



Berwick  
List(ed) 1:

Forty English  
Novels

## AMANDA HALL RARE BOOKS

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Cover illustrations taken from item 32, *Saint Pierre*, trans. Helen Maria Williams

**BERWICK LIST<sup>(ED)</sup> 1:**  
**NEW PROJECT, NEW SERIES**



Address to the Reader,  
by way of explanation of the list title:

Founded in London in 1997, Amanda Hall Rare Books has issued numerous catalogues in multiple formats and on a variety of themes. The London catalogues all had quirky hand-drawn covers by Ralph Perry-Robinson, exploring the metamorphosis of the book: into butterfly, steak, piece of toast, pheasant, caged bird and orchid. When in 2000, we moved to Teffont Evias, the Teffont lists were born, which brought us from simple photocopied texts to large, fully illustrated catalogues, mainly with covers taken from decorative papers. Along the way there have been book fair catalogues, pocket catalogues, a two volume 21st Anniversary catalogue masquerading as an eighteenth century novel and, more recently, collaborative catalogues with Susanne Schulz-Falster and Deborah Coltham, but running quietly behind all these for over 20 years have been the Teffont lists.

In deepest, darkest Lockdown, we left Teffont Evias and moved home and business to a neglected and partly derelict seventeenth century farmhouse in Berwick St John, just a little deeper into Wessex. We have a long way to go to restore this beautiful house and I thought it would be fun to mark our progress through book catalogues. Easton Farmhouse is Grade II listed, which means little except that we have to get government permission to change a light bulb. Lucky for us, Ralph applies for Listed Building Consents in his sleep. So, as we get to grips with this glorious and sometimes daunting project, I will be recording some of our progress along the way in the new 'Berwick List<sup>(ed)</sup>' series.



**Forty  
English  
Novels**





*cruel uncle - kidnapping and slavery - the stuff of fiction but a true story*

**1. ANNESLEY, James, (1715-1760).**

Memoirs of an Unfortunate Young Nobleman; return'd from thirteen years slavery in America, where he had been sent by the wicked contrivances of his cruel uncle. A story founded in truth, and address'd equally to the head and heart. London, J. Freeman, 1743.

FIRST OR EARLY EDITION. *12mo (165 x 90 mm), pp. [iv], 277, [7] advertisements, several of the early leaves a little sprung, otherwise an attractive copy in a contemporary binding of plain calf, double gilt filet on covers, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, with the contemporary armorial bookplate of Bartholomew Richard Barneby.* **£500**

One of a spate of editions of this best-selling novel, the first semi-fictional account of James Annesley's tumultuous life, previously attributed to Eliza Haywood (1693-1756). Annesley's claim to the earldom of Anglesey, one of the wealthiest estates in Ireland, was viciously refuted by his uncle, Richard Annesley, who wanted him out of the way so badly that he had him kidnapped at the age of 12 and shipped to a plantation in Delaware where he was sold into indentured servitude. After several attempts to regain his freedom, James finally escaped to Philadelphia and onwards to Jamaica. Here, being recognised by a former school friend, he signed on with the Royal Navy and served for a year under the command of Admiral Vernon. After his return home in 1741, when he accidentally killed a man during a hunting excursion in Scotland, his uncle seized the opportunity to try and get James hanged for murder, but the case was unsuccessful due to witnesses of the accident. The court case for the earldom and the lands then begun, with James being defended by the Scottish barrister Daniel Machercher.

Not only was the case a cause célèbre which captured the popular imagination - elements of Annesley's extraordinary life live on in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, 1751, Scott's *Guy Mannering*, 1815 and Robert Louis Stevenson's *Kidnapped* - it was also a key trial in the formulation of many important legal precedents.

Although this is complete as published, two further parts later appeared, the second under the title 'Memoirs of an unfortunate nobleman in which is continued the history of Count Richard', published later in 1743, and the third part, under the same title as the present first part, followed in 1747. The present edition, which may be the first, is distinguished from other editions of the same year and same collation, by the following points: the second line of the imprint ends 'and sold', the catchword on p. 1 is 'words' and the vignette on p. 1 is a cherub (in an expansive pastoral scene, looking at a bird through a telescope).

**Provenance:** with the attractive contemporary armorial bookplate of Bartholomew Richard Barneby, who changed his surname from Lutley to Barneby in 1735, 'pursuant to the will of John Barneby' (see the Office of Public Sector Information website). The Barnebys (they were subsequently to change their name to Barneby-Lutley in the nineteenth century) lived at Brockhampton Park, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, until 1946 and the estate is now property of the National Trust.

ESTC t81624.



## 2. BERINGTON, Simon (1680-1755).

The Adventures of Sig. Gaudentio Di Lucca; Being the Substance of his Examination Before the Fathers of the Inquisition at Bologna in Italy: Giving An Account of an Unknown Country in the Deserts of Africa, The Origin and Antiquity of the People, Their Religion, Customs and Laws, Copied from the original manuscript in St. Mark's Library at Venice; with critical Notes of the learned Sig. Rhedi. To which is prefixed, A Letter of the Secretary of the Inquisition, showing the Reasons of Signor Gaudentio's being apprehended, and the Manner of it. London, T. Pridden, 1776.

*12mo (160 × 110 mm), pp. [viii], [9]-245, in contemporary plain calf, rather a shiny reback, sturdy but not sympathetic, corners restored, covers stained and surface of lower board a little cracking, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, with notes by in a slightly later hand, and the contemporary heraldic bookplate of Fullerton of Carstairs.* **£100**

This well-known utopian novel was for many years believed to be by Bishop Berkeley, an incorrect assumption that much increased its popularity and profile. The novel went through numerous editions and was translated into French, German and Italian. First published in 1737, the tale follows the journey undertaken by a prisoner of the inquisition named Gaudentio de Lucca to a country in Africa called Mezzorania. This patriarchal society is fundamentally an experiment in socialism, the citizens have equal rights and property and are governed with an overarching principle of community. Mezzorania has its ancestry in the society of the Ancient Egyptians, marking the tale as an early example of a Lost Race novel.

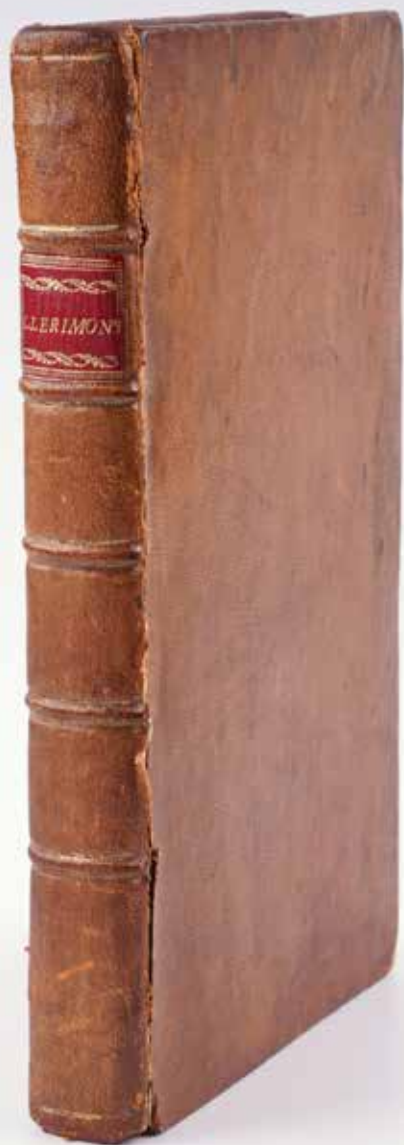
This copy of the 1776 edition - in a contemporary binding marred by a sturdy reback - contains the following notes by a previous owner: 'An ingenious novel falsely imparted to Bishop Berkely, the author reputed to be Dr Samuel Scoale of Huntingdon G.M. [Gentleman's



Magazine] 1785 fol. 376', below which is inscribed: 'In G.M. Oct 1785 fol. 759 it is attributed to one Barrington, a Catholic priest who had chambers in Gray's inn and was keeper of a library for the use of the Romish clergy - he was author of several pamphlets chiefly anonymous particularly on the controversy with Julius Bate on Elohim. Classed by Dunlop in his History of Fiction with Robinson Crusoe and Gullivers' Travels'. Opposite this extended note, on the front pastedown, is pasted a bookseller's description quoting Lowndes, describing 'this admirable work [as] partly a romance and partly a scheme of patriarchal government; the incidents are well contrived and most agreeably related' (The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature 868). The note describes Berington as 'belonging to the well-known Roman Catholic family of that time'. The pastedown also bears the contemporary heraldic bookplate of Fullerton of Carstairs.

At the time, the novel 'attained a rank and dignity comparable to that of the Republic of Plato, the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, and the New Atlantis of Lord Bacon' (Gove, P.B. *The Imaginary Voyage in Prose Fiction*), partly because of the esteemed Bishop Berkeley's supposed sponsorship. It was not until 1785, proposed by 'WH' in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, LV (1785), that Berington began to be associated with the work. Berington's Mezzorania emerged during a period where exploration was expanding towards far corners of the earth, and was taken up with enthusiasm by a reading public eager to contemplate new lands and other societies. Compared with its utopian predecessors, the idea of this foreign society was no longer an alien, new idea, but instead a credible representation of what might lie beyond British seas.

ESTC n4268; Gove p. 297 (see also pp. 295-300).



CLERIMON

*scarce provincial novel in unusual format*

### 3. BRISCOE, C.W.

Clerimont, or, Memoirs of the Life and Adventures of Mr. B\*\*\*\*\*. (Written by Himself.) Interspersed with Original Anecdotes of Living Characters. Liverpool, Charles Wosencroft, 1786.

FIRST EDITION. *8vo in fours (208 x 120 mm), pp. vi, [7]-351, in contemporary sheep, front joint weak, but holding, some general wear to binding, plain spine with raised bands, red morocco label lettered in gilt.* £4,000

A very unusual novel that may in fact be an autobiographical memoir, with the 'written by himself' of the title page being, contrary to the literary practice of the time, true. This is the only edition of this provincially printed novel charting the life and adventures of a feckless but charming rogue. Printed in Liverpool, in a single volume in fairly large octavo, an unusual format for a novel, it tantalisingly combines an arch style with the possibility that its claims to being a factual account - that old turkey - might in this case actually be true. Whatever the answer to that tricky question, the romps and romantic escapades of the hero make for a very good read as we follow him through Manchester, Dublin and Liverpool to London.

The Liverpool publisher, Charles Wosencroft, appears not to have published much, at least not much that has survived. Apart from his own work, *The Liverpool Directory, for the year 1790, containing an alphabetical list of the gentlemen, merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants, of the town of Liverpool*, 'printed and sold' by himself in 1790, his other publications were reprints of well-known and popular works.



CLERIMONT,

O R,

M E M O I R S

O F T H E

L I F E A N D A D V E N T U R E S

O F

M R. B \* \* \* \* \*

*(WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.)*

Interpersed with ORIGINAL ANECDOTES of  
LIVING CHARACTERS.

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L I V E R P O O L :

P R I N T E D B Y C H A R L E S W O S E N C R O F T .

M, DCC, LXXXVI.

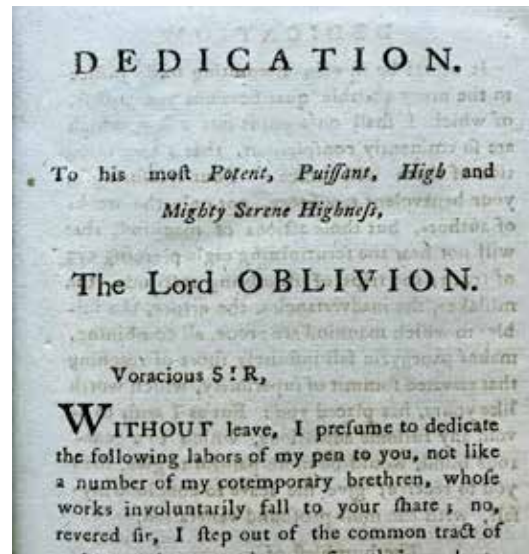


Wosencroft's first publication was Samuel Ancell's *A circumstantial journal of the long and tedious blockade and siege of Gibraltar*, published by subscription, Liverpool 1784, of which ESTC lists nine editions printed between 1783 and 1786. This was followed by Lawrence Harlow's *The conversion of an Indian*, Liverpool 1785, a best-seller first published in London in 1774 and finally an edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Liverpool 1782. The present novel is the exception to the rule: no other edition appears to have been printed anywhere and it appears to elude research: it is even one of the scantest entries in the Garside, Raven & Schöwerling's bibliography.

With a humorous dedication 'To his most Potent, Puissant, High and Mighty Serene Highness, The Lord Oblivion' which begins, 'Voracious Sir, Without leave, I presume to dedicate the following labors of my pen to you, not like a number of my contemporary brethren, whose works involuntarily fall to your share; no, revered sir, I step out of the common tract of writers, who pretend to consign their works to immortal fame, which, only mistaking, are in reallity [sic] meant for you; but as a benefit, if conferred with an ill grace, loses much of its intrinsic value, so these, my lucubrations, [as no doubt all revolving time will give them into your possession] will come with a much better appearance, presented to you, thus freely, from myself'.

Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1786:19; Block p. 27.

ESTC t68953, at BL, Liverpool, Bodleian & Yale.  
OCLC adds Chapel Hill.



# MEMOIRS

*George* OF THE *Menzies*.  
Duke de Ripperda :

FIRST

EMBASSADOR from the *States-General*  
to his Most *Catholick* Majesty,

Then DUKE and GRANDEE of *Spain*;

AFTERWARDS

BASHAW and PRIME MINISTER to *Muly Abdalla*,  
Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*, &c.

CONTAINING

A Succinct Account of the most Remarkable Events  
which happen'd between 1715 and 1736.

Interspers'd throughout with

Several Curious Particulars relating to the Cardinals DEL  
GIUDICE, and ALBERONI, the Princess of URSINS,  
Prince CELLAMERE, the Marquis BERETTI LANDI,  
M. DE SANTA CRUZ, and other Persons of Distinction  
in the *Spanish* Court.

AS ALSO,

A Distinct and Impartial Detail of the DIFFERENCES between  
the Courts of *London* and *Madrid*; with many Authentick  
Memorials, and other valuable Papers.

And an ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN STAGG, in *Westminster-Hall*; and  
DANIEL BROWNE, at the *Black-Swan*, without  
*Temple-Bar*. M.DCC.XL.



#### 4. CAMPBELL, John (1708-1775).

Memoirs of the Duke de Ripperda: First Ambassador from the States-General to his Most Catholick Majesty, then Duke and Grandee of Spain; afterwards Bashaw and Prime Minister to Muly Abdalla, Emperor of Fez and Morocco, &c. Containing a Succinct Account of the most Remarkable Events which happen'd between 1715 and 1736. Interspers'd throughout with Several Curious Particulars relating to the Cardinals Del Guidice, and Alberoni, the Princess of Ursins, Prince Cellamere, the Marquis Beretti Landi, M. de Santa Cruz, and other Persons of Distinction in the Spanish Court. As Also, a Distinct and Impartial Detail of the Differences between the Courts of London and Madrid; with many Authentick Memorials, and other valuable Papers. And an Alphabetical Index. London, John Stagg, 1740.

FIRST EDITION. *8vo (200 x 120 mm), pp. xv, [i], 344, [8] index, some light browning to text, in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments, with red morocco label lettered in gilt, worn at extremities but generally good.*

**£300**

An entertaining romantic history based around the life and diplomatic career of Jan Willem, Duke de Ripperda, with many amusing anecdotes drawn from the Moroccan and Spanish courts and a wealth of information and comment on both countries and the character of the two nations. Ripperda was a political adventurer who for held office as envoy to Austria - where he made commitments he was not authorised to make as well as embezzling large amounts of money - and briefly as Prime Minister of Spain. Interesting comparisons are also drawn between the Spanish and English courts, in the final section. Campbell was well qualified to write this biographical account as he had a successful diplomatic career in the American colonies and would have been familiar with world of diplomacy in which Ripperda operated as well as the lines that he crossed. Campbell focuses on the later period of Ripperda's life from 1715, when he accepted the role as Dutch ambassador to Madrid, to the end of his life in Morocco. The detailed index at the end makes it a good tool for reference as well as a diverting read.



*mysterious orphan and a Pavilion built by a Duke*

**5. CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, Mary Clark, lady, (circa 1749-1812).**

The Pavilion. A Novel. In four volumes. Vol. I [-IV]. London, William Lane, at the Minerva Press, 1796.

FIRST EDITION. *Four volumes, 12mo (170 x 98 mm), pp. [iii]-viii, 288; [ii], 298; [ii], 255; [ii], 212, bound without the half titles, Crespigny's engraved monogram set in a belted floral star burst on the titles, marginal repair to tear on II, 43, in contemporary half mottled calf over marbled boards, flat spines ruled and numbered in gilt, with black morocco labels lettered in gilt and with the gilt Downshire monogram in the upper compartment and the ownership inscription 'Lady Downshire', slightly shaved, on the first page of text in each volume* **£2,400**

The only known novel by Lady Champion de Crespigny, *The Pavilion* is a well-told tale featuring an orphan protagonist of mysterious birth. A novel of development, it explores notions of virtue, rank, love and snobbery against a background of the country seats and more modest houses of rural England.

The wife of a baronet and Admiralty official, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, 1st baronet, Lady Champion de Crespigny was well connected in literary circles and made herself a friend and patron of some important female writers, including Mariana Starke, Jane Porter, Eliza Parsons and Anna Maria Porter. In her chapter entitled 'Gross Deception', where Dale Spender discusses the exclusion of eighteenth century women writers from the traditional literary canon, she includes Lady Mary Champion de Crespigny ('novelist, poet, educator') in her list, '106 women novelists before Jane Austen', (no. 16).

THE  
PAVILION.

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A  
NOVEL.



IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR WILLIAM LANE,  
AT THE  
Spineba Press,  
LEADENHALL-STREET.

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M.DCC.XC.VI.

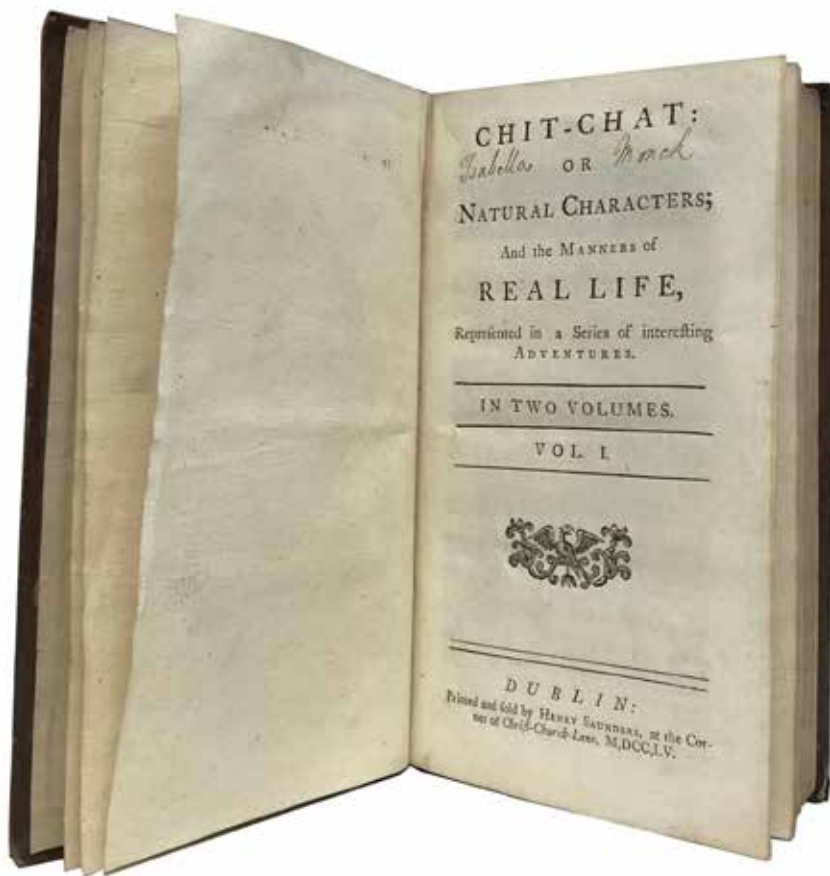
‘A Cinderella plot which begins with a woman leaving her baby with her former maid. Although she insists the baby is legitimate, she will not say anything about its background. Ethelinda is a lovely child who attracts the attention of a lady in the neighbouring manor. When her protectors die, however, Eth. is insulted by a number of vulgar people, including the rank-conscious mother of the hero. When Eth. is discovered to be the daughter of a Duke, things change. Her triumph - which she is far too nice to enjoy - is complete in an elaborate ball where many of the toadies who had cut her earlier are made to suffer. The Duke makes a “Pavilion” to mark the important moment of revelation’ (McLeod, *The Minerva Press*, p. 257).

Although this is her only novel, Lady Champion de Crespigny did include some short stories in her earlier (but published later) *Letters of Advice from a Mother to her Son*, London 1803, a very successful educational compilation and her only other surviving (or known) work. In the *Letters*, she used fiction in order to illustrate the dangers of some sorts of behaviour, such as gambling. Originally written privately for her son when he was at Eton in the 1780s (subsequently he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge), she was persuaded to publish it in the hopes that friends and acquaintance might be more likely to read it and benefit from the moral precepts.

An advertisement leaf bound after Eliza Parsons’ *The Girl of the Mountains*, 1797 (item 26) contains the following review: ‘We understand that this agreeable Novel is the production of a Lady who has before entertained the Public with her pen. It is certainly written with great spirit, and relates a good and interesting story. We have no objections of any importance against either the style, the sentiment, or the taste; and we think it deserving, on the whole, of a conspicuous place among Publications of a similar kind’ (British Critic).

Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1796: 35; Blakey, *The Minerva Press*, p. 178; McLeod, *The Minerva Press*, p. 257; Summers, *A Gothic Bibliography*, p. 460; Dale Spender, *Mothers of the Novel*, p. 122; Hardy 303.

ESTC t95847.





*female education and bad parenting in a scarce sentimental novel***6. COLLET, John, attributed.**

Chit-Chat: Or Natural Characters; And the Manners of Real Life, represented in a Series of interesting Adventures. Dublin, Henry Saunders, 1755.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. *Two volumes in one, 12mo (170 x 100 mm), pp. [ii], 222, including a final page of advertisements, woodcut vignettes on title-pages, initials and head-pieces, bound in contemporary plain calf, a little worn at extremities, contemporary ownership inscription of Isabella Monck on the title-page, woodcut titles, initials and head-pieces.* **£1,650**

A scarce sentimental novel that has recently been attributed to John Collet. The heroine, Charlotte Byersley is nineteen when the novel opens and has just lost her mother. She has been brought up quietly by her parents and although she has had a reasonable education, she knows little of the ways of the world. Her father, anxious to supply her with a woman's care, chooses very badly and finds her a companion in the giddy and superficial Miss Arabella Seward, whose 'outward behaviour was polish'd, specious and insincere' and who had 'no other aim but to secure a rich husband'. Shortly after Arabella's arrival, Charlotte meets and falls in love with the virtuous son of her father's friend, young Welford, recently down from Cambridge. The course of true love does not, of course, run smoothly, though all is resolved in time. One unusual incident is that the heroine develops smallpox, is extremely ill with the disease but recovers fully except for the loss of her complexion. This she mourns greatly on her recovery as she assumes that with her lost looks, she has also lost all hopes of being loved by Welford. Abandoned in her illness by the worldly Arabella, Charlotte finds a new confidante and nurse in Mrs Bootle, who persuades her to believe that Welford 'had too much good sense to place his affection meerly on a set of features, or fine complexion' (p. 111).



‘To say the best of this performance, it contains nothing indecent or offensive to the chaste and modest ear; but, at the same time, it must be confessed, the reader of taste will here find nothing to excite and keep up his curiosity, engage his attention, or interest his heart. The author has involved about half a dozen couple of insipids, in certain *uninteresting* adventures and difficulties, out of which they are extricated at last; -- and all is conducted in the modern way, without energy, humour, or spirit’ (*The Monthly Review*, XII, April 1755, p. 388).

Despite this review, this is an interesting novel which addresses issues of female education, parenting and the importance of female appearance. This is a scarce Dublin reprint which is designated as, and printed in, two ‘volumes’ and four parts, but with continuous pagination and register and bound in one volume. The first volume concludes on p. 107, ‘The End of the Second Book’, there is a separate title-page to ‘Vol. II’ and then the story continues with ‘Book the Third’ on p. 111. The novel concludes on p. 221 with ‘The End of the Fourth and Last Book’ and there is a final page of bookseller’s advertisements on p. 222. First published by Dodsley earlier in the same year (ESTC t70728, at BL, CUL, Bodleian, Duke, Huntington, Indiana, Chicago, Penn and Yale), this is often listed as anonymous but has been attributed to John Collet, an attribution followed by James Raven and based on that of the British Library copy.

ESTC n44248, at BL, Newberry and Yale only.  
See Block p. 40; Raven 307.



*'Tegg's edition, edited by Miss Burney'*

**7. COTTIN, Marie (Risteau) called Sophie (1770-1807).  
BURNEY, Frances (1752-1840), editor and translator, ascribed.**

Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia. London, Thomas Tegg, 1810.

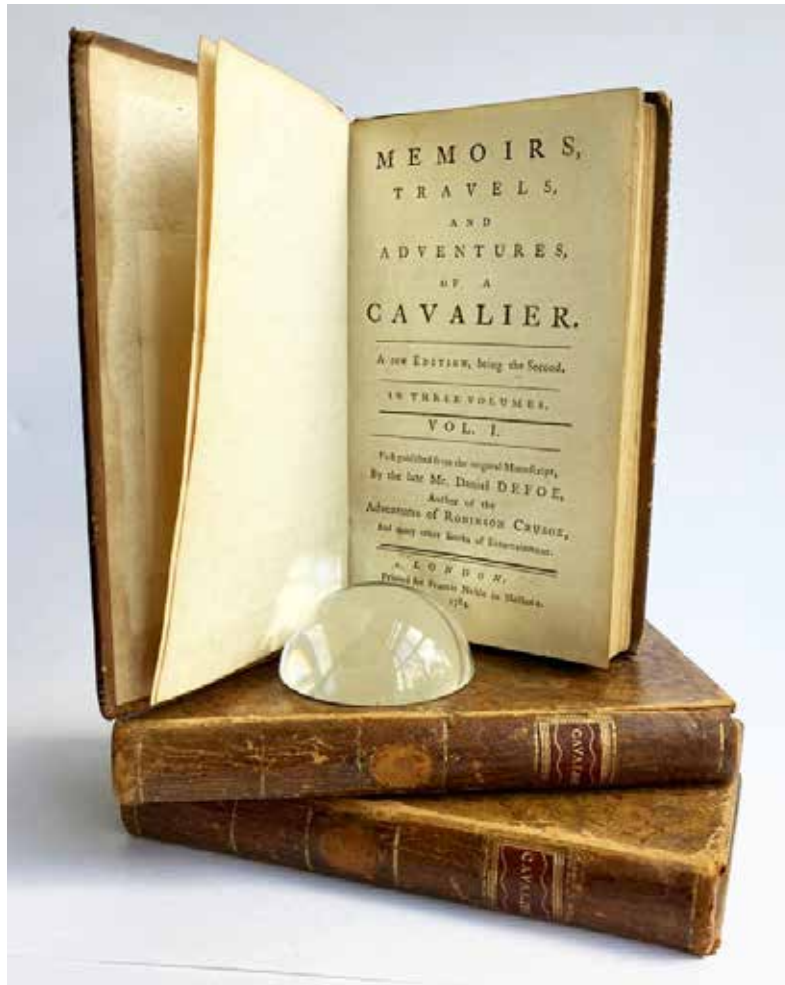
FIRST TEGG EDITION. *12mo (158 × 93 mm), engraved frontispiece and extra engraved title page, pp. 144, with two further engraved plates, occasional light browning and stains to text and plates, but generally a clean copy, in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, black morocco label lettered in gilt.* **£240**

An attractive copy of this early illustrated edition of Madame Cottin's extravagantly popular novel, *Elisabeth, ou les exilés de Sibérie*, first published in Paris in 1806 and quickly followed by a flurry of editions and translations in France, England, Spain, America and beyond. Two different English translations appeared almost simultaneously in 1807, the first by Mary Meeke, published at the Minerva Press (see Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1807:15), with the translator's name on the title page, and the present translation which first appeared anonymously in 1807 (Garside et al make no distinction between the translations) and which was not attributed to Fanny Burney until the present edition, where Thomas Tegg (1776-1846) states on the title page that it is 'edited by Miss Burney'.

Extremely popular in French and English, the novel also proved a bestseller in America, with early editions published in Philadelphia, 1808, Carlisle [PA], 1809 (both published by Matthew Carey), Boston, 1809 and Poughkeepsie, 1810. The present edition includes three delightful plates dated February 10th 1810, engraved by Armstrong after drawings by Thurston.

This translation not listed in Garside, Raven & Schöwerling, but see the entry for Mary Meeke's translation: 1807:15; NCBEL II, 1109 notes the 1807 translation 'attributed to Fanny Burney'.

OCLC lists BL, Michigan, Penn, Toronto, UC Irvine and UCLA.



## 8. DEFOE, Daniel (1661-1731).

Memoirs, Travels, And Adventures, of a Cavalier. A new Edition, being the Second. In three volumes. Vol. I [-III]. First published from the original Manuscript, by the late Mr. Daniel Defoe, Author of the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, and many other Books of Entertainment. London, Francis Noble, 1784.

‘SECOND EDITION’, IE. ‘NEW EDITION’. *Three Volumes, 8vo (160 x 100 mm), pp. [viii] 232, 236, 234, [6] advertisements, some light foxing throughout, in contemporary tree calf, flat spines ruled in gilt, red morocco labels lettered in gilt, circular numbering labels missing, with John Congreve’s armorial bookplate in each volume. £600*

A scarce edition, under a slightly different title, of Defoe’s *Memoirs of a Cavalier*, first published in 1720. A work of historical fiction, it is set during the ‘Thirty Years’ War and the English Civil War, with the action taking place in Germany and England. Defoe uses a first person narrative - the story is presented as the discovered memoir of the Shropshire born Colonel Andrew Newport - to unfold political and historical events. Newport leaves for his travels on the Continent in 1630, goes to Vienna and travels with the emperor’s army. He is present at the siege of Magdeburg and describes the sack of the city in vivid detail. He returns to an England in Civil War, joins the king’s army and fights first in Scotland and then against the parliamentary forces. Critics are divided as to Defoe’s purpose in writing the novel, which is highly political - a warning against the horrors of civil war, an appeal for strong monarchy, an attack on aristocratic kingship - but the novel is also interesting for its portrayal of the cavalier and his martial or masculine identity.

ESTC t21604, listing Birmingham, Cambridge, Leeds, Boston PL, Rice, Alberta and Virginia; OCLC adds Miami.





*teen fiction*

## 9. FIELDING, Henry (1707-1754).

The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews, and his friend Mr. Abraham Adams. By Henry Fielding, Esq. London, Newbery & Dublin, Walker, 1776.

FIRST DUBLIN JUVENILE EDITION. *16mo, (122 × 72 mm), engraved frontispiece (shaved at head) and pp. [xii], 166, many pages cut very close at the top, shaving a couple of headlines and page numbers, text generally grubby with a few pages particularly dog-eared, in the original Dutch floral boards, sometime rebacked (not very sensitively) with Dutch floral paper, internal paper restoration to front gutter, with a contemporary ownership inscription on the front free endpaper 'Mr[s] Dealy oner [sic] of this Book ... (?) June the 13th 1816' and with contemporary manuscript accounts on the rear pastedown.* **£4,000**

A scarce Dublin printed abridgement of Joseph Andrews aimed at the children's market. This is an excellent example of the middle ground of children's literature, where juvenile fiction intersects with and borrows from mainstream literature. Considerably fatter than most children's books, this juvenile Fielding has very much the feel of a book: it is chunky, but it fits easily into a pocket, and, crucially, is bound in Dutch floral boards, the trademark binding of younger juveniles.

Frances Newbery first published an abridged version of Joseph Andrews in 1769, accompanied by a frontispiece and five other engraved plates, an edition that Gumuchian describes as 'excessively rare'. Further Newbery editions appeared in 1784, 1793, both with the illustrations and in 1799, without. This Dublin printed juvenile edition probably has nothing to do with the Newbery family, save the respectability of the borrowed name on the title-page.

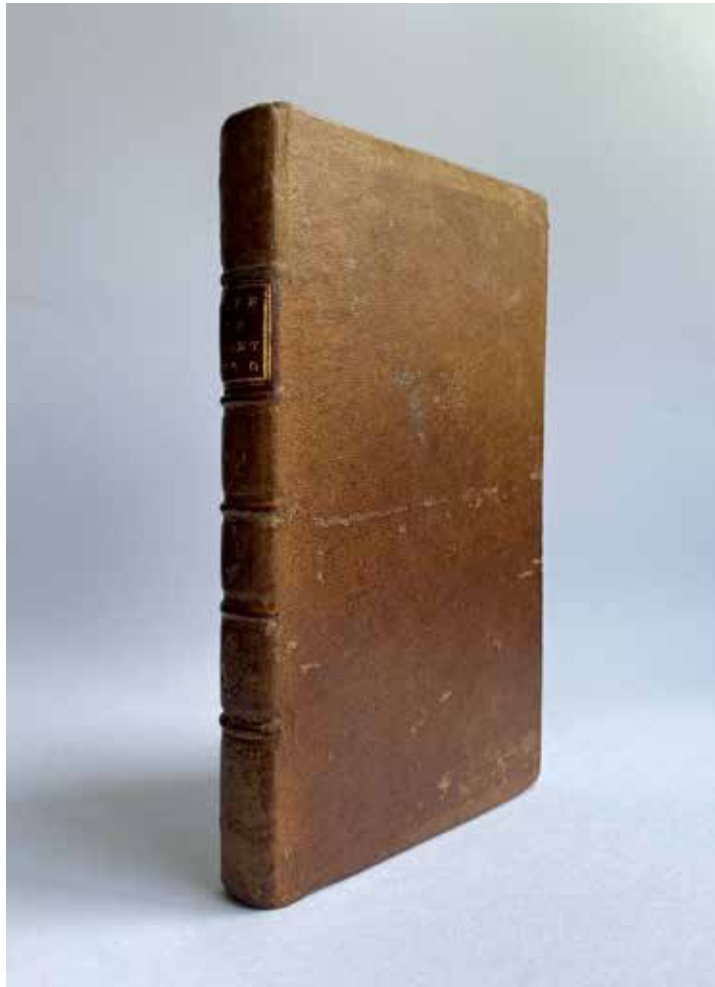


ESTC has five entries for actual Newbery printings of this title:

- i. London, F. Newbery, 1769 (Roscoe J131 (1), pp. xii, 149, [1], plates) ESTC t89898, at BL only. Cotsen also has an imperfect copy.
- ii. London, F. Newbery, 1769 (not in Roscoe), pp. x, 176 (ie. 196), plates) ESTC n4293, at Harvard only.
- iii. London, E. Newbery, 1784 (Roscoe J131 (2), pp. x, 163, [1], plates) ESTC t89899, at BL, Harvard, Morgan (2 copies), Toronto and Yale. Cotsen also has a copy, wanting two of the plates.
- iv. London, E. Newbery, 1793 (Roscoe J131 (3), pp. 180, plates) ESTC n17521, at Morgan only.
- v. London, E. Newbery, 1799 (Roscoe J131 (4), pp. 136, [8], frontispiece) ESTC n6990, at BL, Cambridge and UCLA.

Not in Roscoe, but see J131; see also Gumuchian 2522 (Elizabeth Newbery's 1784 edition, 'excessively rare') and 2523.

ESTC t225861, at the British Library only.



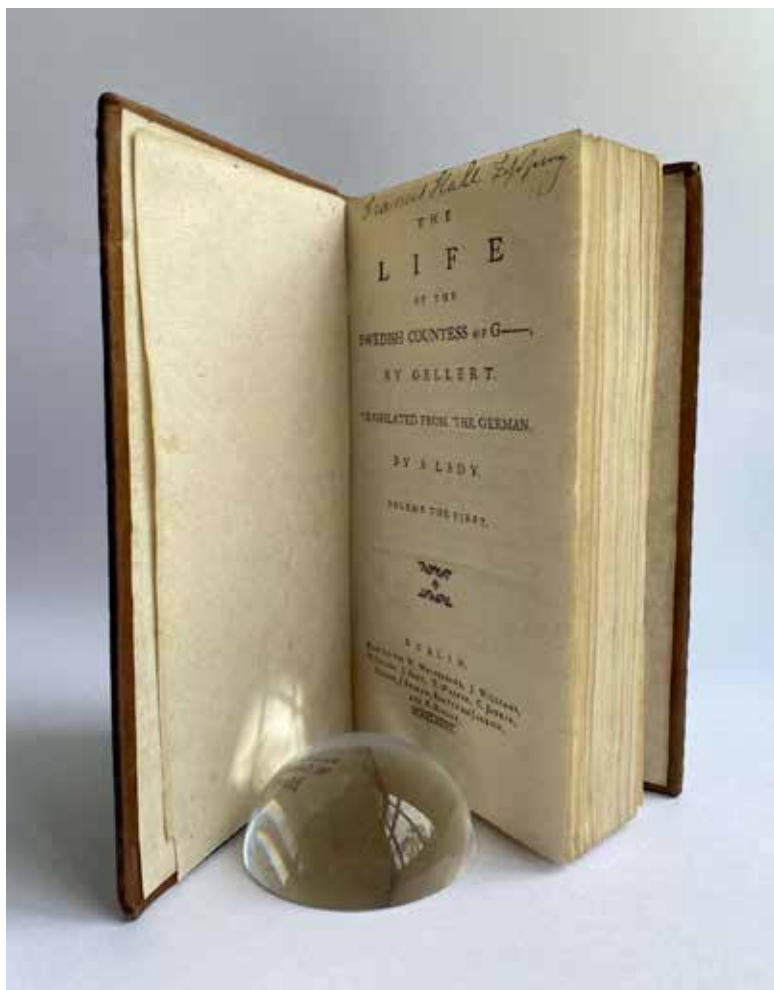
**10. GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott (1715-1769).  
COLLYER, Mary (c. 1716-1761), attributed, translator.**

The Life of The Swedish Countess of G\_\_. By Gellert. Translated from the German. By A Lady. Volume the First. 1777, Dublin.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION OF THIS TRANSLATION. *12mo (170 × 100 mm), pp. [vi], 105, [1]; [107]-216, 307-312, drop-head title only to the second volume, but both pagination and collation continuous so evidently as published, a small marginal tear running from G2 to G5, with no loss, some small stains in the text and some light browning, in contemporary lightly speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments, faded, with a later red morocco label lettered in gilt, with two contemporary ownership inscriptions on the title-page, one hard to decipher and one 'Francis Hale'.*

**£2,400**

A scarce English translation, attributed to Mary Collyer, of what has been credited as Germany's first 'modern' novel, first psychological novel and a loose imitation of Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*. Gellert, a much respected and widely popular poet in his day, is increasingly being rediscovered as an important forerunner of Goethe, Schiller and the *Sturm und Drang* movement. To many, he was viewed as a pioneer of the German Enlightenment and his works attracted a lot of attention due to their simple style and direct impact. His most popular work was *Fabeln und Erzählungen*, 1746, which had an enormous influence upon a society caught in a current of changing moral and religious thought. Gellert's *Leben der schwedischen Gräfin von G. [Guldenstern]*, is a remarkable tale told over two volumes; the first follows the Countess' own narrative of a life torn apart by revolution, and the second expresses her concern for the sufferings of her husband. At the time of publication, Lord Shaftesbury's moral sense theory had swept Europe and the marriage of this modern idea with traditional familial values within this novel demonstrates a new wave of morally instructive literature.



This English translation is attributed to Mary Collyer, principally known for her translation of Salomon Gesser's *Death of Abel*, 1761, and was published posthumously by her husband, the bookseller Joseph Collyer, in a London edition of 1776, with an intimate preface about his wife which dates her translation to between 1755 and 1761. Collyer takes significant linguistic liberties in her translation, and some argue that her version is far less tolerant of the coexistence between moral reason and religion. Her other published work, notably her novel *Felicia to Charlotte*, 1744, has a strong focus on sensibility and Shaftesburian ideals. In his introduction, her husband writes of the novel and its moral purpose: 'the reader is led through the whole field of morality as through a flower garden'. This novel is not only a fascinating display of society's changing focus from religion to an enlightened idea of moral conscience, but it is also fundamentally a romance between the Countess and her husband. This exchange of hearts is not lost in the translation, and is reinforced by Joseph Collyer's introduction to his late wife's translation: 'To him, and to her friends, her stile was always beautiful, concise, expressive, and smoothly flowing in a native simplicity'. His hope is that 'this little piece, in which the deceased lady's genius was cramped by attending to the true meaning of the author', should be well enough received to encourage the editor to prepare some of her original productions for the press, which might prove a lasting testimony to her memory.

Mary Collyer's translation is not to be confused with *The Life of the Swedish Countess de G\*\*\*. Written in German, by the late ingenious C.F. Gellert. Professor of Leipsic. Translated from the German, by the Rev. Mr. N\*\*\*\**, London, John Donaldson, 1776. (ESTC t99893, at NYPL only) as the translations are completely different. Mr N's translation begins: 'Perhaps I should be as eloquent and loquacious in describing my genealogy, as others, if I knew much about it. My parents died in their infancy; and I have heard nothing further related of my father, than that he was a Livonian nobleman, of a small fortune'. In contrast, our translation begins: 'Were I to observe the method made use of by many who have written their own history, I might here, according to custom, give a long narrative of my pedigree, with an historical detail of the many noble actions

of my ancestors, applauded by the trumpet of fame, &c. &c. But this would not only be dry and unentertaining to the reader, but impertinent to the present history of myself. Suffice it to say, my parents died during my infancy; that my father was a Livonian of noble extraction, and bore the character of being a man of great courage, integrity and honour, but of a narrow fortune’.

‘The Life of the Countess of G. by Mary Collyer is an ambitious eighteenth century literary translation into the English language. It was long ago observed that in comparison with other English translations of Christian Fürchtegott Gellert’s *Leben der Schwedischen Gräfinn von G\*\*\**, Collyer takes more liberties with the original, “[introducing] moral dictums of her own” ... Collyer adjusts Gellert’s text to her own specific intellectual context. For her British novel-reading audience she inserts additional didactic formulae, specifies diction and invents further persuasive psychological motivation’ (Battenfeld & Kolb, ‘Protestant ethics and the ‘moral sense’ in the mid-eighteenth-century novel: C.F. Gellert’s “Leben der Schwedischen Gräfinn von G\*\*\*” in Mary Collyer’s English Translation’, pp. 244-245).

First published in 1746 to immediate acclaim in Germany, the reception of this novel in England was mixed: at least two translations were published and there was a persistent flow of editions, but it remained obscure. ESTC lists eight English editions under three slightly different titles in a total of 16 copies, with only one edition known in more than two copies and that still scarce (total locations across all editions: BL, Bodleian, St. Patrick’s College; Harvard, Rice, NYPL, UCLA, Penn and McMaster).

Not in Garside, Raven & Schöwerling; not in Summers; see See Battenfeld, Katya and Melinda Palmer Kolb, ‘Protestant ethics and the ‘moral sense’ in the mid-eighteenth-century novel: C.F. Gellert’s “Leben der Schwedischen Gräfinn von G\*\*\*” in Mary Collyer’s English Translation,’ *Thema: Shaftesbury*, vol. 22, 2010.

ESTC n498416, listing New York Society Library only.



## 11. GRAFIGNY, Madame de Françoise d'Issembourg d'Happoncourt (1695-1758).

Letters Written By A Peruvian Princess. A New Edition. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. Dublin, William Colles, 1774.

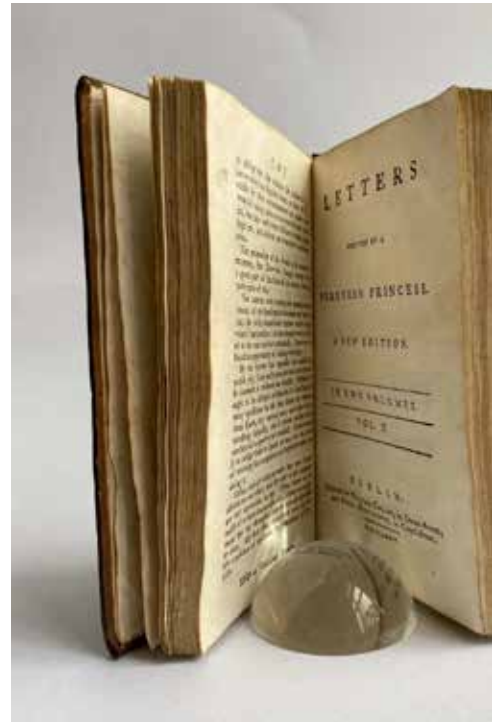
NEW EDITION. *Two volumes in one, 12mo (170 × 110 mm), pp. [xxiv], 86, [2], 89-212, [4] advertisements, some light foxing and water-staining in the text, small wormholes (mostly marginal) on the first few leaves, a couple of leaves cut close, shaving the catchword, rear endpaper torn along the top edge, in contemporary calf with worm damage to the surface of the upper board, extremities a little worn, plain spine with raised bands, black morocco label (chipped and surface worn) once lettered, with the contemporary ink ownership inscription of 'Maria Acton' on the title.*

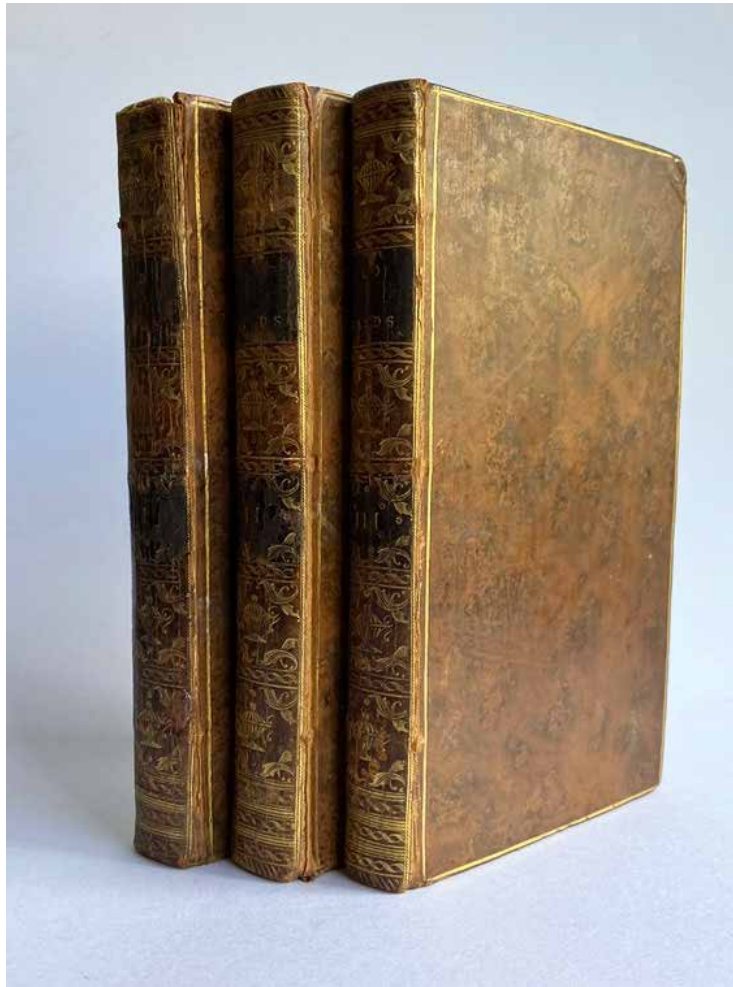
£250

A scarce Dublin edition in English of Madame de Graffigny's *Lettres d'une Péruvienne*, an epistolary novel about a young Incan princess which was first published in Paris in 1747 and was enduringly popular, with innumerable editions published well into the nineteenth century. The text of this edition is prefaced by a 'Life of Madam de Graffigny' (pp. iii-vi), 'The French Editor's Advertisement' (pp. vii-x) and 'An Historical Introduction to the Peruvian Letters' (pp. xi-xviii), after which there are six pages of contents.

ESTC n19008 lists BL, Cambridge, NLI, McMaster, UCLA, Texas and Toronto. OCLC adds Western University.

See Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1774:28 for the first edition of Roberts's English translation.





**12. HAYLEY, William (1745-1820).**

A Philosophical, Historical and Moral Essay on Old Maids; By a Friend to the Sisterhood. Dublin, William Porter for White &c., 1786.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. 3 Volumes, 12 mo (170 x 100 mm) pp. [xxx] 280, 283, 277, with half-titles, with William Barker bookplates in each vol, (the imprint in volumes 2 and 3 omits William Porter), some light foxing but generally in very good condition, bound in contemporary tree calf with gilt-embellishment on bindings and beautiful spines, if a little rubbed. **£350**

A fascinating and influential work on spinsterhood, female sexuality and the role of the unmarried woman in society. Although Hayley - whose friends included notable women writers such as Elizabeth Carter, Anna Seward and Charlotte Brooke as well as leading male literary figures such as Blake, Cowper and Southey - refers to himself as 'a Friend to the Sisterhood' and sets out to defend 'Old Maids', yet his work is consistently derogatory, leaving the archetypal figure of the crabby maiden aunt reinforced by his faint praise. 'It is my intention', he writes, 'to redress all the wrongs of the autumnal maiden, and to place her, if possible, in a state of honour, content, and comfort' (Introduction, p. xvi). However, his intention falls far short of the mark as he unwittingly recommends unmarried women to a servile and self-effacing role, presumes a strict correlation between virginity and the unmarried state and generally implies them to be an inferior subsection of an already subservient sex.

First published by Thomas Cadell in 1785, this was a widely read work, with second and third editions following in 1786 and 1793. This is the only Dublin edition. It is an important source for contemporary attitudes to a host of interesting minor characters in the fiction of the age.

ESTC t72880 lists BL, Cambridge, Oxford, NLI, Royal Irish Academy, Toulouse; Yale, California, McMaster and New York Society Library.

The Road of Antiquity - 1912



**13. JOHNSON, Richard, compiler (1733 or 1734-1793).**

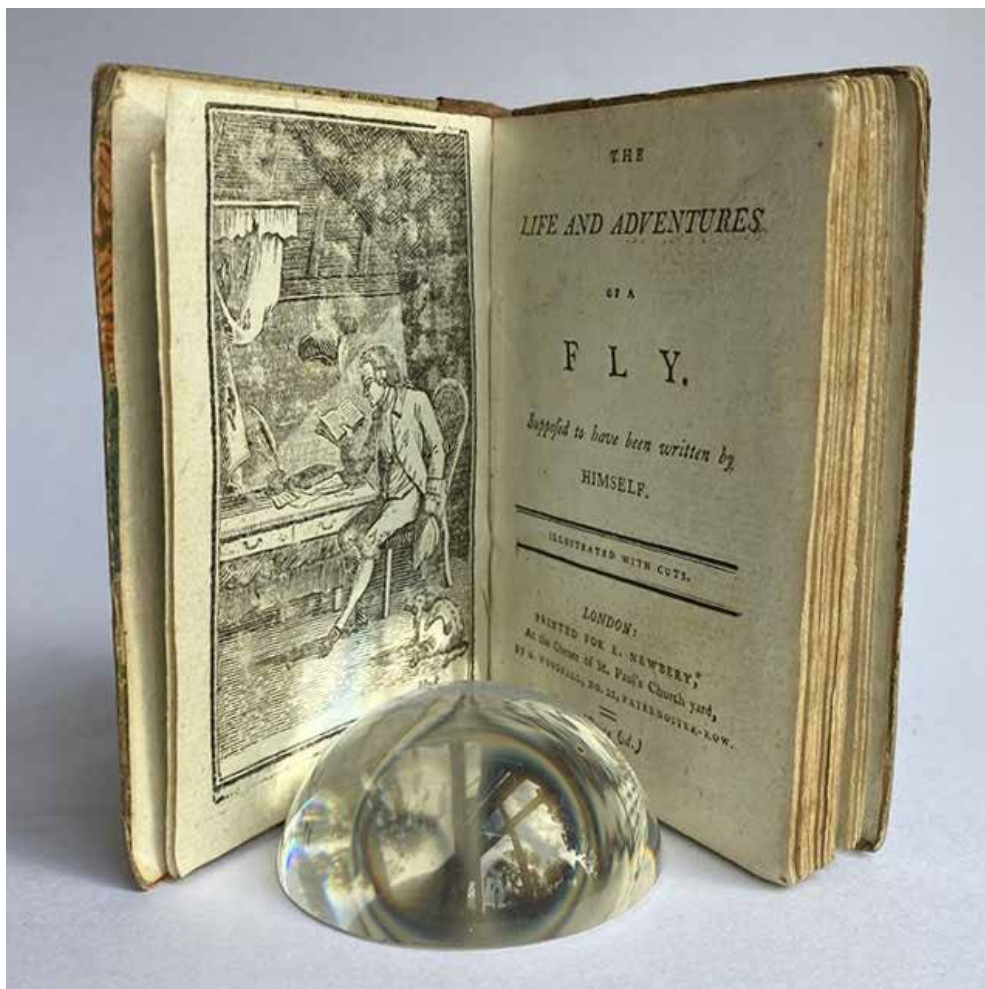
The Blossoms of Morality. Intended for the Amusement & Instruction of Young Ladies & Gentlemen. By the Editor of The Looking-Glass for the Mind. London, E. Newbery, 1789.

FIRST EDITION. *12mo (170 × 100 mm), attractive engraved frontispice and pp. [vi], 212, engraved title-page vignette, tear to p. 85, through text but with no loss, in contemporary plain sheep, spine cracking, some scuffing to covers, plain spine ruled in gilt with faded ink title, headcap chipped, worn at extremities, with the contemporary ownership inscription of Ann Elliot on the front pastedown.* **£1,400**

The scarce first edition of this delightful collection of moral tales, attributed to the prolific children's writer Richard Johnson. Illustrations by Bewick were added to the second and subsequent editions, of which there were many, including four in America, in Philadelphia, Wilmington and New York. The author is given on the title page as 'by the editor of the Looking Glass for the Mind', which was printed by Newbery in 1787 and which was actually by the French children's writer Arnaud Berquin. It was translated by 'J. Cooper', one of the many pseudonyms of Richard Johnson.

In his preface, the editor praises Berquin and other foreign writers whose books for the juvenile market 'merit the highest encomiums' and who have humbled themselves to deal in 'the plain language of youth, in order to teach them wisdom, virtue, and morality'. The text comprises some 23 short stories, of varied length, style and setting, including such titles as 'Juvenile Tyranny conquered', 'The Book of Nature', 'The happy Effects of Sunday Schools on the Morals of the rising Generation', 'The Happy Villager', 'The Indolent Beauty' and 'Female Courage properly considered'.

Roscoe J39 (1); Osborne II 900.



*scarce illustrated It-novel featuring Laurence Sterne - unrecorded variant*

**14. JONES, Stephen (1763-1827).  
BEWICK, John (1760-1795), illustrator.**

The Life and Adventures of a Fly. Supposed to have been written by Himself. Illustrated with Cuts. London: printed for E. Newbery, At the Corner of St. Paul's Church yard, by G. Woodfall, no. 22, Paternoster-Row. = (Price 6d.), circa 1787-1789.

FIRST EDITION? UNRECORDED IN ROSCOE. *16mo (108 x 74 mm), woodcut frontispiece by John Bewick and pp. [iii-xviii], [19]-121, [7] advertisements, frontispiece printed on A1, with twelve further woodcut illustrations by Bewick in the text, small tears on G8 (pp. 111-112) and H7 (advertisement leaf), both through text but without loss, in contemporary Dutch gilt boards, the spine at some point replaced with plain calf, now rather worn but a sympathetic restoration.* **£6,000**

A delightful 'It-Novel' narrating the adventures of the eponymous fly, at one point attributed to Oliver Goldsmith but now generally catalogued as by Stephen Jones, a hack writer associated with Elizabeth Newbery, author of *A natural history of birds*, 1793, *A natural history of fishes*, 1795 and *Rudiments of Reason*, 1793 (although Roscoe still treats this attribution as uncertain, listing this and several other works as by 'S., J.'). Chapter IV, 'Hints to those who are fond of Fly-catching', acquaints the reader with the fly's initial inspiration for writing the book. A little four year old boy called Tommy Pearson is visited by his eight year old cousin, Master Laurence Sterne and the two boys demonstrate 'a perfect pattern of benevolence'. Our hero the fly lands on Tommy's hand while he is at dinner and Tommy catches it lightly and asks 'Lorry' what he should do with it. Laurence recommends that Tommy should carry the fly to the window and set it free, for it would be an enormous crime to take away its life and 'very hard indeed' if in the wide world there were not enough room for both of them to live.

clared foe to all our race. The kind-  
hearted *Kitty* saw the transaction, and  
instantly set me free.



D 3

But

‘Here is an excellent lesson of humanity! thought I. What a pity ‘tis, that all the little fly-catching folks in Great Britain cannot hear it! - But, continued I, they *shall* hear it, if it lie in my power; and now it was that I first laid the plan of this little work’ (p. 66).

With a wonderful shaggy dog story of a preface, in which the ‘editor’ tells of his fall from opulence to deprivation, his decision to turn author and his discovery in the corner of his garret of the present manuscript, ‘neatly folded up, and carefully tied round with a piece of silk ribbon’.



Before the preface is a charming dedication: ‘To those Young Ladies and Gentlemen who are Good and Merit Praise; and also to Those who, by a contrary Conduct, prove there is room for Reformation in them, This Book (As tending equally to confer Honour on the first, and assist the latter in becoming good) is most humbly dedicated by the Editor’. The text is followed by seven leaves of advertisements for works printed by Elizabeth Newbery.

Roscoe identifies and gives details of four variants of the Elizabeth Newbery printing of this scarce title, not including the present one. There are small details (noted below) in the cited use of capitals, square or round brackets and length of rules, but the most significant difference is the presence in this edition of the printer’s identity on the title-page, which has an extra line in the imprint, reading ‘by G. Woodfall, no. 22, Paternoster-Row’. Roscoe dates the first Elizabeth Newbery edition to between 1787 and 1789, based on the contents of the final advertisement leaves. The other London edition, with no publisher’s name in the imprint, appeared in 1790 (ESTC n19104, at Morgan only). ESTC also records two American printings of this title, both in Boston, the first ‘printed and sold’ by John Norman in 1794 (ESTC w6599 at American Antiquarian Society and Yale) and the second by Samuel Etheridge in 1797 (ESTC w11317, at American Antiquarian Society). A Newcastle piracy was published in 1798 by Solomon Hodgson under the imprint ‘London: printed in the Year 1798’ (ESTC lists Alexander Turnbull Library only).

Details on this edition: LONDON: in TP in italic caps, 1.3 cm long (including colon); ‘Price 6d.’ in round brackets and in italics; A6r: double below ‘Preface’, 2.5 cm long; B2r: double rule below caption, 2.5 cm long; p. 121: ‘The End.’ in roman caps, 1.5 cm long.

ESTC t117748 does not differentiate between the variants given by Roscoe and therefore probably includes all the early Elizabeth Newbery editions. Copies listed at BL, Bodleian, Reading, Columbia, Harvard (2 copies) and the Morgan (2 copies); OCLC adds Vassar and American Philosophical Society; Princeton also has a copy of one of the early variants. Without further detailed research it is impossible to know if this is a unique copy of this variant. See Roscoe J190 (not listing this variant); Gumuchian 3787; not in Osborne.



*Nimble the mouse in 46 woodcuts***15. KILNER, Dorothy (1755-1836).**

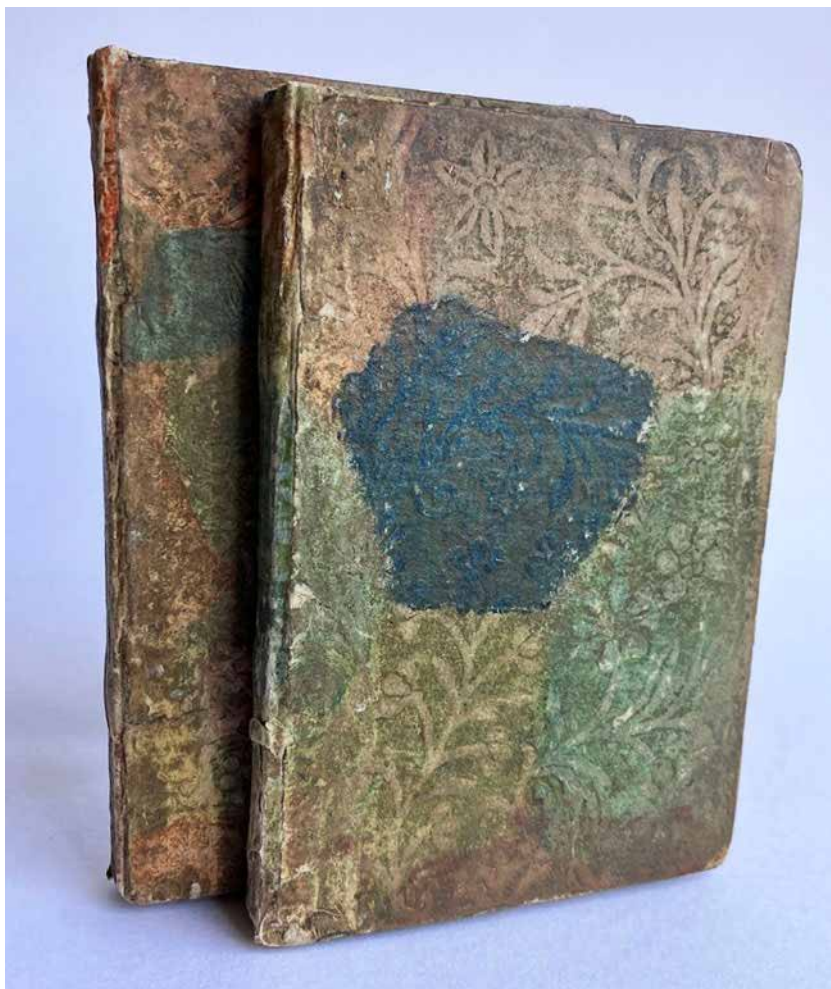
The Life and Perambulation of a Mouse. In Two Volumes. Vol. I [-II]. London, John Marshall, ca. 1790.

*Two volumes, engraved frontispiece to each volume and pp. [iii]-xii, [13]-91; [iii]-xi, [i], [13]-84, [6] advertisements, title-pages engraved with calligraphic lettering and vignettes, with 46 part page woodcut illustrations in the text (25 + 21), both volumes skilfully rebacked, with new endpapers, the final leaf of the first volume (which was torn, just touching one letter, and a little stained) laid down, final leaf a little stained, title-page of Vol. II with offsetting from the dark impression of the plate, in the original Dutch floral boards with the dominant blue dye particularly noticeable in the first volume.*

**£3,600**

A delightful set of a scarce children's book, generally acknowledged to be Dorothy Kilner's best work. In it she follows the loveable mouse Nimble in his escapades through various households. Kilner's desire to instruct children is a given, but this is carefully achieved through entertainment as children are encouraged - both through the text and the illustrations - to enjoy following the mouse in his travels. The text is accompanied by two full-page frontispieces and a total of 46 woodcut illustrations in the text. These illustrations capture not only numerous hilarious incidents involving the mouse's interaction with the humans of the story but also portray charming details of daily life and childhood occupations.

The introduction to the second volume reads: 'It is now some months ago since I took leave of my little readers, promising in case I should ever hear any further tidings of either Nimble or Longtail, I would certainly communicate it to them: and as I think it extremely wrong not to fulfil any engagement we enter into, I look upon myself bound to give them all the information



I have since gained, relating to those two little animals; and doubt not but they will be glad to hear what happened to them, after Nimble was frightened from the writing table by the entrance of my servant' (p. vii).

In the *Guardian of Education*, Kilner's friend Mrs Trimmer described this work as 'one of the prettiest and most instructive books that can be found for very young readers. A book, indeed, which Mothers and even Grandmothers may read with interest and pleasure'.

First published in a single volume complete in itself in 1783. This is one of several editions of the two volume work to be printed by Marshall. In this edition, 'To the Reader' is signed 'M.P.', as in Mary Pelham (after Maryland Point), the pseudonym of Dorothy Kilner, and is undated. The catchword on I, 15 is 'colours' and below the imprint in both volumes the price is given as 'Price Six Pence in Gilt Paper'.

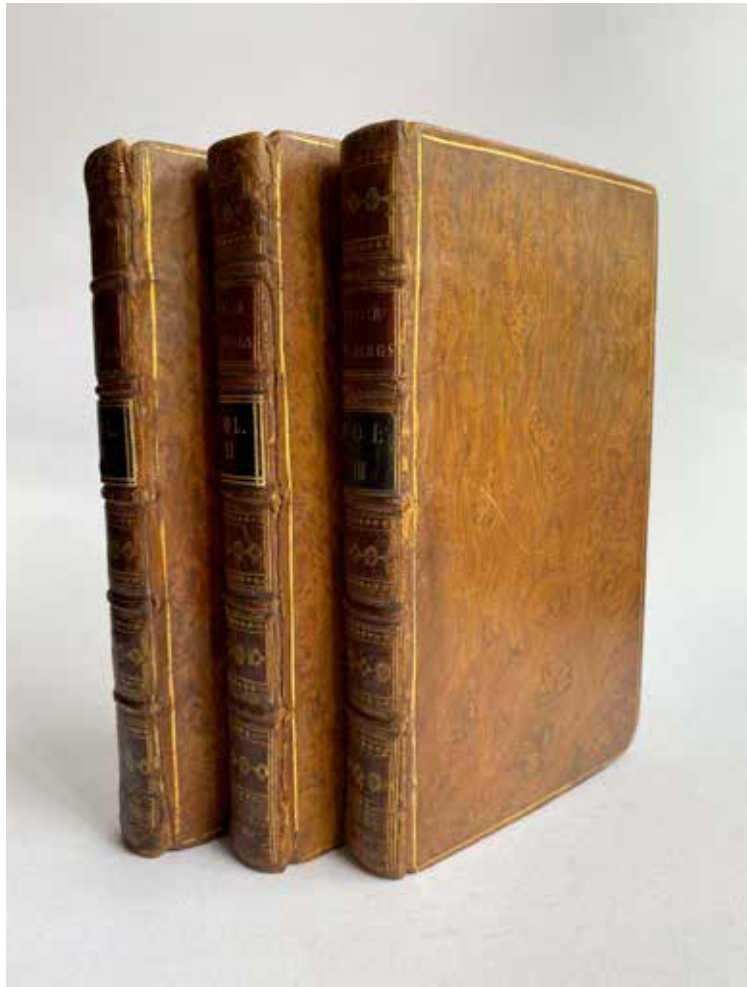
ESTC t92772, at BL, Bodleian, Harvard, Miami, North Carolina at Greensboro, Southern Mississippi and Yale. Gumuchian 3506; Osborne I p. 273 (the single volume first edition, imperfect).



Master TOMMY PEARSON, and his  
nephew, Master LAURENCE STERNE,  
perfect pattern of benevolence.

CHAP. V.

Containing an account of HARRY  
HAREBRAIN, a spoiled child; who  
in the pursuit of mischief very nar-



**16. KNOX, Vicesimus (1752 - 1821).**

Winter Evenings: Or, Lucubrations on Life and Letters. In Three Volumes. Vol. I [-III]. London, Charles Dilly, 1788.

FIRST EDITION. *Three Volumes, 12mo (182 × 110 mm), pp. [xii], [iv], 311, [1]; [viii], 312; [viii], 311, [1], each volume with the half title and two leaves of contents, some light foxing throughout, in contemporary tree calf, single gilt filet to covers, spines with raised bands, gilt in compartments, red morocco labels lettered in gilt, black morocco labels lettered in gilt, Vols. I and II with new and uncomfortably shiny black labels, with a contemporary armorial bookplate in each volume.*

**£600**

A popular book of essays by the pacifist and enlightened educationalist, Vicesimus Knox. Following his degree at St. John's College, Oxford, where he became a fellow and took orders, he became headmaster of Tonbridge School, taking over from his father who was suffering poor health. A charismatic headmaster whose works on practical education were very popular, the numbers of boys on the roll rose from 20 to 80 during his long tenure there (he was headmaster for 34 years), but they began to fall back again on account of his very public criticism of British foreign policy in a series of articles written for the *Morning Chronicle* and a number of sermons preached in Brighton on the subject of pacifism. 'Offensive war', he argued, was 'at once detestable, deplorable and ridiculous' and he criticised the 'military machine' as being created by a corrupt administration.

Knox' political views grew out of his 'benign religious vision' (ODNB), which also informed his educational and conduct writings, such as the present collection. As an essayist, his style is easily accessible and he believed it to be the best genre for communicating his ideal of civic sensibility to the middle classes: 'I address not my book to systematical and metaphysical doctors, to deep, erudite, and subtle sages, but to those who, without pretending to be among

the seven wise men (a later edition adds ‘the liberal merchant, the inquisitive manufacturer, the country gentleman and the various persons who fill the most useful departments in life’) have no objection to kill a little time, by perusing at their leisure the pages of a modern volume’ (I, x).

The third volume has a diverting chapter, ‘Of Reading Novels and trifling Books without Discrimination’, in which Knox, well known for his dismissal of sentimental novels and his attacks on the morality of Sterne’s *Sentimental Journey*, satirises the world of the circulating library: ‘I have smiled at hearing a lady admire the delicacy of sentiment which the author of some novel, which she had just been reading, must possess, though I knew it to be the production of some poor hireling, destitute of learning and taste, knowledge of life and manners, and furnished with the few ideas he had by reading the novels of a few preceding years. He had inserted in the title-page, ‘By a Lady’, and various conjectures were often hazarded in my hearing concerning the authoress. Some hinted that they were acquainted with her, and that it was a lady of quality. Others knew it to be written by an acquaintance of their own; while all agreed in asserting, it must be by a lady, the sentiments were so characteristically delicate and refined. You may conjecture how much I was disposed to laugh when I knew it to be the production of a comb-maker in Black Boy Alley’ (III, 151-152).

This was a popular work, with a Dublin edition published in the same year and further London editions in 1790 and 1795. A ‘Basil’ edition was published by James Decker in conjunction with the Paris booksellers Levrault frères, in 1800 and it was reprinted as part of Robert Lynam’s *British Essayists*, vols. xxix and xxx, London, 1827.

ESTC t92823.



*'Read, my countrymen, - read, and you must feel, -  
feel, and you must curse the effects of modern, enlightened, impracticable Liberty'*

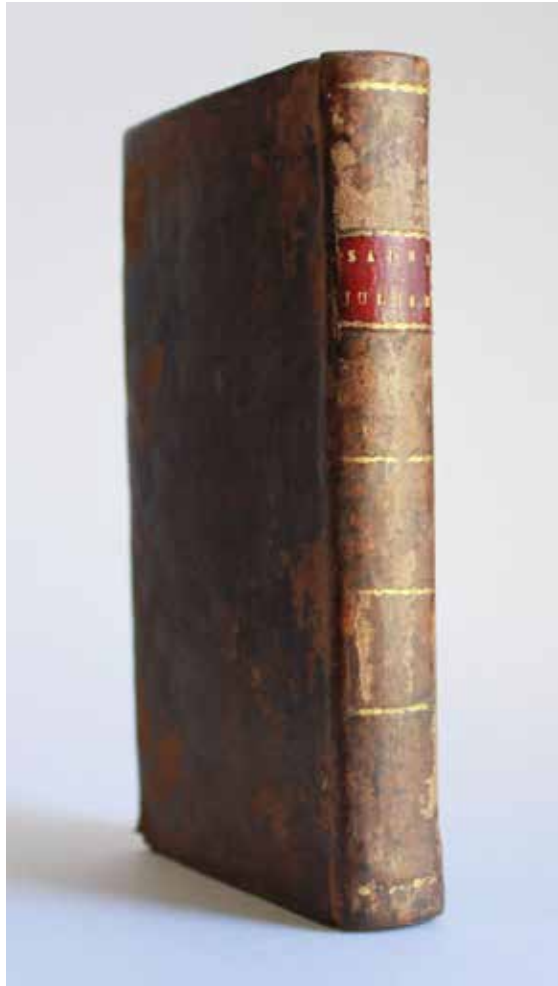
**17. LAFONTAINE, August Heinrich Julius (1758-1831).**

Saint Julien; From the German of Augustain La Fontaine. With Additional Notes, Historical and Explanatory. Cork, J. Haley, M. Harris & J. Connor, 1799.

FIRST IRISH EDITION. *Two volumes in one, 12mo (180 × 110 mm), pp. [ii], 143, [1]; 128, [2] advertisements, marginal tear I, N3 with loss but not touching text and tear along the outside edge of II, K2 (probably original paper fault), with no loss to text, some browning, in contemporary mottled calf, surface abrasion to the leather, flat spine simply ruled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, the title-page inscribed 'Fran Lipping'. £1,200*

First and only Irish edition of this scarce translation of La Fontaine's *Familie Saint Julien*, which follows the life and misfortunes of an émigré from the French revolution. La Fontaine's novel formed the third volume of his *Familiengeschichten*, a collection of loosely linked novels published in Berlin in eleven volumes between 1797 and 1804.

Two rival English translations were published, the first under the title *Saint Julien; or, Memoirs of a Father*, London, J. Bell, 1798 and the second, 'copiously and accurately translated', was published by William Lane at the Minerva Press in 1799. This Cork edition uses the Minerva Press translation, which claimed to be greatly superior to 'any other copy which may be obtruded on [the public's] judgement ... The translator has closely followed the German Original; the story is copiously and accurately told, without any abbreviation or mutilation; its language improved, where the idiom of the German required, and made soft to the English ear' (see GR&W).



‘This Work has been read in France with uncommon avidity, - Switzerland put it into the hands of her children, - Germany idolized it, - the whole Continent admires the genius, the language, the pathos ... the misfortunes of a single family ... have awakened the compassion even of Parisians ... Let him who prefers philosophy to piety, - public crimes to domestic affections, - plunder to property, - massacre to protection, - let him read SAINT JULIEN. Saint Julien may be used as the common appellation for all the suffering wretches whom France brands with the name of Emigrants ... Read, my countrymen, - read, and you must feel, - feel, and you must curse the effects of modern, enlightened, impracticable Liberty’ (Introduction to the Minerva Press edition, not included in this Cork edition).

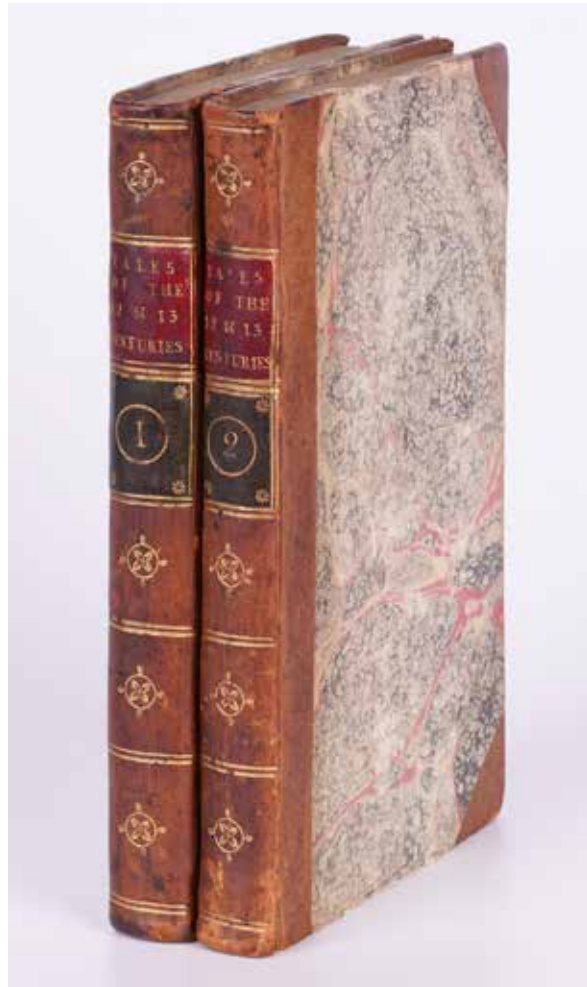
‘This is a tale of some interest founded on the domestic calamities produced by the French revolution. The Shandean traits of character in the beginning of the story would better have been omitted, as they are neither preserved nor remembered as the story proceeds’ (*Critical Review*, June 1799).

Another of the Lafontaine family tales was translated into English and published as *The Family of Halden*, London, J. Bell, 1799.

The Minerva Press original of this translation is scarce, with only the BL and Virginia listed in ESTC and NLS, Yale, Minnesota and Queensland added by OCLC. The Bell translation similarly scarce, with ESTC and OCLC listing copies at BL, Bodleian, Syracuse, UCLA and Illinois.

See Blakey p. 191; Hardy 549; Block p. 131; Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1798:37 for a detailed account of the English editions and translations; this Dublin edition not listed.

ESTC n36242 lists BL, NLI and Harvard only; OCLC adds Cork, Samford and Missouri-Columbia.



*Arthurian legend retold with a vigorous and wild imagination*

**18. LEGRAND D'AUSSY, Pierre Jean Baptiste (1737-1800).**

Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. From the French of Mr. Le Grand. Vol. I [-II]. London, Egerton, Hookham, Kearsley, Robinson, Bew and Sewel, 1786.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. *Two volumes. 12mo, (167 x 90 mm), pp. [iv] xxxii, 239; [ii], [5]-8 advertisements, 240, small stains intermittently, Vol. II's last leaf has small hole and missing a letter on each side, possibly wanting the half-titles, contemporary half calf, lettering pieces red and green with remaining compartments gilt, final 2 Tales with manuscript notes by a contemporary reader (The Physician of Brai identified in the latter as the source of Fielding's The Mock Doctor), slightly cropped inscription.* **£3,500**

The scarce first English edition of *Fabliaux ou contes du XIIe et du XIIIe siècle*, Paris 1779, compiled and edited by Legrand d'Aussy, conservator of French manuscripts in the Bibliothèque nationale. The work consists of 37 'original stories, serious and comic' taken from French legends and, as such, presenting a very different impression on the English reader, who would have been introduced for the first time to many of the tales (although some, notably the Arthurian tales, would have been well enough known). The work is prefaced by a longish essay by the anonymous translator on the origin and nature of legend and fables. The tales are accompanied by explanations of what is known about each story and where it has been reworked: 'with an account of the imitations and uses that have since been made of them, by Bocasse [Boccaccio], Molière, Bossuet, La Fontaine, Racine, Corneille, Voltaire, Rousseau, and other modern authors' (*advertisement*).



Samuel Badcock wrote in the *Monthly Review*: ‘These Tales shock probability. We cannot realise many of the incidents, yet they discover a vigorous and wild imagination. They awaken curiosity; and as they are generally short, they are seldom tedious: and we easily suffer ourselves to be carried away by the pleasing illusion into the land of enchantment [sic]’ (MR 76 p. 61).

ESTC t160021, at BL, NLW, Columbia and Rice; OCLC adds Yale, Claremont and Ohio.

MMF 1786:31.

*imaginary first edition; imaginary advertisement - libel meets epistolary fiction*

## 19. LOCKHART, John Gibson (1794-1854).

Peter’s Letters to his Kinsfolk. The Second Edition. Volume the First [-Third]. Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1819.

FIRST EDITION. (*though styled the second, as part of the satire*). Three volumes, 8vo (217 × 128 mm), engraved portrait frontispiece to the first volume and pp. xv, [i], [v]-viii, 64, 61-333; viii, 363; ix, [i], 351, [1], [1] advertisements, thirteen further engraved plates and one part-page illustration of a Glasgow steam-boat (III, 351), some offsetting and very occasional spotting, in contemporary russia, gilt and blind border to covers, spines gilt in compartments, lettered and numbered in gilt, marbled endpapers and edges, gilt dentelles, with the heraldic bookplate of Westport House (Co. Mayo) in each volume. **£300**

An excellent copy of Lockhart’s controversial portrayal of Scottish society, an entirely fictional correspondence which targeted many of the leading figures of the day. Presented as a series of letters from an imaginary Dr. Peter Morris - a portrait of whose dignified features stands as frontispiece to the first volume - to his kinsman in Wales, the Reverend David Williams, the work caused something of a scandal on publication.

Among those who came in for Lockhart's severest criticism were Leigh Hunt and William Hazlitt, who are condemned as 'by far the vilest vermin that ever dared to creep upon the hem of the majestic garment of the English muse'.

In this work of epistolary fiction, Dr Peter Morris, a Welshman, travels to Scotland and connects with the important personages of the age. Penetrating and lively character sketches are the highlights of his letters to friends and relatives in Wales. As one of the most important chronicles of early nineteenth-century life in Scotland Peter's Letters can be seen as the 'biography of a culture' (Hart, 46, DNB)

Alongside the fictitious author and recipient, the whole presentation of Lockhart's work is jocular, with its 'Epistle Liminary to the Second Edition', in which the author specifies minute instructions for the publishing of this 'second' edition as a joint venture between Cadell and Davies and William Blackwood: 'The First Edition being but a coarse job, and so small withal, I did not think of him' and wishing to discuss Peter's Letters from Italy and Germany with the publisher. Another little bibliographical joke is the final page of advertisements in the third volume, giving an imaginary list of 'Works by the Same Author'.

The text gives a detailed view of the Edinburgh of the day: the prominent men and women of the city, the clergy, the booksellers, the dandies; the courts, the coffee-rooms, the balls, dinner parties, dancing and social life; the university versus the English universities; the novels, the buildings, the ladies' dress; the philosophers, the wits and the blue-stockings. 'We can hardly be too grateful for so bold and skilful a picture of the social life of the age' (J.H. Millar, *A Literary History of Scotland*, pp. 518-519). The writing capitalises on the intimacy of the letter form and no attempt is made to spare any of the dignitaries mentioned. Inevitably, Lockhart's book caused more than its share of offence, 'especially to the Whigs, by its personalities, and perhaps, as Scott said, by its truth' (DNB).



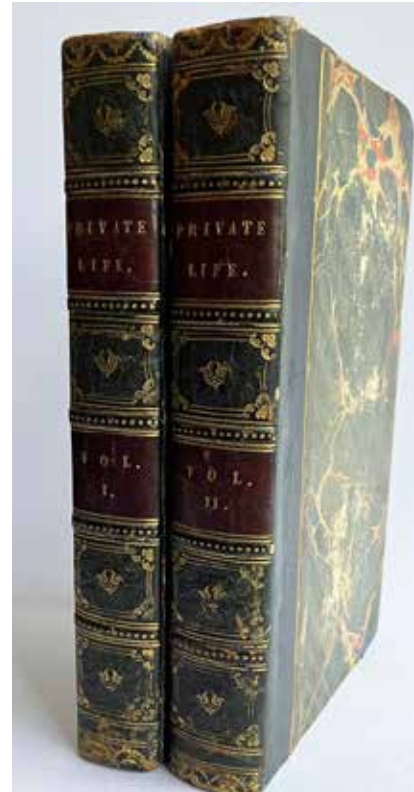
20. **MACKENZIE, Mary Jane (fl. 1820-1829).**

Private Life: or, Varieties of Character and Opinion. In two volumes. By the author of "Geraldine", &c. &c. Vol. I [-II]. London, Cadell, 1829.

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 8vo (189 × 110 mm), pp. [iv], 361, [1]; [iv], 391, [1], with the half-titles and a final advertisement leaf in Vol. II, in contemporary half black calf over marbled boards, spines gilt and blind-locked in compartments, red morocco labels lettered and numbered in gilt, extremities a little rubbed but a good copy, with the contemporary ownership inscription 'Beatrice Mildred from her Mother, 1829'.* **£400**

An elegant society novel by an obscure Scottish writer, author of at least one other novel, *Geraldine, or Modes of Faith and Practice*, London 1820. *Private Life*, a readable tale of the rising middle class and a young woman's experience of it, enjoyed considerable popularity, running to second and third editions (in 1830 and 1835) as well as a New York edition of 1829.

Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1829:57; Wolff 4346; not in Sadleir.





**22. MOORE, Dr. John (1729-1802).**

Mordaunt. Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners, in Various Countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality. By the Author of Zeluco and Edward. Vol. I [-III]. Dublin, W. Watson [&c.], 1800.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. *Three volumes, 12mo (179 × 100 mm), pp. [ü], ii, 239; [ü], ii, 276; [ü], ii, 283, title-page to the first volume considerably dampstained at the gutter with small tear to the facing endpaper, small hole on I, 161 (25 × max 4 mm) touching eight words and with loss of one word, presumably 'of', sense unaffected, marginal tear on II, 55, with loss but not to text, small manuscript correction on III, 105, with the final endpaper torn away in Volume II, in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, surface of boards fairly rubbed, bindings worn but sound, foot of spine in Vol. I chipped, flat spines ruled in gilt, red morocco labels lettered and numbered in gilt, with the ownership inscription of Harry de Montmorency 1822 and various illegible inscriptions in the first two volumes, including Walter Kearney (?), June 21st 1823.* **£250**

The first Dublin edition of John Moore's powerful novel written as an attack on the French revolution. It takes the form of thirty-four biographical sketches of famous politicians, public figures, senior ranking military officers and other wealthy celebrities of the day. Dr Moore was physician to Douglas, 8th Duke of Hamilton, and had accompanied him on his Grand Tour in the 1770s. He returned to the Continent with Lord Lauderdale and was in Paris in 1792 during the Revolution. This work contains many eye-witness accounts of events and observations made during those travels. Also included are accounts of dashing feats by a young English officer who is in fact Moore's son, General Moore. The second volume contains the 'Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality'.

ESTC t77681, listing a handful of copies in the British Isles and Columbia, McMaster, Rice, Bancroft and Wayne State in North America.

See Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1800:56; Block p. 165.



*model for Byron's Childe Harold*

**23. MOORE, John (1729-1802).**

Zeluco. Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, Foreign and Domestic. In two volumes. Vol. I [-II]. The Second Edition. Dublin, White [&c], 1789.

SECOND (DUBLIN) EDITION. *Two volumes, 12mo (167 x 92 mm), pp. [ii], 288; [ii], [3]-312, wanting the final endpapers, in contemporary calf, flat spines with red and black morocco labels lettered and numbered in gilt, with the contemporary ownership inscription 'Margaret Reynell, Novbr. 1:91' and a later pencil ownership inscription crossed out, with one full-page pencil drawing and a couple of part page ones.* **£150**

An attractive copy of a notoriously unsavoury novel, the first work by John Moore, physician and biographer of Smollet. The eponymous protagonist is an irredeemably evil Sicilian nobleman whose foul deeds are shown to be born out of an indulgent upbringing at the hands of his widowed mother. The story of his cruel tyranny, rise to power and inevitably wretched end is a surprisingly readable one, made all the more so by the author's enlightened digressions. For Zeluco is much more than just a novel with gothic overtones: it is an enlightenment tale of English and European manners which tackles subjects such as slavery and religious intolerance. From the first London edition of 1789, *Zeluco* was a best-selling novel, republished several times in England and Ireland and also translated into French. In contemporary society, it secured Moore a place alongside Richardson, Fielding and Smollett as one of the greatest living novelists. Anna Laetitia Barbauld selected it in 1810 for her series of the best British novels and Byron declared it to have been one of his favourite childhood books. In the preface to *Childe Harold*, he writes that his hero was intended to be 'perhaps a poetical Zeluco'.

“ Yes, die,” cried the maid, “ an  
worse, die in a dark lanthorn ; at l  
told that is what he is in danger of.”



John Gillies wrote in the *Monthly Review*: ‘This is not a common novel. The author’s mind is stored with useful knowlege, and adorned with elegant literature. He appears to have read the great book of life with attention and profit ... Unlike most modern novels, which have little other merit but that of exciting curiosity, and which are thrown aside as soon as the curiosity is gratified, the story, or fable, in this performance, is to be considered merely as the canvas, on which this skilful observer of life and manners delineates such moral pictures as are likel to excite the attention of his age and country’ (*MR* 80, June 1789, pp. 511-512).

‘Religion teaches, that Vice leads to endless misery in a future state; and experience proves, that in spite of the gayest and most prosperous appearances, inward misery accompanies her; for, even in this life, her ways are ways of wretchedness, and all her paths are woe ... Tracing the windings of vice and delineating the disgusting features of villainy are unpleasant tasks; and some people cannot bear to contemplate such a picture ... it is fair, therefore, to warn readers of this turn of mind not to peruse the story of *Zeluco*’ (Chapter I, pp. 1-2).

Despite the gripping nature of this novel, one reader evidently found her (or his) attention wandering sufficiently to find time for several sketches. A surprising number of pages have also been turned down at the corner, suggesting a laborious approach to reading the text. Perhaps this reader should have taken note of Moore’s warning in the first chapter, and given up in the attempt to peruse the story.

ESTC t180904, listing Cambridge, Dublin City Libraries, NLI, Royal College of Physicians, Cornell, Library Company, Princeton and Texas.

Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1789:54; Hardy 643; Block p. 165.





*Smuggling prohibited books, disguised Jesuits, attacks by buccaneers:  
adventures in Rio, Cuba and Portugal*

**24. MULLER, Richard, Captain (d. 1778).**

Memoirs of The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Cherington, Containing a Genuine Description of the Government, and Manners of the Present Portuguese. Vol. I [-II]. London, J. Johnson, 1782.

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 12mo (153 × 95 mm), engraved frontispiece to the first volume and pp. xviii, 190; v, [i], [191]-384, including an engraved dedication leaf, pagination and register continuous for the two volumes, small ink stain on pp. 272-3, small paper flaw or internal tear on p. 308, with no loss, in contemporary tree calf, gilt roll-tooled borders, skilfully rebacked preserving the original spine, gilt in compartments, red and green morocco labels, some wear to extremities, library stamps of New College on the verso of the titles and again in the text, stamped again 'Sale. Duplicate', a few faults and some restoration but nonetheless an attractive copy.*     **£3,600**

A delightful copy of a scarce novel which, as pointed out in the *Monthly Review* 1782, is misleadingly titled, as the large part of the novel is occupied with the life of Viscount Cherington's father, Dr Castleford, and takes place, not in Portugal, but in Brazil. Matters of Church and State determine much of the action and the suppression of the Jesuits is a dominating theme. Once one becomes accustomed to the rather surprising switches between generations and the inclusion of detailed back stories, it makes for a fascinating read, with lively descriptions of Brazil, Portugal and Essex, religious intolerance, piracy and smuggling.

In the opening chapters we learn about the hero's father, Dr. Castleford, who, having trained as a physician in Paris, obtains employment at the English factory in Oporto. While here he is unjustly accused and is subsequently banished 'by the villainous artifices of a Jesuit'. He is sent as a prisoner of State to Rio de Janero, where he wins the esteem and confidence of the Viceroy - 'so far a true Portuguese Fidalgo, that ignorance and superciliousness, with a

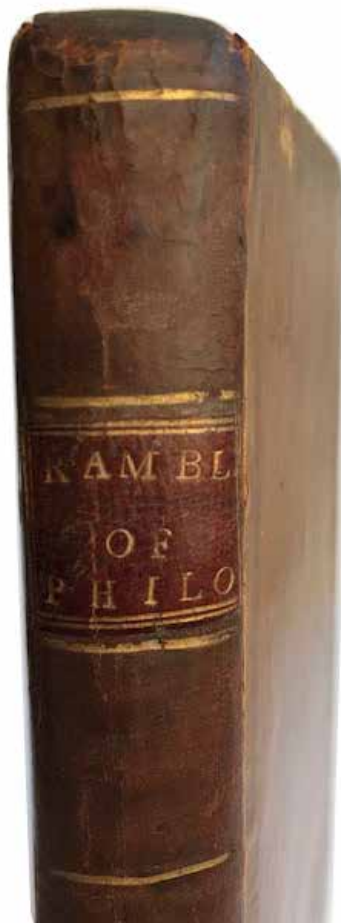
In a fortnight's time they entered the Tagus, and casting anchor below the castle of Bellem, they were visited, as usual, by the custom-house officers, who immediately reported to the court, that there had entered an English vessel loaded with prohibited books, with two jesuits on board; upon which the inquisition was directed to seize immediately on the ship and cargo;—the two jesuits, captain Dyson, his wife and son, were thrown into separate dungeons,

slavish subordination to the church, constituted the leading features of his character' - and his wife, whose 'strong natural parts, sound judgement and great degree of penetration' largely compensated for an entire lack of education.

Castleford's relationship with these two powerful figures in Brazilian society is assured after he cures the lady of a terrible illness, after her own physicians had failed to do so. Subsequently, he falls in love, happily and mutually, with Arabella, a young Englishwoman under their protection and the two are married, the wedding a very splendid affair which is described in detail. Further digressions now intervene not only about Arabella's birth and education but, in keeping with this multi-generational tale, about the story of her parents' marriage, her father's trade in Jamaica, attack by pirates, marooning on the isle of Cuba, and, crucially, Arabella's mother's Catholicism, which had become a great problem for her in the Essex village where she lived, as the neighbours declared her 'to be no better than a papist, or a presbyterian'.

Anti-Catholic hostility in the Essex village reaches such a point that Arabella's mother is keen to leave England and accompany her husband to Portugal. Having lost so much of his money in his last trip to the West Indies, he strikes up a business arrangement with a London bookseller and agrees to take out with him a consignment of prohibited books to be sold in Portugal. The bookseller sends two agents with the books to help with their delivery and as soon as they find themselves approaching Portugal, they appear, much to everyone's surprise, dressed as Jesuits, although not yet knowing that the Jesuits have been expelled from Portugal. On arrival, the customs officials discover the prohibited books and the Jesuits and the whole party, including the baby son born on board, are thrown into separate dungeons. We also hear that the Portuguese bookseller, to whom the contraband books were bound, had everything in his shop confiscated before also being imprisoned.

ESTC t70710, at BL, Cambridge, Birmingham, Glasgow and DLC only; OCLC adds Chapel Hill and the BN. Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1782:18; Block p. 169; not in Hardy; not in Sabin.



C H A P. XXII.

*Philo's Raptures upon a Hill at the  
Rising of the Sun* 232

C H A P. XXIII.

*A Coquette—Philo's Remarks upon  
Female Dress and Manners* 235

C H A P. XXIV.

*Merits of a Group of Female Writers* 246

C H A P. XXV.

*Philo's Escape from the Intrigues of a  
Coquette* 249

**25. NIXON, Captain (fl. 1788).**

The Ramble of Philo; And His Man Sturdy. Dublin, W. Gilbert [&c.], 1789.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. *12mo (180 × 110 mm), pp. xi, [i], 273, [1], some light foxing in the text, which is printed on fairly poor quality paper in a dense text block and small type face, in contemporary plain calf, flat spine simply ruled in gilt, red morocco label lettered in gilt, some wear to extremities and a couple of small stains on the lower cover but generally good, with the contemporary ownership inscription 'J. Congreve May 30th 1789' on the title-page, with a shelf-mark (or price?) on the front endpaper and with the contemporary heraldic bookplate of John Congreve.*

**£1,200**

A scarce ramble novel first published by William Lane at the Minerva Press in 1788. A well-established and popular genre by this date, the present novel has all the prescribed elements including a peripatetic travel narrative featuring a male hero, in this instance an unworldly country gentleman flanked with a male servant as travelling companion, an easy comic style and frequent encounters with Low-Life figures through which the protagonist learns valuable lessons as he approaches maturity. As with many ramble novels, the clue to the present novel's genre is plainly indicated in the title, 'The Ramble of Philo' and in the text which begins 'Philo, the Hero of this Ramble, was the only son of a gentleman who lived in a sequestered part of England'. William Lane did not invent the ramble novel, which predominated much earlier in the century with such best-sellers as Smollett's *Roderick Random*, 1748 and Fielding's *Tom Jones*, 1749, but he clearly found a steady market for it as productions such as the present continued to pour out of the Minerva Press throughout the 1780s and into the 1790s. These novels are of particular interest in the light of contemporary gender studies as they represent a male dominated foil to the emerging female-dominated novel of manners led by Fanny Burney.

This is a rather delightful copy despite its plain and modest binding, with a contemporary heraldic bookplate and matching ownership inscription.

ESTC t168150 lists BL, Cambridge, NLI, NT, Harvard, Yale and McMaster; OCLC adds Minnesota.



*by the author of TWO of the horrid novels*

**26. PARSONS, Eliza (1739-1811).**

The Girl of the Mountains. A Novel, in four volumes, by Mrs. Parsons, Author of Women as They Are, &c. Vol. I [-II]. London, William Lane at the Minerva Press, 1797.

FIRST EDITION. *Four volumes, 12mo (165 × 102 mm), pp. [ii], 279; [ii], 282; [ii], 288; [ii], 273, [3] 'Minerva Publications', small marginal tear with loss I, 269 (not touching or near text), in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, flat spines ruled and numbered in gilt, Downshire monogram gilt in each upper compartment, only one black morocco label (of four) present, lettered in gilt, headcaps a little chipped and some wear to bindings, ownership inscription of 'M. Downshire' on B1 of each volume and the title-page of Vol. I.* **£4,500**

A scarce and highly sentimental Gothic novel by Eliza Parsons, author of two of Jane Austen's 'horrid novels', the seven gothic novels recommended to Catherine Morland by Isabella Thorpe in *Northanger Abbey*. The two novels are *The Castle of Wolfenbach*, 1793 - the first novel in Isabella's list and probably the most reprinted since - and *Mysterious Warnings*, published in 1796, the year before the present work.

*The Girl of the Mountains* is set in a desolate region of France where the eponymous heroine, Adelaide, is raised by her impoverished but noble father after the death of her mother. One day wandering about the mountains, her father is attacked by three bandits, but he is saved at the last moment due to the repentance of one of the bandits, whose bearing and manners suggest a noble birth and a mysterious past. The consequences of the meeting are disastrous for Adelaide, who finds herself forced into an adventure that leads her to Spain and encounters with flirtatious Dons, gallant Governors, a monk that had been in the service of Louis XII and a bossy Baroness and at the centre of the whole tale: an ancient manuscript and a mystery waiting to be revealed.

THE  
G I R L  
OF THE  
MOUNTAINS.

---

A NOVEL,  
IN FOUR VOLUMES,  
BY MRS. PARSONS,  
AUTHOR OF WOMEN AS THEY ARE, &c.

---

A noble Spirit acquires new Strength from Adversity.—The Mind is not to be *subdued* by the Vicissitudes of Life, though its feelings may be wounded by the unjust Perfection of the World.

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VOL. I.

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PRINTED FOR WILLIAM LANE,

AT THE

Minerva-Press,

LEADENHALL-STREET.

M DCC XCVII.



The three final leaves of advertisements for 'Minerva Publications' advertise just two novels: *Count St. Blanchard*, quoting the lengthy and largely positive piece in the *Critical Review*, and *The Pavilion*, quoting the review from the *British Critic*. This is a far cry from the traditional listing of multiple titles available and is an enlightened form of advertising, drawing the reader in to both novels.

A Dublin edition followed in 1798, published by P. Byrne and a Philadelphia edition, by John Bioren and David Hogan, was published in 1801. The dedication of this first edition is to Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1797:61; Blakey, p. 181; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 340; Summers, *The Gothic Quest*, p. 170; Dale Spender, *Mothers of the Novel*, p. 131; not in Hardy (which lists three other novels by Parsons). ESTC t139127, listing BL, Bristol, Czartoryski Library; Harvard, Virginia & Wayne State.

Mifs Louges  
Mifs Rofe  
Mifs Hanmar  
Mifs Tunno  
Mifs Kenfington  
Three Mifs Lane's  
Mifs Butts, ditto  
Mr. Peirce, Dean's-yard  
Mifs Peirce  
Mifs Pelham  
Mr. Petree  
Mifs Peacock, Uppingh  
Mifs Lydia Peacock, St.  
Mifs Peckham  
Mrs. Peckham

*Miss Pelham subscribes but Miss Kilner owns*

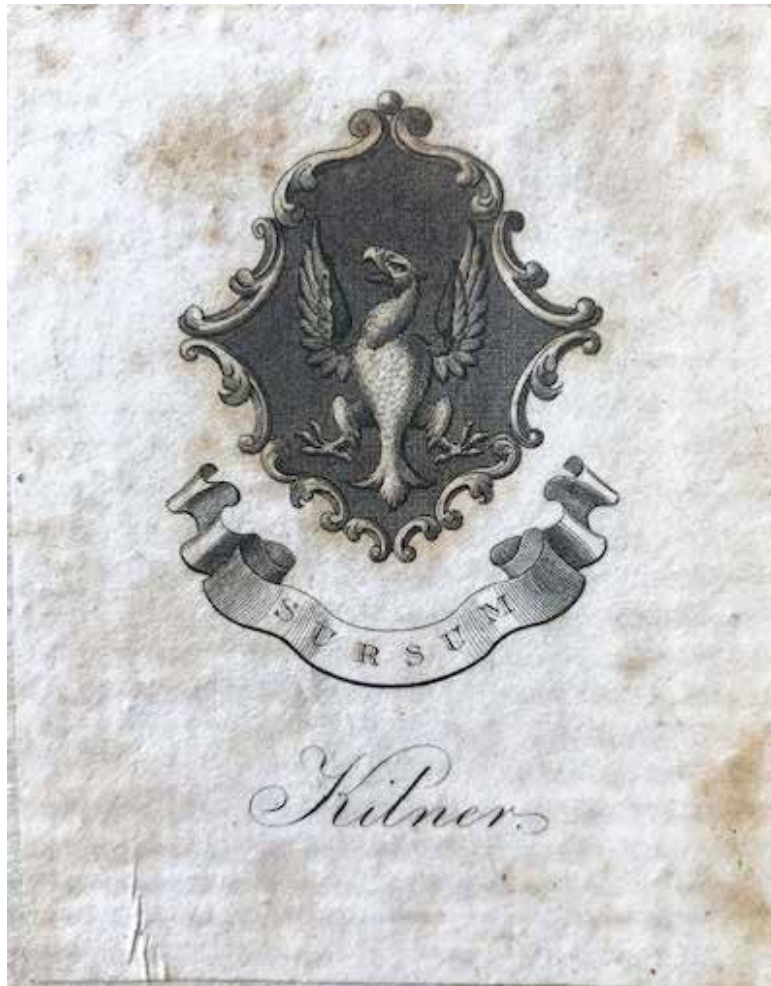
**27. PEACOCK, Lucy (active 1785-1816).**

The Knight of the Rose. An allegorical narrative; including Histories, Adventures, &c. Designed for the Amusement and Moral Instruction of Youth. By the Author of The Adventures of the Six Princesses of Babylon, &c. and Editor of the Juvenile Magazine. London, Hookham & Carpenter and by the Author, at the Juvenile Library, 1793.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo (170 x 96 mm), pp. xix, [i], 209, [1], a fair amount of browning and spotting throughout, particularly prominent on the title-page, a brown stain running through a few of the final leaves, in contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards with calf tips, boards rather dusty, flat spine ruled into compartments, black morocco label lettered in gilt, with the contemporary heraldic bookplate of the Kilner sisters. **£3,000**

A wonderful association copy of a scarce children's book: subscribed to by Dorothy Kilner under her nom de plume, 'Miss Pelham', but owned under her real name and bearing the Kilner bookplate: a fascination demonstration of the public and private personae. Both Dorothy Kilner and her sister, Mary Ann Kilner, were close associates of Lucy Peacock and contributed to her *Juvenile Magazine*, a periodical which Peacock ran from her bookshop in Oxford Street. Both sisters used pseudonyms, Mary Ann writing under 'S.S.', which stood for Spittal Square, her home in London, and Dorothy writing under 'M.P.', for their childhood home in Essex, which she expanded to 'Mary [or Miss] Pelham', when later pressed by her publisher to provide a name.

Just as Peacock's first work, *The Adventures of the six princesses of Babylon*, had been in 1785, the present work was published by subscription although unlike that best-seller, *The Knight of the Rose* appears only to have been published this once. The subscribers' list is an interesting



one: overwhelmingly female, both married and single readers, it contains some 430 names. The male subscribers tend to be either clergymen, aristocratic patrons or booksellers. Several of the booksellers take multiple copies, such as William Lane, who takes 6 copies, Rivington, who takes 12 and Robinson and H.D. Symonds, who take an endorsing 25 copies each.

Following the success of her *Adventures of the six princesses of Babylon*, which had been an adaptation of the first part of Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene* for the use of children, Peacock was encouraged to make another attempt and adapt the second book of the *Faerie Queene* for a juvenile audience. *The Knight of the Rose*, published by Hookham and Carpenter, was the result. In the brief advertisement, Peacock claims the work to be intended for youth rather than younger children, for whom Allegory may be 'considered [as] an unfavourable vehicle to convey instruction'.

A German translation followed, *Der Rosenritter, lehrreiches Buch für die Jugend*, Halle 1794 and a later English edition was published in 1807, but this second visit to Edmund Spenser brought Peacock nothing of the success of her first attempt. The writer in the *Critical Review* dismissively observed that 'when the moral is trite, and the imagination languid, we fear the attempt will not be attended with much success' (*CR*, January 1794). William Enfield in the *Monthly Review* was slightly more encouraging: 'To compare this allegory with the Fairy Queen would be trying it too severely; but to those young readers for whose use it is designed, we may fairly promise, from the perusal, much useful instruction, and some amusement' (*MR*, November 1793, p. 340).

ESTC t57360, at BL, Bodleian, McMaster, UCLA, Yale and two copies in Australia; OCLC adds NYPL and Leipzig Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1793:34; Summers p. 380; Osborne Collection II, p. 921 (1807 edition).

THE  
Lady's Drawing Room.

Being a  
FAITHFUL PICTURE  
OF THE  
GREAT WORLD.

In which the various Humours of  
both Sexes are display'd.

*Telling Tales in Ethelinda's Drawing Room:  
Lydia Tongue-Pad and Henrietta of Bellgrave*

**28. PERCIVALL, Grace (1695-1763), possible attribution.**

The Lady's Drawing Room Being a Faithful Picture of the Great World. In which the various Humours of both Sexes are display'd. Drawn from the Life: and Interspers'd with entertaining and affecting Novels. The Second Edition. Revised and Corrected by the Author. London, Millar, 1748.

SECOND EDITION, 'REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR'. *12mo (160 x 92 mm), pp. [ü], iv, 329, [1] advertisements, in contemporary calf, heavily rubbed but sound, double fillet border to covers, spine with five raised bands, ruled in gilt.* **£400**

'There is no Place whatever, in which the Ladies have so much the Opportunity of shewing themselves to Advantage, as in their own Drawing Rooms'. So begins this beguiling work which boasts the inclusion of love stories, adventure stories, imaginary voyages and eastern mystique, all narrated from the excellent Ethelinda's drawing room. 'An 'assembly' collection of brief amorous novels, imaginary voyages, and moral *histories*, told to each other by the daily visitors to the drawing room of the beautiful Ethelinda, who has banished cards and gossip in favour of the edifying art of storytelling' (Beasley). The work is divided into six 'days', each with an introduction, describing those present and setting the drawing room in the wider context of society (guests coming on from dinner; balls thrown for all the assembled company), the narration of a short story by one of the guests and a final open discussion of the issues raised in the story.

---

The TRUE HISTORY  
OF  
HENRIETTA de BELLGRAVE.

A Woman born only for Calamities:

A distress'd VIRGIN, unhappy WIFE,  
and most afflicted MOTHER.

*Wrote by herself for the Use of her Daughter.*

**A**LL that enables me to support a Life, which,  
from my very Infancy, has presented me  
with nothing but Misfortunes, is the Desire of  
seeing you arrive at an Age capable of being  
made sensible of what you truly are: I cannot



The six novellas included are ‘The History of Rodomond, and the Beautiful Indian’ (pp. 13-42); ‘The Fair Unfortunate, a true Secret History’ (pp. 50-77); ‘The True History of Henrietta de Bellgrave. A Woman born only for Calamities: a distres’d Virgin, unhappy Wife, and most afflicted Mother’, Wrote by herself for the Use of her Daughter’ (pp. 101-174); ‘The Adventures of Marilla’ (pp. 212-232); ‘The Story of Berinthia’ (pp. 238-254) & ‘The History of Adrastus, Semanthe, and Apamia’ (pp. 257-268); ‘The History of Clyamon and Constantia, or the Force of Love and Jealousy’ (pp. 289-328). In addition to the main short stories in each part there are numerous anecdotes, amusing incidents such as amorous verses accidentally falling out of pockets, a mock proposal to parliament for reforming taxes and many other such whimsical conversation pieces, making the cement with which these stories are held together every bit as interesting as the texts themselves. The third novella, ‘The True History of Henrietta of Bellgrave’, is an imaginary voyage to the East Indies first published in 1744; it was frequently reprinted as a chapbook in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The first edition was published in 1744 (ESTC t80582 Feb ‘03 lists BL, Cambridge, NLS, Glasgow, McMaster, Yale, Clark, Folger, Newberry, Minnesota & Harvard) and a Dublin edition appeared in 1746. It was reprinted under the title *The Memoirs of Lydia Tongue-Pad* in 1768 and later selections were published, particularly of ‘The True History of Henrietta of Bellgrave’ (see above) and continuations. A Russian translation, by Daniil Petrov, was published under the title *Zhenskaia ubornaia komnata*, Moskva 1781. More recently, it was published by Garland as part of the *The Flowering of the Novel* series, New York 1974. It has sometimes been attributed to Grace Percivall and E.W. Stackhouse but it is generally given as anonymous.

ESTC t65815, at BL, Clark, Bancroft, Lilly, Newberry, Chicago and Illinois only.  
Gove p. 308; see Hardy 97.

THE  
*MORALIST*;  
OR  
PORTRAITS  
OF THE  
HUMAN MIND,  
EXHIBITED IN A  
SERIES OF NOVELETTES,  
Partly Original and Partly  
Compiled,

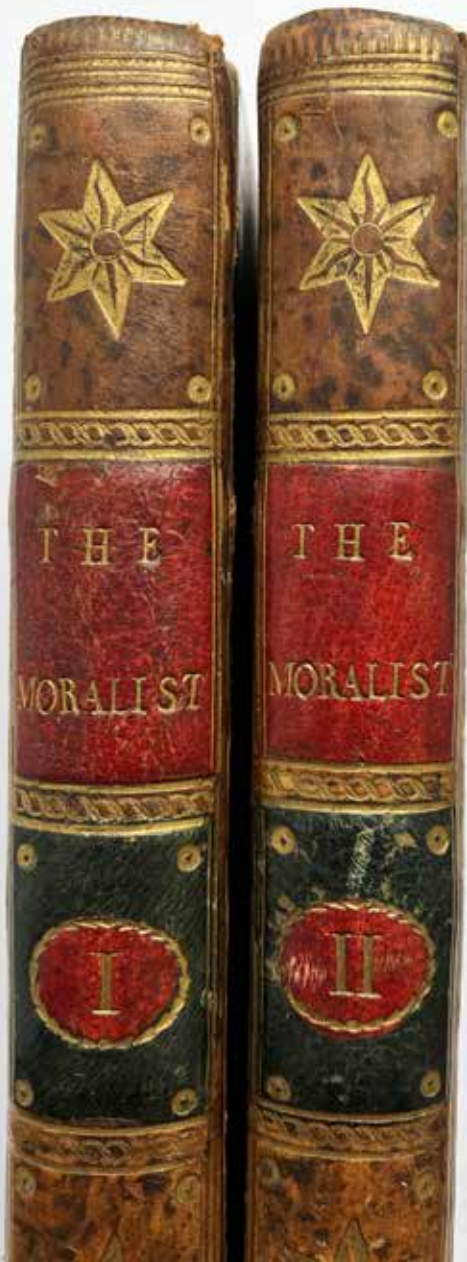
BY THE LATE T. POTTER,  
SURGEON, AT NORTH SHIELDS,  
NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. I.

*London:*

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR.

MDCCLXXXV.



### 30. POTTER, T., Surgeon.

The Moralist; or Portraits of the Human Mind, exhibited in a Series of Novelettes, Partly Original and Partly Compiled, by the late T. Potter, Surgeon, at North Shields, Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Vol. I [-II]. London, for the Author, 1785.

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 12mo (175 × 95 mm), pp. [iv], [v]-xv, ie xvi, list of subscribers, erratically paginated, [iv], additional list, [iv] contents, 212; [iv], 228, without the portrait, some wear along front gutter, possibly suggesting its removal, with half-titles to both volumes, dampstaining on the lower part of gatherings N-P in Vol. I and some scattered dampstaining and other markings in Vol. II, in contemporary free-style tree-calf, single gilt filet to covers, flat spines gilt in compartments with red morocco labels lettered in gilt, green morocco labels with central red morocco ovals numbered in gilt, ownership inscriptions carefully erased from both titles, leaving paper rather thin in part, but not very visibly.* **£600**

A scarce collection of short stories written by a surgeon from Newcastle and intended to shed light on the psychology of the human mind in both men and women. The first volume is heavily influenced by the vogue for orientalism, with stories such as ‘Asem the Man-Hater’, ‘Choang and Hansi, a Chinese Tale’, ‘The Hermit of Lebanon’ and ‘An Eastern Sage’s Advice to his Son’. The second volume contains tales of sensibility largely set in Europe, including ‘The Orphan’, ‘Female Heroism, Illustrated’ and ‘The Story of an unfortunate Young Lady’.

The preface argues for the celebration, and pecuniary recognition, of the writer for his role in educating the masses: ‘In proportion as society refines, new books must ever become more necessary ... In a polite age, almost every person becomes a reader, and receives more instruction from the press than the pulpit. The preaching Bonse may instruct the illiterate peasant; but nothing less than the insinuating address of fine writing can win its way to an heart already relaxed in all the effeminacy of refinement ... Instead, therefore, of thinking the number of new publications too great, I could wish it still greater, as they are the most useful instruments of reformation ... Instead, therefore, of complaining that writers are overpaid, when their works

procure them a bare subsistence, I should imagine it the duty of a state, not only to encourage their numbers, but their industry. A Bonse is rewarded with immense riches for instructing only a few, even of the most ignorant, of the people; and sure the poor scholar should not beg his bread, who is capable of instructing a million' (Introduction, pp. 1-3).

This copy, in its rather attractive binding, does not have the portrait. The copy in the British Library does have a portrait, although there is no evidence of its being conjugate, and the Chicago copy does have a portrait, but it is tipped in. The digitised copy at Northwestern does not have a portrait, though interestingly the preliminary leaves of Vol. I, including the list of subscribers, and the entire text of Vol. II, have been entirely reset. It is hard to know in a book of this scarcity whether all copies were issued with a frontispiece or not and the internal evidence, while suggestive of a possible removal, is not conclusive.

The list of subscribers, together with the 'additional list', includes some 275 names. This is one of several editions, all published posthumously and all very scarce. Another edition was published in a single volume in 1785 under the title 'Novellettes moral and sentimental partly original and partly compiled by the late T. Potter, Surgeon at North Shields, near Newcastle upon Tyne' (ESTC t73606, at BL, Harvard, Illinois and Penn). A second edition, also published in two volumes, followed in 1786 ('London, printed by the editor, by J.P. Cooke', ESTC n4109, at Newberry and Minnesota only), with two further London editions following, one printed 'at the Mary-le-Bone printing-office, Great Titchfield-street', in 1786-1787 (ESTC n4108, at UCLA only) and the other printed under the title 'The moralist, or tales of instruction, and entertainment, partly original and partly compiled, by the late T. Potter', London, 'printed for the editor', circa 1785 (ESTC t67320). This final edition has a list of subscribers, with the first volume containing the same tales as the previous editions, but with entirely different contents in the second volume.

See Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1785:43 (*Novellettes*, no mention of this title).

ESTC t55923, listing BL, Chicago and University of Victoria only.

**31. PREVOST D'EXILES, Antoine François, dit Abbé Prévost (1697-1763).  
LABADIE, 'religieux convers de la congrégation de Saint Maur'.**

The History of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England. Translated from the French of the Abbé Prévost. In two volumes. Vol. I [-II]. Dublin, Faulkner, 1755.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. *Two volumes in one, 12mo, (168 × 92 mm), pp. 180; 160, in contemporary calf, plain spine with raised bands, brown morocco label lettered in gilt, surface abrasion to boards and spine label chipped, otherwise a good sound copy, wanting the front free endpaper, with the ownership inscription 'Ex Libris Ricardi Moore, Pd for this Vol. 2s 8d'.* **£300**

The scarce first Dublin edition of Prévost's highly romanticised novel about Margaret of Anjou (1430-1482), first published in 1740 as *Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou, reine d'Angleterre*. The wife of Henry VI, Margaret was Queen of England between 1445 and 1461 and again between 1470 and 1471. She was dubbed 'the she-wolf of Anjou' for her prominent role in the Wars of the Roses, ruling in her husband's place during his frequent bouts of insanity. A strong female figure who eventually fled to France under the protection of her cousin, Louis XI, she was a fitting subject for this historical novel by the ardent anglophile Prévost.

The novel was popular in France, with editions following in 1741 and 1745; it was later reprinted in volume fourteen of the *Oeuvres choisies de l'abbé Prévost*, 1783-1785. This appears to have been the only edition of this translation published in England; a Dublin edition of it appeared in 1756.

ESTC t119862, at BL, NLI and McMaster only; see also Cioranescu 51286; Jones p. 75; not in Raven.





*translated in prison by Helen Maria Williams; printed by her lover*

**32. SAINT-PIERRE, Jacques Henri Bernardin de (1737-1814).**

**WILLIAMS, Helen Maria (1762-1827).**

**DUTAILLY (fl. 1810-1812), illustrator.**

Paul and Virginia. Translated from the French of Bernardin Saint-Pierre; by Helen Maria Williams, author of Letters on the French Revolution, Julia a Novel, Poems, &c. Paris, John Hurford Stone, 1795.

FIRST EDITION OF THIS TRANSLATION. 8vo (220 × 130), pp. [ii], viii, [2], 9-274, with six stipple engraved plates, by Lingée, Lefebvre and Clément, two after designs by Dutailly, tissue guards to all but one of the plates, some scattered foxing, the text printed on mixed stock, much of which is slightly blue-tinted and watermarked 'P Lentaigne', occasional light spotting, small marginal hole on D1, one gathering sprung, in contemporary calf, worn at extremities, head and foot of spine chipped, roll tool border to covers within double fillet gilt, corner fleurons and circles gilt, flat spine gilt in compartments, blue morocco label lettered in gilt, both covers badly scratched, with bright marbled endpapers and gilt edges. **£3,000**

An elegant copy, despite a few light scratches on the covers, of the scarce first edition of Helen Maria Williams' translation of Saint-Pierre's best-selling *Paul et Virginie*. This English translation was also to prove enormously popular, with many printings in England, but this first appearance, thought to have been printed in Paris at the English press of Williams' lover, John Hurford Stone, is scarce. Additionally, this copy includes the suite of six engraved plates, found only in a few copies.

## P R E F A C E.

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THE following translation of Paul and Virginia was written at Paris, amidst the horrors of Robespierre's tyranny. During that gloomy epocha, it was difficult to find occupations which might cheat the days of calamity of their weary length. Society had vanished, and amidst the minute vexations of Jacobinical despotism, which, while it murdered in *mass*, persecuted in detail, the resources of writing, and even reading, were encompassed with danger. The researches of domiciliary visits had already



In 1792, two years after her first visit to Paris, Helen Maria Williams returned to live there permanently. Her salon on the rue Helvétius became a meeting place not only for her Girondist circle but also for a large number of British, American and Irish radicals, writers and public figures, including Mary Wollstonecraft, Thomas Paine, Joel Barlow and Charles James Fox. It was at this time that she became involved with John Hurford Stone (1763-1818), a radical English coal dealer who was working as a printer in Paris. Their involvement caused huge scandal in England, as Stone was married. He divorced his wife in 1794 and it may be that he was married to Williams in the same year. On October 11th, 1793, during tea with Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Williams had learnt that all British citizens in France were to be arrested, following the French defeat at Toulon. The next day she and her family were taken to the Luxembourg prison where they stayed until 26th October, when they were moved to the English Conceptionist Convent, otherwise known as the Couvent des Anglaises. It was here that Williams began this translation. She was released in April of the following year on the condition that she left Paris: she and Stone went together to Switzerland until they were able to return to Paris in 1795, when Stone printed the completed work.

Of the copies listed in ESTC, only three copies, Virginia, Morgan and Penn have the plates, although the BN copy also has the plates. Of the Morgan copy, John Bidwell writes in their catalogue: ‘Given the French origins of the paper, type, plates, and binding, and the quality of the typesetting, this edition was printed in Paris, almost certainly at the English press of the expatriate radical John Hurford Stone, who was living with Helen Maria Williams at the time. Cf. Madeleine B. Stern, “The English Press in Paris and its successors,” *PBSA* 74 (1980): 307-89’. Adding another level to the interchange of nationalities in this edition, although French, the type was of English origin, being cast from Baskerville’s punches by the Dépôt des caractères de Baskerville in Paris, established by Beaumarchais in 1791 and closed c.1795–6. Beaumarchais, a great admirer of Baskerville, purchased the bulk of the Birmingham printer’s punches from his widow after his death (John Dreyfus, ‘The Baskerville punches 1750–1950’, *The Library*, 5th series 5 (1951), 26–48).

‘The following translation of Paul and Virginia was written at Paris, amidst the horrors of Robespierre’s tyranny. During that gloomy epocha, it was difficult to find occupations which might cheat the days of calamity of their weary length ... In this situation I gave myself the task of employing a few hours every day in translating the charming little novel ... and I found the most soothing relief in wandering from my own gloomy reflections to those enchanting scenes of the Mauritius, which he has so admirably described ... the public will perhaps receive with indulgence a work written under such peculiar circumstances; not composed in the calm of literary leisure, or in pursuit of literary fame; but amidst the turbulence of the most cruel sensations, and in order to escape from overwhelming misery’ (Preface, signed Helen Maria Williams, Paris, June, 1795).

ESTC t131741, listing BL, Bodleian, Wisbech; Cornell, Harvard, Morgan, Penn, Princeton, Smith College, Toronto, UCLA, Chicago, Illinois, Virginia and Yale.

Cohen-de Ricci 932 (calling for only 5 plates); no details given in Garside, Raven & Schöwerling, see note on HMW’s translation in 1788:71.



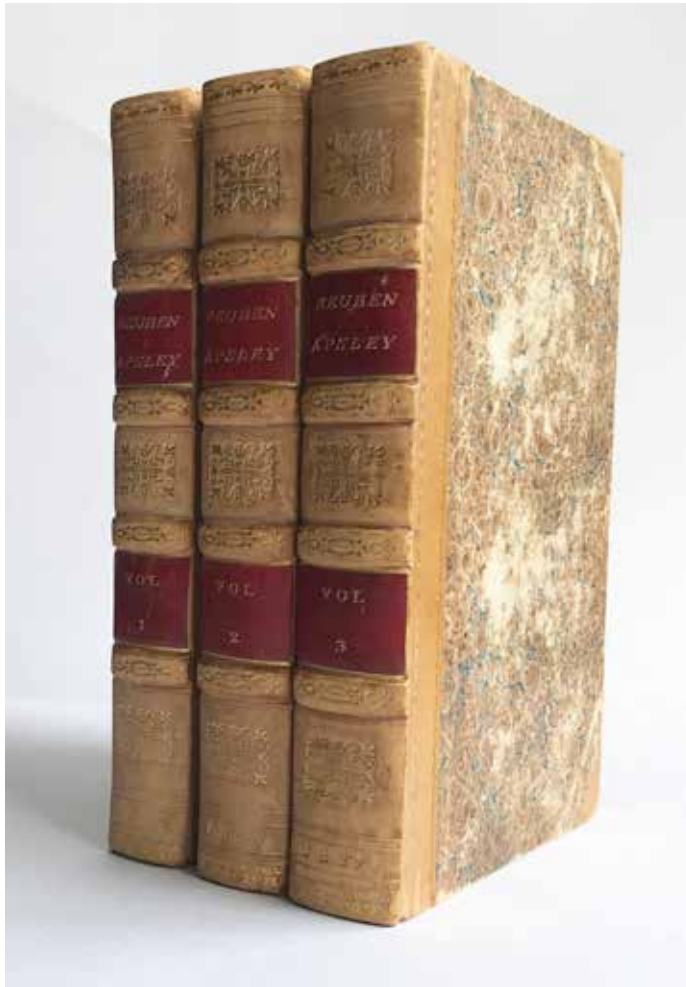
**33. SHERIDAN, Frances Chamberlaine (1724-1766).**

Memoirs of Miss Sidney Bidulph, Extracted from her own Journal, by Mrs. Sheridan, Author of Nourjahad. The Fourth Edition. In two volumes. Vol. I. Dublin, Chamberlaine, 1782.

FOURTH EDITION. *Two volumes, 12mo (168 × 95 mm), pp. [w], [5]-314; [ii], 224, in contemporary plain calf, red and green morocco labels to spines lettered and numbered in gilt, a little worn at extremities and evidently well read, but a good, sound copy.* **£120**

A scarce Dublin edition of Frances Sheridan's blockbuster first published in 1761 under Richardson's encouragement and to great acclaim. As a notable and well-connected female writer who had pursued an education against the wishes of her vicar father, the message of this novel is a little disappointing to the modern feminist reader for its submissive portrayal of the heroine. Obedience is proclaimed through the novel as the proper domain of women: obedience first to parents and then after marriage total obedience to a husband, along with the Christian virtues of patience and meekness and a child like trust in Providence. Sheridan does, however, question the justice of this world view: it is not a path that ends well for her heroine, who despite her flawless virtue, suffers extreme distress culminating in a forlorn death in the sequel. Samuel Johnson, while an admirer of the novel, objected to the levels of suffering borne by the virtuous heroine: 'I know not, Madam, that you have a right, upon moral principles, to make your readers suffer so much'.

ESTC n35379, at Trinity College, Duke, Indiana and New York Society.  
See Raven 670-672



**34. SMITH, Horace (1779-1849).**

Reuben Apsley. By the author of Brambletye House, The Tor Hill, &c. In three volumes. Vol. I [-III]. London, Colburn, 1827.

FIRST EDITION. *Three volumes (187 x 113 mm), 8vo (195 x 115 mm), pp. viii, 340, [ii], 369; [ii], 392; half-title present in the first volume only, in a striking contemporary binding of half pale calf over marbled boards, the boards slightly rubbed, spines gilt in compartments with two red morocco labels on each spine, lettered and numbered in gilt, endpapers and edges marbled in brown and blue, with the booksellers ticket of Poole and Harding, Chester and the later contemporary ownership inscription of 'Hugill'.* **£450**

A very handsome copy of the first edition of one of Horace Smith's popular historical novels. In 1812, after the rebuilding of the Drury Lane Theatre, the managers offered a prize of £50 for an address to be recited at the opening. Together with his elder brother James, Horace wrote parodies of poets of the day which were then published as supposedly failed entries for the competition. Horace's own entries included parodies of Byron, Moore, Scott and Bowles while James parodied Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge and Crabbe. The resultant *Rejected Addresses*, which was published in 1812, was hugely popular and is still acclaimed as one of the most brilliant parodies of English poets. Smith enjoyed a wide circle of friendships, most particularly including Leigh Hunt and Shelley, with whom he entered numerous poetry competitions; he also helped Shelley to manage his finances.

In 1818, Smith took part with Shelley in a sonnet-writing competition on the subject of the Nile River, inspired by Diodorus Siculus and submitted to *The Examiner*. Both poets wrote sonnets called 'Ozymandias': Shelley's was published on 11th January 1818 under the pseudonym Glirastes and Smith's was published on 1st February 1818 under the initials H.S. Smith later renamed his sonnet 'On a Stupendous Leg of Granite, Discovered Standing by Itself in the Deserts of Egypt, with the Inscription Inserted Below' and it was published in his collection *Amarynthus*.

Shelley's sonnet is well known to all but here for fun we reproduce Horace Smith's:

In Egypt's sandy silence, all alone,  
Stands a gigantic Leg, which far off throws  
The only shadow that the Desert knows.  
"I am great Ozymandias," saith the stone,  
"The King of kings: this mighty city shows  
The wonders of my hand." The city's gone!  
Naught but the leg remaining to disclose  
The sight of that forgotten Babylon.  
We wonder, and some hunter may express  
Wonder like ours, when through the wilderness  
Where London stood, holding the wolf in chase,  
He meets some fragment huge, and stops to guess  
What wonderful, but unrecorded, race  
Once dwelt in that annihilated place.'

Alongside his literary output, which included poetry and several novels strongly influenced by Walter Scott, Horace Smith was a stockbroker. Shelley said of him: 'Is it not odd that the only truly generous person I ever knew who had money enough to be generous with should be a stockbroker? He writes poetry and pastoral dramas and yet knows how to make money, and does make it, and is still generous?'

Sadleir, *XIX Century Fiction*, 3107; not in Wolff, who lists most of his other novels.

**35. SPINDLER, Carl (1796-1855).**

The Jew. In three volumes. Vol. I [-III]. London, Edward Bull, 1832.

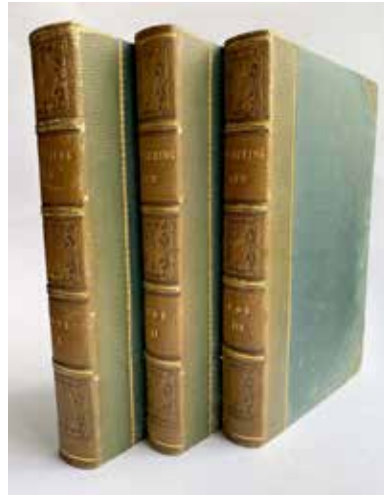
FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. *Three volumes, 8vo (220 x 124 mm), pp. [iv], in, 342, [1] advertisements; [iv], 336; [iv], 324, uncut throughout in contemporary pink boards with green cloth spines, bindings a little sprung and slightly delicate but holding, a little dusty and worn at extremities, printed labels on spines, green bookseller's labels on front boards. £600*

First English edition of Carl Spindler's *Der Jude*, first published in Stuttgart in 1827. One of several historical romances by the actor turned novelist: he joined a company of strolling players in Germany before turning his hand to historical fiction. He was a prolific author in many fields and edited a periodical publication, *Vergissmeinnicht*, which ran from 1830 until his death in 1855 and included a number of minor novels. He is mainly remembered for his historical fiction, the best of which was published in a flurry in the late 1820s, although his published work runs to some hundred volumes.

'The Editor of the Jew deems it necessary to state that these volumes are a very free version of a work, bearing the same title, which has attained to a high degree of popularity upon the continent ... The five volumes (of the original German) before us, contain as many incidents and characters as would set up five common novelists in their trade; and yet the whole of this enormous mass is managed with a dexterity rarely exhibited by a common novelist in the execution of his own comparatively easy task. The principal personages rise above the crowd in a distinct and conspicuous manner; and the main stream of the story is never confounded with the thousand tributaries that rush into its course' (Introduction, pp. i-iv).

The present novel is not in Wolff which does list his *The Jesuit, a picture of manners and character from the first quarter of the eighteenth century*, London, Edward Bull, 1839. Sadleir includes none of his works.

Not in Sadleir or Wolff.





**36. SUE, Marie-Joseph 'Eugène' 1804-1857).**

The Wandering Jew. By Eugène Sue, Author of 'The Mysteries of Paris', etc. etc. Vol. I [-III]. London, Chapman and Hall, 1844.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, SECOND ISSUE. *Three Volumes, 8vo (215 x 130 mm), pp. in, 491, [1]; [iv], 375; in, 372, tear to I, 69, through text with no loss, in contemporary half olive leather over green cloth boards, board edges slightly damp-stained with loss of pigment, boards tooled in gilt along the edges, spines ruled, lettered and numbered in gilt, marbled edges and endpapers, with the heraldic bookplate of Kemmis in each volume. £350*

The first English edition of an international best-seller, a fiercely anti-Catholic gothic novel that was first published in serial form in Paris as *Le Juif errant*, 1844. Eugène Sue - who incidentally is remembered as coining the phrase 'revenge is a dish best served cold' (in his novel *Matilde*, 1841) - is mostly remembered for his socialist-inspired anti-Catholic novels, the present novel and *The Mysteries of Paris*, both of which were enormously popular examples of the serial novel in France. In *The Wandering Jew*, Sue tells of the conflict between the eponymous hero and the villain, a Jesuit called Rodin, set against a backdrop of poverty, crime and the harsh life of working class Paris, contrasted with the corruption of the nobility. Both books were highly controversial because of their vivid gothic portrayals of violence and corruption and their overtly socialist and anti-clerical message.

First published in serial form in England, this English translation appeared bi-weekly in illustrated parts at one shilling, concurrently with the original French text. When the first volume was completed for separate publication, Chapman & Hall began the publication of a series of twenty-six sixpenny parts containing the illustrations alone, which were published as *Heath's Illustrations to the Wandering Jew*, 1845-1846. The present set was issued late in 1845, although the title-pages are unaltered from their first appearance in 1844, without the illustrations and bound in dark green fine-ribbed cloth.



**37. THOMSON, James, Rev. (fl. 1790-1816).**

Major Piper; or the Adventures of a Musical Drone. A Novel. In two Volumes. By the Rev. J. Thomson. Vol. I [-II]. Dublin, P. Wogan [&c.], 1794.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. *Two volumes, 12mo (170 x 100 mm), pp. [iv], 312; [ii], 307, some browning and creasing in text, a couple of gatherings very slightly sprung, in contemporary mottled calf, flat spines pressed out a little where the lower raised band would have been, spines ruled in gilt with red morocco labels lettered in gilt, rubbed at extremities with the front joint of Vol. I slightly cracked, but generally a handsome copy.* **£3,000**

A scarce comic novel by an obscure cleric from the Lake District whose literary output seems to have been confined to three novels which have all but disappeared. He is known to have lived in Westmoreland, where he supported a large family on the proceeds of a small curacy and a school, but whether his income was notably supplemented by the success of his writings is unknown. His first publication was *The Denial; or, the Happy Retreat*, London 1790, which was sufficiently popular to run both to a Dublin and a second London printing (each of which is listed in ESTC in a couple of copies). The present novel, originally published in London in the previous year by the Robinsons, is a substantial work of fiction which first appeared in the unusual format of five volumes. The first edition is similarly scarce, with ESTC (n4436) listing copies in the BL, Bodleian (ESTC appears to have listed the five volumes as five copies) and Minnesota (OCLC adds Berkeley). A second edition was published by Lane and Newman (though not designated as the Minerva Press) in 1803. Thomson's third and final novel, *Winifred, a tale of wonder*, only survives in a London edition of 1803 (not in ESTC, though the BL has a copy).

In the brief preface, Thomson describes the 'two principle motives' of fiction as being to amuse and instruct, suggesting that in combining the two in the present work, the more

MAJOR PIPER;  
OR THE  
ADVENTURES  
OF A  
*MUSICAL DRONE.*

A NOVEL,  
IN TWO VOLUMES;

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By the Rev. J. THOMSON.

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intelligent reader is likely to find but an 'insipid entertainment' in the 'succession of incidents, and the narration of improbabilities, however surprizing, or however brilliant' whereas he fears that other readers may find the moral reflections to be insipid. Contemporary reviewers seem to have focussed on the bizarre narrative structure and the humour rather than the moral and didactic passages. 'He has published some novels of more ingenuity than morality' concluded *A Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors* in 1816, whereas an earlier reviewer objected to the style of humour, comparing it to the less successful parts of Smollett's writings: 'Manners mistaken and misrepresented: conduct ridiculously absurd in characters laboured with the greatest care: adventures too improbable to amuse, and a vein of broad grotesque humour, of outré description, which Smollett introduced, and which his masterly hand could scarcely wield without exciting, at times, disgust. Under Mr. Thomson's management, it is intolerable' (*Critical Review*, 10: 472, April 1794).

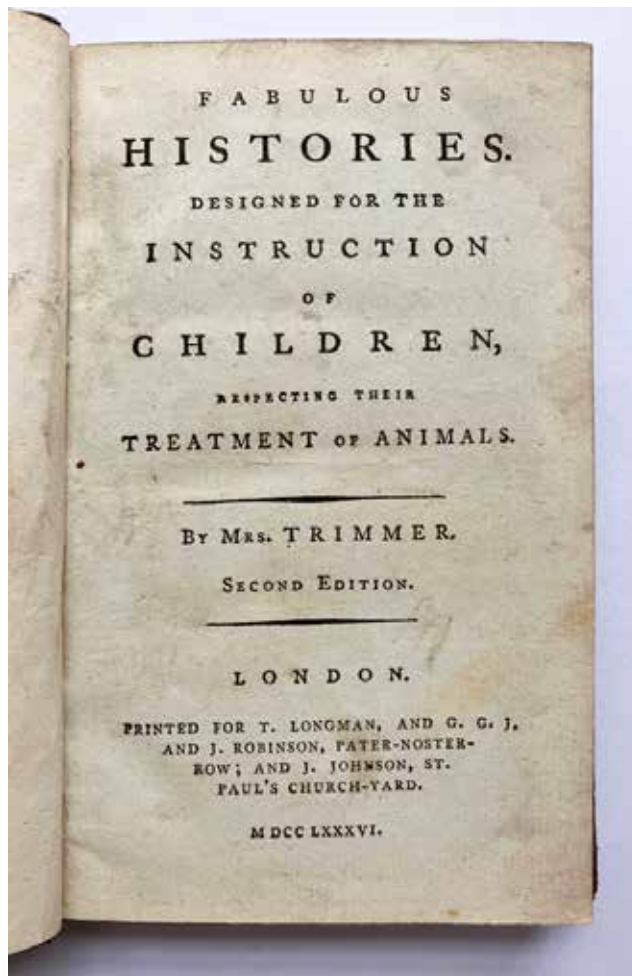
See Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1793:40; Block p. 235; not in Hardy.  
ESTC t135341, at BL, Harvard & Library Company; OCLC adds NLS.

### **38. TRIMMER, Mrs. Sarah (1741-1810).**

Fabulous Histories. Designed for the Instruction of Children, respecting their Treatment of Animals. By Mrs Trimmer. Second Edition. London, Longman, Robinson & Joseph Johnson, 1786.

SECOND EDITION. *12mo (162 x 98 mm), pp. xi, [i], 203, [1] advertisements, the preliminary leaves bound at a slight angle but with all present and with sufficiently wide margin not to lose blank space, some light browning, in contemporary mottled (almost tree) calf, gilt roll-tool border to covers, flat spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label lettered in gilt.*

**£650**



FABULOUS  
HISTORIES.  
DESIGNED FOR THE  
INSTRUCTION  
OF  
CHILDREN,  
RESPECTING THEIR  
TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

---

By Mrs. TRIMMER.  
SECOND EDITION.

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LONDON.

PRINTED FOR T. LONGMAN, AND G. G. J.  
AND J. ROBINSON, FATER-NOSTER-  
ROW; AND J. JOHNSON, ST.  
PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

MDCC LXXXVI.

A popular juvenile conduct book using fiction to instruct children in the proper treatment of animals. This important work anthropomorphises animals in order to use them as models of good and moral behaviour, while at the same time emphasising the beauty of the natural environment, warning against the abuse of animals and advocating proper respect for all creatures. In the introduction, Trimmer refers to her earlier *An Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature*, 1780, in which Henry and Charlotte were ‘indulged by their Mamma’ and taken on nature walks in the fields and gardens. As a consequence of this, they ‘contracted a great fondness for Animals’ and began to wish that they could talk to them. ‘Their Mamma, therefore, to amuse them, composed the following Fabulous Histories; in which the sentiments and affections of a good Father and Mother, and a Family of Children, are supposed to be possessed by a Nest of Redbreasts; and others of the feathered race, are, by the force of imagination, endued with the same faculties’ (Introduction, p. x). The Redbreasts have made their nest in a wall covered with ivy and the mother hen is sitting on four eggs when the story opens. Soon, the happy day arrives when the four eggs hatch, ‘to whom for the sake of distinction, I shall give the names of Robin, Dicky, Flapsy, and Pecksy’. The stories involve both the upbringing of the young robins and the parents’ considerate sharing of responsibility for them, set against the background of the human family in whose garden they live, whose children, Frederick and Harriet, enjoy feeding the birds.

It was an overnight best-seller, with numerous editions well into the nineteenth century. Illustrations, often attributed to Thomas Bewick, were added to later editions. ESTC lists eleven eighteenth century editions, six London editions broadly shared by the same publishers as this edition, three Dublin editions and two Philadelphia editions. Despite this popularity, the work remains fairly scarce and each of the early editions appear to survive in relatively modest numbers. The first edition is fairly well held in the UK (BL, Glasgow and three copies in Oxford), but only four copies in North America (Huntington, Miami, Morgan and Toronto).

ESTC t118616, listing BL, Liverpool, NT, Free Library of Philadelphia, UCLA, Florida and Illinois.



L' I N G E N U :

O R, T H E

S I N C E R E H U R O N.

C H A P. I.

**O**NE day faint Dunstan, an Irishman by nation, and a faint by trade, left Ireland on a small mountain, which took its route towards the coast of France, and set his faintship down\* in the bay of St. Malo's: when he had dismounted, he gave his blessing to the



### 39. VOLTAIRE, François Marie Arouet de (1694-1778).

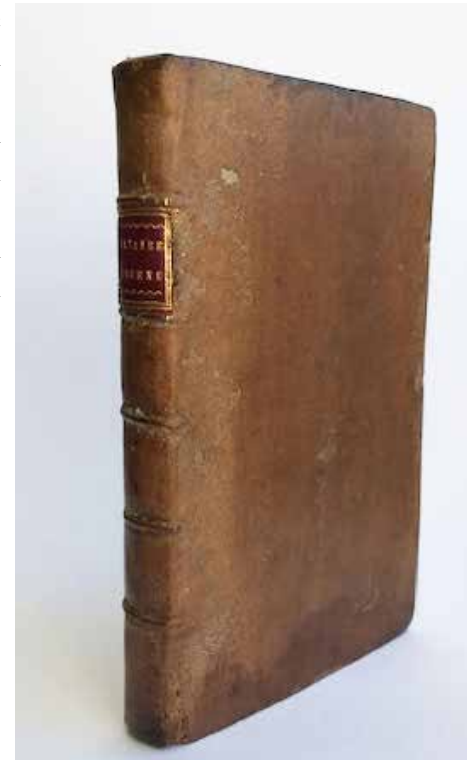
L'Ingenu; Or, The Sincere Huron: A True History. Translated from the French of M. De Voltaire. Dublin, J. Millikin, 1768.

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION. *12mo (165 x 105 mm) pp. [ii], 218, (pp. 198-199 misnumbered 298-299), printed on poor quality paper and consequently slightly browned, in contemporary plain calf, raised bands, new label lettered in gilt, endleaves all present but pastedowns loose from the boards, with the contemporary ownership inscription of Anne Bailie on the title-page.* **£650**

This scarce Dublin edition is one of three distinct English language editions of Voltaire's wonderful *conte philosophique* to be published in 1768, each with a different collation and no mention of a translator's name. The other editions were published in London by S. Bladon and in Glasgow by Robert Urie. Voltaire's tale, which first appeared in 1767, is one of the great literary exemplars of the noble savage: the corruption and absurdities within French society are shown in stark contrast to the nobility of the eponymous hero, who reacts with simple directness to everything, with comic and tragic results.

ESTC n17236 lists BL, Cambridge, NLI, Brown, Toronto and McMaster; OCLC adds University of Notre Dame.

Not in Block (see 1239 for the London edition and 1240 for the Glasgow edition); Sabin 100747.





**40. WIELAND, Christian Martin (1733-1813).  
ELRINGTON, John Battersby, translator.**

Confessions in Elysium; or the Adventures of a Platonic Philosopher; taken from the German of C.M. Wieland; by John Battersby Elrington, Esq. Vol. I [-III]. London, Minerva Press, Lane, Newman & Co., 1804.

FIRST EDITION, MINERVA PRESS (SECOND) ISSUE. *Three volumes, 12mo (170x 96 mm), pp. viii, xvi, 200; [iv], 223; [iv], 228, upper corner of I B2 torn away (wear creased along fold), not touching text, rectangular tear from half title of volume III, with loss but not touching text, in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines ruled and numbered in gilt, red morocco labels lettered in gilt, surface wear to front joint of volume I, otherwise the bindings slightly tight and the spines a little bright and probably touched up, with the contemporary heraldic bookplate of John Congreve in each volume.*

**£4,000**

A scarce translation of a philosophical novel by Wieland, *Geheime Geschichte des Philosophen Peregrinus Proteus*, first published in Leipzig in 1790-91. Wieland adapts the classical Greek setting by placing it within a quasi dream sequence - the narrator has the ability to listen to the souls the dead - where he is able to examine the life and spiritual development of the hero, the Cynic philosopher, Peregrine Proteus as he looks back on his life after his famous public suicide. The narrator recounts a conversation between Peregrinus and Lucian which takes place in Elysium. The novel owes much to Wieland's earlier *Geschichte des Agathon*, 1767, which is celebrated as the first *Bildungsroman* or coming of age novel.

The original author treads with unequal, and sometimes unsteady, steps, in the track of the abbé Barthelemi, and attempts to describe Grecian manners and Grecian systems. The ancient veil, however, imperfectly covers modern ideas; and, though a part is antique, modern

TO

THE WORLD.



*BEHOLD a Novice !.....I have just ventured my foot on the first step of the arduous ladder leading to literary fame ; and am already giddy with the temerity.*

decorations often expose the fallacy. The confessions, as the title imports, are in Elysium. Peregrine Proteus (not the son of Neptune) meets Lucian in Elysium, and recounts a series of adventures, scarcely probably, with descriptions neither antique, appropriate, nor always decent. In short, the English reader would have lost little had the Confessions retained their original Teutonic garb. The Agathon of Wieland is again introduced: he should have been condemned to everlasting oblivion' (*Critical Review*, November 1804, pp. 359-360).

With a dedication to Prince William Frederick of Gloucester [sic], signed I.B. Elrington and a note to the subscribers, signed 'The Translator', although no subscribers list is known. A four page preface, 'To the World', printed in italics, is signed 'I.B.E.' and dated London, March 1st 1804. This scarce translation was first published by Bell; this is a remainder issue published by the Minerva Press, with new half-titles and title-pages. An earlier translation of Wieland's novel, by William Tooke, was published under the title *Private History of Peregrinus Proteus the Philosopher*, London, Joseph Johnson, 1796.

Both issues of this novel are very scarce. OCLC lists the Bell issue at Cambridge and London University only and this Minerva Press issue at Yale, New York Society Library and Penn only. Blakey, *The Minerva Press*, p. 211; Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1804:71.



