfather's properties, including several estates in Ireland, in 1660. He pursued a career in military service, gained a reputation (partly owing to his love of gambling) as a duelist, and was a member of a literary circle that included John Dryden. Indeed, it is as a poet and translator that we remember him now.

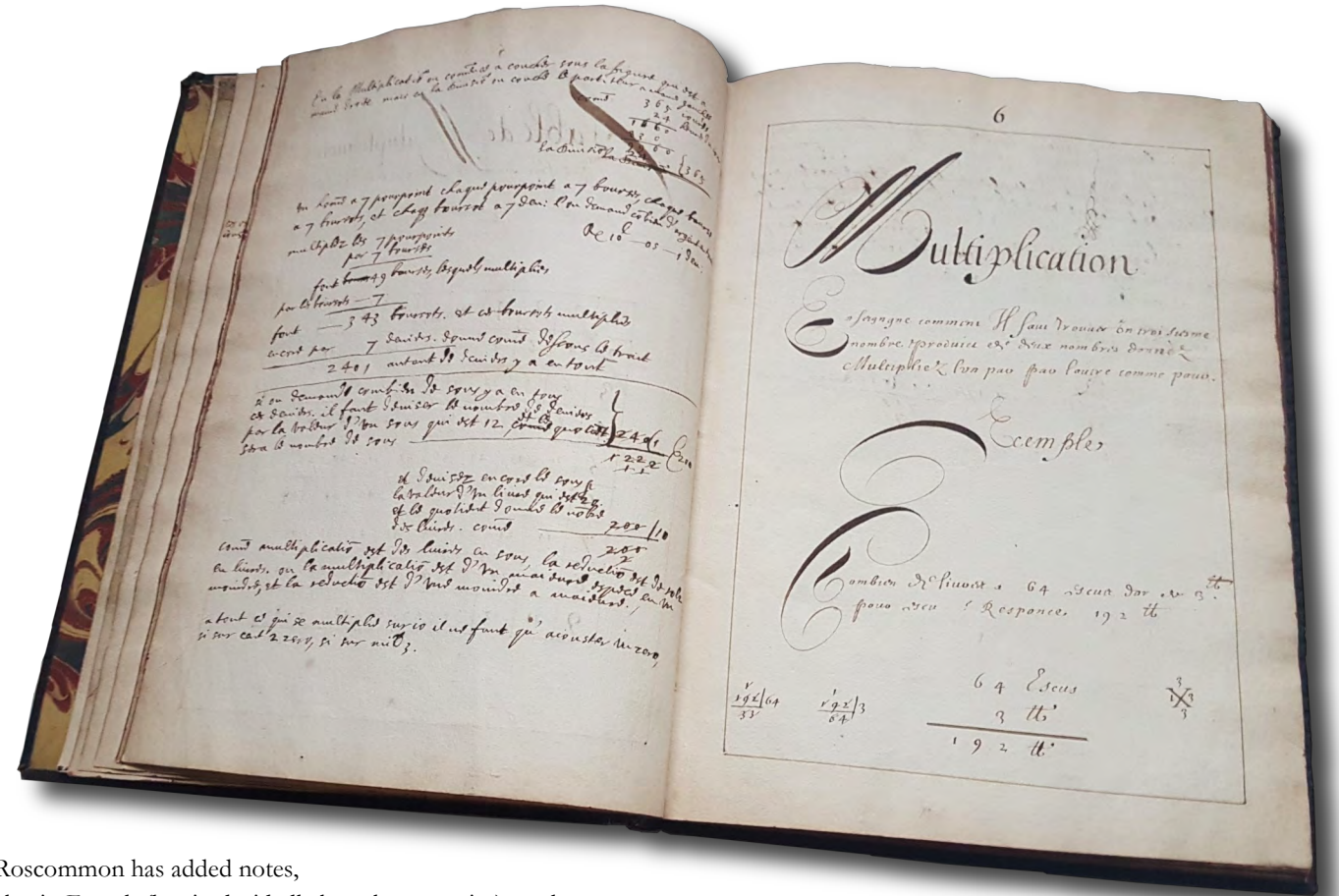
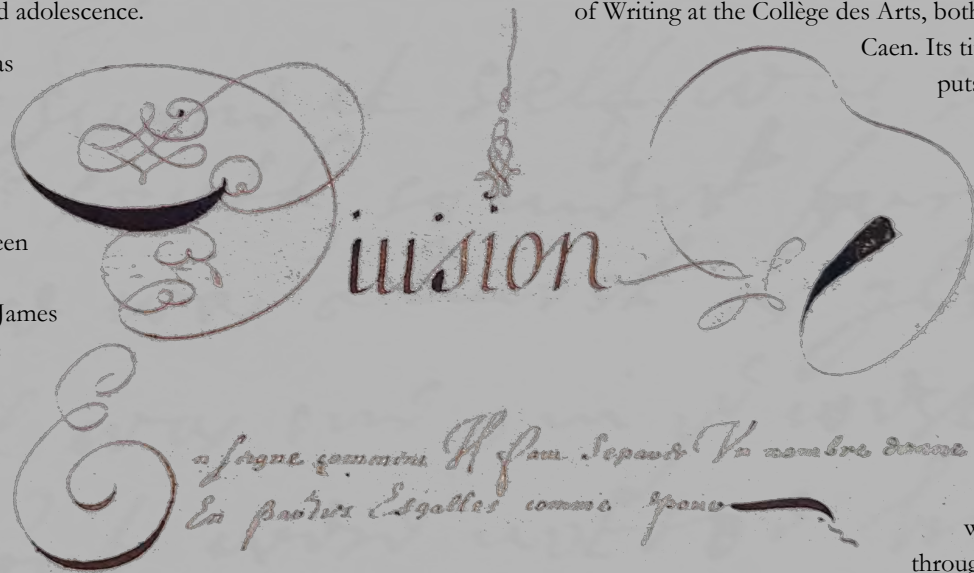
This manuscript was, as the title indicates, written for use by "Monsieur Wentworth" by Jacques Louvel (c.1600–1680), Professor of Mathematics at the Collège du Bois and Professor of Writing at the Collège des Arts, both at the University of Caen. Its title-page date (1648)

puts Roscommon's age at 11, making his grasp of the French language remarkable (but appropriate for a future author of accomplished translations from the Latin of Virgil and Horace).

Louvel's text is written to the rectos throughout. It begins with

simple addition and subtraction examples before moving on to multiplication, division, fractions, multiplication and division of fractions, rule of three, square roots and geometry. Professor Louvel writes his text on the rectos, drawing a ruled frame around the margin and giving the heading of each topic a calligraphic flourish (not for nothing was he also a 'Professeur d'écriture'). Early topics are all structured in a similar fashion, with the word "Enseigne..." then "Comme pour Exemple" (with "Exemple" rendered as elaborately as the first heading, on a new line). Thus, the first topic, "Addition", begins:

"Enseigne comme il faut trouver le sommaire de plusieurs nombres donnez comme pour Exemple ..."

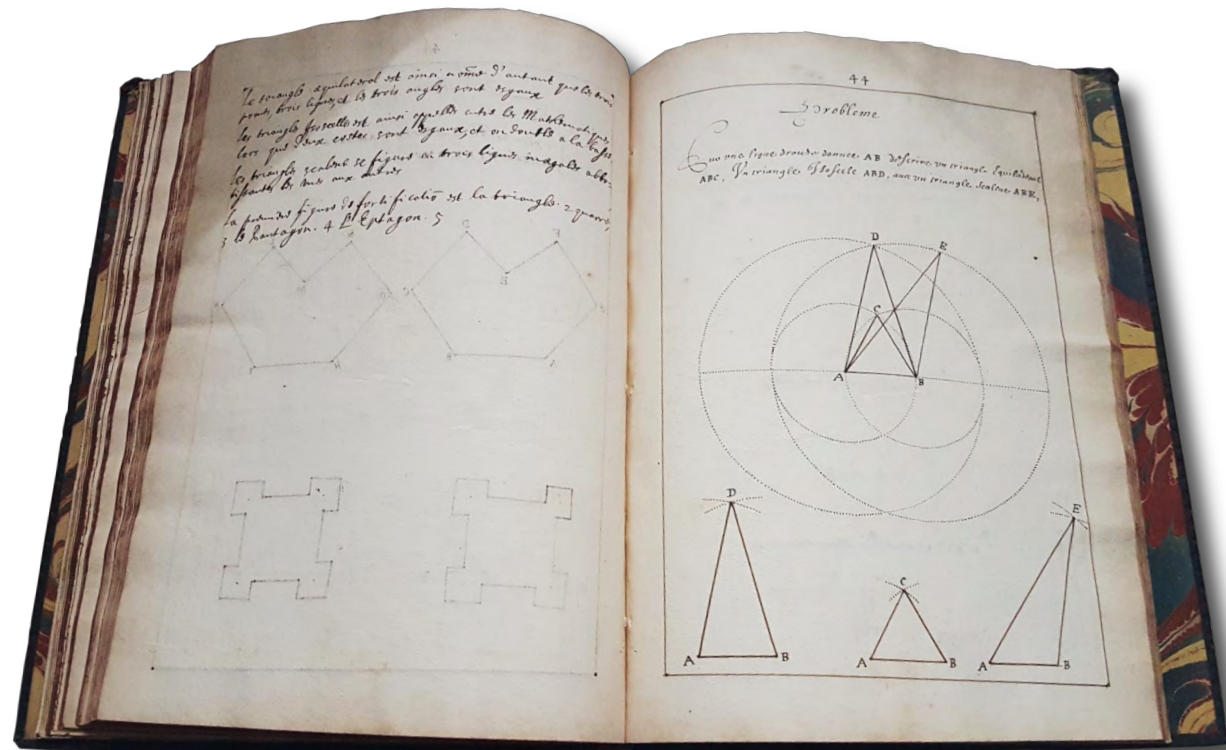


Roscommon has added notes, also in French (but in decidedly less elegant script), to the versos. Often he seems to be completing an exercise set by his master (and not always one given on the recto, so one assumes that Louvel has either set the exercise orally or has charged his pupil to come up with something that demonstrates the principle at hand). Sometimes Roscommon uses this page to comment on national differences in method: opposite "Addition" he notes that the method of counting in England is different to that used in France ("La formule de counter selon la facon d'Engleterre est de autrand(?) autr cella de France").

Some exercises are familiar to us today. Several of them use the everyday 'A man buys...' kind of format we would also

recognise, but the real-world examples are entertainingly of their time and involve "pourpoints", "picques", "soldats", "tapisserie", and the like.

Roscommon's entries, frequently quite substantial and even verbose in the early pages, show signs of tailing off a little at the halfway mark, perhaps reflecting a waning of enthusiasm that has been charted in many pupils' exercise books down the centuries. A later section, "Pratique de Geometrie", of eight pages of exercises by Louvel has only one page of notes on the versos; Roscommon may well have restricted himself to marking the solutions directly onto Louvel's diagrams, although his notes in



an earlier section on square roots look more like a working-out of one of these later geometry problems.

The manuscript has one passage written in English; it occurs at the very beginning and its subject is a little incongruous. The paragraph relates a curious meteorological event: the sighting of multiple suns on 25th February 1649 near Doncaster, close to the seat of his grandfather, Sir William Wentworth.

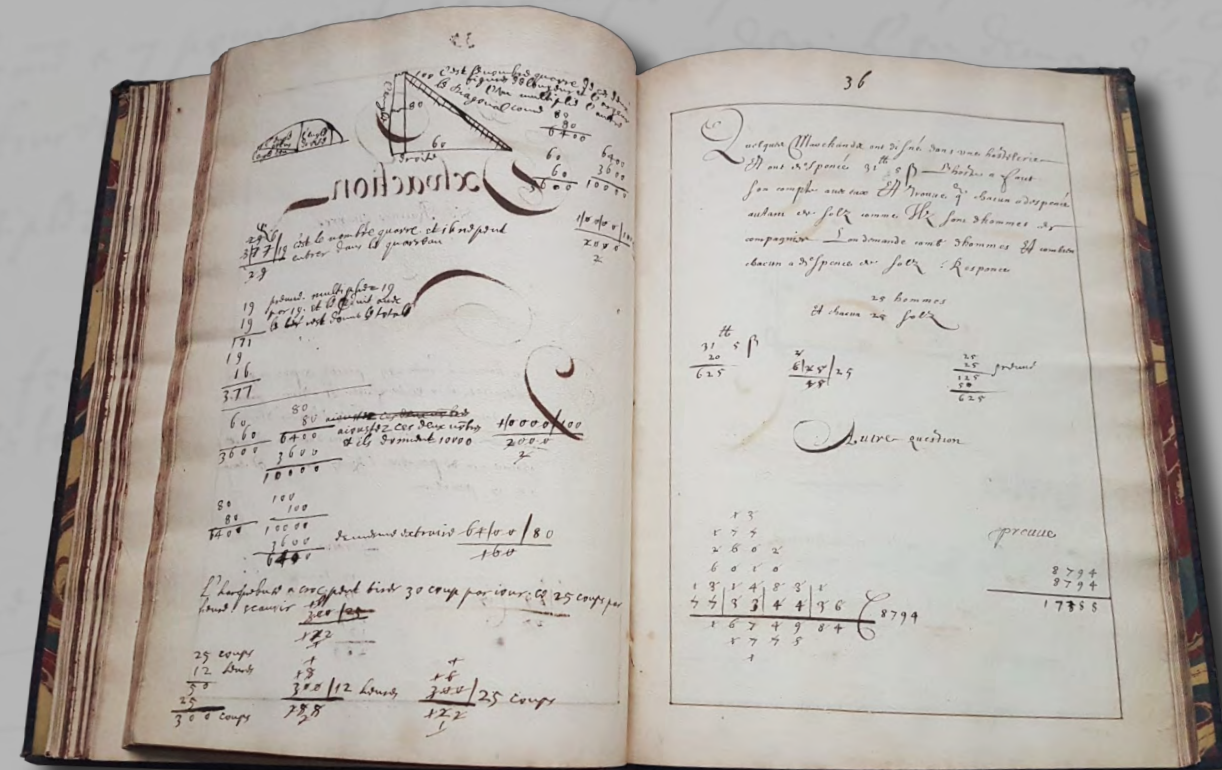
“Mr Peter Burton Alderman of Duncaster relateth y<sup>t</sup> on Munday feb: y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1649 betwene 9 & x in the forenoon he together w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> vicar of Duncaster & divers others being in the church yearde there saw 5 sunnes at



The true sunne it selfe was southeast neare unto it was one in the south, so went further of it twas one in the east: both these was almost as glorious as the sunne it self. In the north was one and in y<sup>e</sup> west one w<sup>ch</sup> did dashe y<sup>e</sup> eyes of y<sup>e</sup> beholders but were not soe bright or y<sup>e</sup> two form. There did goe fro[m] one of these to another a beame of light, as if it had beene a crowne. these sunnes continued about an houre duringe w<sup>ch</sup> time y<sup>e</sup> skie verie clere.

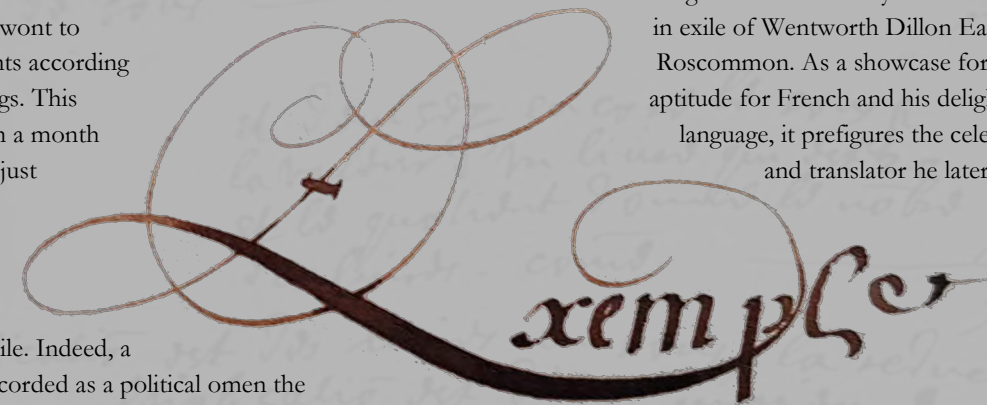
At ye same time they saw 2 weather-gauls. &”

Signs and portents abounded in the years following the



execution of Charles I. Royalists and parliamentarians alike were wont to interpret these unusual events according to their own political leanings. This anecdote, recorded less than a month after the execution, may be just such an instance of superstition mobilised in the service of propaganda but quietly stored in the schoolbook of a political exile. Indeed, a version of this event was recorded as a political omen the following year by Ellis Bradshaw in *A True Relation of Strange Apparitions Seen in the Air* (1650).

This manuscript is an unusually solid piece of evidence in an area



fraught with uncertainty: the formative years in exile of Wentworth Dillon Earl of Roscommon. As a showcase for his pre-teen aptitude for French and his delight in language, it prefigures the celebrated poet and translator he later became.

\$9,000 / £6,500 Ref: 7818

## 4. VERSE & CONTROVERSE

**HARRISON, John L. Captain** *18th century miscellany book of letters and poems.*

[London, England. Circa 1771-75]. Small quarto (20 mm x 165 mm x 12 mm). Approximately 80 text pages (not including blanks), 1 page cut in half, some leaves excised (stubs remaining). Bound in contemporary full vellum, some soiling and small marks.

*Provenance:* pencilled note to paste-down states “MSS book of Capt. J. L. Harrison. London”.

*April 20 72 A controversy arose between two young lady's and myself the substance of which was as follows*

¶ This lively miscellany shows the poetic ambitions of its compiler and captures a sense of friendships built through letters and the exchange of verse. Among the extracts from published works, the scribe, Captain John L. Harrison of Bishop's Hall in Bethnal Green, has copied letters sent and received, the majority of which are in verse form.

Several names occur in the manuscript, but one appears multiple times, a “Mr A-m M-t”, whom it is clear Harrison holds in high regard. In a prefatory note to a poem he sends to A. M., he writes: “I beg you'll point out the faults it contains of which I'm conscious there are many and communicate them and your opinion of the whole to me” (fo. 25). Harrison records verse he receives in return, with both men using the medium of poetry to foster their friendship and affirm each other's work.

In a series of letters to and from “A M—t”, he asks his friend to help settle

A controversy [which] arose between two young lady's and myself the substance of which was as follows

I held that in the marriage state the man Is the better half, they that the woman Is which we left to be undecided, I with the Approbation props'd it to A Gentleman of consummate knowledge in the following lines

To trouble you kind sir we're now made bold

And hope to us this query you'll unfold  
Which is the better half the man or wife  
In all concerns attending human life  
We look on you as an impartial guide  
And by your Answer firmly we'll abide

A.M. does not fully agree, so Harrison replies, “I wonder sir you should give the preference to the Lady's for I think the man is certainly the better half for he has the care of his business the getting of money to support his family and sundry other things I might mention” and marshals quotations from Virgil, Ovid, William Shenstone, Elizabeth Rowe, and John Milton.

A.M. responds with an allegory which tells of a man (aptly named “John”) who fails to understand the meaning of things. On discovering a leather purse he thinks, Leather says he can serve some end  
Old shoes perhaps may patch and mend  
[...]

Regardless of the luck thus gain'd  
Concerned him not what it contain'd

Harrison pens a “jocular” verse regarding women (including the line “As he the Master she should Mistress be”) and states: “Although Mr M---T agrees with me in his last line the lady's and himself were rather Digusted”. He then confusedly defends himself, “I think you took in too confin'd A sense

for I do not prise mans superiority but I think Is he the Master, she should Mistress be” and protests that it “was A jocular Piece of raillery and as such I apprehended it would have been taken”. He concludes his apologetic letter, “This sir I hope will Attone for the misapprehensions of my former. I conclude With saying I entertain the most sincere and unfeign't respect for them [women] and all those that defend them And remain your sincere Friend.” (ff. 17-18).

On the next page we see Harrison's “jocular” verse in action again in a rebuke to one of his servants (we are given only their initials “C. B”). It begins  
If you're awake I pray attend  
Unto the lines that I have pen'd [...]  
Or else my hands would not be sore  
With thumping so against your door [...]

I've thumpt and kickt then  
thumpt again  
But all my labour's been in vain  
And you have laid reclin'd till eight  
Beneath your drowsy  
sluggish weight

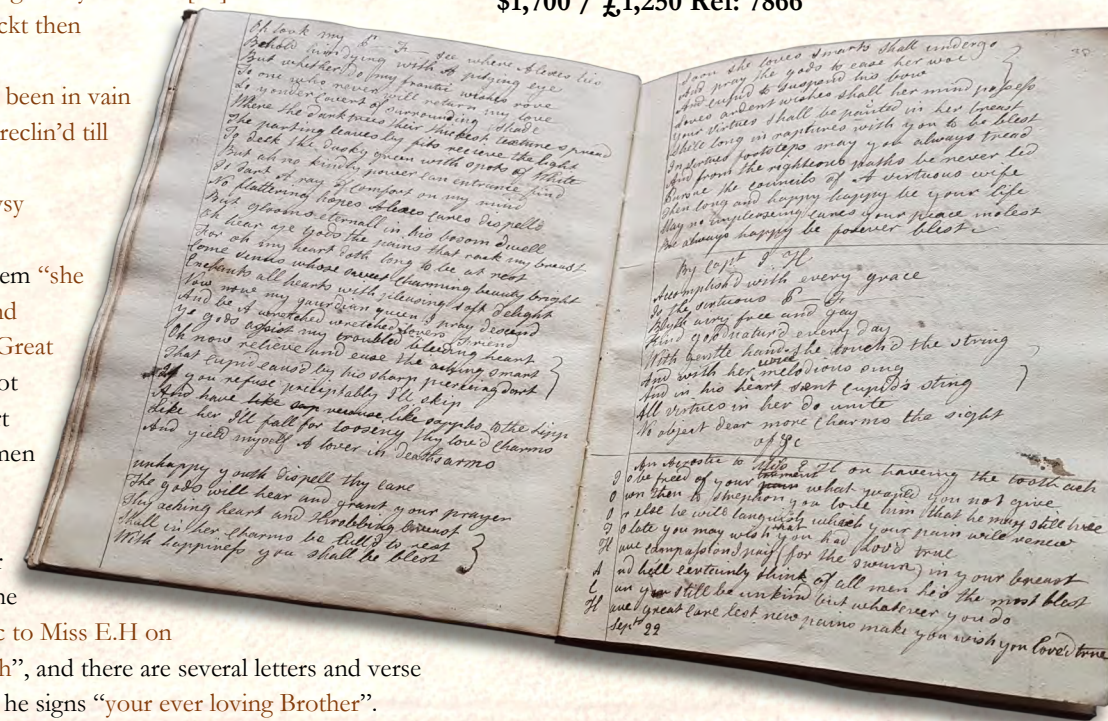
He appends his poem “she was our servant, and thought herself A Great Wit”. When he's not attempting to assert the superiority of men (a subject to which he returns later in the manuscript), or berating servants, he shares an “Acrostic to Miss E.H on

having the toothach”, and there are several letters and verse to his sister, which he signs “your ever loving Brother”.

In among the letters and verse, there are a handful of pages of accounts relating to millinery (“Mrs Brown Mare Street Hackney... To cap making Ribband”, “Mrs Conner... To ¼ Trimming... To making the Hatt”). They make a strange juxtaposition against the otherwise cohesive volume, but they are contemporary and geographically close (Hackney and Bethnal Green are neighbouring areas of London).

Throughout the manuscript there is a strong sense of Captain Harrison's personality and passion for poetry, as well as a sense that he thinks himself quite witty. The exchanges show him to be a person who values his connections and seeks affirmation through correspondence and offerings of verse, which he memorializes in his notebook.

**\$1,700 / £1,250 Ref: 7866**



## 5. DIVINE'S RIGHT

**PERKINS, Francis; Thomas WILDE (1606 - c. 1673)** *A Prognostication for the year of our Lord God, 1668, with a manuscript diary.*

[London: Robert White, 1668. Manuscript: Warndon, Worcestershire. Circa 1668]. Octavo (145 mm x 92 mm x 4 mm). Printed text: pp 38 (of 40, lacks title page); manuscript: 11 text pages followed by 1 blank. A transcript of the diary, typed up in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century is included, together with my more recent transcript correcting some of the errors (although there are undoubtedly errors in mine too!)

No binding, there is clear evidence that it was stab stitched, but the spine edges do not show any signs of it having been glued or stitched into a binding, so perhaps disbound from wrappers. It is now housed in a modern morocco-backed clamshell box.

Text browned and spotted, corners worn. The first leaf *A Perfect Table of the Four Terms and their Returns / The Anatomy of Man's Body, as the parts thereof are governed by the Twelve Signs* and the penultimate leaf are in poor condition. At some point these two leaves have been repaired with tape resulting in dark brown stains. Since then, one of the leaves has been repaired using what looks like Japanese paper.

Lent the 3<sup>d</sup> of Feb to my  
Neighbour Brooke m<sup>r</sup>  
Buxtons Melanrolly

¶ This unrecorded almanac was written and compiled by Francis Perkins in 1668. The earliest recorded almanac under Perkins's name was by Samuel Perkins (active 1625-1643) for the year 1625 and entitled, *A new almanacke and prognostication for the yeere of our Lord God 1625. and from the creation 5587. Being the next yeere after the leape yeere. Made and set forth by Samuel Perkins, well-willer to the mathematicks. For the meridian of London.* (STC, 495). ESTC records annual printings until 1643. There is then a hiatus till 1655, when it resumes under Francis Perkins' name in (almost) continuous annual editions to the year 1680.

Looking at the examples on EEBO, our 1668 is close in appearance to the *Perkins 1666* almanac (Wing, A2078) which has an initial title page, not present in our copy.

The manuscript section comprises eleven pages and is anonymous, but we learn from internal evidence that the scribe was probably Thomas Wilde (1634 – c. 1673). He mentions living at Warndon and refers to “my brother Wilde of stow was here at Warndon”. At the time this manuscript was written, Rowland Wilde (1627 - 1673) was Rector at Stow-on-the-Wold and Thomas Wilde appears to have been Rector of Warndon (appointed in 1643) and also held the living at Turkdean. Thomas and Rowland Wilde were both educated at Christ Church, Oxford. That said, I have yet to find a record firmly stating that Thomas and Rowland were brothers.

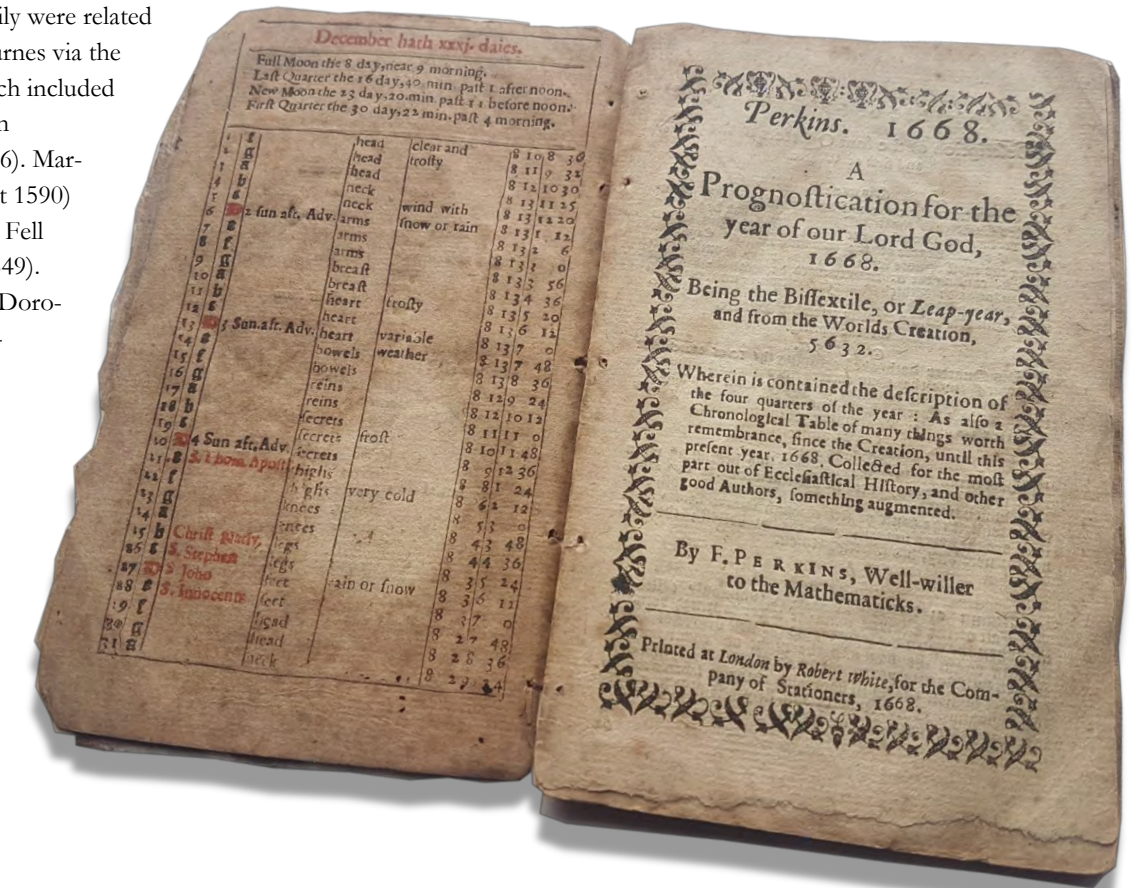
*Oxford University Alumni, 1500-1886* gives the following details but only name Thomas's father:

Wilde, Thomas s. Thomas, of co. Worcester, gent. Christ Church, matric. 10 Oct., 1623, aged 17, B.A. 21 Oct., 1626, M.A. 11 June, 1629, created B.D. 1 or 2 Nov., 1642; rector of Warmington, co. Worcester, 1643.

Wilde, Rowland of co. Worcester, arm. fil. nat. (2). Christ Church, matric. 11 May, 1621, aged 17, B.A. 7 July, 1624, M.A. 17 April, 1627; rector of Warmington, co. Worcester, 1627, and of Stow-on-the-Wold, co. Gloucester, 1642.

Places named in the manuscript include “Tolladine”, “speechly” (Spetchley), “Branton brooke” (Brandon Brook), “Bredicott” (Bredicot), “Crowle”, “Astwood Lane”, “Rogers Hill”, “Teberton” (Tibberton), and “Warndon”, where he appears to live. Indeed, these places are all within a short distance of Warndon in Worcestershire, with the sole exception of Dumbleton in the county of Gloucestershire: “Tooke a Hare with Gill in Tolladine ground neere the widdowe Walls the 11<sup>th</sup> of Jan & sent him to Dumbleton by my cossen Washborne man Tho:” This is presumably the poet and clergyman, Thomas Washbourne (1607/8–1687), who was presented with the living at Dumbleton in 1641. He is best remembered for his *Divine Poems* (1654).

The Wylde family were related to the Washbournes via the Fell family, which included the famous John Fell (1625 - 1686). Margaret Wylde (abt 1590) married Samuel Fell D.D. (1584 - 1649). Their daughter Dorothy (Fell) Washbourne (1618 - 1687) married Thomas Washbourne D.D. (1606 - 1687), which would account for the reference “to Dumbleton my cossen Washborne”.



The manuscript is written in the form of a diary of reading and fowling. The predominant theme is dispatching partridges (although a few are spared e.g. “let them goe with Rings 1667”) which he usually abbreviates to “P”, often in a brace (“Killed a b of P”; “The 7 of tooke a b of P belowe Bredicott neere the Ham / Killed with Jacke a lease of P the 10<sup>th</sup> day by Astwood Lane”), and occasionally other wildlife (“Tooke a Hare with Gill”). In between all the killings he carefully documents his reading, which is usually religious (“Ended that Text John 1:12 the 12 begun another the 23 Psal : 51:9”; “June ye. 7<sup>th</sup> / begun that Text Prov. 22 . 8. / Ended that Text June 14 / June 21 / Begun that Text Prov: 11<sup>th</sup> 18 / Ended that Text June 28 – 68”), but he also mentions having “Lent the 3<sup>d</sup> of Feb to my Neighbour Brooke Mr Burtons Melancolly”, and very occasionally his obligations (“One Whittsunday I preached John 14 26”).



There seems little doubt that the scribe considers catching and killing partridges on other people’s land to be well within his rights as he displays no concerns in meticulously recording the dates (“Jan 4 -67”; on one occasion he even complains about the quantity: “Since June ye. 7<sup>th</sup> to the 18 of Aust I have taken iust 60 P”), precise locations (“Astwood Lane at the houses goeing to Rogers Hill”), and with whom he has killed the partridges (“Tooke with Jacke”; “with Boy & S Wilde”). That he feels he is permitted to continue this activity unchallenged is confirmed by an interaction towards the end of the diary in which he says he “Tooke with Gill the 2<sup>d</sup> of November a lease of P. with S. Wilde in Mr. Walkers ground by Hinmicks Hill where came one Webbe of Hollowe Parcke & asked us whether this way was lawfull of taking Partridges & we answered if it twere not we would answere it & he replied An Inditement the last Quarter sessions was in court against one that had don it & did answere dearely for it & went his way a boy following him”. Undaunted by this warning, in the very next entry he declares “Tooke with Gill a Cocke P neere Prescotts the 12 of Dec<sup>b</sup>.” then “Tooke with Gill a single P. one Tiburton hill one the right hand belowe Horniblowes”. We must assume he considered fowling his right, or he surely would not have kept such an assiduous accounting for fear that it might incriminate him.

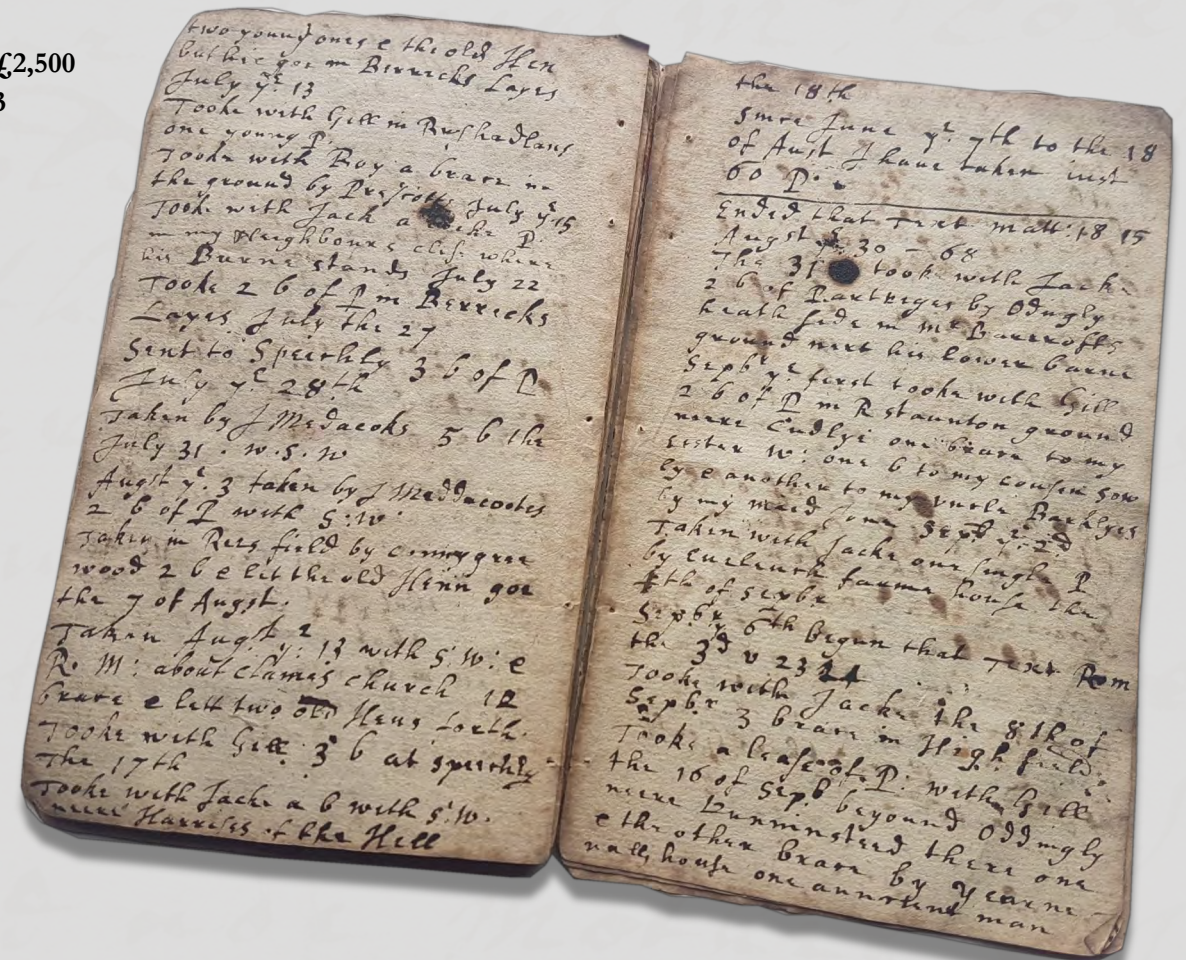
*if told her then I doubt it is upon that she gave me a crosse answeres*

We also glean curious incidental details along the way. He recounts his peculiar quarrel with a woman of his acquaintance, in which he clearly feels he is entitled to reprimand her, with apparently no provocation,

“The 17<sup>th</sup> of Octob Brayes daughter enquired of me whether I found Silke Ribbind with gold lace at a glatt(?) that I passed through or at the gate entring in at Radmeddow & I answered her at the other side of the Hedge that I found none nor was I soe farre as that gate but as she went one & found it not she came backe & I questioned her whose maid she was haveing a basket under her arme & she told me she was M<sup>rs</sup>. Coxes maid & I told her then I doubt it & upon that she gave me crosse answeres & I replied shée was such an Ids--(?) person that did no thing but lie & steale & did rob hir mother then she answered she had noe mother & I leaft hir in Redmeadowe & bid hir serve God & live honestly & not goe up & downe like a vagrant & then leaft hir & she went toward Tolladine & I toward M<sup>r</sup>. Vernons ground & soe to Berricks”

This unrecorded 17<sup>th</sup>-century almanac (which unfortunately lacks its title page) offers, through its inclusion of a contemporary diary, an unusual insight into the day-to-day priorities of this country parson. Very occasionally he might feel compelled to deliver a sermon, and he could, if he felt the occasion called for it, take a little time out to harangue an apparently innocent passer-by. But looking at the evidence contained in this diary, he appears to have spent most of his time killing partridges or reading.

\$3,450 / £2,500  
Ref: 7893





## 6. DOWN ON HIS LUCK

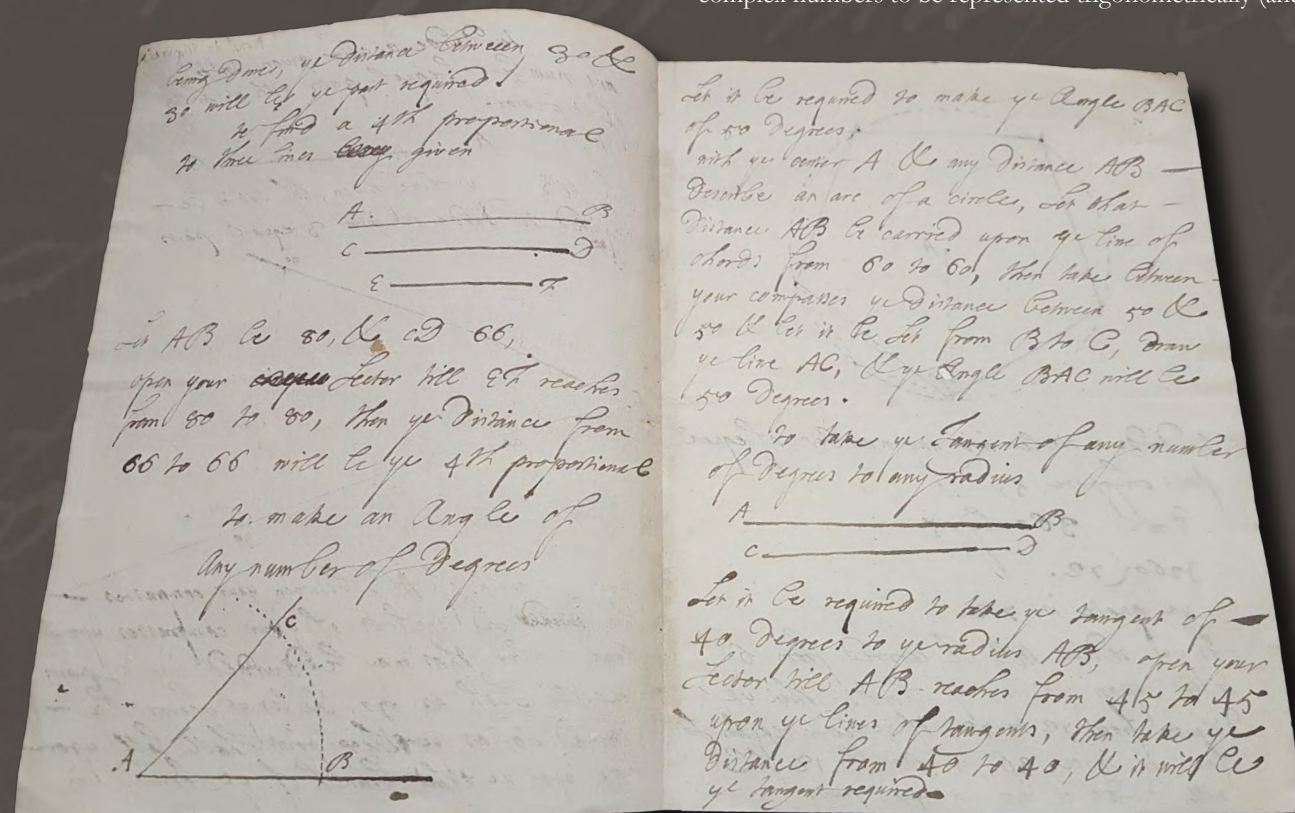
**DE MOIVRE, Abraham (1667-1754)** *Autograph mathematical manuscript, in English.*

[England. Circa 1720]. Single sheet, folded, tipped onto a later border, light stain to left border. Small quarto (196 mm x 145). 4 text pages with inset diagrams. This manuscript is unsigned and examples of De Moivre autograph manuscripts are scarce in library collections. However, he has a very distinctive hand and this manuscript closely resembles EL/M3/52 in the Royal Society Collection. *Provenance:* Pencil note: "This autograph is from the Macrone & Dawson Turner Collection."

¶ The importance of Abraham De Moivre's mathematical discoveries cannot be overstated. His work with complex numbers, trigonometry, and probability are so crucial that they remain central to the modern understanding of these branches of mathematics. Despite this he was curiously unsuccessful in his lifetime, having to eke out an existence as a tutor and gambling advisor. As a French protestant living in England, he was never given appointment to a university chair

and remained poor his entire life, a fact more surprising given his appointment to the Royal Society and close friendships with men of such high standing as Edmund Halley and Isaac Newton.

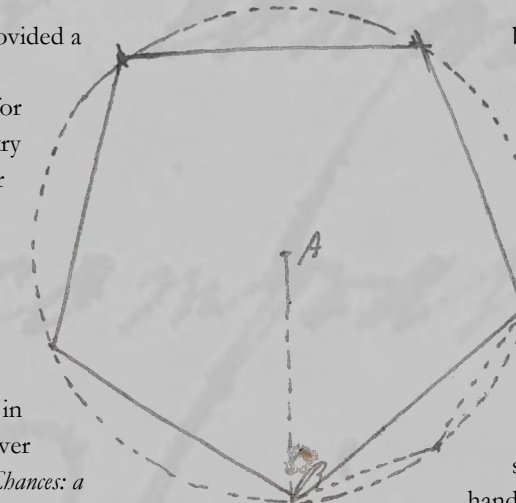
'De Moivre's Theorem', one of only two of the many discoveries he made to bear his name, was one of the first applications of complex numbers to trigonometry. It allows complex numbers to be represented trigonometrically (and so



relates to Euler's formula which later provided a straightforward proof of De Moivre's theorem) and thus is an important tool for analytic geometry (the branch of geometry that deals with coordinate systems rather than construction tools such as a compass and ruler) as it allows higher order trigonometric functions to be rewritten in a way that is easier to manipulate.

He also produced groundbreaking work in probability theory, creating the second ever textbook on the subject, *The Doctrine of Chances: a method of calculating the probabilities of events in play*, (London. 1718). This book was immensely useful to gamblers and one of De Moivre's primary sources of income came from providing them with mathematical advice. He also derived an approximation for calculating factorials (now wrongly attributed to James Stirling) which he used to provide the first statement of the central limit theorem. The central limit theorem is arguably the most important result in the field of probability, and De Moivre's discovery was so far ahead of its time that it remained largely unnoticed until almost 300 years later.

In contrast to the extraordinary advances in mathematics that De Moivre pioneered, this manuscript is relatively humble. It consists of five lessons in fundamental geometry, written in De Moivre's distinctive hand, they are: "to divide a Line given into any number of equal parts with ye help of ye Sector"; "to find a 4th proportional to three lines given"; "to make an angle of any number of degrees"; "to make a Tangent of any number of degrees to any radius"; "to divide a circle into any number of equal parts". Although their purpose is uncertain there are several considerations which suggest these may be De Moivre's own teaching notes. This is most immediately indicated by the basic level of the subject matter, as foundational constructions in geometry De Moivre would certainly have

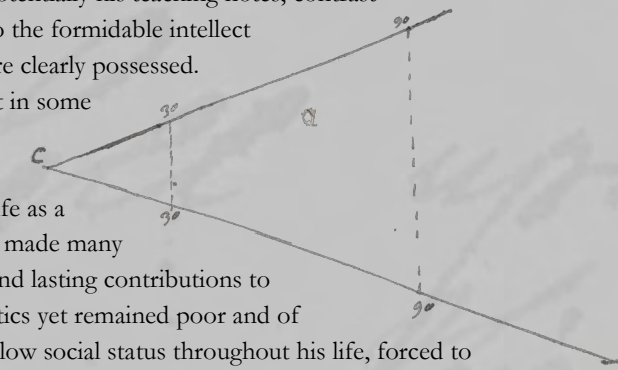


been well beyond this level at the time these notes are thought to have been written. They are entry level geometry lessons and thus suggest someone beginning their mathematical education. Furthermore, because he was unable to obtain a university position, De Moivre had to work as a private tutor for most of his time in England and it is likely that he would have created some form of standard lesson plan. The slightly hurried hand and occasional corrections suggest that

this was a document for his own use. All the constructions are given using examples, e.g. "to divide a circle into any number of equal parts Suppose 5", which again suggests an instructional purpose since, if these were for De Moivre's personal use, he would more likely have written them in a more general, algebraic form.

The relative scarcity of mathematical documents in De Moivre's own hand mean that this is an important piece in the evidence of his life. The rudimentary mathematics shown, potentially his teaching notes, contrast directly to the formidable intellect De Moivre clearly possessed.

As such it in some way parallels his own life as a man who made many brilliant and lasting contributions to mathematics yet remained poor and of relatively low social status throughout his life, forced to subsist as a tutor and gambler's advisor until his death.



\$5,500 / £4,000 Ref: 7789

## 7. WISE COUNSEL

**[CONDUCT BOOK]** *Early 18th century manuscript book of maxims.*

[England? Circa 1724]. Contemporary sheep, lacking front board, text dusty, tears to two pages with significant loss of text. Octavo (188 mm x 127 mm x 15 mm). Engraved portrait of George I trimmed to edge of oval and pasted in as a frontispiece, text to both sides, bordered in red, written in a clear and attractive hand. Numbered in two sections: 64; 88 (including title, index and final blank).

¶ Books on conduct abounded in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and gave advice on societal norms and moral conduct. They appeared in print and in manuscript and often claimed to have been derived from trusted sources (both “ancient” and “modern” authors were “celebrated”, “excellent”, “wise”, etc). Collections of maxims such as this one, were particularly favoured by parents as a written form of moral guidance for their offspring.

This manuscript contains of frontispiece of George I which, together with the male focus of the advice suggests that this was a gift from one man to another (perhaps a father to a son). The text is divided into two main sections: “A Collection of Wise & Ingenious Saying &c. Out of Sevrall Antient and Modern Authors. For the Pleasurable Entertainment of Gentlemen & Ladies. In Alphabetical Order” with subsections: “Golden Sayings” and “Excellent Proverbs”. The second section is entitled “Remembrances. Which are Experiences Dayly.”

The texts comprise pithy general maxims such as “A cursed Person using cursed means, can’t always prevail” and “It’s good to have company in trouble”. Many are copied from printed sources but some appear to be original. There are a number of maxims towards the end of the book that express quite conventional 18<sup>th</sup> century attitudes towards women (“Infallible means to Entertain Peace in Marriage?”, “Avoid a



Woman that has no love for you”), but one unusual piece entitled “There is nothing more Miserable then Women” attempts to understand the restrictions of matrimony from the woman’s point of view: “Must it not be granted, say they, that of all Creatures We are the most unfortunate? After having purchased a Husband dear enough, he must be the disposer of our Bodies and Estates.”

This manuscript both confirms and confounds expectations and as such offers a typical example of the multiplicity 18<sup>th</sup> century mores.

**\$2,000 / £1,500 Ref: 7797**

## 8. HEARD MENTALITY

**LEWIS, John (1675-1747); annotated by HEARD, Sir Isaac (1730-1822)** *The history and antiquities, as well ecclesiastical as civil of the Isle of Tenet, in Kent.* By John Lewis, M.A. The second edition, with additions.

London: printed for the author, and for Joseph Ames, and Peter Thompson; and sold by J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-Noster-Row, M.DCC.XXXVI. [1736]. Modern half calf binding with marbled boards. The spine with raised bands and a contrasting label. Library stamp to title verso and blind stamp to two leaves. Quarto. Pagination pp. viii, 204; [2], 112, 105-124. Complete with the mezzotint portrait and 25 engraved plates.

¶ Sir Isaac Heard’s copy with his annotations and additional manuscript notes at the end. Inscription to the title page reads “I. Heard / Lancaster”. Heard was an eminent herald, who was influential in shaping the character of “landscape heraldry” in the Georgian era.

Lewis’s *History and Antiquities* was first published in 1723 in an edition of 150 copies. This second edition is greatly expanded with 85 pages of additional text including a glossary of the Thanet dialect.

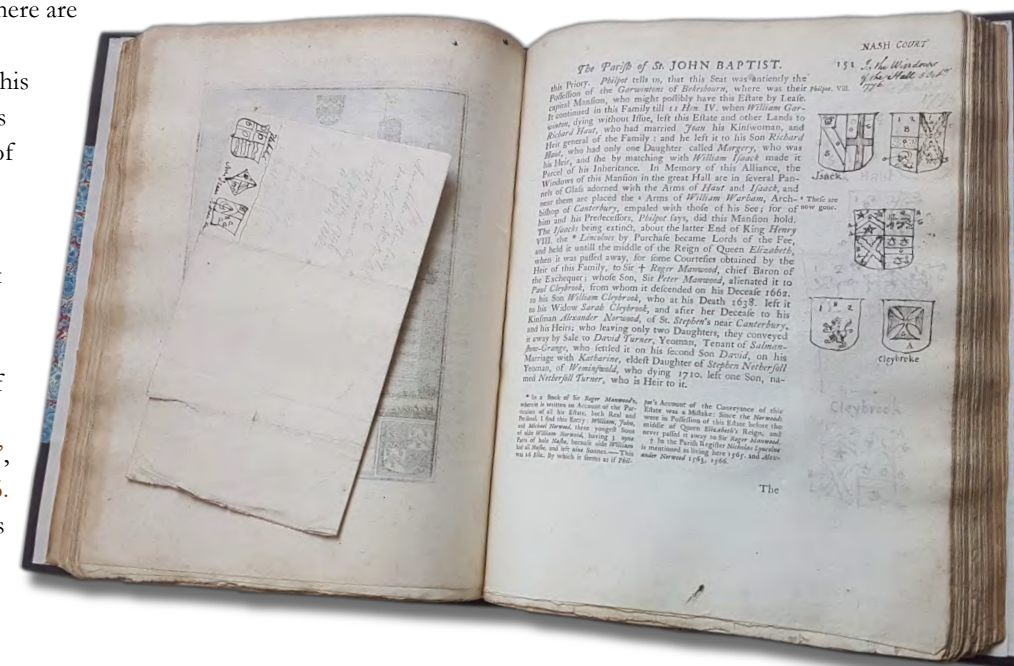
Heard has made annotations to a small number of text pages and plates. His annotations all relate to genealogy and include a few illustrations of shields. There are some pencil annotations and drawings which appear to be his preliminary sketches as he has written or drawn over some of these neatly in ink.

Heard has added a further 8 pages of genealogical notes at the end of the text and continued the pagination to page 133. At the beginning of this section he notes in the margin “Taken in 1767 JHL”, and at the end “28 Sepr. 1776. JHN” proudly referring to his position as Lancaster Herald and then as Norroy Herald.

*I. Heard  
Lancaster*

This short manuscript section comprises genealogical notes which were mostly taken from inscriptions, some with informative brief notes on their locations (e.g. “St Peters Church Yard On a new Tomb the Top & Sides black marble Hannah wife of Mr Rich<sup>d</sup>. Sackette ...”; “in the House\* of Mr. Barnaby Robinson ... \* This has since been purchased by Lord Holland & pulled down 1765”).

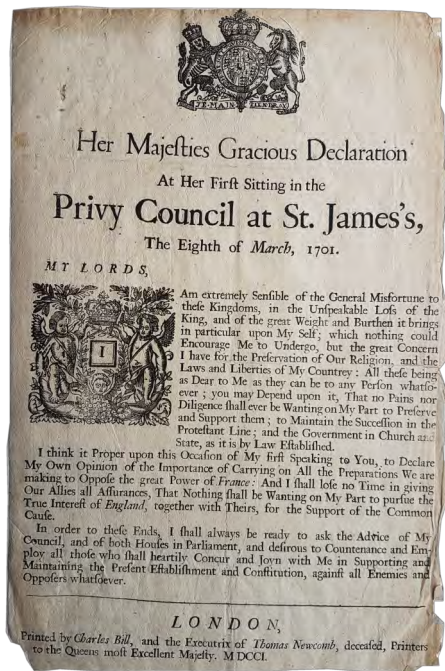
**\$1,700 / £1,250 Ref: 7851**



## 9. OPENING SPEECH

**ANNE, Queen (1665-1714)].** *Her Majesties gracious declaration at her first sitting in the Privy Council at St. James's, the eighth of March, 1701.*

[London: Printed by Charles Bill, and the executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceas'd; printers to the Queens Most Excellent Majesty, MDDCI. [i.e. 1702]. Folio. single-sheet broadside with woodcut royal arms at head and large woodcut initial, some edge fraying.



¶ Queen Anne's first Gracious Speech and Declaration on coming to the throne made at her first sitting with the Privy Council and on the same day, 8th March 1702, that she was declared Queen after the death of William III. In it she states that she will preserve the religion, laws,

and liberties of the country and will preserve the Protestant succession. She concludes with comment on the preparations for war with France.

[Steele 4308 (a variant of Steele, 4307)]. Both editions are rare. For Steele 4307 ESTC locates (7 in the UK, 1 in Germany, and 2 in the USA); for this variant (Steele 4308) ESTC locates only 1 copy in the UK at the National Archives.

\$1,000 / £750 Ref: 7855

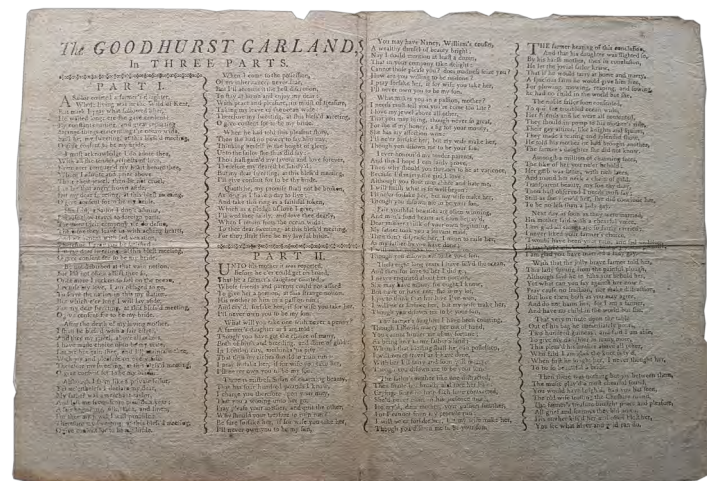
## 10. CONCLUSION CONFUSION

**[BROADSIDE LOVE POEM]** *The Goodhurst Garland, In Three Parts.*

[London? 1750?]. Broadside, oblong folio, printed in four columns, with woodcut divisions, printed one side, one half laid down on stiff board, the other half folded to lay over the laid down half.

¶ A broadside poem in three parts, being a love story between a sailor and a farmer's daughter at Goodhurst in Kent. First line of third part commences "The farmer hearing of this conclusion" which in some printings is rendered "The farmer hearing of this confusion".

Three issues listed in ESTC, all rare. For this issue, ESTC records only 1 copy (Chetham's Library). Not in Foxon.



\$415 / £300 Ref: 7856

## 11. SLIPPING OUTSIDE

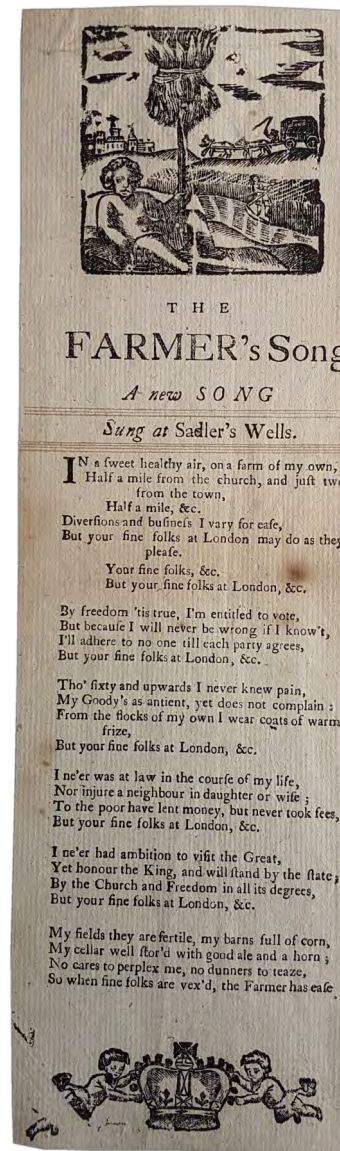
**[SLIP SONG]** *The Farmer's Song. A new Song Sung at Sadler's Wells.*

[London? Circa 1780]. Slim broadside. mounted on card. Woodcut of a rural scene at head and decorative tail-piece at foot.

¶ A song of 6 verses with chorus. First line "In a sweet healthy air, on a farm of my own". Final lines: "My fields are fertile, my barns full of corn, / My ceas well stor'd with good ale and a hornl / No cares to perplex me, no dunnners to tease, / So when fine folks are vex'd, the Farmer has ease."

ESTC (T35383) locates only 3 copies in the UK (British Library, Cambridge University Library, Manchester, Chetham's Library). No copies recorded in the USA.

\$415 / £300 Ref: 7857



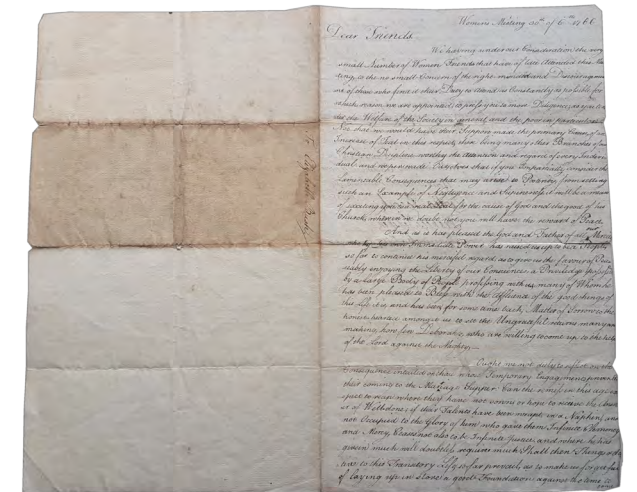
## 12. APPEALING QUAKERS

**POCOCK, Lydia; DODSHON, Frances; FRY, Hannah** *Manuscript letter addressed from the "Womens Meeting 30th of 6mo 1766" to Elizabeth Bush..*

[Bristol. Circa 1766]. Folio. Single leaf.

¶ This letter, written by three Quaker women, is a plea to fellow Women Friends to "to press you to more Diligence, as you ten=der the Welfare of the Society in general, and the poor in particular." Quaker held as one of their fundamental beliefs that all people have inherent and equal worth, which led to the acceptance of female ministers.

Quaker women often preached to crowds of non-Quakers. Both Frances Dodshon and Lydia Pocock were notable and prolific preachers, their names would have added considerable weight to the letter. Hannah Fry appears to be part of the high profile Fry family of Bristol Quakers. They resolutely appeal to the less zealous members of their society: "Ought we not duly to reflect on the Consequence intailed on those whose Temporary Engagements prevented their coming to the Marriage Supper: Can the remiss in this age ex=pect to reap where they have not sown".



\$830 / £600 Ref: 7861

### 13. EASY WRITER

**WEBSTER, Eliza (circa 1764-1811)** *Manuscript grammar and exercise book.*

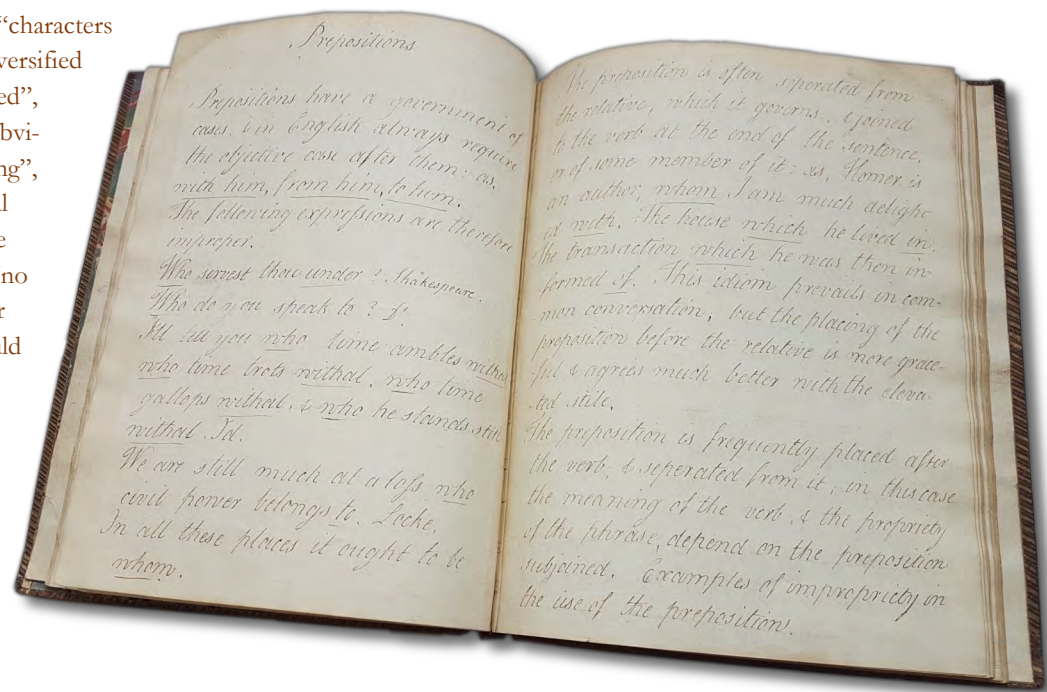
[Stockton on Tees. Circa 1780]. Handsome 18th century gilt tooled calf, marbled endpapers, rubbed, front board nearly detached, text clean. Quarto (230 mm x 194 mm x 13 mm). Approximately 82 pages, plus some blanks.

¶ Elizabeth Webster was born at Stockton-upon-Tees “of respectable family and connections”. In 1785 she married Rev Thomas Davison, vicar of Hartburn. They had three children together, all of whom appear to have met early deaths overseas.

This volume comprises “Grammatical observations and extracts” in which she defines the main parts of speech, illustrated with numerous examples. This is followed by epistolary answers to questions set by “Rev. Sir”, e.g. “What is the subject & style of pastoral poetry?”; “What is an Epic Poem?”; “What is the subject and style of elegy?”. She offers clear, straightforward definitions with certain restraints, e.g. “characters should be diversified and contrasted”, “the moral obvious, & striking”, “all rhetorical flourishes are improper”, “no low or vulgar phrases should ever be admitted”.

These she signs, “I am Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir your obed<sup>t</sup>. Pupil Eliza Webster” and her definition of epistolary poetry could stand as a definition for her own work, “ought to be strictly grammatical & correct, but at ye same time easy, familiar, & agreeable.”

\$900 / £650 Ref: 7718



### 14. VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT

**[DUNDEE ORDERLY BOOK]** *Manuscript Orderly Book of the Forfarshire Volunteers.*

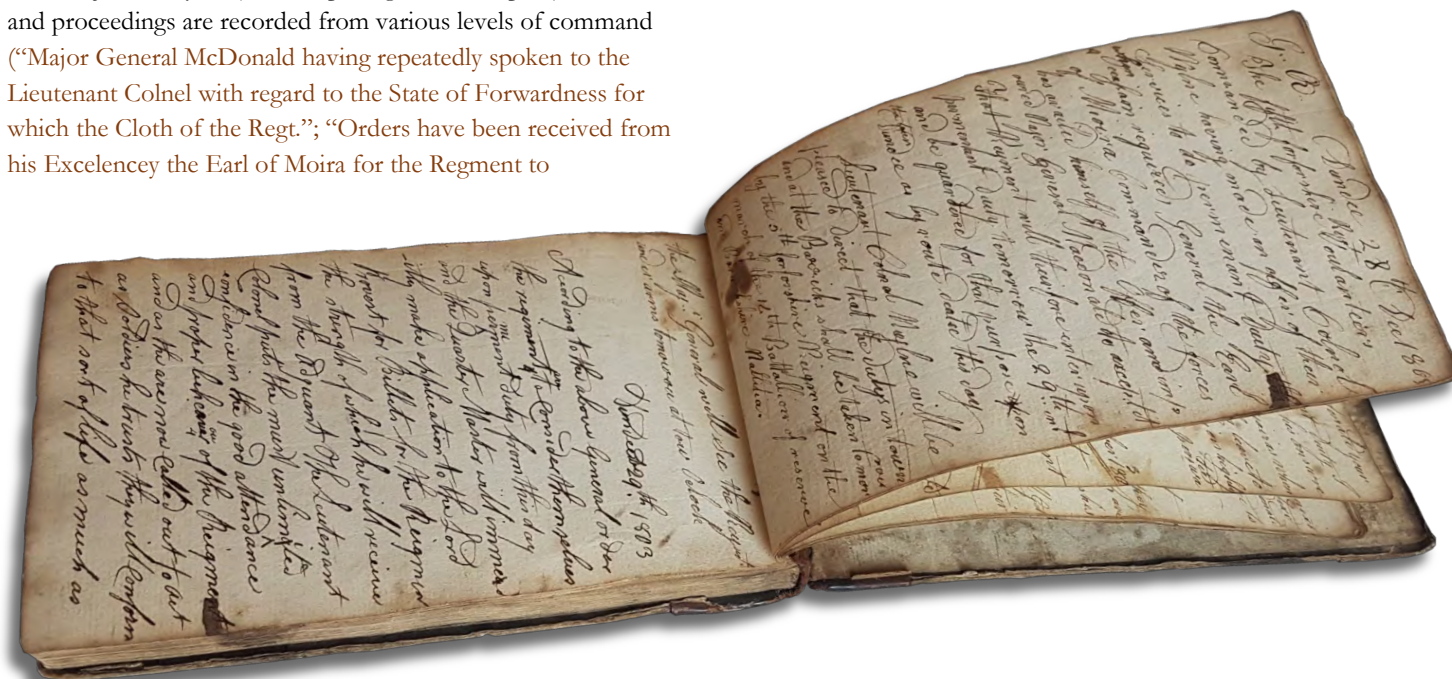
[Dundee 1803-04]. Oblong octavo (195 x 120 mm x 20 mm). 72 leaves, text to both sides (approximately 140 text pages, plus a few blanks). Contemporary calf backed paste boards, rubbed and worn, front board detached, text dusty and some staining. Ownership inscription to front paste-down “George McGill”.

¶ This manuscript book records General and Regiment Orders (abbreviated to “G.O.” and “R.O.”) between 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1803 and 31<sup>st</sup> May 1804. It is written in at least two hands, presumably officers of the Forfarshire Volunteers quartered at Dundee.

The manuscript contains orders concerning regimental inspections and parades, notes on arms and ammunition, accoutrements, uniforms, and general appearance (“The Lieutenant Colnel expects they will take particular Care that their men are well dressed, hair powdered and their brushes & prickers fixed according to Order -- those who have no Regimental Caps will Get their feathers fixed neatly in the front of their hats”). The regiment appears to be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James Mylne (several spellings are attempted). Orders and proceedings are recorded from various levels of command (“Major General McDonald having repeatedly spoken to the Lieutenant Colnel with regard to the State of Forwardness for which the Cloth of the Regt.”; “Orders have been received from his Excelency the Earl of Moira for the Regiment to

march to montrose for Twenty one days including the days of marching from and returning to dundee”); promotions are sometimes noted (“Ale<sup>x</sup> Gilroy Privat Capt Williams Lindsay Company, Appointed Corprol Vice, Frazer promoted”), sensible contingencies plans are taken e.g. “the surjon will attend the Field Days when Regment fires”), occasionally a bereavement interrupts the smooth running of the regiment, but only briefly “in Consequence of the Death of one of Mr. Adams Children the field Day ordered for monday is postponed till Thursday when it is expected every person will attend”.

\$1,150 / £850 Ref: 7867

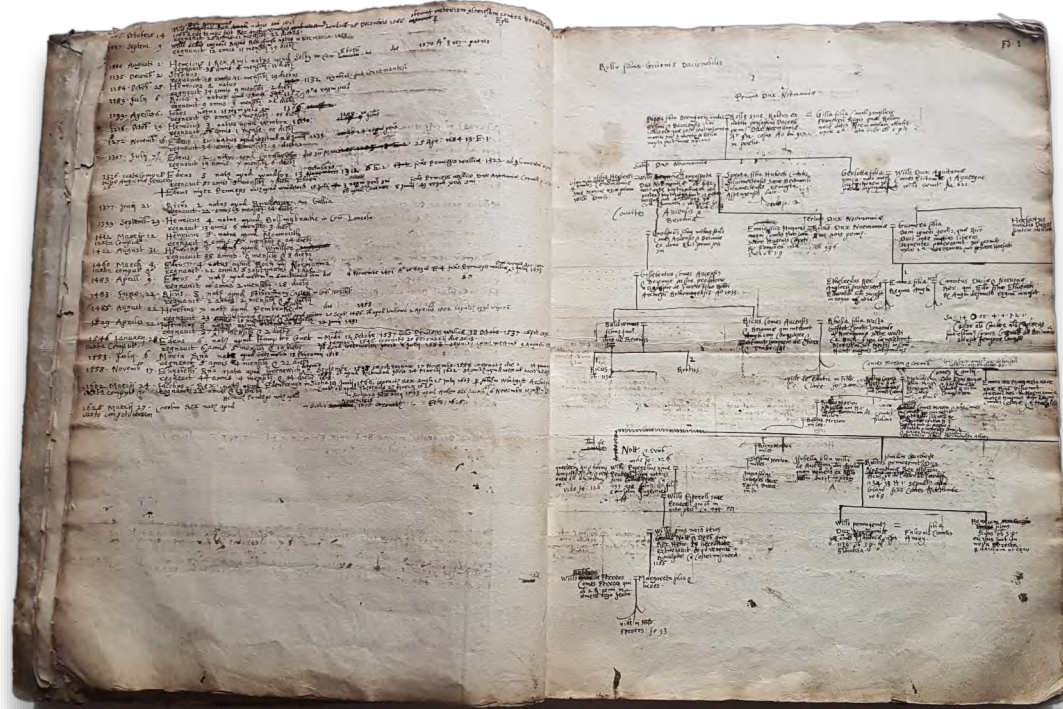


## 15. THE NOBILITY'S NEW CLOTHES

**[JEKYLL, Thomas (1570-1652/3)]** *Early 17th century manuscript entitled on spine "Barones Angliae extin[cti] 1616. Viscounts of England 1628. Knights of Ye Baro. 1625"*.

[England. Circa 1620-40]. Contemporary vellum, later spine, wear to edges, worming to spine. Manuscript title to front board "Barones Extincti"; manuscript spine title "Barones Angliae extin. 1616. Viscounts of England 162-(2? rubbed) Knights of y<sup>e</sup> Bath 1625". Large folio (395 mm 300 mm). Foliation [ff. 7 unnumbered leaves], 221 numbered leaves. (164-208 blank and several of these excised with fo. 190 being used to repair the fore edge of first few pages).

*Provenance:* additional manuscript notes by the author and genealogist, Arthur Collins (1681/2-1760).



¶ This imposing volume is impressive in its scale and ambitious in its content, but curiously unassuming in its anonymity. This is perhaps befitting of its author, Thomas Jekyll, an antiquarian who was highly regarded by his contemporaries, but chose the quietude of unpublished manuscripts for his scholarly studies. In this volume, we see Jekyll constructing the pedigrees for the origins of the nobility, ahead of Dugdale's famous work on the subject.

Despite the pride that an undertaking of this magnitude might engender, the author nowhere declares his identity. Indeed, it is only via the provenance of Arthur Collins that we can confidently identify this manuscript as the work of Thomas Jekyll. Collins carefully cites the details and page numbers of the sections he has used in this manuscript for his *The peerage of England* first published 1709. Collins was thought to have made only small additions to Dugdale, bringing it up to date, but it is clear from this manuscript that he found much that was not in Dugdale. *The peerage of England* was continued and expanded beyond his lifetime, culminating in the 1812 edition, which remained a standard work of reference.

Jekyll seems an intriguing character. He became an attorney of Clifford's Inn, London, and subsequently a secondary of the king's bench. Although he did not publish any work, he was highly industrious and seems to have been interested purely in expanding his own knowledge. As chief clerk of the paper office of king's bench, he made great use of his privileged access to documents.

There is some uncertainty regarding Jekyll's contact with fellow antiquaries, but this manuscript offers several tantalising clues. According to the ODNB he was in close contact with Dr. John Barkham, Dean of Bocking, 'who was very well versed in the knowledge of antiquity', and they also think "It is likely that Jekyll consorted with members of the Society of Antiquaries which flourished between about 1588 and about 1608. Although his name does not appear in surviving lists, it was apparently believed by his grandson Nicholas Jekyll of Castle Hedingham, Essex, as quoted by Arthur Collins in 1735, that Thomas Jekyll 'was of the Club of Antiquaries with Camden, Selden, Sir Robert Cotton, and others' (*Dartmouth MSS*)." References in this manuscript hint at different levels of contact with such contemporaries. For example, he compares details of archbishoprics gathered from documents with those found "In Cambdens Britannia printed in Englysh 1610. are the 4 Archbyshopricks & 37 Byshopricks. Ca: 74." (fo. 213v). Other works consulted include: "Collections ... made by ffrancys Thinne Esq. 1585 & sett downe in Holinsheds Chronicle" (fo. 214v). He sets down a list of contemporary "Officers of Armes A<sup>o</sup> 10 Jacobi [...] 1612" from "Sr William Segar" to "William Wirley" with their arms in trick. The offices of "Rougerose Pursivat at armes extraordinary" and "Blanchlyon" are left blank, so were presumably vacant at that time. And he certainly appears to have accessed documents directly from Cotton and Selden: "Ro. 5. H. 3. The state of the Churches in Leicestershire yo sett downe & recorded in an auncient Manuscript in prsen<sup>t</sup> remaying in Sr Robert Cottons hands although the transcript thereof be in Mr John Seldens hands of the Inner Temple w<sup>ch</sup> Manuscript was made 1220 5. H. 3. Hughe Wallys then Bishop of Lincoln". (fo. 216). So, while he may not have chosen the society of London and gregariousness of clubs, he appears to have quietly connected to his fellow antiquarians through an interlacing scholarly exchange.



This is a strangely beautiful book, with its spidery lines following endlessly proliferating progeny. It is clearly the working manuscript of an ongoing project. Jekyll would have been compiling his research from countless dispersed documents in endless rolls and scrolls – formats suited to the emendation and addition of information. It is a work of immense antiquarian scholarship as the compiler attempts to construct the tabulated pedigrees from scratch, amending and recording additional details as he finds them. It is interesting to follow this ongoing process of revision and addition, of extrapolating from scattered sources and drawing them together into the codex. However, such fluid information is not easily suited to the codex even one of this size, and we see him squeezing information into edges or sprawling onto additional pages as he attempts to cram the details into this sometimes-unwilling format. He is at ease writing in a variety of hands including secretary, italic, and even an unusual archaized legal hand. He seems to have taken pride in varying his hand to suit the material; in all likelihood he was imitating the style of documents as he copied them. But apart from this quite scholarly attention to visual appearance, no attention has been given to aesthetics; only the contents seem to matter to its author, and its visual pleasures are inadvertent.

The volume was probably originally compiled in the early decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The latest dates in the text are from the 1620s and although there is mention of Charles I, it is only very brief and appears to have been added in slightly later. The introductory text comprises textual material on the origins of the nobility. It commences with a list of monarchs (“Christæ Regum Angliæ.”), mostly abbreviated to initials and numbers, from “E[*dw*ard] 3” to “Eliz[*abeth*]” with details of their badges (e.g. “E. 3. 3 Crownes upon the middest of a sword sett upon the Cappe of Mayntenance”;

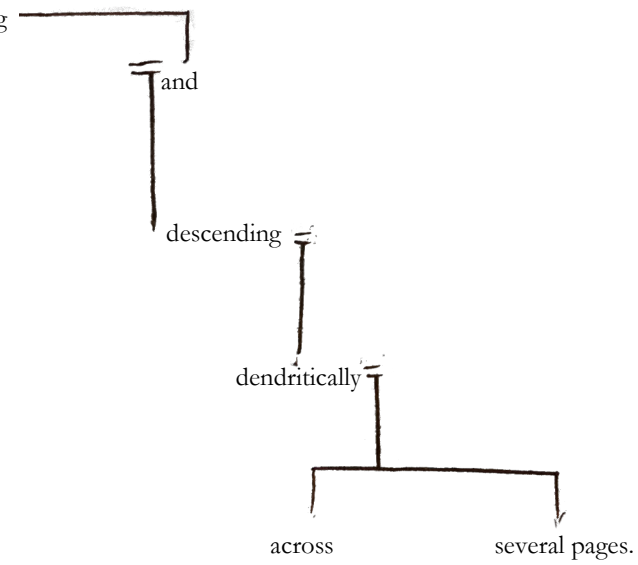
“H. 8. A whole legg from the thighe downe to the foote whereon were 3 Crownes the girder above & belowe wth the george & a spurre upon the heele. A Portcullys”; “E. 6. A harpe wth a Crowne upon yt.”). Both “Jacobus” and “Carolus” are added at the end in slightly later (but probably also Jekyll’s hand) and without details of their badges.

This is followed by a short list of barons, and names of the ancient peoples of Britain (“In auncient tyme the people <sup>or</sup> Britaines which inhabited [...] Cornwall, Devonshire [...] were called of Solinus

Ptolemy [...] Damnonij”). We then move to a kind of nomenclature, or what he calls “The Stile of all the Kings & Quenes of England since the

Conquest” from “Wills Conqstor. William the Conqueror com~only stiled himself Willielmus Rex and sometime Willielmus Rex Anglorum” through to, “Carolus Dei gratia magnæ Britannica Franciæ & Hibernæ Rex Eidei defensor & in tra(?) ecclia Anglicanæ Scoticæ & Hibernicæ supremū caput”. Beneath the list of “Stiles” he notes: “Some have observed that Grace was attributed to King H 4<sup>th</sup> (in a statute of A<sup>o</sup> 2 H 4 ca:15 where Royall Excellent grace to King H 6 Maiesty to King H 8 (although the statute of 2H4 ca 14 Royall Maiesty ys attributed to the King and Crimen lesæ maiestatis is far more ancient) yet before that tyme the King was Sovereigne Lord Liege Lord hyghnesse ...” He completes this section with a list of monarchs and their reigns from “1066. Octobris 14 Wills Dux Normandiæ ...” to “1625 Marcij 27. Carolus Rex.”

The main body of the manuscript (“fo.1 - fo.160”) comprises a series of over 200 tabulated pedigrees of extinct baronages, followed by tabulated pedigrees of viscounts and knights of the Bath. The pedigrees vary from brief notes to sprawling lines extending



It is abundantly clear that he is not copying out these pedigrees from another source but is working out the relationships anew on each page. He sometimes tells us where he is sourcing his material (“Wills~ Gem: fo: 688.” (fo.18); “Ex libro de Dunmowe” (fo.19v); “Stow in Anna libr fo: 143” (fo.25v); “Liber Rubeus” (fo.65), etc). Some of the pedigrees are tricked (“Fizallan Comites Arundell & Ba. Maltrauers” / “A: a cheife B” [...] “FitzAllan after their match w<sup>th</sup> Arundell : Gules a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup> or:” (fo.14); “D’ Montealto:” / “B a Lyon ramp Ar.” (fo.15)) and very occasionally he inserts a small drawing of a shield. He uses a wiggly line to indicate “illegitimate” branches of families.

The final section (“ff. 212 - ff. 221”) is a collection of copies from his contemporaries and from older documents. These include: “A Treshonorable Sn~rs lez Com~issioners assignes per nostre Soueraigne Sn~r le Roy a receyver oyer & terminer lez Claymes p~se perfomance de lez services al iour de la Coronement de sa maiestie Jaques le Roy.” (fo. 209.); “A table of the ancient Inhabitants and the stiles of their possessions as they were called by Ptolemy & often since mentioned in the Romane writers. out of Speed fo: 171.” (fo. 212); “E Camdeno. Cornwall & Devonshire was a countrey which in auncient tyme was inhabited by those who were called [...] Dunmonii ofi solinus ...” (fo. 212v); “Milites Balnei creati ad Coronaconem dm Caroli dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ ... 1625.” (fo. 213). Near the end of the volume, Jekyll creates a list of viscounts

and then records details of the Hamilton family of Scotland, “Hampton an Englishman who to auoyde the Justice of the lawfor killing of one John Spencer in King E. 3<sup>de</sup> his count about 4<sup>o</sup> 1323 fledde into Scotland where by King Robert Bruce [...] the sayde king gaue unto him the lande of Cadzow which Hampton was after by himselfe & the Scotts called Hamilton”, (fo. 217); and “Duodecim Competitores Scotiae” briefly lists and tabulates Scottish families including, “Malcolm”, “Mackbeth”, “Robtus de Bruis”. (fo. 217v).

Jekyll is known to have collected and compiled a large collection of manuscripts, including material relating to the history of East Anglia, especially Essex. However, he apparently made no provision for his collection after his death, and according to the ODNB some, “by circuitous routes, ... passed into various collections at the Bodleian Library and the British Library, some of them at the latter's foundation in 1753.” Many were used by local historians, one of whom was Philip Morant, who said that Jekyll was ‘the person who laid the first foundation’ of all their work. The herald and antiquary John Anstis (1669-1744) apparently had access to them, perhaps from Nicholas Jekyll (*d.* 1683) who probably inherited some from his father. The Holman manuscripts in the Bodleian Library include Holman's catalogue (1715) of the Jekyll manuscripts then belonging to Nicholas Jekyll of Castle Hedingham (MS. Rawl. Essex 24) and some of Jekyll's own manuscripts can be identified in this collection (e.g. the copy of the 1548 return of Colleges and Chantries, MS. Rawl. Essex 3; for Holman's acquisition of the Jekyll manuscripts see Essex Review 3, pp. 33-34). Other Jekyll manuscripts made their way in the world along different paths, including this one which came into the hands of Arthur Collins (1681/2-1760), who has added an index at the beginning, and annotations to Jekyll's text from additions of family members through to longer notes which appear to have been taken from old documents (“Nig de Alb Ralph Basset Alberic de Veer & Roger Nephew of Hubert were Witnesses to a Charter of King H. I. [...]”; “Randolph Peverell subscribed as a Witness with Osmund Chancellor Lanfranc [...] a Charter of K. W<sup>m</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> Conquerors Confirming to ye Dean & Chapter Church of St. Pauls...”). He also adds several pedigrees, including one in which he identifies himself (“The Pedigree of Hammond Cross of Bramington in the County of Bedford <sup>^</sup>Esq, Resident at Highgate in Com. Midd<sup>x</sup> & communicated by him <sup>^</sup>to me Arthur Collins, August 1<sup>st</sup> 1752”). In his published works, Collins acknowledged that he used manuscripts by, among others, Dugdale and Jekyll, and he makes numerous references this particular manuscript in his *Peerage of England*, where he assiduously cites the folio numbers and details, which provide exact matches to the details and numbering in this volume, which he refers to as “Jekyl Barones Extincti, MS.”

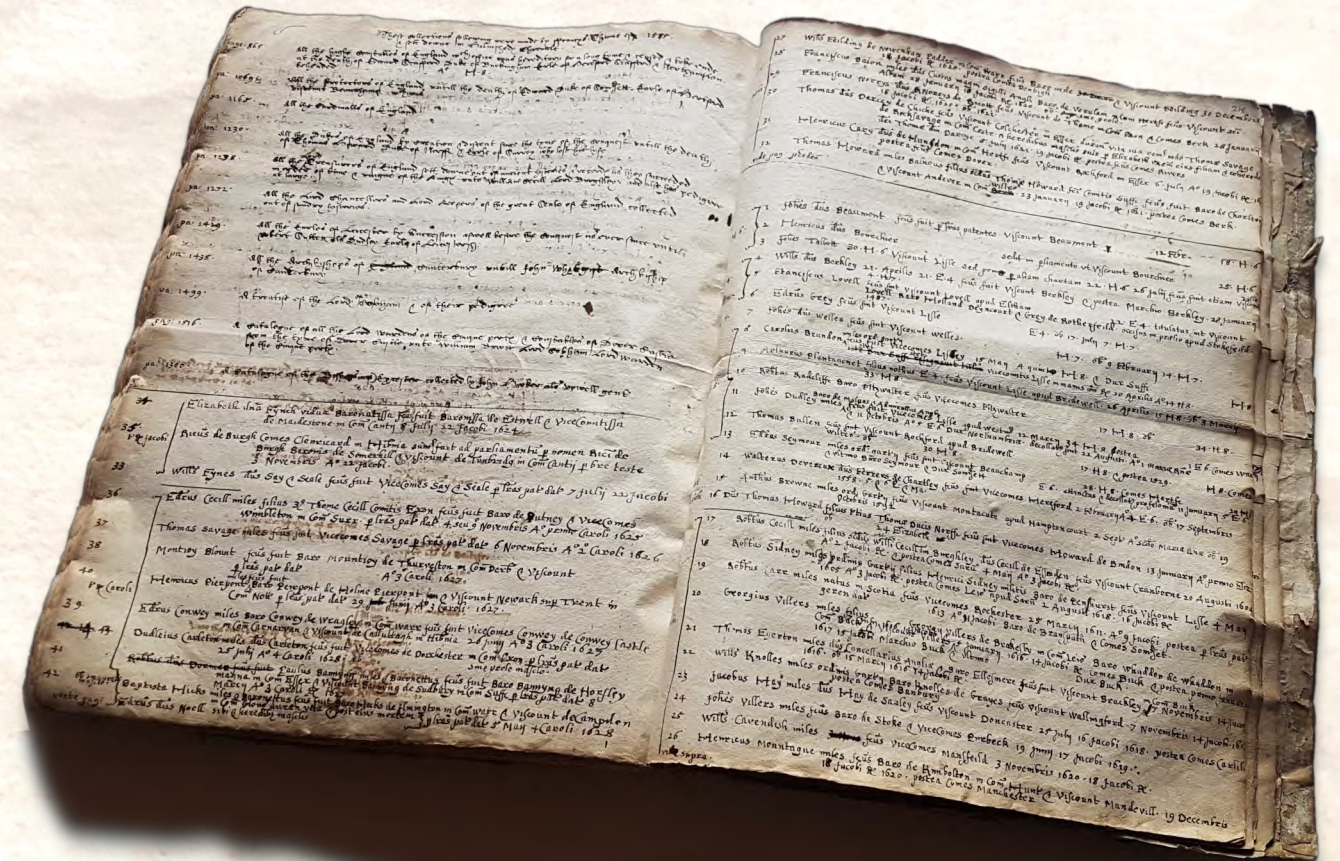
There is evidence throughout of Jekyll returning to this text time and again to cross out, correct, add, amend, and extend his research. It is an interesting coincidence that Dugdale, who spent thirty years accumulating material towards his history of the nobility which made its first appearance in 1676, was working in the period immediately following Jekyll. This is not to suggest that he copied from Jekyll's work, only that it was clearly uppermost in the minds of these eminent 17<sup>th</sup>-century antiquaries that the task of compiling a history of the nobility was much needed.

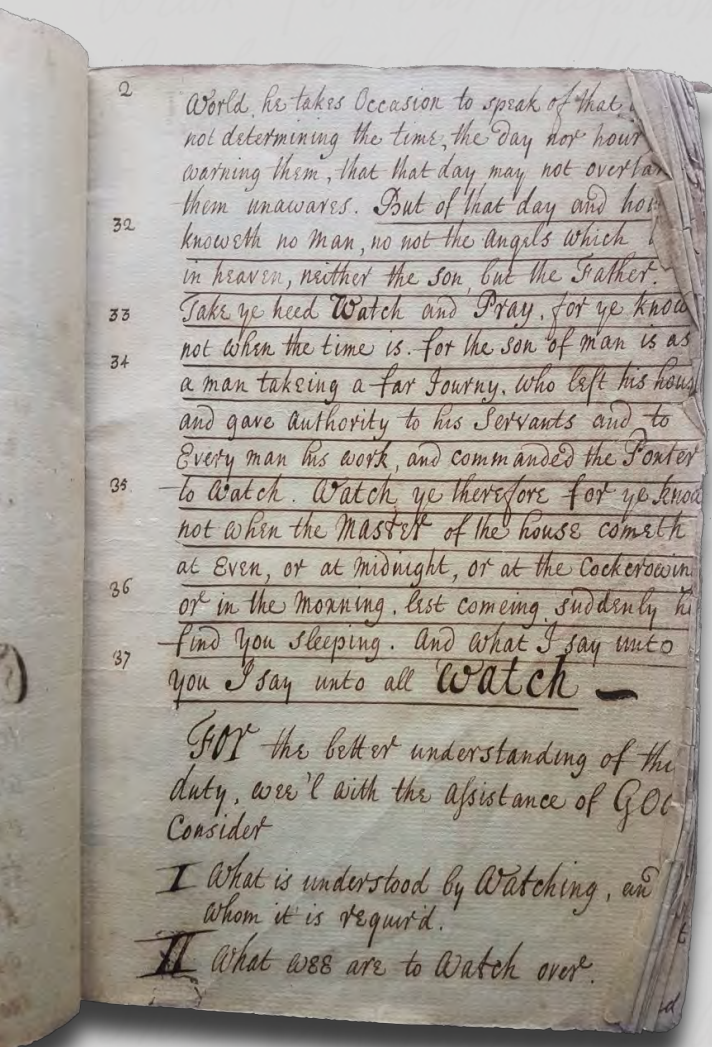
Officers of Armes A<sup>o</sup> 10 Jacobi. R<sup>e</sup> A<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>mo</sup> 1612

This working manuscript is an impressive piece of scholarship that brings us into immediate contact with the working practices of an early modern antiquary and his unassuming but important connections to his contemporaries. We see how the earliest antiquaries were learning from each other in developing the methods that would shape the way future generations approached their studies. It takes the variation, change and loose ends inherent in any family history, and contrives from these unpromising elements an edifice of certainty and continuity - an approach taken up by Arthur Collins in his active use and continuation of the work, both in the pages of this volume and in its continued life among Collins' own writings.

All families, by definition, reach back into the caliginous past, and birth, marriage and death are common - indeed, inevitable - occurrences in all of them. But those with land, power and ambition try to keep their bloodline clear of the murk, by recording their ownership, in order to perpetuate it through inheritance and marriage-based transactions. This act of recording the transfer of property and status is tidied up and clothed in the visual symbolism of heraldry; translating these commonalities into elaborate symbols and obfuscatory language to create a myth of nobility. But here we encounter it before the parade, in its simplest unadorned form.

\$13,200 / £9,500 Ref: 7786





## 16. A PRIVATE VIEW

**DE GOLS, Gerard (c. 1676-1737)** *Manuscript sermons entitled 'The Spiritual Watch a Sermon'*.

[Circa 1719]. Slim octavo (172 mm x 114 mm). Title to front cover, dedication leaf, 21 leaves with text to rectos only. Sheets stitched together with green ribbon, turned and frayed with some loss to page edges.

T O





¶ Gerard de Gols was a first-generation Dutch immigrant. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London and matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1693. He became Rector of St Peter's, Sandwich, Kent, (1713-37) and minister to the local Dutch congregation. One of the persons appointed by the Corporation to support the canopies at the coronation of George II.

ESTC records nine titles by Gerard de Gols: the earliest was a book of poetry *Samson, or The unhappy lover* (1696). This was later followed by sermons, a theological treatise *A vindication of the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ* (1726), and in the following year, *A theologico-philosophical dissertation concerning worms in all parts of human bodies*, (influenced by Andry's famous book on the subject).

This manuscript, entitled "The Spiritual Watch", was never published and its very personal, intimate feel suggest De Gols never intended it for print publication. It is dedicated to "Mrs Ayme Courthope" (1652-1742/3). She was the mother of five children and having reached the age of 90, she appears to have outlived them all. She was buried at Stodmarsh, Kent.

De Gols' text takes the passage from Mark 13:37, "And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch", he commences, "Our Blessed Saviour in this Chapter tells his disciples of that dreadful Judgement which would come upon the Jews for their unbelief". But his target appears not to be the Jewish faith, but rather the duty of the individual Christian to their "Brethren, our Families and Ourselves". He has taken great care in the presentation of this manuscript: he has decorated Ayme Courthope's name with calligraphic flourishes and it is rather beautifully and very carefully written, and although it has perhaps a mildly didactic tone, it feels like a very intimate, even private act of piety shared between Christian believers.

\$1,350 / £1,000 Ref: 7761




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