

Broadsides



AMANDA HALL RARE BOOKS

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two copies unseparated

1. [ACT OF SECURITY.]

ACT FOR THE SECURITY OF THE KINGDOM; As it was voted and approved by the Right Honble the Estates of Parliament, at Edinburgh the 13th Day of August 1703. But wants the Royal Assent. [Edinburgh: 1703?].

Folio, broadside (335 × 215 mm), two copies unseparated, each pp. [2], printed with drop head title, in two columns, on both sides, folded and uncut. **£650**

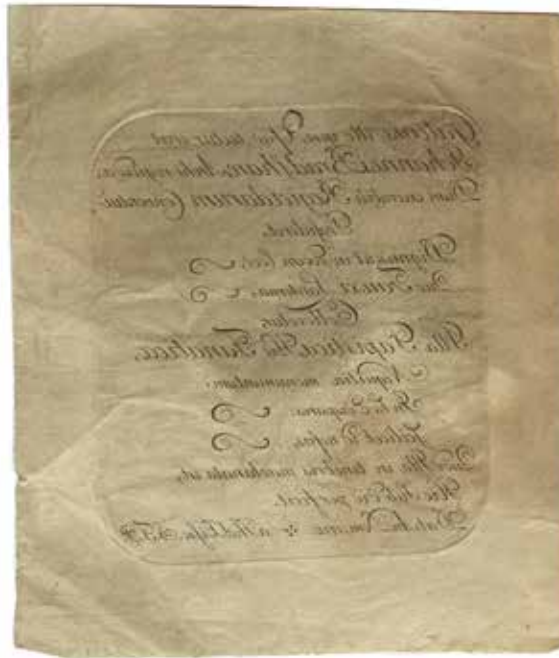
A rare survival of two copies, unseparated, of an important document of Scottish nationalism. The Act of Security made a huge impression on the English people and it was interpreted as virtually a declaration of war. It gave decisive expression to the Scottish national resentment of England's attitude to Scotland particularly in relation to her opposition to the commercial expansion of Scotland. The critical clause was that which stated that in event of the Queen's death without heirs, the Scots would not accept her successor as their king unless England granted free trade to Scotland.

'It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the Act of Security in the heated controversy that preceded the final negotiations for the Act of Union ... It was an ultimatum rather than an Act of Parliament, and but for it there would have been neither a Union Commission in 1706, nor the Union itself in 1707' (see T. Hume Brown, *The Union of 1710*, pp. 32-74).

The Scottish House launched into heated discussion of the Act in the summer of 1703 before it was read twice on August 13th and put to the vote, when it was passed by about sixty votes. To give validity to the Act it needed to be touched by the royal sceptre, but Queensbury, acting for the Queen, hesitated to do this and so it was published with the phrase 'But wants the Royal Assent'.

Queensbury had a difficult decision: should he give the royal assent to such a defiant act he would risk the anger of the Queen and the English government but should he withhold it he would risk exasperating the Scots who were already angry in their determination to vindicate the rights of Scotland. In the end, the fear of a Jacobite rising and the ever-present danger of an alliance between France and Scotland prevailed and the royal assent was granted on August 5th, 1704.

ESTC n54716, listing BL, Edinburgh University, NLS (2 copies), Rylands, California State Library-Sutro and Folger.



reverse engraving from a copper plate

2. BISSE, Thomas (d. 1731).

GALERUS ILLE IPSE, Quo tectus erat Johannes Bradshaw, Archi-regicida, dum execrabili Regicidarum Conventu Præsideret. 1715.

4to, (220 x 190mm), single sheet, engraved, printed on one side only, browned and slightly creased. **£900**

A reverse engraving of an inscription in Latin comparing John Bradshaw, the regicide, with Guy Fawkes. The inscription is taken from a copper plate belonging to Bradshaw's steele-lined hat in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. During the trial of Charles I, Bradshaw, who had been appointed Lord President, was so afraid of an assassination attempt that he wore armour under his scarlet robes and wore a 'broad-brimmed, bullet-proof beaver hat, which he had covered over with velvet and lined it with steel' (Sasche, *England's Black Tribunal*, 1973, pp. 69-85).

John Bradshaw, Sergeant-at-law, was a gentleman of very ancient family in the country of Lancashire ... He became a student in law, in Gray's Inn, and by his reputation and prudence acquired some fortune, but was a man of great ambition and insolence. He was made one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal for six months, in 1646, and Chief Justice of Cheshire, February 22, 1647. Being devoted to the republican cause, he acted as Lord President of the pretended High Court of Justice on the trial of Charles I, taking great care of his own person, for the large hat he wore at the time was well guarded with iron: it is still preserved in Ashmole's Museum at Oxford. His temper well suited the task of passing sentence on the king, as a "Traitor, tyrant, murderer, and public enemy to his country", and he was the first who signed the warrant for his execution, and for this service large sums of money and estates were voted him by parliament. His ungovernable disposition made him regarded with terror by all parties;

and in opposition to Cromwell he secretly joined the Fifth Monarchy-men. Being afflicted with a quartan ague he died November 22, 1659, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. At the Restoration both houses of Parliament ordered ... that his body, with that of Cromwell, Ireton, and Pride, should be hanged upon the gallows at Tyburn, and buried under it ... and their heads were placed upon Westminster-hall' (James Caulfield, *Portraits, memoirs and characters of remarkable persons*, London, 1813, II, 106-107).

3. [BRITISH NEPTUNE.]

THE BRITISH NEPTUNE; or, Convivial Songster: being a Collection of the newest and most approved Songs now singing at the several places of public amusement, and in the most convivial assemblies. Containing 1. The Almanach Maker. 2. The Yawner. 3. The Banished Sailor. 4. Fair Caroline. 5. The Happy Stranger. 6. Answer to Ditto. 7. The Modest Maid. 8. Joe of the Bell. 9. Nobody coming to Woo. 10. Nobody Coming to Marry me. 11. No Rest in the Grave. 12. Peggy Bawn's Air. 13. Ellen and Love. 14. Exhibition. 15. Sweet Sue of London Town. 16. Fair Kate of Portsmouth. 17. A Peep at the forty Theives. 18. My Heart's my Own. 19. Why Tolls the Bell. 20. The Rose-Bush. London: printed by Howard & Evans, 42, Long Lane, West Smithfield. [1800?]

Single sheet folded, 8vo, (187 x 125 mm), pp. 8, woodcut illustration on the title-page, the text printed in two columns, fairly dusty and a little dog-eared, the print impression not too clear in parts, despite this, still a good copy in original condition uncut and unopened as issued.

£400

A nice unbound survival of this attractive poetical miscellany of twenty poems printed on a single sheet and folded as issued. ESTC suggests a possible date of 1800, adding that Howard and Evans were in partnership from 1799 and certainly in Long Lane from 1800.

ESTC n36478, at NLS, Bodleian, Cornell, Duke and Emory only.



Ipswich Public Dispensary,

INSTITUTED, 1797.

And supported by Voluntary Contribution.

ROBERT TROTMAN, Esq. *President.*

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Mr. ROBERT MAYES, *Apothecary.*

On THURSDAY, the 21st of June, 1804,

A SERMON

Will be preached at St. Mary Tower Church, for the Benefit of the above Charity.

By the Rev. SAMUEL KILDERBEE, A. M.

Rector of C. AMPSEY CHURCH, and TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN.

In the Course of the Service will be performed the following

SELECTION OF SACRED MUSIC.

Before the Service OVERTURE, MESSIAH, HANDEL.

RECTITATIVE (accompanied) Mrs. PRILE.

Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God:—Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, and her iniquity is pardoned.

The voice of him that crieth in the Wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the Desert a high-way for our God!

4. [CHARITY BENEFIT.]

IPSWICH PUBLIC DISPENSARY, Instituted, 1797, and supported by Voluntary Contribution. Robert Trotman, Esq. President. Charles Streysham Collinson, Esq. [&] Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq. Vice-Presidents. Emerson Cornwell, Esq. Treasurer. Governors. Rev. William Gee. Rev. William Layton. William Ashmore Esq. Charles Squire, Esq. John Bleaden, Esq. Robert Collins, Esq. Edward Hasell, Esq. Capt. J.B. Smyth, F.S. Mr. B. Colchester = John Clubbe, M.D. [&] Jeffrey Thomson, M.D. [&] Wm. H. Williams, M.B.F.L.S. Physicians. Messrs. Spark, Bucke, Bartlett, Fitch, Morgan, & King, Surgeons. Mr. Robert Mayes, Apothecary. On Thursday, the 21st of June, 1804, a Sermon will be preached at St. Mary Tower Church, for the benefit of the above Charity, by the Rev. Samuel Kilderbee, A.M. Rector of Campsey Ash, and Trimley St. Martin. In the Course of the Service will be performed the following Selection of Sacred Music. Before the Service ... Overture, Messiah Handel. Recitative ... (accompanied) ... Mrs. Peile. [Ipswich, Jackson, 1804.]

4to, (228 x 182 mm), single folded sheet, pp. 3, [1] blank, holes where previously stitched or bound, dust-soiled and creased, multiple foldings, slight chippings and wear to edges, disbound. **£250**

An apparently unrecorded advertisement for a charity concert to raise money for the Ipswich Public Dispensary. The title page gives details of local great and good responsible for the establishment of the dispensary, which was founded on 3rd July 1797 for the relief of the indigent sick of Ipswich. Samuel Kilderbee's sermon gets top billing on the title but the text gives details of the order of service, including the choral music, the solos by Mrs Peile, the orchestration by Baumgarten and the instrumental accompaniment by Dr. William Hayes.

Not in OCLC or Copac.

5. CHARLES II (1630-1685).

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION FOR PRISING OF WINES. Given at our Court at Whitehall the Twenty second day of January 1675/6. In the Seven and twentieth year of Our Reign. God save the King. London: printed by the Assigns of John Bill and Christopher Barker, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1675/6

Large folio broadside (330 x 500 mm), two sheets joined to make one, the royal arms at the top, drophead title, a little worn and crumpled around the edges, some dust-soiling, particularly along the folds and at the head, several folds, damp-stained at the foot.

£450

A scarce proclamation for the year 1676 setting out the fixed prices for all kinds of wines. The different kinds of wine are all listed with the set price above which it is illegal to charge without penalty. The wines specified in the text are ‘Canary Wines, Allecants and Muscadels, Sacks and Malagaes, French wines and Rhenish Wines’. In each case the wholesale as well as the retail price is given, so that, for example, ‘that Sacks and Malagaes, be not sold in Gross at above Thirty pounds the Butt, and Ten pence the Pint by Retail’. Allowances are made for the pricing of wines that have to be transported more than ten miles from the port of entry.

ESTC r216705, listing eleven copies in the British Isles and Folger, Harvard, Huntington and Yale in North America.

Wing C3370; Steele 3627; Goldsmiths 2160.

6. CHARLES II (1630-1685).

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION FOR PRISING OF WINES. Given at our Court at Whitehall the Twelfth day of January 1677/8. In the Nine and twentieth year of Our Reign. God save the King. London, printed by John Bill, Christopher Barker, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1677/8

Large folio broadside (333 x 510 mm), two sheets joined to make one, the royal arms at the top, drophead title, a little worn and crumpled around the edges, some dust-soiling, several folds. **£450**

As above for the year 1677/78. ESTC r213158, listing nine copies in the British Isles and Folger, Harvard, Huntington and Yale in North America.

Wing C3372; Steele 3646; Goldsmiths 2244.

7. DELONEY, Thomas (1543?-1600).

THE SPANISH LADY'S LOVE to an English Sailor. [London:] Printed and Sold in Bow Church-Yard, London. [circa 1750].

Landscape folio, (248 x 360 mm), a verse broadside with drop-head title, the poem printed in roman type in four columns, on one side only, the columns separated by rules of ornamental type, the drop-head title printed above the first two columns, with a woodcut illustration (117 x 80 mm) above the first column, paper fairly but consistently browned, early folds, a little dog-eared. **£750**

A scarce illustrated verse broadside of a popular ballad by Thomas Deloney. First published in the late 1650s (or early 1660s), this poem was frequently published in broadside form well into the nineteenth century. ESTC lists twenty-one editions, all scarce, but not this one, although it does include a number of slightly different Bow Church Yard imprints from the 1730s and 1750s. This edition is printed in four columns with an attractive woodcut illustration depicting the English sailor and his supplicant Spanish lady in the foreground with an attractive ship in the background.

The Spanish LADY'S LOVE
To an English SAILOR.



Cupid's Bands did tie their fates,
By the Liking of an Eye
In his common Company
Was all her Joy:
To release him in any thing
She was not coy.

But at length their came Commandment,
For no in all Ladies free,
With their Jewels still adorned,
None so do their Joy:
Then said this Lady mild,
Full true is true!
Oh! let me still enjoy,
My kind Captivity.

Gallant Captain, take some Pity
On a Woman in Distress:
Leave me not within this City,
Nor to die in Haineses:
They have for this present Day
My Body see:
But my Heart in Prison still
Remains with thee.

Why should'st thou, fair lady, love me,
Whom thou knowest thy Country Foe,
Thy fair Words make me suspect thee,
Scepter in whose Flowery gown.

All the harm I think on thee,
Must wrongless Knight,
I with thy harm see me
May fully light.

Blessed be the Time and Season
When you came to Spanish Ground,
If that you may not Foes be treated,
Grave Eyes we have you found.
With our City you have won
Our Hearts each one.

Why should'st thou love a Spanish Lady,
How the world an English Man?
Carriers give and take as they see,
Trade with Jewels, the best are:
Of a woman's Commandments
And Obedience they
Do best and bravest
Of high Degree.

My dear, I know there is love here,
In my Heart, but I do not see

(part plate)

8. EDELCRANTZ, Abraham Niclas (1754-1821).

SVENSK FOLK-SÅNG. Stockholm och Kongl. Privil. Not-Tryckeriet. 1805.

Single sheet, folded, landscape 4to, 10" x 7", fully engraved, pp. [1] title-page, [1] musical score and [1] lyrics, untrimmed. **£150**

An excellent copy of a scarce Swedish printing of God Save the King, which was used as the Swedish national anthem between 1805 and 1880. It was sung to the same tune as the modern British national anthem and was one of the first and still the most widely used of all national anthems. It has its origins in the mid eighteenth century and was first published in approximately the modern form in *Thesaurus Musicus* in 1744, although the origins of the tune are much earlier. In the nineteenth century the melody was used in national anthems throughout Europe including Prussia, Bavaria, Norway, Russia, Greece, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, where it is still in use today.

The lyrics to this Swedish version were written by Abraham Niclas Edelcrantz, the Finnish born Swedish poet. Sometime librarian at the Royal Academy of Turku and director of the Royal Theatre in Stockholm, Edelcrantz is mainly remembered for his successful experiments with the optical telegraph.

The two internal leaves give the musical score with the first verse on the verso of the title page, and facing that the words to the further four verses, in Swedish, also engraved.

OCLC lists the National Library of Sweden and the Royal Danish Library.



9. [GENTLEMAN IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.]

A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND to his Friend in London. [London? 1753].

Folio broadside, (370 x 245 mm), pp. 2, printed on both sides, with central fold largely cut through but holding at the edges, dated in manuscript on the verso 'March ye 13th 1753'.

£175

A scarce broadside written in response to ‘An act for the encouraging industry in the kingdom, by removing certain disabilities and restraints contained in several former Acts’. The author laments the decline of trade in his West Country town, which he blames on the restrictive practices of the corporation and the apprenticeship rules of the various trades. He argues strongly for the abolition of privileges of corporations, companies, apprenticeships whose restrictions do such harm to local communities.

‘The Effect of the Statute of Queen Elizabeth, which forbids all Persons to employ themselves in various Trades, who have not been Apprentices to them, is plainly this; that none learn any of those Trades, but Boys; and that none exercise them during their Lives, but such as chanced to begin with them. Now ... particular Trades usually depend on such a variety of Circumstances, both in our own and foreign Nations, that it is scarce possible for them to continue many Years without Increase or Decrease. And whenever there is either a larger or less Demand, than has been usual, for any kind of Manufacture; that Manufacture must, under this Regulation, either want Hands, or be over-burdened with them. But it is equally detrimental to the Nation, that there should be Work without Workmen, or Workmen without Work’.

ESTC n54414, listing Birmingham, BL, Exeter, Columbia, Harvard and Huntington.

Kress 5369; Higgs 713.

10. [GOLD.]

BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION, Declaring the Rates at which Gold shall be Current in Payments. Edinburgh, Printed by James Watson, One of the Printers to the King’s Most Excellent Majesty. 1717.

Broadside, single sheet folio (195 × 335 mm), royal arms at the head and decorative initial, drop-head title, small tear touching seven lines of text and decorative initial, with no loss but fragile, corner of imprint also slightly torn and tatty, but text present, text cut close along the lower left hand side but with no loss, slightly dusty and browned, with two folds.

£350

A rare Edinburgh issue of this economics broadside addressing the dangers of over-valuing gold. The proclamation forbids the trading of guineas, or ‘pieces of gold’ for a higher rate than twenty-one shillings per guinea. The broadside was also printed in London in the same year.

‘Whereas the Value of the Gold, compared with the Value of the Silver Coins of this Realm, as Paid and Received, is greater in Proportion than the Value of Gold is to the Value of Silver in the Neighbouring Nations; and the Over-valuation of Gold in the Current Coins of this Realm hath been a great Cause of Carrying out and Lessening the Species of the Silver Coins thereof, which is highly Prejudicial to the Trade of this Kingdom’.

ESTC t187557, listing the National Library of Scotland only.

forbidding the use of bonfires and fireworks

11. GWYN, Francis (1648-1734).

AT THE COURT AT WHITEHALL, this Tenth of November, 1682 ... For the preventing tumultuous disorders which may happen thereafter upon pretence of assembling to make bonfires, and publick fire-works, and disappointing the evil designs of persons disaffected to the government, who commonly make use of such occasions to turn those meetings into riots and tumults. London, printed by the Assigns of John Bill deceas'd: and by Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1682.



Folio broadside (375 x 285), text (but not title or imprint) printed in black letter, large royal arms at the head, uncut, single fold. **£450**

A scarce broadside proclamation forbidding the use of fireworks or the lighting of bonfires on public holidays. Issued during the reign of Charles II when the November celebrations of the Gunpowder plot had become rather out of hand. Effigies of the Pope were regularly paraded and burnt at Temple Bar and anti-Catholic feeling in the capital was high, but the demonstrations were unstructured and increasingly violent.

By 1682 the November activities had lost their theatricality and flaunting mockery, and degenerated into rowdy confrontations. Gunpowder Treason day took on a sullen, festering mood with an air more of grievance than celebration. The Popish Plot had unravelled. No

parliament was sitting, and the legislative road to exclusion was blocked. In terms of high politics the Whigs had lost their advantage, but anti-Catholic sentiment ran hotter than ever in the streets of London. Popular protest tied to Protestant anniversaries reached fever pitch in November 1682. There were no formal processions, now that the Whigs had crumpled and had their patronage withdrawn, but gunpowder Treason bonfires abounded. Energies that had been channelled towards ritual performance were now free to spill over into uncontrolled violence. Orchestration gave way to anarchy. In London the trained bands were readied and their numbers strengthened. Orders were issued 'for preventing tumultuous disorders' but with little effect' (David Cressy, *Bonfires and Bells*, California 1989, p. 182).

ESTC r27325, listing nine copies in the UK and Harvard, Huntington, Clark, Penn and Yale.

Wing E798; Steele I, 3734; Goldsmiths 2485.

Catholics to leave London

12. GWYN, Francis (1648-1734).

AN ORDER OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, assembled at Westminster, in the House of Lords, December 22. 1688. London, Printed for Awynsham and William Churchill, 1688.

Large folio broadside (452 x 345mm, with a section of 30 x 154 cut from the lower left corner of the margin: no text missing). Single block of text beneath drop-head title, with list of names before and after text, large tear through the text to the central fold, with no loss, three folds.

£450

An important anti-Catholic proclamation issued just a few weeks after the landing of William of Orange at Brixham in Devon and the day before James II fled England. The order requires that all Catholics, with a few exceptions, leave London within five days. The family of Alexander Pope was one of those affected but Pope himself was only a baby at the time.

‘The Lords Spiritual and Temporal ... considering the great Mischiefs that have happened unto, and do still threaten this Kingdom, by the evil Designs and Practices of the Papists, in great numbers resorting unto, and abiding in the City of London, and places adjacent to the said City; For the better preservation of the Peace and common Safety, have thought fit, and do Order and Require, That all Papists, and Reputed Papists do, and shall, within Five Days after the Date hereof, depart from the said City, unto their respective Habitations; from which they are not to remove above Five Miles distance’.

ESTC r213737, well held in the UK and Ireland (6 copies in London, 3 in Scotland, 4 in Oxford, 1 in Dublin) but only Harvard, Huntington, Newberry and Indiana in North America.

Wing 2836A; Steele I, 3933.

13. HERVEY, Lord John (1696-1743), author. GEORGE II, King of Great Britain (1683-1760), signatory.

GEORGIUS REX. The professions you have lately made in your letters, of your particular regard to me, are so contradictory to your actions, that I cannot suffer myself to be imposed upon by them. [London, 1737].

Broadside, single sheet folio, (305 × 188mm), printed on both sides, with drop-head title beneath simple ornaments, signed ‘G.R.’, very slightly frayed and dust-soiled edges, with several folds.

£450

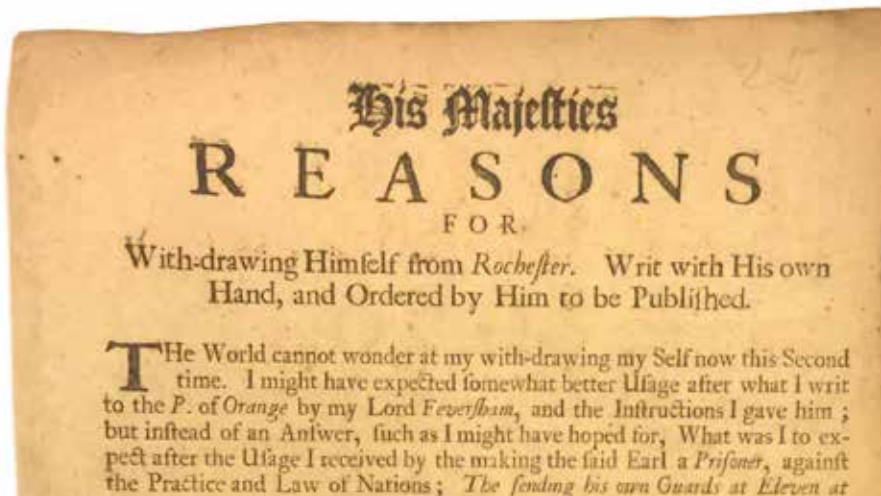
A letter from his father, George II, to Frederick Prince of Wales ordering him to leave St. James's Palace with his family. Entitled 'Georgius Rex' and signed 'G.R.', this is one of only two pieces attributed to George II in ESTC, the other being another very scarce broadside, *Prince George his Letter to the King*, London 1725. Although the work bears the name of the king, the text was in fact written by Lord Hervey, poet, politician, courtier, friend of Lady Mary Montagu and close friend and advisor to the King and Queen. Hervey had at one point been a close personal friend of the Prince of Wales but they had quarrelled in 1723, apparently because of their rivalry for the affections of Anne Vane.

Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, was on bad terms with his father for most of his life and on scarcely better terms with his mother, who called him a 'beast' and a 'liar' and professed a desire to see him dead. He was a determined opponent of Walpole, George II's chief minister who was staunchly supported by Hervey. Frederick used every opportunity to undermine Walpole, using both his own charm and his father's unpopularity. Frederick's marriage to Princess Augusta in 1736 heightened the tensions between father and son, but the final straw came when Frederick neglected to tell his parents that she was on the point of giving birth, something he kept from them in the hope of keeping the queen from the birth of the child. Augusta was hurried from Hampton Court to St. James' in the middle of the night, where no preparations had been made and the only attendant was Lady Archibald Hamilton, reputed to be the prince's mistress.

The present letter, sent to Frederick on 10th September 1737, is George II's response to his son's actions, ordering him to quit St. James' with all his family, as soon as the princess was fit to travel. Copies of the letter were sent to British ambassadors abroad and foreign ambassadors in England who were requested not to visit the family as that would be 'disagreeable to his majesty'. From this point on, Frederick's house became a centre of the opposition, with Bolingbroke, Chesterfield, Carteret, Wyndham and Cobham being numbered among the prince's special friends.

The text of George's letter accuses the prince of jeopardising the health of his grandchild by rushing her mother to a new lodging when she was on the verge of delivery. 'This extravagant and undutiful Behaviour, in so essential a Point, as the Birth of an Heir to my Crown, is such an Evidence of your premeditated Defiance of Me, and such a Contempt of my Authority, and of the natural Right belonging to your Parents, as cannot be excus'd ... but the whole Tenor of your Conduct, for a considerable Time, has been so entirely void of all real Duty to Me, that I have long had Reason to be highly offended with you'. The king goes on specify that he will leave his granddaughter in the care of the princess, 'until a proper Time calls upon me to consider of her Education'.

ESTC t64574, at BL, CUL, NLS and Bodley; Kunglige Biblioteket Stockholm; Huntington, Lilly, Clark, Texas and Yale.



14. JAMES II (1633-1701).

HIS MAJESTIES REASONS for With-drawing Himself from Rochester. Writ with His own Hand, and Ordered by Him to be Published. [Rochester: 1688].

FIRST EDITION. *Folio broadside, (350 × 200 mm), drop-head title printed in five lines, printed in Roman letter, the first two words of title printed in black letter, text printed on one side only, some browning, old stain in the centre, with a small piece of the lower section of the margin cut away.* **£450**

A poignant letter written by King James the night before he set sail from Rochester. He sets out his reasons for flight, complaining of the treatment he had received in London at the order of the Prince of Orange, who had arrested Lord Feversham, taken possession of the posts at Whitehall and sent three Lords to him at one in the morning commanding him to leave his palace the next morning.

‘After all this, How could I hope to be safe, so long as I was in the Power of one, who had not only done this to me, and Invaded all my Kingdoms without any just occasion given him for it, but that did by his first Declaration lay the greatest Aspersion upon me that Malice could invent, in that Clause of it which concerns my Son ... I was born Free, and desire to continue so; and tho I have ventured my Life very frankly, on several Occasions, for the Good and Honour of my Country and am as free to do it again ... yet I think it not convenient to expose my self to be Secured, as not to be at Liberty to Effect it; and for that reason do with-draw?.

Wing J376.

15. KNIBB, Miss.

LINES COMPOSED ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE REV. THOMAS KNIBB, as a Missionary to the West Indies, and on his Death. By his Sister. Dash, Printer, Kettering. [c. 1823].

Folio broadside (390 × 240), text printed in double columns beneath a central title, within a decorative border, folded at the centre, very slightly dust-soiled and dog-eared. **£250**

A scarce poetical broadside commemorating a young Baptist minister, Thomas Knibb. Born in Kettering in 1799, he was accepted by the Baptist Missionary Society as master of the Free School in Kingston, Jamaica. He took up his post in 1822 and died at it on 25 April 1823. Written by his sister, three poems are printed here, the first two written on her brother's departure for the missions and the final long poem lamenting his death.

'No tearless eye attends his dying bed,
And floods of tears by Negro eyes are shed;
While in affecting strains their hearts implore
That God their much-loved Massa would restore,
Oh solemn moment! - while these Negroes weep,
Their Massa calm in Jesus falls asleep!'

On Thomas' death, his younger brother William Knibb (1803-1845) sailed to Jamaica to take his place. There he became a leading advocate for the abolition of slavery and in 1831 was arrested on a charge of aiding a Negro insurrection. His church, like many others on the island, was destroyed and he returned home to his native Kettering.

OCLC lists Rylands, Stanford, NYPL and Bridwell.

16. MAINWARING, William (1735-1821).

A CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY OF MIDDLESEX, 1792. By William Mainwaring, Esq. Chairman.
[London: 1792?]

Large folio broadside, (440 × 270 mm), printed on one side only, in two columns separated by a double rule, folded. **£400**

A scarce charge written in the shadow of the French Revolution praising the British Constitution, the fairness and equality of its laws and the freedom of the press. Jurors are urged to act vigorously against seditious publications, illegal associations, riotous assemblies and any other activity that might tend to destabilise society.

Mainwaring's text was evidently well-received as it was republished at least four times. ESTC lists a 28 page 8vo pamphlet, *A charge delivered to the grand jury of the county of Middlesex, at the general sessions of the peace ... on Monday the 10th of December 1793 by William Mainwaring, London, 1792?* (ESTC t99180, at BL only) and three further folio broadsides published in 1793, one printed 'at the request of the Grand Jury, and re-printed by the Association of St. Anne's Parish' (ESTC n5113, at Bodleian and California State Library - Sutro only), one circulated by the East Kent and Canterbury Association (ESTC T126858, at BL, Bodleian, American Philosophical Society and Princeton) and one printed by the Association for Preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers (ESTC t81896, at BL, University of Bristol and NYPL).

ESTC t30488, listing BL, Bodleian and Rylands only.

T H E
Merry Gentleman's Companion :
BEING A CHOICE
C O L L E C T I O N
OF THE NEWEST AND MOST FAVOURITE
S O N G S .

Sung this Season at the PLAY-HOUSES, PUBLIC-GARDENS
and other Places of DIVERSION, in and about the City
of LONDON, &c. &c.



C O N T A I N I N G

Guardian Angel.	* Let Me in
Why did I believe Him.	* The Forfaken Lover
The Golden Glove.	* Jenny to Miss Duck
Dufky Night	* The Unfortunate Maiden.
Advice to the Fair	* The Way to Keep Her.
A New Love Song	* The Shepherd's Holiday
Song, in the Duenna	

Printed by J. MILLER, No. 91, Rosemary-lane. Where Catalogues,
Club Orders, &c. are printed with Accuracy and Expedition.

17. [MERRY GENTLEMAN.]

THE MERRY GENTLEMAN'S COMPANION: Being a Choice Collection of the newest and most favourite Songs: sung this season at the Play-Houses, Public Gardens and other places of Diversion, in and about the City of London, &c. &c. Containing Guardian Angels. Why did I believe Him. The Golden Glove. Dusky Night. Advice to the Fair. A New Love Song. Song in the Duenna. Let Me In. The Forsaken Lover. Jenny to Miss Duck. The Unfortunate Maiden. The Way to Keep Her. The Shepherd's Holiday. [London:] printed by J. Miller, no. 91, Rosemary Lane. Where Catalogues, Club Orders, &c. are printed with Accuracy and Expedition. [1782.]

8vo, (190 x 125 mm), pp. 8, with title-page woodcut framed by typographical ornaments, text printed in two columns, unbound and uncut, folded as issued. **£450**

A scarce chapbook poetical miscellany printed by John Miller at no. 91, Rosemary Lane, where he was active in 1782 following a prison sentence in November 1781 for libelling the Russian ambassador. The 91 Rosemary Lane address is advertised as 'Where Catalogues, Club Orders, &c. are printed with Accuracy and Expedition'. This is a simple but attractive piece of printing containing thirteen poems, with title-page illustration and typographical decoration.

ESTC has a dozen entries for works printed by J. Miller at no. 74 (as against the present no. 91) Rosemary Lane but lists none at the present address. Of this work, ESTC lists a different printing held at the British Library only (ESTC t232081, 'printed at no. 30, Cow-lane, West Smithfield, where hawkers, chanters, &c. may be supplied with collections, slips, &c. on the lowest terms', with an estimated date of 1785.

Not in ESTC.

18. PENINGTON, Isaac (1616-1679).

THREE QUERIES PROPOUNDED to the King and Parliament, in the Fear of the Most High, and in the tender love of my soul to them. [London, 1662.]

FIRST EDITION. *4to, (208 × 150mm), pp. 8, caption title, text fairly browned, dusty and creased, printed on a single sheet and folded as issued.* **£250**

A controversial pamphlet in which Penington pleads for an end to the persecution of the Quakers. He warns the government that they are likely to be overthrown if they continue on the present course. The upheavals which happened earlier in the century, when those in power were destroyed and the humble were empowered by God, could easily happen again. *‘Go on, try it out with the Spirit of the Lord, come forth with your Laws and Prisons and spoiling of our goods and Banishment and Death (if the Lord please) and see if ye can carry it’* (p. 6).

The son of a Presbyterian regicide of the same name, Isaac Penington became a Quaker in the 1650s, along with two of his siblings, while his brother Arthur became a Catholic priest. He courted trouble with the authorities, both in his writings, in which he criticised false worship and condemned religious persecution, and in his actions, openly attending banned meetings and on one occasion being imprisoned for refusing to address the Earl of Bridgewater as ‘my lord’. His writings generally related to the inner workings of the spirit and he holds an important place in Quaker history as a leading proponent of the contemplative life based on meditation and self-denial. This pamphlet is one of a number of writings published during the most public time of his life when he was under scrutiny by the authorities: during the next ten years he was to spend long and repeated stretches in prison, where he composed many of his most inflammatory works.

Wing P1208; ESTC r220473.

order to arrest one of the English martyrs

19. [POPISH PLOT]. CHARLES II (1630-1685).

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION FOR APPREHENDING CERTAIN PERSONS THEREIN NAMED, Accused of High Treason. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the fifteenth day of January 1678/9. In the Thirtieth year of Our Reign. God save the King. London, Printed by John Bill, Christopher Barker, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1678/9.

Folio broadside, (345 x 280mm), drop-head title under the royal arms, decorative initial, printed mostly in black letter, central fold, a good copy, manuscript shelf mark '(69)'. £650

A scarce proclamation that led to the arrest and execution of Blessed John Gavan (1640-679). Born in London to a family originally from Wiltshire, Gavan was educated at the Jesuit College at St. Omer and returned to take up his mission in Staffordshire, one of the strongholds of the Catholic faith in England. He took his final vows in 1678 at Boscobel, home of the Penderell family. Soon afterwards Stephen Dugdale learnt of the ceremony and accused all those present of plotting to kill the king. Dugdale was a much more convincing talker than Titus Oates had been and his accusation was readily believed, resulting in this warrant for the arrest of those involved. Gavan fled to London where arrangements were being made to smuggle him out of England when he was denounced by a spy called Schibber and he was arrested on 29th January. During his trial on 13th June, Gavan proved himself an excellent speaker, exposing the inconsistencies of the case against him. Nonetheless a verdict of guilty was brought in and Gavan, along with four others, was condemned to death and executed at Tyburn on 20th June. A large crowd assembled for the execution and is said to have stood in respectful silence during the hour long speeches from the victims and the final act of contrition led by Gavan.

In addition to John Gavan, the proclamation calls for the arrest of several other Catholic priests, offers rewards for their apprehension and warns that anyone caught helping them will be guilty of high treason. The highest reward, of one hundred pounds, is offered for the capture of Francis Evers, alias Ewrie, alias Ireland. The other priests named on the document are Vavasor, alias Gifford, Edward Levison (Jesuits) and Broadstreet ('a Popish Priest') for each of whom a reward of fifty pounds is offered. Each of the men listed are accused of being 'guilty of late Damnable and Treasonable Plot for destruction of the Kings Royal Person, the Subversion of his Government, and for the Extirpation of the True Protestant Religion Established by Law within this Kingdom'.

'And his Majesty doth hereby straitly forbid and prohibit any of his Subjects from Concealing, Sheltering, Relieving, or Receiving any of the said Offenders, under Peril of being themselves proceeded against (as by Law they may) for the Crime of High Treason'.

Francis Evers had known Stephen Dugdale in the early years after his conversion to Catholicism and before he became a key informer in the Popish Plot. Despite the generosity of the reward offered here, neither he nor Edward Leveson were taken. 'Of seven other Jesuits living in Staffordshire during the Popish Plot frenzy only two avoided arrest, Francis Evers and Edward Leveson, despite a proclamation of 1679 putting a price of £100 on Evers and £50 on Leveson; Evers escaped to St. Omer for a time' (Michael W. Greenslade, *Catholic Staffordshire 1500-1850*, p. 139).

ESTC r35887, listing ten copies in the UK and Folger, Harvard, Huntington, Penn and Yale in North America.

Wing C3436; Steele I, 3676.

20. [PROCLAMATION.]

HIS MAJESTIES MOST GRACIOUS AND GENERAL PARDON. London: printed by Charles Bill, Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1688.

Broadside, folio, (460 × 315 mm), caption title below arms, elaborate decorated initial, proclamation signed 'Clerk', printed on one side only, in one column, folded, clean tear through the text just beyond the central fold, with no loss, left margin cut close to text below the fold (measuring 340 mm above the fold), otherwise uncut, slightly creased at folds and edges.

£400

One of several versions of the general pardon issued by James II at the start of his reign concerning crimes against the state prior to his accession. The pardon was issued with certain notable exceptions, particularly regarding Catholics. Mentioned by name as specifically excluded from the pardon are several of those implicated in the Popish Plot, including Titus Oates, Francis Charleton, John Wildman and Robert Peyton. Specific crimes of a notorious nature are also excluded and set fines already agreed in court are not to be lifted. Furthermore, anyone fleeing justice is given until 1st January 1689 to hand themselves over to the Chief Justice or a Justice of the Peace.

ESTC r216451, at BL (3), Trinity Cambridge, Guildhall, NLS, Oxford (3), Folger, Harvard and Clark.

Wing J213; Steele I, 3875.

