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**Acquisitions Night 2009**  
**Folger Shakespeare Library**

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# Items to Adopt

## Shakespeare

- 1. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.** *The dramatic works of William Shakespeare: from the correct edition of Isaac Reed, with copious annotations.* London: Printed for J. Walker, G. Offor, [and] Sharpe and Sons; and J. Sutherland, Edinburgh; also J. Cumming, Dublin, 1821. **\$1,400.00**

At the heart of the Folger Library is its Shakespeare Collection, which endeavors to acquire every edition of Shakespeare's works, both in collected works and single editions. This 12-volume set of Shakespeare was edited by Isaac Reed, who worked from the edition prepared by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens. Reed's edition has been called the first variorum edition, one that traces variations between editions.

- 2. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.** *O Mercador de Veneza. Drama em cinco Actos. Traducção livre.* Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1879. **\$975.00**

This is the first edition of the first Portuguese translation of *The Merchant of Venice*, by Luís I, King of Portugal. Early attempts to introduce Shakespeare to the Portuguese theatre-going public had been made through indirect adaptations, usually taken from French versions of the plays. It was not until the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century that Shakespeare was translated directly into Portuguese, with King Luís I (1838-1889) as one of the first translators. The Folger collection also has his translation of *Hamlet* (1877) and *Richard III* (1880).

- 3. Francesco Bartolozzi, 1727-1815, after William Hamilton, 1750-1801.** *Romeo & Juliet. Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand to [sic] much...* London: James Birchall, 1785. **1,155.00**

William Hamilton's depiction of Romeo and Juliet's first meeting, engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi, captures the young couple as they flirt about kissing. Juliet's nurse stands poised to interrupt them, but the moment has already been cut short, as it were: the lines quoted below are from Garrick's popular adaptation of Shakespeare's play, where the Palmer's Sonnet is reduced from fourteen lines to seven, and the rhyme mostly lost. The print was clearly aimed at people who knew the text from performance rather than as literature.

**4. John Howe, Baron Chedworth, 1754-1804.** Autograph letter signed from Baron Chedworth to an unnamed woman, 18<sup>th</sup> century. **\$250.00**

In this chatty letter, Chedworth discusses a “Tract which was written to prove Falstaff no Coward,” a work which he deems quite skillful despite not succeeding in shaking his opinion. He admits to having read reviews of Mr. Plumtre’s Tract on Hamlet, but not the tract itself, and finds it more ingenious than convincing. He refers also to an idea suggested by “Dr. Johnson’s Note”: “that the Prince’s Conversation with Francis the Drawer was intended to be in the humbug style.” A postscript refers to the “Forgery by a young Lady at Norwich.” Chedworth’s *Notes upon some of the Obscure Passages in Shakespeare’s Plays*, was published posthumously in 1805.

**5. Sechzehn Titelpuffer zu Shakespear’s dramatischen Werken übersetzt und erläutert von J. W. O. Benda in 16 Bänden.** Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer, [1825.] **\$1,010.00**

Astonishingly, these engravings survive as they were issued in 1825, still uncut, stab-sewn into two temporary paper wrappers. Leipzig publisher Gerhard Fleischer specialized in producing illustrations for otherwise unillustrated books. These were designed to supplement Otto Benda’s edition of Shakespeare, originally planned as a 16-volume set, but finally appearing in 19 volumes. Accordingly, the 16 plates advertised on the pre-printed wrappers were extended to 19, as noted in manuscript on the second set. Although the Folger has two sets of Benda’s edition, neither includes these separately-issued illustrations.

**6. George William Whistler, 1822-1869.** Various readings in Shakespeare’s *Tempest*. Ca. 1859-1869. **\$850.00**

The half-brother of the artist James McNeill Whistler, George William Whistler was both an internationally prominent engineer (serving as the superintendent of the Erie and New York and New Haven Railroads) and amateur Shakespeare scholar. Each of this manuscript’s 350 pages is made up of a pre-printed form with 40 abbreviations arranged in two columns representing Shakespeare editions from the First Folio up to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. At the top of each page Whistler has written a passage from *The Tempest*, and after each abbreviation a reading from that particular edition. This manuscript supplements another *Tempest* manuscript by Whistler purchased by the Folger in 1987.

**7. Barton Hill, 1829-1911.** Promptbook for *Much Ado about Nothing*, late 19<sup>th</sup> century. **\$4,850.00**

Barton Hill came from an English theatrical family dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. He immigrated to Montreal as a teenager and made his American debut in 1849. He performed leading roles with many of the great actors of the day, and was a leading actor in Edwin Booth's Winter Garden companies and co-director of the California Theatre in the mid-1870s. This promptbook consists of a printed 1869 edition of the play stapled into an interleaved workbook and containing extensive blocking and music, dance, and curtain cues.

**8. Anne Hathaway Shakespeare Club (Colorado).** [Yearbook] *The Anne Hathaway Shakespeare Club*. [Denver, Colo.: The Club]. **\$250.00**

These two keepsakes formerly belonging to one Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett speak to the history of The Anne Hathaway Shakespeare Club in Boulder, Colorado. The club's 1916 booklet dates from the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Shakespeare's death. It contains lists of founders, officers, and active members, along with a schedule of upcoming events, including a fall season devoted to *Henry V*. A menu from a dinner celebrating the club's 21<sup>st</sup> birthday punctuates each dish with a quotation from Shakespeare. The hot biscuits must have been especially delicious to warrant the description "Trifles light as air," an excerpt from *Othello* that perhaps doesn't quite fit.

**9. J. & J. Colman.** *Mustard uses mustered*. [Norwich: J. & J. Colman, 1930s] **\$250.00**

The cover of this booklet advertising Colman's mustard features Bottom from *A Midsummer Night's Dream* exclaiming "I desire your more acquaintance, good Master Mustardseed." The text goes on to acquaint readers with dozens of uses for powdered mustard, including such things as a pinch of mustard to bring out the flavor of coffee, mustard paste as a silver polish, and—for quick auto repair—using a two oz. tin of mustard to fix a leaky radiator ("It's only the Mustard you put in, of course, not the tin.").

**10. Eduard Rutger Verkade, 1878-1961.** *Shakespeare's Hamlet als leesdrama*. [Groningen: A.T. Mooij, W.H. Nagel en W.H. Overneek, 1944] **\$250.00**

This extraordinary chapbook on *Hamlet* written by the Dutch actor Eduard Verkade was produced in Holland during the Nazi occupation. Thus, the book's false imprint reads "in agris occupatis" or "in occupied land."

**11.** Blank printed light cue sheets for *Antony & Cleopatra*, staged at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, and at the Prince's Theatre, London. 1953.

**\$250.00**

Lighting was vital to the minimalist design of Glen Byam Shaw's 1953 production of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, starring Michael Redgrave and Peggy Ashcroft. These pre-printed light cue sheets, with blanks to note the settings for each lamp, made the complicated task of working out the "look" for each moment easier. For example, scene changes happened instantly when the illuminated backcloth changed from shades of blue (Rome) to reds (Egypt) using the cyclorama lights listed at the bottom.

**12. Cleveland Theatre (Cleveland, Ohio).** First Night of Miss Kimberly supported by the entire stock company!... She will appear to-night as Lady Macbeth!... [Cleveland, Ohio]: 1855.

**\$250.00**

This is the first Cleveland playbill to enter the Folger's collection. Though the city had an active theatre scene starting in the 1850s, thanks to the arrival of the railroad, ephemera such as playbills are rare survivals. The well-balanced evening's entertainment began with Shakespeare's *Macbeth* for the tragic main piece, ended with a one-act farce as the comic afterpiece, and featured a "beautiful dance" between the two.

**13.** *Sovexportfilm presenta Hamlet de William Shakespeare* [Mexico?: circa 1964]

**\$250.00**

With a script translated by Boris Pasternak and a score by Dmitri Shostakovich, Grigori Kozintsev's *Gamlet* is considered the Russian director's masterpiece. This cinema lobby card advertises the film's Spanish-language release, and notes that it won a Special Jury Prize at the Venice Film Festival. Although the film is famed for its haunting black-and-white cinematography, the lobby card is mostly in color.

**14. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.** [*Hamlet*. Marathi] *Vikāravilasita Hāmlet*. Pune: Saritā Prakāśana, 1986.

**\$250.00**

Acquisitions such as this translation of *Hamlet* into the Indian language Marathi testify to Shakespeare's universal appeal, while furthering the Folger's commitment to acquiring a broad range of translations of Shakespeare's work.

**15. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.** [*Midsummer night's dream*. Russian] СОНЪ ВЪ  
ИВАНОВУ НОЧЬ. Moskva: "Kniga", 1987. **\$250.00**

This Russian translation of *Midsummer Night's Dream* features beautifully surreal illustrations. This one depicts the characters Bottom with ass's head and Snout presumably as Wall in the Rude Mechanicals' adaptation of *Pyramus and Thisbe*.

**16. Vladimír Pechar, born 1931.** *Da Shakespeare*. Arezzo: Tipografia Basagni, [circa  
1990s]. **\$250.00**

Czech artist Vladimír Pechar created these Shakespearean designs for Italian bookplate collector Mario de Filippis, holder of the Guinness world record for the largest bookplate collection. Pechar's bold portraits of Shakespeare's characters combine a modern expressionist aesthetic with the stark black-and-white look of early woodcuts.

## Theatre

Early mezzotints. These theatrical portraits, produced around 1690, are among the earliest mezzotints in the Folger collection. The mezzotint technique was invented in the mid-17th century, and allowed printmakers to represent subtle gradations in tone directly rather than through lines and cross-hatching. Using a chisel-like "rocker" with pointed teeth, the printmaker (or more usually, an apprentice) roughened the entire surface of the printing plate, creating a uniform network of pits in the metal. Left alone, the rocked plate would print uniformly dark, but by using scrapers and burnishers, the mezzotint artist could create a full range of tone by smoothing areas only slightly for the darker parts, and almost entirely for the lighter ones.

**17. *An Indian King*.** [London]: B. Lens, [circa 1690] **\$650.00**

The "Indian King" in this portrait is thought to be actor John Bowman (1664-1739) as the "Indian King called Cavarnio" in Aphra Behn's *The Widow Ranter, or the History of Bacon in Virginia*, first performed in 1689. Behn's play romanticized Bacon's Rebellion of 1676, making Nathaniel Bacon a tragic hero, mutually in love with Cavarnio's wife, Semernia. The print was published by Bernard Lens (1659-1725), a drawing master and mezzotint artist himself.

**18. Attributed to Bernard Lens, 1659-1725.** [*Anne Bracegirdle as an 'Indian Queen'*].  
[London?: circa 1690] **\$750.00**

Although the print has no caption, it is thought to depict the great actress Anne Bracegirdle (circa 1663-1748) as Semernia, the Indian Queen in Aphra Behn's *The Widow Ranter*. It is attributed to drawing master and prolific mezzotint artist Bernard Lens.

**19. Attributed to Bernard Lens, 1659-1725.** [*Anne Bracegirdle?*] [London?: circa 1690]  
**\$850.00**

The unnamed woman wearing a heart-shaped head-dress is thought to be Anne Bracegirdle, by Bernard Lens. Small mezzotints like this, depicting actresses in costume, were collected by their admirers much the same way that more recent fans collect autographed glossies.

**20. *The Empress of China*.** [London]: B. Lens, [circa 1690] **\$750.00**

Here, actress Anne Bracegirdle (circa 1663-1748) appears as The Empress of China, crowned with a head-dress that seems to be a feat of architectural engineering rather than a hat. This particular copy of the print was once in the collection of the Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd, a prodigious mezzotint collector and one of the Guinness heirs.

**21. Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, 1720-1796.** Autograph letter from Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, St. James's Square, to David Garrick, June 18, 1771. **\$300.00**

The writer and antiquarian Lord Hardwicke thanks Garrick for his "kind & friendly Expressions of Regard," and hopes to receive Garrick and his wife at Wimpole (his estate) or Wrest (his wife's estate) over the summer. Garrick replied to this letter on July 10, declining the invitation but expressing hope that a visit would happen the following year.

**22. Francesco Bartolozzi, 1727-1815, after Henry William Bunbury, 1750-1811.**

*Wynnstay Theatre*. [London]: 1785.

**\$1,210.00**

Patron of the arts Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn (1749–1789) regularly held summer performances at a specially-built theatre on his estate at Wynnstay, in North Wales. This admission ticket, designed by caricaturist Henry William Bunbury and engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi, shows personifications of Comedy, Tragedy, Farce, and Pantomime playing around a tree, sharing the space like a perfectly-balanced theater season. A windmill in the background names each on a sail, just in case the viewer needs help recognizing them. The titles of the season's plays have been incorporated into the image: *Venice Preserved*, *The Confederacy*, and *As You Like It* appear on banners, *The Agreeable Surprise* can be read in large letters on the broadside in Farce's hands, and *Harlequin's Invasion* appears as a rebus: Harlequin, representing Pantomime, wields a club emblazoned "Invasion."

**23. Jean Condé, 1765-1794, after Richard Cosway, 1742-1821. Mrs. Jackson. J. Condé, 1794.**

**\$250.00**

Jean Condé specialized in delicate color prints like this portrait of stage beauty Mrs. Jackson, née Hester Sowden, based on a drawing made by his friend, Richard Cosway. The portrait is set off by a printed frame-like border known as a *glomissage*, after the French engraver Jean-Baptiste Glomy, who first used them. Mrs. Jackson performed mostly in London and Edinburgh, and was praised for having "an action void of stiffness or extravagance, and a just conception of the sense of her Author."

**24. Isaac Robert Cruikshank, 1789-1856. A visit to court, or All the world's a stage. And men and woman, merely players!! London: G. Humphrey, [circa 1825]**

**\$850.00**

Cruikshank's hand-colored etching satirizes actress Harriot Mellon and dancer Maria Mercandotti as they present their married names as "calling cards" to court society. Mellon was the wealthy widow of banker Thomas Coutts (and later married the 9th Duke of St. Albans, shown here carrying her train), while Mercandotti had recently married Edward Ball-Hughes, known as "Golden Ball" for his wealth (hence the golden ball in the dancer's hand). Mrs. Coutts proved to be an excellent manager of her late husband's money, and left his fortune in trust for his youngest granddaughter, Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts. Miss Burdett-Coutts became a great philanthropist and collector; many of her Shakespearean treasures are now at the Folger.

**25. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1852-1917.** Autograph letter signed from Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Her Majesty's Theatre (Bradford, West Yorkshire), to Mr. Hick, September 27, 1897-1900. **\$250.00**

The great actor-manager Herbert Beerbohm Tree was renowned for many things, including his productions of Shakespeare and his foundation of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in 1904. In this letter, he promises to read Mr. Hick's book and scenario and respond promptly with a "yes" or "no" answer.

**26. Antonio Cammelli, 1436-1502.** *Tragedia de Antonio da Pistoia*. Venetia: Per Manfredo Bono de Monteferrato, nel 1508 a di 16 del mese de setembrio. **\$5,405.00**

With only a glance at this dialogue between the characters Philostrato and Tyndaro, modern readers might not realize that they are looking at a playtext. Many of the conventions used for printing plays developed through the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries until they were refined into the standards we find today in modern editions. Antonio Cammelli, aka Pistoia, after his home town, was a popular poet and dramatist at the court of Hercule d'Este. This book of his tragedies is a fine addition to the Folger's large collection of early Italian drama.

**27. *Il Glorioso Triompho e Festa dalla desiata... & utile douitia con il pianto delli usurari & accumulatori di grani.*** [Florence?: Gian Stefano di Carlo da pavia?, 1520?] **\$3,800.00**

This verse playlet exalts the virtues of generosity and condemns misers and usurers. The three characters speak in turn as individuals but are referred to collectively; the generous wealthy (*La dovitia*), the miserly (*Gli avari*), and the usurious (*Gli usurari*). A stage direction at the outset calls for *Dovitia* to appear on a golden chariot. This is a rare surviving document from an early type of popular spectacle in Renaissance Florence.

**28. Giovanni Nicolò Boldoni, 1595-1670.** *L'Annuntiata drama*. Bologna: Herede del Benacci, 1636. **\$1,890.00**

Boldoni's sacred drama concerns the Annunciation, the New Testament story in which the Angel Gabriel reveals to the Virgin Mary that she will give birth to the son of God. Engraved illustrations by Giovanni Paolo Bianchi precede each of the five acts and the play's prologue. Depicted here is the figure of winged Time standing outside the gates of heaven with his traditional symbols, a scythe, an hourglass, and a serpent swallowing its tail. The acquisition of this play adds to the Folger's strength in the history of drama and the library's Italian play collection.

**29. L.-C. Discret.** *Alizon Comedie. Desdiee au ieunes Veufues, & aux veilles Filles.* Paris: Chez Jean Guignard, 1637. **\$4,500.00**

In Discret's comedic plot, Alizon, a widow with three daughters, prefers a business man, Karolu, to veteran, Jérémie, and to a bookseller, Flevrie, all three of whom she has known for years. Alizon and Karolu are married, but on their return to Paris, they are disturbed by Jérémie's garden party. Jérémie and Karolu quarrel and a duel ensues. Three nobles who have met Alizon's three daughters separate the aged duelists to much hilarity. In the end, Jérémie escapes from prosecution by marrying Alizon's aged sister and the nobles are all married to the daughters. Discret's play is important for the development of the comedy of manners and in the presentation of middle-class life in 17<sup>th</sup>-century Paris.

**30. Madame de Villedieu, d. 1683.** *Manlius tragi-comedie. Par Mademoiselle Des Jardins.* Paris: Chez Gabriel Quinet, 1662. **\$2,500.00**

Born Marie Catherine Hortense Desjardins, she took the stage name of Madame de Villedieu after her second marriage. Escaping to Paris after an amorous adventure with a cousin, she became a well-known author, writing occasional verse, novels, letters, and plays. *Manlius* was her first play, performed with critical success by the actors of the Hôtel de Bourgogne in 1662. Set in 4<sup>th</sup>-century BC Gaul, Roman general Manlius has been defeated by the Latins. His father, Torquatus (the consul), Camille (widow of Decius), and Omphale (the Latin princess), are all in the Roman camp. Although Torquatus has agreed to marry Camille, he really desires Omphale and threatens to put his son, Manlius, to death if Camille, who really loves Manlius, does not consent to marry him. The play's action revolves around Manlius' courage in refusing to compromise himself by escaping. At the last minute, Torquatus frees his son and marries him to Omphale, while Camille, who has renounced Torquatus, now consents to marry him.

**31. Charles Chevillet, sieur de Champmeslé, 1641-1701.** *Le parisien, comédie.* Paris: Chez Jean Ribou, 1683. **\$750.00**

*Le Parisien* is a witty comedy in five acts that portrays Jérôme, a miserly Parisian father and Clitandre, his spendthrift son. Clitandre falls in love with and wants to marry an Italian girl, Elmire, who speaks no French, but has a maid, Lysette, who interprets for her. The clever plot has Clitandre, his valet and Lysette constantly devising outlandish ways to extract money from Jérôme, but failing each time. At the end Elmire will, of course, marry Clitandre.

**32. Chevalier Dudit de Maizières.** *Les Muses Françaises. Première partie, Contenant un Tableau universel par alphabet & numéro des Théâtres de France, avec les noms de leurs auteurs & de toutes les Pièces Anonimes de ces Théâtres.* Paris: Chez Duchene, 1764.

**\$310.00**

This 18<sup>th</sup>-century reference work lists 4408 French plays dating from the middle ages through the date of publication. Listed alphabetically by author, information for each play is provided regarding its genre and form, and when and where it was first performed. This book is an invaluable resource to theatre historians, as well as to the Folger acquisitions staff. Shown here is the entry for Molière.

### **England – Law, Politics and Conflict**

**33. England. [Laws, etc (Session laws : 1533 Jan.-Mar.)]** *Anno. XXV. Henrici VIII. Actis Made in the Session of This Present Parliment holden vppon prorogacion at Westmynster, the. XXV. daye of Januarye, in the. XXV. yere of the reygne of our most dradde soveraygne lorde kynge Henry the. VIII. and there continued and kepte tyll the XXX. daye of Marche than next ensewyng.* Londini: In officina Thomae Barthelet, [1551?]

**\$1,500.00**

This book is a collection of acts made by Parliament in 1533, the 25<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Henry VIII. The book's "Tabvla," or table of contents, ends with several acts that reveal the growing tensions between Henry and the Church of Rome: "An acte concerning the submission of the clergye to the kings maiestie," followed by two acts breaking financial ties to Rome. The following year Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, declaring Henry the "supreme head of the Church of England." 2009 marks the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Henry's accession to the throne in 1509.

**34. Charles I, King of England, 1600-1649.** *By the King. A Proclamation for Fee Deere.* London: Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie, 1526.

**\$2,985.00**

This proclamation informs those who "doe presume" that they are entitled to deer from the King's "Forrests, Chaces, and Parkes" by virtue of their government offices, that "the Law of the Forrest" grants no such right. The only subjects entitled to control the King's deer are the two Justices of the Forest, one in charge of forest law north of the Trent, the other in charge to the south. The King's proclamation ends by warning anyone else who continues to claim deer that "wee shall, as we have cause, make them feele Our displeasure."

**35. Joannes Boemus, 1485-1535.** *Omnium gentium mores, Leges & Ritus.* Antverpiæ: In Ædibus Joannis Steelsii, Sub Scuto Burgundiæ, 1537. **\$2,425.00**

First published in 1520, Boemus's "Manners, Laws, and Customs of all Nations" was a very popular book, appearing in many editions and translations throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. As well as this Latin edition printed in Antwerp, the Folger owns contemporary English translations.

**36. Francesco Patrizi, 1413-1494.** *De institutione Reipublicæ Libri nouem...* Paris: Apud Ægidium Gorbinum, 1569. **\$2,350.00**

With this treatise on the institution of the republic originally published in the 1460s, Patrizi considers whether it is better to be governed by a good prince, or to live in a free city with the best laws and customs. He answers that "a republic is preferable to a principality," because in practice monarchies tend to lapse into corruption, and that the safeguarding of the commonwealth and the promotion of the common good stem from the active participation of governors and counselors, rather than emanating from the prince alone. Such ideas were much debated in the Renaissance. The Folger has the English translation by Richard Robinson published in 1576 as *A moral method of civill policie*. This copy belonged to William Lambarde (1536-1601), with his signature and the date 1670 on the title. Lambarde's deep involvement in the county administrations of Kent and his reputation for civic virtue, trustworthiness, and upholding the law, were the sort of qualities lauded by Patrizi, qualities that Lambarde would have interpreted as best exercised within the lawful monarchy of England.

**37. Charles Fairfax, 1597-1673, collector and compiler.** Political and antiquarian manuscript miscellany, ca. 1587-ca. 1627. **\$11,510.00**

This 520 page manuscript miscellany seems to have been put together by the antiquary Charles Fairfax, since many of the copies of documents are in his hand. There are other contributors as well, writing on different paper stocks at different times, and the manuscript as a whole was bound later in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The first item is a contemporary copy of an account of Sir Francis Drake's Cadiz voyage of 1587 composed by "W.N." and copied by one John Lewis. A note next to John Lewis's inscription observes: 'He might have bene better employed,' — a playful quip in the hand of Ferdinando Fairfax, Charles's older brother. Both the political treatises and the antiquarian notes relating to the Fairfax family and other Yorkshire families are of great research interest.

**38. Sir Ralph Winwood, 1563?-1617.** Autograph letter signed from Sir Ralph Winwood, Newmarket, to Christian Huygens, Secretary to the Council of the United Provinces, February 25, 1614[?]. **\$400.00**

Winwood spent almost his entire diplomatic career in the Low Countries. He finally returned to England for good in September 1613, despite nominally holding the post of English agent at the Hague until March 1614, when he became secretary of state to James I. In this letter of recommendation, one of his last acts as a diplomat, he asks that Sir Henry Wotton, the newly-appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the Dutch Republic, be treated with favor and courtesy.

**39. *Relation, hwadh för en herligh och stoor Victorie then Rättferdight gode Gudh den 24. Septembris uti theta åhr 1636.*** Stockholm: Tryckt hoos Henrich Keyser, 1636.

**\$780.00**

Reporting on the Battle of Wittstock, this very rare Swedish newsletter gives a detailed account of one of the most important Swedish (Protestant) victories of the Thirty-Year's War over an alliance of the Catholic Holy Roman Empire and Saxony. The Swedish forces, led by King Gustavus' General Johan Baner, consisted of Swedes, Finns, Germans, Englishmen and Scotsmen. The sheet remains practically unchanged from the time it was first printed and circulated, never having been bound or trimmed. When laid flat, one can see how a quarto sheet was printed and folded.

**40. *To the Lords and Commons, continuing at Westminster, The humble Petition of the Schollers...*** Printed in the year 1642 [i.e. 1643].

**\$1,510.00**

This is a remarkable, amusing, and anonymous satire on the lack of order in London at the outbreak of the Civil War. It is most probable that it was issued in early 1643, some six months or more after the King had raised his Standard at Nottingham (the year in the imprint is given according to Lady Day dating, with the new year beginning on March 25). The writer evidently disapproves of the way in which Parliament has connived at the breakdown of law and order, and supposes that the next step is to allow schoolchildren to run amok and take up arms against their sovereign, returning to their studies afterwards as if they had been at their desks all along.

**41.** *The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer: Sent Abroad To prevent mis-information. From Tuesday the 4. of November, to Tuesday Novemb. 11. 1645. Numb. 12.* London: Printed for R[ichard] W[hite], 1645. **\$500.00**

This newsletter, containing the latest information on the Civil War, begins with an update from the previous week's reporting on the taking of Shelford House near Newark. It includes a copy of Col. Gen. Poyntz's threatening letter to his opponent demanding surrender of Shelford in the face of superior forces. Royalist Philip Stanhope, who was given only half an hour to reply, answered "I Keep this Garrison for the King, and in defence of it will live and die...Therefore desire you to be satisfied with this Answer...Novemb. 3. 1645."

**42. Richard Waring and Michael Herring, Treasurers of Goldsmith's Hall.** Receipt for fine paid for Robert Phipps's delinquency to the Parliament, September 29, 1646. **\$600.00**

Robert Phipps was ordered by the House of Commons to pay £80 "as a fine for his Delinquency to the Parliament" in 1646. This receipt was for Phipps's payment of half of the fine.

**43. S. R.** *The Kings March with the Scots, And a list of the names of 3. Lords...with other Gentlemen that submit to the Parliament upon the surrender of Newarke...* London: Printed by Elizabeth Purslow, May 11. 1646. **\$1,200.00**

King Charles I surrendered to the Scots on May 5<sup>th</sup>. This Civil War report concerns the surrender of Newark, north-east of Nottingham, to Parliament, on May 8, 1646 one day earlier than originally proposed due to the heat causing "a miserable stinking infected Towne..." Shown here is a list of what was taken from the town at surrender, including the very large "Great piece of Ordnance, called 'Sweet-lips.'"

**44. England and Wales. Parliament. House of Lords.** *Severall votes and orders of the House of Peeres, against Sir John Maynard (one of the eleven members, impeached of high treason, on Saturday last...Also His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax his conference and promise to the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, in behalf of the city and whole kingdome, on Friday last, at which time his excellency and many of his officers dined in London.* London: Printed for R.J., 1648. **\$550.00**

John Maynard was an English politician and a supporter of Parliament during the English Civil War. Although he initially backed Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army, he soon grew to distrust it. As an influential Member of Parliament, Maynard served on the committee for the fens and opposed Cromwell's plan to drain them. Ostensibly, this was the reason for his impeachment, although his feelings about the New Model Army were probably what got him on Cromwell's bad side. This pamphlet also contains a brief description of a dinner meeting between Cromwell and Sir Thomas Fairfax.

**45.** *Strange and Terrible Nevves from the North. Concerning the Northern great Storm arose in those parts...With, An exact Relation of the...Victory by the Royalists Party...Also, Another Fight in the West of England...* London: Printed for R. G, 1648. **\$1,790.00**

Although mostly dealing with the latest Civil War updates, this pamphlet also includes an extended account of a great storm in Yorkshire that took place on March 24<sup>th</sup> in 1648 with fierce winds and hail "many of them being as big as small Wal-nuts, or nutmegs...that it brake mrrny [many] glasse windows, kil'd Geese and Ducks, and other such feeble creatures as wanted shelter..."

**46. Thomas Warmstry, 1610-1665.** *A hand-kerchife for loyal mourners, or, A cordiall for drooping spirits, groaning for the bloody murther, and heavy losse of our graciosvs King...* London, 1649. **\$1,510.00**

A royalist, but with Puritan leanings, Warmstry fled London with King Charles I in 1646. Warmstry would later return to London where he distributed charitable relief to royalists. This short prose lament is dated 31 January, the day after Charles's execution. Warmstry offers this to his readers: "*But that he died indeed a Martyr; A Martyr both of the State and the Church, for the liberties of his Subjects, like a good KING; and in the defence of the true Religion, like a good and glorious Christian; This hath joy in it above that sorrow... [and] will enroll him in the golden Catalogues both of faithfull sufferers for his God, and faithfull Patriots and Fathers of his Country.*"

**47. England and Wales.** *An act for the setting of Ireland.* London: Printed by John Field, 1652. **\$2,525.00**

This act passed by the English Parliament on August 12, 1652 set out harsh punishments of execution and estate confiscation for those involved in the conflicts in Ireland, from the Irish Rebellion of 1641 through Oliver Cromwell's Irish military campaigns in 1649-50. Shown here is a list of individuals "excepted from pardon for Life and Estate." The blank spaces were presumably left for later insertion of the first names of the individuals listed.

**48. Wenceslaus Hollar, 1607-1677.** [*Bird's-eye plan of the west central district of London*]. [London: circa 1660] **\$69,340.00**

This stunning piece of artistic cartography is known in only two copies: the one shown here, and another in the British Museum. It depicts London's newly-developed West End, with details of every street and building. Hollar envisioned a total of twenty-four sheets at this scale, forming a bird's-eye view of London measuring five feet high by ten feet wide. He spent years surveying and sketching the city only to have the Great Fire of 1666 render most of his preparatory work obsolete. The great map was never made.

**49. François Durant, monsieur de Breval, d. 1707.** *Harangue A son Altesse Monseigneur le Prince D'Orange.* [London: Imprimé par Tho. Nieucomb pour Will. Nott., 1670.] **\$755.00**

François Durant came to England in the 1660s as one of the priests attending Henrietta Maria, queen consort of Charles I, at her chapel in Somerset House. In a rare success for Protestantism, he converted, and became a minister of the French reformed church at the Savoy, a focus for the Protestant resistance to continental persecution in all forms. Durant was chosen to deliver the church's official address to William of Orange on his visit. "Harangue" in this context simply meant an address to an assembly.

**50.** *Relation d'un lache attentat commis en Perse par les Hollandois l'an mil six cens soixante-sept, quand ils brulerent en effigie le Roy d'Angleterre.* [Paris?: ca. 1670.] **\$370.00**

This newsletter printed in Paris reports on attacks made in Persia (Iran) by the Dutch in 1667, in which they burned an effigy of the King of England. The attack occurred in the hiatus between the Second and Third Anglo-Dutch wars, which were mostly about dominance in trade.

**51.** *Eigentlicher See-Abriss der am 7.8. Brachmonats st. n. und 28.29. May st. v. zwischen denen Englisch-Franzosichen und Hollandischen Flotten zweymal heftig-fürgegangenen Haubt-Schlacht.* 1673. **\$2,470.00**

This German-language broadside reports on the sea-battle of Schooneveld between the Anglo-French forces and the United Provinces of The Netherlands in 1673. The engraving depicts the five-key players of the battle: Louis XIV and Prince Rupert on the left, Admiral Tromp and Charles II on the right, with center stage given to the 66-year-old veteran Lieutenant-Admiral Michiel de Ruyter, the acknowledged hero of the war. Although England and the Dutch republic were signatories of the Triple Alliance in 1668, Charles II secretly arranged the Treaty of Dover with France in 1670, with the intent of conquering the United Provinces. This and other sea battles were losses for England and France. Subsequently, in November of 1673, Parliament voted to deny Charles II a war budget for 1674 fearing that the alliance with France was part of a plot to make England Roman Catholic.

**52. John Cowell, 1554-1611.** *Institutiones Juris Anglicani...* Oxford: Excudebat Hen. Hall,Academiae Typographus Impensis Ed. Forrest, 1676. **\$1,500.00**

Cowell's main academic project as a civil lawyer was to illustrate the similarities between civil law and English common law. With the publication of *Institutiones juris Anglicani*, he sought to give common law an organizational structure by placing it within the framework of civil law. The immediate purpose of the book was to prepare for a union of the English law and Scots law after the union of the crowns in 1603. Civil law, which had already made its mark on Scots law, would provide both legal systems with a common rational order and thus help to bring them into conformity. The *Institutiones* was translated into English in 1651.

**53.** *A Sober and Seasonable Discourse, By way of Dialogue, Between a States-man, and a Country-Gentleman, Making it manifest, That the Sober and truly Religious People of this Nation, formerly call Puritans, and of late Presbyterians, were not the Designers and Promoters of the last War. And proving by unanswerable Reasons, that there is no such danger of a Second War, as is generally feared. Written by a true Lover of his King and Country, for the quieting the Spirits of all sorts of People.* London: By N. Thompson, and are to be sold by Randal Taylor, 1681. **\$310.00**

In 1681, the need for “quieting the Spirits of all sorts of People” arose from the Popish Plot, an alleged conspiracy that had English Catholics planning to kill Charles II and replace him with the Catholic James II. With the Civil War only decades past, the English could understandably be anxious about further unrest. The unknown author of this dialogue seeks to quell fears and defend the monarchy.

**54.** *The Deponents.* [London: 1688?]

**\$3,000.00**

On October 22, 1688, King James II gathered all of those who had witnessed the birth of his son and had them give sworn depositions confirming the birth. This was in response to rumors questioning the prince's legitimacy being spread by supporters of William of Orange. The absurdity of the proceedings was satirized in this anonymous pamphlet titled simply *The Deponents*. Topical satirists from the period often pretended to obscure the names of their victims by providing just enough letters for readers to fill in the blanks. Nowadays, the king and queen likely would have consented to live paternity test results on the Maury Povich Show.

**55.** *A form of Prayer, &c. Translated from the Dutch.* [London, 1688.]

**\$1,015.00**

This long prayer offers a celebration and protection to the Prince and Princess of Orange on their arrival in England and prior to their coronation. "O God who hast commanded us to make our Address to thee in Times of Trouble, with this Promise, That thou wilt deliver us; To the end that we may render our most humble Thanks unto thee...In Particular, we pray thee, vouchsafe thy Grace and Favour to thy servant the Prince of ORANGE...Maintain his Cause, seeing it is thine own; and Grant him thy Favour, That he may be Victorious over his Enemies..."

**56.** *An account of the proceedings at White-Hall, Guild-Hall, in the city of London: together with its surrender upon the surprising news of the King's secret departure...on the 11th of December, 1688.* [S.l.: s.n., s.d.]

**\$1,710.00**

This description catches some of the immediacy of the atmosphere and the proceedings at the Guild-Hall in London upon the news that King James had fled; the Court of Aldermen was called to a special meeting, the lieutenant of the Tower and other Catholic guards and officials were to be removed from their posts, and an address welcoming the Prince of Orange was to be speedily drawn up. "The greatest part of the Day the Multitude were gathered together, and proceeded from place to place, pulling down and burning Popish Chappels and Mass Houses; carrying the Images and Crosses in Triumph."

**57. William III, King of England, 1650-1702.** *The speech of the Prince of Orange, to some principle gentlemen of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire: on their coming to join his Highness at Exeter the 15th of Nov., 1688.* [Exeter: J.B., 1688.] **\$1,510.00**

Accepting the invitation to save England from “Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power,” William, Prince of Orange, left Helvoetsluys with 14,000 men on October 19<sup>th</sup> and finally landed at Torbay on November 5<sup>th</sup> after stormy weather. Recording William’s speech to the welcoming crowd, this broadside was hastily and carelessly printed with several mistakes: *aud* for and, *rhat* for that, *mueh* for much, and *usc* for use.

**58. *The Lamentation.*** [S.l.: s.n., 1688?] **\$1,935.00**

One of three existing copies of a broadside lamenting the forced departure of James II from England during the so-called “Glorious Revolution” of 1688. The writer vents poetic anger against those who once followed the king and now abandon him.

Nobles and Commons, Subjects and Soldiers too,  
At once consent their MONARCH to undo;  
And ’tis their Duty, Conscience tells them so.  
Oh Monarch! Oh unhappy Monarch! why  
Should all at once abandon Loyalty...?

Interestingly, he blames the machinations of the Catholic Church, but not the fact that James himself was Catholic.

**59. William III, King of England, 1650-1702.** *The Prince of Orange his speech, in defence of the Protestant religion.* London: for G.R., 1688. **\$1,510.00**

William of Orange sailed from the Netherlands and landed in England on November 5, 1688, backed by a large army. In the event, the army was not needed, as his arrival to replace Catholic James II on the throne was welcomed by a large portion of the English population. This only edition of his address to his troops highlights his satisfaction, “That having an Army compos’d of so many different Nations; I do notwithstanding find them unanimously bent to maintain and prosecute...the Cause I have now undertaken.” Dutch, English, Scots, Germans, Scandinavians, Swiss and about 200 black men from Surinam were all serving under William’s banner.

**60. After Romeyn de Hooghe, 1645-1708.** *Arlequin furieux & Pantagion triumphant.*  
Antwerp: Boedats, 1689. **\$1,200.00**

This Dutch broadside from the time of the Glorious Revolution caricatures Louis XIV (with the wooden leg) and the Dauphin (riding a barrel-cart pulled by giant frogs) for their support of the deposed James II. In the background, James II, the Jesuits, and their little dog submit to William of Orange. A numbered key identifies each figure in the satirical verses below.

**61. England and Wales. Parliament.** *A Proclamation.* London: for James Partridge, Matthew Gillyflower, and Samuel Heyrick, 1689. **\$505.00**

After the departure of James II, both houses of Parliament offered the crown jointly to William and Mary, and they accepted. This proclamation publishes that fact: “We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, together with the Lord Mayor, and Citizens of London, and others of the Commons of this Realm, do with a full Consent Publish and Proclaim... WILLIAM and MARY, Prince and Princess of ORANGE, to be KING and QUEEN of England, France and Ireland, with all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging...”

**62. George Melville, Earl of Melville, 1634?-1707.** *The Speech of His Grace the Earl of Melvil, His Majesties High-Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland, Edinburgh, April 15. 1690.* [London]: Edward Jones, 1690. **\$550.00**

This broadside is the London edition of one originally published in Edinburgh. Melville served as high commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland under William and Mary. In this speech delivered to the Scottish Parliament he praises William as “the Instrument in the Hand of God” who “did so magnanimously expose Himself for the rescuing you from the greatest of Evils, Popery and Slavery.” He is referring to William’s recent conquest of the English throne from the Catholic James II. Tensions remained in Scotland, however. Thus, he brings assurance from William that “you need not again fear a Relapse into your former Evils” and asks “Let Moderation be known unto all Men.”

**63.** *A Word of Advice unto all those that have a right to choose Parliament-men.* London: [s.n.], 1690. **\$1,110.00**

Whatever we think of Congress, we usually do not blame the bad weather on them! The unhappy author of this broadside blames everything—even a storm at sea—on what he sees as an incompetent Parliament: “It hath been for want of a good parliament that the nation is in such a miserable unsettled condition.” The anonymous broadside was published after the “Glorious Revolution” of 1688 when Protestant William of Orange and his wife, Mary Stuart, replaced Catholic James II on the English throne. The following year, Parliament passed the Bill of Rights, limiting the power of rulers. Members of Parliament, however, were still often chosen through the influence of nobles and landowners.

**64. Sir Thomas Pilkington, d. 1691.** *To the King’s most excellent Majesty. The humble petition of Sir Thomas Pilkington Kt. Lord Mayor of London...* [London: s.n., 1690]. **\$1,110.00**

Pilkington was a successful merchant and three-time lord mayor of London, but he was also a thorn in the side of both kings Charles II and James II. He had been a strong supporter of the anti-court Whig party, and during the 1682 election of sheriffs, he and his friends had managed to keep any court candidates from winning. They were fined £4,100 for “riotous conduct.” Eight years later and under a new administration, they petitioned to have this fine repaid to them, since the new Parliament had already declared the original punishment “erroneous.”

**65.** *The Copy of a Paper Found on the Speakers Chair, January 16. 1689.* [London, s.n., 1690]. **\$1,510.00**

This anonymous broadside is a tongue-in-cheek petition to the joint king and queen—William and Mary—and to Parliament, to pardon the recently-absconded James II. Surely someone like James who has been “obnoxious to the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom,” and “broke the Original Contract between King and People,” should be allowed back to serve in the government, along with all his “Servants, Counsellours, or Officers whatsoever”!

## Reform

**66.** *The prisoners remonstrance: or, The desires and proposals of such prisoners as are willing to pay their just debts.* London: R. Wood, 1654. **\$2,015.00**

In an attempt to reform the law of debt, Parliament appointed a committee in July 1653 to inquire into prisons and prisoners. The report was submitted in August, and advised that creditors should be relieved out of their debtors' estates. If the latter would not cooperate, the estates should be seized. If the debtors' estates were not sufficiently valuable, the debtor was to be employed in the workhouses adjoining the prison with half of the proceeds going to his creditor. Although the reform act passed later in 1653, it was felt by the succeeding Parliament to have introduced dangerous innovations. In June 1654 an ordinance was passed to remove its defects. This present pamphlet, including the petition to Oliver Cromwell, is from the campaign of the prisoners themselves, which led directly to the 1654 modification.

**67. Humphry Gyffard.** *A second accompt of what progress hath been hitherto made, with such other particulars as...for the advancement and perfecting of a publick design for the accommodation, releif [sic] and benefit of the prisoners of the Compter in the Poultry, upon the intended re-building thereof.* London: Printed by William Godbid, 1670. **\$2,415.00**

From the text it is clear that the author was "Master-Keeper" of the Compter [prison] but no "first accompt" is known to exist. Gyffard begins with a description of the Compter's defects "as it was before the late dreadful fire." Being too small, it could not adequately house the sometimes 40 to 50 prisoners, separate the men from the women or the sick from the well "which caused the great annoyances, contagions, and yearly mortality among them." In this important early proposal for prison reform by an official responsible for the actual day-to-day prison management, Gyffard proposes additional land be purchased to replace the prison with an emphasis on sanitation, ventilation, and health.

**68. Well-wisher to trade and the public good.** *An humble proposal to cause bankrupts make better and more speedier payment of their debts to their creditors...* London: Printed in the year, 1679. **\$1,710.00**

This 'Well-wisher' is opposed to the "violent prosecuting" of debtors, especially those who, through hardship and no real fault of their own, have fallen into debt. The anonymous author goes on to propose a relaxation of the laws relating to debt as a way of mitigating "gaol [jail] abuse" and the cruelty of jailers.

## Commerce

**69. Sir Peter Manwood, 1571-1625.** Letter book with official correspondence relating to the Oyster fishery in Whitstable, Kent. Canterbury, 1598-1608. **\$5,610.00**

This letter book includes copies of fifteen letters either sent or received by Sir Peter Manwood in his official capacity as commissioner for the oyster fisheries. The letters range in date from 1598, when Manwood was appointed commissioner, to 1608, and were most likely copied ca. 1608 for his personal use. The letters concern the controversy over the illegal incursions of Essex fishermen into the oyster grounds at Whitstable and the subsequent detrimental effect on the livelihood of the Whitstable local population. Three other letters also concern the problematic Essex oyster thieves, one dated 1625 and two others in the 1660s.

**70. William Potter, fl. 1650-1656.** *Humble proposalls to the Honorable the Councill for trade: And all Merchants and others who desire to improve their Estates. Shevving What particulars if Enacted by Parliament would...conduce to Advance Trade, Imploy the Poore, Diminish Interest, Improve Publique Revenues...* London: Printed for Edward Husband, 1651. **\$3,770.00**

This pamphlet is mainly a succinct proposal for the use of debt-bonds to be tradable and used as currency. Potter suggests that it would increase the amount of money in circulation, stimulate business, and increase profit. Bills or bonds could pass from hand to hand and be redeemed when they fall due in central clearing houses (banks) to be set up in the towns. Paper bonds could be numbered and traced, and would afford greater security than actual money. Section 4 deals directly with the effect on poor laborers: “Rich men set the Poor on work, and for want of ready money pay them at leisure, or if they bee so poore as they cannot stay for their money, they take an advantage thereby to grind their faces by making them work at under rates: now if the poore man had the rich mans Obligation in paper it would be ready money to him.”

**71. Thomas Ballings.** Weaver's manuscript pattern and medical receipt book, 1708, bound with Cardanus Rider, *British Merlin: bedeckt with many delightful varieties, and useful verities* (London, 1678) **\$920.00**

The main part of this manuscript volume consists of sixty-three pages of weaving patterns penned by Thomas Ballings in 1708. The patterns and weaves are recorded in diagrams (patterns include "star and dimont," "a satin net," "duch huckerback"), and are accompanied by notes in shorthand and recipes for three dyes (black, orange, red). The manuscript also includes 46 pages of medical and veterinary recipes and is bound with an almanac from 1678 in its original wallet-style wrapper. The recipes complement the large collection of manuscript receipt books held by the Folger.

**72. Antigua Custom House.** *Certificate for a ship that hath produced a Certificate in the Plantations...to return to England, Wales, or Berwick*, [1691]. **\$5,130.00**

This printed certificate was required to be completed by any ship returning from an English Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, to the ports of England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed with "sugar, tobacco, cotton-wooll, indico, ginger, fustick, or other Dyeing Woode." This particular copy bears the engraved seal of the Antigua custom house and a large red wax seal, and describes the contents of the ship "Hawk" of Plymouth, captained by Jonas Nowell, on its journey back to Plymouth in 1691.

**73. Edward Hatton, b. 1664?** *Comes Commercii: Or, The Trader's Companion...* London: J. H. for Chr. Coningsby, J. Nicholson; and Dan. Midwinter and Tho. Leigh, 1699. **\$675.00**

Hatton's *Comes Commercii* appeared in at least 17 editions before 1775 testifying to its usefulness and popularity as a guide for merchants. This is the first edition. The opening section consists of tables and charts mostly for calculating costs at different rates. The second section describes aspects of the world of 17<sup>th</sup>-century business: how to import and export goods, freight, interest, and insurance. For insurance, he gives an important description of early practices. Merchants are to "go to an Office on the East-side of the Royal Exchange, and tell those that you will find there what you would insure, and on what ship, and desire to know their premium; upon this he that keeps the Office, who is in the nature of a Solicitor, finds out such person as will write a Policy (as they call it). Your next thing is to satisfy your self of the solvency of those that are to insure, and in order to that you may desire the Office-keeper to give you the names of 6 or 8 of their best Men, which done, you may enquire after their credit on the Exchange, or near the places of their abode." If satisfied, both parties sign a contract and the merchant pays the premium.

**74. Jacques Duduict.** *Le nouveav sciaterre, povr fabriquer tovttes sortes d'Horloges solaires sans Centre, avec deux obseruations, trouuer sur Mer la ligne Meridienne & la hauteur du Pole.* A Bloys: Par Gavcher Collas, 1631. **\$3,035.00**

Duduict was a clockmaker at Blois and this work gives details of how to make his sun-dial clock, how to use it, how to trace various different hours, as well as tables and how to use them. The work 'sciaterre', or more properly 'sciathere,' which is used to describe a sundial, is derived from the Greek 'skia' meaning shadow and the verb 'theran' to pursue.

## Religion

**75. Claude Péronne.** *Doctrinale Humano[rum]*...[Lyons: J. Marion for R. Morin, 1520.] **\$2,020.00**

This is the first and only edition of Péronne's tract on the Christian virtue of "liberalitas," the practice of donating to the poor, and was designed to bolster the Catholic Church during the time of relentless doctrinal controversy on the relationship between acts, grace, and salvation. He reiterates the connection between the act of giving through the mechanisms provided by Church and the salvation of the giver's soul.

**76. Bible. O.T. Genesis. Latin. 1611.** *Commentarius in Genesin.* Herbornæ Nassoviorum: Christophori Corvini, 1611. **\$4,240.00**

This commentary on the book of Genesis was written by Johannes Piscator (1546-1625), rector of the University of Herborn, where he taught logic and Hebrew and was a well-known writer on theology. This book thus fits well into the Folger's large German Reformation collection. This copy was once owned by George Wilmer (1583 or 4-1626), a member of the Virginia Company and East India Company. Evidence of Wilmer's ownership is found on the title page, where he has signed his name, and on the binding, which features a gilt stamp of his crest. The Folger owns several other books from Wilmer's library.

**77. Isaac le Duc.** *Historie der Beroerten van Engelandt, Aengaende De veelderley Secten die aldaer in de kercke Jesu Christi zijn ontstaen.* Dordrecht: Hendrick van Esch, 1649.

**\$1,860.00**

This Dutch “history of the struggles in England arisen from the various sects of the Church of Jesus Christ” also extends across the ocean to America, documenting the various Protestant sects found in New England. The book, therefore, is an important primary resource for scholars researching American religious history. The book’s index to tracts from various sects provides a list of some of the prominent Protestant groups at that time.

**78. Eugenio di San Giuseppe, O.C.D.** *Relacion de la vida y muerte de la venerable madre y sierva de Dios, Teresa del Espiritu Santo Carmelita Descalza.* En Colonia [Cologne]: Pedro Hoffman, 1677.

**\$1,320.00**

This history of the life and death of the Carmelite nun Saint Teresa of Avila once belonged to the Carmelite convent at Puebla, Mexico. A printed slip pasted on the title page notes “Con aprobación del Ordinario,” indicating that the book was printed with the approval of religious authorities in Cologne.

**79. Thomas Pierce, 2622-1691.** *Pacificatorium Orthodoxæ Theologiæ Corpusculum. Sive Brevis Juniorum Sacris Ordinibus Initiandorum ad Sanam Doctrinam verèq;...* Londini: Typis Milonis Flesher, Prostat apud Ric. Davis, Bibliopolam Oxoniensem, 1683.

**\$610.00**

Thomas Pierce was a controversial figure whose religious views and staunch devotion to the royalist cause found him in and out of favor through most of his life. This book, “A small work on making peace with Orthodox Theology, or a short guide to sound and true learning for young initiates to the sacred order” is a less provocative manual discussing topics such as Original Sin and the Sacrament.

**80. T. T.** *Christmas contemplations or, some considerations touching the due keeping of that solemn festival, as likewise of several irregularities therein, too frequently practiced.*

London: George Larkin, 1688.

**\$3,000.00**

Only two copies survive of this pamphlet making the case for Christmas and “the due keeping of that solemn festival.” Although the author simply signs his name T. T., he is likely the writer Thomas Tryon, who reprinted the tract in his collected works *Miscellania* in 1696, and not “Tiny Tim,” who helped make the case for Christmas a century and a half later.

## Nature's Circle

**81. Hendrik Goltzius, 1558-1617.** *Quis Evadet?* [Haarlem]: 1594. **\$4,500.00**

“Who escapes?” asks Hendrik Goltzius’s engraving of a child leaning on a skull, blowing soap bubbles. Above him, smoke drifts in the air, while below, a flowering plant blooms. Like the bubbles, smoke, and flowers, we are transient on this earth, already dying from the moment we are born, a sentiment echoed in the lower margin by humanist poet Franco Estius. Over four hundred years later, the engraving survives, as strong and clear as ever.

**82. Bartolomeus Willemsz. Dolendo, circa 1571-1629, after Lucas van Leyden, 1494-1533.** *[A man with a flute]*. [The Hague?]: Hendrik Hondius, [circa 1597-1627] **\$5,000.00**

Bartolomeus Dolendo’s engraving of a lost Lucas van Leyden painting depicts a flute player idly fingering his instrument while staring off into space. The details of his costume are particularly well-represented. It is not certain whether the suggestive poem written vertically down the wall was present in the original painting or not, but there is no mistaking its references to satisfying lust by “playing the flute.”

**83. Abraham Bosse, 1602-1676.** *[Le Bal]*. [Paris]: Jean Le Blond, [circa 1634] **\$2,400.00**

“The Ball” is one of Abraham Bosse’s most famous etchings. Love is in the air as couples join hands and prepare for their turn at dancing in a great tapestry-hung hall. At the back of the room, on the central axis of the image, a portrait of Venus watches over the proceedings. A group of musicians plays discretely in the back corner. Though the verses warn that everyone is watching to see who dances well and who dances poorly, most couples only have eyes for each other.

**84. Wenceslaus Hollar, 1607-1677.** *[Three butterflies and a wasp]*. [Antwerp: 1646] **\$740.00**

This print, dominated by a swallow-tailed butterfly in the center, is one of twelve delicate insect pictures Hollar etched in 1646, in Antwerp. He based the etchings on drawings he had made years earlier, in England, of pieces in the Earl of Arundel’s art collection. This is the earliest of three known states of the print, before the number “7” was added in the upper right.

**85. *A true and perfect inventorie of all the goodes and Chattells...belonging to William Carr of Eshott esquiere late deceased, May 11, 1643.*** **\$250.00**

This inventory records the livestock and household goods of a farmer in Northumberland, including bullocks, oxen, “coltis and fyllies,” three hundred and seventy sheep, wheat, barley, winter corn, oats, peas, cloth, linen, chamber pots, books, and apparel. At the end, his funeral expenses are noted. It is a fine addition to the Folger’s collection of early English inventories.

## Women

**86. Abraham Bosse, 1602-1676. [*Les Femmes à table en l’absence de leurs maris*]. [Paris]: Jean Le Blond, [circa 1636]** **\$3,500.00**

As the verses below this detailed etching explain, these women have gathered to enjoy a feast where they can talk freely, without men around, while their husbands are out enjoying the world. “Let’s eat, let’s drink, there are no spies here” they say. Separate dining rooms for private meals did not exist at the time. The lady of the house entertains her friends in her chamber, with a bed in one corner, while the servant (addressed as “Girl” in the verses) brings more food.

**87. Abraham Aubry, died after 1682, after Johann Toussyn, born 1608. *Abbildung der alten Wunderbaren und doch warhafften Geschicht, So sich vor Dreijhundert Jahren in Collen am Newmarckt uff dem Kirchhoff zu Sanct Apostolen zugetragen durch Fraw Richmuth...*** [Cologne: Abraham Aubry, 1657] **\$710.00**

At the center of this engraving, a woman rises from the dead in a Cologne churchyard, frightening away grave robbers who had been after her gold ring. The rest of her story is told in words and images below: she is Richmodis, pious wife of the wealthy Mengis von Aducht, and she died of the plague in 1357. After her miraculous resurrection, she used the lantern left by the fleeing grave robbers to find her way home, where she is welcomed at the door. In the last panel, she warms herself by the fire, surrounded by her family. The print was made in 1657, the three hundredth anniversary of the event.

**88. Catholic Church.** *The Primer, or Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary.* Antwerp: Balthasar Moret, 1658. **\$1,505.00**

This small personal prayerbook was printed in Antwerp for English Catholics, who were more welcome in the Netherlands than in their own country. It evidently belonged to a woman who wrote in the front “I was Married the 29 of March 1663” and lists the births of nine children in as many years. Sadly, six of them died; one, Francis, was born and died the same night. The woman was likely Anne Pawlet (d.1694), second wife of John, first Baron Belasyse (1614-1689), a Catholic peer. The name Belasyse occurs for some of the children. In the back someone has written three pages of prayers, including a litany of the Virgin. The frontispiece, unusual in this copy, is composed of woodcuts showing Mary, Queen of Heaven; the Annunciation, birth of Christ and Flight into Egypt; and the four Evangelists.

**89. Aana Macallame, borne in the Orknes of Scotland in the year of our Lord 1615, being presented to the kings Majesties sight Octobr. 1662.** [England: 1662?] **\$1,265.00**

The bearded figure in this portrait gives every appearance of being a man, but as the inscription below explains, this is Anna Macallame, a woman who looks like a man. The engraving commemorates Macallame’s presentation to King Charles II in 1662, and casts the gender issue as an example of nature’s variety and wisdom rather than something frightful or upsetting.

**90. Serenus Cressy, 1605-1674.** *XVI revelations of divine love, shewed to a devout servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an anchorete of Norwich.* [S.l.: s.n., 1670] **\$6,500.00**

This edition of the writings of the famous English mystic Julian of Norwich (1342-ca.1416) was an especially exciting acquisition for the Folger because of its provenance and binding. As a manuscript annotation on the front endpaper reveals, this book was given as a gift from “her Majesty the queen Dowager of England Ano- 1695.” This likely refers to Catherine of Braganza, the Catholic Portuguese consort of King Charles II. The binding was likely produced by a bookbinder scholars have labeled “Queen’s binder D,” one of the “Queen’s binders” during the English Restoration who were famous for their ornate style.

**91. Anne Coventry, Countess of Coventry, 1673-1763.** *Meditations and Reflections Moral and Divine*. London: B. Aylmer, 1707. **\$5,140.00**

Lady Coventry was a cultivated and wealthy woman who was a friend and patron of the philosopher Mary Astell. Though familiar with high society, Lady Coventry here meditates on the transitoriness of worldly things. “Wealth ought not to be desirable but as an Instrument of doing good,” she writes, and she followed her own advice by supporting Astell’s Charity School for Girls in Chelsea. Though only in her thirties, she is already commenting on the physical infirmities of old age: “Our Sight may fail, and so we may be deprived of the unvaluable [sic] satisfaction of reading.” Blindness must have seemed a dreadful threat to a woman whose library was larger than that of any other woman’s at the time.

## Education

**92. Simon de Vallambert, d. 1558?** *De optimo genere disputandi colloquendique*. Parisiis: Guil. Morelium., M.D. LI. [i.e. 1552?] **\$3,070.00**

Vallambert’s study of rhetoric, “The best manner of conversing and debating,” is just one publication from his productive and diverse writing career, which includes a collection of neo-Latin verses and a biography of Cicero’s son. He is best known, however, for his influential book on pediatrics, *Cinq livres de la manière de nourrir et gouverner les enfans dès leur naissance* (“Five books on the manner of nourishing and governing children from their birth”).

**93. Alfonso Ulloa, d. ca.1580.** *Et Riprobatione dell’amor del Mondo*. Venice: Camillo Franceschini, [1565, i.e. 1566]. **\$3,685.00**

There was a large market for handbooks of behavior in the Renaissance. This one, specifically addressed to young men, warns them against the wiles of prostitutes and other disreputable women, while attempting to lead them towards a Christian life. It was owned by a contemporary woman who wrote her name in the back. Perhaps she used it for the education of her sons. The author, Alfonso de Ulloa, was a Spanish soldier and diplomat who settled in Venice where he became an important translator of Spanish works into Italian, and vice versa. His translations included the *Celestina* and Ariosto’s *Orlando Furioso*.

**94. Leonhard Culmann, 1498?-1562.** *Sententiæ pueriles, translated grammatically: leading the learner, as by the hand, to construe right, parse, and make the same Latine* London: H. L[ownes] for Thomas Man, 1613. **\$8,700.00**

Schoolbooks are among the most ephemeral books, due to generations of students reading them to pieces. Culmann's *Sententiæ puerile* or "Sentences for the youth" presents "sentences of wise men" for students to read, understand, and translate into Latin. In this opening we can see where one reader has drawn a pointing hand to highlight a Latin gloss in the margin. Perhaps this reader is the "James" who marked his ownership of the book on the flyleaf, "James the book of."

**95. Abraham Bosse, 1602-1676.** *Le Maistre d'escole.* [Paris]: Jean Le Blond, [circa 1638] **\$2,750.00**

A bespectacled schoolmaster sits on the far left, listening to a boy warily recite his lessons with one eye on the birch in his teacher's hand. Elsewhere in the room, other children play and study, including a girl toying with a cat perched atop a canopy bed. The verses below remind viewers that they, too, were once children like this. Notice the shelf with a sheaf of quills ready to be cut into pens, and below it, an almanac hung on the wall: the text of the almanac is too small to make out, but the design matches one Bosse made for the year 1638, allowing the print to be dated.

**96. Marcus Zuerius Boxhorn, 1612-1653.** *Recherches Politiques Très Curieuses. Tirées de toutes les Histoires, Tant Anciennes que Modernes.* Amsterdam: Chez Casp. Commelin, 1669. **\$850.00**

This copy of François Savinien d'Alquié's French translation of the Dutch scholar Boxhorn's *Disquisitiones politicae* was once likely part of the collection at the Jesuit College in Paris, as evidenced by an ownership inscription on the title page reading "Coll. Paris. Soc. Jesu."

**97. Henry Care, 1646-1688.** *The Tutor to True English...* London: Printed by George Larkin, and are to be sold by Thomas Howkins, 1690. **\$2,500.00**

Henry Care, polemicist and hack writer, wrote on a wide variety of subjects. This work deals not only with English grammar, but also includes a brief introduction to arithmetic where one can find the formula to answer the burning question of "How many Barly-Corns will reach a Mile?" based on the fact "that three Barly-Corns make an Inch...". In addition, there is a most interesting chapter on homophones and offers as an example "Of two evils chuse the least, lest at last you repent it."

**98.** *Geographia Classica: The Geography of the Ancients, So far describ'd as it is contain'd in the Greek and Latin Classicks. In Twenty nine Maps of the Old World, and its several Kingdoms and Provinces: Wherein the chief Places mention'd in Homer, Virgil...Herodotus, and many other Ancient Authors are describ'd. To which is added, a Map of the Places mention'd in the Old and New Testaments...A Collection...now Publish'd for the Use of Schools.* London: Printed for Christopher Browne, 1712. **\$995.00**

As its long title notes, this collection of maps was meant to supplement classical and biblical studies. The preface explains that large collections of such maps had been available but were too expensive for use in schools. This “small Collection of Maps” of a “cheaper sort” will be more accessible and in turn “will make readings of their Authors less tedious and more profitable to them.” Pictured here is “The Navigation of Ulysses according to Homer.”

**99. Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, 1671-1713.** *Characteristicks of men, manners, opinions, times.* [London: John Darby], 1714 [i.e. 1715]. **\$1,190.00**

Throughout much of his life, Shaftesbury maintained a relationship with John Locke, first as his student, then visiting Locke in the Netherlands while he was in exile, and later engaging in a philosophical correspondence. Despite Locke’s influence, Shaftesbury managed to break away from his mentor, particularly in the way he approached philosophy from the point-of-view of ethics rather than epistemology. First published in 1711, *Characteristicks* is a collection of Shaftesbury’s writings.

## Travel

**100. Georgius Loysius.** *Impensis Mercurii, in quo agitur de Praestantissimis Peregrinantis virtutibus.* Spirae: Viduae Bernard. Albini, 1600. **\$2,550.00**

*Pervigilium Mercurii* is a collection of two-hundred aphorisms related to travel, illustrated by apt classical quotations covering the correct behavior and duties of a traveler. Travelers must avoid luxury and laziness and are advised to observe the morals and religion of others but not to criticize them. Loysius advises activities for the intelligent traveler such as meeting scholars and college professors. Renaissance Italy, with her classical ruins and contemporary art work, was the perfect finish to an education for every young man of good family.

**101. Paulus Bolduan.** *Bibliotheca Historica, Sive: Elenchus Scriptorum Historicorum et Geographicorum Selectissimorum, qui Historial...usq; ad annum...M. DC. XX. Scripserunt...*Lipsie: Friderico Lanckisio, 1620. **\$1650.00**

Bolduan's *Bibliotheca Historica* is a rare and valuable guide to Renaissance travel, geographical, historical and related scientific literature. This is one of the earliest travel bibliographies to compile and catalog thousands of travel books while supplying a surprising amount of information for each work. He includes author, title, place of printing, printer, date, format and occasional cross notes. Bolduan begins with an introduction that includes a history of early travel writers and historians. This work includes sections on the New World and Australia

**102. Claude de Varennes.** *Le Voyage de France, Dressé pour la commodité des François & Estrangers.* Paris: Michel Bobin, 1665. **\$740.00**

Varennes's "Voyage from France, prepared for the convenience of the French and foreigners" belongs to the popular genre of travel writing and guidebooks. One can imagine a traveler tucking this compact book into a pouch or saddlebag before heading out on his journey. Perhaps that was the case with the early owner who blind stamped his initials "P C" on front and back covers.

**103. [Martin Aedler, 1643-1724].** *Minerva. The High-Dutch grammar, teaching the English-man perfectly, easily and exactly the neatest dialect of the High-German language.* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: for Will. Cooper, 1685. **\$1,525.00**

Martin Aedler was a German linguist who taught Hebrew and oriental languages at Cambridge. He also belonged to a German literary society that promoted German as a national language. The grammar contains a section of idiomatic phrases printed in parallel as "Germanismes" and "Anglicismes." Examples include "I am clean out of love with myself"—"Ih gefalle mir ganz nihtmer"; or "It sets our teeth on edge"—"es mahet unsere zaene stumpf."

**104. Giovanni Torriano.** *The Italian reviv'd, or, The introduction to the Italian Tongue.* London: Printed for R. Chiswell, T. Sawbridge and R. Bentley, 1689. **\$1,730.00**

Torriano, resident of London and the most notable Italian language teacher in England during the Restoration period, produced this “introduction to the Italian tongue” to remedy the shortage of such books due to the wholesale loss of publishers’ stock in the 1666 great fire of London. His *Italian reviv'd* covers such subjects as hiring horses, renting rooms, visiting the barber and merchant banking. Bound with this book is Torriano’s *Mescolanza* of 1688 offering a selection of his moral fables and conceits in Italian and English.

## Novels and Poetry

**105. Alonso Jerónimo de Salas Barbadillo, 1581-1635.** *Le Matois Mary, ou la courtizanne attrapee. Comedie en Prose. Imitée d'un livre Espagnol, intitulé, El sagaz stacio marido examinado. Et appropriée aux pratiques de Paris.* Paris: Chez Pierre Billaine, 1634. **\$4,500.00**

This French edition of the Spanish Golden Age novel in prose was originally printed in 1620 as *El Sagaz Estacio, marido examinado*. In the preface, the reader is asked to judge which is the greater act of charity: for a woman to get a man out of the hospital, or for a man to get a woman out of a bordello. The principal tale relates the intrigues of a courtesan seeking a compliant husband as a front for the law, who is tricked into marriage by a gentleman bent on fulfilling a vow to reform a prostitute. In this French version, Paris is simply substituted for Madrid and the Spanish names are replaced by quite different French names while still remaining a faithful translation of the Spanish original. This plot was also copied by John Fletcher in his play *Rule a wife, and Have a wife*.

**106. Giovanni Francesco Loredano, 1607-1661.** *Dianea: An Excellent New Romance. Written in Italian by Gio. Francisco Loredano A Noble Venetian. In Foure Books. Translated into English by Sir Aston Cokaine.* London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, 1654. **\$6,775.00**

The English poet and playwright Aston Cokayne likely first encountered Loredano’s Italian romance *Dianea* (1629) while on his second visit to Venice, as he dates his “Author’s Epistle” “from Venice, 25 Oct. 1635.” Surviving copies of Cokayne’s translation are fairly rare, and the Folger copy happens to be a Cokayne family copy. Appearing on the book’s front endpaper is a brief family description written by George Edward Cokayne (1825-1911), the genealogist who wrote *The Complete Peerage*. Just how far back the family’s ownership extends is not known.

**107. William Congreve, 1670-1729.** Copy of Congreve's poem, "Mr. Congreve to Lord Cobham 1728," ca. 1730s. **\$1,000.00**

This is a very early manuscript copy of Congreve's last poem, which appeared in print two months after Congreve's death as *A Letter from Mr. Congreve to the right honourable the Lord Viscount Cobham* (London, [March] 1729). Given the number of textual variants and errors, the version here was most likely copied from a pre-publication manuscript version of the poem. Two lines (47 and 65) are entirely omitted and there are other minor differences. The Folger has one other manuscript copy of this poem, from 1750, in addition to numerous receipts in Congreve's autograph.

**End of adoptable items**

## Endowed Acquisition Funds

### *The K. Frank and Joycelyn C. Austen Acquisitions Endowment*

*Established in 1994 with a gift from the Humana Foundation, this endowment supports the acquisition of books and manuscripts, with preference to those focusing on medical science and the history of human well-being. Dr. Austen is a physician and Life Trustee of Amherst College.*

### *The Gladys Brooks Acquisitions Endowment*

*A gift in 1995 from the Gladys Brooks Foundation, New York City, for the acquisition of books and manuscripts.*

### *The Elizabeth L. Cabot Acquisitions Fund*

*Founded in 1993 by the friends and admirers of Elizabeth Lewis (Mrs. John Moors) Cabot, in her memory.*

### *The Colt Acquisitions Fund*

*The Library's first restricted acquisitions endowment, established by Mrs. H. Dunscombe (Armida) Colt in 1976. Mrs. Colt and her late husband were long-time Folger patrons and avid book collectors, and Mrs. Colt continues her association with the Library.*

### *The Bertita E. Compton Acquisitions Fund*

*This fund was established in 1996 with a bequest from the estate of Bertita E. Compton, a long-time friend of the Library.*

### *The Ann Jennalie Cook Acquisitions Fund*

*A bequest from the estate of Dudley C. Fort established this fund in 1995 in honor of Ann Jennalie Cook – teacher, Shakespearean, and Folger reader.*

### *The Charlotte B. Dow Acquisitions Fund*

*Mrs. Roger (Charlotte) Dow, a long-time friend and active supporter of the Library, named the Folger as a beneficiary in her will. The bequest was used to establish the fund in 1986.*

### *The Elizabeth L. Eisenstein Acquisitions Fund*

*An endowment established in 1999 by Elizabeth Eisenstein—teacher, scholar, Folger reader and former member of the Folger Board of Governors—in support of the acquisition of early printed books.*

### *The Charles W. Engelhard Acquisitions Fund*

*In 1993, the Trustees of the Charles W. Engelhard Foundation created this acquisitions endowment in support of the purchase of early printed books.*

*The Kathrine Dulin Folger and Family Acquisitions Endowment*

*This endowment was established in 1995 by her family in honor of Kathrine Dulin Folger, lifelong friend and supporter of the Folger Shakespeare Library, who died in 1997.*

*The Karen Gundersheimer Acquisitions Endowment*

*Established in 2002, this fund for the acquisition of 18<sup>th</sup>-century books and manuscripts was funded by a gift from Paul T. and Joanne Ruxin. Mr. Ruxin has served on the Folger Board of Governors since 1999. The fund honors Karen Gundersheimer for her dedication and contributions to the life of the Library during her husband's 18-year tenure as Director.*

*The Kenneth C. Hogate Acquisitions Fund*

*Kenneth H. Bacon, former trustee of Amherst College and former member of the Folger Board of Governors, established this acquisitions fund in memory of his grandfather, Kenneth C. Hogate, in 1993.*

*The Richard J. Kuhta Fund for Library Acquisitions*

*His friends, admirers, and colleagues established this acquisitions fund to honor Richard Kuhta on the occasion of his 2008 retirement as Eric Weinmann Librarian of the Folger Library. Its purpose is to provide general support for the collection with a preference for association copies.*

*The Ruth Leila Hazel Hand Lefkovits Fund for Book Acquisitions*

*Established by the late Dr. Aaron Lefkovits in memory of his wife, this fund supports the purchase of books for the collection.*

*The Georges Lurcy Acquisitions Fund*

*A significant gift from the Georges Lurcy Charitable and Educational Trust established this book fund in 1987. Its focus is on the French Renaissance.*

*The Paul Mellon Rare Book Fund*

*Mr. Mellon established this fund in 1991 for the acquisition of rare books and manuscripts. Dr. Gundersheimer has noted that the Mellon Fund "will forever play an important role in [the Library's] efforts to maintain [its] collections as a fundamental national resource for research in the humanities."*

*The Elizabeth Niemyer Acquisitions Fund*

*The Chisholm Foundation of Laurel, Mississippi created this fund in 1993 in tribute to Elizabeth Niemyer, who began her career at the Folger in 1950 and retired as Curator of Acquisitions in 1992.*

*The B. F. Saul Rare Book Acquisitions Fund*

*Established in 1995 with a gift from B. Francis Saul II and Chevy Chase Bank, this fund supports the purchase of rare books and manuscripts. Mr. Saul is a former member of the Folger Board of Governors.*

*The Lois Green Schwoerer Fund for Library Acquisitions*

*Established in 2007 with a gift from long-time Folger reader and scholar Lois Schwoerer, this fund supports the acquisition of books and materials for the Folger collection.*

*The Roger T. and Peggy M. Simonds Acquisitions Endowment*

*Established in 2000 by Robin Simonds and Martha Simonds Teeters in memory of their parents, Roger and Peggy Simonds—scholars of the early modern period and long-time Folger readers.*

*The James B. Sitrick Acquisitions Endowment Fund*

*Mr. Sitrick, former member of the Folger Board of Governors and an avid collector of books and prints, established this eponymous fund in 1995 in support of the Library's acquisitions program.*

*The Albert H. and Shirley Small Acquisitions Endowment Fund*

*A gift from Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Small established this fund in 1995, with an emphasis on manuscripts. Mr. Small is a distinguished collector of historical books, maps, and manuscripts, and former member of the Folger Board of Governors.*

*The Professor Emile V. Telle Acquisitions Fund*

*This acquisitions fund was made possible through the generosity of an anonymous donor. Established in 1993, it honors the late Professor Emile V. Telle, noted authority on Erasmus and long-time Scholar-in-Residence at the Folger.*

*The Trustees Fellowship and Acquisitions Fund*

*Established by the Trustees of Amherst College in 1987, this fund supports the acquisition of rare books and manuscripts and, from time to time, small research grants to scholars who are not eligible for regular fellowships.*

*The Eric and Mary Weinmann Acquisitions Fund*

*The book acquisition fund established by Mr. and Mrs. Weinmann in 1993 has provided the means to acquire some of the Library's most significant items in recent years. Mr. Weinmann, a long-time friend, benefactor, and member of the Folger Board of Governors, died in 2007.*

*The Mary and David S. Wolff Endowment Fund*

*Established in 1999 by a gift from Mary and David Wolff, this fund supports the acquisition of books and manuscripts for the Folger collection.*

*The Library expresses its gratitude to the individuals responsible for these generous gifts.*

## Endowed Acquisitions and Gifts

### **Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679.**

*Epistola Thomæ Hobbes Malmsburiensis ad dominum Antonium à Wood authorem Historie & antiquitatum Vniversitatis Oxoniensis, inserenda ad pag. 344, 345.* [London: s.n., 1674]

#### **The K. Frank and Joycelyn C. Austen Acquisitions Fund**

While translating Anthony à Wood's history of Oxford University (*Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*) from English into Latin, John Fell took the liberty of inserting disparaging remarks about his adversary Thomas Hobbes. Catching wind of Fell's actions, Hobbes wrote this letter as a preemptive defense. Published as a broadside, this copy survives bound with a copy of *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis* as a sort of erratum.

**Lazarus Spengler, 1479-1534.** *Antwort auff das unwarhafft gedicht...* [Wittenberg: Georg Rhau, 1530].

#### **The Gladys Brooks Acquisitions Endowment**

This rare pamphlet is an important addition to the Folger's major German Reformation collection. In it, Spengler refutes the claims of Johannes Cochlaeus who favored the Pope and the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. Spengler worked as the town clerk in Nuremberg, but he was an early and ardent follower of Luther, and represented Nuremberg at the Diet of Worms in 1521. The pamphlet thus provides a window onto the intense religious conflict that characterized the Reformation.

**Jean-Baptiste de Chèvremont, ca. 1640-1702.** *The Knowledge of the World: or, The Art of Well-Educating Youth, Through the Various Conditions of Life...* London: John Dunton, [1694?]

#### **The Elizabeth L. Cabot Acquisitions Fund**

This rare anonymous English translation of Chèvremont's *Connoissance du monde* consists of three letters: one advising on the "principles of a good education," one on the "choice of a tutor, and the qualities which are requir'd in him," and one "Touching the skill in knowing intellects."

[*Les Douze Sibylles*]. [Amsterdam]: Clement de Jonghe, [circa 1665-1675]

**Colt Acquisitions Fund**

This suite of twelve engravings was printed by Clement de Jonghe (died 1679), printmaker, publisher, and friend of Rembrandt. Each print portrays one of the twelve sibyls said to have prophesied the Birth of Christ. In addition to the image of the sibyl, many of the plates show traces of religious scenes (the Annunciation can just be made out in the background of the Cimmerian Sibyl, shown here). Either the plates were being re-used, or the designs were never completed. This particular set is important to the Folger because it used to be bound with Martin Droeshout's suite of twelve sibyls (circa 1620–1625) acquired last year as part of the 75th Anniversary celebration. It is not known who bound the suites together or when, but surviving binding fragments indicate they were together at least as early as the 19th century.

*A Discourse Vppon a Question of the Estate of this time. Faithfully translated out of French by E.A.* London: Iohn Wolfe, 1591.

**The Bertita E. Compton Acquisitions Fund**

The unnamed author of this pamphlet asks “Why doth not the King [of France, Henry IV] should become a Catholike” and then thoroughly rebuts the idea. Instead he argues for the King to maintain the reformed faith while reuniting the two Churches. Henry, in fact, did famously convert to Catholicism before he succeeded to the crown in 1594, at which time he supposedly said, “Paris is worth a Mass.” The book's printer, John Wolfe, was one of the first English stationers to print translated news pamphlets from the Continent, helping to bring about the publication of serial newspapers.

**Richard Hogarth, 1663 or 4-1716.** *Thesaurarium Trilingue Publicum: Being an introduction to English, Latin and Greek...* London: Printed by J.L. and...Sold by Randal Taylor, 1689.

**Ann Jennalie Cook Acquisitions Fund**

This is the only edition of this trilingual grammar by Hogarth, identified as the author on the title page by a contemporary. The book was formerly owned by the Earls of Macclesfield as evidenced by their armorial bookplate and manuscript shelfmark.

**Johann Ferus, 1495-1554 [Johann Wild].** *Sacrosancta Passionis Salvatoris Nostri Iesu Christi Historia, Ex quatuor Evangelistis studiosè concinnata & in quatuor partes ritè distincta.* Antverpiae: Apud Philippum Nutium, M.D. LXV.

**The Elizabeth L. Eisenstein Acquisitions Fund**

Johann Ferus was a Franciscan who served as cathedral preacher at Mainz and became renowned for his oratory. Ferus's works, including "The History of the Sacred Passion of our Savior Jesus Christ from the Four Evangelists," were printed posthumously. In spite of the fact that he was a Catholic, nearly all his works were placed on the Catholic Church's index of prohibited books or "Index librorum prohibitorum" with the instructions "*donec corrigantur*" or banned "until corrected." His writings, therefore, are not only important to scholars studying religious history but to those studying censorship.

**Robert Foxall, translator.** A translation of selections from Seneca's *Epistles to Lucilius*, Seneca's *An epitome of logicke to be learned in a small tyme*, and six psalms in translation. Oxford, 1624?

**Charles W. Engelhard Acquisitions Fund**

Robert Foxall, the son of a wealthy Southampton grocer, made these translations from Latin into English in 1624, at age 15. Two years later, he became a student at Brasenose College, Oxford. Written in a single italic hand, this Jacobean manuscript reveals the vogue for Seneca at the time, and a student's attempt at translation without consulting Thomas Lodge's printed translation of 1614.

**Lewis Maidwell, 1650-1715.** *Nova Grammatices Experimenta: Or, Some New Essays of a Natural and Artificial Grammar...Celebrated with a Parænetic Poem, By Mr. Tate.* London: R. Burrough and J. Baker, 1707.

**Kathrine Dulin Folger and Family Acquisitions Endowment**

Although the life and works of educator Lewis Maidwell are of interest to Folger readers researching the history of education, this acquisition of his *Nova Grammatices Experimenta* is just as important for poetic contributions from the writer Nahum Tate. Tate is perhaps best known as the playwright who added a happy ending to Shakespeare's *King Lear* in which Lear and Cordelia live happily ever after. "Paraenetic" refers to a poem offering precepts or advice.

**John Bird, fl. 1639.** *Grounds of Grammar*...Oxford: L. Lichfield for Humphrey Moseley, 1641.

**Kenneth C. Hogate Acquisitions Fund**

John Bird, as the title page tells us, was a schoolmaster in the city of Gloucester. When grammar was taught at the time, it was usually Latin, not English. But Bird says, “If thou further demandest (gentle reader) why the Grammer speaks in English...I answer because it is the more easie and ready to be understood and learned by every one...so being to learn the latine Grammer it is necessary for us to learne the rules in English.” Undoubtedly this approach was much welcomed by schoolboys lucky enough to have Bird’s book.

**Antoine Houdar de la Motte, 1672-1731.** *La Matrone d’Ephese, Comedie*. Paris: Chez Pierre Ribou, 1702.

**The Karen Gundersheimer Acquisitions Fund**

La Motte’s plot centers around Euphémie who is planning to martyr herself by starvation after her husband’s death in order to maintain her reputation as the most faithful woman of Ephesus. Her vow is part of a rollicking farce that finds Chrisante (aged 70) as a suitor attempting to get Euphémie to renounce her vow. Each of the 17 scenes in this one-act play is filled with eating and drinking to highlight the temptations of Euphémie.

**Pierre Bersuire, ca. 1290-1362.** *Metamorphosis Ouidiana Moraliter a Magistro Thoma vvaleys*. [Paris]: Francisci Regnault, 1515.

**The Georges Lurcy Library Endowment Fund**

Surely Parisian school children were disappointed when they opened up their copies of Ovid’s *Metamorphosis* and discovered that all the more earthy parts of the poem had been reworked into Christian morality tales. Needless to say, it was likely not the sort of metamorphoses they expected or desired. But such was the case for students using Bersuire’s moralized edition once attributed to Thomas Waleys. The manuscript writing found on the fore-edge of the book harkens back to the earliest years of printed books, when books were housed flat on shelves with their fore-edges facing out.

**John Fitzherbert, d. 1531.** [*Book of surveying*] *Here begynneth a ryght frutefull mater: and hath to name the boke of surueyeng and improume[n]tes.* [London: Rycharde Pynson, [1523]]

**Paul Mellon Rare Books Fund**

In 1523, John Fitzherbert published the first printed English books on the subjects of surveying and farming. Surviving copies of both are very rare. The Folger was fortunate to acquire Fitzherbert's *Book of surveying*, particularly a copy with manuscript annotations in several hands, including this intriguing imitation of Queen Elizabeth I's signature.

**William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.** *The Works... Carefully edited and compared with the best texts...* London: Allied Newspapers Ltd., [n.d.]

**Gift of Cullen Murphy**

This delightful miniature-volume, containing the complete text of *As You Like It*, is one of a 40-volume set published for this edition. The very small format makes it convenient to carry one or two volumes in a pocket for easy reading at any time or place.

**Jean Molinet, 1435-1507.** *Les faictz & dictz...* Paris: Arnoul L'Angelier, 1540.

**Elizabeth Niemyer Acquisitions Fund**

This is the third edition of Molinet's collected poetry and prose texts, first published in 1513. Jean Molinet is best remembered for his prose translation of the *Roman de la rose*.

**Romano Alberti.** *Trattato della nobilita della Pittura. Composto ad instantia della venerabili Compagnia di S. Luca, et nobil' Academia delli pittori di Roma.* In Roma: Per Francesco Zannetti, 1585.

**The B. F. Saul Rare Book Acquisitions Fund**

This is the only edition of this important work in the history of art theory. The Accademia di S. Luca had been founded on paper in 1577, but did not open until 1593. With this work, Alberti influenced the principles behind the academy, arguing for the consideration of painting as a liberal rather than mechanical art, and as an accompaniment to a virtuous life rather than something decadent.

**Francesco Bartolozzi, 1727-1815, after Giovanni Battista Cipriani, 1727–1785.** *The Nymph of Immortality, attended by the Loves, crowning the Bust of Shakespear.* London: James Birchall, 1784.

**Roger T. and Peggy M. Simonds Acquisitions Endowment**

The cult of Shakespeare was firmly established by the later 18th century, as seen in this stipple engraving by Francesco Bartolozzi, designed by G.B. Cipriani. It features a personification of Immortality placing a crown of stars on Shakespeare's head while preparing to garland him with laurels held by a trio of cupids. A fourth cupid sleeps while holding the mask of tragedy above comedy, though this symbolic triumph of seriousness over mundane love and laughter hardly seems convincing given the fleshy figures and coy looks elsewhere in the scene.

*News Sent out of Britayn, and other places on the third of Iune 1591. to a Gentleman of account. Concerning the seuerall exploits of Sir Iohn Norris, Lord Gouvernour of hir Maiesties forces in Brittain, since his departure from England.* London: Iohn Wolfe, 1591.

**The James B. Sitrick Acquisitions Endowment Fund**

This rare news pamphlet provides an account of General John Norris's winning of Guingamp in northwestern France. When, in the text, Norris commands that thanks be "yielded vnto God", a reader seconds the notion, writing "Thankes" in the margin. News pamphlets like this one printed by John Wolfe were early predecessors to what would soon evolve into newspapers.

**William Bolton and Co.** Newsletter from William Bolton and Co., Madeira, to Robert Heysham, London, February 4, 1699.

**The Albert H. and Shirley Small Acquisitions Endowment Fund**

The wine shipping firm William Bolton & Co. sent out monthly news bulletins to customers between 1695 and 1714. This particular newsletter for January 1699, received by the London merchant and slave trader Robert Heysham, includes information about Portuguese ships carrying wine to Brazil and English shipments to Barbados. Of particular interest is the account of the astronomer Edmond Halley's trip to the coast of Brazil to observe "the variation of the compass." His ship was being protected from marauding warships by Admiral Benbow, who was passing through Madeira to hunt pirates in the West Indies.

**Philippe de Mornay, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, 1549-1623.** *Traitté de l'Eglise; auquel sont disputées le principales questions meuës sur ce poinct, en nostre temps...Reveu, & augmenté par l'Authour...* La Rochelle: Hierosme Haultin, 1599.

**Professor Emile V. Telle Acquisitions Fund**

The first edition, published in London in 1578, had been translated without the consent of the author and provoked many replies. De Mornay decided to publish his text and re-establish his arguments while trying to strengthen them. With this work, he maintains that the true church includes all Christian churches or beliefs, regardless of their doctrinal divergences. Again, this produced numerous attacks. De Mornay was the right-hand man of Henry of Navarre, and with his ascent to the French throne, de Mornay's period of great influence began. Despite Henry's subsequent conversion to Catholicism, de Mornay continued to work hard for the toleration of the Huguenots and finally secured the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

**Thomas Fairfax, Baron Fairfax, 1612-1671.** Sacred poems of Sir Thomas Fairfax. An early family copy of his poetry, partly in the hand of Charles Fairfax, [Menston, Yorkshire? manuscript possibly 1660s?]

**Trustees Fellowship and Acquisitions Fund**

Fairfax was an officer of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War, who eventually served as commander-in-chief of Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army. He was also a patron to the poet Andrew Marvell, who wrote some of his most famous poetry while living at Fairfax's estate, Nun Appleton House. Fairfax also composed poetry, as evidenced in this manuscript book. His poem "Upon Appleton House" preceded and influenced Marvell's country-house poem "Upon Appleton House (To My Lord Fairfax)," which remains a testament to his time at Appleton House and the poet/patron relationship between him and Fairfax.

*A Treatise of Daunses, wherin it is shewed, that they are as it were accessories and depé[n]dants (or thinges annexed) to whoredome : where also by the way is touched and proued, that Playes are ioyned and knit together in a rancke or rowe with them.* [S.l.: H. Middleton?], Anno 1581.

**The Eric and Mary Weinmann Acquisitions Fund**

Today, when we consider dance an art form, it is easy to forget there was once another view hotly professed by some of Shakespeare's more devout contemporaries. The author of this anonymous tract from 1581 sees dancing as "infection and filthiness," and warns that "impudent, shameless, and dissolute gestures" would lead to no good. The diatribe also castigates immodest dressing, loose language, and "playes...[which] ought not to be among Christians." The Folger's copy of this red-faced rant is the only one in North America and one of only three in the world.

**Pierre Petit, 1617-1687.** *Petri Petiti Philosophi & Doctoris Medici Parisiensis De sibylla Libri tres.* Lipsiæ: Apud Hæredes Friderici Lankisch, Typis Christophori Guntheri, 1686.

**The Mary and David S. Wolff Endowment Fund**

Peirre Petit's work on the Sibylline oracles includes a section on the famous French prognosticator Nostradamus. Folger interest in the Sibyls peaked last year when the library acquired the only complete copy of Martin Droeshout's *The Prophecies of the Twelve Sybills* (Droeshout being most famous for his portrait of Shakespeare in the First Folio of 1623).

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