

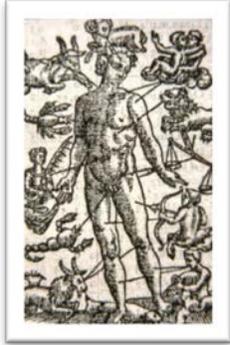
The Permeable Barrier:

A Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Print Works
at Memorial University Libraries



Libraries

from the holdings of Archives & Special Collections
and the Centre for Newfoundland Studies



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Catalogue by Patrick Warner
QUEEN ELIZABETH II LIBRARY
2014



Cover Image

“Monstrous birth in Plymouth,” from *Philosophical Transactions*, Nov 14, 1670: plate between pages 2096-2097.

Title Page Image

“Zodiacal Man” from *Hoptons Concordancy Enlarged*. p.26

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

This catalogue offers a glimpse into 25 of the approximately 320 seventeenth-century titles held in the Queen Elizabeth II Library's Special Collections and in the collections of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. The titles selected for inclusion highlight the new literatures that began to emerge in this period (in the form of newspapers, periodicals and scientific publications) as well as works that reflect the intellectual trends and social/political concerns of the time, particularly in England. Bibliographic entries for each title include a physical description of the artefact, information about the author and contents of the work, as well as a photograph of one or more pages. Where applicable, a sample of the text is offered, reproducing the typography, spelling and punctuation of the original. What follows in this introduction is an attempt to place not only the 25 works selected for this catalogue, but indeed all 320 seventeenth-century titles held by the Library, in the context of seventeenth-century book history, and, in the process, to provide commentary about the strengths and weaknesses of our seventeenth-century holdings.

The rise of mass communication: news-sheets and periodicals

The seventeenth century was a time of developing literatures and growing readership that saw the establishment of powerful new organs of mass communication in the form of printed news-books, newsletters, newspapers, and periodicals. Many of these publications had their roots in the private newsletters of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, which were produced, usually in manuscript form, and often distributed by trading companies on a subscription basis. One such publication is the hand-written *Guy News-Sheet* (Fig.4) penned in 1611.

Approximately one third of this one-page document refers to the colony of Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland, established by John Guy in 1610.

The oldest printed newspaper in the Library's holdings is a 1689 issue of the *London Gazette* (Fig.2), which began its run in 1666, with a mandate to provide information to the Crown from foreign embassies and British forces. This newspaper also carried advertisements and notices. The oldest periodical in the holdings is an issue from 1670 of the Royal Society's *Philosophical Transactions* (Fig.1), a monthly release devoted to science. Both the *London Gazette* and *Philosophical Transactions* continue to be published today.

News-sheets with more political or social agendas were also established in the seventeenth century. *The Observer* (Fig.3), produced by Roger L'Estrange between 1681 and 1697, was a major organ of Tory propaganda, not so much targeted to the scholarly reader as it was to "the man of the world." As such, *The Observer* employed a more entertaining literary style, written as a lively dialogue between two speakers "A" (later Tory, Observator and, briefly, Courantier) and "Q" (later Whig, then Trimmer).

The seventeenth-century imagination: novels and imaginative literature

The seventeenth century was the age of Shakespeare, Jonson, and Dryden, a time when plays and poetry took centre stage. The period was a transitional time for prose fiction. While the realist modern novel was taking its first tentative steps, it would be another century before it took the form familiar to present-day readers. For much of the seventeenth century, the somewhat tired romance literature of the sixteenth century was still prominent in the world of letters. The Library's seventeenth century holdings include two such romances: John Barclay's *His Argentis* (Fig.6), translated from the Latin in 1625; and Jean Desmarets de Saint-Sorlin's *Ariana* (Fig.7), translated from the French in 1636.

Emblem books were both secular and religious, inviting the reader to contemplate an image and an accompanying verse. Like romances, these books also had roots in the sixteenth century and regained prominence in seventeenth-century England. One of the most popular emblem books was George Wither's *A Collection of Emblemes, Ancient and Moderne* (Fig.8), first published in 1635.

Geographical exploration in the seventeenth century inspired travel narratives in both prose and verse. Robert Hayman's *Quodlibets* (Fig.9), published in 1628, is a series of epigrams in four books that Hayman is said to have written while resident in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. A number of the poems in *Quodlibets* concern the new colony and the people who either supported or inhabited it. Another writer with strong ties to the early colonization of Newfoundland is William Vaughan, whose *The Golden Grove* (Fig.24), published in 1608, is a treatise on the moral, economic and political aspects of human life.

Social, political and religious change in England

The seventeenth century was a time of great social and political change, nowhere more so than in England. John Milton's *Letters of State* (Fig.10) contains a series of letters written by the *Paradise Lost* author when he worked as Secretary to Foreign Tongues under Oliver Cromwell. Early editions of the work were published secretly in Brussels and Amsterdam in 1676 and, being essentially leaked government documents from the Interregnum, attracted a great deal of attention in both England and in Europe. Another 'leaked' document from this period that commanded considerable public attention was *Eikōn Basilikē: The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings* (Fig.22), first published in 1648. Purportedly the spiritual diary of King Charles I, it is now thought to have been written by John Gauden, the Bishop of Worcester, who included in it some of the King's writings. This diary was published shortly after the execution of Charles I and ran through numerous editions.

The printing of Bibles and prayer books continued to be a staple of the book trade in the post-Reformation era. The first French edition of the *Geneva Bible* was published in 1588 and thereafter became the standard French Protestant Bible until the nineteenth century. The edition of the *Geneva Bible* (Fig.13) included in this catalogue was printed in 1608 by an unknown printer; the copy in our holdings was once the property of Edward Feild (Bishop of Newfoundland from 1844 to 1876).

More controversial in the seventeenth century was the Scottish *Book of Common Prayer* (Fig.14), published in 1637 under the reign of Charles I. Edited by Archbishop Laud, it constituted an attempt to bring all parts of the Crown under the same government and Church of England Liturgy. Strong opposition to the prayer book by Scottish Presbyterian congregations was a key component of the domestic turmoil leading up to the English Civil War.

Censorship, state control and the democratic impulse

Seventeenth-century writers, printers, publishers, and booksellers all operated in an environment of strict state control. Writers or publishers who fell afoul of state censorship could, and often did, end up in prison. And yet, the attempt to democratize the printed word was a resilient feature of seventeenth-century intellectual life. More books than ever before were printed in the vernacular. Faked imprints were commonly used to confuse censoring bodies. Printers purposely omitted a place of publication. Authors who could not publish at home would publish abroad.

The controversial nature of Thomas Hobbes's *De Cive* (Fig.12) was such that, not only was the book first published in France, but the author felt compelled to relocate to Paris for a number of years after its release. As mentioned previously, Milton's *Letters of State* was first published in secret, on the European continent, in 1676.

Others in the book trade sought to take advantage of occasional lapses in censorship. Speaking of the book trade in England during the seventeenth century, one commentator notes: "During the 1640s alone, over 14,000 monographs were published. Compare this with the approximate 35,000 entries (monographic and serial) that comprise the STC [English Sort Title Catalogue] (1475-1640)"¹. The abolition of the Star Chamber and collapse of censorship in England during the 1640s led physician and astrologer Nicholas Culpeper to publish his translation of the College of Physician's *Pharmacopoeia* in 1649 (Fig.16). Culpeper wished to make knowledge of herbal medicines widely available, especially to the poor.

The democratizing impulse is also embodied in the work of Scottish lawyer, politician and writer George Mackenzie, whose publication in 1686 of *Observations on the Acts of Parliament* (Fig.11) was driven by his belief that the law should be accessible to everyone and that it applied equally to monarchs and their subjects.

Despite these successful attempts to challenge public control of the book trade, systems censorship and licensing in England and in many European countries remained effective methods of asserting state regulation. Authorship did not yet exist as we know it. Copyright stayed with the publisher in perpetuity. English authors would not acquire more rights over their works until the end of the century and the lapse of the Licencing Act. Few writers in the seventeenth century could make a living by writing alone; most depended on patronage for financial support and protection. Many of the books in this catalogue open with a dedication or series of dedications, e.g. John Locke dedicates his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (Fig.23) to his friend and patron Thomas Herbert, the eighth earl of Pembroke and fifth earl of Montgomery.

Science

The Library's collection of important scientific works from the seventeenth century includes Dutch naturalist and microscopist Jan Swammerdam's *Miraculum Naturae* (Fig.15), published

¹ Rissman, John Bloomberg. "Short-Title Catalogs: the current state of play." *Rare Books and Manuscript Librarianship* (13), 1999. p. 121-128.

in Leiden in 1679, and notable for its large fold-out plates. Though better known as an entomologist, Swammerdam was one of a number of scholars from the period who brought scientific techniques to bear on the question of human female reproduction.

Also in the collections is Robert Boyle's *Some Considerations Touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy* (Fig.17). The Irish-born Boyle, who published over forty works, is best known for his work on sound conduction and for Boyle's Law which confirms the relationship between pressure and volume in gases. *Some Considerations*, published in 1635, is a work in two parts: the first argues for the religious value of studying the natural world; the second discusses the value of science to medicine and defends the experimental method.

While theology and religious doctrine still played a major role in the intellectual climate of the seventeenth century, scientific and philosophical literatures were slowly shifting ideas about the structure of the physical world and its governing laws away from the purely metaphysical. John Locke's most famous work, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (Fig. 23), published in 1690, offers an account of the human mind as being a "white paper" at birth that derived ideas from sensation and experience.

Almanacs continued to be a staple of the publishing world. Mathematician and surveyor Arthur Hopton's early English almanac, *Hoptons Concordancy enlarged* (Fig.5), published in 1635, offers astrological, meteorological and medical advice.

Travel, exploration and maps

European commercial interests were at the forefront of geographical exploration in the seventeenth century, with Dutch, English, Spanish and French trading companies competing for North America. Map making was an important part of this enterprise. Dutch merchant and scholar Johannes de Laet produced in *Nova Francia et Regiones Adiacentes* (Fig.20) one of the foundational maps of Canada and the first showing an accurate depiction of Prince Edward Island. English cartographer and bookseller Richard Blome produced a popular guide to English colonies in North America. The first French translation of Blome's work was *L'Amérique Angloise ou Description des Isles et Terres du Roi d'Angleterre dans l'Amérique* (Fig.21). While some map and atlas makers as well as some travel writers of the period compiled their works from second-hand sources, others, such as John Mason, actually spent time in the places they described. Mason was the second governor of Newfoundland's first English colony at Cuper's

Cove. His map of Newfoundland (Fig.19), originally published in William Vaughan's *Cambrensiū Caroleia* in 1625, is the first separate map of Newfoundland, incorporating his personal observations, based on a survey he took of the Avalon Peninsula.

Another adventurer who spent much time on the island of Newfoundland was Richard Whitbourne. His *Discourse and Discovery of New-Found-Land* (Fig.18), published in 1620, contains practical information about climate, typography, vegetation, the aboriginal population, wildlife and other natural resources.

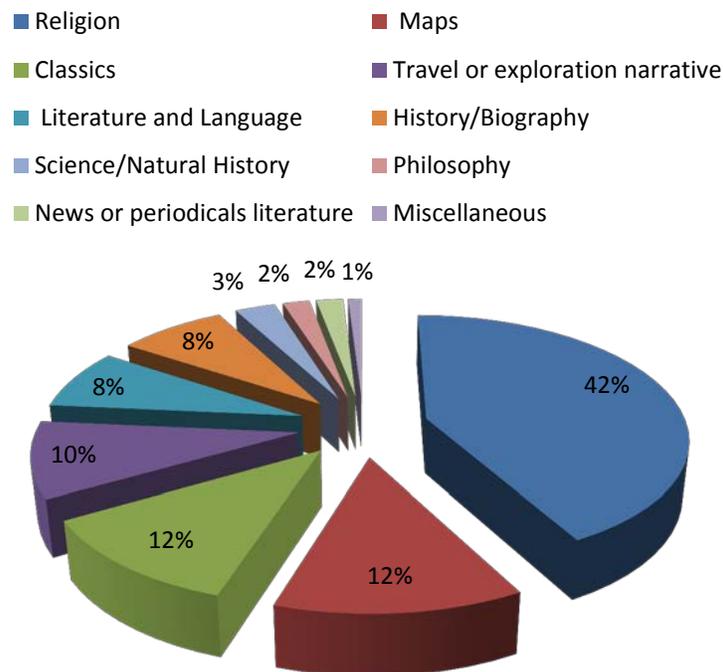
The challenge of categories: fact or fiction?

The challenge of describing seventeenth-century books in terms of their subject matter is one of category. Areas of scholarship that are sharply defined in our time were only starting to emerge in the 1600s. For example, in the seventeenth century, the study of natural history could encompass science, philosophy, theology, travel narrative and even imaginative literature. The supposedly impermeable barrier between fact and fiction had not yet taken hold. A few examples from the collection will suffice to illustrate this point: Robert Boyle is today considered a chemist and physicist, yet his work, *Some Considerations*, contains philosophical and theological arguments as well as medical information. George Wither's *A Collection of Emblemes* falls somewhere between the secular and the religious, between verse and artists' book. Arthur Hopton's *Concordancy* moves between speculation and hard fact, offering a blend of prognostications and mathematical tables. Hayman's *Quodlibets* is verse or poetry, but contains elements of philosophy, immigration propaganda and factual information about the settlement of Harbour Grace and those who inhabited it. Writers such as William Vaughan thought nothing of writing factually about a place they had never visited.

The seventeenth-century book trade

If the 25 titles highlighted in this catalogue offer a limited glimpse into the seventeenth-century holdings of the Queen Elizabeth II Library, the whole collection of approximately 320 titles can be said to offer only a limited glimpse into the printed output of the period. The following table [Table 1] offers an illustration of our seventeenth-century holdings by subject matter.

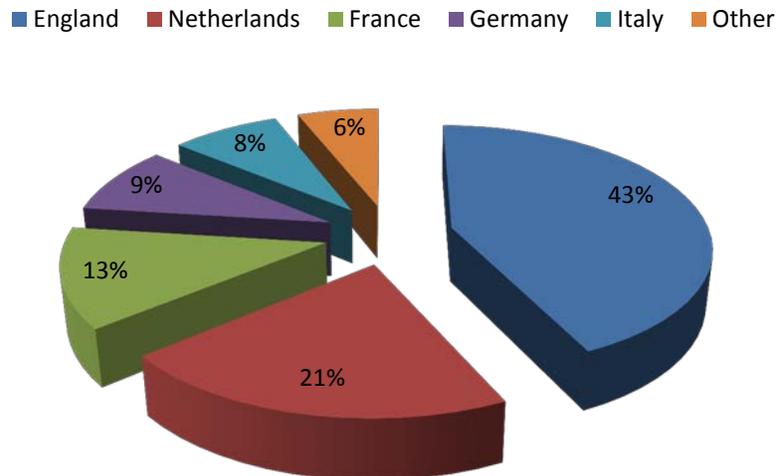
Table 1:
Seventeenth-Century Holdings by Subject Matter



As might be expected, religious subject matter and classics make up the majority of books in the collection. Newer literatures, in the form of newspapers, periodicals and scientific works, as well as those titles reflecting intellectual trends and the social and political concerns of the time make up only a little over a quarter of the total. The high percentage of maps among our seventeenth-century holdings can be credited to the Centre for Newfoundland Studies' policy to collect all published literature about Newfoundland.

If one looks at the place of publication for these 320 works (Table 2, overleaf), 43% of the total were published in England (London, Oxford and Cambridge), 21% in the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Leiden, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Leeuwarden), 13% in France (Paris, Lyon, Rouen, Bordeaux, and Bayonne), 9% in Germany (Leipzig, Helmstadt, Cologne, Frankfurt and Amberg), 8% in Italy (Rome, Turin, Florence, Venice and Parma), with the remainder coming from various municipalities in Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Scotland and Ireland. A further nine titles list no place of publication.

Table 2:
**Seventeenth-Century Holdings
by Place of Publication**

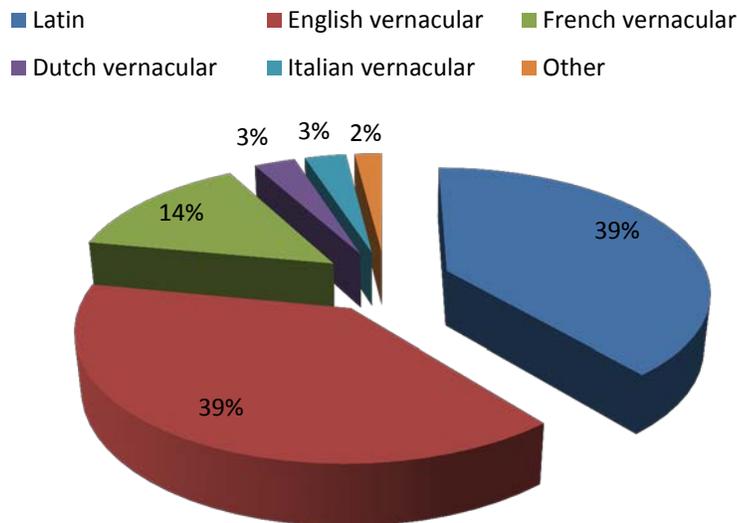


An analysis of places of publication for these works highlights some of the major centres of the book trade for this period, with France and the Netherlands being the dominant players. Germany and Italy continue to be important centres for the industry, with indication that the trade is starting to spread further afield: to Denmark, Scotland and Ireland.

For most of the seventeenth century, the English book trade stayed within the boundaries established in the previous century. The Stationers' Company continued to dominate. London-based printers, publishers, and booksellers produced vernacular works for the home market while works in Latin and European languages were imported from the continent.

As Table 3 below illustrates, of the Library's holdings for this period, 39% are written in Latin, with 61% in the vernacular: English (39%), French (14%), Dutch (3%), Italian (3%) and other (2%). The number of seventeenth-century books in our collections produced in England is not an indication of either the size or international reach of English printers and booksellers at this time; rather, our holdings reflect the collecting policies of a university library located in an English-speaking part of the world.

Table 3:
Seventeenth-Century Holdings by Language



Format and style

In terms of the book as artefact, book production in the seventeenth century tended to follow the conventions established by the end of the sixteenth century. Type was still handset, print runs continued to be small, with the final volumes sold as bundles of sheets.

Roman font became dominant, with gothic type or blackletter falling out of favour except in Germany, where it continued to be used into the twentieth century. The long or descending form of the lower-case s (l) was still in use and efforts have been made to reproduce it in the following catalogue entries. Printers in this period frequently denoted emphasis by using italics, capitalization, and even blackletter. This mixing of typographic styles is most notable in the news-sheets, particularly in *The Observer* (Fig.3), in which it almost seems to mimic handwriting. Only France developed a new set of type in this period, the “Romain du Roi.”

One of the few innovations of seventeenth-century book production was the widespread use of copperplate printing. Engraved title pages were used to attract buyers to cheap books (Fig.7), but engraved plates were also a characteristic feature of many of the most ambitious seventeenth-century books (Fig.15, Fig.23).

Overall, however, with the increased demand for books in this period came a drop in quality of the printed work, especially in England where the puritan revolutionary spirit saw a move away from the book for any purposes other than functional ones.

Conclusion

The 25 titles selected for this catalogue were chosen specifically to reflect the new literatures that began to emerge in the seventeenth century, in the form of newspapers, periodicals and scientific publications, and to draw attention to the intellectual trends that animated the social and political concerns of the time, particularly within England. Although the selected titles provide a fascinating glimpse into seventeenth-century publishing and intellectual history, the Library's holdings overall—with the exception of the early literature of Newfoundland—are lacking at both the high end and the low end of the publishing spectrum. While they do contain some major imprints (Elzevier) and major authors of the period (Milton, Hobbes, etc.), the collections would benefit from more early editions of the canonical works of the time, as well as from more examples of popular literature, chapbooks, news-sheets and other ephemera. While students and faculty of Memorial University have access to these literatures in the form of print and electronic facsimiles, future collection development efforts will aim to add examples of these literatures in their original formats.

CATALOGUE

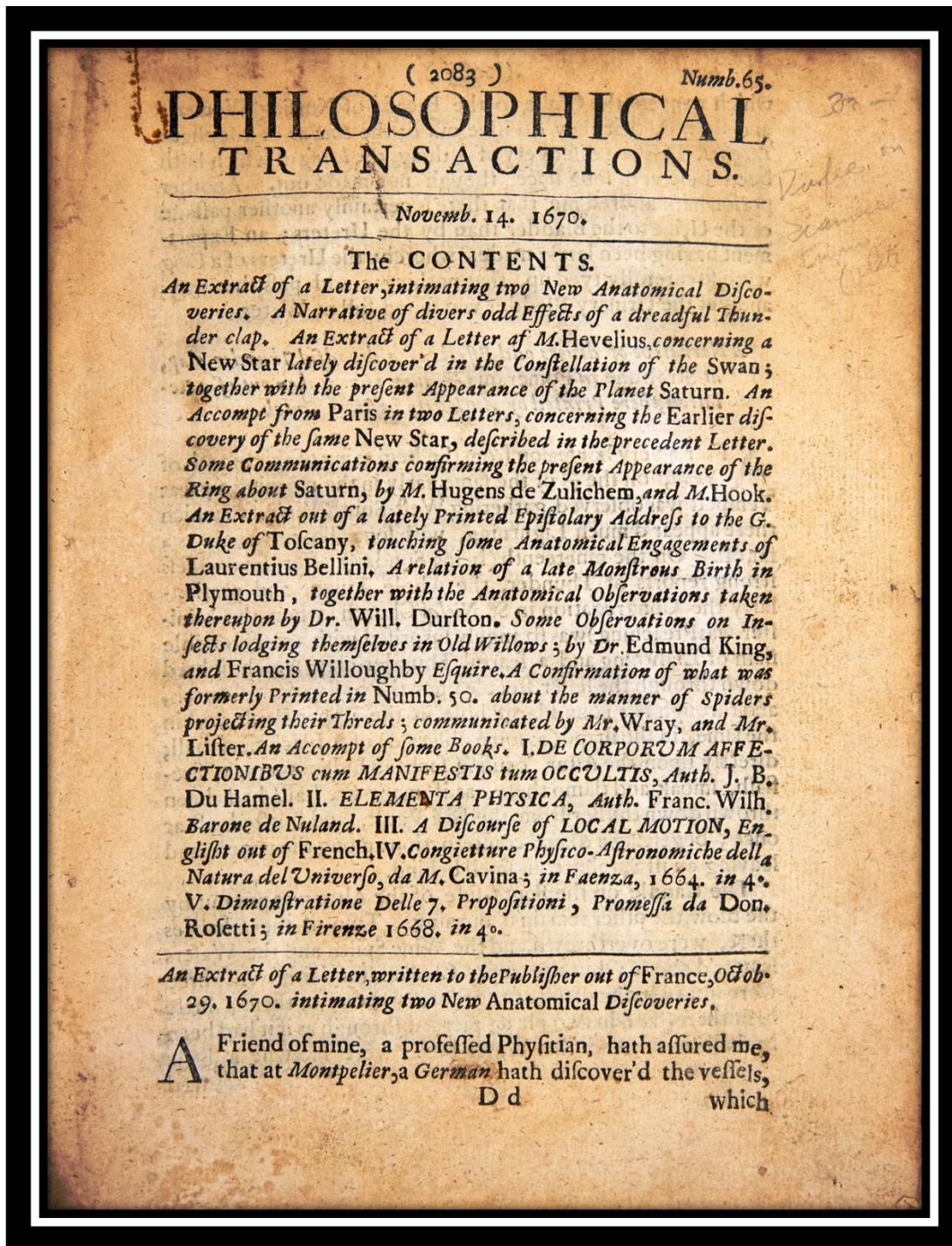


Fig.1: Philosophical Transactions, front page

Periodicals and News-Sheets

1. Royal Society. **PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS**. Numb. 65. Novemb. 14, 1670. London: Published by John Martyn for the Royal Society.

4^o. 210x160mm. 2D-2G⁴. pp. 2083-2014 [2107-2114 mispaginated as 2007-2014]. Folding plate of monstrous birth. Tables. Written in English and in Latin.

The Royal Society began publishing its *Philosophical Transactions* in March of 1665. The monthly journal featured work by prominent seventeenth-century scientists, notably Robert Boyle and Robert Hooke, and published some of the most important papers in the early history of science. *Philosophical Transactions* is still published today and is the world's longest-running international scientific journal.

The contents of this issue include “An Extract of a Letter, intimating two New Anatomical Discoveries. A Narrative of divers odd Effects of a dreadful Thunder clap. An Extract of a Letter of M. Helvetius, concerning a New Star lately discover'd in the Constellation of the Swan; together with the present Appearance of the Planet Saturn. An Account from Paris in two Letters, concerning the Earlier discovery of the fame New Star, described in the precedent Letter. Some Communications confirming the present Appearance of the Ring about Saturn by M. Hugens de Zulichem, and M. Hook. An extract out of a lately Printed Epitolarly Address to the G. Duke of Tuscany, touching some Anatomical Engagements of Laurentius Bellini. A relation of a late Monstrous Birth in Plymouth...” [See illustration on the front cover of this catalogue].

“This Birth, as you see, had two Heads, and two Necks, as also the Eyes, Mouths, and Ears, futably double. Four Arms with Hands, and as many Leggs and Feet. There was to both but one Trunk; but two-Back-bones, from the *Clavicles* to the *Hypogastrium*, and from the shoulders down to the bottom of the Loins they were not distinct, but cemented and conocorporated.”
(p. 2096).

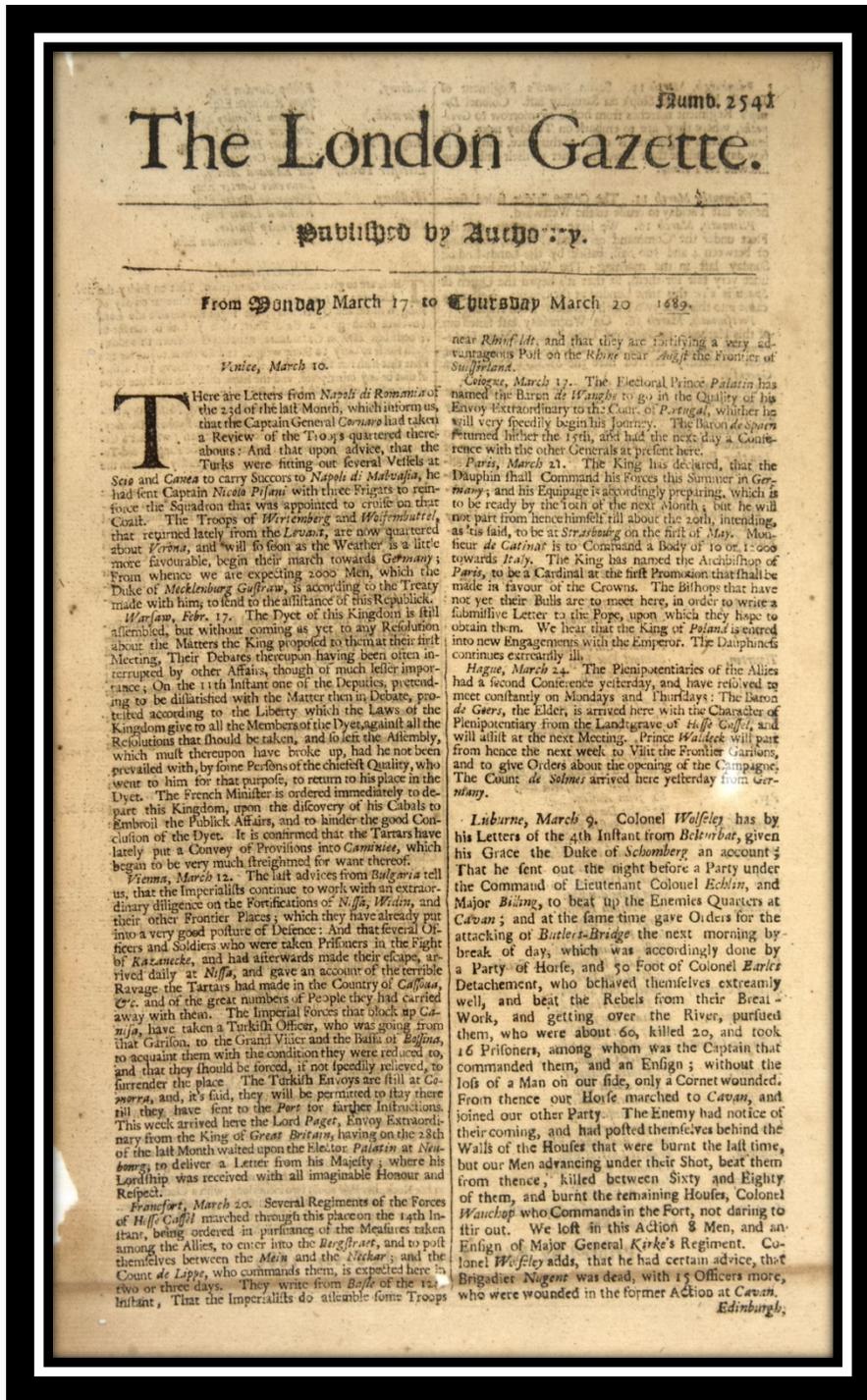


Fig. 2: The London Gazette, front page

2. The London Gazette. Numb. 2541. From Monday March 17 to Thursday March 20, 1689. [London] Printed by Edw: Jones in the Savoy, 1689.

1/2⁰. 1 sheet [2 p.]. 280x180mm. Printed both sides, double columns.

England's first newspaper, founded in 1665 and known initially as the *Oxford Gazette*, it was renamed the *London Gazette* in 1666. Its mandate was to provide the Crown with information from foreign embassies and British forces. Today it publishes royal proclamations, parliamentary bills, and official notices regarding public finance, transport and other matters.

This issue features the news in brief from around seventeenth-century Europe. Mention is made of ship movements and members chosen for parliament. In the advertisement section, there are notices of several runaways, including a "blac spare man," as well as a runaway slave from the ship *Loyal-Trade* from Bristol. The man is noted to be about 19 years old and has teeth "filed all sharp" as well as to "two burnt Marks on his Shoulders." A reward of one guinea is offered for "notice of him."

Also included is an account of a battle in Ireland: "*Lisburne*, Mar 9. Colonel *Wolfeley* has by his Letters of the 4th infantry from *Belturbat*, given his Grace the Duke of *Schomberg* an account; That he sent out the night before a Party under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Echlin*, and Major *Billing*, to Beat up the Enemies Quarters at *Cavan*; and at the same time gave Orders for the attacking of *Butlers-Bridge* the next morning by the break of day, which was accordingly done by a Party of Horse, and 50 Foot of Colonel *Earles* Detachment, who behaved themselves extremely well, and beat the Rebels from their Breai-Work, and getting over the River, pursued them, who were about 60, killed 20, and took 16 Prisoners."



Fig. 3: The Observator, front page

3. THE OBSERVATOR. Notes upon a Trimming [Endeavour for Peace among Protestants.] *The Methods of the Cause laid open in that Tract. Proposals for Obliging the Dissenters, by subverting the Government.* Vol. 2. Numb. 129. Munday, September 8, 1684. London, Printed for W. Abington, near the Wonder-Tavern in Ludgate Street.

1/2^o. 1 sheet [2 pp.]. 340x210mm. Printed both sides, double columns.

The Observer was published several times a week between April 13, 1681 and March 9, 1697. The newsheet is the work of Sir Roger L'Estrange (1616-1704), author and press censor. *The Observer* was a major organ of Tory propaganda. The paper is written throughout as a dialogue between two speakers, "A" (later Tory, Observator and, briefly, Courantier) and "Q" (later Whig, then Trimmer). It is normally Q's role to be slapped down, but he is always allowed to make some important points. In this issue, Observator and Trimmer debate Popishness, papist plots, the possibility of another Pope Joan, and the Royal Right of the King to uphold the Divine Stamp upon Episcopacy, making reference to the political atmosphere and the government of the day.

Trim: "The *Pleasant and Fantastical Babbies* that Dance in your *Brains* now! Where's the *Oracle*, I prethee, that *Inspires* thee with these *Whimseys*?

Obf: "Prethee what *Fiend* of *Hypocriety*, and *Illusion* is it rather, that has Cast such *Mift* before thy *Eyes*;

As well as its witty conversational style, *The Observer* is notable for its eccentric printing style which mixed capitals, italics and blackletter and made use of brackets and capitalization for emphasis.

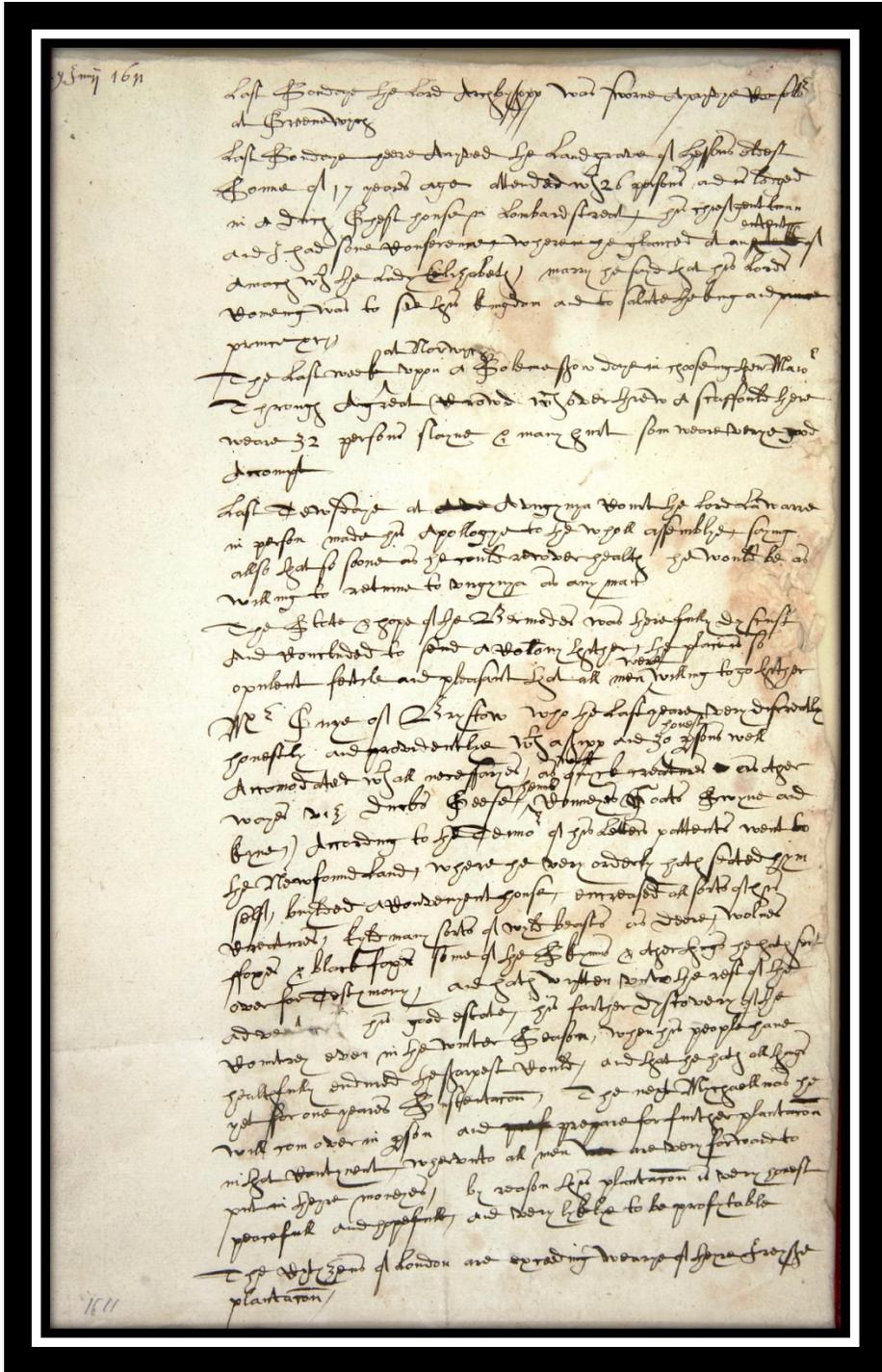


Fig. 4: Guy News-Sheet

4. The GUY NEWS-SHEET [London.] 1611.

Manuscript on paper. 1 sheet. 320x210mm. 40 lines in black ink. Twentieth-century red leather binding with the original news-sheet on the left and a transcription of it on the right. An inscription in gilt reads: "Presented to the Newfoundland Memorial University College by the subscribers to the John Guy News-Sheet Presentation Fund, per Mr. N.C. Crewe. May 12th 1933."

The so-called Guy News-sheet is the oldest hand-written document held by Memorial University Libraries that makes reference to Newfoundland. The news-sheet reports the appointment of an archbishop to the privy council, a visit to London by the teenage son of the Langrave of Hessens, the tragedy surrounding the selection of a new mayor at Norwich, the health of Lord La Ware and a decision to colonize Bermuda. Over one-third of the news-sheet is occupied by a report of "Mr. Guye of Bristow" regarding the colony he had established in the new world the previous year:

"Mr. Guye of Bristow who the last yeare very discretely, honestly and providentlye with a shipp and 30 honest persons well accomodated with all necessaryes as well as quick creatures as other wayes, viz: Ducks, Geese, Henns, Conneyes, Goats, Swyne, and Kyne, according to the terms of his Letters pattent went to the Newfoundland, where he very orderly hath seated hymself, buylded a convenyent house, increased of all sorts of his creatures, kyld many sorts of wyld beasts as Deere, Wolves, Foxes, and black foxes some of the skynns and other things he hath sent over for Testymony, and hath wrytten unto the rest of the adventurers his good estate, his farther dyscovery of the Countrey even in the winter season, when his people have healthfully endured the sharpest could, and he hath all things yet for one yeares sustenance - The next Michaellmas he will com over in pson and prepare for further plantacon in that Contynent, whereunto all men are very forward to put in theyre moneyes, by reason this plantacon is very honest peacefull and hopefull, and very lykelye to be profytable."

Guy, too, was optimistic about the future of the colony of New-Founde-Lande: from 'husbandrie, fishing, and trade ... the Colonie wilbe soone able to supporte it selfe'.² In 1612 he returned to Cuper's Cove, bringing more settlers with him. The next winter was a harsh one, wiping out livestock and bringing disease which killed eight settlers. Guy left the colony in April of 1613 and there is no evidence that he returned. The colony of Cuper's Cove was all but abandoned in the 1620s.

² Guy to Sir Percival Willoughby, 6 Oct 1610, U. Nott. L., Middleton MS Mi X 1/2



Fig. 5: Zodiacal Man from Hoptons Concordancy

Almanacs

5. Hopton, Arthur. *HOPTONS Concordancy enlarged*. Containing a briefe and more perfect account of the yeares of our Lord God, than any other heretofore published, agreeing with the yeares of all the reignes of the kings of England since the conquest. With the use of the English and Roman kalender and an exact and easie almanacke from William the Conquerour, to the yeare 1700 with briefe notes out of the best chronicles against every yeare, with many other rules and tables as well Mathematicall and legall as vulgar, for each private mans occasion. Hereunto also are added. 1 Tables of the gold coynes now currant... 2 New and easie tables, for the valuing of rents, leases and annuities ... 3 A plaine direction for the easie computing of interest, and factoridge ... 4 Most needfull directions for the dividing of a summe of mony ... Exactly computed by Iohn Penkethman : London, Printed by Anne Griffin, for Andrew Hebb, 1635.

8^o. 160x110mm. B-H⁸ I⁷ K-M⁸ N⁶ O⁸ P⁶ Q-R⁸, A⁸. pp. [2], [1]-29, 28-29, 32-41, 40, 43-126, 129. 130-[133], 134-138, 193, 140-176, 179-190, 193-208, 211-222, 225-253, 252, [18]. [=264]. pp. 30-31; 28-29; 42; 127; 139; 209; 223 and 254 are misnumbered. Illustrations. Tables. "Additions to Hoptons Concordancy" (A²) has separate dated title page and register. New limp vellum binding with ties.

Arthur Hopton (c.1580–1614) was a mathematician, surveyor and almanac maker. *Hoptons Concordancy* is an early English almanac, utilitarian in purpose, containing a calendar, information about planetary motions and conjunctions, together with a table showing legal terms, and the 'Anatomy' or 'Zodiacal man' (Fig.5). Hopton's almanac offers astrological, meteorological and medical advice and is notable for its shorter chronology, which begins in 1066. The text is a mixture of roman, blackletter and italic fonts of varying sizes. The 1635 edition of *Hoptons Concordancy* is a reprint of the 1616 edition with signature A cancelled and Penkethman additions added as a new signature A at the back of the book. The device of Nicholas Okes (Jupiter riding an eagle between two oak trees) occurs on the recto of R⁸. Okes printed the 1616 edition.

Prognostications for fishes and fowls "The Dolphin disporting upon the waves, forshews winds: if they fling and bath the water this way and that way and the sea be rough, faire weather." p.93

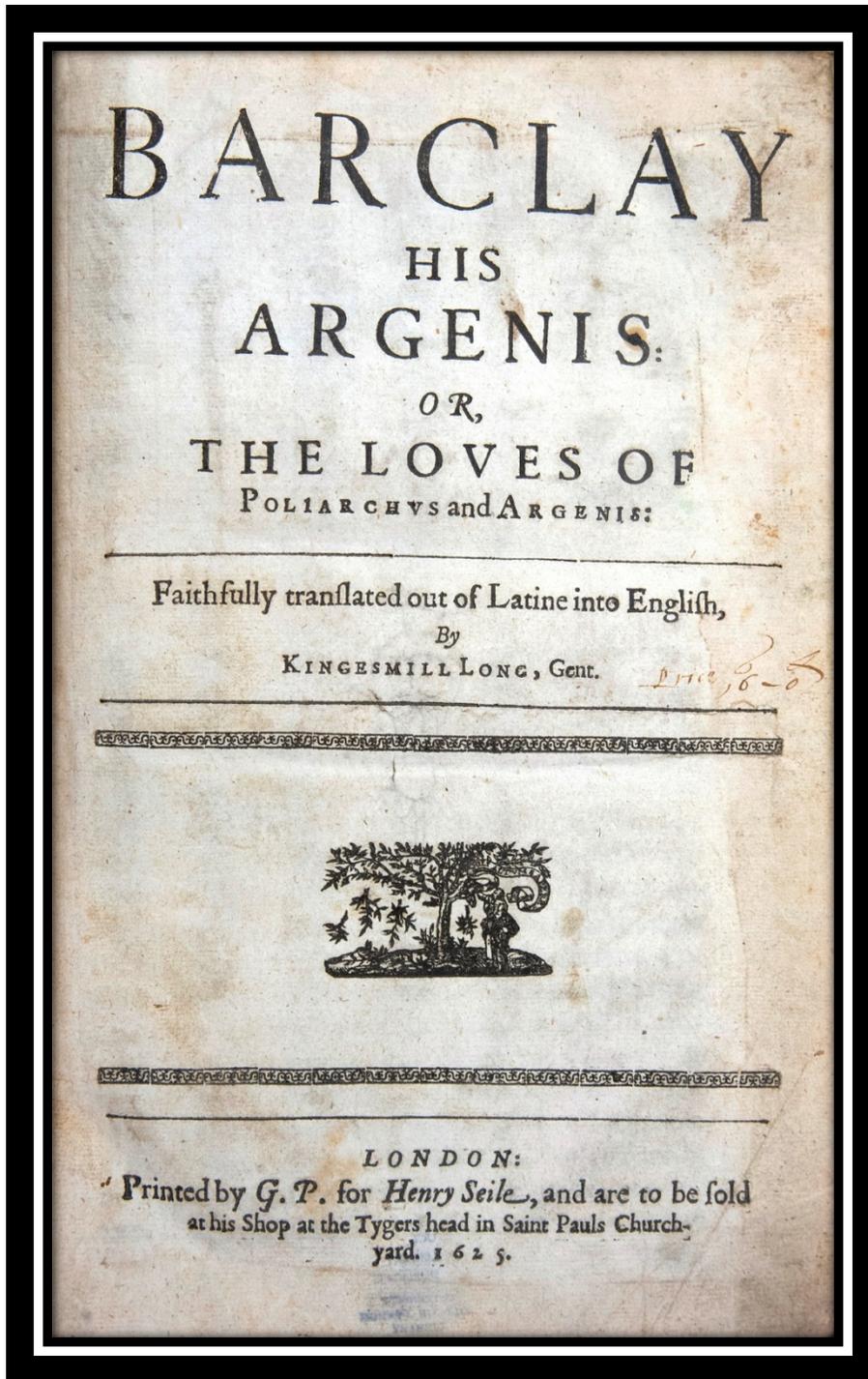


Fig. 6: His Argenis, title page

Romances

6. Barclay, John. **HIS ARGENIS: OR, THE LOVES OF Poliarchvs and Argenis:** Faithfully translated out of Latine into English, *by Kingsmill Long, Gent.* Printed by G. P[urslowe] for Henry Seile, London, 1625.

2^o. 290x185mm. [A]³ B-3D⁴ 3E⁶. pp. [7], 2-64, 61, [66], 67-[144], 145-[234], 235-[322], 324, 324-3:4, 335-355, 350, 357-404. [=410]. pp: 65, 323, 334, and 356 misnumbered. Decorated woodcut capitals and vignettes at the start and end of each book. Ornaments throughout. Verse in italics and main text in roman. Inside cover bears the bookplate of Arthur Gregory of Stivichall. This edition was printed by G. P[urslowe] for Henry Seile; however, the title page bears a printer's mark identical to that of Henri II Estienne (1528 or 1531–1598), and even has the same motto "Noli Altum Sapere" "be not high minded." This copy also bears a University College London Library stamp on the verso of the title page and on the last blank. Sprinkled calf binding.

Argenis is a romance written in Latin by John Barclay (1582–1621). It was first published in Paris just weeks after Barclay's death. The story offers an idealised portrait of a princess, Argenis, who has three suitors, one good, one bad, and one who is eventually revealed to be her long-lost brother. It is an allegory of seventeenth-century Europe, and keys for many of its characters are known, e.g. Hyanisbe for Elizabeth I. The book, in both Latin and vernacular editions, was popular in Europe and also in England. James V first commissioned Ben Jonson to translate the story into English but there is no evidence of Jonson having completed the work. The translation used in this edition was made by Kingsmill Long and Thomas May.

"For, to what end is the freedome of man, if hee cannot avoid the determinate order of the Starres? Shall I take care, and bufie myself in purfuit of honour, shall I labour to flye from vice, and apply my minde to virtue; after the Starres have alfolutely fet downe at my birth, what fshould become of me." p.120



Fig. 7: Engraved frontispiece from Ariana.

7. Desmarests de Saint-Sorlin, Jean. **ARIANA. IN TWO PARTS.** As it was translated out of the French, and presented to my Lord Chamberlaine. London. Printed by *John Haviland* for *Thomas Walkley*, 1636.

2^o. 270x180mm. A², B-Tt⁴ [Sig. Dd missing]. pp. [6], 1-200, 209-328. [=326]. pp. 201-208 missing. Engraved frontispiece. Title page bears the printer's mark. Decorated initials; ornaments at the beginning and end of each book. Text in roman and verse in italics. Nineteenth-century half calf binding.

Jean Desmarests (1600–1676), later Sieur de Saint Sorlin, was the first chancellor of the Academie-Francaise and a close associate of Cardinal Richelieu. Desmarests was a prolific and highly successful writer who contributed in many genres: novels, poetry, drama, letters, dialogues and essays. *L'Ariane* was first published in 1632 and subsequently there were at least ten other editions in French, with as many more in translations into English, German, Dutch and Flemish between 1636 and 1714. This is the first English edition of Desmarests' romance. Set in classical times during the reign of the Roman Emperor Nero, it contains allusion to events in the seventeenth century. The story focusses on the adventures and aspirations of two couples, and demonstrates the triumph of Christian morality over paganism.

“*Otho* for all that, ceas'd not to study, having his eyes continually fixt on *Ariana*; then all on the suddaine they saw him blufh; and a little after that bloud which had dispearc't it felfe upon his cheeks was forc'd to run towards his heart, that would have been gone to hinder his departing, & left his face without colour. *Otho* finding himself to faint, pray'd *Palamede* to carry him into his chamber, and that they might be there alone.” p. 25.

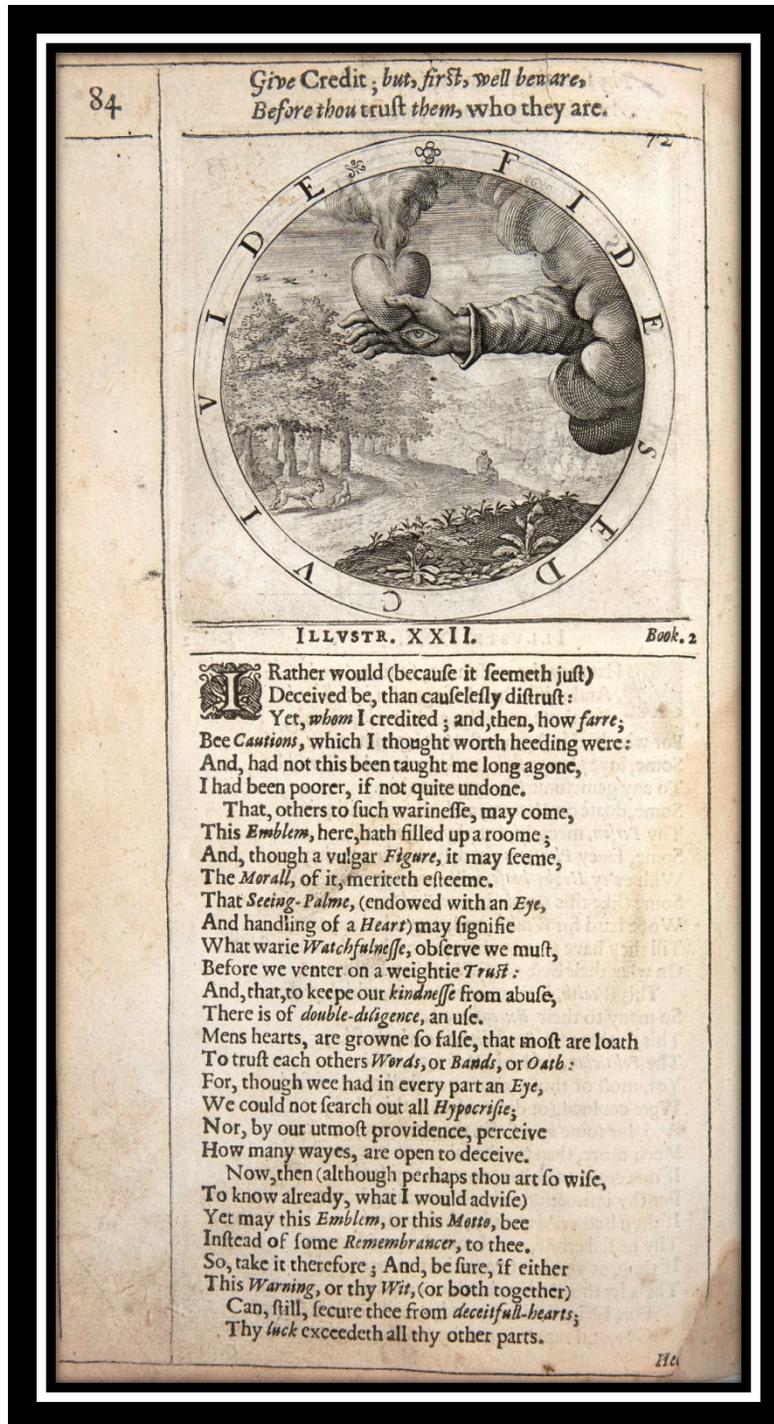


Fig. 8: A Collection of Emblemes, p. 84

Emblem Books

8. Wither, George. **A COLLECTION of EMBLEMES, ANCIENT AND MODERNE: Quicken'd With Metricall Illustrations, both *Morall* and *Divine*: And disposed into Lotteries, That Instruction, and Good Counsell, may bee furthered by an Honest and Pleafant Recreation.** London: A.[ugustine] M.[athewes] for Henry Taunton, 1635.

2^o. 280x160mm. [pi]⁴ *² A-I⁴ K² L-S⁴ *² V-2D⁴ *² 2F-2O⁴. pp. [19] 1-62 [6] 63-124 [6] 135-196 [6] 209-270 [10] [=292]. Frontispiece: engraved author illustration. 200 engraved emblems. The last leaf bears two woodcut dials each with a movable pointer fixed in the center. The leaf of verses "A Preposition" to the frontispiece is in facsimile, as is leaf Oo³ and the spinning pointers on the recto of leaf Oo⁴. The facsimiles are from the University of London's 1635 copy. Each of the four books has its own title page and includes the printer's mark. The date of 1634 is used on the title pages of the second, third, and fourth books. Decorated capitals and woodblock ornaments. Red painted fore-edge, and marbled endpapers. Nineteenth-century binding: red leather boards with gilt lettering and decoration.

George Wither (1588–1667) was a poet, essayist and pamphleteer whose satirical writings were sometimes considered libelous or seditious and resulted in Wither being imprisoned on several occasions. Wither also wrote religious poetry and some of his writings expressed a prophetic strain. In 1634 the London publisher Henry Taunton commissioned Wither to write the verses for emblems engraved by Crispin de Passe, which had originally appeared in Gabriel Rollenhagen's *Emblems*. Wither's *A Collection of Emblemes, Ancient and Moderne* was published in 1635 and contained numerous dedications. It was one of two popular seventeenth-century English emblem books (the other was by Francis Quarles). An emblem is a pictorial and literary representation of an idea, consisting of a motto, an illustration, and an accompanying epigram in verse or prose.

The work opens with an allegorical engraved frontispiece by William Marshall. There is also an engraved portrait of the author by John Payne. The work is divided into four books each containing fifty emblems and accompanying verses. Each book also contains a "Lotterie" of 56 verses referring to the plates. The last leaf of the book contains a fortune-telling game of chance. By spinning the pointer on each dial, readers are directed to specific verses and emblems. This copy bears the signature of John Arthington of Leeds, dated 1697. Two laid in sheets trace his family's ownership of this book up to 1974.



Fig. 9: Woodcut iguana from Quodlibets

Literature and Letters

9. Hayman, Robert, *QVODLIBETS, LATELY COME OVER FROM NEW BRITANIOLA, OLD NEWFOVNDLAND*: Epigrams and other small parcels, both *Morall and Diuine*. The first foure Bookes being the Authors owne: the rest translated out of that Excellent Epigrammatist, M^r *John Owen*, and other rare Authors: With two Epiftles of that excellently wittie Doctor, *Francis Rablais*: Translated out of his French at large. *All of them* Composed and done at *Harbour-Grace* in *Britaniola*, anciently called *Newfound-Land*. By R.H. Sometimes Gouvernour of the Plantation there. London: Printed by Elizabeth All-de, for Roger Michell, 1628.

4^o. 185x140mm. A-I⁴ 2A-G⁴ 2H². pp. [8],1-55,59, 57-64, [6]; 1-40, [2], 43-51, 54-55, 58 [=132]. [p.56 in the first sequence and pp.52-54 in the second are misnumbered]. The second sequence, beginning with translations of epigrams by John Owen, has a separate dated title page (lacking the printer's name but bearing the mark of printer Felix Kyngston); it continues with a second set of translations that also has its own title page with imprint "London, printed by Felix Kyngston" and bears his mark. Pagination and register are continuous. Illustrations. Printed in roman and italics. Limp vellum binding with gilt decorations and gilt page edges.

Robert Hayman (1775-1629?) is often credited with being the first known Newfoundland poet. He was born in, Devon, England. His father, Nicholas, was the son in law of John Raleigh, the elder half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh. Hayman was a friend of George Wither. From 1618 to 1628, he served as governor of the Harbour Grace colony in Newfoundland. *Quodlibets* was published in 1628 shortly after Hayman returned to England. Hayman is believed to have written the poems while in Newfoundland, and a number of them are about the new colony and the people who either supported it or inhabited it, including William Vaughan (1575-1641) and George Calvert (1579-1632). Hayman's epigrams also engage with a variety of other subjects: piety, popery, tobacco, fornication, doctors and lawyers, to name a few. The book is in two parts: the first containing Hayman's epigrams; the second containing Hayman's translations of the Latin epigrams of John Owen, as well as translations from the French of Francis Rabelais and others.

69. *A lusty Widdow, to one of her Sutors.* (Book II)

To haue me, thou tel'st me, on me thou'lt *dote*.
I tell thee, Who hath me, on me muft doo't,
I may be coozen'd; but fure if I can,
Ile haue no *doting*, but a *dooing* man

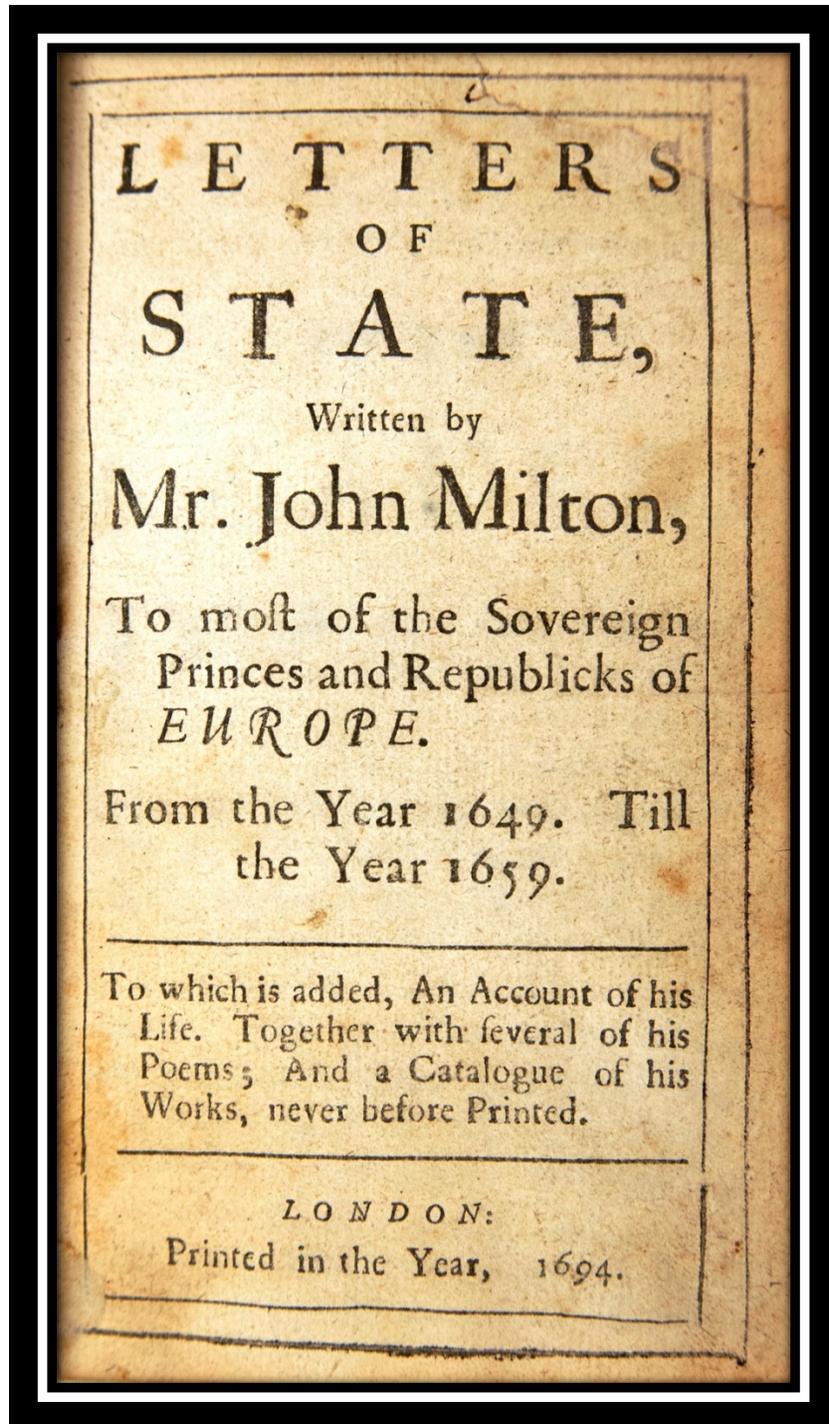


Fig. 10: Letters of State, title page

10. Milton, John. **LETTERS of STATE**, Written by Mr. John Milton, To most of the Soverign Princes and Republicks of *EUROPE*. From the Year 1649. Till the Year 1659. To which is added, An Account of his Life. Together with severall of his Poems; And a Catalogue of his Works, never before Printed. London: Printed in the Year, 1694.

12⁰. 140x80mm. A¹² a¹² b⁶ B-P¹² [H² H⁴ and H⁵ are missigned]. pp. [6], xlviii, [6], 1-114, 116, 116-336 [=396] [p.115 misnumbered]. Printed in roman and italics. Half calf binding on marbled boards, with gilt lettering on the spine.

John Milton (1608–1674) was an English poet and polemicist best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost*. Between 1649–1655 he worked as a civil servant (Secretary to Foreign Tongues for the Council of State) under Oliver Cromwell. One of his duties during this period was to translate into Latin letters from the English government to the chancelleries of Europe. The first edition of this work was published secretly by two different printers in Brussels and Amsterdam in 1676 under the title: *Literæ pseudo-senatûs anglicani, Cromwellii, reliquorumque perduellium nomine ac jussu conscript* ('Letters written by John Milton in the name and by the order of the so-called English parliament of Cromwell and other traitors'). A collection of high-level government information from the Interregnum, it attracted a great deal of interest in England and in Europe. This is a copy of the first English edition of the work, published in 1694. It attributes authorship to Milton and contains a brief biography of him written by his nephew Edward Phillips.

"Here are no discuffions, which of the Contending Parties were in the Right; no Justifications of the Prosperous, nor Conclufions from Succesfs. Here are only bare Matters of Fact, Abftracted from the Domeftick Broils, and Civil Diffesntions of thofe Times." (from 'To the Reader').

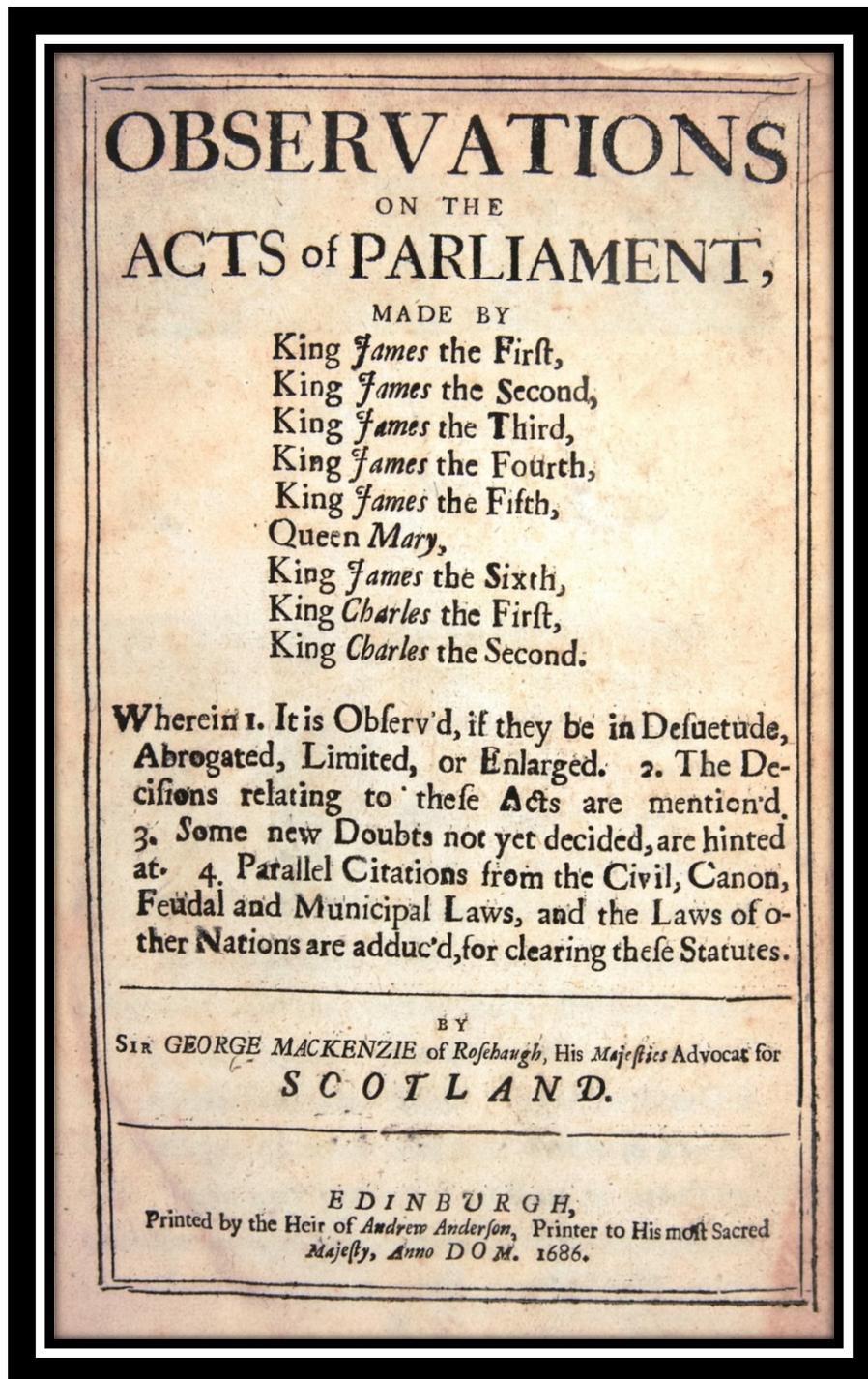


Fig. 11: Observations on the Acts of Parliament, title page

Law, Philosophy and Religion

11. Mackenzie, George. **OBSERVATIONS on the ACTS of PARLIAMENT,**

made by King *James* the First, King *James* the Second, King *James* the Third, King *James* the Fourth, King *James* the Fifth, Queen *Mary*, King *James* the Sixth, King *Charles* the First, King *Charles* the Second. Wherein 1. It is Observ'd, if they be in Defuetude, Abrogated, Limited, or Enlarged. 2. The Decifions relating to these Acts are mention'd. 3. Some new Doubts not yet decided, are hinted at. 4. Parallel Citations from the Civil, Canon, Feudal and Municipal Laws, and the Laws of other Nations are adduc'd, for clearing thefe Statutes. By Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, His Majesties Advocat for Scotland. EDINBURGH, printed by the heir of Andrew Anderso. Printer to His most Sacred Majesty, Anno DOM. 1686.

2^o. 275x175mm. [A]-A⁶ B-Ccccc² [Sig. M² missigned M³]. pp. [12], 1-31, [32], 33-147, [148], 149-212, 113, 214-222, 123-124, 225-365, [366], 367-468 [=480] [pp. 213, 223-224 misnumbered]. With the 4 pages of "Several Additions" found in some copies. Printed in roman and italics, with decorated initials, dropped capitals, ornaments. Contemporary calf panel-style binding.

Sir George Mackenzie (1636/1638-1691) was a lawyer, politician, and a writer whose output included jurisprudence, prose fiction, moral philosophy, and political theory. His first printed work was *Aretina, or, The Serious Romance*, which was published anonymously in 1660, and is considered by some to be the first Scottish novel. Among Mackenzie's other publications was *Observations on the Acts of Parliament...*(1686). Mackenzie believed that statutes should be publicly accessible to everyone, and monarchs were as obliged as their subjects to follow the law. Mackenzie was a Royalist and held public office as Lord Advocate. He earned the nickname "Bluidy Mackenzie" for his treatment of covenanters. Others praised him for being one of the finest legal minds of his age. He was a founder of the Advocates' Library which officially opened in 1689 and which, 236 years later, became the National Library of Scotland.

"Though the felling or buying of corrupt Wine, after it is found to be such, be declar'd punishable by death; yet the felling corrupt Wine willingly, even before that, is punishable; and though felling corrupt Wine in the general be punishable; yet this must be restricted to the case of knowledge, for he who fells or buys without knowing of it to be corrupt, or to have been found so, is not punishable by death. "(King James the third, Parliament 12. Act 89, p.89).

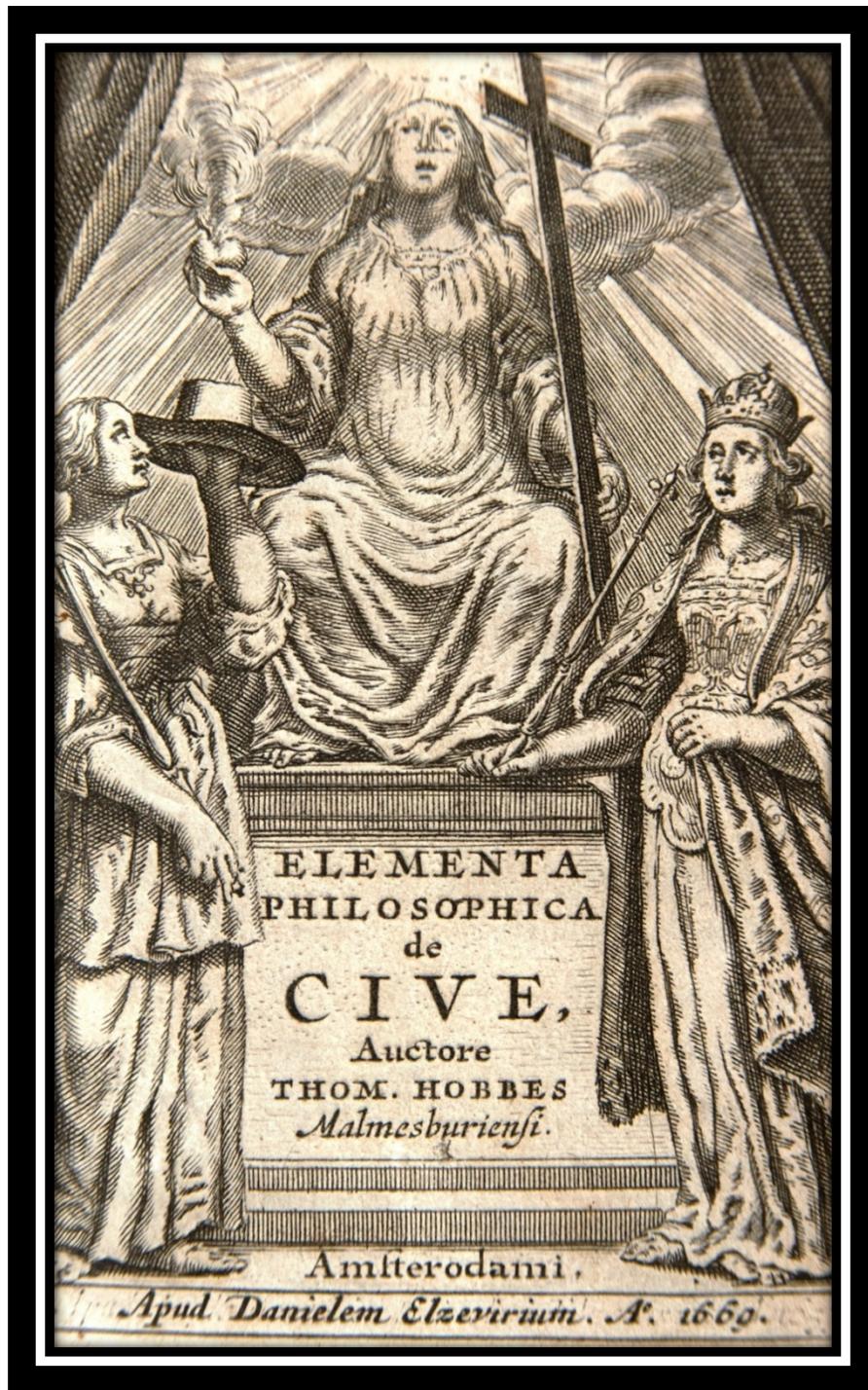


Fig. 12: Hobbes' De Cive, engraved frontispiece

12. Hobbes, Thomas. *Elementa Philosophica de Cive*. Amsterdam. D. Elzevier, 1669.

12⁰. 130x70mm. *12 2*6 A-Q¹², R¹⁰. pp. [36] 1-403 [=439]. Engraved frontispiece. Printed in roman and italics, with printed marginalia. Tail-pieces, woodcut initials. Half-calf over marbled boards, the spine repaired with canvas.

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) is now considered to be the founder of English moral and political philosophy. *De Cive* was first published in Latin in Paris in 1642. The first English edition was not printed until 1651. *De Cive* was conceived as the final part of his ‘elements of philosophy,’ which would eventually consist of *De Corpore*, *De Homine* and *De Cive*, but was written ahead of the other parts in the months leading up to the Civil War. The work presented key political ideas he first developed in his essay *Elements of Law* (1640). Distributed in manuscript form, *Elements of Law* made a strong argument for royal absolutism, a position which came under fierce attack from Parliament, and led to Hobbes relocating to Paris. The same arguments when published in *De Cive* in 1642 won Hobbes a reputation among French intellectuals. Later editions published by the Elzeviers in Amsterdam brought the work to a much wider audience.

This is the second state of the fourth Elzevier edition. In this edition the catchword on the recto of the second preliminary leaf is "sui;" in the other it is "nun." The engraved title-page is the same as in the previous three Elzevier editions except for the altered imprint. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, small-format Elzevier publications such as this one—the so-called ‘petits Elzeviers’—became collector’s items.

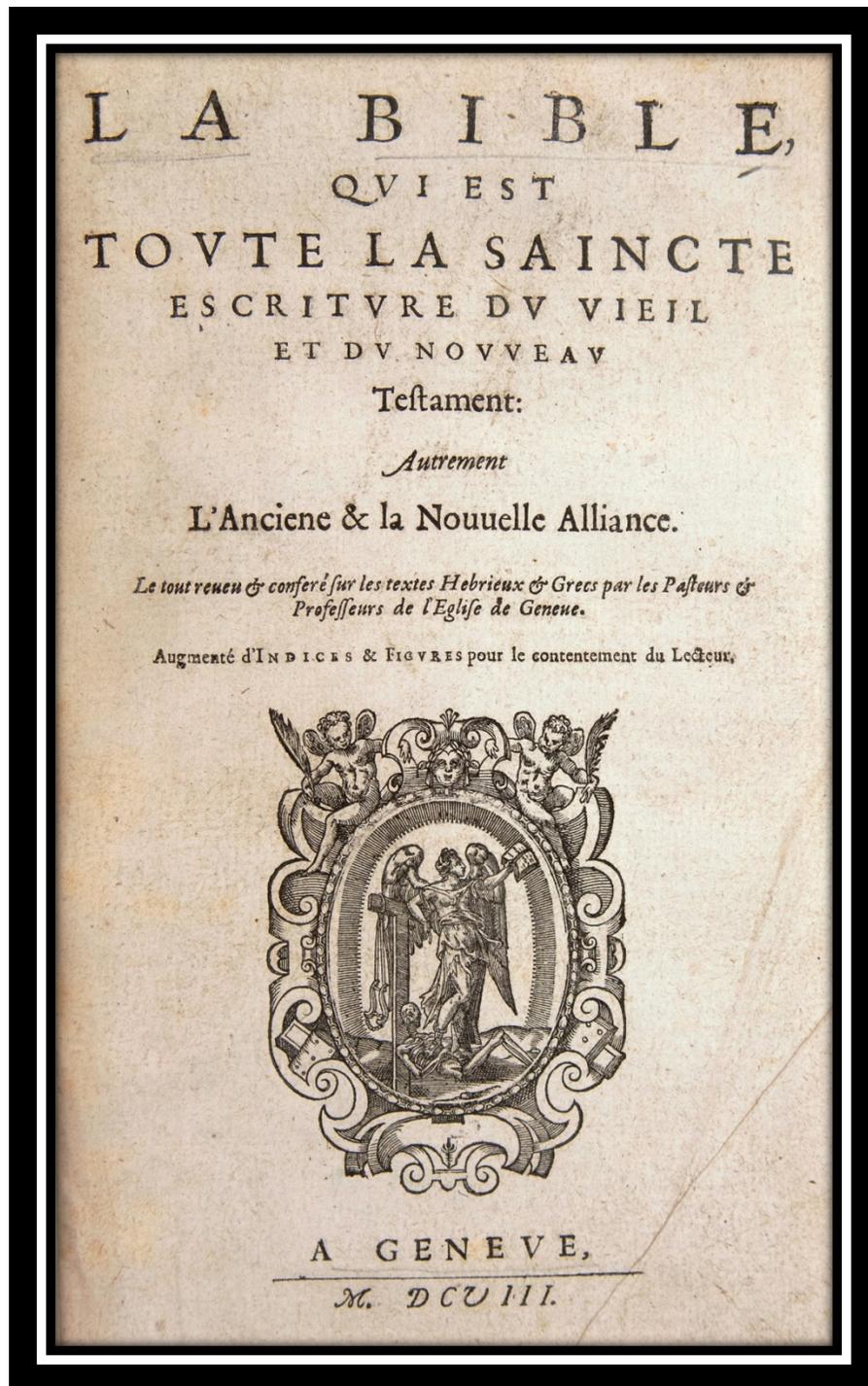


Fig. 13: La Bible, title page

13. LA BIBLE, Qvi Est Toute La Sainte Escrivre du Vieil et du Nouveau Testament: Autrement L'Anciene & la Nouvelle Alliance. A Geneve, M. DCVIII [1608].

4⁰. 245x160mm. [pi]¹ *⁷; a-d⁸ e¹² f-x⁸ y¹⁰ z⁸ A-Ll⁸; A-M⁸ N⁴; AA-RR⁸ SS-TT⁴ VV⁸ XX⁶; AAa-KKk⁸.

Foliation: [8], 456 [= 462], 99 [=100], 133, [105] leaves. Many of the leaves are misnumbered.

Illustrations, head-pieces and tail-pieces, decorated capitals; printed in two columns in roman and italics, with printed marginalia and arguments; chapters in roman numerals and verses in arabic numerals; music. The inside cover bears the bookplate of Edward Feild (Bishop of Newfoundland 1844 to 1876). Repaired calf binding, blind and gold blocked fillet lines and gold-blocked ornaments on both front and back covers, evidence of clasps.

French editions of the Geneva Bible were based heavily on revisions by John Calvin and others to the Olivétan Bible (1535). These translations strongly influenced the English Geneva Bible (1560) in terms of format and language. Both use roman and italic fonts, are versified and contain extensive notes, cross references, as well as the Calvinist commentary which proved so controversial. The final version of the French Geneva Bible, under the guidance of Théodore de Bèze, was not published until 1588. It became the standard French Protestant Bible and remained relatively unchanged until 1805. French editions of the Geneva Bibles were as important to the Reformation among the French-speaking population of Europe as the English Geneva Bibles were to the English reformers.

This edition was printed in Geneva in 1608 by an unknown printer. The title page bears the Genevan vignette: a winged woman, leaning against a Tau cross and standing on a skeleton. In her left hand she holds an open book which she extends heavenward. A bit and bridle are suspended from the right side of the cross. This vignette is not the printer's device, though it was adopted as a device by a number of Genevan and French printers, including the Haultins of Lyon and La Rochelle. This edition also contains the *The Pseaumes de David Mise Ene Rime Francoise*, or the metrical psalms, the Book of Psalms in vernacular poetry, by the French poet Clément Marot and French Theologian Théodore de Bèze.

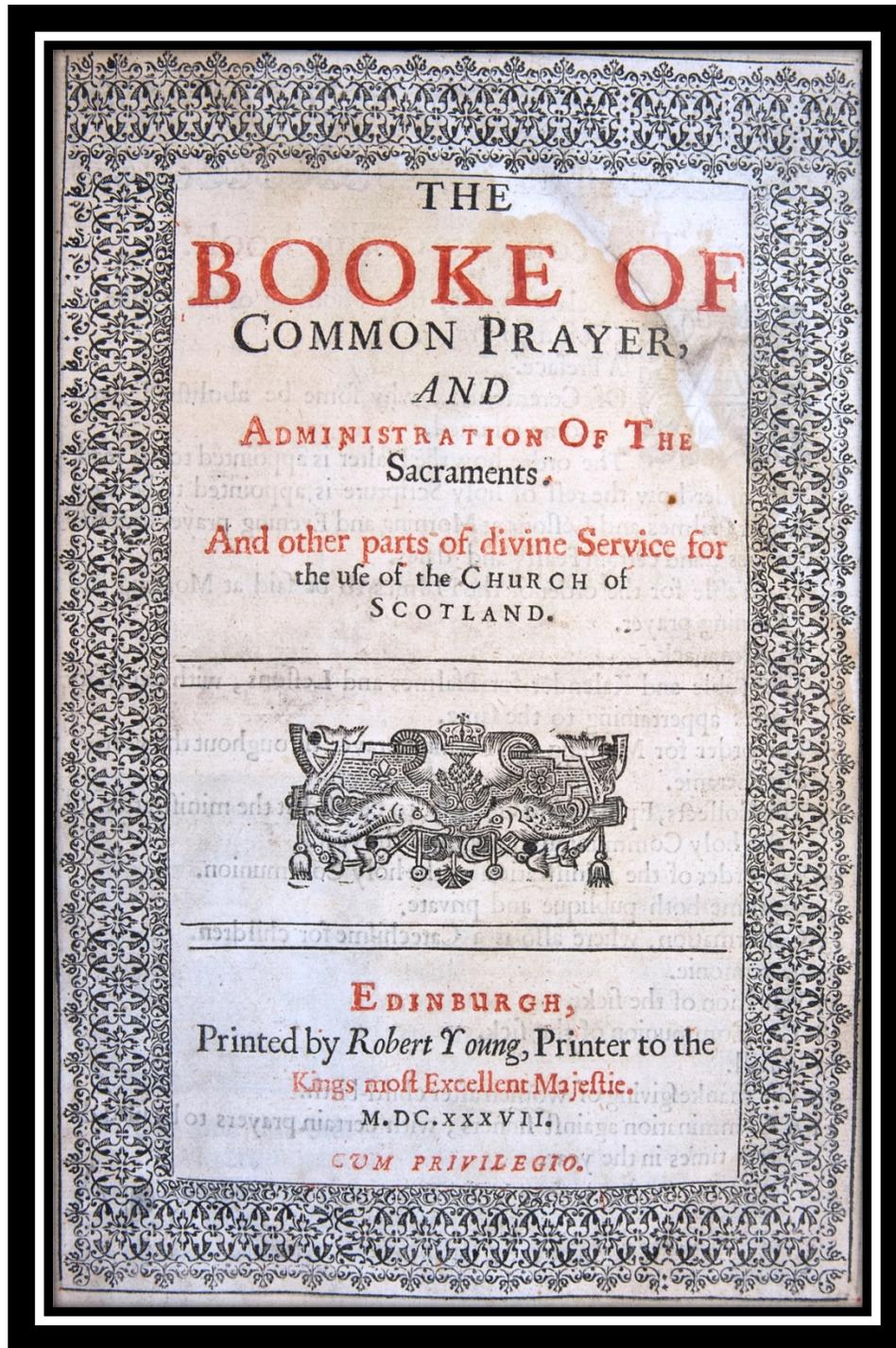


Fig. 14: Booke of Common Prayer, title page

14. THE BOOKE OF COMMON PRAYER, AND Administration Of The Sacraments. And Other Parts of Divine Service for the ufe of the Church of Scotland. Edinburgh, Printed by Robert Young, printer to the Kings most Excellent Mafetie, M.DC.XXXVII. [1637].

2⁰. 270x175mm. a-b⁸ A-Q⁸ R⁶ 2a-2k⁶ [2k⁷⁻⁸ are cancelled]. [456] pages. The title page and calendar are printed in red and black. The main text is in blackletter with the title page, preface and headers in roman. Woodblock capitals. Headpieces and tailpieces. Printed chapter and verse numbers. Some hand-written margin notes. Contemporary calf binding. This copy is also bound with a separate work: *The Psalter, or, Pſalmes of David: According to the Laft Tranſlation in King James his time...* which has a separate title page dated 1636.

Edited by William Laud (1573–1645), Archbishop of Canterbury during the reign of Charles I, the Scottish *Book of Common Prayer* was part of a larger effort to bring all parts of the crown under the same government and Church of England Liturgy. Laud's recommendation that the English prayer book be adopted in its entirety met with strong opposition from the Presbyterian congregation in Scotland who viewed it as an attempt to impose Anglicanism on them. The ensuing rioting and the signing of the National Covenant in 1638 are generally regarded as key events leading up to the English Civil War. Archbishop Laud was beheaded by the Parliamentarians in 1645. The Scottish *Book of Common Prayer* was never adopted by Presbyterians.

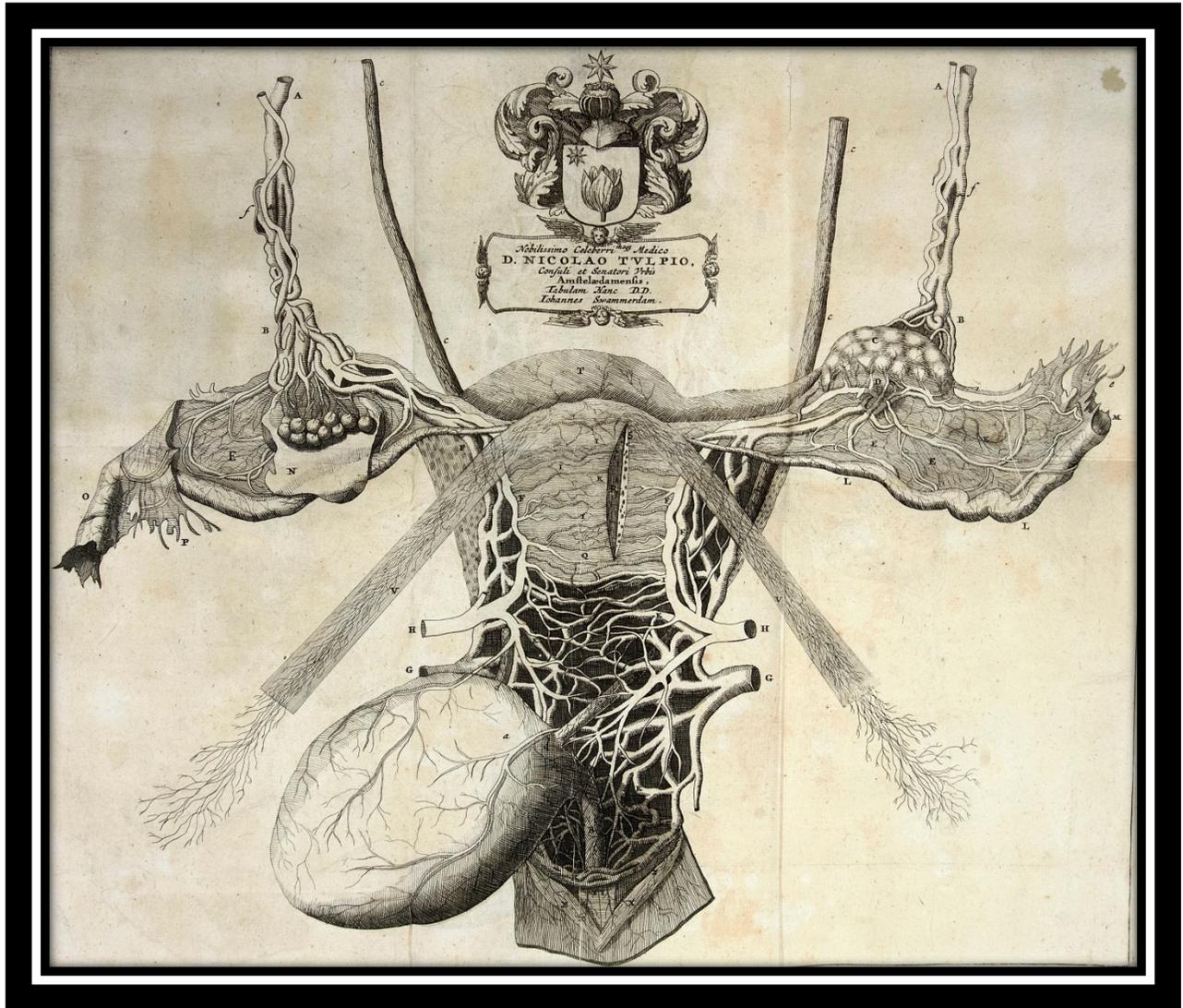


Fig. 15: Miraculum Naturae, plate 3.

Science and Natural History

15. Swammerdam, Jan. **Miraculum Naturae**; Sive, Uteri Muliebris Fabrica, notis in *D. Joh. van Horne* prodromum illustrate, & tabulis, A Clariff. Expertiſſimique Viris cum ipſo archetypo collatis, adumbrata. Adjecta est *nova methodus*, cavitates corporis ita praeſeparandi, ut ſuam ſemper genuinam faciem ſervent. Ad Illuſtriff. Regiam ſocietatem Londinensem. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden], *Apud Cornelium Boutesteyn*, 1679.

4⁰. 200x150mm. pi¹ *² A-G⁴. pp. [6] [1]-57 [=62]. 3 large folding engraved plates of female reproductive organs in sig. D: I (350x300mm), II (350x250mm) and III (390x320mm). Plate III has a dedication to Dr. Nicolaas Tulp and includes his coat of arms. The title page bears the mark of Leiden printer Cornelis Boutesteyn. The text is printed in roman and italics. Recent calf binding, panel style of the period with gilt flowers at the corners of the inner frame, gilt title on a red leather label on the spine, date on the spine also in gilt.

Jan Swammerdam (1637–1680) was a Dutch naturalist and microscopist. He is best known for his description of red blood corpuscles and for his pioneering work on the classification of insects which laid the groundwork for modern entomology. Swammerdam was also one of a number of scholars at the time who took an interest in the study of human reproduction. Others included Johannes van Horne, who worked with Swammerdam, Nicolaus Steno and Regnier de Graaf. Swammerdam was involved in a bitter dispute with de Graaf over who first developed the idea of the female testis being the ovary. Published in 1672, a few weeks after de Graaf's published his findings on human female reproduction, *Miraculum Naturae* sold poorly. Interest in the work grew as Swammerdam became better known. This copy is a reissue of the 1672 edition with a new title page.

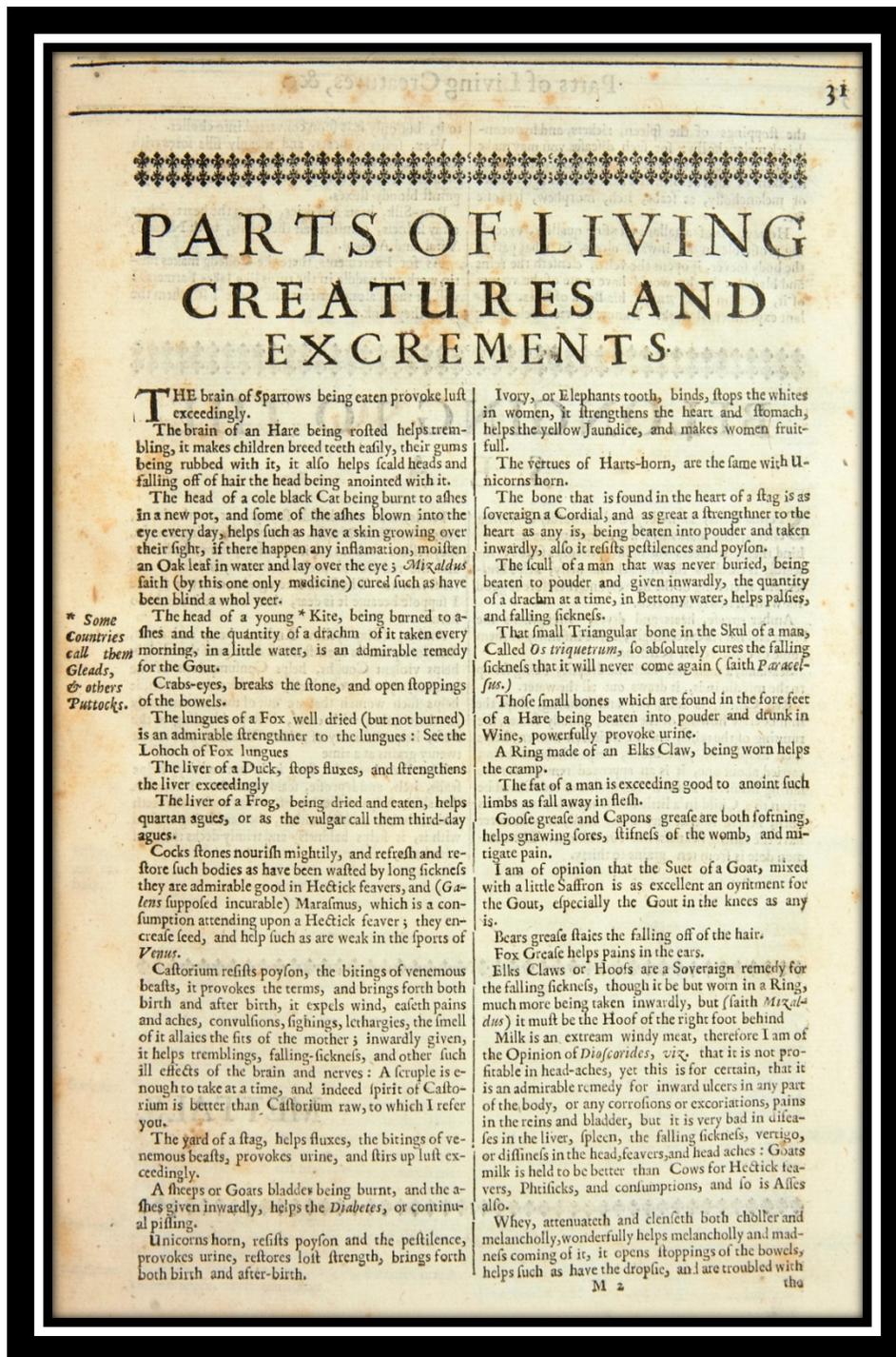


Fig. 16: Pharmacopoeia Londinensis, p. 31

16. Culpeper, Nicholas. **Pharmacopœia Londinensis** : or the London Dispensatory. Further adorned by the *Studies* and *Collections* of the *Fellows*, now living of the said Colledg. London : Printed for Peter Cole, at the sign of the Printing-Prefs in Cornhil near the Royal Exchange, 1653.

2^o. 275x180mm. [pi]¹ B² C D-R² S T-Y² Z; Aa-Zz² ; Bbbb-Llll². pp. [12], 74, 101-188, 185-186, [2], 301-325, [15] [=216]. Frontis author portrait is missing. Numerous errors in pagination. Signature D carries an advertisement for the printer. Printed in two columns in roman and italics, with printed marginalia. Decorated capitals, headpieces and tailpieces. Index at rear. Quarter-calf binding over marbled boards. Green spine label with title in gilt; publication date also in gilt on the spine.

Nicholas Culpeper (1616–1654) was an apothecary, physician and astrologer. Encouraged by the collapse of censorship and the abolition of the Star Chamber in the 1640s, Culpeper published a translation of the Royal College of Physician's *Pharmacopœia*, calling it *A Physical Directory, or a Translation of the London Dispensary*. It was his wish to make herbal medicine widely available, especially to the poor. Not surprisingly, the Royal College of Physicians reacted strongly, criticizing the quality of his translation, accusing Culpeper of being an atheist and a drunk, and warning potential readers that following Culpeper's recipes could result in "poysoning men's bodies" This is the fourth and revised edition of the work Culpeper first published in 1649 as *A Physical Directory*. The first four and the many subsequent editions of this work by Culpeper sold widely, making him an important figure in medical practice and health education in seventeenth-century England.

"I have incurred many Enemies by my writing, though I do good, and but my duty; yet I shall ever chuse rather to fatisfie the Godly minds of real Common-wealthsmen, in revealing to them what belongs to the Prefervation of their Lives, and the helping of their poor Neighbors, than either wrong my own Conscience, or rob the whol Nation of what I may and ought to reveal to them;" (*from the Epistle Dedicatory*).

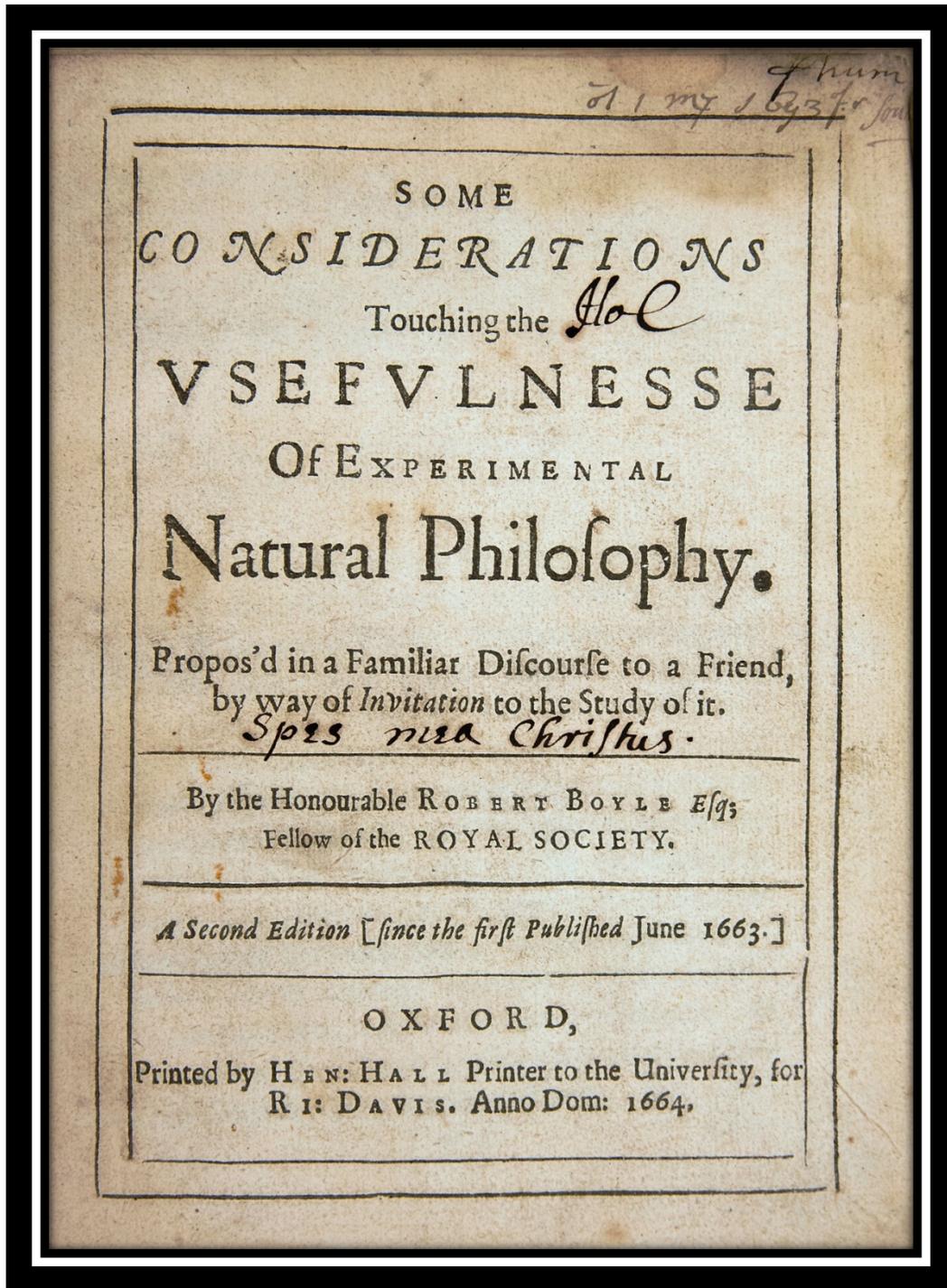


Fig. 17: Some Considerations...title page

17. Boyle, Robert. **Some Considerations Touching the Usefulness Of Experimental Natural Philosophy**. Propos'd in a Familiar Discourse to a Friend, by way of *Invitation* to the Study of it. By the Honourable Robert Boyle *Esq*; Fellow of the Royal Society: Oxford, Printed by Hen: Hall, Printer to the University for R: Davis. Anno Dom: 1664.

4⁰. 195x160mm. *⁴ A-R⁴; a-z⁴ (s²⁻³ missing from this copy); Aa-Zz⁴; 3a-3d⁴ 3f-3g⁴; [par]⁴ *-2*⁴ A-F⁴ G² A-C⁴ A-B⁴ A-D⁴ E² A-C⁴ D² A-F⁴ G² (F-G² missing from this copy). pp. [16], 126, [3]; 416 (139-142 missing), [18]; [26], 47, [5], 20, [4], 14, [2], 28, [2], 26, [2], 38 (39-50 missing from this copy). Printed in roman and italics with headpieces and tailpieces. Printed marginalia in English and in Greek, with handwritten annotations in places. Appendices. Simple diagram on p. 313. Half-calf binding over marbled boards. The spine is missing and the book block is broken in several places.

Robert Boyle (1627–1691) was an Irish-born natural philosopher, chemist and physicist. He was a founding member of the Royal Society. He moved to Oxford in 1654 and over the next decade produced the work for which he is best known. Using an air pump made by Robert Hooke, he proved that sound does not travel in a vacuum. In 1662 he discovered that the pressure of a gas tends to decrease as the volume of a gas increases, a finding that subsequently became known as Boyle's Law. He is often credited as the inventor of the experimental method. During his lifetime, Boyle published over forty books. *Some Considerations Touching the Usefulness Of Experimental Natural Philosophy* contains two parts. The first part argues for the religious value of study of the natural world. The second part deals with the value of science to medicine and contains many cures which Boyle tested. The work is also concerned with the more general application of science. Boyle argued that practical inventions and advancements are grounded in theoretical natural philosophy. He also defended his experimental method against critics.

“That is men were but sensible of their own Interest, and in order thereunto would keep their Eyes heedfully open, partly upon the Properties of things, and partly upon the Applications that may be made by those Properties to this or that use of human life, they might not only discover new Qualities in things (some of which might occasion new Trades) but make such Uses of them, as the Discoverers themselves would never before hand have suspected or imagin'd:” (p. 41. Tome 2).

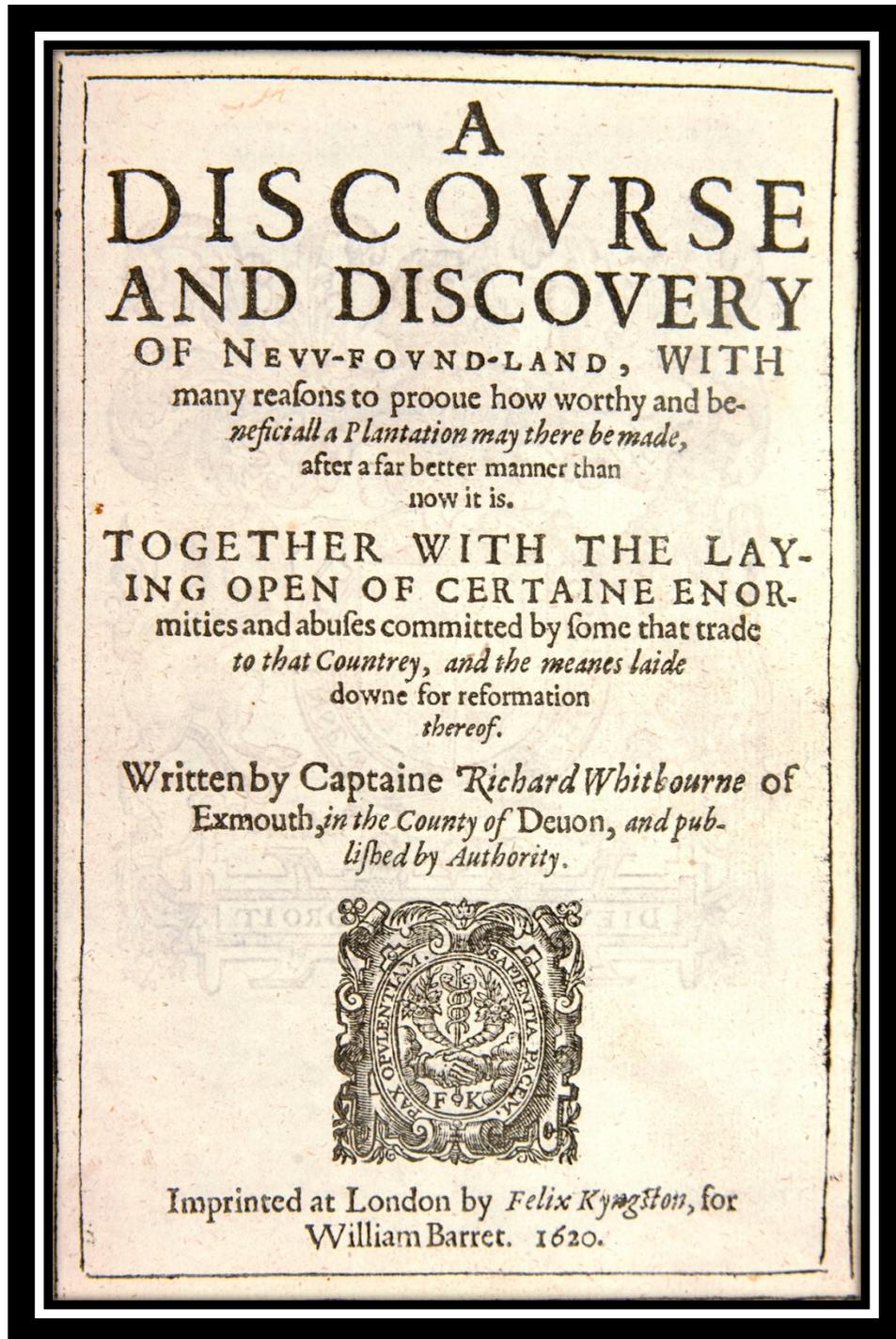


Fig 18: A Discourse and Discovery...title page

Exploration and Maps

18. Whitbourne, Richard. **A DISCOURSE AND DISCOVERY OF Nevv-fovd-land**, with many reasons to prooue how worthy and *beneficiall a Plantation may there be made*, after a better manner than now it is : Together with the laying open of certaine enormities and abufes committed by some that trade *to that Countrey*, and the means laide downe for reformation thereof. London : Imprinted by Felix Kyngston for William Barret, 1620.

4^o. 170x135mm. A³ B⁴ C² D-M⁴ N; A-F⁴ G³: S-T⁴. pp. [18] 69 [13] 46 15 [1] [=160]. This copy is bound with Whitbourne's: A discourse containing a louing inuitation both honourable, and profitable to all such as shall be aduenturers, either in person, *or purse, for the aduancement of his Maiesties most hopefull Plantation in the Nevv-found-land, lately vndertaken*. Imprinted at London: by Felix Kyngston, dwelling in Pater-noster-Row, 1622.

Sir Richard Whitbourne (fl. 1579–1628) was born in Exmouth, Devonshire. He was a sailor, merchant, colonizer, and governor of Sir William Vaughan's colony at Renewes in Newfoundland between 1618 and 1620. He sailed against the Spanish Armada in 1588 and was once a captive of the pirate Peter Easton. Whitbourne also wrote several books. The best known of these was *A Discourse and Discovery of Newfoundland*, published in 1620. Unlike some of the authors of early literature about Newfoundland, Whitbourne spent much time on the island. His description of Newfoundland is practical, offering information about climate, topography, vegetation, the aboriginal population, wildlife and other natural resources. Whitbourne strongly supported the colonization of Newfoundland, submitting both his book and a proposition for such a colony to the Privy Council. A committee appointed to consider his proposition made no recommendation, but did approve the printing of the book and requested that the archbishops of Canterbury and York distribute it in their parishes.

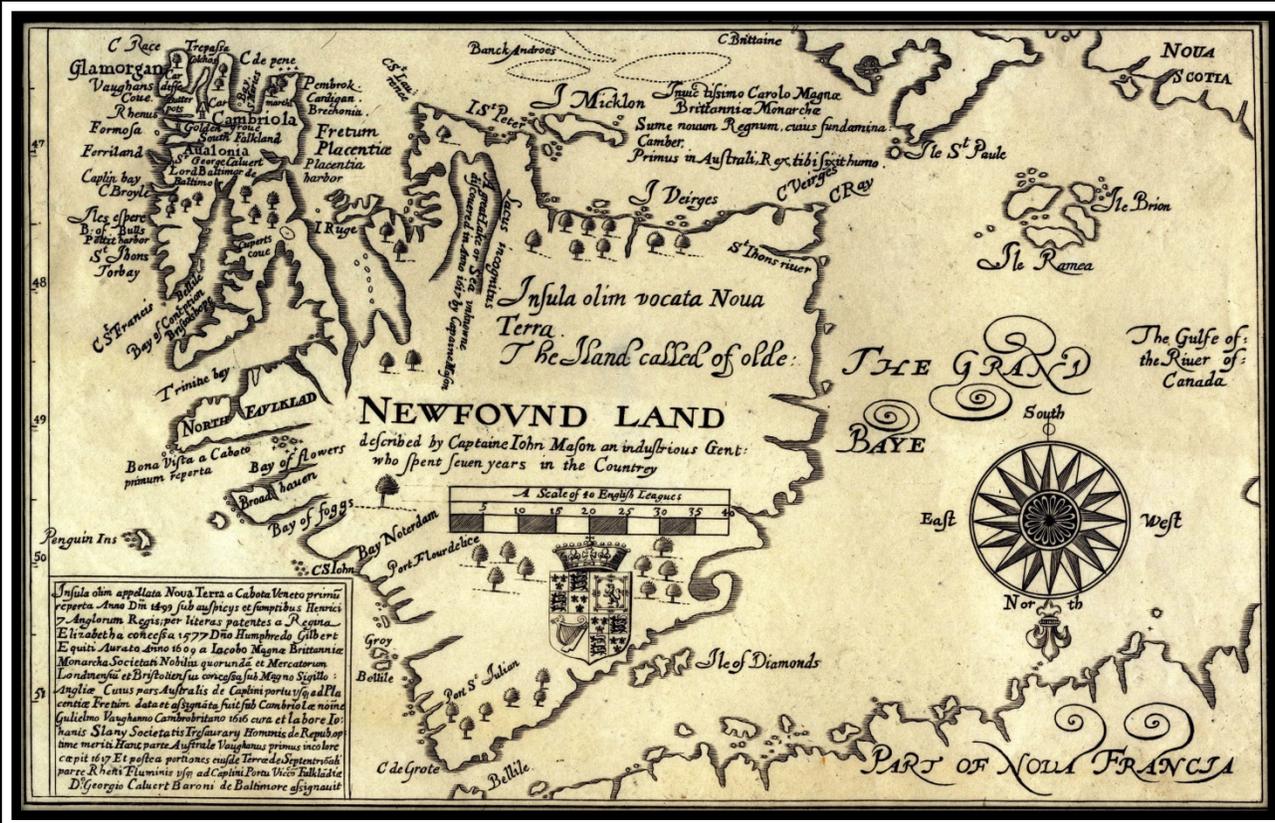


Fig. 19: John Mason's Map of Newfoundland

19. Mason, John. **Newfound Land**, described by Captaine John Mason. [ca. 1:3 273 152] (W 59°30'--W 53°30'/N52°00'--N 47°30'). Londini : Excudebat Gulielmus Stansbeius, 1625.

295x180mm.

John Mason (1586-1635) of King's Lynn, Norfolk, was a sailor, explorer, cartographer, colonizer, and founder of New Hampshire. From 1615 to 1621 he was also the second governor of Newfoundland's first English colony at Cuper's Cove. During his stay in Newfoundland, Mason managed the expansion of settlement, explored the island, and wrote a book promoting colonization: *A Briefe Discourse of the New-Found-Land*, published in Edinburgh in 1620. Mason also drew the first separate map of Newfoundland, incorporating his personal observations about the Avalon Peninsula based on a survey he undertook. The map was first published in William Vaughan's *Cambrensiūm Caroleia* in 1625. The map documents established places as well as new ones such as Bristol's Hope and Butter Pots, near Renewes. It bears a legend: "Insula olim vocata Noua Terræ. The iland called of olde: Newfound Land. described by Captaine Iohn Mason an industrious gent: who spent seuen yeares in the countrey." The map, which also appeared in Vaughan's *Golden Fleece* (1626), is notable for having south at the top and because of this is sometimes referred to as the "Upsidedown map of Newfoundland." It was used as a navigation chart for one-hundred-and-fifty years.



Fig. 20: de Laet's Nova Francia et Regiones Adiacentes

20. Laet, Joannes de. **Nova Francia et Regiones Adiacentes**. Scale [ca. 1:6 750 000] (W 73°--W 52°/N 52°--N 42°). [Leyden : Elzeviers, 1630?]

340x263mm. Hand-coloured. Compass rose with rhumb lines. Decorative title cartouche. Relief shown pictorially. Title in Latin, map in French, cardinal points in margin in Dutch. Bar scale in "milliaria Germanica."

Johannes de Laet, (1581–1649) was a Dutch merchant and scholar. He spent time in London as a young man but later based his interests in Leiden, investing heavily in overseas trade and land speculation. In 1619 he was appointed a director of the Dutch West Indies Company, a position he held until his death. As a scholar, he pursued studies in theology, geography, botany, classical philology, and comparative historical linguistics. He also produced lavishly illustrated books on the Americas. *Nova Francia et Regiones Adiacentes* was one of three maps related to the east coast of North America in De Laet's History of North America, *Beschryvinghe van West-Indien* (1630). This map is considered a foundational map of Canada. It is the first printed map to include an accurate Prince Edward Island, and the earliest depiction of a north-south orientated Lake Champlain. As a director of the newly-formed Dutch West India Company, De Laet had access to much of the cartographic work and manuscript material done at the time, including the work of Hessel Gerritsz (d. 1632), the official cartographer of the Company. While some attribute the cartography of this map to Gerritsz, the geography of Newfoundland is significantly different from other maps by him.

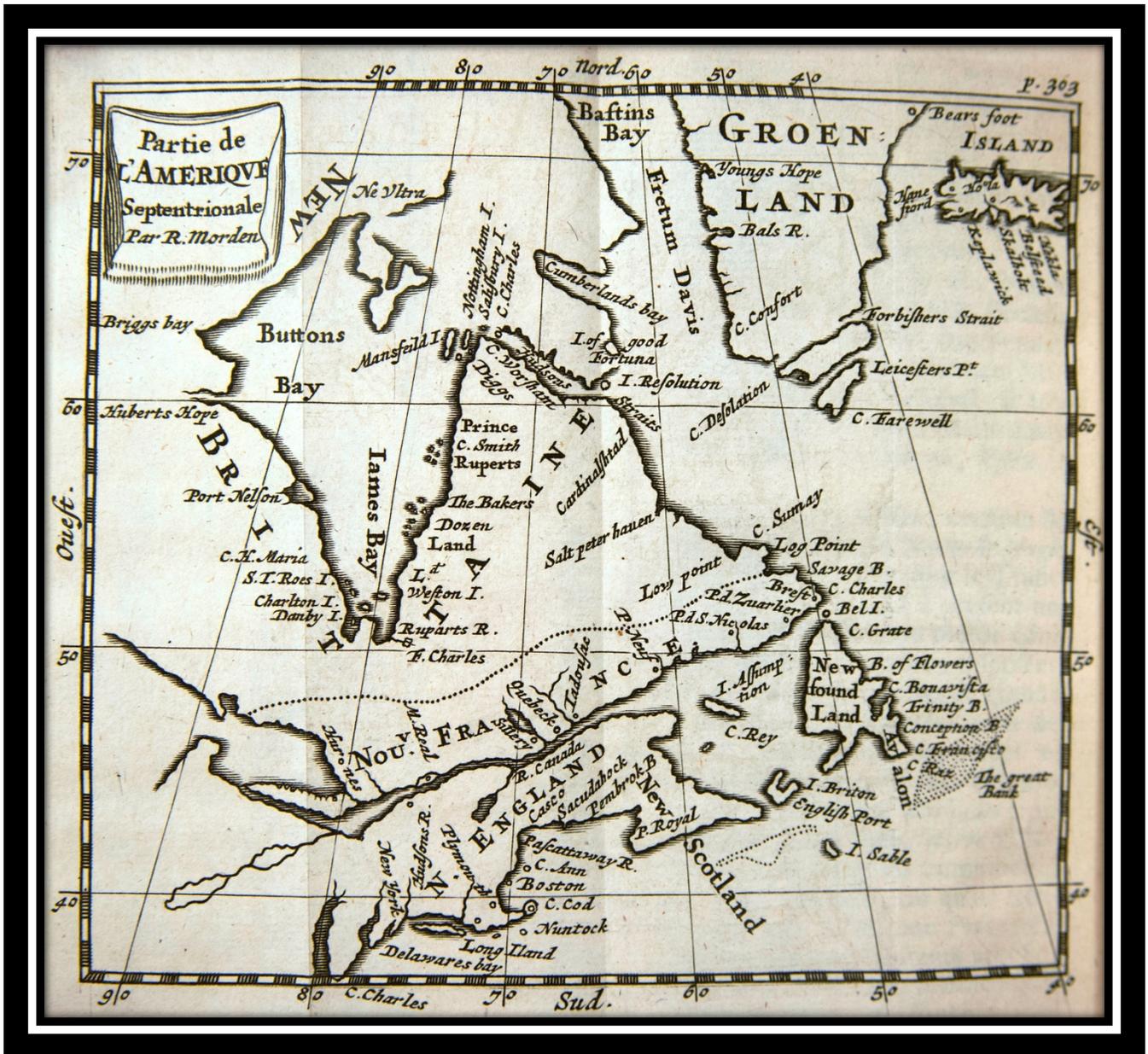


Fig. 21: Map from Blome's L'Amérique Angloise...showing Newfoundland

21. Blome, Richard. *L'Amérique Angloise ou Description des Isles et Terres du Roi d'Angleterre dans l'Amérique* / traduit de l'anglois. A Amsterdam: Chez Abraham Wolfgang, 1688.

12^o. 150x85mm. pi² A-N¹² O¹⁰. pp. [4] 331 [1]. Seven folded maps. Printed in roman and italics. Advertisement on the second preliminary leaf. Plate on the inside cover: "Given to the Massachusetts Historical Society by Gurnsey Janes, June 7, 1913." Fore-edge, top and bottom edges sprinkled with red ink. Calf binding with gilt decoration on spine panels and the title also in gilt.

Richard Blome (d. 1705) was an English cartographer and bookseller. He was an early adopter of the advanced subscription method for financing publications. He was sometimes accused of plagiarism both in texts and maps he produced. *L'Amérique Angloise ou Description des Isles et Terres du Roi d'Angleterre dans l'Amérique* is the first edition in French of a popular guide to several seventeenth-century English colonies in North America, describing their resources and climate. The work features seven black and white folding maps, most signed by Robert Morden, depicting the Middle Atlantic colonies, New England and New York, the Carolinas, New England north to Greenland (including Newfoundland, with an early depiction of the Avalon Peninsula), Jamaica, Barbados, and Bermuda.

"Le terroir est fertile en plusieurs endroits, le climate sain, quoi que la rigueur de saison d'Hyver, & les chaleurs excessives en ete, incommodent considerablement." (p.305 Description de la Nouvelle Foundland ou Terre Neuve).

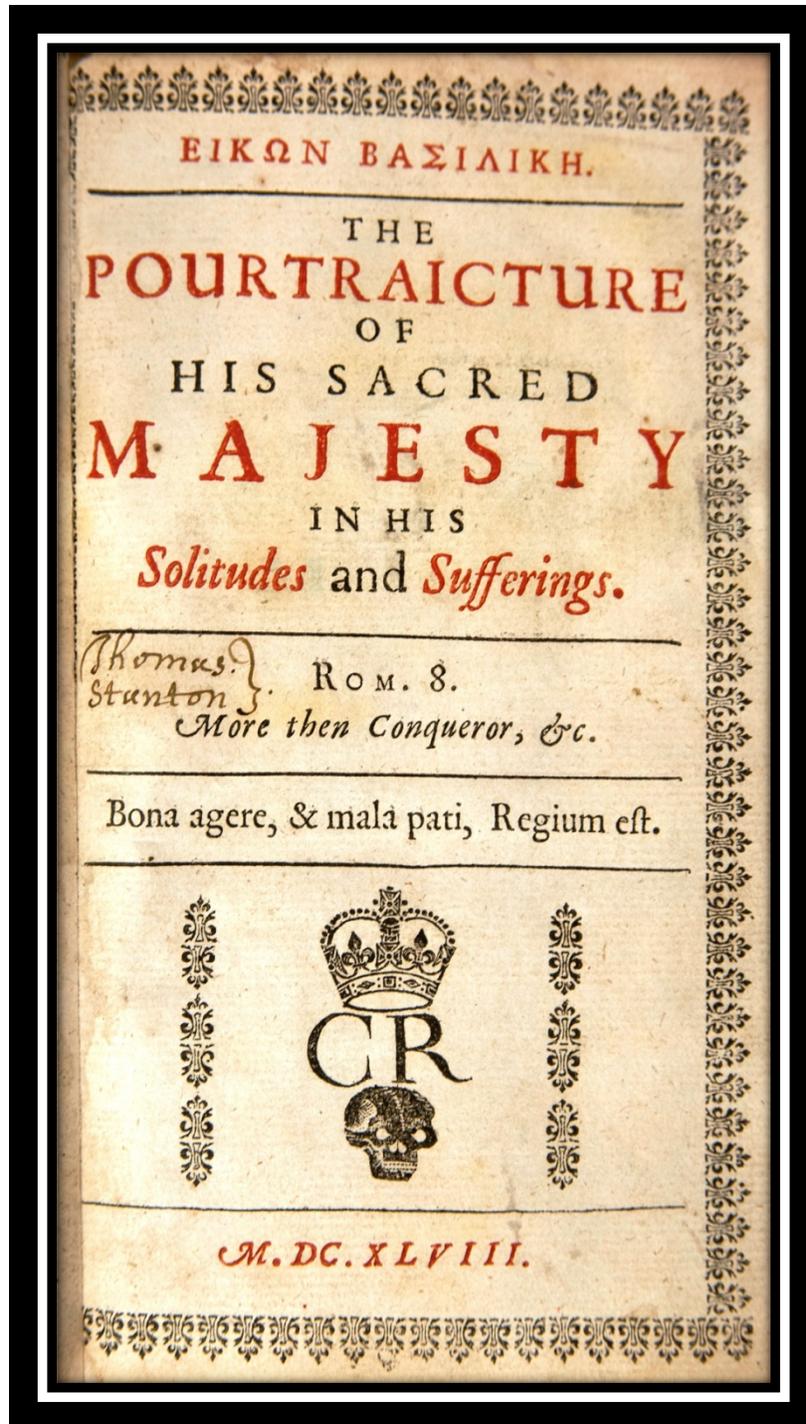


Fig. 22: Eikōn Basilikē, title page

Diaries, Essays, Philology

22. [Gauden, John] *Eikōn Basilikē*. The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majesty in his *Solitudes and Sufferings*. [London : s.n.], M.DC.XLVIII. [1648]

8^o 170x105mm. pi¹ A³ B-Q⁸ R; S-Bb⁸ Cc²; R² T3 R4; [4] U-Z⁸ Aa-Bb⁸; Cc³. pp. [4], 1-242; [2], 245-374; 9-15, [1]; 243, [1], 19, 246-247, 22-23, 250, 25-119; [7] [=496]. The title page is printed in red and black, with a crown/black skull image and border decorations. The text is printed in roman and italics. This copy is missing the frontis, folio A², the Embleme, the insert between folios B and B² and folio Cc⁴ from the Table of Contents at the rear of the book. The book has a contemporary binding, stamped with a crown and the initials “CR” in gilt on both the front and back covers. The spine has been rebacked. “Eikon Basilike” in stamped in gilt on a black leather spine label; a binder’s ticket “I. James/ Southampton” can be seen on the inside cover.

Eikōn Basilikē (“Royal Portrait”) was reportedly the spiritual diary of King Charles I, his meditations on duty and death. It is now commonly believed that the work was written by the Bishop of Worcester, John Gauden (1599/1600–1662), who probably included in it some authentic writings of the King. *Eikōn Basilikē*, despite its anti-parliamentarian stance, proved so popular that 47 editions of it were published in 1649. It also prompted a rebuttal, *Eikonoklastes* by John Milton. Published in October 1649, Milton’s book offers a justification for the execution of Charles I. This edition of *Eikōn Basilikē* has a title page printed in red and black, and has separate title pages for “The papers which passed between his Majesty and Mr. Marshall, Mr. Vines, Mr. Caril, and Mr. Seaman, Ministers” and “The Tryall of Charles the I. King of England.”

“The commotions in *Ireland* were so sudden, and so violent, that it was hard at first either to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that precipitant Rebellion. Indeed, that sea of blood, which hath there been cruelly and barbarously shed, is enough to drown any man in eternal both infamy and misery, whom God shall finde the malicious Author or Instigator of its effusion.” (*Eikōn Basilikē*, p.79-80)



Fig. 23: Engraved frontispiece: John Locke by Peter Vanderbanck

23. Locke, John. *An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding, In Four Books.* Written by John Locke, Gent. London: printed for Awnsham and John Churchil, at the Black Swan in Pater-Noster-Row, and Samuel Manship, at the Ship in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1695.

2⁰. 320x200mm. pi² b-b⁶ a-c⁴ B-3F⁴ 3G-3L² (sig.R¹ missigned K). pp. [40], 407, [13] p., [1] leaf of plates (numerous pages misnumbered between pp.90-123). The engraved frontispiece of author is by Peter Vanderbanck. Title page printed in roman, italics and blackletter. The main text is printed in roman and italics, with printed marginalia. The preliminary pages of this copy bears two different owner signatures. The final page is an advertisement for bookseller John Churchil. Contemporary blind-stamped calf binding.

John Locke (1632–1704) was a philosopher. He began his famous work, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, in 1670 and completed it around 1686. The first edition was published in 1690, and Locke sent presentation copies to over forty people, including Queen Mary II, Isaac Newton and Robert Boyle. Book 1 of the essay offers a denial of innate principles (the human as so-called white paper); Book 2 looks at how the mind derives ideas from sensation and experience; Book 3 considers words as signs of ideas, and Book 4 is concerned with knowledge and opinion. The book was widely read in its time and influential throughout the eighteenth century. Locke was thought to have eschewed the metaphysical, favouring instead a plain account of the human mind much as Newton had given of the physical universe.

“Let us then suppose the Mind to be, as we say, white Paper, void of all Characters, without any *Ideas*; How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store, which the busy and boundless Fancy of Man has painted on it, with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of Reason and Knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from Experience:” (Book II, Chap 1, Sec. 2, p.41).

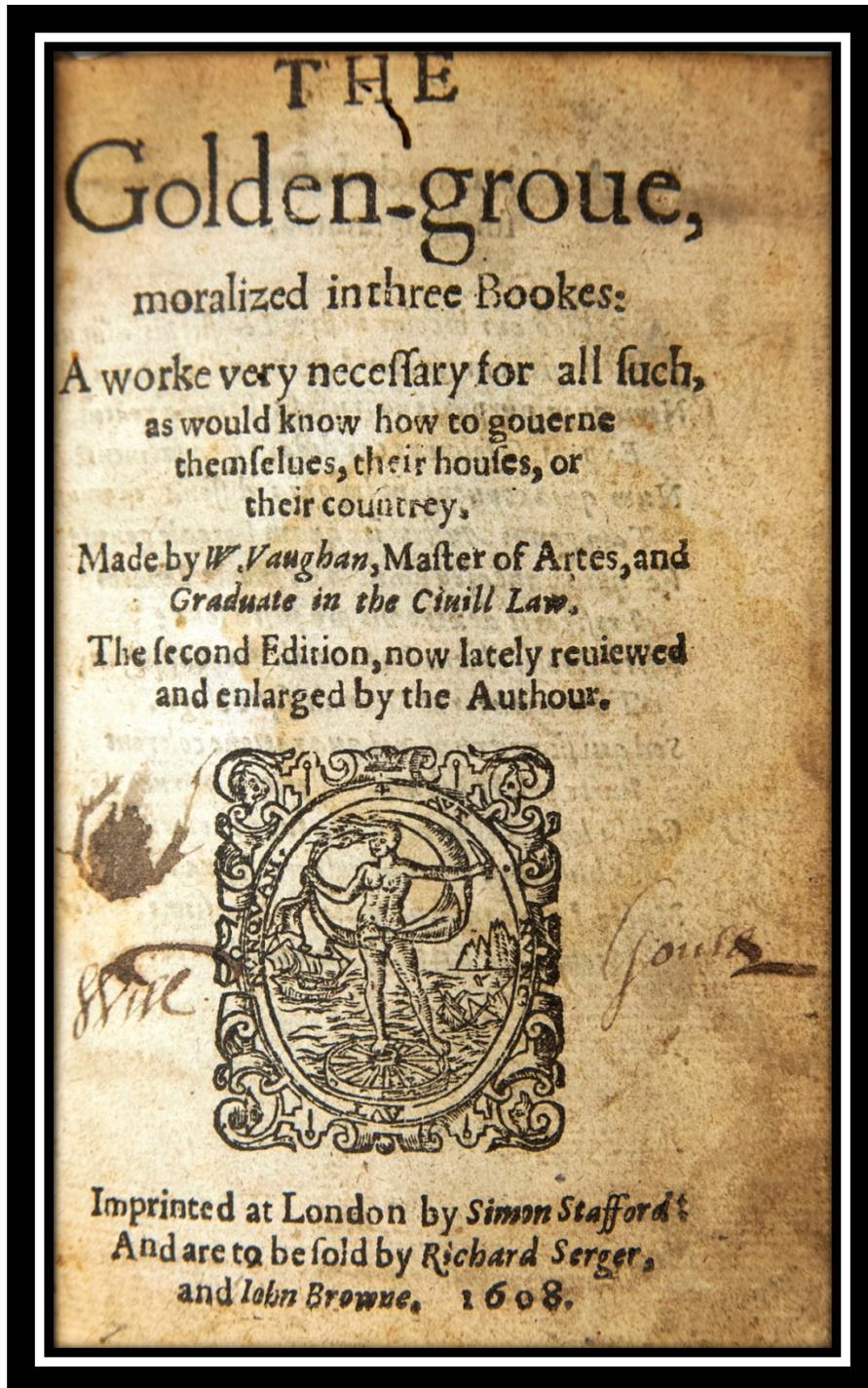


Fig. 24: The Golden Grove, title page

24. Vaughan, William. **The Golden-groue**, moralized in three Bookes: A worke very necessary for all such, as would know how to gouerne themselves, their houfes, or their country. Imprinted at London by *Simon Stafford*. And are to be sold by *Richard Serger* and *Iohn Browne*, 1608.

8^o 140x85mm. pi¹ A²-2D⁸ (lacks folio 2D⁷). pp.[=430]. The title page bears the printer's mark (Opportunity standing on a wheel which floats in the sea, with the motto "aut nunc aut nunquam" or "now or never"). The title page and main text are printed in roman and italics. The text also contains printed marginalia, head and tail pieces, as well as decorated capitals. The inside cover bears the coat of arms of Mark Masterman Sykes (1771–1823), an English landowner, politician and book-collector who amassed a major private library. This copy also bears the bookplate of the Constitutional Club Library, a London Gentleman's club, established in 1883 and dissolved in 1979. The book is bound in green straight-grained morocco, with blind stamped panels and gilt fillets on the covers, and gilt labelling and decoration on the spine.

Sir William Vaughan (c.1575–1641) was a Welsh lawyer, scholar and poet. He was also a promoter of colonization in Newfoundland. His most famous work, *The Golden-Grove, Moralized in Three Bookes*, was published in 1600. The title references both the name of the Vaughan family home and the golden grove of the ancient Hesperides. The prose section of the work is written in English, and presents a learned treatise 'very necessary for all such as would know how to governe themselves, their houses or their countrey'. The three books deal in turn with the moral, economic, and political aspects of human life. This is the second edition of *The Golden Grove*, published in 1608, having been 'reviewed and enlarged by the Author'. Vaughan is best known in Newfoundland for *The Golden Fleece* (1626) and *The Newlanders Cure* (1630) both of which promoted the settlement of the early colony of New Cambriol.

"In steed of Vrfulaes, I doubt ,we haue curtezans, and whorifh droyes, who with their brayed drugs, periwigs, vardingals, falfe bodies, truk fleeves, fpanifh white, pomatoes, oyles, powders, and other glozing fooleries too long to bee recounted, doe difguife their firft natural shape, onely fophiftically to feeme fayre vnto the outward viewe of tame and vindifcreeet woodcocks." (Of Lecherie, Chap. 48).

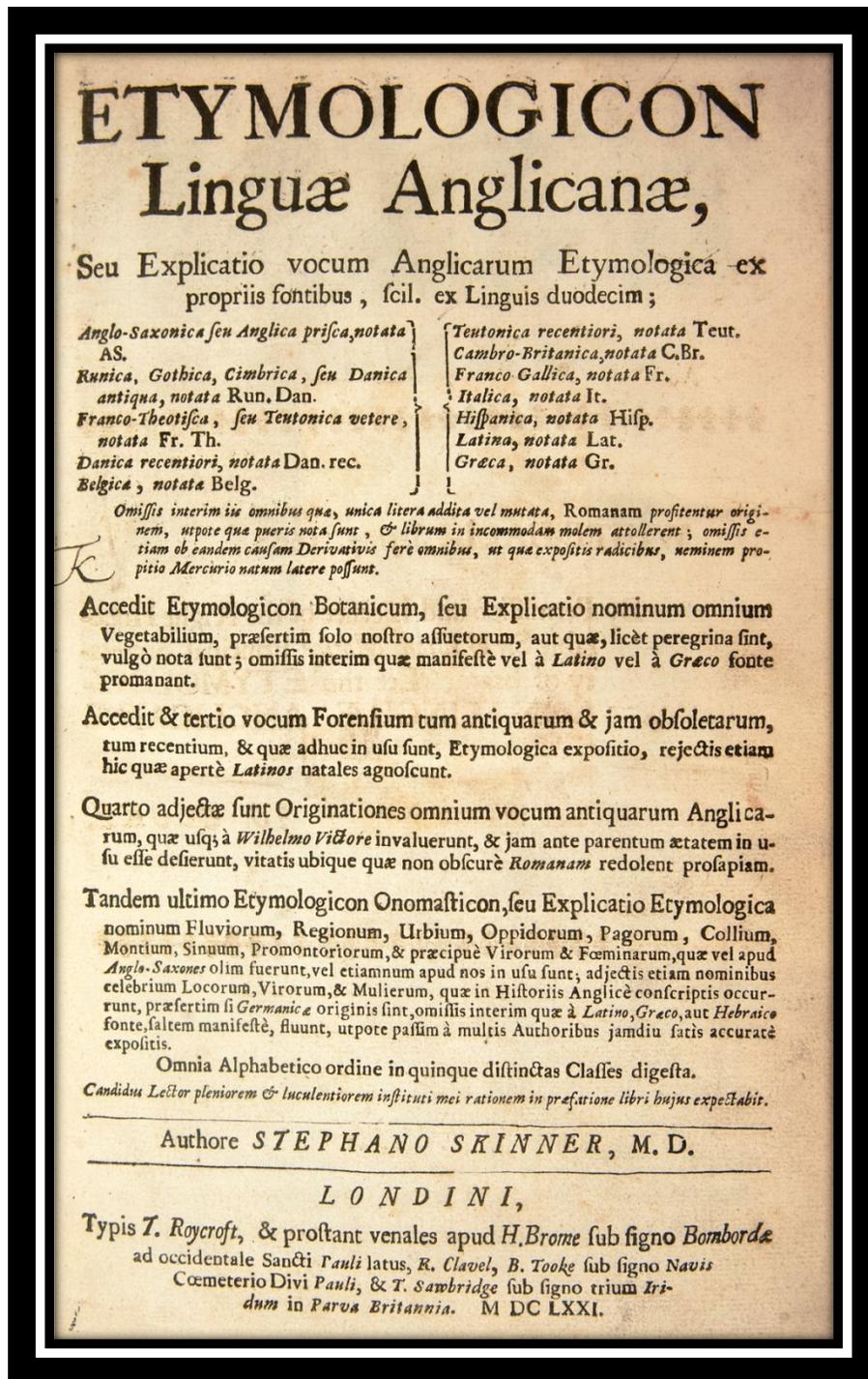


Fig. 25: Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae, title page

25. Skinner, Stephen. **ETYMOLOGICON Linguae Anglicanae**; Seu Explicatio vocum Anglicarum Etymologica ex propriis fontibus, fcil. ex Linguis duodecim;...Londini [London]: Typis *T. Roycroft*, & prostant venales apud *H. Brome*...M DC LXXI. [1671]

2⁰ 185x310mm. pi² a² B-D⁴ E-V² 2A-2U⁴ 2X-2Z² 3A-3Y⁴ 3Z⁶ 4A-4Z⁴ 5A-5V⁴ 5X². pp. [804]. Printed in English and in Latin in two columns. Roman, italics and blackletter fonts, with headpieces and decorated capitals opening each section. Restored binding: blind stamped calf over wooden boards. Some gilt lettering on the spine. The cover bears the stamp, also in gilt, of the Conservative Club: a London gentlemen's club, now dissolved, which was established in 1840.

Stephen Skinner (d. 1667) was a physician and philologist. When he died he left behind several philological treatises in manuscript form. These were edited by Thomas Henshaw and published in London in 1671 under the title of *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*. The work includes sections on botanical etymology, ancient names of English rivers and towns, and obsolete Anglican words. Skinner's work builds on the etymologies of earlier lexicographers: Francis Holoyoke's *Riders Dictionarie* (1606), Thomas Blount's *Glossographia* (1659), Edward Phillips's *The New World of English Words* (1658) and John Minsheu's *Ductor in Linguas: the Guide into Tongues* (1617), an eleven language dictionary. The comprehensiveness of *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* is one of its chief strengths. Samuel Johnson, in the preface to his *Dictionary* of 1755, gratefully acknowledged his indebtedness to Skinner.

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