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ΟΥΚ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΠΕΡΙΣΣΕΥΕΙΝ
ΤΙΝΙ Η ΖΩΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΣΤΙΝ
ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Sibvlet
Amicis

❧ RARIORA

BEING NOTES OF SOME OF THE
PRINTED BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS,
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, MEDALS,
ENGRAVINGS, POTTERY, ETC., ETC.,

COLLECTED (1858-1900) BY

JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN, F.S.A.

VOL. III.

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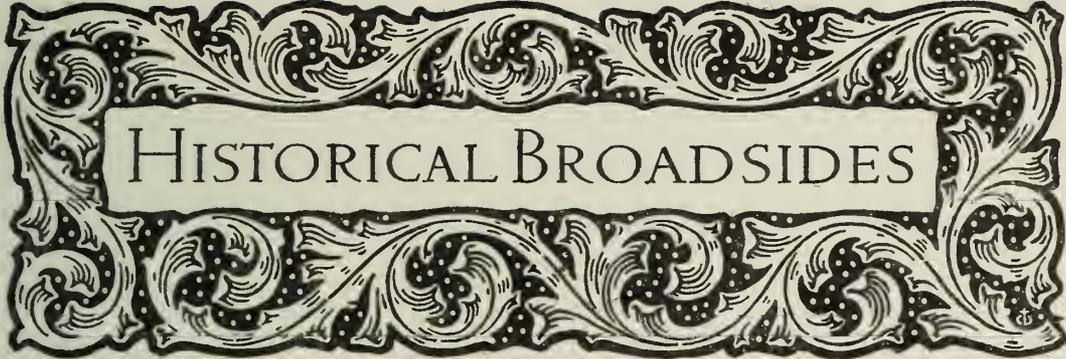
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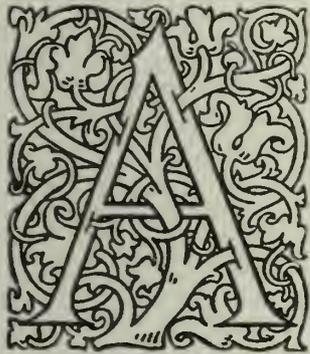
Corrigenda.

Page 13, line 24, for *mule* read *ass*.

Lusus Naturæ, page 1, line 18, for *avocations* read *employments*.



HISTORICAL BROADSIDES



BROADSIDE is, according to Dr. Murray, a sheet of paper printed on one side only, forming one large page, and otherwise known as a *Broadsheet*; and this is doubtless an exact and accurate definition of the original intention of the word, and in the main still little open to objection. But it would be very inadvisable to exclude from the category those productions which, from excess of matter, could not be compressed into *one* side of a sheet of paper, and had therefore perforce to run on, as was often the case, into one or more new sheets, still printed on one side only, to be pasted together if required, or, in other instances, to be printed on both sides of the sheet. These latter, it is true, could not be pasted on a flat surface in some conspicuous place, in accordance with the original purpose of the broadside, and were, it would seem, only distributed and dealt with by the receiver as *he* thought fit.

However that may be, a sheet printed on both sides and not folded would be admitted by the most exacting collector into his store of *broad-sides*. When the matter printed on one sheet of paper covers more than two pages the production is called a *Tract*, and must be so described.

Historical Broad-sides have long had for me a special charm. They often do more than notify the passing of the events of which they treat. Many of them are of an importance so conspicuous as to be really bricks out of which history is built. To them we are indebted for many a piquant detail, many a scrap of local colouring, which had escaped the pen of the serious chronicler. They were, to a large extent, the poor man's newspaper. From them, posted, as they were, at corners of streets, on the beams and walls of houses, the gaping crowd obtained its intermittent information of what was astir in court, in camp or in the fleet. It was swayed this way or that way by the perusal of these very scraps of paper, fair sometimes, broad margined and noble, capped by the Royal Arms, ended by imprint of royal printers boldly displayed, and filled in clear-cut black-letter character with royal promises or royal threats; at others, poor, sordid, misspelt and shabby, the shamefaced work of some garret typographer whom prudence counselled to conceal his name. Until we have made their acquaintance we hardly realize to how large an extent the writing of the history of a country, nay, even the

history itself, may be indebted to those *feuilles volantes*, and I am not without hope that the following fragmentary list of some of the more important pieces in my collection may tickle the palate of many of my friends. They have been brought together during the last twelve or fourteen years, not without the expenditure of a considerable amount of time and of countless journeyings and enquiries. For broadsides, now almost unprocurable if of any importance, did not, even a dozen years ago, grow on every bush; and not having been fortunate enough, as some of my friendly rivals have been, to acquire ready-made gatherings I have had to get hold of mine individually, or a few at a time, as best I might. Yet in the matter of very early and unique pieces, the collection about to be described is, I have reason to think, the most important, as with one exception, that of the Earl of Crawford, it is the largest recently formed *private* collection of English Historical Broadsides in the country. My late deeply-regretted friend, Lt.-Col. Francis Grant, whom I preceded in the quest, followed it with so much ardour that his stores, now alas! dispersed, eventually surpassed mine in number.

From the 850 broadsides properly so called which it embraces I have selected some two hundred of the most interesting, omitting with regret many which might perhaps have proved more amusing if less instructive, and I have allowed some tracts of a very few pages and a news-sheet or two to creep in so as to assist in giving some sort of continuity to the history.

It will, I am aware, appear strange that to so many pieces the epithet *rare* is applied, but I can assure the reader that this has not been done without good reason; and the word is frequently justified by my statement of the number of copies known to be in existence. Thanks to the admirable lists prepared by Lord Crawford, to which he has most kindly allowed me to have access, we know, as far as Proclamations are concerned, just what is *rare* and also what may up to the present time be considered *unique*.

In forming a collection of broadsides, of rare historical or satirical prints or of historical documents for the illustration of some particular subject, say for example of English History, it is not practicable to obtain in any reasonable time such materials as will *evenly* cover the ground to be traversed, for the very simple reason that you cannot pick and choose to any large extent, but must give shelter to nearly all that you come across, rejecting perhaps such pieces as are of very minor interest. And so it turns out that, almost without knowing it, some epochs have to be left almost unillustrated, whilst others are rich in valuable material. If we make even a very hasty and superficial review of the subject matter of this collection the accuracy of this statement will receive confirmation. Many of the unavoidable *lacunæ* are fortunately to some extent filled by original documents or letters, which I hope, if life be spared, to treat in somewhat the same way as I am here treating the broadsides. No apology is needed for the non-existence in this list of English broadsides before Mary's reign, nor for the paucity of the number therein recorded, only one other of this period having, I believe, been sold for many years. The pieces which illustrate Elizabeth's reign are few indeed, but of high interest—that of 1558-9 for fasting being conspicuous as having the Sovereign's sign-manual affixed; that of Sept. 19, 1560, on account of its subject-matter, viz., the prohibition of the defacing by too-zealous Protestants of images of saints and works of sculptured art; the Declaration of Deposition of the Queen by Pope Pius V., 1569-70, not only on account of its historical, almost dramatic interest, but also by reason of its extreme rarity; the Proclamation of Elizabeth of Feb. 12, 1579-80, for its quaint sumptuary enactments and its scarceness; the Armada tract, for its intrinsic interest and also because no mention of any other copy can be found; the Proclamation against Essex, Feb. 9, 1600-1, not only as recording his hot-headed inroad and the wrath of the Queen, but also as perhaps the sole surviving exemplification of the way in which broadside proclamations were at that time disseminated. The reign of James I. is conspicuous in this collection by the meagreness of the gatherings for its illustration, the exception being the *Benevolences*, which are not Broadsides at all

in the sense of being intended for public exhibition but yet conform to the definition with which we started. In themselves, however, they are of the highest importance as having been instrumental in cleaving the breach between King and people, then widening from year to year. The early years of Charles I. contribute very little to our store; it is not till we come to the date 1641-2 that a very remarkable series of broadsides, many of them of great rarity, come sufficiently close together in point of time to illustrate the all-important period of the Attempt against the Five Members, the Departure of the King from his Capital and the events in Yorkshire which preceded the actual outbreak of the Civil War. In these we may watch, in some cases almost day by day, the approach of the fatal storm. Then follows a most disappointing gap, the broadside records of the war itself having, as I suppose, proved so attractive to early collectors that few remained for me. But we do find the official notification of the carrying away on July 31, 1647, of Charles from Holmby, and his nocturnal flight, on Nov. 12, 1647, from Hampton Court; some particulars of Prince Charles's movements by sea; and very good and very rare records of divers passages in the proposed treaty between the King and Parliament in 1648. For the last sad days of the King's life I have had, in the entire absence of broadsides, to fall back upon original News-sheets and a contemporary tract, but in 1650 and 1651 come exceedingly acceptable pieces of the greatest rarity, illustrating the attempts of Prince Charles, the anathemas of the Commonwealth and the reward offered for his apprehension. I may here remark that for some reason, to me unknown, most of the Proclamations and Orders of the Commonwealth, in which this collection is rich, are of the highest rarity, as will be seen by the particulars I have given. Among those which will attract attention are the Appointment in 1654 of a Day of Fasting and Humiliation in respect of an Exceeding Drought; a Proclamation, 1654, in respect of Peace with the Dutch; another for perfecting the Collection for the persecuted Vaudois; another of the Peace made in 1655 between the Commonwealth and France, and for Renouncing and Disannulling, in 1656, the Pretended Title of Charls Stuart; a unique Proclamation of Prince Charles for collecting recruits for the service of Spain, 1657; the important Proclamation, of well-known rarity, of the final settlement of the Protectorate of Cromwell, 1657; the very rare broadside Elegy on Cromwell by Waller, 1658; and the broadsides relating to the Army, the Parliament, Monk and the Rump, 1659-60. The Restoration period, 1660, affords, as will be seen, interesting pieces, some of great rarity—the Declaration of Breda, in a tract (we do not find it here in broadside form), the Letter from Charles to the Commons and another containing their reply, which are, so far as I can gather, quite unknown elsewhere as broadsides. The announcement of the King's arrival in England on May 26 is here in two forms of almost equal scarcity. The Looking Glass for Traytors (probably unique) gives an account of the Trial, and the Dutch illustrated sheet of the Execution, of the Regicides. A German broadside of Feb. 4, 1661, depicts the barbarous doing to death of the Fifth Monarchy men who made the riot in Coleman Street, and a very rough memento of the Coronation, April 23, 1661, also illustrated, is worthy of notice. Some interesting particulars of the Plague, 1665, of Naval Victories over the Dutch, 1665, of the Fire of London in the same year, a forecast of the conflagration, and the King's suggestions for the rebuilding of the city, follow in order. Among the most attractive broadsides in this reign is that of the Proclamation of the Peace of Breda in 1667, one of the original documents signed and sealed by the representatives of the high contracting parties. Rare broadsides forbidding the issue of Traders' Tokens are followed by others on the Popish Plot, 1678, of a large number of which want of space has compelled me to omit the mention. A gem of the collection, which will be appreciated by all readers, is the notice of the advantages to be derived, in 1680, from the original *Penny Post*. In 1682 there is much information on the Rye House Plot, and here for the first time we have mention of the Duke of Monmouth, for whose capture a reward of £500 is offered, and in 1683 particulars of the execution, for alleged participation in the same plot, of Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney. The ceremony of Touching

for the King's Evil is noticed in 1683, and an account of the death of Charles II., in 1685, closes this rough summary of some of the pieces illustrating his occupation of the throne.

The eventful reign of his successor contains, in proportion to its length, by far the most important series of elucidations in the whole collection, and I crave indulgence if the enthusiastic interest which it awakens for me may appear exaggerated. The career of this monarch was, throughout its short space, full of incident, and, towards its end, of dramatic surprises, and it is just where we feel that no tame succession of events is before us, but that a plot is rapidly thickening, that the imagination is stirred and that we eagerly greet each fresh development of the story.

It is possible, by the aid of these thickly-strown contemporary records, prepared though they were for the use, not of the historian, but of the man in the street, to review all the more piquant vicissitudes of James's fortunes almost as if they passed by us in a moving panorama. We note his Accession,⁽¹⁾ his hasty profession of a policy towards the Church of England far from his heart, though glib on his glozing tongue,⁽²⁾ the coming of Monmouth, and his impassioned and bitter Declaration,⁽³⁾ the truculent response of the King,⁽⁴⁾ the attempts of the invader on the fidelity of Albemarle,⁽⁵⁾ the capture of the headstrong Prince, hidden in a ditch by fern and brake,⁽⁶⁾ the scene at his execution,⁽⁷⁾ and the infamous cruelties of the inhuman Jefferies towards his followers in the West.⁽⁸⁾ We thus see James happily rid of his long-dreaded nephew and rival; but other troubles are coming on apace—his infatuated policy is bringing sure disaster—and from this time forward, so abundant are the documents, that by only watching the "writing on the wall," even he who runs may read, with little other help, the story of the *dégringolade* of the last Stuart king. The Declaration for Liberty of Conscience,⁽⁹⁾ well-sounding and of short-lived service to some dissenters, yet insincere and subtly aiming at an ultimate restoration of Popery, is repeated next year,⁽¹⁰⁾ coupled with an injunction to the Bishops to have it read in all the churches, and we find fully set forth their reasons for refusing to obey the royal mandate.⁽¹¹⁾ We can almost hear the heralds' proclamation⁽¹²⁾ of the very opportune birth of the ill-starred infant ("*Prince and Stewart of Scotland*" as well as Prince of Wales), and the huzzaing and humming⁽¹³⁾ of the London mob in welcome of the Seven Bishops on the memorable day of their acquittal: we note the urgency which the Prelates conceive to exist for the better ordering of the King's affairs and those of the Nation⁽¹⁴⁾: we read the momentous Declaration of the Prince of Orange and listen to the mutterings of the coming storm⁽¹⁵⁾ and the imbecile attempts of James to avert its outburst by many a half-hearted concession. The "very extraordinary occasion"⁽¹⁶⁾ on which he calls together an Extraordinary Council to validate in so far as in him lay the birth of the "supposed child" precedes only by about a fortnight the issuing by James, as a result of the invasion, of another specious proclamation,⁽¹⁷⁾ and the True and Exact Relation⁽¹⁸⁾ of the magnificent entrance of the Prince of Orange on his milk-white palfrey into the City of Exeter, preceded by his "blacks" with white plumes, and his Laplanders in their bear-skins. After perusing the Petition of the Lords to the King to call a Parliament,⁽¹⁹⁾ answered by an inept offer of pardon⁽²⁰⁾ to the subjects in whose power he by this time really was, we witness the crushing defection,⁽²¹⁾ on the same day, of daughter, son-in-law and favourite General. Still another irresolute resolution, to call a Parliament,⁽²²⁾ and yet another, his last but one.⁽²³⁾ Now we see commissioners going busily backwards and forwards between King and Prince, and the King appearing to listen to reason.⁽²⁴⁾ We make

(¹) Proclamation, Feb. 6, 1684-5. (²) An Account, etc., Feb. 6, 1684. (³) Declaration and facsimile, June, 1685. (⁴) Proclamation of Reward of £5,000, June 16, 1685. (⁵) A copy of the late Duke of Monmouth's letter, June 16, 1685. (⁶) An Account, etc., July 8, 1685. (⁷) An Account, etc., July 15, 1685. (⁸) Mrs. Gaunt's Speech, Oct. 23, 1685. (⁹) Proclamation, Feb. 12, 1686-7, and April 4-10, 1688. (¹⁰) Order in Council, May 4, 1689. (¹¹) A Letter, May 22, 1688. (¹²) Act, June 14, 1688. (¹³) An Account, June 29-30. (¹⁴) Oct. 3, 1688. (¹⁵) Proclamation, Oct. 8, 1688, and Declaration, Oct. 10 and 24, 1688. (¹⁶) Council, Oct. 22, 1688. (¹⁷) Declaration, Nov. 6, 1688. (¹⁸) True Relation, Nov. 9, 1688. (¹⁹) Nov. 17. (²⁰) Proclamation, Nov. 22, 1688. (²¹) Nov. 24 and 25, 1688. (²²) Nov. 27, 1688. (²³) A Proclamation, Nov. 30. (²⁴) A Paper, Dec. 8 and 9, 1688.

up our minds, in reading this broadside, that at last some accommodation is possible—that the separation of the armies and a free Parliament under the auspices of the Prince may result in a pacific solution which will leave James on the throne and yet safeguard the rights of Protestants. Next morning, as we look up at the walls where proclamations, declarations and promises have of late been posted in hurried abundance, we rub our eyes in unbounded astonishment at seeing, pasted over the broadside of the previous day, the King's letter⁽¹⁾ to Faversham announcing his resolution to go out of England, but we are struck on passing into the City by the extreme composure with which Lords and Citizens alike, in vivid contrast to the excited and riotous attitude of the mob, accept the suddenly altered situation.⁽²⁾ The horrors of the Irish night, too, are brought before us with evident fidelity,⁽³⁾ and we see the Irish and the Papists each sent about their business. Seldom can public announcements have caused greater enthusiasm than those which told of the welcome entrance into London of William, of the still more welcome exit of James, making, as they did, their appearance on the same broadside,⁽⁴⁾ to be quickly followed⁽⁵⁾ by the definite announcement by the King of his final withdrawal. Thus closes the most exciting act in the drama of the Revolution. We can now watch without excitement the swift and steady progress of affairs towards a peaceable and salutary settlement, the acceptance by the Prince of Orange of the position offered him by the Lords,⁽⁶⁾ the Declaration of Right⁽⁷⁾ and the proclamation of William and Mary as King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, and their Coronation.⁽⁸⁾ Victories, ending with those of the Boyne⁽⁹⁾ and of La Hogue,⁽¹⁰⁾ bring us down to the Death of Mary.⁽¹¹⁾ Of the events in the Low Countries the re-taking of Namur, 1695, is one of the few for mention of which I have found room, and in the rest of William's reign the broadsides I have recorded here have but little to say except in regard to the plot against his person⁽¹²⁾ (in which James was accused of participating). Debasement of the coin by clipping and defacing, suggestions for its restoration to a proper standard without too great a loss to the Nation, Acts of Parliament relating to the subject, and tickets acknowledging the receipt of parcels of useless coin fill a considerable space in my little collection, but about these I have here been able to give only most trivial information; the matter, however, repays investigation. A broadside on the hardships on the poor caused by the change of standard has been noticed.⁽¹³⁾ Money comes again to the front in the series relating to the Land-Bank, 1699, and in the notice of the venture for raising two or three millions sterling from a Spanish Plate-Wreck in 1700. The English victories of Vigo and Blenheim in 1702 and 1704 are duly chronicled, as are those of Ramillies, Lille, Ghent, Bruges and Mons in 1706, 1708 and 1709. Then comes the reversal of Marlborough's vigorous and far-seeing policy, and the inglorious years of 1710⁽¹⁴⁾ and 1711⁽¹⁵⁾ bring on the betrayal of the Allies (which will be found very fully illustrated by contemporary MS. documents in that part of my MS. collection which is already calendared, pp. 202-218),⁽¹⁶⁾ and the ignominious Peace of Utrecht in 1712. George I.'s accession, 1714, is recorded in a proclamation⁽¹⁷⁾ which, strangely enough, appears to be unique, and in the following year we note the discomfiture of the half-hearted attempt of the Chevalier to upset the Hanoverian dynasty. Stepping-stones and way-marks are now, for reasons referred to in the introduction to this section, very few and far between, and years pass with but few broadsides of sufficient interest to deserve notice here. The indecorous rupture between George the First and the Prince of Wales in 1717,⁽¹⁸⁾ to be followed just twenty years later by a dissension of about the same calibre between this same Prince of Wales, when George II., and his son, Frederick, Prince of Wales,⁽¹⁹⁾ gives us an amusing insight into the domestic relations of the first Hanoverian Kings,

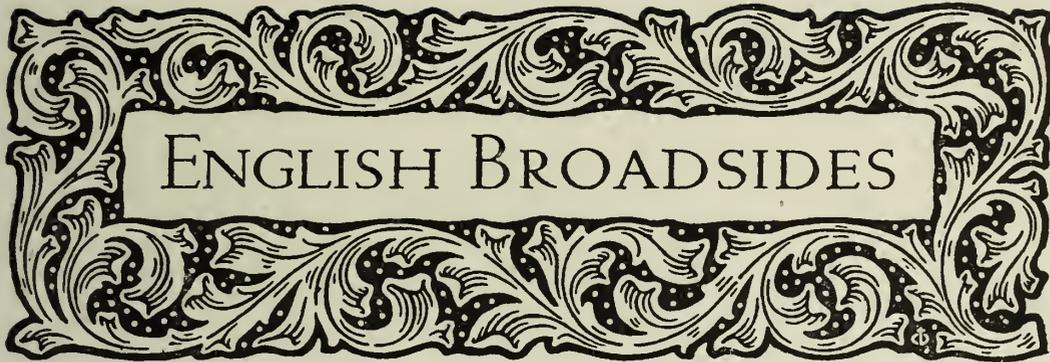
(¹) The King's Letter, Dec. 11, 1688. (²) The Declaration, Dec. 12, 1688. (³) Dec. 14, 1688. (⁴) News from Whitehall, Dec. 18, 1688. (⁵) Dec. 22, 1688. (⁶) Dec. 28, 1688. (⁷) Feb. 13, 1688-9. (⁸) April 11, 1689. (⁹) July 1, 1690. (¹⁰) May 19, 1694. (¹¹) Dec. 28, 1694. (¹²) Mar. 30, 1696. (¹³) At the Council Chamber, July 2, 1696. (¹⁴) The French King's Thanks, 1710. (¹⁵) Most Gracious Speech, Dec. 7, 1711. (¹⁶) Historical MSS. Comm. Report XV., Appendix Part II., Hodgkin MSS. (¹⁷) Accession of George I., August 1, 1714. (¹⁸) Dec. 4, 1717. (¹⁹) King's Letter to his son, August 3, 1737.

and Walpole's temporary unpopularity is amusingly brought under our notice by the satirical "Hue and Cry after a Coachman."⁽¹⁾ After thus passing through some thirty years, barren of interest as regards the sources of information which we have here at command, we come suddenly upon a small oasis—the Pretenders' Declarations⁽²⁾—and are enabled, by a glance at this group (unique, I believe, as a whole, were it not for the National Collection), to form a pretty clear idea of the claims upon which their authors relied for support in their hazardous and ill-starred undertaking. The temporary success of the Prince's arms,⁽³⁾ his movements and the final disaster at Culloden⁽⁴⁾ leave their traces in the fugitive documents of the period, which are now becoming in the excerpts from my collection so scarce that we have to stalk through English history instead of studying it at leisure, glancing only at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle,⁽⁵⁾ an event which we shall find abundantly commemorated in the catalogue of Firework Displays, at the Alteration in the Calendar⁽⁶⁾ and so go on with rapid strides to the French Revolution, the Suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England and the rumours of the invasion of our coasts by the hated and dreaded Corsican. Although in this selection no note has been taken of some three-fourths of the pieces which compose the collection, the reader will, I doubt not, gladly arrive at the end of my story, but may yet, I trust, turn not unwillingly to a fresh, though somewhat analogous, subject.



FROM "POLIPHILI HYPNEROTOMACHIA" (ALDUS, 1499).

(¹) Jan. 25, 1728-9. (²) 1743, Dec. 23; 1745, May 16; 1745, Oct. 10. (³) A True and Full Account, 1745, Sept. 21.
 (⁴) Gazette, 1746, April 26. (⁵) August 4, 1748, etc. (⁶) 1752.



ENGLISH BROADSIDES

1553. *An original Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side only of two sheets, large folio.*⁽¹⁾ *UNIQUE.*

¶ ⁽²⁾An Acte for the repeale of certayne Actes made in the tyme of
 Ikynge Edwarde the sixt.

An abrogation of all the Protestant statutes passed in the late reign.

[The second Act of the second session of Mary.]

Londini in œdibus Iohannis Carwodi

Typographi Regiæ excusum.

Anno M.D.LIII.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum

1553. *An original Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side only of three sheets, large folio.* *UNIQUE.*

¶ An Acte agaynst offenders of preachers, and other
 ministers of the Church.

Among the offences prohibited in this Act were the following :—

The malicious or contemptuous molestation or disturbance of preachers, the disquieting of any lawfull priest prepayring, faying, doing, fying, miniftrynge, or celebratyng the Masse, the unreverently handlyng the Sacrament of the altar or breakyng of any crucifixe or croffe (all punishable by imprifonment and fine).

[The third Act of the second session of Mary.]

Londini in œdibus Iohannis Carwodi

Typographi Regiæ excusum.

Anno M.D.LIII.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum

⁽¹⁾ When a Broadside is not described as being in *black letter*, it is printed in *Roman letter*. ⁽²⁾ My aim has been, in the typographical presentment of these broadsides, to give the reader in most instances a rough idea of the external characteristics of a portion, at any rate, of the document, in some few cases by actual facsimile, and in others by a less close approximation to the original. Whenever any blocks of initials or other distinctive marks occur, they may be taken to be in facsimile.

1553. *An original Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side only of seven sheets, large folio. UNIQUE.*

¶ An Acte agaynst vnlawful and rebellious assemble.

Forasmuche as it is moft necessary in a commonwealth to prouide that tranquillitie & peace may be continued in the realme, and that all things being contrary therunto may by foresight be eschewed, Therefore it is ordeyned & enacted . . . that yf any persons to the number of xij or aboue, beyng assembled together at any tyme after the xx. day of December next commynge, shall intende, go about, practyse, or put in ure⁽¹⁾ with force of armes vnlawfully, and of theyr owne authoritie, alter, or change anye Lawes made or establyshed for religion . . . euery such acte or offence that . . . shall be attempted to be done practised or put in ure by any persons, beyng of the number aforefayde, shall be iudged felonye, . . . and the offendoures therein to be adiudged felons, and shall suffre onely execution of death, as in case of felonye. . . .

Many other ways are specified in which any persons of or above this mystic number of twelve may so misbehave by commotion or unlawful assembly as to be judged guilty of felony.

. . . the iustice or other person authorised by this Acte to make the sayd proclamation shall make or cause to be made an Oyes, and after that shall openly pronounce or cause to be pronounced these wordes, or lyke in effect. . . .

[The twelfth Act of the second session of Mary.]

Londini in ædibus Iohannis Carwodi

Typographi Regiæ excusum.

Anno M.D.LIII.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum

1558-9 ¶ *An extremely rare Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side only of one sheet, large folio.*

SIGN MANUAL OF
ELIZABETH.

¶ By the Queen,

Enjoyning the obseruance of the aunycient and laudable order for fastyng, as well in the Lente tyme as upon al other fyfhe dayes.

¶ Imprinted at London in
Powles Church yarde, by Richarde
Jugge and John Carwood, Printers
to the Quenes Maiestie.

Cum priuilegio Regiæ Majestatis.

It is, of course, a matter of the greatest rarity to find the *sign manual* of the Sovereign upon a Broadside. It is probable that this may have been affixed to *one* of each batch of Broadside issued, as giving the royal sanction to the issue; but hereon see note to next Broadside.

(1) *Ure*, an old form of the word *use*.

1560 Sept. 19. *A rare and interesting Broadside printed in black letter on one side only of two sheets, large folio (only four other copies known).*

C A Proclamation agaynst breakyng or
defacing of Monuments of antiquitie, being set vp in Churches
or other publique places for memory, and not for superstition.

* * * * *

Veuen at Windsor the xix of September, the seconde
yeare of her Maiesties raygne
God save the Quene.

C Imprinted at London in Powles
churchyarde by Rycharde Juge and John Cawood,
Printers to the Quenes Maiestie.

Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

Isaac Disraeli, in his most interesting chapter on Royal Proclamations, in the "Curiosities of Literature," alludes to several of these early broadsides, including this, and that against Excess of Apparel. In reference to the present broadside (or it may be to a similar one of the same reign, for the dates are not given in this connection) he remarks:—"A more extraordinary circumstance than the proclamation itself was the manifestation of Her Majesty's zeal in subscribing her name, with her own hand, to every proclamation dispersed throughout England." But, as we have just seen, we have her sign-manual to a broadside *for the observance of Lent*, and *not* to this.

1569-70 Feb. 26. *The extremely rare and important Broadside (printed on one side of a large sheet, folio), announcing the excommunication and deposition by the Bull of Pope Pius V. of Queen Elizabeth, as being a heretical person.*

S.D.N.D. PII. PAPAE. V

SENTENTIA DECLARATORIA CONTRA ELISABETH PRAETENSAM

Angliæ Reginam, & ei adhærentes Hæreticos.

* * * * *

Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum. Anno incarnationis Dominicæ
millefimo quingentefimo sexagesimo nono. Quinto
Kl. Martii Pontificatus nostrri anno quinto.

This document was not *published* till May 15, 1570, when an impression was found nailed to the Bishop of London's Palace. *John Felton*, who in defiance of Queen and Parliament had done the daring deed, was quickly made an end of, with the usual concomitant brutalities, on a gallows erected on the spot where he had made so free. He suffered like a martyr, and sent the Queen a diamond ring, worth £400, to show that he was animated by no motives of enmity to her person. The example of this broadside in the British Museum is of a totally different impression, is cut close, and in bad condition, whilst mine is magnificent, perfect, clean and entirely uncut.

1579-80 Feb. 12. *A very rare and most interesting Broadside, printed in black letter on one side only of six sheets, large folio (only three other copies known).*

By the Queene.

 A Proclamation with certayne claufes

of diuers Statutes, & other necessary additions, first published
in the six yeere of the Queenes Maiesties reigne, and now reuiued
by her highnes commandement to be put in execution, vpon
the penalties in the same contened.

* * * * *

Gyuen at our Palace at Westminster, the xii of Februaric,
in the xxij yeere of our raigne.

God faue the Queene.

An extraordinary collection of sumptuary injunctions

No man under the degree of an Earl might wear purple filk cloth of gold or silver or fur of fables.

No man under the degree of a knight of the order, one of the Privy Council, or gentleman of the Privy Chamber, might indulge in Enamiell, Muske, Ambergrece, Agate or other pretious Stone in Chayne, Button, or Aglet. Nor any Dublet, Jerkin or other apparel of any stufte perfumed.

No woman under the degree of a Countess might wear Cloth of Gold or Silver tiffue Nor Fur of Sables.

No woman under certain degrees who was not the wife of a person that might spend and be fessed at two hundred pound landes in the subfidie booke might wear any Caules, Sleeues, Ruffes, Partlets or linings, trynmed with Pearle, Spangles or Purles of gold or Siluer.

And so on through scores of restrictions. Isaac Disraeli refers, it would appear, to this proclamation as well as to that of 1574. The present proclamation recapitulates the prohibitions of the earlier one, and increases their stringency.

1584 Mar. 3. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (undescribed and probably UNIQUE).*

 Certaine necessarrie Articles fet out by the
Archbishop of Yorke and his Affociates, Commiffioners in caufes

Ecclesiasticall, to be obserued in the Dioceffe of Yorke 1584 Martii 3.

* * * * *

*Edwyne Eborum. Mathewe Hutton. Ro. Lougher.
William Palmer. Henry Wright. Ry. Percy.*

THE ARMADA.

1588. *An original 4to. News Sheet in Italian, 4 pp., of the highest interest and rarity (probably UNIQUE).*

LA PROVISIONE DELL' ARMATA.
Che si preparaua in Lisboa, & altri luoghi,
PER ORDINE DI SUA MAESTA,
Per l'Impresa d'Inghiltera 1588.



LA PROVISIONE DELL'ARMATA.

Che si preparaua in Lisbona, & altri luoghi,

PER ORDINE DI SVA MAESTA,
per l'Impresa d'Inghiltera. 1588.

600		A VI delle quali 150. sono grosse trà Galleo- ni, e Naui	2000	Mori per gouernare le Mulle.
		fatte oltra quelle; che restano per guardia di Spagna.	12	Milla pezzi di carne di Porco. (gio.
36		Galere.	250	Milla pezzi di Forma-
320		Delle picciole come ca- raueli, e batelli.	70	Milla pezzi di carne Sa- tata.
200		Naue con solo paglia.	23	Milla pezzi di Tonina.
30		Milla Spagnoli.	14	Milla aneghe de Riso.
2		Milla Caualli.	70	Milla aneghe di Cifai.
5		Milla Portughesi:	24	Milla pesi di Oglio.:
12		Milla Italiani.	23	Milla pesi di Aceto.
15		Milla Alemani.	123	Milla botte di Vino.
8		Milla Marinari.	70	Milla aneghe de Biada:
4		Milla, e 400. trà Bom bardieri, e guastatori.	3	Milla balle ferri da Ca uallo.
1400		Mulle per tirare le arte glerie.	10	Milla brazza di Tella:
			76	Milla, e 400. Soldati hãno da essere in tut- to da combattere.

Di Parigi



In Bologna per Alessandro Benacci.
 Con licenza de' Superiori. 1588.

On the remainder of the first page is an enumeration of the ships, the forces and the stores prepared for the expedition—1,056 vessels, great and small, 30,000 Spanish troops, 5,000 Portuguese, and so on; 1,400 mules for the service of the artillery, and 2,000 Moors for the service of the mules. Among the stores were a million biscuits, with cheese in due proportion. The fourth page is adorned with a diagram of the fleet, showing roughly the celebrated *half-moon formation*; below is the imprint, "In Bologna per Alessandro Benacci in Licenza de' superiori 1588." Pages two and three are occupied with a brief relation of the news of the day, with special reference to Henri III. and the League.

There is no notice in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library of this tract, which I consider to be one of the most important and interesting pieces in my collection. (See full-size facsimile.)

ESSEX'S REBELLION.

1600-1 Feb. 9. *A Broadside Proclamation, printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio. (UNIQUE in condition), and only four other copies known.*

 By the Queene.

Whereas the Earle of Essex, accompanied with the Earles of Rutland & Southampton and diuers other their complices &c. &c.

The Queen protests against the traitorous issue of Essex and others into Her City of London in armes, with great numbers there, breaking out into open action of rebellion, devising and divulging base and foolish lies. She thanks God that they are all now apprehended, and in the Tower. All her people are to take good heed of the conversation of such as seem to be disaffected, and the magistrates are to apprehend suspected persons.

Given at her Maiesties Palace of Westminster the ninth day of Februarie 1600, in the three and fortieth yeere of her Maiesties reigne.

God faue the Queene.

 Imprinted at LONDON by ROBERT BARKER, Printer
to the Queenes most excellent Maieftie.
1600.

What gives the greatest interest to this copy is that to it are attached, by the original sewing, two MS. instructions to the Sheriff of Southampton—one in Latin, on a strip of vellum, and the other in English, on a larger piece of paper—for the proclaiming of the proclamation and fastening the same "in one publique place in some Market Toune." The Latin instructions order the broadsides to be fixed "*in tabulis et postibus.*"

THE PLAGUE.

1603 Oct. 20. *An interesting Broadside, printed in black and Roman letter.*

A true bill of the whole number that hath died in the Cittie of London, the city of Westminster, the city of Norwich, and diuers other places, since the time this last sicknes of the plague began in either of them to this present month of October the 20 day, 1603. With a relation of many visitations of the plague in fundry other forraine Countries.

1604 and other dates.

BENEVOLENCES OR PRIVY SEALS.

A number of original *Benevolences* issued by James I. and Charles I. (the text usually printed in cursive characters and the particulars added in MS.) whereby divers sums were forcibly borrowed from unwilling subjects. The repayment of these sums is at a later date usually acknowledged in the margin.

1613-14 Jan. 11.

A Broadside printed in Roman letter.

Orders made and set doune by the Justices of peace at the generall Sefsions of the peace holden at Oxford xith of Januarie 1613 and in the xith yeare of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord King James of England &c. Ordered (*inter alia curiosa*) That no Alehouse Keeper sell Ale or Beere aboue a penie the Ale quart the best, and two quarts a penie the smallest.

1625 Mar. 28.

The Original black letter Broadside Proclamation of the death of James I. on the 27th of March, and succession of Charles I. "as his onely sonne and undoubted Heire." (Four other copies known.)

 By the King.

THE King, our Soueraigne Lord CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland Defendour of the Faith &c. doth giue to understand to all his most loving, faithfull and obedient Subjects and to euery one of them, etc., etc.

* * * * *

Giuen at the Court at Saint Iames, the eight and twentieth day of March, in the first yeere of his Maiesties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God faue the King.

1633-34 Mar. 13. *A Proclamation printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio.*

 By the King.

 A Proclamation restraining the abusive venting of Tobacco.

None to be sold by unlicensed persons under penalty of the paines of censure in the Court of Star-Chamber.

Giuen at Our Court at Newmarket the thirteenth day of March, in the ninth yeere of Our Reign.

God faue the King.

1635 July 26. *A very fine Broadside, printed in black letter on one side only of two sheets, folio (only five other copies known).*

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for the suppressing of profane
Swearing and Curfing.

* * * * *

Giuen at Our Court at Oatlands, the six and
twentieth day of July, in the eleuenth yeare
of Our reigne.

1640 Aug. 20. *A Proclamation printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio (four other copies known).*

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation to summons all such as hold of
His Majestie by Grand Sergeanty Efcuage, or Knights
Service, to do their Services againft the Scots, according
to their Tenures.

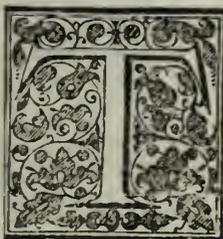
HAMPDEN.

1641-2 Jan. 13. *A most interesting black letter Broadside, one page folio (I know of no other copy).*

¶ To the King's most Excellent Majestie.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Buck.

Sheweth



THAT your Petitioners having by vertue of your Highnesse Writ chosen *John Hampden* Knight for our Shire, in whose loyalty we His COUNTRYMEN and Neighbours have ever had good cause to confide: Howeve rof late, to our no lesse amazement then grief, We finde him, With other Members of Parliament, accused of Treafon: And having taken to our ferious confideration the manner of their impeachment We cannot but (under your Majesties favour) conceive that it doth so oppugne the Rights of Parliament, to the maintenance whereof our Proteftation binds us, that We beleeve it is the malice, which their zeale to your Majesties Service and the State, hath contracted in the enemies to your Majestie, the Church, and Common-wealth, hath occasioned this foul accusation, rather then any deserts

of theirs, Who do likewise through their fides Wound the Judgement and Care of us your Petitioners, and others, by Whose choice they Were presented to the Houfe.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that Master *Hampden* and the rest that lie under the burthen of that Accufation, may enjoy the just Priviledges of Parliament.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

Windfor 13. Jan. 1641.



IS Majestie being graciously pleased to let all His Subjects understand His care, not knowingly to violate in the least degree any of the Priviledges of Parliament, hath therefore (lately) by a Message sent by the Lord Keeper, signified. That He is pleased, because of the doubt that hath been raised of the manner, to Wave His former proceedings against Master *Hampden* and the rest, mentioned in this Petition; concerning whom, His Majestie intends to proceed in an unquestionable Way, And then His Majestie saith, It will appear, that He had so sufficient grounds to question them, as He might not in Justice to the Kingdom, and Honour to Himself have forbore: And yet His Majestie had much rather that the said persons should prove innocent, then be found guilty: However He cannot conceive that their Crimes can in any sort reflect upon those His good Subjects, who elected them to serve in Parliament.



Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer

to the Kings most Excellent Majesty: And by the
Afsignes of JOHN BILL, 1641.

ATTEMPT ON THE FIVE MEMBERS.

1641-2 Jan. 17. *An extremely important Broadside, of which only two other copies (in Bibl. Soc. Antiqu. and Bibl. Lindesiana), printed on one page, large folio.*

A Declaration of the House of Commons, touching a late Breach of their Priviledges; And for the Vindication thereof, and of divers Members of the said House.

WHEREAS the Chambers, Studies, and Truncks, of Master *Denzill Hollis*, Sir *Arthur Haslerigg*, Master *John Pym*, Master *John Hampden*, and Master *William Strode*, Esquires, Members of the House of Commons, upon Munday the 3 of this instant *January*, by colour of His Majestie's Warrant have been sealed up by Sir *William Killigrew*, and Sir *William Flemen* and others, while it is not only against the Priviledge of Parliament, but the Common Liberty of every Subject. Which said Members afterwards, the same day were under the like colour, by Serjeant *Francis*, one of His Majesties Serjeants at Arms, contrary to all former Prefidents, demanded of the Speaker sitting in the House of Commons, to be delivered unto him that he might Arrest them of high Treason. . . .

Any person who shall arrest any of these persons is declared to be a publike enemy; a proclamation bearing date the 6 of *January* which suggests that the Members fled through the conscience of their own guilt, is false, scandalous and illegal.

The liberties of the Subject so violated and broken, cannot be fully and sufficiently vindicated, unless His Majesty will be graciously pleased to discover the names of the Persons who advised him to issue out Warrants for the sealing of the chambers &c.

And whereas upon severall examinations taken the 7 day of this instant *January*, before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons, to sit in *London*, it did fully appear, that many fouldiers, Papists, and others, to the number of about 500, came with His Majesty on Tuesday last, to the said House of Commons armed with Swords, Pistolls, and other Weapons; and divers of them pressed to the door of

the said Houfe, thruft away the door Keepers, and placed themselves, between the said door and the ordinary attendants of His Majesty; holding up their Swords, and some holding up their Pistolls ready cock'd neer the said door; and saying I am a good Markfman, I can hit right I warrant you.

And they not suffering the said door, according to the custom of Parliament to be shut, but said they would have the door open, and if any opposition were against them, they made no question, but they should make their party good, and that they would maintain their party; and when several Members of the House of Commons were coming into the house, their attendants desiring that Room might be made for them, some of the said Souldiers answered, a Pox confound them and others said, A Pox take the house of Commons, let them come and be hanged. What a do is here with the house of Commons; and some of the said Souldiers did likewise violently assault, and by force disarm some of the Attendants, and servants of the Members of the house of Commons waiting in the Room next the said house and upon the Kings return out of the said house, many of them by wicked oaths, and otherwise, expressed much discontent, that some Members of the said house, for whom they came, were not there, and others of them said, when comes the word, and no word being given at his Majesties coming out, they cryed a lane, a lane; afterwards some of them being demanded, what they thought the said company intended to have done, answered, That questionlesse in the posture they were set, if the word had been given, they should have fallen upon the house of Commons and have cut all their throats . . . And we do further declare, That the publishing of severall Articles, purporting a form of a charge of high Treason against the Lord *Kimbolton* one of the Members of the Lords house, and against the said *M. Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslerigg, M. Pym, M. Hampden, and M. Strode* by *Sir William Killigrew, Sir William Flemen,* and others in the Innes of Court and elsewhere in the Kings Name, was a high Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament, a great scandall to his Majestie and his Government: A feditious Act manifestly tending to the subversion of the Peace of the Kingdom, and an injury and dishonour to the said Members, there being no legall charge or accusation against them. . . .

Die Lunæ 17 Januarii 1641-2. *It is this day ordered, By the Commons Affembled in Parliament, that this Declaration shall be forthwith published in Print.*

Hen. Elfing, Cler. Parl. De Com.

The attempted arrest of the Five Members, so graphically described in the broadside of Jan. 17th, led, with hardly a pause, to an absolute rupture between the King and the Commons, and, though neither party to the breach could tell what turn matters would next take, it behoved each to see that, since argument had failed, means of resisting the other by force were not wanting. The great question for the next two or three months was from what source men and munitions of war were to be derived. No time was lost by the Commons. A resolution was passed declaring it to be legal to require the Sheriffs to use the force of the County for the security of Parliament. The city was called on to select officers and raise men, over whom Capt. Skippon was appointed to take command. The seamen and marines volunteered in the service of Parliament.

Supplies of men and arms for the King on the other hand were sufficiently numerous, on paper, and the possibilities were at this particular moment perhaps in his favour. It was said that he had provided himself with a supply of powder and a considerable force of men on the very day on which he entered the House of Commons. He looked for assistance from such of the Nobility and Gentry as were in sympathy with his views, and from Holland, whither the Queen had gone to raise money by the pledging of jewels and the obtaining of loans; above all he hoped to utilize the munitions at Hull. But the sources of strength which were still indeterminate were the Militia and the Trained Bands, and round these the strife was keen for the months succeeding the crisis of January 5th. The King had arrived at York, by way of Canterbury, Greenwich, Theobalds, Royston, Newmarket, Huntingdon, Stamford, Grantham, Newark and Doncaster, on March 19th, and on April 23rd had received his rebuff from Hotham at the gates of Hull. His conferences with the Knights, Gentry and Freeholders of the County of York are illustrated here by a series of twelve exceedingly rare broadsides and tracts *which do not exist as a whole in any other collection* and from them the reader may form a very fair idea of what was passing round York at this momentous crisis.

It has seemed not unreasonable to give a facsimile (on a reduced scale and with the omission of the Royal Arms at its head) of the very important broadside Proclamation of Jan. 20, 1641-2. *No other copy of it is described as existing in any public or even private collection:* and it is of great interest as one of Charles's attempts to "get round" the Parliament at the very beginning of the actual rupture. Disappointed in his schemes for getting possession of Portsmouth, and finding that no considerable amount of support was likely to be at the moment forthcoming, he decided to temporise and make things more pleasant than of late; and this message was the form in which his new policy was set forth. That it signally failed is matter of history. We shall find one or more meek and specious appeals from the King, when in straits, as we proceed.

His Majesties Meffage sent to both Houses of Parliament. January 20. 1641.



His Majestie perceibing the manifold distractions which are now in this Kingdom, which cannot but bring great inconvenience, and mischiefs to this whole Government; In which, as His Majestie is most chiefly interested, so he holds himself by many Reasons, most obliged to do what in him lies, for the preventing thereof; Though he might justly expect (as most proper for the duty of Subjects) that Propositions for the Remedies of these Evils, ought rather to come to him then from him; Yet his fatherly care of all his people being such, that he will rather lay by any particular respect of his own Dignity, then that any time should be lost for prevention of these threatening Evils, which cannot admit the delays of the ordinary proceedings in Parliament; doth think fit to make this ensuing Proposition to both Houses of Parliament:

That they will with all speed fall into a serious consideration of all those particulars, which they shall hold necessary, as well for the upholding and maintaining of his Majesties just and Regall Authority, and for the settling of his Revenue; As for the present and future establishment of their Priviledges; The free and quiet enjoying of their Estates and Fortunes; The Liberties of their Persons; The security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; And the settling of Ceremonies, in such a manner as may take away all just offence. which when they shall have digested, and composed into one entire body, that so his Majestie and themselves may be able to make the more clear Judgement of them; it shall then appear by what his Majestie shall do, how far he hath been from intending or designing any of those things, which the too great Fears and Jealousies of some Persons seem to apprehend; And how ready he will be to equall and exceed the greatest Examples of the most indulgent Princes in their Acts of Grace and Favour to their People. So that if all the present Distractions (which so apparantly threaten the ruine of this Kingdom) do not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in an happy and blessed Accommodation; his Majestie will then be ready to call heaven and Earth, God and Man to witness, that it hath not failed on his part.

Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer
to the Kings most Excellent Majestic: And by the
Assignes of JOHN BILL. 1642.

1641-2 Mar. 15. A Broadside printed on one page, folio (only three other copies known).

HUNTINGTON 15. Martii. 1641.

 His Majesties Message to both Houses of
Parliament, upon his Removall to the Citie of York.



His Majestie being now in His Remove to His City of York where he intends to make His Residence for some time, thinks fit to fend this Message to both Houses of Parliament. That He doth very earnestly desire, That they will use all possible industry in expediting the businesse^(*) of *Ireland*. . . . He thinks it necessary to publish That He expects and hereby Requires Obedience from all His loving Subjects to the Laws established, and that they presume not upon any pretence of Order, or Ordinance (to which His Majestie is no Partie) concerning the *Militia* or any other thing, to do or execute what is not warranted by those Laws, His Majestie being resolved to keep the Laws himself, and to require Obedience to them from all His Subjects. And His Majestie once more

recommends to His Parliament the substance of His Message of the 20th of January last, that they compose and digest with all speed such Acts as they shall think fit, for the present and future establishment of their priviledges . . . His Majestie being most desirous to take all fitting and just Wayes, Which may beget a happy understanding between Him and His Parliament, in which He conceives His greatest power and riches doth consist.

 Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer
to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the
Afsignes of JOHN BILL, 1642.

1641-2 Mar. 15. *Another impression of the same Broadside Proclamation (but printed in black letter) in London. Probably UNIQUE.*

 Imprinted at London by Robert Barker Printer to the Kings
most excellent Majestie: And by the affignes of John Bill 1641.

(*) The Adventurer's Bill, by which two millions and a half of acres of the Forfeited Estates were granted to Adventurers, obtained the Royal sanction on the 19th.

1642 April 22. *A Broadside Proclamation, printed on one page, folio (four other copies known).*

 His Majesties Meffage to the Houfe of Peers, April 22, 1642.



His Majestie having seen a Printed Paper entituled *A Question answered how Laws are to be understood, and Obedience yeilded*; (which Paper He sends together with this Meffage) thinks fit to recommend the consideration of it to His Houfe of Peers; that they may use all possible care and diligence for the finding out the Author, and may give directions to His learned Councill, to proceed against Him and the publifhers of it, in such a way as fhall be agreeable to Law and the courfe of Justice, as persons who endeavour to stir up Sedition against His Majestie . . . His Majestie expects a speedy account of their Lordships exemplary Justice upon the Authors and Publifhers of this Paper.

 Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer
to the Kings most Excellent Majestie : And by the
Afsignes of JOHN BILL. 1642.

1642 April 23. *A Broadside printed on one page, folio.*

 A Copie of a Letter sent from the Lords Justices
and the rest of the Privie Councill in Ireland, concerning
His Majesties Resolution to go into that His Kingdom.

* * * * *

From your Maiefties Castle of Dublin.
23 April 1642.

Your Maiefties most loyall and most faithfull
Subiects and Servants,

Subscribed by Sir *William Parsons*, Sir *John Borlase*, Lords Justices of *Ireland*, Earle of *Ormond* and *Offory*, Earle of *Rostomon*, Lord *Lambarte*, Lord *Ro. Digby*, Sir *Adam Loftus*, Sir *Thomas Rotherham*, Sir *Ja. Ware*, Sir *I. Temple*, Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Sir *Robert Meredith*, Sir *G. Wentworth*.

 Imprinted at *York* by *Robert Barker*, Printer to the Kings most
Excellent Majestie :

And by the Afsignes of *John Bill*, 1642.

In this Epistle the King is thanked for his gracious letter of the thirteenth, in which he expresses his resolution (by the assistance of Almighty God) with all possible speed to make a journey to Ireland, in his own Royall Person, for the full and final suppressing of the Rebellion.

The present missive was rather inopportune, for on April 15 the Parliament had clearly intimated that if he persisted in going to Ireland no respect would be paid to any commissioners appointed to govern England in his absence, and moreover Charles had arrived at Hull at the very date of the Lords' Justices' letter.

1642 April 30. *A rare Broadside printed on one sheet, folio, in a style very inferior as regards paper and typography to the Royal proclamations.*

A NEW

PETITION.

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

The humble Petition of the Knights,

Gentry and Freeholders of the County of YORKE, who have

subscribed hereto: Presented to his *Majestie* at *York*, April 30, 1642.

Desiring a happy Union betwixt the *King* and the *Parliament*.

* * * * *

. . . With much sorrow of heart wee understand that a few Gentlemen of this *Countie* have taken upon them to anticipate these demonstrations of Dutie; which both Houses are preparing, and your Majesties gracious resolution thereupon, in the name of the Gentry and Commons of the Countie of *Yorke*, whereas (indeed) they were a very small part of the Gentry onely, as we are informed, in a Petition to your Majestie directly opposite to the Petition of both Houses of *Parliament* concerning the removing of the *Magazine* at *Hull*, tending to foment division betwixt your Majestie, and your great Councill.

This petition and the order of the 5th of May are thus alluded to by Professor Gardiner:—"The only question of real importance was whether Charles would find an army to back him. His first attempt did not seem likely to be crowned with success. On the 30th a large number of the gentry of Yorkshire, with the High Sheriff at their head, appeared to present a petition to the King repudiating the action of Sir Francis Wortley. Before the petition was presented Charles asked them whether they would defend his person from violence, and would advise him how to vindicate himself from the affront which he had received at Hull. They replied that they would always be ready to defend him from violence, and that the best way to vindicate his honour was to follow the counsel of Parliament.⁽¹⁾ Charles was obliged to content himself with the issue of a negative order on May 5th to the High Sheriff, requiring him to prohibit the levy of the trained bands of the country except on a summons from himself."

1642 May 5. *A Broadside printed on one large sheet, folio (three other copies recorded).*

 By the King.

Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well: Whereas We understand, That Sir *John Hotham* takes upon him (without any legall Authority or Power) to issue Warrants to Constables, and other Our Officers, to raise divers of Our trained Bands of this Our County, and requires them to march with their Arms, and to come into Our Town of *Hull*, where he hath disarmed divers of them, keeps their Arms, and discharges the men. . . . Our Will and Command therefore is that you forthwith issue Warrants under your Hand, to all the late Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains and Officers . . . charging them in Our Name, and upon their Allegiance, and as they tender the peace of this Our Kingdom not to Muster, Leave, or Raise, or to Summon, or Warn (upon any Pretence or Directions whatsoever) any of Our trained Bands to Rise Muster or March, without expresse Warrant under Our Hand, or Warrant from you Our Sheriff grounded upon a particular Writ to that purpose. . . .

*Given at our Court at YORK the fifth day of
May, in the eighteenth year of Our Reign, &c.*

*To Our trusty and welbeloved the high
Sheriffe of Our County of York.*

⁽¹⁾ Gardiner's "History of England," X. 193.

1642 May 10. *A Broadside printed on one page, folio, containing the two following letters.*

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie :

The humble Petition of the Baronets, Esquires, Ministers, Gentlemen, Free-holders, and others peaceably affected in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*

Shewing to Your Sacred Majestie

Our heartbreaking sence and sorrow for the unhappy Rents and Distractions in Your Majesties Dominions, especially in the Sesion of so grave and godly Assembly (most gratioufly convened by your Majestie) But perceiving the long and remote distance of Your Majestie from that Honourable Assembly, to have distracted the hearts of Your good Subjects, and animated the Popish and malignant party amongst us, and fearing it may expose us to the danger and fury of a foraigne foe, retard the setting of the weighty affaires in our Land, and the subduing of the Rebels in *Ireland*, and finding Your Majesties late Resolution for that expedition, to threaten danger to Your Royall Person, farre more worth then ten thousand of us.

We therefore doe in all humility present and prostrate our selves, and supplication at Your Royall feet, beseeching Your Majestie to returne to Your great Councell (the representative body of Your Kingdome &c.)

At the Court at YORKE the 10th. of MAY, 1642.

His Majestie hath expreffly commanded me to give you this His
ANSWER to your PETITION.

That this Petition as some others of this nature is grounded upon misinformation, and being grieved and highly offended to see how his good People have been and are abused by the false rumours and intelligences, which have procured causelesse feares and apprehensions, referres the Petitioners to the Answers he hath given to the Declaration presented to him at *Newmarket*, and to the Petition presented to him the six and twentieth of *March*, last at *Yorke*; wherein his Majesty faith you will clearly perceive that he is not gone but driven from his Parliament: &c. . . .

Edward Nichols.

London, Printed for N. Alen, May 26. 1642.

1642 May 12. *A Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio (only three other copies known).*

¶ His Majesties Speech to the Gentry of the County
of York, attending His Majestie at the City of York,
on Thursday the 12. of May, 1642.

Gentlemen

Hitherto I have found and kept you quiet, the enjoying of which was a chiefe cause of My coming hither (Tumults and Disorders having made Me leave the South) and not to make this the Seat of a War, as Malice would (but I hope in vain) make you beleve; Now if Disturbances do come, I know whom I have reason to suspect.

To be shorth, you see that My Magazine is going to be taken away from Me (being My own proper goods) directly against my will: The *Militia* (against Law and my consent) is going to be put in execution: And lastly Sir *John Hothams* Treason is countenanced: All this considered, none can blame me to apprehend Dangers. Therefore I have thought fit (upon these reall grounds) to tell you, That I

am resolved to have a Guard (the Parliament having had one all this while upon imaginary Jealoufies) onely to secure my Person; In which I desire your concurrence and assistance, and that I may be able to protect you, the Lawes, and the true Protestant Profession from any Affront or Injury that may be offered, which I meane to maintain My Self, without charge to the Countrey, intending no longer to keep them on foot, then I shall be secured of My just apprehensions, by having satisfaction in the particulars before mentioned.

 Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer
to the Kings most Excellent Majestie; And by the
Assignes of JOHN BILL, 1642.

The Committee of Parliament, in a letter to their principals, informed them that several thousand Freeholders came to York and entered their protest against concurring in a Guard, and that the Committee of twelve Yorkshire gentlemen who were appointed to give answer to His Majesty's proposition about it were divided; six were for the answer as delivered to the King, and six were for the answer wherein they told His Majesty he was safe without an extraordinary Guard, and this answer the greater part of the gentlemen and freeholders agreed to. (1)

 I would call the reader's special attention to the broadside which I am about to describe. It is the clou of my collection, and a piece justificative of the highest importance, forming, as it does, an unquestionable link in the history of the Civil War. It is the very piece of paper which was despatched post haste by Lord Howard of Escrick (who had been sent to York by the Parliament to keep an eye on the King) to the Lord Keeper Littleton, to shew the Parliament to what lengths Charles was proceeding in raising a Guard for his person in Yorkshire. And this scrap of paper and its reception by the Parliament may in a sense be taken to represent the beginning of the Civil War, although the standard was not raised for another three months. Accompanying the broadside, which has been cut down closely to make it compact, and underlined in ink to mark the critical passages, is Lord Escrick's original letter dated York, May 16, to Lord Littleton, in which he remarks:—"When wee were gone the Marquesse of Hertford, the Lord Savile, and my Lord Cheife Justice Bancks repayreing to him brought us this paper in answer of what wee had sayd to him, with a comaund from the Kinge to wryte up the substance of it to your Lordship, but thinkeing it not fitt to take upon us to wryte his Majesty's fence least wee should be mistaken, I have here sent you the very paper itfelse as wee had it. Their Lords doe every one of them protest that they never knew any thinge of this printed Paper till wee showed it to them." . . .

A letter couched in exactly the same terms is to be found in the Record Office. But that was for the Commons as Lord Howard's was for the Lords. It is addressed to William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, and is signed by Ferdinando Fairfax (Lord Fairfax), Sir Philip Stapilton, and Sir Hugh Cholmely.

1642 May 14. A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, folio. There are only two copies known beside the present (in B.M. and Bib. Soc. Antiqu.).

(Royal Arms.)

 By the King



HEREAS, upon Summons from Us, divers Gentlemen of this Our County of York did attend Us upon Thursday the twelfth of this instant May, when We declared Our Resolution (for the Reasons then delivered by Us) to have a Guard to secure and defend Our Person, and desired therein the Concurrence and Assistance of the Gentry of this County. And whereas divers Gentlemen of this County, for many Reasons and Occasions, could not then appear to receive Our pleasure on that behalf, whereunto divers have subscribed. We have therefore thought good hereby to give notice as well to those Gentlemen who were not then present, as to those who did then attend Us, that Our Command is, That as well those Gentlemen who are charged with Horfe, as others, appear at York upon Friday the twentieth of this Moneth, in such manner and equipage as will be convenient for the guard of Our Person. And We require and command, That in the interim no other Warrants, Order, or Command whatsoever shall

(1) Oldmixon, 199.

diffract or hinder this Our Service. And We further will and command, That this Our Order be forthwith published by the Sheriffe of this Our County: For which this shall be sufficient Warrant.

*Given at Our Court at York, the fourteenth day of May,
in the eighteenth yeer of Our Reign, 1642.*

In company with the above-mentioned original letter of Lord Howard of Escrick has been preserved the "*paper of the King's answer*," the original MS. document prepared for the Parliament by the Commissioners, which looks amazingly like a shuffle.

"*Wee waited this day upon his Majestie concerning a printed Declaration published the 14th of this instant May humbly to know his Majesties meaning therein, at which tyme he was gratiouslie pleased to signifie unto us, That his intention was thereby to accept the voluntarie offers of those Gentlemen whoe had or should tender their services unto him for the Guard of his person, and out of that number that should appeare before him at the time prefixed, he would chuse such a competent number as might serve for the safe guard of his Royall person, likewise telling us That he had declared to those Gent. whoe did attend him at the last meeting. That he noe wayes intended hereby to increase the number of the trayned Bands.*"

Also an original Warrant in MS. to the Constables of Newton and Beningborough for mustering Sir Robert Strickland's regiments.

From an endorsement on Lord Howard's letter we find that it arrived in London on the 19th. The distinct reply of the Parliament to the letters of the Commissioners was given on the 23rd, though that of the 20th *may* have been written after the receipt of these letters. In the letter (of May 23rd) they say(!):—

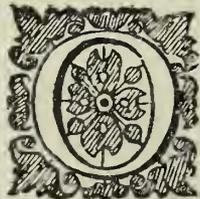
"*To our great grief we perceive by your speech of 12 May, and the Paper printed in your Majesties name in the form of a Proclamation bearing date the 14th of May, and other evidences, that under the colour of Raifing a Guard to secure your Person, of which Guard (considering the Fidelity and Care of your Parliament) there can be no use, your Majesty doth command troops both of Foot and Horse to assemble at York . . . therefore we do humbly beseech your Majesty to disband all such Forces as by your Command are assembled, and relying for your Security (as your predecessors have done) upon the Laws and Affections of your People, you will be pleased to desist from any further Designs of this Nature, otherwise we shall hold ourselves bound in Duty towards God and the trust reposed in us by the people . . . to employ our Care and Utmost Power to secure the Parliament, and preserve the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.*"⁽¹⁾

SUMMONS TO HEWORTH MOOR.

1642 May 27. *A Broadside Proclamation printed on one side of a sheet, folio (of which no other copy is recorded). UNIQUE?*

(Royal Arms.)

 By the King



OUR Will and Pleasure is, That the Ministers, Free-Holders, Farmers, and substantiall Copyholders of this Our County of *York* do Assemble and meet together at *Heworth Moore* neer Our City of *York*, upon Friday in Whitson week (according to former Summons) by nine of the Clock in the Morning. For that We are informed there are divers Fairs to be kept in this County the day following, at which time many of them may have necessary occasion to be absent: And therefore, out of Our tenderesse and care of Our good Subjects, We have thought fit to give this early notice, to the end the said Inhabitants may be put to as little Prejudice as may be. And this Our Pleasure We require to be forthwith Printed, and Copies thereof to be speedily published and dispersed by the Sheriffe of this County: For which this shall be sufficient Warrant.

Given at Our Court at York the seven and twentieth day of May 1642.

⁽¹⁾ Rushworth, III. i. 719.

⁽²⁾ The text of these MS. documents is printed *in extenso* in the report on the Hodgkin MSS. by the Historical MSS. Commission, Report XV., Appendix Part II., 1897, p. 97.

Although, as I have said, there are only two copies known in other collections, it happens that I have a duplicate of the Proclamation.

1642 June 3. *A Broadside very roughly printed on one sheet of coarse paper, only three other copies known (not in B.M.)*

His Majesties Declaration to the Minifters,
Free-holders, Farmers, and substanciall Copy-
holders of the County of York :

ASSEMBLED BY HIS MAJESTIES

Special Summons at *Heworth Moor*, neer the City of *York*, on Friday the 3 of *June*,
1642.

* * * * *

Imprinted first at York, and now re-printed at London for Edward Husbands
June 6 1642.

This lengthy address is a defence of the King's procedure, justifying his action in preparing a Guard for His and His Children's Persons, His choice being of the prime Gentry, and of one Regiment of His trained bands, which cannot be thought to oppress the country (being their own), nor war with themselves. We shall get a good picture, from a parliamentary point of view, of what happened on the Moor, by an extract from a contemporary tract.

A LETTER SENT By a Yorkshire Gentleman, to a friend in

London : Being a full and true Relation of the proceedings betweene His
Majesty and the County of York, at *Heworth Moore* upon *Friday June 3*.

8 pp., 4to.

In the first place, his Majestie attended with divers Lords of the House of Peeres, and the 140 Troopers of Knights and Gentlemen of this Countie, led by the Prince their Captaine ; & some of the House of Commons, with the 800 of the Trained Bands as a foot Guard, appeared this day on *Heworth Moore* where (in the judgement of most) were betweene 60 and 70 thousand Free-holders and others. After his Majestie had rid about the Field He declared that that which he had to say to them, he had put in Print, and so dispersed the same through the field. At the delivery thereof, divers of the Cavelliers and others fhaked their Hats over their heads, and the people cryed God bleffe the King, God unite the King and Parliament, and God turne the Kings heart, and with this they followed the King from the Moore to the Citie.

But by the way, let me advertise you of some passages upon the Moore : Sir *John Bourchier* being among the Freeholders, and reading a Petition⁽¹⁾ openly in the field for their approbation, to be presented in the Name of the Countie to His Majestie, thereby declaring their dislike that those Cavelliers should be so neare the Court as if they were kept for some designe : And desiring the King to comply with the Parliament and to dismis them. The *Lo. Savill* having notice thereof, came in a furious manner to Sir *J. Bourchier*, saying Sirrah, what Pamphlet are you reading there ; who answered no Pamphlet, but that thing wch he could iustifie. What is it some seditious Petition ? I command you to deliver it ; which he refusing, the *Lord Savill* was ready to take him by the Throate & laying his hand upon his Sword, threatened what he would do with him if he did not deliver it, whereupon the Freeholders who approved the same were earnest to lay violent hands on his Lordship ; but Sir *John Bourchier* desirous to avoyd shedding of Blood (which unavoydably would have followed) delivered the same ; the Freeholders were so keene to bee revenged on his Lordship for affronting them in hindering their Petitioning to his Majestie, that they presently caused another Copie of the same to be read openly in the Field, which receiving a generall approbation, none opposing it publicly, but one *Bradley* a Parson, Popish and of a vicious conversation : They requested Sir *Thomas Fairefaxe* Knight, sonne to *Ferdinando* Lord *Fairefaxe* to present the same Petition to his Maiestie ; publicly declaring their approbation thereunto : which hee (notwithstanding the *Lord Savills* opposition) accepted of, and used his utmost endeavour to deliver the same, and after extraordinary opposition, made his way thorough the Horfe, and came at last neare to his Maiestie, and alighted, and tendred the same : who putting it aside with his hand, declined the acceptance thereof ; and Sir *Thomas Fairfaxe* preffing the second time with more earnestnesse received the like refusall, yet left the same upon the Pummell of his Maiesties Saddle ; and returned and acquainted the Freeholders therewith ; who being troubled at his Maiesties refusall, resolved to goe into the Citie, and as many of them as whose habitations were neare *Yorke* and could make stay, went and subscribed the Petition, & after gave directions to present the same to the Parliament ; together with a short Petition to both

(1) This petition is contained in the Broadside next to be described.

Houfes shewing the affronts they received by the Lord *Savill* and the Lord *Lindsey* who tore one of the Petitions which I should have mentioned before.

The Cavilliers reported by reason of the acclamation of the people, they were wholly for the King against the Parliament; which the people hearing of, declared, they did not come that day with any intentions or resolutions to divide the King and Parliament, nor would they ever condescend thereunto; and were resolved of that answer in case any such propositions had beene made: and because there was an appearance of so many thousands, and nothing propounded to require their answer, they went away much unsatisfied and discontent, because they knew not wherefore they were summoned.

1642 June 3. *A Broadside roughly printed on one side of a coarse sheet of paper, folio.*

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and
other Inhabitants of the County of YORK,

Assembled by His Majesties speciall Summons at *Heworth Moore*
neere the City of YORKE, on Friday the third of *June* 1642.

* * * * *

Printed at London for *Edward Blackmore*, at the signe of the Angel in Pauls
Church-yard, *June* 7, 1642.

This is the petition which the King is said to have refused to receive at the hands of Lord Fairfax.

The petitioners call attention to the difference in counsels between the King and his Great Councill the Parliament, to the drawing together of many Companies of the Trained bands both Horfe and Foot and to the multitude of Commanders and Cavaleers, the great preparation of Armes and other warlike provisions, the lamentable decay of the Cloathing trade to which their County owes its prosperity, to the utter undoing of many thousand families if redresse be not given, to the refusal by Merchants and Chapmen to pay for Goods long since sold and delivered, till the feares and distractions of the Land be fetled. Wherefore in all humility and duty they beseech his Majesty that the Lords and great Officers now called to York by his Majesty's command may speedily return to the High Court of Parliament,—that since he has graciously declared his confidence in the affections of their County, he will not think it fit an Extraordinary Guard should be raised thereout—and lastly that since the King has called in their County to attend him this day that none, Cavaliers or others who have not present fortunes therein, should be admitted into any meeting this day or into any Vote or Consultation, thinks it not just or equal that any such should be thrust upon them.

1642 June 15. *An exceedingly rare and most important black letter Tract of 13 pages, 4to.*

HIS MAJESTIES DECLARATION To all His loving SUBJECTS.

Occasioned by a false and scandalous Imputation laid upon His
Majesty, of an Intention of Raifing or Leavying War against His Parliament,
and of having raised Force to that end.

ALSO,

His Majesties Declaration and Profession, together with
that of the Lords and others of His Councill there present, disfavowing
any Preparations or Intentions of Leavying War against His two
Houfes of Parliament.

London: Robert Barker and the assigns of
John Bill, MDCXLII.

. . . We have upon all occasions with all possible Expressions professed Our fast and unshaken Resolutions for Peace ; And We do again (in the presence of Almighty God Our Maker and Redeemer) assure the world that We have no more thought of making a War against Our parliament, then against Our own Children. That we will maintain and observe the Acts assented to by Us this Parliament without Violation, of which that for the frequent assembling of Parliaments is one ; And that We have not or shall not have any thought of using any Force, unlesse We shall be driven to it for the security of Our Person, and for the defence of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of the Kingdom, and the just Rights and Priviledges of Parliament. . . .

And that all Our loving Subjects may see how causelesse and groundlesse this scandalous Rumour and Imputation of *Our raising War upon Our Parliament* is, We have with this Our Declaration caused to be Printed the Testimony of those Lords, and other Persons of Our Councell, who are here with Us, who being upon the Place, could not but discover such Our Intentions and Preparations, and cannot be suspected for their Honours and Interests to combine in such mischievous and horrid Resolutions. . . .

And We do further Declare, that whosoever shall then bring in any sums of Money or plate to assist Us in this great extremity, shall receive consideration after the Rate of *8l. per Cent.* for all such Monies as he shall furnish Us withall, and shall upon the payment of such money to such Persons whom We shall appoint to receive the same receive security for the same by good lawfull Assurance of such of our Lands, Forests Parks and Houses as shall be sufficient for the same. . . .

On page 11 follows one page of

His Majesties Declaration and Profession, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in Him to leavie War against His Houses of Parliament.

And overleaf,

The Declaration and Profession of the Lords and others of His Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell, now present at *York*, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in His Majestie to leavie War against His PARLIAMENT.

Dated *York*, June fifteenth, 1642.

The list of 40 names is headed by that of the Lord Keeper, and concludes with that of Lo. Chief Justice Banks.

It requires some courage to state that any tract of this period does not exist in the National collection, where so vast an assemblage of Civil War pamphlets finds a resting-place, but as far as I can ascertain this particular tract is not there. The declarations must assuredly have appeared in the first place as *Broadsides*, but here again, so far as is known, none have come down to our days. Clarendon prints all three documents *in extenso*, in the third person. Dr. Gardiner remarks :—

“The acceptance of Charles’ declaration by the Peers was an event of no slight importance in English history. It laid the foundations of that great party, which under the management of Hyde, ultimately brought about the Restoration settlement, and which struggled in vain to maintain it after time had proved its hollowness.”

1642 Dec. 16. *A Broadside Proclamation printed on one sheet, folio (only three other copies known).*

(Royal Arms.)

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting the payment and receipt of Customes, and other Maritime Duties upon the late pretended ORDINANCE of both Houses of PARLIAMENT.

* * * * *

We doe hereby Declare to all Our People of what fort soever That whosoever henceforward, shall, by vertue of the pretended Ordinance of Parliament, pay any Monyes for Custome or other Dutyes therein mentioned, other then to Our proper Ministers, what is due to Us by the knoune Laws of the

Kingdome, That We will proceed against him or them in due time as an ill-affected perfon or perfons to the Peace of this Kingdome. . . .

Given under Our Signe Manuall at Our Court at Oxford the fixteenth day of December, in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Reigne.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

1642-3 Mar. 8. *A most important and exceedingly rare Broadside, printed on one side of a sheet of paper, folio (only one other copy known).*

(Royal Arms.)

BY THE KING.

A proclamation forbidding all Affessing, Collecting and Paying of the Twentieth Part, and of all Weekly Taxes by Colour of Orders or Ordinances, And all entring into Proteftations and Affociations against His Majesty.



HEREAS, an actual and open Rebellion being raised against Us under the Command of *Robert Earle of Essex*, and diverse other Traiterous Persons, for the destruction of Us and Our Posterity, and the subversion of the Religion, Lawes, and Liberties of this Our Kingdom, great Endeavours are daily used to persuade and fright Our good Subjects in Our City of London, and throughout this Kingdom, to submit to severall illegall Impositions, by pretended Orders or Ordinances of one or both Houses of Parliament, for the leaving of the Twentieth Part of their Estates, and for Weekly Taxes upon the same . . . All which Contributions Proteftations and Affociations are by the known Law of the Land Acts of High Treason and Endeavours to take Our Life from Us; We doe therefore strictly charge and Command all Our loving Subjects whatsoever . . . upon their Allegiance . . . not to submit to any such Imposition Leavy or Taxe as aforesaid . . . And as We have heretofore declared, that whosoever should loose his Life in this Our necessary Defence, the Wardship of his Heire should be granted by Us without Rent or Fine to his own use; so on the other side We doe hereby publish and declare, That whosoever of Our Subjects shall not make use of this Our gracious Warning, but persist in, or hereafter engage themselves into either actual bearing Armes against Us, or any such Traiterous Assistance of those that doe bear Armes either by Contribution or Affociation as aforesaid, in case they dye, or be so killed during this Rebellion, that the Coroner cannot have Inspection of their bodies, their Heires shall have no benefit by Our Instructions of Grace to Our Court of Wards; The Benefit of which, We shall ever be carefull that all Our good Subjects may fully enjoy. *Given at Our Court at OXFORD, the Eight day of March in the Eighteenth yeare of Our Raigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the University, 1642.

1644 April 10. *A Broadside printed in black letter, on one side only of a very large sheet, folio. UNIQUE? Of this cheerful production no other copy is recorded.*

AN ORDINANCE OF THE
LORDS and COMMONS Affembled in Parliament,
For the better Observation of the LORDS-DAY.

LONDON, Printed for *Edward Husbonds*, April 10, 1644.

It was not to be expected that the Commons, largely Puritan in feeling, when left for a moment to themselves should tolerate the vendition of any Wares, Merchandizes, Fruit, Herbs, Goods or Chattels whatsoever on the Sunday, but it was hard upon a person merely *travelling*, "contrary to the meaning of this ordinance" to be fined ten shillings for each offence. It is true that he had only on the other hand to pay five shillings for being present at any *Wrestling, Shooting, Bowling, or Ringing of Bells* for pleasure or Pastime, or at any *Masque, Wake, or Church-ale*, and a shilling apiece for any and every child under fourteen years of age who, being in his charge, sinned in a similar manner. As a still further encouragement to virtue as contra-distinguished from mirth and pleasure, all and singular *May-poles* that are or shall be erected were to be taken down, and no *May-pole* to be hereafter set up or erected within this Kingdom of *England* or Dominion of *Wales*. 'Tis only fair to add that a provision was made for the selling of *Milk* during certain hours, and that families were graciously permitted to cook their Sunday dinners. Finally, to make everybody happy all round, all the *Rogues, Vagabonds, and Beggars* were to repair to some Church or Chapell, and there remain soberly and orderly during the time of Divine Worship.

BATTLE OF SELBY.

1644 April 11. *A News-sheet Broadside, printed on a narrow sheet.*

A true Relation of the
VICTORIE
 OBTAINED

By my Lord *Fairfax* and his Son, against the Armie led by Sir *John Belloes* the 11 of *April*. Being a Letter sent by *Fairfax, to the English Commissioners with the Scots Armie*, and from thence to a Nobleman in Scotland.

Sunderland April 15, 1644.

MY Lord, I have received your Lordships Letter this day, and thanks GOD to heare of your Lordships weal-fare; I doubt nothing but ere now, your Lordship hath heard of the defeat done by the Lord *Fairfax* and his Son Sir *Thomas* unto the Forces lying about *Yorke* commanded by Sir *Thomas Belloes*. The Ren-counter was at *Selbie* which is twelve myles to the South of *York*: There is two thousand killed an hundreth Officers taken prisoners; And Sir *John Belloes* himselfe, with two thousand Souldiers. . . These with divers Serjeants; Trumpeters, Drummers, Corporals: and others of their forces was pursued to *Ferrie-bridge*, & foure pieces of brasse Ordinances taken, seven barrell of Powder, 160 bundels of Match, two thousand Armes, many horse and foot Colours taken, but come in as yet fixteene: And a thousand six hundreth common Souldiers, with five hundreth horse; all their bag and baggage: Divers fhips and Boats upon the Rivers. The Pinnage of *Bambridge* is taken. . . .

1647 July 31. *An important Broadside "Vote," printed on a very small folio sheet. I find no record of any other copy. UNIQUE?*

Die Saturni 31 Iulii 1647.

WE your Majesties loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England, have agreed upon these following Votes, doe humbly present them to your Majestie, viz.

WHEREAS the King hath bene seized upon, and carried away from *Holdenby* without his consent, or the consent of the Houses of Parliament, by a party into the Army, where his Majesty yet remaineth; The Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled doe desire, That his Majestie will be

pleased immediately to come to such a place as both Houses of Parliament shall appoint; And they doe declare, That he shall there be with Honour, Freedome, and Safety: And that they with the Commissioners of the Kingdome of *Scotland*, will make their addressees unto his Majestie for a safe and well grounded Peace.

Die Lunæ 2 Augusti, 1647.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament,

THAT *London* be the place whether the King shall be desired to come to, where both Houses of Parliament, and the Commissioners of the Kingdome of *Scotland* may make their addressees to him for a safe and well grounded peace.

ORDERED by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That these Votes be printed and published, and that the Lord Mayor and Sheriffes of the Citie of LONDON, doe cause the same to be published by Trumpet within the City of LONDON, and Lines of Communication, and weekly Bills of mortality, with all speed.

Joh. Brown, Cler. Parliament.

1647 Aug. 16. *A rare and important Tract of 8 pages 4to., unpagged (woodcut Portrait of the King on Title).*

TWO DECLARATIONS

THE FIRST,

From the Kings most Excellent Majesty; to all His loyall Subjects, Wherein He declares His gracious will and pleasure concerning His two Houses of Parliament assembled at *Westminster*.

Signed CHARLES REX.

THE SECOND,

Concerning His Majesties coming to *Oatlands*, and the proceedings of His Excellency Sir *Thomas Fairfax* concerning his speedy coming to *London*; as also the time.

LONDON: Printed for R. Rishon, Anno. 1647.

THE KINGS

MAJESTIES

Last Declaration and Protestation to all His loving Subiects, concerning his two Houses of Parliament. Sent in a letter from His Maiesties Court at Oatlands, for the speedy publishing of it in and about the City of London.

Worthy Sir,

UPON Fryday last, the Kings Majesty removed from *Stoak-Abby*, to *Oatlands*, together with all his Majesties Sumpture horses, and other provisions belonging to the Court, we do expect our next motion for *London*, where his Majesty hath a great desire to come, and to reside with his two Houses of Parliament; as for the late rumors divulged that his Majesty intendeth a new warre against the honourable Houses of Parliament, much might be said concerning this, but I will refer you to his Maiesties own Declaration, signed *Charles Rex*, which I shall here recite verbatim.

CHARLES REX.

THERE *having been many Rumors spread, and informations given, which may have induced many to believe, that We intend to make warre against Our Parliament; Wee professe before God, and declare to all the world, that we alwayes have, and do abhorre all such Designes, and desire all our Nobility and*

Commoners who are here upon the place to declare whether they have not been witnesses of Our frequent and earnest Declarations and Professions to this purpose ; Whither they see any colour of preparations or counsels, that might beget a beliefe of any such designe. And whither they be not fully perswaded that we have no such intention, But that all Our endeavours (according to Our many Professions) tend to the firme and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the just Priviledges of Parliaments, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdome.

Given at His Majesties Royall Court and signed, *Charles R.*

His Majesty is in perfect health of body, and much satisfied in minde, and farre more pleasanter since his comming to *Oatlands* then formerly.

He hopes to see *White-Hall* ere long, there to consult with his two houfes of parliament for the settling of a firme peace within this Kingdome. . . .

. . . . It is verily beleaved, that 8 dayes time will bring gallant things to passe, in which time, we hope to see his Majesty tryumphantly seated in his Royall palace at *Westminster*.

The face of things now look gallantly towards a settled peace ; and it is hoped all old grudges will be forgotten, and reparations made to Kings servants. . . .

The Kings Majesty is very cheerfull and merry, and it is supposed he will be conducted either to *White-hall* or *S. James* very speedily, the happy accomplishment of which, is the earnest prayers of

Your devoted servant,

R. Rifhton.

Oatlands 15 of August 1647.

CHARLES'S FLIGHT FROM HAMPTON COURT.

1647 Nov. 12. *A Broadside printed on a large square sheet. (I know of no other copy.)*

A true Relation of His Majesties private departure from Hampton-Court, the eleventh of November, betweene foure and five of the Clock in the Afternoone.

As it was delivered to the House of Commons this morning Novemb. 12, by Sir John Cook, and Master Crew, two of the Commissioners. With the Houses Resolution thereupon.

Novemb. 12, 1647.

THE Speaker had a Letter from Gen : *Cromwell* late last night, that His Majesty was escaped, but no particulars. This morning Sir *John Cooke*, and master *Crew*, two of the Commisfioners, came to the House, and delivered the particulars thus : Yesterday in the afternoone His Majesty shut himself up in his Chamber, and commanded that no body should come to him : when it grew dark, he called for a Candle, and afterwards for Snuffers ; he came not out to Prayers, as he was accustomed ; which after some time, bred some mistrust : Then one of the Commisfioners knocked at his chamber doore, and no body answering, went in, and found no body there, the back-doore open, and His Majesties Cloak lay in the midft of the roome on the floore, which for the present caufed some feare that somewhat had been attempted on his person ; but looking farther, found three Letters upon the Table, written with His Majesties owne hand, which argued that he was well. The first was a kind of Declaration or Remonfrance, which he desired should be communicated to both his Houfes of Parliament, to this effect. *That He had as much as in Him lay, endeavoured to give His Houfes satisfaction, and to re-establish a settled Peace ; but He saw that nothing reasonable would give them content, That He had certain information that the Agitators,^(†) or some of that Faction, had an intent speedily to murder Him, and that Mafter Peters had lately expressed so much to an intimate friend of his.*

(†) The *Agitators* were a sort of Committee appointed by Eight Regiments of Horse, two chosen out of each regiment, whose function it was to push the interests of the army, and in particular to put obstacles in the way of its being drafted into Ireland.

Therefore His Majesty was resolved to retire to some private place for a time, for His owne Preservation, &c.

The second Letter was to my Lord *Mountague*, and the rest of the Commiffioners to give them thanks for their civilities to him, since his coming to Hampton-Court. The third to Collonel *Whalley* likewise for his civilities, for he had that morning given charge to the Guards and others to have a care of his Majesty, having likewise had some intimation of an intended attempt that day upon his Majesties Perfon.

A fourth Letter was found upon his Majesties Table, subscribed *For his Majesty*, without any name to it more then two letters. In this Letter his Majesty was warned of the said attempt on his Perfon, and earnestly beseeched to retire to some place of privacy for a time, and Broad-street in *London* was proposed as a place of security.

The Commiffioners could make no probable conjecture as then, whether his Majestie should be gone, That the Scotch Commiffioners had been there the day before, but were yesterday come for *London*. Hereupon the House ordered a Committee, to examine the whole bufinesse, and the neglect of those that guarded him, and likewise ordered a stop of all the Ports, and a search to be made in *London* for him. Some beleeve he is gone for *Scotland*; others that part of the Army have conveyed him away: but this day at 12 of the clock there was no certainty of either, but wherefoever he be, God bleffe him, and preserve him out of the hands of his Enemies. And let all good men say, Amen.

Printed for *Richard Royston*, 1647.

When Charles walked out at the back door of the garden of Hampton Court he was accompanied by Mr. *Legg*, and found, waiting with horses, Sir *John Berkely* and Mr. *Ashburnham*, the latter of whom appears to have controlled the proceedings. The little party intended to ride through *Windsor forest* under the King's guidance, but lost their way in the wild and wintry night, reaching *Sutton*, in *Hampshire*, later in the day than they had intended. Here was a relay of horses, as had been previously arranged by Charles, and *Clarendon* tells us that the King "rode towards that part of *Hampshire* which leads to the *New Forest*. The King asked *Ashburnham* 'where the ship lay?' which made the other two conclude that the King resolved to transport himself. After they had made some stay in the part next the sea, and *Ashburnham* had been some time absent, he returned without any news of the ship; with which the King seemed troubled." Now if that ship had come, what modifications would have taken place in the subsequent history of the country?

There is not space for a mention of the fatal resolve to make for the *Isle of Wight*, and the putting the King in the power of *Hammond*, the governor of the island. Charles was unceasingly the victim of some piece of ill-luck or some huge blunder.

PRINCE CHARLES AND DOVER CASTLE.

1648 *March 27.*

A Tract of 6 pages, 4to.

PRINCE CHARLES HIS MESSAGE

SENT From his Court at *St. Germans*; *March 27.*

1648, to Mr. *WILLIAM SWAN* Lieuutenant to the Governour of *Dover-Castle* CONCERNING The seizing and maintaining of *Dover-Castle*, and all the Forts and Bulwarks thereunto belonging for the KINGS Majesty.

LONDON: Printed for *John Clowes*, 1648.

1648 *June 13-26.* *A Broadside or News-sheet, printed on a very long and narrow strip of paper.*

A DIARY of the Siege of *Colchester* by the Forces under the Command of His Excellency the Lord Generall *Fairfax*.

A long and informing narrative, giving a list of the commanders on each side, names of the regiments and details of the fighting.

1648 July 15. *A rare Tract, with C.R. and Royal Arms on Title.*

HIS MAJESTIES GRACIOUS DECLARATION

To His Loyall Subjects concerning Col. *Hammond* and Mr. *Osburn* touching the late horrid Defign for the poyfoning of His Royall Perfon.

Comanded to be publifhed, to undeceive the People, 1648.

Right Honoured

THE Kings Majefty having received intelligence of the proceedings of Mr. *Osburn* at *London*, and of his delivering the charge & accusation to both Houfes of Parliament againft Major *Rolph*, touching his late confedracny to have poyfoned His Royall Perfon, as alfo, of the late fuggeftions and mis-apprehen- sions of divers people againft our Governour, cafting asperions and vilifying of him faying that he held correfpondency with the faid parties, and were guilty of the like crime ; but his Majefty hath been graciously pleafed, to declare his fenfe and pleasure, touching the fame, in vindication of the Governour, and hath given very honourable teftimony before divers Gentlemen and others in the Chamber of prefence, giving them to underftand that the Governour had been very civill and respectfull in his carriage to him and that he was a man of truft, and therefore they fhould not credit thofe fcandalous reports that were raifed of him. . . .

"POISONING" OF JAMES I.

1648. *A very curious Tract of 6 pages.*

A DECLARATION TO THE KINGDOME OF ENGLAND

CONCERNING The poyfoning of King JAMES of happy memory KING OF GREAT BRITTAINE, Wherein is contained Severall remarkable Paſſages, touching the Kings Majefty and the Duke of *Buckingham*. With the manner, how the old Counteſſe of *Buckingham*, and the Duke her Son, applyed a Plaifter to the KING'S heart and breaft, & adminiftered a white Powder in a cup of Wine, which caufed the KING'S body and head to ſwell above meafure, his hair with the Skin of his head ſtuck to the pillow, and his nailes became loofe upon his fingers and toes.

Apparently a baseless catchpenny production, the publication of which was suggested by the rumoured attempt on Charles I.

PRINCE CHARLES AND THE FLEET.

1648 July 27. *A Broadside Declaration, in ornamental border (no other copy described). UNIQUE?*

By His Highneſſe the Prince of
W A L E S

An Order in Councell that a declaration be made in His Highneſſe name ſetting forth the Reaſons and grounds of his preſent appearing upon the Fleet in Action.

[*The prelude to the Declaration in full of July 29.*]

PRINCE CHARLES AND THE FLEET.

1648 July 29.

A rare Tract of 8 pp. 4to.

THE DECLARATION Of his Highneffe *PRINCE CHARLES*
 To All *His Majesties* loving Subjects, concerning the grounds and ends
 of His present Engagement upon the *FLEET* in the *Downs*, with His
 Highneffe *LETTER* To The *Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common*
Councill of the City of *LONDON*.

The story of the exploits of the Prince (Charles) in command of that part of the fleet which was still loyal is very fully narrated by Clarendon, who makes special mention of this Declaration and Letter. The Prince had seized in the Downs divers valuable ships belonging to London merchants, notably a ship of London, laden by a Company of Merchant Adventurers with cloth to the value of Forty Thousand Pounds. The city petitioned Charles to restore the ship "which belonged to his fathers good subjects," and this tract is his reply. The substance of it is that he has to provide means for the maintenance of the English Navy under his charge, and desires the City to supply him with the present sum of 20,000*l.* to be employed for the support and subsistence of the Navy now under his command, of the expenditure of which sum he would give account, and would on its receipt restore all the ships he had stopped so unceremoniously. After much bargaining a sum of about 12,000*l.* was paid to the Prince, and the cloth ship was released, to the mutual satisfaction of the citizens and the bold Buccaneer. We shall hear of his fleet again.

1648 July 31.

An important Broadside, printed on one sheet, folio.

A COPY

*Of an intercepted Letter from His Majesty, To the Lords and Gen-
 tlemen, Committees of the Scots Parliament, together
 with the Officers of that Army.*

MY Lords and Gentlemen: It is no small comfort to me, that my Native Countrey hath so true a sense of my present Condition, as I find expressed by your Letter of the eight of this Month, and your Declaration, both of which I received upon Friday last, and the same reason which makes you Discreetly and Generously at this time, forbear to preffe anything to me, hinders me likewise to make any particular Professions unto you, lest it may be imagined that desire of liberty should now be the only Secretary to my thoughts: Yet thus much I cannot but say; that, as in all humane Reason, nothing but a *free Personall Treaty* with me, can settle the unhappy Distractions of these distressed Kingdomes: So, if that could once be had, I would not doubt, but, that (by the grace of God) a happy Peace would soon follow . . . your Declaration seeming to me (and I hope your Actions will prove that I am not deceived) to be so well grounded upon *Honour* and *Iustice*; that albeit by way of opinion, I cannot give a *Placet* to every Clause in it: Yet I am confident upon a calme and friendly Debate, we shall be very well agree. . . .

Carisbrook, Munday 31 July, 1648.

Your

C. R.

1648 Aug. 5. *A Royalist Broadside.*

*The Copie of a Letter from his Highness Prince CHARLES, To the
Speaker of the House of Peeres*

Expressing his contentment concerning the Votes of the House of Peeres, for a Personall Treaty with His Royall Father. With His desires concerning the same.

Given under our Hand and Seale from aboard the Fleet in the Downes the 5 day of *August* in the 24 yeere of the Raigne of the King our Royall Father.

BATTLES OF PRESTON AND WIGAN.

1648 Aug. 23. *A Broadside Order.*

By the Lords & Commons in Parliament assembled for a day of solemne Thanksgiving unto Almighty God, for his wonderfull great mercy aud successe bestowed upon the Parliament Forces under the command of Lieutenant Generall *Crumwell* against the whole Scots army, under the conduct and command of Duke *Hamilton* on the 17th, 18th, & 19th of this present *August* in *Lancaeshire*.

TREATY BETWEEN CHARLES AND THE PARLIAMENT.

1648 Sept. 2. *A Broadside Order by the Lords and Commons, printed on a very small sheet of paper (of which no other copy is recorded).*

ORDERED by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That Tuesday-come-Seven-night, the twelfth of this instant September, be appointed and observed as a day of publique Humiliation, by the Members of both Houses, and in all the Churches and Chappels within the late Lines of Communication and weekly Bills of Mortalitie, to seeke God earnestly for a Blessing upon the Treaty.

Joh. Brown, Cler. Parliamentorum.

London printed for *John Wright*, at the King's Head
in the Old Bayley, 1648.

1648 Sept. 7. *A Rare and Notable Broadside, printed on a small sheet of paper, folio, headed by the Royal Arms, with the King's initials on either side.*

Carisbrooke, Septemb. 7, 1648.

My Lord, and M. Speaker,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 2^d of this Moneth, containing the names of those who are to Treat with me, and though they do not come at the time appointed, I shall not wonder at first, judging it too short, in respect of my two Houses, not my selfe, that I did not imagine it could be kept (I then commanded Sir *Peter Killigrew* to tell by word of mouth) and therefore it shall be far from me to take exceptions for their having elapsed the appointed time; for God

forbid that either my two Houses or I should carp at Circumstances to give the least impediment to this Treaty, much lesse to hinder the happy finishing of it: I say this the rather, because I know not how it is possible (in this I shall wish to be deceived) that in forty dayes Treaty the many distractions of these Kingdomes can be setled; and if so, it were more then strange, that time enough should not be given for the perfecting of this most great and good worke, which as I will not believe can be stuck on by my two Houses, so I am sure it shall never be, by

Your good Friend,
CHARLES R.

I thinke fit to tell you because I believe in this Treaty there will be need of Civill Lawyers, I have sent for my Advocate Rives and D. Duck.

For the Lord *Hunsden*, Speaker of the House of Peers *pro tempore*, and *William Lenthall*, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1648 Oct. 17. *An Important Broadside (only one other copy known).*

CHARLES R.

For a finall Answer to your Proposition of the 13 of this instant concerning Delinquents, &c. His Majestie will consent, That all persons who have had any hand in the Plotting, designing, or assisting the Rebellion of *Ireland*, shall expect no Pardon, as is exprest in the first branch of this Proposition. . . .

Tuesday, October 17, 1648.

* * * * *

His MAJESTIES Propositions.

1. **T**hat His Majesty be put into a condition of Honour Freedom and Safety.
2. That safely He may be restored to his Lands and Revenues.
3. That he may have Composition for the Court of Wards and such of the Revenues as He shall part with.
4. That there may be an Act of Oblivion and Indempnity.

Mr. *Vines* gave in a paper in Answer to His Majesties, to satisfie His Majesties Conscience touching Bishops: then the Commons delivered a Paper, desiring a more satisfactory Answer to the businesse of the Church.

Printed in the Year 1648.

1648 Oct. 21. *A very interesting, and important Broadside (only two other copies known).*

His Majesties Enlargement of Concessions in His last Answer touching Episcopacy, sent to His two Houses of Parliament, 21 Octob. 1648.

1. He hath particularly Consented to the Abolishing of Arch-Bishops, Chauncellours, Deanes and Chapters, etc., and the whole Hierarchy save Bishops.

2. Whereas He did formerly Consent to confirme the Forme of Church Government for three years ; He hath now expreffly Consented that no other shall be used, And the exercise of Episcopall Government shall be wholly suspended during that time. . . . And his Majesty doth professe That if in that time (3 years) He be Convinced, that the Function of Bishops is not agreeable to the Word of God, or that Christ Commanded any other Government, He will most chearfully imbrace that, and take away Episcopacy, But untill He be so Convinced, He believes Himself bound in Conscience as it is above expreffed.

Newport, 21 Octobr. 1648.

LONDON : Printed for RICHARD LOWNDES, 1648.

The above is the last broadside in my collection which relates to the abortive attempts to compass a treaty between Charles and the Parliament, and the following tract gives a clear insight into his feelings of regret and despair when the possibilities of any settlement were apparently at an end.

1648 (*Dec.*)

A rare Tract of 5 pages 4to.

*HIS MAJESTIES DECLARATION CONCERNING THE TREATY:
AND HIS DISLIKE OF THE ARMIES PROCEEDINGS.*

Delivered by HIS MAJESTY to one of His Servants at

His departure from the Isle of WIGHT :

*And Commanded to be published for the satisfaction
of His SUBJECTS,*

Anno 1648.

. . . Were not the dying hearts of My poor distressed People much revived with the hopes of a happiness from this Treaty? and how suddenly are they frustrated in their expectations! have I not formerly been condemned for yielding too little to My two Houses of Parliament? and shall I now be condemned for yielding too much? have I not formerly been Imprisoned for making War; and shall I now be condemned for making Peace? have I not formerly ruled like a KING; and shall I now be ruled like a Slave? have I not formerly enjoyed the society of My dear Wife and children in peace and quietness; and shall I now neither enjoy them, nor peace? have not My Subjects formerly obeyed Me; and shall I now be obedient to My Subjects? . . . And when the malice of Mine Enemies is spun out to the smallest thread, let them know, that I will by the grace of God, be as contented to suffer, as they are active to advance My sufferings. . . . God is my Rock and my shield; therefore I will not feare what man can doe unto me. I will expect the worst, and if any thing happen beyond my expectation, I will give God the glory: for vaine is the help of man.

C. R.

The King was carried away by Colonel Ewer from Carisbrook to Hurst on Dec. 1, 1648.

1648 *Dec. 11.*

An Important Broadside.

A Solemn Protestation of the Imprisoned and secluded Members of the Commons House, against the Horrid Force and Violence of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army.

1648 Dec. 20. *A Broadside Ordinance, printed on a small sheet, folio. (No note of any other copy.)* *UNIQUE?*

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons
affembled in Parliament, concerning the election of
Common-councelmen, and other Officers in the City of *London*.

Die Mercurii 20 Decem. 1648.

Printed by Richard Cotes.

. . . It is hereby Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, that no person whatsoever that subscribed, promoted or abetted, any engagement in the Yeare 1648 relating to a personall Treaty with the KING at *London*, shall be elected, chosen, or put into any of the Offices, or places expressed in the aforesaid Ordinance. . . .

Jo. Brown, Cleric Parliamentorum.

1648. *A Doggerel Royalist Broadside. Probably UNIQUE.*

[First part of Title wanting.]

* * * The Citie :

*For their kinde compliyanse with them in all their Treafons from time
to time committed against His Maiesties Honor, Crowne
and Dignitie. . . .*

By *Mercurius Melancholicus* :

Square-headed *Citizens*,
I call you as you were,
Whil'ft you the helme of *Justice*
most equally did steere,
But now your giddy heads
have turn'd you all fo round,
Of *Law* or of *Religion*
we can have nothing found.

Round-headed Citizens,
I call you as you are,
For by your orb'd forms,
You put all out of square :
The Kingdom quite undone,
yourfelves shall not escape,
Expect no further blifs
but Murder, Theft and Rape.

* * * * *

Printed in the Yeer when the City stinks for fear, 1648.

On the same page is :—

A Challenge

From *KENT*, and the Counties of Surrey, Suffex, Effex and Hertfordshire TO The
Citie of LONDON for her treachery ready to be undone.

LAST DAYS OF CHARLES I.

1648-9 Dec. 26-Jan. 2. Original News Sheet. Numb. 25.

The Moderate :
Impartially communicating Martial
Affaires to the KINGDOM of
ENGLAND.

From Tuesday Decemb. 26, to Tuesday January 2, 1649.

Windfor. Jan 1. Sir, His Maiefty seems to be very merry, though he heareth something of the Houfes' late proceedings against him, to bring him to Iustice, whereby we conceive he is hardened ; and heartily sorry we are to see him so ripe for destruction ; he much delights to talk of Martiale Affairs, especially of the victories in these late Wars. We have the same odious vain, and wicked Ceremonies of Kneeling performed to him now, as ever, though he be under an accusation of High Treason. Where shall we finde such men as will not bow the knee to *Baal*, the grand Delinquent, and wickedest Tyrant of the whole World? . . .

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.

1648-9 Jan. 30. An original News Sheet of great interest.

The Moderate : Numb. 30.

From Tuesday January 30 to Tuesday February 6, 1649.

NOT death but the cause, makes a Martyr ; and who can be more unfortunate, than he that is most wicked ? A sinful life is the death of the soul, and as *Plato* sayes, The infamy of a Tyrant is immortal.

. . . *The last proceedings of the High Court of Iustice, fitting at Westminster Hall, Saturday, January 27, 1648.*

VUPON the Kings coming he desired to be heard. To which the Lord Prefident answered, That it might be in time, but that he must hear the Court first.

The King prest it, for that he believed it would be in order to what the Court would say, and that an hafty Iudgment was not so soon recalled.

. . . [Then follow the speeches of Lord President and King.] Then the Clerk read the Sentence drawn up in Parchment.

That whereas the Commons of England in Parliament had appointed them an high Court of Justice, for the trying of Charls Stuart King of England; before whom he had been three times convented, and at the first time a Charge of high Treason, and other crimes and misdemeanors was read in the behalf of the Kingdom of England, &c. . . .

For all which Treasons and Crimes, this Court doth adjudg, That He the said Charls Stuart as a Tyrant, Traytor, Murtherer, and a publike Enemy, shall be put to death, by the severing of his Head from his Body.

[The relation of the Execution is very full, and is of course very familiar to us ; it corresponds almost or quite with that of the tract hereafter mentioned, which is doubtless taken from the News Sheet, the official account.]

. . . Before Pontefract Feb. 3. . . . We are glad the tall Cedar is faln so quietly, the Shrubs may now the more easily be cut off.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.

1648-9 Jan. 30. *An extremely rare 4to Tract, which describes the Execution.*

King Charls

HIS SPEECH Made upon the SCAFFOLD at *Whitehall-Gate*,
Immediately before his Execution, on Tuesday the 30 of Jan. 1648,
With a Relation of the maner of his going to Execution.

Publiff'd by Special Authority.

LONDON : Printed by *Peter Cole*, at the Sign of the Printing-Prefs in Cornhil, near the Royal-Exchange, 1649.

1648-9 Feb. 8. *A rare and very curious Tract, 8 pages, with woodcut on Title.*

A GREAT AND
BLOVDY FIGHT
AT
SEA :

Between five Men of War belonging to the Parliament of *England* and a Squadron of the Princes Fleet; wherein is contained the full particulars, and manner of the said Fight; the number of ships that were sunk and taken, together with divers prisoners, great store of Match and Bullet, and 40 pieces of Ordnance, and the rest of the Fleet quite disperfed and scattered. Also, the Resolution of the Welfh-men, and the Parliaments Declaration to the Kingdom.

Likewise, a *Proclamation* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, touching the crowning of the Prince of *Wales*.

1649 April 12. *A Curious Tract of 8 pages, with quaint woodcut on title.* London, April 12, 1649. 4to.

JOYFULL
NEVVES
FROM

The Princes Fleet at Sea; containing a Narrative of the several Fights and Ingagements, between the two Navies, the *Bristoll* Men of War, and the *London* and *Yarmouth* Marchants since the first of *April*, 1649. With the Resolution of the Princes Sea-men touching the Parliament and Army, and two of them adjudged to die, and to be hang'd up at the main Mafts, for declaring againft the proceedings of prince

Rupert. . . .

Published by Authority.

CROMWELL IN IRELAND.

1649 Dec. 8. *A Broadside printed on a small sheet of paper about 7 ins. square. UNIQUE?*
(No note of any other copy.)

By The Lord Lieutenant Generall of Ireland.

WHEREAS I am informed that the horfe vnder my Commande (since their being quartered within the *Black-water*) have and doe in their severall quarters take away and waste Wheate and Barly for their horfes, And doe behave themselves outrageously towards the Inhabitants not contenting themselves with such provisions as they are able to afforde them, but doe kill their fheep and other cattle within and as often as they please. I doe hereby fraightly charge and Commande all Souldiers to forbear such like practices upon paine of Death. . . . And I doe farther will and require all Officers and Souldiry within the lymitts aforefaid, that they doe not breake downe any stackes of Barly or Wheate in their respective quarters, to give the same to their horfes; But that they content themselves with Peafe, Oates, Hay, and such other forrage, as the Country afords paying or giving Ticketts at such reasonable Rates for the same, as they were vsually fold for, before their comeing into the said quarters. Given under my hande this 8. day of December 1649.

O. CROMWELL.

Printed at Corcke in the yeare of our Lord God, 1649.

1649. *A Broadside printed on one page, folio.*

A LIST

OF THE

Names of the Iudges of the High Court
of Justice for Triall of the KING.

Printed from (*sic*) R. J. 1649.

1650 Aug. 28. *An undescribed Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on a sheet, folio. UNIQUE?*

AN

ACT and DECLARATION

OF THE

Parliament of England,

Touching a Pamphlet, Entitled,

A Declaration by the Kings Majesty, To His Subjects of the Kingdoms of *Scotland*
England and *Ireland*. Printed at Edinburgh, 1650.

The Parliament has seen and read the pamphlet and finds therein a design of Charls Stuart, the declared King of Scotland to seduce the People of this Nation from their due obedience of this present Government, and though they think, that no pious or judicious person could possibly be deluded under such gross deceits . . . Do Enact and Declare that any person who abets or countenances the said Declaration by Printing or Publishing it is Adjudged and Declared guilty of High Treason and shall be proceeded against as Traitors— . . .

Die Mercurii 28^o Augusti 1650.

1650 Aug. 30. *A Broadside printed in black letter and Roman type, one sheet, folio (only two other copies of which are known).*

An Order of Parliament, FOR A THANKS-GIVING,
Together with a DECLARATION of The *Grounds* and *Reasons* of it
[for the taking of *Waterford*, Castles of *Duncannon* and *Charlemount*, whereby the whole province of *Ulster*
is now intirely in the power of the Parliament.]

Die Veneris 30^o Augusti 1650.

1651 April 8. *A most interesting Broadside, on a very large sheet, folio, declaring in the greatest detail the rates of wages of all kinds of Artificers in Essex. The best workmen were paid 18d. per diem, or 12 without meat and drink. The mowing of an acre of grass cost 20d. The making of a plough all new, with meat and drink, 1s. 6d., etc., etc.*

BEFORE WORCESTER FIGHT.

1651 Aug. 12. *An important Broadside, printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (only one other copy known).*

AN ACT

Prohibiting Correspondence with CHARLS STUART or his Party.

WHEREAS certain English Fugitives gathering themselves together in the parts of *Scotland*, did heretofore perfidiouly and traitorouly Assist the Enemies and Invaders of this Commonwealth, endeavouring With Forreigners and persons of desperate condition, to bring a War upon their Native Countrey; and in order thereunto, did set up for their Head *Charls Stuart*, calling him their King, who had formerly been declared a Traitor to the Parliament and People of *England*; And Whereas afterwards, to divert the said Calamities thereby likely to ensue within the bowels of this Land, It pleased the Lord to direct the Parliament of this Commonwealth to send an Army into *Scotland*, and to afford them his gracious Assistance and Blessing in so wonderful a manner, that a good part of *Scotland* is become within the Power of this Commonwealth; and the said *Charls Stuart* with his Complices . . . are now fled into *England*: For prevention therefore of the Mischiefs which may befall divers of the good People of this Nation, in case the said Fugitives be not timely overtaken by the English Army; And to the end all persons may be further warned, The Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* . . . do hereby Enact and Declare That no person whatsoever do presume to hold any Correspondence with the said *Charls Stuart*, or with his party . . . under pain of High Treason . . .

Tuesday the 12th of August 1651.

Ordered by the Parliament, That this Act be forthwith Printed and Published,
Hen. Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti.

1651 Aug. 25. *A very important Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side of two sheets, folio, with the Commonwealth Arms at the top. (Only two other copies known.)*

A PROCLAMATION

OF THE

Parliament of the Commonwealth of England,

Declaring *CHARLS STUART* and his Abettors, Agents and Complices, to be Traytors,
Rebels and Publique Enemies.

WHEREAS divers of the Scotish Nation, and some English Fugitives, being^(*) lately come out of *Scotland* into *England* with their Leader *CHARLS STUART* Son to the late Tyrant, do here Levy War against the Commonwealth, and commit many Outrages, Spoils and Murthers upon the people of

(*) The scotch Army entered England by Carlisle on the 6th of August.

this Nation; And the said *Charls Stuart* hath caused himself by the said Men of *Scotland* and English Fugitives to be Proclaimed King of *England*, and by Declarations proscribing some who have performed great and excellent Service to the Publique, and offering his Indulgences to others, would draw Adherents to him in his wicked and trayterous practises, particularly by Letters in his Name directed to the City of *London*. . . . And whereas by a late Act and Declaration of Parliament, All persons have been Warned and Commanded not to give any Countenance or Affistance to the said *Charls Stuart* or his Party, but to Oppose them, and to Assist the Forces of this Commonwealth for the apprehending of them, to which a most chearful and general Obedience hath been given by the People according to their Duty, Wherein the Parliament doth humbly acknowledge the Goodness of God to this Nation. . . . yet for the more Notoriety of the Fact to all persons concerned to take knowledge of the same, and to avoid all pretence of Ignorance in any touching the Condition of this Man and his Followers, Have thought fit to Publish and Declare, And do hereby Publish and Declare the said *Charls Stuart* to be a Rebel, Traytor, and Publique Enemy to the Commonwealth of *England*, and all his Abettors, Agents and Complices to be Rebels, Traytors and publique Enemies to the Commonwealth of *England*; And do hereby Command all Officers, Civil and Military in all the Market-Towns and convenient places, to cause this Declaration to be proclaimed and published.

1651 Aug. 30. *A Broadside Order by the Parliament, very rare (as almost all these seem to be), printed on a small sheet, 8vo.*

THE Parliament having received Intelligence of the taking of the Castle of *Sterling* in Scotland (wherein were the Records of Scotland, Forty Pieces of Ordnance, Five thousand Arms, with severall Provisions and Ammunition) As also of the Dispering of the new Levies of the Enemy in Scotland; and likewise of the total Rout and Overthrow of the Earl of *Derby*, and all the Forces under his Command in Lancaeshire by the Parliaments Forces under Colonel *Robert Lilborne*. . . . Do Order that on the next Lords day, Thanks be given to Almighty God . . . for these Great and Seafonable Mercies . . .

London: Printed by John Field, Printer to the Parliament of England, 1651.

1651 Sept. 1st. *A Broadside Resolution by the Parliament.*

That whatsoever person or persons have, or shall have in their Custody any of the printed Papers (Entituled, *His Majesties Declaration to all his loving Subjects of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of VVales*) be enjoyned forthwith to bring the same in to the Council of State, the Lord Major of the City of *London*, or the next Justice of Peace; who are to cause the same to be burnt by the Hand of the Common-Hangman.

£1,000 FOR THE APPREHENSION OF CHARLS STUART.

1651 Sept. 10. *An important and rare Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one sheet folio (only three other copies known, of which one in B.M. and one in Bibl. Soc. Antiqu.)*



By the Parliament.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Discovery and Apprehending of CHARLS STUART, and other Traytors his Adherents and Abettors.

WHEREAS CHARLS STUART Son to the late Tyrant, with divers of the English and Scottish Nation, have lately in a Trayterous and Hostile maner with an Army invaded this Nation, &c., &c. . . . And the Parliament doth further Publish and Declare, That whosoever shall apprehend the person of the said Charls Stuart and cause him to be brought to the Parliament or Council of State, shall have given and bestowed on him or them as a reward for such Service, the sum of One thousand pounds. . . .

Wednesday the Tenth of September 1651.

BLAKE'S VICTORY OVER VAN TROMP.

1652-3 Feb. 24. *A Broadside Proclamation printed on a sheet, folio (of which no other copy appears to be known). UNIQUE?*

Thursday the Four and twentieth of February, 1652.

THAT the Ministers in the severall Congregations within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Late Lines of Communication and Weekly Bills of Mortality. Do on the next Lords-day render Thanks to Almighty God for his great Mercy vouchsafed to this Commonwealth, against the Dutch Fleet, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of this instant *February*; wherein many of their Men of War and other Ships were sunk and taken, and the rest put to flight and scattered.

The Dutch lost eleven men-of-war and fifty merchant ships; 1,500 Dutch prisoners were sent to London. Blake and several other officers were wounded, but the English lost one ship only, *The Sampson*.

In a Broadside of March 15, of same year, order is given for the observance of Tuesday April 12, as a day of public Thanksgiving for the same Victories.

1653 June 2 and 3. *A Broadside full of Scriptural quotations.*

A Declaration from the General and Council of State,

To incite all the good People of these Nations to Thankfulness and holy rejoicing in the Lord, for the late great Victory at Sea, obtained by the Fleet of this Commonwealth against the *Dutch*, upon *Thursday* and *Friday* being the second and third of
June 1653.

We sunk six of the best Dutch ships, took eleven of their biggest and two others, with 1,300 prisoners among whom were Evertsen and six of their chief captains, and lost but one ship in the fight, and were very ready to begin and beat them again in July.

DAY OF HUMILIATION—EXCEEDING DROUGHT.

1653-4 March 20. *An interesting Broadside Declaration, printed on a large sheet, folio (of which only three other copies are recorded).*

A Declaration of His Highness the Lord Protector,

Inviting the People of *England* and *Wales* to a *Day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation.*

THE common and notorious sins so boldly and impenitently practised amongst us, notwithstanding all our Deliverances and Mercies, together with the present Rod of an Exceeding and an Unusual Drought, which hath layen upon us for some years, and still continues and increaseth upon us, threatening Famine and Mortality, are no less than the Voice of God, calling aloud in our Ears to Fasting, and Mourning, and great Abasement of Soul before him. . . .

Many pertinent and searching questions follow, such as the following:—

Do we remember old Puritan or rather Primitive simplicity, Self-denial, Mercy to the Poor, Uprightness, and Justice? or are we not herein put to shame by those we easily call Anti Christian or Carnal?

Hath one that we judge to be without, equal justice with one we will call a Brother? . . .

It is therefore hereby declared, That We, and our Council, do purpose (by the grace of God) to set apart *Fryday* next, being the 24 of this present *March*, for a day of *Humiliation.*

Given at White-Hall this 20 of March, 1653.

Printed by his Highness special Commandment,

By Henry Hills and William du-Gard, Printers to His Highness the Lord Protector, 1653.

1654 April 22. *A Broadside Proclamation, printed in black and Roman letter, one sheet, folio (of which three other copies only are recorded).*

In respect of The Peace, made concluded and ratified between His Highness the Lord Protector and the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries.

Saturday, April 22, 1654.

By the Council at White-Hall.

This Treaty, carried through with a very high hand by Cromwell as one of the first acts of the Protectorate, put an end to a war which, as indicated on a very rare Dutch medal, M.I., I. 414, 51, struck in Commemoration of the Peace of Westminster, April 15, "had raged since 1652 between the Governors of the English and Dutch Republics, notwithstanding two efforts at pacification, and during which immense fleets of either nation had fought six bloody actions in the North Sea, and two in the Mediterranean." The terms were greatly in favour of the English—£450,000 damages to be paid to the Commonwealth, no enemy to it to reside in the United Provinces, the Prince of Orange to be secluded from being Statholder and General. The Dutch seem to have accepted Oliver's terms *en bloc*.

1654 Sept. 2.

An interesting Tract.

AN ORDINANCE TOUCHING THE OFFICE OF
Postage of Letters, Inland and Foreign.

Appointing *John Manley* of London Esquire to the Office of Postmaster-General to have the sole charge of the postage and carriage of all letters and packets to and from all persons . . . For the more speedy and effectually despatch of all the said Posts, he shall be obliged to cause the said Posts to run *Seven Miles an hour in Summer, and Five Miles an hour in Winter.*

1655 July 12. *An interesting Proclamation printed in black letter on two sheets of paper, folio (only one other copy known).*

O (Arms of Commonwealth) P



By the Protector:

A PROCLAMATION

For perfecting the

COLLECTION

For relief of

The Protestant Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Lucern, Angrona, &c.*

WHEREAS His Highness from a deep Sence of the sad Calamities of the poor Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Lucern, Angrona, and others* within the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy* (occasioned by their faithful Adherence to their profession of the Reformed Religion) . . . and did publish a Declaration inviting the people of *England and Wales* to set apart the fourteenth of June last for a Day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation . . . expressing withal His desire that the People might then be stirred up to a free and liberal Contribution for their Relief . . . and hath received Information That . . . the said Fast and Collection hath been in many places wholly omitted . . . His Highness (upon Advice with His Council) doth hereby recommend it to all the several Parishes and Congregations in *England and Wales*, where the said Collection hath not been made, that they would improve this present Season of drawing out their Compassion on behalf of their said distressed Brethren.
Given at *White Hall* this 12th day of July, 1655.

Published by His Highness special Command.

The laudable exertions of the Protector in behalf of the grievously persecuted *Vaudois* must be highly appreciated even by those who hold his memory in execration. As a result of his powerful influence with Foreign Princes and States the total contributions in foreign Countries are said to have reached a total of £125,000, those of England amounting to another £50,000.

1655 Oct. 25. *A Broadside Order and Declaration printed in black letter on two sheets of paper, folio. UNIQUE? (No other copy recorded.)*



By the Protector :

AN ORDER

AND

DECLARATION

Of His Highness, by the Advice of His Council,

COMMANDING

All Persons who have been of the late KINGS Party, or his Sons, to depart out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and late Lines of Communication, on or before Monday the Fifth day of *November*, 1655.

1655 Nov. 20. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio. UNIQUE? (No other copy recorded.)*



By the Protector :

A PROCLAMATION

Of the PEACE made between this Commonwealth, and *France*.

This was after the taking of Jamaica from the Spaniards by Penn and the putting down of the Barbary pirates by Blake. The treaty was with Oliver's "Brother of France" and included a declaration of War against Spain.

1656. *A Broadside Act printed in black letter on one side of two sheets, folio, to be afterwards joined (only two other copies known).*

AN ACT

FOR

Renouncing and Difesnulling the pretended Title

OF

CHARLS STUART, &c.

By this Act the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in the present parliament assembled, do, in the name of all the people of this Commonwealth, fully, freely, and absolutely, and for ever disclaim and renounce all Fealty, Homage, or Allegiance, pretended to be due unto Charls Stuart, James Stuart, Henry Stuart; they are not to enjoy any of the Titles by which they have been called, nor any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, possessions and heriditaments belonging to the Crowns of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or any or either of them; they are to be utterly debarred from holding or enjoying the Crowns of these Countries or any of them. And if any person or persons endeavour by force of arms or otherwise to attempt the reviving of their Titles, etc., they shall be deemed and adjudged Traitors.

C H A R L E S
BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING
OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
FRANCE, AND IRELAND.

SIGNIFIETH by this present act to all his faithfull
 subiects, who at present are seduced to follow the
 army of the King of France, that if after notice
 of this the repaire to the frontiere towvnes of the King
 of Spaigne, or the Camp of theyr foresaid lawfull King,
 they shall receiue with theyr pardon presentby in hand.
 vz. each cōmon Souldiers two pistolls, and the Officers
 proportionably, together with all good accueill and entre-
 tainment &c.

With the permission of his Megistie.

SIR GEORGE LANE *Secret.*

Printed at Brvge the 20. of Iune 1657.

1657 June 20. The *UNIQUE* Broadside of which the above is a facsimile (full size) was issued in pursuance of a treaty with Spain, whereby Charles engaged to collect under his own command in Flanders all his subjects then serving in France. But though he commanded the levy of four English Regiments, and made a spirited offer of taking the field to the Spanish Council at Brussels, he could never move it to action.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE PROTECTORATE.

1657 June 26. *An extremely important Broadside, printed in black letter on one page, folio (of which only three other copies are known).*

A PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness and the Parliament.



Whereas the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland, taking into their consideration, the duty incumbent upon them, to provide for the future Peace and Settlement of the Government of these Nations, according to the Laws and Customs of the same, by their Humble Petition and advice, have presented their desires unto His Highness Oliver Lord Protector, that he would by and under the Name and Stile of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, hold, and Exercise the Office of Chief Magistrate of these Nations; whereunto the Lord Protector, upon due and mature Consideration of the said Petition and Advice, hath consented: And His Highness the Lord Protector and the Parliament, judging it necessary that Publication be made of the Premisses; have thought meet, and do hereby strictly Charge and Command all and every person and persons of what Quality and Condition soever, in any of the said three Nations to take notice of the Premisses, and to conform and submit themselves unto the Government so established. And the Lord Mayor of the City of London, and all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Publick Ministers and Officers, whom this may concern, are required to cause this Proclamation, together with the said Petition and Advice, to be forthwith Published in the City of London, and the respective Counties, Cities, Corporations and Market-Towns, to the end that none may have cause to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

Given at *Westminster* the 26 day of *June*, 1657.

London Printed by *Henry Hills* and *John Field*, Printers to His Highness, 1657.

This confirmation and extension of Cromwell's power was the outcome of the project to make him *King*, which he after long deliberation declined to countenance. The powers assigned to him are specified in (1) The Humble Petition and advice of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled, presented to and accepted by him on the 25th of May, 1657; and (2) the Humble Additional and Explanatory Petition and advice from the same quarter, presented to and accepted by Cromwell on the 26th day of June 1657, the day on which the magnificent ceremony of inauguration was performed in Westminster Hall. The tracts containing these Two petitions ordered in the broadside to be published, as well as the Act for the Security of the protector's person of the same period, accompany my broadside.

[The first appointment of Cromwell as protector, with more limited powers, was on Dec. 16th, 1653.]

1658. *An exceedingly rare Poetical Broadside.*
 UPON THE LATE STORME AND OF THE DEATH OF HIS
 HIGHNESSE Enfuing the fame,
 By Mr. Waller.

* * * * *

WE must resigne ; Heaven His great Soul do's claime
 In Stormes as loud, as His *Immortall Fame* ;
 His dying *groanes*, his last *Breath* shakes our Isle,
 And Trees uncut fall for his *Funerall Pile*,
 About his Pallace their broad roots are toft
 Into the aire ; So *Romulus* was loft :
 New *Rome* in such a Tempest mist her King,
 And from *Obeying* fell to *Worshiping*.

* * * * *

1658 Sept. 26. *A curious Tract, large 4to., uncut.*

LES PARTICULARITEZ DE LA MORT DE
 Mylord Olivier Cromwel Protecteur d'Angleterre, avec les cérémonies de la
 proclamation de Mylord Richard son Fils aîné: contenues en la Lettre d'un
 Gentilhomme Anglois, à l'un de ses Amis.

A Paris, du Bureau d'Adresse, aux Galleries du Louvre, devant la rue Saint Thomas, le 26 Septembre, 1658. Avec Privilège.

"His Highness after a fortnight's illness originating in a fever attended with subsequent complications which involved a fatal issue, died on the 13th of this month about three in the afternoon, a remarkable circumstance, as it was the anniversary of his victories of *Dunbar* and *Worcester*. I would endeavour to describe the affliction which the announcement of this death caused to the City and the family of the Protector, were it not that I am as wanting in eloquence as was the Painter of the death of Iphigenia in pictorial ability, when he attempted to pourtray the overwhelming grief of her relations!" . . .

The ceremonies connected with the inauguration of Richard Cromwell are then described in detail.

1659 April 8. *A most interesting Broadside.*

To the Right Honourable
 The KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES
Assembled in
 PARLIAMENT.

*The Humble Petition of the Captains, Commanders, and Owners of
 English Shipping and other Sea-faring Men of this Nation.*

They hoped that the languishing Condition of the Shipping trade would have been restored by the Act of 1651, but find alas! that in spite of the good intentions of that Act the Navigation and Trade of this Country are now almost quite extinct. All foreign-built ships are now in the hands of Dutch Masters and Mariners. The petitioners are in very bad case. Men are discouraged from building New Ships, Vast sums of Money are drained from the stock of this Nation by the Freight going into Foreign hands. One of the remedies they propose is the following:—No Ships to be deemed to belong to the subjects of this Commonwealth as Owners, but such as are sailed out and home by a *Master* and at least three fourths of the Crew, *Natives and Subjects of the Commonwealth*.

BEGINNINGS OF THE RESTORATION.

1659 Dec. 5.

A rare Broadside.

THE
R E M O N S T R A N C E
OF THE
S O L D I E R Y

To the Right Honourable, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-
councill of the City of LONDON.

WHILE the Loud Cry of our opprest Country, is now everywhere resounding and reaching up to Heaven, against the intollerable Tyranny of our false and Treacherous Masters, who with good words, a Bit and a Knock have drilled us on to the utter Ruine and Dishonour of this once Glorious Kingdome . . . We have secured our Armes, and are resolved never more to submit to the members at *Westminster*, till it be a free and full House . . . We have now echoed the universall desires of the Nation, and if your Petitions and civill extraordinary addressees to (as we hope that honourable person) Generall *Monke* do not prevaile, say but the word onely, and give us some Commanders, and you shall see the answer and effect of our Drums and Trumpets.

1659 Dec. 27.

A rare and important Tract of 10 pages.

A BRIEF NARRATIVE Of the manner how divers Members of the HOUSE of COMMONS That were illegally and unjustly imprisoned or secluded by the ARMIES FORCE, in *December*, 1648, and *May* 7, 1659. COMING upon *Tuesday* the 27th of *December*, 1659 . . . were again forcibly shut out by (pretended) *Orders* of the *Members* now sitting at *Westminster*, who had formerly charged the *Army* with the *guilt* of the said *force*, and *professed* a desire to remove it, *that all the Members might fit with freedom and safety.*

London, 4to., 1660.

1659.

A Broadside List.

THE
G R A N D M E M O R A N D U M
OR,

A true and perfect CATALOGUE of the *Secluded Members* of the *House of Commons*, fitting until 1659, being the day of their *Diffolution*. Also a perfect *Catalogue* of the RUMPERS fitting with the *Secluded Members* the same day ; Together with the Names of such as were the KING'S Judges, and condemned Him to death.

1659-60 Jan. 22. *A very rare Broadside of the most interesting character.*

A LETTER to *General Monk*, expressing the sense of many thousands of the well affected people of *England*, old Parliamenters, and old Puritanes.

To the Magnanimous and truly Excellent Generall Monk.

Although I find notices in *Skinner* and *Corbett* of many petitions for the restoration of the Secluded Members and have several such in this collection, I have seen no mention at so early a date of any thing half so outspoken as this document in favour of a restoration of Monarchy. I should guess by the date that it must have been presented to him at Dunstable or St. Albans.

1659-60 Feb. 13. *A Broadside Order of Parliament, printed in black and Roman letter on one sheet, folio (of which no other copy is recorded). UNIQUE ?*

 By the Parliament.

WHEREAS John Lambert Esq.; being Commanded by the Parliament to repair to one of his Dwelling-Houses, most remote from the City of *London*, in Order to the Quiet and Peace of this Common-Wealth, and afterwards upon Request made on his behalf, was Ordered to Repair to *Holmeby* in the County of *Northampton*, there to remain and abide during the pleasure of Parliament: To which Command the said *John Lambert* hath not submitted, but doth, or did lately lie privately in and about the City of *London* (as is informed) and is vehemently suspected to have Promoted, Countenanced, and Abetted the Late Mutiny and Tumult at *Somerset House* in the *Strand*, upon the second Day of *February*, One Thousand six Hundred fifty nine.

It is therefore ordered. That the said *John Lambert* do render himself by *Thursday* next to the Council of State to give an Account of his Contempt of the Order of Parliament, and in Default thereof the Estate Reall and Personal of the said *John Lambert*, is to be Seized and Sequestred to and for the Use of the Common-wealth: And the Commissioners of Sequestrations sitting at *Haberdashers Hall* in *London* are hereby Commanded to Sequester the same accordingly. And *It is further Ordered*, That this present Order be Proclaimed and Published in *Westminster* according to usual Course.

1660 Feb. *A curious Broadside.*

LILLY Lash't with his own ROD, OR, AN EPIGRAM On the Quaint Skill of that Arch Temporizing ASTROLOGER

MR. WILLIAM LILLY,

Collected out of his ALMANACKS from 1647 to this present year 1660.

1660. *A highly satirical Tract, folio, uncut, and very rare.*

AN EXACT ACCOMPT. OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS Expended by the Committee of Safety, upon the Emergent Occasions of the NATION.

The items of the supposed expenditure of the Committee of Safety upon the foibles of its members are amusing enough, though many of the allusions would be difficult to elucidate, even if it were worth the trouble to do so.

THE ACCOMPT begins thus:—

<i>Inprimis</i> , for three and twenty long Cloaks, at seven pound ten shillings <i>per</i> Cloak, to cover the Committee of Safety's Knavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 . 00 . 00
* * * * *									
<i>Item</i> : bestowed upon the Lord Lambert ⁽¹⁾ five thousand pounds, to buy him the several Pictures of <i>Moses, Mahomet, Romulus and Rhemus, Cæsar</i> , and all those that were the first Founders of large Empires and Kingdoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000 . 00 . 00
* * * * *									
<i>Item</i> : laid out for seven rich New Gowns, bespoke at <i>Paris</i> for the Lady Lambert, to be worn several dayes one after another, at her Husbands coming to the Crowns, every Gown valued at sixty pound, one with another	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 . 00 . 00
<i>Item</i> : for Pins and Gloves for the said Lady	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 . 09 . 00
* * * * *									
<i>Item</i> : for twenty pair of Castanets for the Ladies to dance Serrabands at Sir Harry Vanes fons wedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	050 . 00 . 00
<i>Item</i> : paid to the Army, Never a farthing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000 . 00 . 00
<i>Item</i> : to the Navy, as much	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000 . 00 . 00
									Summa totalis, 430000 . 1.

CHARLES II.—DECLARATION OF BREDA.

1660 April 4-14. *A most important Tract, 4 pages folio, black letter.*

HIS MAJESTIES DECLARATION

Given under Our Sign Manuel and Privy Signet at Our Court at *Breda* this $\frac{4^{\text{th}}}{14}$ day
of *April*, 1660, in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

THE RESTORATION.

1660 May 1. *A most important Broadside (I can find no notice of any other copy). UNIQUE?*



C

(Royal Arms.)



R

A LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY

TO THE

SPEAKER OF THE COMMONS

Affembled in PARLIAMENT.

WITH HIS

MAJESTIES DECLARATION.

ENCLOSED.

Read in the House of Commons affembled in Parliament, Tuesday, MAY 1, 1660.

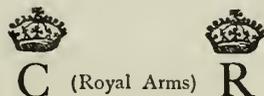
Given at our Court at Breda this $\frac{4^{\text{th}}}{14}$ day of April, 1660, in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Superfcribed—*To our Trusty and well-beloved the Speaker of the House of Commons.*

EDINBURGH, re-Printed by *Christopher Higgins* in *Harts Clofe*, over against the Trone-Church, 1660.

(¹) It was commonly believed that Lambert helped Cromwell into the Protectorate in the belief that he would succeed him in the office, or even become King at his death!

1660 May 2. *An undescribed and most important Broadside, UNIQUE ?*



A Letter to the Kings most Excellent Majesty
FROM The COMMONS of ENGLAND Affembled in Parliament,
In ANSWER of His Majesties *Gracious Letter* to that House.

MOST ROYAL SOVERAIGN,

WE your Majesties most loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* affembled in Parliament, do with all humbleness, present unto your Majesty, the unfeigned thankfulnesse of our hearts, for those gracious Expressions of Piety, and Goodnesse, and Love to us, and the Nations under your Dominion, which your Majesties Letter of the 14th of *April*, dated from *Breda*, together with the Declaration inclosed in it, of the same date, do so evidently contain.

Signed by the Order, and in the Name of your Majesties Subjects, the Commons of England affembled in Parliament. Westminster, May 2, 1660.

Superscribed—

To the KING'S most Excellent Majesty.

BURNING OF THE RUMPS.

1660 May 14. *A Broadside excessively rare, if not unique.*

LUCIFERS LIFE-GUARD:
CONTAINING

A SCHEDULE, LIST, SCROWLE, or CATALOGVE, Of the first and following Names of the Antichristian, Anabaptistical Atheistical Anarchical and Infernal Imps, who had been Actors, Contrivers, Abettors, Murderers and Destroyers, of the best Religion, the best Government, and the best King that ever Great *Britain* enjoyed: Together with the manner of the Mournful and Lamentable Burning of the *RUMP* at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, on the Evening of that folem day *Munday, May 14, 1660*, On which the sacred Majesty of King *Charles II.* was with unanimous consent proclaimed King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, etc. . . .

The List contains sixty-two names of so-called Rumpers, to each of which some opprobrious prefix is appended, e.g.,

John Pontius Pilate Ravilac Belial Bradshaw,
Nimrod Herod Oliver Aceldama Cromwell,
Judas Henry Iscariot Vane, Father and Son,
Invisible John-Thimble-Smith Barksted,
Nafty John Cobler Hewson,

[And so on, many of the epithets being characteristic of a gross and too outspoken age.]

The mournful form of the Rumps last end, as it was with great applause acted at Dublin on Munday May 14, 1660.

In the Evening of th' aforefaid day, about the hour that Mortals make Bonfires, there appeared four hideous *Moors* or *Negro's*, apparelled in black with Devil's fhapes, cloven Feet and large Horns on their heads, on their shoulders was carried a goodly Rump with which they marched to the Bonfire at Mr. *Mayors* door, being attended with forty *Negro's* more in Devils fhapes also, twenty going before the Rump, and twenty following it with Links in their hands, and when they cast it into the fire, they sent forth high and hideous cries and fhreeks after it. *Exit Rump, Nay good Rump do not fwagger.*

1660 *May* 19.

This is the day on which Samuel Pepys, accompanying the expedition which brought back Charles II. from the Hague, got up early and went to *Scheveling* (*Scheveningen*).

"By waggon to *Lausdune* where the 365 children were born. The basins wherein the male and female children were baptised do stand over a large table that hangs upon a wall, with the whole story of the thing in Dutch and Latin beginning *Margarita Herman Comitissa &c.* The thing was done about 200 years ago."

Here is a Broadside (nearly or quite contemporary with Pepys) in *Dutch and Latin*, beginning, *Margareta Harman, Grave van Hennenberghs Huysvrouw*, evidently printed for distribution to visitors to the spot.

The lady was happily brought to bed of 365 children at once, and the little family was baptised in the two brass basins which Pepys saw, all the little boys being christened *John*, and all the little girls *Mary*. Most unfortunately, mother and children, instead of doing well, died on the same day and were buried in the church at *Lausdune*. The sad event occurred (much more than two hundred years before Pepys' visit) on Good Friday, 1276. The story is a well-worn one and will be familiar to most readers. The exceptional fertility of the good Countess resulted from the imprecation of a poor twin-bearing woman whose character had been assailed by the great lady.

I have another much earlier broadside on the same subject (of the sixteenth century) in Latin, headed:—

EN TIBI MUNSTROSUM NIMIS ET MEMORABILE FACTUM.
QUALE NEC A MUNDI CONDITIONE DATUM.

Ending—

HÆC LEGE, MOX ANIMO STUPEFACTUS LECTOR ABIBIS.

1660 *May* 26. *An exceedingly rare Broadside printed on one sheet, folio.*

A True ACCOMPT of His
M A J E S T I E S
Safe ARRIVAL in
E N G L A N D :

As it was reported in the House of Commons, Friday the 25th of *May*,

With the Resolutions of both Houses thereupon.

Friday 25 May, at the House of Lords.

THE Lords received an Accompt from the Commissioners with his Majesty, viz.—That on Wednesday last, his Majesty, after he had been several dayes magnificently entertained by the Lords, States, General, took his leave of them, and being accompanied with the Queen of *Bohemia*, the Princefs Royal, the Prince of *Orange*, and many other persons of quality, came unto the Road of *Schevelen*, where the Cannons having spoken his welcome unto the Fleet, after some short time of stay, the Queen of *Bohemia* with the Prince and Princefs of *Orange*, and all the rest of their Train took their leave of His Majesty.

Immediately whereupon the Fleet weighed Anchor, and left the Coast of *Holland*, and yesterday at five of the clock made the *North-foreland*, after which they made towards the *Downs* and fo for *Dover*. . . .

May 26.

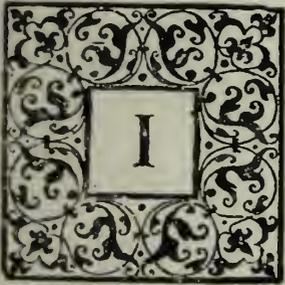
This last night the Lord Mayor had certain notice of King CHARLES his Landing at DOVER, and commanded the Bells to be rung throughout the City.

Englands Glory is Returned, Soli DEO Gloria.

1660 May 29. *An extremely rare Broadside, rather roughly printed on one sheet, folio.*

C (Royal Arms) R

An Exact and true Relation of his Sacred MAJESTIES Landing at *Dover*, with the Dukes of *YORK* and *GLOCESTER*: The manner of their Conduct from thence to *London*; and his entering the City with his Royall Train; Their march to *Whitehall*, with the form of the Solemnities performed by the Citizens: Written by an Eye Witneffe to a Person of quality in *SCOTLAND*.



Had made bold to have troubled you before this, only I did delay to give you notice that on Friday the 25 of this instant, about four in the afternoon, His Majesty with the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester* landed at *Dover*, which that night flew to this City, with no small Acclamations, but was soon drowned by the loud found of most of the Bells in *London*, which scarce held their Clappers till his arrivall here; only, they took time to breath, that they might speak the lowder at his entrance; for which, such preparations was made, as *England* never afforded the like, every one racking his Invention, to testifie their affections. This day (being his Birthday) the KING and his two Brothers entered *London* by the way of *Southwark*: the attendants of Horfe being most Nobility and Gentlemen of Quality, judged to be 10000 besides his old Horfe of the Army, most in compleat Armour, in all, judged 20000 Horfe; The

Gentlemen so rich, as if like *Midas* all had been Gold they touched, and so many Ribbands, as it would have puffed some Merchants Shops to have furnished one Hatband; the multitudes of People that were at his Landing, did almost equalize the sands on the Sea-shore: Feathers are so generally worn, and of so great bignesse, as if there had been some new Creation of Fowles; . . . Streets and Windows wanted not their richest decorments of Hangings, odoniferous and most pleasant Flowers, from whence was beheld Innumerable Angelicall Faces, (some said) they were such sent to protect his MAJESTY. The very Conduits also suffered a Miracle in having their water turned into Wine, and their Adorements also were equall to so great a Solemnity. . . . The multitude of these Fires, might seem to the other World as a Blazing-Star, and the stately Fire-works, to us, as so many falling ones,—The like entertainment was never before seen by any of us: I say no more,

But that I am yours to serve you,

J. D.

London, the 29 of *May* 1660.

1660 June 6. *An important Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one sheet, folio.*

By the King.

Summoning by name the Regicides to appear and render themselves within 14 days under pain of being exempted from Pardon.

[Seven of them were executed.]

1660 *circa Sept.**A Broadside in Verse, entitled,*

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LADY MONK,
At FISHERS-FOLLY.

Together with an Addresse made to her by a Member of the Colledge of Bedlam, at her visiting those Phanatiques.

The address concludes thus :—

And after all confesse Great *George* to be
The chief Restorer of our Liberty :
And you thrice happy favourite of Fate
Who have so wise, so great, so good a Mate.

* Fishers Folly, Bishopsgate Street, “ a large and beautiful house with gardens of pleasure, bowling alleys and such like, built by Jasper Fisher, of no great calling possessions or wealth for he was indebted to many.” *Stow*.—During the Civil Wars it was converted into a Presbyterian and Anabaptist Meeting House.

1660 Oct. 10.

A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, large folio (only one other copy recorded).

The Kings Majesties

PROCLAMATION

For Calling of His PARLIAMENT in Scotland.

To be kept at *Edinburgh* upon the *twelfth* day of *December* next to come.

Given at Whitehall the tenth day of October, and in the twelfth year of
Our Reign, 1660.

TRIAL OF THE REGICIDES.

1660.

An illustrated Broadside of the greatest interest, large folio (UNIQUE?)

A LOOKING-GLASS FOR TRAYTORS

BEING

The Manner of the TRYALL of those *Barbarous Wretches* at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey, who contrived and compassed the Death of his late Sacred Majesty King *CHARLES the Firft*, of ever blessed memory :

With an account of their severall Araignments, Conviction, Condemnvion (*sic*) and Execution.

An engraving of the Court at the Old-Bailey, with an explanatory reference by letters. 1 : C. delin. 5½ in. by 7½ in.

On the left of the print :—

The names of the Lords and others unto whom the Commission of Oyer and Terminer was directed under the Great Seal of England for the tryall of the pretended Judges of His late Sacred Majesty.

On the right :—

The Names of the Grand-Jury.

The rest of the Broadside is occupied with an abridged relation of the Trial and Execution.

EXECUTION OF THE REGICIDES.

1660 Oct. 21. *An excessively rare Dutch illustrated Broadside.*

Afbeeldinge van de Executie, gedaen aen verscheyde
 Persoonen, die gefeten hebben over de Doodt^s van
 CAREL STUART de I^s.

Gedaen tot Londen den 21 October, 1660.

The broadside is headed by an engraving, 5¼ in. by 6¾ in., in which are depicted the drawing, by two teams of five horses in a string, of each of four of the condemned men on hurdles to the scaffold. The actual dismemberment is not shown as is so frequently the case in these prints. The rest of the page is occupied by a short description in Dutch of the trial and execution.

1660-1.

 *The Broadside of the Restoration Period, 1660-1661, are so numerous that, in spite of their national interest, I have been obliged in this restricted selection to omit very many which almost clamoured for admission.*

EXECUTION OF FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN.

1660-1 Feb. 4. *An exceeding rare and curious German Broadside.*

RELATION ausz LONDEN vom 4 Febr., 1661.

Die Examination Berurtheilunge und Execution der Gefangenen Quäckers
 vnd derselben geführten Reden betreffend.

Sampt derer Hoch Langenden Ehr und Gütsuchenden Menschen im Tode
 empfangener Lohn.

[The Examination, Condemnation and Execution of the Captured Quakers, and their Dying Speeches. Together with the Account of the well deserved retribution on these aspiring ambitious and rapacious men.]

Underneath this Title, and surrounded by Text, is an engraving 6 in. by 6¾ in.

In vindication of the early professors of the faith of my fathers I must remark that these fanatics were *not Quakers at all* but rather *Fifth Monarchy Men*, headed by Venner the Wine-Cooper, a noted noisy fellow of that sect in Cromwell's days.

Twenty of these seditious folks were captured at an Ale-house near Cripplegate, and ultimately two of the ringleaders were hanged, drawn and quartered, and some of the rest hanged only.

1661 April 23. *A remarkable Broadside, very roughly printed on one sheet, folio, with a portrait, engraved by P. Stent, of the King seated on the Throne under a Canopy. (Probably UNIQUE.)*

The Manner of the Solemnity of the
 CORONATION
 Of His Most Sacred MAJESTY
 KING CHARLES

[With an Engraved Portrait of the King seated on the Throne under a Canopy.]

. . . The Earls and Barons laid their hands upon the Crown, as it was upon the King's head, making a solemn protestation to spend their blood to maintain it to him ; and his posterity ; the Bishops took no Oath ; but kneeling down, the King kissed each of them, then the King taking out of his bosom a scrawl of parchment, the effect of which was a promise of pardon under his broad Seal to all that accept it : gave the scrawl to the Lord Keeper who read it four times, *East, West, North, and South.*

LONDON, printed by T. C., and are to be sold by W. *Gilbertson*, 1661.

This curious piece gives a notice of the whole ceremonial and was doubtless issued to be hawked about the streets on the Coronation Day. It was my first Broadside acquisition.

QUAKERS.

1661 May 11. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio.*



(Royal Arms.)



C

R

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Of Grace, for the Inlargement of Prisoners called *QUAKERS.*

The King (*inter alia*) doth hereby will and command all Sheriffs, Majors, Bailiffs Gaolers and other His Officers and Ministers . . . and every of them (whom the premises shall or may concern) that they and every of them, on the publication of this His Royal Proclamation, do set at liberty and discharge all and every person and persons, called Quakers, now in custody in any of his Gaols or Prisons in His said Realm . . . for any offence or offences done, committed or suffered against the form of the Statutes aforesaid, for not taking the Oaths therein mentioned or any other Oaths heretofore tendered them, or for any Meetings contrary to the late Proclamation, or for any matter referring to their Opinions or scruples of Conscience. . . .

1661 May 13. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (of which no other copy is recorded, UNIQUE?)*



(Royal Arms)



C

R

ACT

For a Solemn Anniversary Thanksgiving for His Majesties Restauration to the Royal Government of His Kingdoms.

At EDINBURGH the thirteenth of May, 1661.

* * * * *

A. PRIMEROSE, Cls. Reg.

Edinburgh, printed by *Evan Tyler*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1661.

1661 Dec. 14. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio.*

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For the encouraging of Planters in His Majesties Island
of *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies*.

. . . Thirty Acres of Improveable Lands shall be granted and allotted to every such Person, Male, or Female, being Twelve years old or upwards, who now Resides or within Two years next ensuing shall Reside upon the same Island. . . .

1663 Oct. 15. *A very rare Poetical Broadside.*

TO THE QUEEN UPON HER MAJESTIES BIRTH-DAY

By *E(dward) W(aller) Esq.*

After expressions of gratitude for her recovery from sickness, the poet thus ends his eulogy:—

But that which may Relieve our care,
Is that You have a Help so near
For all the Evils you can prove,
The Kindness of Your Royal Love :
He that was never known to Mourn,
So many Kingdoms from him Torn,
His Tears reserv'd for You, more dear,
More prized than all those Kingdoms were :
For when no healing Art prevail'd,
When Cordials and Elixars fail'd,
On your pale Cheek he dropt the flour
Reviv'd You like a Dying flour.

An entry of Pepys in the diary, Oct. 20, 1663, dispels, alas ! the pleasant impression of Charles's character which these lines would excite.

"She tells us that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever ; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard . . . and that the King do seem to take it much to heart, for that he hath wept before her ; but for all that, he hath not missed one night, since she was sick, of supping with my Lady Castlemaine."

OLD ENGLISH SPORTS.

1664 May 30. *An UNIQUE Broadside or Handbill, roughly printed on a sheet of coarse paper, 5½ in. by 7½ in.*

(Royal Arms.)

A Triall of Skill.

TO be performed betwixt *Thomas Shard* Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, Scholler to Mr. *Benja. Dobson* Gent, Master of the Noble Science of Defence, and *Richard Sawkins* Citizen and Butcher of *London*, Scholler to Mr. *William Wright* Master of the aforesaid Science. At the *Red-Bull* at the upper end of *St. Johns-Street*, on Whitson Munday the 30th of *May*, 1664. Beginning exactly at Three of the Clock in the After-noon, and the best Man is to take all the Money.

GENTLEMEN.

I *Thomas Shard* do invite *Richard Sawkins* to meet me at the time and place aforefaid, to try him at these Eight feveral Weapons undernamed, *VIZ.* :

{	<i>Back-Sword,</i> <i>Single Rapier,</i> <i>Sword and Dagger,</i> <i>Rapier and Dagger,</i>	}	<i>Sword and Buckler,</i> <i>Halfe Pike,</i> <i>Sword and Gantlet,</i> <i>Single Faulchion.</i>
---	--	---	--

I *Richard Sawkins* will not fail to meet this fair inviter at the time and place aforefaid, If GOD permit.

VIVAT REX.

The Red Bull Theatre stood at the upper end of St. John street on what is now Red-Bull yard. Prynne speaks of it in 1633 as a Theatre that had been lately re-edified and enlarged. "The Red Bull stands empty for fencers" writes Davenant in 1663—there are no tenants in it but spiders.

This Handbill formerly belonged to John Payne Collier who communicated a notice of it to *Notes and Queries*.

NAVAL VICTORY OVER THE DUTCH.

1665 June 3. *An insolent and scurrilous Broadside, full of vain glory on account of the English victory over the Dutch of June 3, in which Sir John Lawson and Opdam lost their lives.*

A BROAD-SIDE MORE FOR THE DUTCH :

or, *The Belgick Lion couchant.*

SAMUEL PEPYS'S COPY OF PLAGUE STATISTICS.

1665. *An Extremely rare and interesting Broadside, printed within a crude mourning border, on one side of a sheet, folio.*

The Four Great Years of the Plague,

VIZ. : 1593, 1603, and 1636. Compared by the Weekly Bills of Mortality Printed every Thursday in the said years, by which its Increase and Decrease is plainly discerned in all those Years.

London: Printed for *Peter Cole* at the Printing-Prefs in Cornhil near the Royal Exchange, 1665.

 *This Broadside was in the extraordinary "find" of Pepys letters and documents which turned up in 1889, a large portion of which are now in my possession.*

FORECAST OF THE FIRE OF LONDON.

1666.

The London Gazette.

Numb. 48. *Ap. 26-Ap. 30, 1666.*

Published by Authority.

This number contains the notice of a very remarkable Trial at the Old Bailey Sessions where divers persons were indicted for conspiring the death of the king. To effect this "Hellish design," the City was to have been fired. *The 3rd September, 1666,* was pitched on as favorable to the attempt, being found by Lillie's Almanack, and a scheme erected for that purpose to be a lucky day, a planet then ruling which prognosticated the downfall of Monarchy.

The fire actually began on 2nd September, 1666.

 *It will be seen that this prophetic evidence was taken five months before the actual outbreak.*

THE HUNT FOR SALTPETRE.

1666 July 16. *A Broadside printed in black letter on two sheets, folio, to be afterwards joined (of which only three other copies are recorded).*

WE having more than ordinary occasion to provide good and sufficient Salt-peter and Powder to furnish Our Stores, for the Defence and Safety of Our Realms and Dominions, have by Commission lately issued under Our Great Seal of *England* committed the Management thereof to . . . *John Lord Berkeley* Baron of *Stratton*, Sir *John Duncombe* Knight, *Thomas Chicheley* Esquire, Commissioners for the Execution of the Office of Our Ordnance, *William Legg*, Lieutenant of Our Ordnance, *John Evelyn* Esquire, Edward Sherborn Esquire, Clerk of Our Ordnance and Jonas Moor Esquire, of whose care and fidelities We are well assured: Giving them Power by their Deputies and Workmen, to work all Salt-peter and Gunpowder to be made of Salt-peter digged within Our Realm and Dominions, and between the hours of Sun-rising and Sun-setting to search for and dig Salt-peter in all convenient places, as well in Our own as Subjects' Lands; but not in any part of Dwelling-houses inhabited, or to break down Walls, or hazard Foundations, or dig in any Threshing or Malting-Floors without consent of the Owners, nor in Dove-houses, Stables or other Out-houses, but at convenient times of the day. . . .

Although this proclamation is dated as late as July 16, we find by Evelyn's diary that he was informed on *July the 2nd* of his nomination as one of the Commissioners for "regulating the forming and making of Salt-petre," and that they were to sit at the Town the next day,—which they did, their Secretary being Sir Geo. Wharton, that famous mathematician who writ y^e yearly almanac during his Mat^y's troubles.

1666 July. *A very rare and curious Broadside in verse, doubtless issued for hawking about the streets.*

A New

BALLAD

Of a famous German PRINCE, and a renowned English DUKE, who on St. *James's* day one thousand 66 fought with a *Beast with Seven Heads*, call'd *Provinces*; not by Land but by Water, not to be said but sung; not in high English nor *Low Dutch*; but to a new French Tune call'd *Monfieur Ragou*, or, *The Dancing Hobby-horses*.

Six thousand *Dutch* (a Low-Country Dith)
 We sent to their own Cozen the *Fish*
 With a *Thump, Thump, Thump, Thump, Thump*.
 The rest into Holes so tamely crawl
 That little *Fansan* dar'd them all,
 Great *Rupert's*(*) Sloop is an *Admiral*,
 With a *Thump, Thump, etc.*

Printed at *London*, and Re-Printed at *Edinburgh*.

This sheet refers to the Great Sea Fight between the English and Dutch on St. *James's* day, the subject of the succeeding broadside proclamation.

(*) The *Fanfan*, a sort of a Pleasure-Boat made for Prince *Rupert*, made up with two Oars to *De Ruyter* himself, and bringing her two little guns on one side continued for near an hour, plying Broadfides, to the great Laughter of the *English* and Indignation of the Dutch, to see their Chief Admiral attacked by a single Sloop.—(Echard, quoted by Oldmixon).

1666 Aug. 6. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (only four other copies known).*

(Royal Arms.)

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N
For a THANKSGIVING for the late VICTORY by
His Majesties Naval Forces,
Against the *DUTCH*.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God in his late Providence towards Us and Our People, to manifest at once the glory both of his Power and Mercy, in giving Us a happy Victory over Our Adversaries at Sea, filling the hearts of Us and Our People as full of joy and thankfulness, as becomes a transcendent Mercy; We cannot upon the due consideration hereof, but with all humility admire and adore the mercy and goodness of God in this his signal manifestation thereof; and we look upon it as an invitation from Heaven to Us and all Our People unto most entire Thankfulness for the same. . . . We do hereby Publish and Declare, . . . That *Tuesday* the Fourteenth Day of this instant *August* be set apart and observed as a day of Publick Thanksgiving in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, Borough of *Southwark* and other places adjacent, And that *Thursday* the Three and twentieth of this instant *August*, the like be kept and duly observed through the rest of this whole Realm of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*. . . .

Given at our Court at *Whitehall* the Sixth day of August, 1666. In the Eighteenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

As was so often the case in these Dutch sea-fights, the battle was practically drawn and each side claimed the Victory, the English celebrating their success by proclamations, and the Dutch by more enduring Medals. (See those in honour of De Reuter and Tromp in my collection). Hear what Pepys has to say on the matter (Diary, July 29, 66): "By and by a letter from Sir W. Coventry tells me that we have the Victory. Beat them into the Weelings: had taken two of their great ships; but by the order of the Generals, they are burned. This being, methought but a poor result after the fighting of two so great fleets, and four days having no tidings of them, I was impatient, but could hear no more. . . . Our Blue Squadron it seems was pursued the most of the time, having more ships, a great many than its number, allotted to its share. The Resolution burned but as they say, most of her crew and commander saved. This is all, only we keep the sea, which denotes a victory, or at least that we are not beaten; but no great matters to brag of, God knows."

FIRE OF LONDON.

1666 Sept. 6. *A Broadside Proclamation, rare, and of great interest, printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio.*

By the King,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N
For the keeping of Markets to supply the City of *London* with
Provisions, and also for prevention of Alarms and Tumults,
and for appointing the Meeting of Merchants.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the sixth day September 1666.

This was published on the fourth day after the commencement of the fire; Gresham College had to be used in place of the Royal Exchange, demolished and burnt down by the late Fire. Pepys mentions this proclamation in his Diary. Sep. 7.

1666 Sept. 13. *A remarkable Declaration in Tract form, small folio, of 10 pages.*

His Majesty's DECLARATION to His City of LONDON upon occasion of the late Calamity by the lamentable FIRE.

In this well intended but hasty and too ambitious Announcement, dated only nine days after the commencement of the conflagration and many days before it was completely extinguished, some highly desirable provisions are contained. No man was in future to erect any House or Building, but of Brick or Stone; *Fleet Street, Cheapside, Cornhill*, and all other "eminent and notorious streets" were to be of such a width that one side might not suffer if the other were on fire. No Lanes or Allyes were to be erected unless absolutely necessary; a fair Key or Wharf was to be on all the river side, on which should be fair structures for the ornament of the City; all the trades carried on by smoke were to inhabit together; an investigation into the ownership of the respective sites was to be made with the utmost expedition, and a Plot or model was to be made for the whole rebuilding, &c.

We may, I think, in this scheme, trace without doubt the guiding hand of John Evelyn, whose suggestions on the subject of the rebuilding are well known and were, alas! overruled. On the very date of this broadside occurs this entry in his Diary—"Sept. 13,—I presented his Ma^{ty} with a survey of the ruins and a plot for a new City, with a discourse on it; whereupon after dinner his Ma^{ty} sent for me into the Queene's bed chamber, her Ma^{ty} and y^e Duke onely being present; they examin'd each particular, and discoursed on them for neere an houre, seeming to be extremely pleas'd with what I had so early thought on."

1666-7 March 8. *A Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio (of which four other copies only are known).*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Discovery and Apprehension of *George Duke of Buckingham.*

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 8th day of *March*, In the Nineteenth year of Our Reign, 1667.

"The Kings displeasure lasted not long and upon his asking pardon he was recalled and restored to favour."

1667. *A rare and interesting Broadside, printed on a sheet of paper 23½ in. long by 8 in. wide.*

An Exact Account of the most Remarkable Fires which have happened in

L O N D O N

And other Places in *England*, from *William* the Conqueror, to the Reign of the Best of **KINGS**, *CHARLES* the Second.

This enumeration was of course made saleable by the Great Fire of London in the preceding year. The choicest conflagration herein set forth was that of *Osythes* in *Essex*, where in 1161, a very Great Fiery Dragon (which ought to have been indicted for arson) in its Motion Burned severall Houses.

1667 Aug. 14-24. *An excessively rare and important Broadside printed on a very large sheet, folio (20 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. × 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.)*

Publication of the Peace
BETWEEN
ENGLAND, and the United
NETHERLANDS.

THE underwritten Extraordinary Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Great Brittain, and the Deputed Plenipotentiaries of the High and mighty Lords the States Generall of the United Netherlands, for the Treaty of Peace at Breda, in pursuance of that full Power to them committed; To all and every one that shall see or heare these presents read, Greeting. . . .

* * * * *

There follows a declaration of the "true firme and indiffoluble Peace" made on the 31 July 1667, and its ratification on the day of these presents, and of the regulations for reftoration of ships captured on and after certain dates.

* * * * *

Concluded, signed and confirmed by our respective seales, and proclaymed by found of Trumpet, and publiquely affixed the $\frac{14}{24}$ of August 1667.

	<i>S. B. R. Ripperda</i>	
	<i>Van Buirse</i>	
<i>D. Holles</i>		<i>A. H. Beverningk</i>
		
		<i>P. De Huybert</i>
		
<i>H. Coventry</i>		<i>A. Congestall</i>
		
		<i>L. T. van Starckenborch</i>
		

This is not merely a broadside of the usual character. It is the *Official Declaration* printed, but bearing the *Autograph Signatures* of the Plenipotentiaries on the English and Dutch sides respectively, and sealed with their *Private Seals*. It is one of those which were to be "publiquely affixed within the City of Breda, being appointed a neutrale place."

This was the Peace which gave *New York* to England. It had been taken by Holmes some three years before and England was by this treaty allowed to keep it.

I have also a facsimile of the original *Dutch* version.

Circa 1668. A UNIQUE Broadside or Hand-bill, roughly printed on a piece of coarse paper measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (formerly the property of the late J. Payne Collier).

C. (Royal Arms) R.

THESE are to give Notice to all *Gentlemen* and Others, That there is Joyned together Two of the Best *Companies* in *England*, viz. Mr. *Jacob Hall* (Sworn Servant to his *Majestie*) and Mr. *Richard Lancashire*, with several Others of their *Companies*; by Whom will be peformed Excellent Dancing and Vaulting on the Ropes; with Variety of Rare Feats of Activity and Agility of Body upon the Stage; as doing of Somerfets, and Flip-flaps, Flying over Thirty Rapiers, and over several Mens heads; and also flying through feverall Hoops: Together with feverall other rare Feats of Activity that will be there Presented: With the Witty Conceits of Merry WILL: In the performing of all which, They Challenge all Others whatsoever, whether *English men*, or *Strangers*, to do the like with them for Twenty Pounds, or what more They please.

A note on *Jacob Hall* will be found under the heading, *Pageants*, sub. anno. 1671.

TRADERS' TOKENS.

1672 Aug. 16. A very interesting and rare Broadside printed in black letter on two sheets, to be afterwards pasted together to form one, as is often the case when the matter is lengthy.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For making Currant His MAJESTIES
Farthings & Half-pence of Copper,
And Forbidding all others to be Ufed.

This proclamation was intended to be the death-blow to the currency of the Traders' Tokens which had been in vogue for twenty-five years and will be found hereinafter to have been so full of interest to the modern local Antiquary.

SIR SAM. MORELAND'S WATER-ENGINE.

1673-4 Feb. 2. A rare Broadside (printed in italics) issued by Sir Samuel Moreland.

UPON Thursday the Fifth of February, between Eight and Ten in the Morning, Sir Samuel Moreland will be in readinefs in Mr. Packers Yard, adjoyning to Westminster-Hall, to wait on the Honourable Committee, appointed to view his Water-Engin, and such other Members of the House as shall please to Accompany them; and will there endeavour to give them full Satisfaction, concerning the Particulars humbly Propofed in his Petition. . . .

* * * * *
Sir Samuel humbly Undertakes then to Demonstrate likewise.

- I. That he will Force Water Sixty Foot High, with Treble the Weight that shall Raise it Twenty Foot, and so in Proportion in infinitum.
- II. That by how much Wider the Barrel is, in which the Forcer Works, than the Pipe through which the Water is Forc'd up, by so much is the Engine Preffed with an unneccessary Weight. He means that you must not have too constricted a discharge pipe. . . .

In my Notes on *Early Science* something will be found about Moreland's schemes.

1674. *A Poetical black letter Broadside, with extremely quaint illustrations.*

The Quakers Ballad :

OR, An Hymn of Triumph and Exultation for their Victories ; at the two late great Disputes by them held with the Baptists ; the first in *Barbican*, on the 9th, the second in *Wheeler-street*, on the 16th of the Eight Month, 1674.

To an excellent new Tune, called *The Zealous Atheist*.

Printed for Phillip Brooksby in West-Smith-field.

(Lord Crawford's Copy is "Printed for James Naylor.")

TRADERS' TOKENS.

1674 Dec. 5. *A very rare black letter Broadside printed in two sheets, folio (I know of only three other copies).*

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Enjoyning the Prosecution of all such Persons as shall Make or Utter any Farthings, Half-Pence, or Pence of Brass, or other base Metals, with Private Stamps.

The proclamation of Aug. 16, 1672, seems to have been pretty strictly obeyed, except in the City of *Chester* and probably some other places in remote districts—The present proclamation doubtless put a complete stop to all token coining in England, but in Ireland the practice was not abandoned till 1679.

COFFEE-HOUSES.

1675-6 Jan. 8. *A rare and most interesting black letter Broadside (four other copies known).*

By the King.

An Additional

PROCLAMATION

Concerning COFFEE-HOUSES.

Referring to a Proclamation on 29 December last forbidding to sell or utter by Retail any Coffee, Chocolate, Tea or Sherbett, and to a humble petition by the Retailers of the said Liquors, representing that they really didn't know how to get rid of their Stocks of the forbidden commodities, gives permission to such as at the time of the former proclamation did sell these liquors, to utter and sell by Retail the said respective liquors until the 24th of June next and no longer, on condition of taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy!

POPISH PLOT.

1678.

A Broadside in Verse printed on one side of a sheet, folio.

A

P A N E G Y R I C K

UPON

O A T E S

SILVESTREM TENUI MUSAM MEDITEMUR AVENA.

* * * * *

Hence every lofty Plant which stands
 'Twixt *Barwick Walls* and *Dover Sands*,
 The *Oake* it self, which well we stile
 The *Pride* and *safe-guard* of our *Isle*,
 Muft *Wave* and *Strike* its lofty *Head*,
 And now Salute an *Oaten Reed* :
 For surely *Oates* deserves to be
Exalted far 'bove any *Tree*.

* * * * *

[I have a copy of the same Panegyric printed on both sides of a sheet.]

1678.

A Funereal Broadside, printed within a somewhat ghastly black border.

AN ELEGIE

ON THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, Knight,

One of His MAJESTIES JUSTICES of the PEACE :

Who was found Murtherd on *Thursfday* the 17th of this Instant *October* 1678 in a
 Ditch on the South-side of *Primrose-Hill* near *Hampstead*.

* * * * *

“And whofoe're the fatal stab did give,
 Went but the nearest way to make him live.
 In th' *Dust* his *Deeds* shall *bloffome* : *Time* (that brings
 A change on other *sublunary* things)
 Will keep these *fresh* ; this *Patriots* *renown*
 Shall ne're be strangled by the *Triple Crown*.”

LICENSED, *October* 29, 1678.

1679 Sept. 24. *A Broadside printed in black letter on a large sheet, folio, somewhat damaged (of which only three other copies are known).*

(Royal Arms.)

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

Concerning the Collecting and Answering His Majesties Revenue arising by Fire-hearths and Stoves, and the Arrears thereof now incurred.

1679.

A Broadside in Verse.

ENGLANDS Lamentation

FOR THE

Duke of Monmouth's Departure :

Reflecting on his Heroick Actions.

* * * * *

Know then, Great *Charles*, Thou art more hurt than He
For th' wife and Valiant ne'r can Exil'd be—

(There is another poetical Broadside on the same subject.)

J. F.

PENNY POSTAGE.

1680 April. *A Broadside of great interest, and probably UNIQUE.*

A P E N N Y

Well Bestowed,

Or a Brief Account of the *New Design* contrived for the great Increase of *Trade*, and Ease of *Correspondence*, to the great Advantage of the Inhabitants of all parts, by Conveying of *LETTERS or PACQUETS* under a Pound Weight, to and from all parts within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Out Parishes within the *Weekly Bills of Mortality*,
For One Penny.

One of the original advertisements published by *William Dockwra*, projector and first exploiter of the *Penny Post*. He was defrauded of the fruits of his Invention by the Crown and his business handed over to the Duke of York. A full account of this undertaking will be found in De-Laune's "Present State of London," 1681.

The accompanying fac-similes of Post Marks on Letters sent through the Penny-Post are from originals in my collection:—

No. 1 is from a letter written on June 9, 1699, by *E. Norden* to *Mr. Millman* at his Chambers in the Temple; No. 2, from a letter by the same to the same, dated March 18, 1700, with this note on the cover:—*Carriag: pd. to London, putt this into ye penny Post*; No. 3, in a tiny letter from *Michael Pindar* to *Mr. Oswell Hoskins* at the blackmores head inn King Street near Guild Hall, London, dated March 2, 1712.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

In connection with the Broadside, "For One Penny," of April, 1680, may be taken :—

Ante 1680. A tract of 8 pages, small 4to., of excessive rarity, entitled

A BRIEF
D I R E C T O R
FOR THOSE

THAT would fend their Letters to any parts of *England, Scotland or Ireland.* Or a List of all the Carriers, Waggoners, Coaches, Pofts, Ships, Barks, Hoys and Passage-boats, that come to *London* from the most parts and places by Land and Sea. *Alphabetically Printed, so that none may pretend Ignorance, who would gladly fend, but know not where to carry their Letters. With the dayes when they come and when they return. And also to fend Letters to the most habitable parts of the World, and to have an answer.*

Unless this very quaint tract is most carelessly compiled, it must be *much earlier* than 1681, as De-Laune's "List of Towns to which Carriers travelled," published in that year, is of five times the extent. I should give to the tract the approximate date of 1637-40.

POPISH PLOT.

1680 Oct. 30. *A most rare Broadside, printed in black letter on one side of a sheet folio (only three other copies are known to exist in public libraries, and one in the Bibl. Lindesiana).*

(Royal Arms).

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For Incouragement of the further Discovery of the Popish Plot.

CHARLES R.



Out of Our Princely Care for Securing the True Protestant Religion, and to satisfie the minds of All Our Loving Subjects therein, have thought fit, for the more effectual Discovery, and Suppression of the most Horrid and Erecreable Popish Plot, and the Incouragement of all Persons who have any knowledge thereof, to make Discovery of the same, to set forth this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Promising and Assuring Our Free and Gracious Pardon to all and every Person and Persons, who within Two Months next ensuing the Date of these Presents, shall come in and give further Information and Evidence concerning the said Popish Plot.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Thirtieth day of *October* 1680.
In the Two and Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

BEGINNINGS OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Circa 1680.

An interesting Broadside.

Arguments for Insuring Houses from FIRE.

A feeler put forth to stimulate the want of enterprise of Householders, who seem to have been slow to appreciate the inducements offered, viz., to insure Brick Houses, etc., at Sixpence per pound, and Timber Houses at Twelvence.

The first Company in England for Insuring Houses from Fire was the Amicable Society, Instituted 1696, now the "Hand-in-Hand."

I have one of the Original Silver Medals of this Society—

O. Two Right hands clasped under the Royal Crown *Ex.* 1696.

R. A building, *leg.*, AMICABLE CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, M.I. 155. /422.

[There is so great a profusion of interesting Broadside in reference to the *Exclusion Bill*, *Addressers* and *Abhorrrers* and the *Popish Plot* that I have thought it best instead of making selections to exclude them all.]

1680.

A Broadside in Verse, folio, printed within a heavy mourning border.

AN ELEGIE Upon the DEATH and in COMMEMORATION
OF THE Truly HONOURABLE and truly LEARNED
JOHN Lord WILMOT, EARL of ROCHESTER.

* * * * *

Too good for Earth, now rap'd above the Sky,
Where Hallelujahs he Triumphant sings,
Born up aloft on high Cherubean wings,
To eccho Praifes to the King of Kings!

* * * * *

Circa 1680.

A UNIQUE Broadside Ballad, printed on a coarse sheet, folio.

[Imperfect here.]

G . . LL . . NTGOMERIES :

An Excellent New SONG,

Giving an Account of their Original, and of *Rodger* Earl of *Montgomery*, *Shrewsbury* and *Arundale*, General to *William* the Conqueror his coming to *England*, with several Parts of Hiftory concerning them, ending with an Advice to the Chief of the
CLAN.

To its own proper Tune, or the Tune of the Bonny Brom.

A Noble Roman was the Root
From which *Montgomeries* came . . .

[17 verses in 2 columns.]

Also a reprint of this "only copy known," entitled:—

MEMORABLES
 OF THE
 MONTGOMERIES,
 PRINTED FROM
 . . . THE ONLY COPY KNOWN TO REMAIN,
 WHICH HAS BEEN PRESERVED ABOVE SIXTY YEARS BY THE
 CARE OF HUGH MONTGOMERIE SENIOR AT EAGLESHAM,
 LONG ONE OF THE FACTORS OF THE
 FAMILY OF EGLINTOUN.
 GLASGOW,
 PRINTED BY ROBERT AND ANDREW FOULIS,
 M.D.CC.LXX.

JUDICIAL MURDER OF PLUNKET.

1681 July 1. *Contemporaneous Tract of the nature of a Broadside, 4 pp. folio.*

The Last
 SPEECH OF Mr. Oliver Plunket, Titular
 PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

Who was Executed at *Tyburn* the 1st of this instant July 1681. *Written by his own Hand.*

He denies in the most categorical manner the allegations and testimony on which he was condemned, and says that as he hopes for Salvation he always has been and is entirely Innocent of the Treasons laid to his charge, and of any other whatsoever; and declares in a Postscript:—

To the final satisfaction of all Persons that have the Charity to believe the words of a Dying Man, I again declare before God, as I hope for Salvation, what is contained in this Paper, is the plain and naked truth, without any Equivocation, Mental Refervation, or secret Evafion whatsoever; taking the Words in their usual sence and meaning as Proteftants do when they difcoursfe with all Candour and fincerity. To all which I have here subscribed my Hand.

OLIVER PLUNKET.

1681. *A rare Broadside, printed on both sides of a sheet, small folio.*

ARTICLES
 OF
 High-Treason and other
 High-Crimes and Misdemeanors
 AGAINST THE
 DUTCHES OF PORTSMOUTH.

[A serious and sober indictment under twenty-two headings].

1682 P

A Pamphlet in Verse, 4 pp. folio.

A DIALOGUE

between

the *D.* of *C.* and the *D.* of *P.*

at their meeting in

P A R I S,

with the Ghost of *Jane Shore*.

The Duchess of *Cleveland* reproaches the Duchess of *Portsmouth* with displacing her in the King's favour. The latter retorts in most uncomplimentary language and has much to say on the fugitive nature of *Cleveland's* charms. *Inter rixas* comes in the ghost of *Jane Shore* and reads the royal concubines a most salutary lesson.

1682.

A Broadside printed on both sides of a sheet, folio.

TWO LETTERS FROM SCOTLAND. GIVING A True Relation of the unhappy Loss OF THE Gloucester-Frigot whereof Sir *John Berry* was Commander.

With a Particular Account of the Persons of Quality drowned therein and the miraculous Escape of His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*.

[N.B.—H.R.H. “miraculously escaped” by going quietly off in the longboat, and calmly leaving the persons of quality, including an English lady, to perish on the wreck. The hands of the drowning passengers and sailors who clutched the gunwale of H.R.H.'s boat were cut off by order!]

THE RYE HOUSE PLOT.

1683 June 28. *An important Broadside, printed on one side of a sheet, folio (only five other copies known).*



C

Royal Arms)



R

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Apprehending of *James Duke of Monmouth*, *Ford Lord Gray*, *Sir Thomas Armestrong* Knight, and *Robert Fergufon*.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS We have received Information upon Oath, That *James Duke of Monmouth*, *Ford Lord Gray*, *Sir Thomas Armestrong* Knight, and *Robert Fergufon*, have Traiteroufly Confired together, and with divers other ill affected and desperate Persons of this Our Kingdom, to compass the Death and Destruction of Our Royal Person, and of Our dearest Brother *James Duke of York*;—this proclamation orders their apprehension and concludes by offering a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, for the Apprehension of Each of the said Persons, to be paid in Recompence of such Service.

Given at our Court at Whitehall this Twenty eighth day of June, 1683 In the Five and thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

1683 June 29. *A rare satirical Broadside, printed on two sides of a sheet, small folio.*

THE
HUE and CRY

AFTER

J . . . Duke of M . . . ,
Lord G . . . y, and Sir Tho. A g.

O Yes! five hundred Pounds for a Whig Knight, and no more for a Protestant Prince, the Head of the Rabble, the Defender of the Factions, Assertor of Our Liberties, and Supporter of our True-Blue-Protestant-Interest: 'Tis but a small sum for so Wise a Headpiece, but a great deal more than some of their Heads are worth. Five Hundred pounds, Hy! Jowler, there Rockwood, let loose the Monkey with his Chain of Packets, and the Elephant⁽¹⁾ with his Castle of Pamphlets.

Is M . . . h fled, and with him all the Protestant Hope and Interest?

Is the Popish Plot turn'd to a Presbyterian Conspiracy?

Where is that Loyal Duke, or where may we find him?

If you would find him, search not for him in the Cock-pit, nor in the Council (for he hath despised the Counsel of the ungodly) but make diligent inquirie for him at Sir W. P y's,⁽²⁾ and at the Countess of S ds⁽³⁾; and if you miss of him there, be sure to search in the Lady G y's⁽⁴⁾ Placket, and 'tis ten thousand pound to a Nut shell but you'll take him napping.

1683 July 21. *A Broadside of 2 pp., printed on both sides of a sheet of very coarse paper.*

THE
EXECUTION OF William Lord Ruffell,

Who on the 21st of this Instant *July* was Beheaded in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, for Conspiring the Death of the King, to Leavy War, and Raife a Rebellion, together with his Behaviour and Speeches, &c.

Entred according to ORDER.

1683 July 21. *A Tract of 4 pp. folio, on the same event.*

THE
S P E E C H

Of the LATE

L o r d R U S S E L L ,

To the SHERIFFS:

Together with the PAPER deliver'd by him to them, at the Place of Execution on *July 21, 1683.*

The speech concludes thus:—

And now to sum up all: As I never had any Design against the King's Life, or the Life of any Man whatsoever; so I never was in any Contrivance of altering the Government. What the Heats, Wickedness, Passions, and Vanities of other Men have occasioned I ought not to be answerable for; nor could I repress them, though I now suffer for them. But The Will of the Lord be done; into whose Hands I commend my Spirit;

(1) Smith, a voluminous publisher of political pamphlets nick-named "Elephant Smith."

(2) Sir William Petty?

(3) Countess of Sunderland.

(4) Lady Grey.

1683 Dec. 7. *A Tract of 4 pp.*

The Very COPY of a
P A P E R
Delivered to the
S H E R I F F S

Upon the Scaffold on Tower-Hill, on Friday, Decemb. 7, 1683,
By Algernoon Sidney, Esq. ;
Before his Execution there.

. . . Grant that I may Dye glorifying Thee for all Thy Mercies and that at the laft Thou haft permitted me to be Singled out as a Witnfs of the Truth, and even by the Confefion of my Oppofers, for that **OLD CAUSE** in which I was from my Youth Engaged, and for which thou haft Often and Wonderfully declared thy Self.

[I possess a lock of Algernon Sidney's hair, given by Miss Sidney, of Penshurst, to the late Duke of Sussex, on Sunday, June 2nd, 1822.]

TOUCHING FOR THE EVIL.

1683-4 Jan. 9. *A Broadside printed on a sheet, large folio (of which only five other copies appear to be known).*

At the Court at WHITEHALL

The Ninth of January, 1683.

At which were Present the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, as well as 15 Noblemen and five Officers of State, including *Lord Chief Justice Jeffryes*.

WHEREAS by the Grace and Blessing of God, the Kings and Queens of this Realm by many Ages past, have had the happiness by their Sacred Touch, and Invocation of the Name of God, to cure those who are afflicted with the Disease called the Kings-Evil ; And His Majesty in no less measure than any of His Royal Predecessors having had good success therein, and in His most Gracious and Pious disposition being as ready and willing as any King or Queen of this Realm ever was, in anything to relieve the distresses and necessities of His good Subjects ; . . . is this day pleased to declare in Council His Royal Will and Pleasure to be &c.

The times for healing were to be as follows :—From the Feast of *All Saints*, till a week before *Christmas*, and after *Christmas* till the first day of *March*, then to cease till the *Passion Week*, being times more convenient both for the Temperature of the Season, and in respect of contagion which may happen in this near access to His Majesty's Sacred Person. None were to come who had before been touched with intent to be healed. The order was to be printed and a number of Copies sent to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, to be distributed in all Parishes within their respective provinces, and read publicly therein, and then affix to some conspicuous place there.

Of which Copies this is one ; it is in a somewhat decayed condition.

I have been able to collect some interesting contemporary papers and books on this curious subject. The custom of touching by the Sovereigns of this country for the cure of Scrofula or "*The King's Evil*" seems to have existed from the time of Edward the Confessor downwards. It was at first only an occasional practice, but in Elizabeth's reign the *healings*, which were at first monthly, were of daily occurrence. Charles II. touched during his reign some 90,000 patients. James II. continued the practice, but William and Mary did not follow his example ; Anne however revived the ceremony and, as is well known, Dr. Johnson was one of those whom she touched. The Old pretender, Young pretender and Cardinal York all exercised the so called power. In the description of my Medallic Collection will be found notes on "*healing medals*"—of gold and silver, given by the Stuart sovereigns and pretenders to the persons touched, of which I have an almost complete representative collection.

1684-5 Feb. 2-5.

*An Original Copy of***The London Gazette,**

No. 2005, Feb. 2 to Feb. 5, 1684-5.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 4th of February, 1684, at Five in the Afternoon.

THE Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, have thought fit, for preventing false Reports, to make Known That His Majesty upon Monday morning last was seized with a violent Fit, that gave grave cause to fear the issue of it, but after some hours, an Amendment appeared, which with the Blessing of God being improved by the application of proper and seasonable Remedies,* is now so advanced that the Physicians have this day as well as yesterday, given this account to the Council, viz.: That they conceive His Majesty to be in a condition of Safety, and that He will in a few days be freed from His Distemper.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

DEATH OF CHARLES II.

1684-5 Feb. 5-9.

*An Original Copy of***The London Gazette,**

No. 2006, Feb. 5 to Feb. 9, 1684-5.

Whitehall, February 6, 1684.

. . . On Wednesday night the Disease returning upon him with greater violence He expired this day about Noon. . . . Upon which the Privy Council assembling, His present Majesty made a most Gracious Declaration to them . . . and ordered a Proclamation to be published, signifying His Majesty's Pleasure, That all Men being in Office of Government at the Decease of the late King, shall so continue till His Majesty's farther directions. And in the Afternoon the King was Proclaimed before *Whitehall-Gate* at *Temple-Bar*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, with the usual Solemnity.

For the "*Gracious Declaration*" see the broadside on next page.*ACCESSION OF JAMES II.*1684-5 Feb. 6. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio, of which only three other copies are known (not in B.M.)*I²

(Royal Arms)



R

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King *Charles* the Second of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease, the Imperial Crowns of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince *James*, Duke of York and Albany, His said late Majesty's only Brother and Heir. We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm . . . do now hereby with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince *James* the Second, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only Lawful, Lineal, and Rightful Liege Lord, *James* the Second &c. . . .

Then follow the names of the Lords, 47 in number.

* It is odd that as the proper and seasonable remedies were so remarkably unsuccessful in prolonging for more than four days the Life of this Sovereign, it should have been thought worth while to publish a mezzotint portrait (by Williams after Lely), of the doctor Edmd. King Eq., Aur. M.D., physician in ordinary to the King, F.C.P. and F.R.S., with an inscription praising the presence of mind which led him to snatch the Monarch from a sudden death, *Feb. 2, 1684.*

JAMES'S TOO HASTY PROMISES.

1684-5 Feb. 6. *A rare and particularly important Broadside (five other copies recorded).*

(Royal Arms.)

An Account of what His Majesty said at His first coming to Council.

His Majesty at his first Sitting in His Privy Council, was Graciously Pleas'd to Express Himself in this manner.

My Lords,

BEFORE I enter upon any other Business, I think fit to say something to you; Since it hath pleas'd Almighty God to place Me in this Station, and I am now to Succeed so Good and Gracious a King as well as so very Kind a Brother, I think it fit to Declare to you, That I will endeavour to follow His Example, and most especially in that of His great Clemency and Tendernefs to His people. I have been Reported to be a Man for Arbitrary Power, but that is not the only Story that has been made of me; AND I shall make it my Endeavours to preserve this Government both in Church and State, as it is now by Law Establish'd. I Know the Principles of the Church of *England* are for Monarchy, and the Members of it have shew'd themselves Good and Loyal Subjects, therefore I shall always take Care to Defend and Support it. . . . I know too, That the Laws of *England* are sufficient to make the King as Great a Monarch as I can wish; And as I shall never depart from the Just Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, so I shall never Invade any mans Property; I have often heretofore ventured my Life in Defence of this Nation, and I shall still go as far as any Man in Preserving it in all its Just Rights and Liberties.

The liberal tone of this speech, uttered without premeditation, was mightily appreciated by the Council, and the King saying that he had no written copy of it, the Solicitor-General Finch said that he believed he could repeat the very words; and the King being willing, went to the Clerk's seat and wrote them down. They were approved by James, and it was immediately published. The King desired in later days to have it understood that Finch had given his expressions a tone which he had not intended them to convey, and that he had wished to declare that he would not endeavour to alter the established religion, rather than that he would endeavour to preserve it. [See Clarke's "James II.," Vol. II., p. 4.]

FARMING THE EXCISE.

1684-5 Feb. 16. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (five other copies known).*

The Commissioners of the Treasury of Charles II. viz. : *Sidney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Ernley, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir Dudley North and Frederick Thynne*, having contracted on Feby. 16, 1684-5 with *Sir Peter Apsley, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and James Grahme*, to receive and take the whole duty of Exise for three years, at the yearly rent of *Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds* payable quarterly—it is certified that the said contract is good in law notwithstanding the Death of the King and is to remain in force.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Sixteenth day of *February*; 1684-5.

In the First Year of Our Reign.

1685. *A Broadside in Verse.*

A PINDARICK ODE ON THE DEATH

Of His Late Sacred Majesty King CHARLES II. OF BLESSED MEMORY,
by F. H., Esqr.

* * * * *

The awful Prince is dead, and tis in vain
To hope he'll be restor'd again,
No, he has left his House of Clay,
On the swift Wings of Angels born away,
To the bright regions of Eternal Day.
And 'twas but fit a soul divinely great
Should quit this perihable World for a Celestial Seat.

Then let's no longer idly moan
At his subline Tranflation
Only his droffy parts of Clay
Crumble to duft and fade away.

If any drofs were possible to be
In one so exquisitely fine as he
He's Crown'd above with an immortal blifs
Smiles at the little Honours of an Earthly King
Heavens bleffed Quire, their sacred Anthem's sing
To Welcome, and congratulate the Royal Gueft.

(All this stuff is in sober Earnest).

MONMOUTH'S DECLARATION.

The Original printed Publication in 4to form and consisting of 8 pages. It is of the greatest rarity, having been ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, as depicted in 1685 June 11. the presqu' unique Monmouth pack of Playing Cards. Macaulay states (1-170) that copies of the Declaration as originally printed are very rare, but that there is one in the British Museum (which is from the Grenville Collection).

As hardly any of my readers are likely to see a copy of this extremely rare tract, so important for the history of the period, unless by consulting the copy at the B. M., I have thought it advisable to give a full-size facsimile of the first page. On pages 2, 4, 7, and 8 occur the following daring passages:—

. . . The whole course and series of the Life of the present *Ufurper*, hath been but one continued conspiracy against the *Reformed Religion*, and rights of the *Nation*. For whosoever considers his contriving the *burning of London*; his instigating a confederacy with *France*, and a *Warr* with *Holland*; his fomenting the *popish plot*; and encouraging the *Murder* of *Sr. Edmund-Bury-Godfrey* to stifle it; his forging *Treason* against Protestants; and *suborning witnesses* to swear the *Patriots* of our Religion and

THE
DECLARATION
OF
J A M E S
DUKE of MONMOUTH,
&

The Noblemen, Gentlemen & others, now in *Arms*, for Defence & vindication of the *Protestant Religion*, & the *Laws, Rights, & Privileges of England*, from the Invasion made upon them: & for Delivering the Kingdom from the Usurpation & Tyranny of

J A M E S
DUKE of YORK.



S Government was originally Instituted by God, & this or that forme of it chosen and submitted to by *Men*, for the peace happiness & security of the *Governed*, & not for the private Interest, & personall greatness of those that Rule: so that *Government* hath been alwayes esteemed the *best* where the supreme Magistrates have been vested with all the power & prerogatives that might Capacitate them, not only to preserve the people from violence & oppression, but to promote their *prosperity*; & yet where nothing was to belong to them by the Rules of the Constitution, that might enable them to injure and oppress them.

And it hath been the Glory of *England* above most other Nations, that the *Prince* had all intrusted with him that was necessary either for advancing the wellfare of the people, or for his own protection in the discharge of his Office, & with all stood so limited & restrained by the fundamentall Termes of the *Constitution*, that without a violation of his own Oath, as well as the Rules, & measures of the *Government*, he could do them no hurt, or exercise any act

liberties out of their Lives; his hiring execrable Villaines to affaffinate the late *Earle of Effex*; and causing feverall others to be Clandestinely cut off in hopes to conceale it; his advifing and procuring the *Prorogation* and *Diffolution* of *Parliaments*, in order to prevent enquiry into his Crimes and that he might escape the *justice* of the Nation, fuch can imagine nothing fo black and horrid in it felfe, or fo ruinous and destructive to Religion and the Kingdome, which may not expect from him, upon his having *invaded* the *Throne*; and *ufurped* the Title of a King. The very *Tyrannies* which he hath exercifed, fince he fnatched the *Crown* from hi (*sic*) Brothers head, do leave none under a poffibility of flatering themfelves, with hopes of fafety either in their confciences, perfons, or Eftates.

. . . Now therefore Wee do hereby folemnly *declare* and *proclaime* *Warr* againft *JAMES DUKE of YORK*, as a *Murderer*, and an *Affaffin* of Innocent men; a *Popifh Ufurper* of the *Crown*; a *Traytor to the Nation*; and *Tyrant* over the *People*. . . And whereas the faid *James Duke of York*, in order to the expediting the *Idolatrous* & bloody defignes of the *Papifts*, the gratifying his own boundlefs ambition after a *Crown*, and hinder enquiry into his *Affaffination* of *Arthur Earle of Effex*, hath *poysoned* the late *King*, and therein manifefted his ingratitude, as well as *Cruelty*, to the world in murdering a *Brother*, who had almoft ruin'd himfelf to preferve and protect him from punifhment: Wee doe therefore further declare, that for the aforefaid Villanous and unnaturall Crime, & other his crimes before mentioned, and in purfuance of the *Refolution* of both Houfes of *Parliament*, who Voted to *revenge* the *Kings Death*, in *Case he came to an intimely end*; Wee will profecute the faid *James Duke of York*, till Wee have brought him to fuffer, what the Law adjudged to be the punifhment of fo execrable (*sic*) a fact. And in a more particular manner, *his Grace the Duke of Monmouth*, being deeply fenfible of that barbarous and horrid parricide (*sic*) committed upon his *Father*, doth refolve to purfue the faid *James Duke of Yorke* as a mortall and bloody Enemy, and will endeavor as well with his own hand, as by the affiftance of his Freinds, and the Law, to have *justice* executed upon him. . . Nor do Wee doubt being juftified, contenanced and affifted, by all *Proteftant Kings, Princes & comon Wealths*, Who do either regard the *Goppell* of *Jefus Chrift*, or their own Intereft, and above all our dependance & truft is upon the *Lord of hofts*, in whose name Wee goe forth, & to whom wee commit our caufe, and referr the dicifion betwixt us & our Enemies in the *Day of Battle*. Now let us *play the men, for our People & for the Cities of our God, and the Lord do that which feemeth good unto him*.

William Disnie Esq., was tryed on Jan. 25, 1686, and condemned to death for printing this declaration.

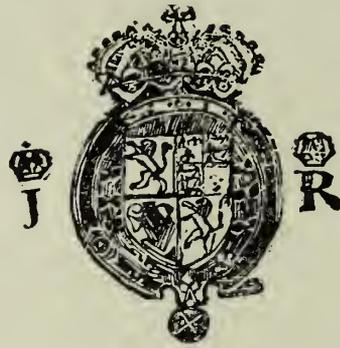
☞ By a fortunate coincidence I am able to furnish a striking and independent illustration of the extreme rarity (a century ago) of the "declaration" *even in MS.* I possess a transcript of the text on foolscap paper [which seems to have been expressly made for Dr. Percy, on June 3, 1767, from a MS. Copy in possession of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple], with remarks in Dr. Percy's Handwriting. A note at the end of the transcript gives a history of the accidental finding of the said MS. Copy by Sir Peter Thomson in an old house in West Street, Poole—"Sir Peter made no doubt that it was put by his grandfather in the place where he found it."

This circumstantial account of the particulars is a convincing proof that Dr. Percy at any rate had no knowledge in 1767 of a *printed* Copy, but indulged himself with a MS. transcript. I picked up my own original on a Bookseller's counter for two shillings.

BLOOD MONEY FOR MONMOUTH.

1685 June 16. *A very important Broadside (of which only six other copies are recorded).*

A facsimile of this interesting piece follows (reduced to seven-twelfths of the linear dimensions of the original). Its typographical vagaries, which will not escape the reader's notice, are doubtless due to the urgent haste with which it was printed. Lord Macaulay alludes to the notice in the *London Gazette* June 15-18, but not to the Broadside Proclamation.



By the King, A PROCLAMATION,

JAMES R.



Whereas an Humble Address hath been made unto Us by Our Commons Assembled in Parliament, That We by Our Proclamation would please to Promise a Reward of Five thousand Pounds to such Person or Persons who shall Bring in the Person of James Duke of Monmouth Alive or Dead; And whereas the said James Duke of Monmouth stands Attainted of High Treason by Act of Parliament; We do hereby, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, Publish and Declare Our Royal Promise, and Our Will and Pleasure, That whosoever shall Bring in the Body of the said James Duke of Monmouth, either Dead or Alive, shall Receive and Have the Reward of Five thousand Pounds, to be forthwith Payed by Our High Treasurer of England, for such his or their Service.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Sixteenth Day of June, 1685. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

A FEELER AND THE REPLY.

1685 (June 16?) *A Broadside printed on both sides of a small sheet, folio.*

Albemarle had thought it prudent to retire in the first instance from Monmouth's advance, and it was probably at this juncture that Monmouth addressed to him the letter which with the Duke's reply is printed on the following broadside of 2 pp. folio.

A COPY
Of the Late
Duke of Monmouth's LETTER
To the Duke of
ALBEMARLE.

*To our Trusty and well Beloved Cousin and Councillour, Christophor, Duke of
ALBEMARLE.*

My Lord,

WHEREAS We are Credibly Informed that there are some Horse and Foot with Arms under your Graces Command for *James Duke of York*, which are purposely Raifed in Opposition to Us and Our Royal Authority, We thought fit to signifie to you Our Repentment thereof, and do promise Our Selves that what you have Transacted therein, is through Inadvertency and Mistake, and that your Grace will take other Measures when you have received Information of Our being Proclaimed *King*, to succeed Our Royal Father, lately Deceased. We have therefore sent this Messenger on purpose to intimate the same unto you, and it's Our Royal Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby Strictly Charge and Command you upon Notice and Receipt hereof, to cease all Hostility and force of Arms against Us, and Our Loving Subjects, and that your Grace will immediately repair to Our *Camp*, where you shall not fail of a very kind and hearty Acceptance by Us, or in default of the Premises We shall be obliged to proclaim you, and all those in Arms under your Command, Rebels and Traytors, and shall proceed against you, and them accordingly, yet We assure Our Selves your Grace will pay ready Obedience to Our Command, wherefore We bid you Heartily Farewell.

James R.

THE
Duke of Albemarle's ANSWER
To *James Scot*, late Duke of MONMOUTH.

I received Yours, and do not doubt but you would use me very Kindly, if you had me, and since you have given your self the Trouble of an Invitation, this is to let you know. I never was, nor ever will be a Rebell to my Lawful King, who is James the Second, Brother to my late dear Master Charles the Second; If you think I am in the Wrong, and your self in the Right, when ever we meet I do not doubt but the Justice of my Cause shall so sufficiently Convince you, that you had better have left this Rebellion alone, then to have put the Nation to so much Trouble.

Albemarle.

This may be Printed. *August the 4th, 1685. R.L.S.*

London, printed by George Croom, at the Blue-Ball in Thames-street over against Baynards'-Castle, 1685.

1685 July 8. *The Official Account, in form of a Tract of 4 pages, small folio.*

AN
A C C O U N T
OF THE
Manner of Taking the Late DUKE
OF
M O N M O U T H , & c .
By His Majesties Command.

. . . It happen'd upon the Lord *Lumley's* inquiry amongst the Cottages, that a Poor Woman, one *Amy Forrant* directed his Lordship to a Hedge, where she had seen two men go over; which hedge prov'd to be part of the Out bounds of very many enclosed grounds; some overgrown by Fearn and Brakes, and others sown with Rye, Pease or Oats &c.

Whereupon a strict Guard was put very near one another, round those Out bounds; whilst other Foot and Horse did beat within: These Guards kept these several Posts so well, that the late Duke, and the *Brandenburgh* attempted at least thirty times, to make their Escape out, yet they alwaies found each Guard ready; and upon their last attempt to escape, two of the Troopers firing on them, made them immediately to Retire and hide themselves apart from each other; in some of the adjacent Ditches, where they were afterwards found.

Upon the eighth day by five of the Clock in the morning, the *Brandenburgh* was found; who upon Examination, confess'd that he parted with the said Duke within the same Out-bounds, about one of the Clock that morning: Whereupon every individual Person being encourag'd thereby, and by the hopes of having a share in the 5000*l* (as was before agreed of in the Field) did renew the pursuit of him with the strictest search and diligence imaginable; and about seven of the clock of the same morning, one *Henry Parkin* (servant to *Samuel Rolles*, Esq) happened to discover the said late Duke hid in a Ditch covered with Fearn and Brakes and calling to two of the *Suffex* Troopers that were by him, All three seiz'd him together:

Sir *William Portman* happening to be near that place, rid presently in and quited those that cried Shoot him, Shoot him! He laid hands on him as his Prisoner and so preserv'd him from all violence and Rudeness. . . .

The papers and Books that were found on him are since delivered to his Majesty. One of the Books was a Manuscript of Spells, Charms and Conjurations, Songs, Receipts, and Prayers, all written with the said late Duke's own hand. . . .

MONMOUTH'S EXECUTION.

1685 July 15. *An extremely interesting Tract of 4 pp. small folio,*

AN ACCOUNT of what pass'd at the EXECUTION of the Late Duke of *Monmouth* on *Wednesday* the 15th of July, 1685, on *Tower Hill*.

Monmouth on the Scaffold spoke some words about Lady *Henrietta Wentworth*, and his connection with her, which he contended was very Honest and Innocent in the sight of God, admitted that he was "forry for invading the Kingdom and for the Blood that had been shed, and for the Souls which may have been lost by my means, I amorry it ever happened" (which he spake softly) Much sympathy seems to have been manifested by the bystanders.

(I have three editions in all of this by no means uncommon tract.)

1685 Sept. 21.

A Tract of 4 pp., small folio.

THE CHARGE GIVEN BY THE Ld. Ch. Justice Jefferies,
AT THE CITY OF BRISTOL,
Monday September 21, 1685.

In his Return from his Western Campaigne.

This brutal effusion alone would stamp *Jeffreys'* name with undying infamy.

CRUELITIES IN THE WEST.

1685 Oct. 23. *A very rare Tract of 4 pp. small 4to., in English and Dutch.*

Mrs. *Elizabeth Gaunt's*

Laft Speech, who was Burnt at London, Oct. 23, 1685, as it was written
by her own hand, and delivered to Capt.

Richardfon Keeper of *Newgate*.

Macaulay gives great prominence to this intensely touching case, and to the trial which above all others disgraced the Autumn Sessions at the Old Bailey. Elizabeth Gaunt was a Baptist of an extremely charitable disposition and noble life. Her unpardonable sin was the affording the means of escape to a man named Burton who had been concerned in the Rye House Plot. This inhuman scoundrel bore witness to the fact against his benefactress, who was burnt alive at Tyburn. In her speech occur these moving expressions "And now as concerning my crime as it is called, alas! it was but a little one and might well become a Prince to forgive (But he that shews no mercy shall find none) and I may say of it in the language of *Jonathan*, *I did but take a little honey and so I must die for it*. I did but relieve an unworthy poor distressed family and so I must dye for it; . . ."

1685. *A Tract of 7 pp. folio, London, 1685. Written in a strain of almost inconceivably servile adulation of James and his thrice infamous Chancellor.*

A PINDARICK Congratulatory Poem (in Black letter), To the
Right Honourable
George Lord Jeffreys.

By *Joshua Barnes*, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows of *Emmanuel Colledge*,
in *Cambridge*.

* * *
Nor do we only love Thee now
For Mighty Cæsar's(*) fake
But all the Land thy Praise doth speak
Oblig'd on'ts own accounts, and humbly low
To her Deliverers honour'd Name shall bow
Well did the wifely-pruning Hand
Lop off these fuckers of the *Western* Land
That once design'd to draw away
The Vital sap of Britains Royal Tree.

* * *
Nor shall they fear the touch of Lightnings Blaft
'Gainst Rebell Winds & Storms they shall endure
And an adored Oak of Trophies, laft
Till Jeffreys Fame's asleep & Time itself be past.

(*) James II.

1685. *I have many Original Broad-sides of great rarity (some not in B.M.) of this year relating to the trial and execution of Rebels in Somersetshire.*

SHUFFLES OF JAMES II.

- 1685-6 Jan. 8. *A black letter Broadside Proclamation by which the Parliament was again prorogued till 10th of May.*

James had already prorogued the Parliament from the 20th of Nov., 1685, till the 10th of February, 1685/6, and by the present proclamation he *again* prorogued it till the 10th of May and says that he intends to prorogue it *again* beyond that date. At this time the Commons were excited about the proposed augmentation of the Army, and in accordance with his threat in the proclamation he prorogued them *again* till November.

THE LIONS IN THE TOWER.

- 1685-6 Feb. 8. *A quaint Broadside printed on two sides of a sheet, folio.*

A TRUE RELATION OF Mary Jenkinson, who was killed by one of the LYONS in the TOWER, on Munday the 8th of February, 1685-6.

. . . *Mary Jenkinson* a Norfolk Maid, extracted of Honest Parents, living with the Person who keeps the *Lyons* in the *Tower*, about the fourth Instant, going into the Den to show them to some Acquaintance of hers, one of the *Lyons* (being the Greatest there) putting out his Paw, she was so adventurous, as to stroak him, as she used to do, but he suddenly caught her by the middle of the *Arm*, with his Claws and Mouth, and most miserably tore her Flesh from the Bone, before he could be unloosed notwithstanding they thrust several lighted Torches at him, but at last they got her away, whereupon Chirurgeons were immediately sent for, who after some time thought it necessary, for the preservation of her Life, to cut off her Arm, but she Died not many Hours after, to the great Grief of her Friends here in Town, which Example ought to remind every good Christian to consider their latter End, before they go hence, and be no more seen.

This may be Printed. R. P.

AN EMPTY PARDON.

- 1685-6 March 10. *An Original Number (2120) Mar. 11-Mar. 15, of*

The London Gazette

containing

A Proclamation of the King's Majesties most Gracious and General Pardon.

[For offences connected with the late most unnatural Rebellion (Monmouth's). With 17 Categories of Exceptions. It excludes also from pardon no less than 176 persons, men and women, including *Titus Oates*.]

1686.

A remarkable Broadside (probably UNIQUE).

A COMPLETE COLLECTION

Of Books and Pamphlets, Begun in the year 1640, by the special Command of King CHARLES I. of Bleffed Memory and continued to the happy Reftoration of the Government, and the Coronation of King CHARLES II.

There hath been very much Money difburfed and great pains taken and many Hazards run in making an exact Collection of all the pamphlets that were published from the Beginning of that Long and Rebel Parliament which began *Novemb* 1640. till His late Majefties Happy Reftauration and Coronation, confifting of near Thirty Thoufand feveral Sorts, and by all parties. . . .

After a minute relation of the method observed in arranging this extraordinary Collection, the broadside thus ends :—

“All these shifts have been made, and Difficulties encounter'd to Keep the Collection from being embezel'd and deftroy'd; which with the great charges of collecting and binding them, coft the Undertaker fo much that he refufed Four Thoufand Pounds for them in his Life time, fupposing that Sum not fufficient to reimburfe him.”

[Query what befel this extraordinary Collection and what Carlyle would have said about it? probably what he has said on a cognate matter. “Extrinsically the documents and records of it, scattered waste as a shoreless chaos, are not legible; they lie there printed, written to the extent of tons and square miles, as shot rubbish, unedited, unsorted, not so much as indexed—Yielding light to very few, yielding darkness in several sorts to very many . . . huge piles of mouldering wreck wherein at the rate of perhaps one penny per ton lie things memorable.” Was it perchance the “*Tomlinson*” collection, now in the British Museum?]

TOLERATION IN SCOTLAND.

1686-7 *Feb.* 28.*An Original Copy of*

The London Gazette

(2221),

From Monday, February 28, to Thurfday, March 3, 1686-7.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

James, having taken into his Royal Consideration the many and great inconveniences which have happened to his *Ancient Kingdom of Scotland* of late years through the different persuasions in the Christian Religion, and the great Heats and Animofities amongst the feveral professors thereof, hereby grants Royal Toleration (1) to *Moderate presbyterians* to meet in private houfes, but not to build Meeting-Houfes or Barns. He tolerates *Quakers* to meet and exercise in their form in any place or places appointed for their Worfhip.

Having thrown these two fops, in a very few words, he proceeds at great length to fufpend, ftop and difable all laws againft *Roman Catholic* Subjects, making void all proclamations, pains or penalties againft them, fo that they fhall be as free in all refpects as protestants, not only to exercise their Religion, but alfo to enjoy all Offices, Benefices, and others which He fhall think fit to beftow upon them in all time coming. But they are not to preach in the open fields, nor to invade the Protestants' Churches, etc., etc.

TOLERATION IN ENGLAND.

1687 April 4. *A Proclamation printed in Tract form. 4 pages sm. folio.*

His Majesties GRACIOUS DECLARATION
To all His Loving Subjects for
Liberty of Conscience.

The King declares that out of his princely care and affection for his subjects, he issues forth this Declaration of Indulgence, making no doubt of a concurrence of His two Houses of Parliament, when he shall think it convenient for them to meet.

He will protect and Maintain the Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, and all his other subjects in the Free exercise of their Religion as by law established. All manner of penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical such as the not coming to Church, etc., or by reason of the Exercise of Religion in any manner soever are hereby suspended, His subjects are to meet and serve God in their own way and manner, but no private meetings for such purposes. The Oaths of *Supremacy* and *Allegiance* and also the several Tests and Declarations made in the 25th and 30th years of Charles II., shall not at any time hereafter be required to be taken, declared or subscribed by any person whatsoever who is to be employed in any office or place of Trust. Free and Ample Pardon is given to all Non-Conformists, Recusants and other His Loving Subjects for all crimes and things by them Committed or done Contrary to the late Penal Laws relating to Religion, &c.

Given at our Court at Whitehall the Fourth Day of April, 1687. In the Third Year of Our Reign.

THE FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN EXPECTED HEIR.

1687 Dec. 23. *An extremely interesting and important Broadside, printed in black letter on one page folio (of which only three other copies are known, besides one copy of the Edinburgh reprint).*



(Royal Arms.)



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Appointing a time of Publick Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the Kingdom.

JAMES R.



Having pleased Almighty God (who in signal manner hath blessed His Majesty and this Kingdom under His Majesties Government, with great Prosperity, peace and plenty) to give His Majesty also apparent hopes and good assurance of having Issue by His Royal Consort the Queen, who (through Gods great Goodness) is now with Child: And forasmuch as Increase of Issue of the Royal Family is a Publick Blessing, and (under God) a great Security of Peace and Happiness to this Kingdom: His Majesty therefore hath thought fit (at the humble request, and by the Advice of His Privy Council) to Appoint a time, upon this occasion, to render Publick and hearty Thanks, throughout the Kingdom, for this great Blessing already begun, and to offer up Prayers to Almighty God for the continuance thereof: And His Majesty doth accordingly Appoint, Command and Require, That upon the

Fifteenth day of January next, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Ten Miles thereabout, and upon the Nine and twentieth day of the same Month, in all other Places throughout this Kingdom, Publick Thanks, and Solemn Prayers be offered up to Almighty God upon the Occasion aforesaid: And for this purpose His Majesty hath signified His Royal Pleasure to the Right Reverend Fathers in God Nathaniel Lord Bishop of Durham, Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Thomas Lord Bishop of Peterborough (being His Majesties Commissioners Constituted for Exercising the Episcopal Jurisdiction within the Diocese of London) forthwith to prepare a Form of Prayer and Religious Service, which may be suitable to this occasion; Which Form of Prayer and Service His Majesty will cause to be Printed and Published, and by the Right Reverend the Bishops Sent and Distributed throughout their several and respective Diocesses, to be observed and used in the Churches and Chappels of this Kingdom upon the several and respective days before mentioned: And lastly, His Majesty doth Charge and Command all His loving Subjects to take notice hereof, and to demean themselves in all things accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 23rd day of *December*, 1687, in the Third Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1687.

Of so great moment was, at a subsequent period, the question of the legitimacy of the infant whose all-important appearance is predicted in the foregoing proclamation, that a contribution to its illustration from a hitherto unnoticed source can hardly fail to prove acceptable. In a holograph letter in my collection of MSS. from Jo. Caryll, Secretary to Mary of Modena, addressed to Sir Richard Bulstrode, resident at Brussels, and dated Nov. 14, 1687, the writer says:—*Sr. I am advised to direct this inclosed letter of her Ma^ys to y^e Duchesse of Hanouer to you, as y^e best way to haue it securely conveyed. The Queen does often take notice of y^r care and dilligence in euery thing relating to her seruice, so that I know I can do nothing more gratefull to you, then to put into y^r hands what concerne's her Ma^ys seruice. . . . We are in expectation that our hopes of her Ma^ys being with child will shortly turne to a certainty, but till then it is much against her liking, that any reports should be spread of it. Sr. Y^r very humble seruant, Jo. Caryll.*

This very confidential announcement bears the stamp of the most perfect good faith. It was made perhaps a fortnight before the time when the news "began to be whispered about the Court," and five weeks before James had made up his mind to issue the communication now under notice.

THE SECOND DECLARATION OF TOLERATION.

1688 April 27. *A most important production, which occurs in this collection both as a folio tract of 4 pages, complete in itself, and also combined with the order for its reading in all Churches and Chapels.*



J² (Royal Arms.)



R

His Majesties GRACIOUS DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

OUR Conduct has been such in all times, as ought to have persuaded the world, that We are firm, and constant to Our Resolutions, yet that easie People may not be abused by the Malice of Crafty Wicked Men, We think fit to Declare, That Our Intentions are not changed since the Fourth of April 1687. When We Iffued out Our Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in the following Terms.

Then follows the Text of the proclamation of April 4, 1687, after which the Declaration concludes:—

Ever since We granted this Indulgence, We have made it Our principal Care to see it preserved without distinction; as We are encouraged to do daily by Multitudes of Adresses and many other Assurances We receive from Our Subjects of all Persuasions, as Testimonies of their Satisfaction and Duty; the Effects of which We doubt not but the next Parliament will plainly shew, and that it will not be in vain that We have Resolved to use Our uttermost endeavours to Establish Liberty of Conscience on such just and equal Foundations, as will render it unalterable &c. . . . Our chief Aim having been not to be the Oppressor, but the Father of Our People; of which We can give no better Evidence than by Conjuring them to lay aside all private Animosities as well as groundless Jealousies, and to choose such Members of Parliament as may do their part to finish what We have begun for the Advantage of the Monarchy, over which Almighty God hath placed Us, being resolved to call a Parliament that shall meet in November next, at furthest.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twenty-seventh day of *April* 1688.
In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesties special Command.

(Royal Arms.)

At the Court at Whitehall
The Fourth of *May*, 1688.

By the King's most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

I*T is this Day Ordered by His Majesty in Council, That His Majesties late Gracious Declaration bearing date the Twenty Seventh of April last, be read at the usual time of Divine Service upon the Twentieth and Twenty-Seventh of this Month, in all Churches and Chappels within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Ten Miles thereabout; And upon the Third and Tenth of June next, in all other Churches and Chappels throughout this Kingdom. And it is hereby further Ordered, that the Right Reverend the Bishops cause the said Declaration to be sent and distributed throughout their several and respective Diocesses, to be read accordingly.*

Wm. Bridgeman.

This is the order in Council which contributed more perhaps than any other Act in James's career to shake him from his throne. The sting was not in the renewed proclamation of the Declaration of Toleration, merely a reprint of what had been promulgated a year before, but in the tail. The order for its reading in all Churches was a distinct evidence of the King's intention to thrust down the throats of the English clergy anything which he thought might prove distasteful, under the penalty of losing their all by the summary proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The immediate results were the hurried meeting of the Prelates—the presentation to the King on May 18th of the Petition signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Six Bishops—the refusal of an enormous majority of the clergy to read the hated declaration—the committal of the Bishops to the Tower on June 8th—and their Trial and Acquittal on June 29th and 30th.

1688 May 15.

An Original Number (13) of the News Sheet,

Public Occurrences
Truly Stated.

[Of great and curious interest. It contains the following early forecast of the Expedition of William of Orange] . . .

"The *States* of the *United Provinces* having this Spring (as 'tis usual) given Orders for about, 20 or 25 Men of War to be put to Sea, for Convoys for their Merchant-Men, some to the *Streights*, and some to the *Baltick* etc., This has been improved into a most frightful Story, as if *with the Revolution of 88*, the *Invincible Armada* were to return upon our Coasts, and wonderful Feats some People promise themselves from thence." . . .

☞ This is weirdly proleptic—The very words *Revolution of 88*, in a few short months to become historical in an entirely different sense from that in which they are here used, viz., as a mere note of the march of time, must fix the attention; and the whole passage shows clearly that an uneasy feeling of coming change was in the air. *It would be safe to assert that these words were printed here for the first time in English History.*

1688 May 22. *A most important Tract, secretly printed and sent to every clergyman in the Kingdom. 4to. No place of printing or name of printer.*

A LETTER from a Clergy-man in the City,
To his Friend in the Country,
Containing his REASONS
For not Reading the DECLARATION.

SIR,

I do not wonder at your concern for finding an Order of Council published in the *Gazette* for Reading the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in all Churches and Chappels in this Kingdom. You desire to know my Thoughts about it, and I shall freely tell them; for this is not a time to be reserved. Our Enemies, who have given our Gracious King this Counsel against us, have taken the most effectual way not only to ruine us; but to make us appear the Instruments of our Own Ruine, that what course soever we take, we shall be undone; and one side or other will conclude that we have undone ourselves and fall like Fools. . . . This is the difficulty of our Case; we shall be censured on both sides, but with this difference: We shall fall a little sooner, by not reading the Declaration; if our Gracious Prince repent this, as an Act of obstinate and peevish or factious Disobedience; as our Enemies will be sure to represent it to him; We shall as certainly fall, and not long after, if we do read it, and it may be with the Curfes of the Nation, whom we have ruined by our Compliance; and this is the way never to rise more.

And I may suffer all that can be suffered in this world; rather than contribute to the Final Ruine of the best Church in the World. . . .

SIR,

Your friend and Brother.

May 22, 1688.

Whether this letter was the work of *Sherlock* or of *Halifax*, the secret of its Authorship was well kept, and its prompt and thorough circulation must have produced a great effect, especially in the country, where the Declaration was not to be read till the Third and Tenth of June. Lord Macaulay says that some thought it came from *Holland*; the water-mark in the paper is, I think, certainly *not* English, and is very probably Dutch.

DECLARATION READ BY DISSENTING MINISTERS.

1688 June 12.

An Original Number (17) of the News Sheet.

Public Occurrences Truly Stated.

Tuesday June 12th, 1688.

. . . From *Somerfetshire*, we have certain Advice, That the *Dissenting Ministers* in that County, understanding that many of the Clergy of the Church of *England* would Refuse to Read the *King's Declaration*, thought it their Duty (though not directly Commanded) to Read the same the laft Lord's Day in their Congregations, Expressing themselves before the Reading thereof, to the Effect following.

Beloved Christians! It hath pleased God to make Our Gracious King the Great Instrument for this Liberty we now Enjoy, for setting forth this Declaration, which doth not only give us Liberty in our Religion, which is, I hope, most Dear to us, but also the Liberty of our Persons, and Property in our Estates, from Unreasonable and Wicked Men.

His Majesty hath been pleased to Command, This His Gracious Declaration to be Read in every Church within this Kingdom; I take this to be a True Church; for when a Company of Faithful People (Men and Women) are gathered together to partake of the Divine Ordinances, according to the Scriptures, that's God's Church, there God will be present; Therefore I think in Obedience to His Majesty's Command, We ought to Read This His Most Loving and Gracious Declaration: And I hope, we shall, to the Utmost of our Power, Express Our Duty and Thankfulness to God and the King, on all occasions for it.

June the 10th. This Day, about a quarter before Ten of the Clock in the Fornoon, Her Majesty was happily delivered of a PRINCE to the Inexpressible Joy and Satisfaction of all His Majesty's Subjects: The Solemnity of the whole Birth, as it was begun with Firing the Cannons round the Tower, and Ringing of Bells, fo it was concluded for that Day, with Numerous Bonfires, both in City and Countrey.

BIRTH OF THE OLD PRETENDER.

1688 June 14. *A most interesting Broadside (of which only one other copy is known, viz., that in Bibl. Soc. Antiqu.)*

ACT

Of His Majesties Privy Council of Scotland, for a solemn and Publick Thanksgiving, upon the Birth of the most Serene, and High Born-Prince, the Prince and Steuart of Scotland, Prince of Wales, &c. Born at St. James's the 10 of June, 1688.

Edinburgh, the fourteenth day of June, 1688.

[Appointing by His Majesties special warrant a solemn and publick Thanksgiving to be kept and observed in all the Churches of His Majesties Antient Kingdom. . . .]

* * * * *

And Ordain the Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren, Heralds, Macers of Council, and Purfevants, forthwith to pass to the Mercat-Crofs of *Edinburgh* and make Publication of these Presents.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

1688 June 29-30. *An interesting Broadside printed on both sides of a sheet, folio.*

An Account of the Proceedings at *Westminster-Hall*, on the 29th and 30th. of *June*, 1688. Relating to the *Trial* and *Discharge* of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *S. Asaph*, Bishop of *Chichester*, Bishop of *Ely*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, and the Bishop of *Bristol*.

THE Indictment when read, was very much excepted against, on the account of its Form, in that it did not mention all the Petition they were Indicted for; there was not either the Title of it expressing to whom it was directed (*Viz.*, *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty*, was omitted,) and the Prayer afterwards (*We therefore pray, etc.*) was not there; which being closely pursued by the Bishops Council, seem'd to invalidate the whole business. Then it was not and could not be proved by the King's Council, that the Bishops presented the Petition to the King. They had in the Court the Original, and subpoena'd some of the Arch-Bishops and Bishops Chaplains, Servants, and others, to prove their hands, which was not done very clearly upon most of them; all the proof the King's Council had for the presenting the Petition to His Majesty, did not directly prove it upon them: The most it amounted to, was either that the King told them, he had it from the said Bishops; or, that my Lord Chancellor did ask them, if it were theirs (when they were summon'd before the King and Council) and that they then express'd an averness to own it; saying before the King, that if His Majesty did insist on it, and that it should not be improved to their disadvantage, or produc'd in evidence against them, that they would be plain, and leave it to His Majesty. Upon this the Bishops Council had some reflections which my Lord Chief Justice told them he must not hear. But this did not amount to a full proof of the point. Then the Bishops Council did greatly insist upon the Indictment being laid in a wrong County; for it was proved upon Oath, that the Arch-Bishop was not out of his House for a very considerable time before he was summon'd to the King in Council. Now what was alledg'd against them, was done at *Lambeth*, and therefore in *Surrey* the Indictment ought to have been laid, which seem'd much to affect them. After this, the Bishops Council objected against the term *Publishing*, whereas what was said to be done by them, was in the privatest way that could be, and given only to the King, which caus'd a long debate between both Parties, of things requisite to denominate a *Publication*; all did still appear favourable on the Bishops side: and here things were going to a conclusion, and the Judge was entered upon summing up the Evidence; but Mr. *Finch* (one of the Bishops Council) interrupted my Lord Chief Justice, saying there was one material Evidence remaining: Whereupon, my Lord desisted, tho with some seeming dissatisfaction to the rest of the Bishops Council: For the Judge was going on very favourably for the Bishops Cause; some of the Bishops importun'd my Lord Chief Justice to proceed, but he would not: And so it brought on more discourse about the former subjects, and occasion'd the sending for my Lord President, who came into Court after it had stay'd an hour for him: The evidence that he gave upon Oath, could not fully prove the delivery of the Petition to the King by the Bishops. When before, for the proof of this, the Solicitor did very greatly importune some Witnesses for the King (that had upon Oath deliver'd, what they knew about this matter which was as aforesaid) by putting to them very intricate questions; my Lord Chief Justice reprov'd him, saying it was not to be suffer'd; adding, that if he went on thus, he would let the Bishops Council loose on him. . . .

Then the Court broke up, the Jury went together, and the Bishops with all the privacy they could, to their respective Abodes; but wherever the People met with them, they huzza'd and humm'd them in great abundance.

There was a prodigious full Court and Hall, a very great many of the Peers and Nobility present, and also the Bishop of *Chester*, of whom they took no kind of Notice, The Bishop of *Rochester* did not meet with much better regard.

The Jury sat up all night, tho they were very soon unanimous in their Verdict, which they prudently resolv'd to give in Open Court, and accordingly, next day about Nine or Ten they brought them in

Not Guilty.

JAMES'S ATTEMPT AT CONCILIATION.

1688 Sept. 21. *An important Broadside (of which only three other copies are recorded).*



BY THE KING.

A DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

HAVING already signified Our Pleasure to call a Parliament to meet at Our City of *Westminster*, in *November* next, and Writs of Summons being issued out accordingly; left those whose Right it is to choof Members of Parliament, should ly under any Prejudices and Mistakes through the Artifices of difaffected Perfons, We think fit to Declare, That as it is Our Royal Purpofe to endeavour a Legal Establishment of an Univerfal Liberty of Conscience to all Our Subjects; It is also Our Refolution Inviolably to preserve the Church of *England* by such a Confirmation of the several Acts of Uniformity, that they shall never be altered any other wayes, than by repealing the several Clauses, which inflict Penalties upon Perfons not promoted or to be promoted to any Ecclesiastical Benefices or Promotions within the meaning of the said Acts for using and exercising their Religion contrary to the Tenor and Purport of the said Acts of Uniformity. And for the further Securing not only of the Church of *England* but the Protestant Religion in general. We are willing the Roman Catholicks shall remain incapable to be Members of the House of Commons, whereby those Fears and Apprehensions will be removed, which many Perfons have had, That the Legislative Authority would be Engrossed by them, and turned against Protestants. We do likewise assure all Our Loving Subjects, That we shall be ready to do every thing else, for their Safety and Advantage, that becomes a King, who will always take Care of His People. And if they desire the Happinefs of their Country; We Exhort them to lay by all Animofities, and dispose themselves to think of such Perfons to Represent them in Parliament, whose Abilities and Temper render them fit for so Great and Good a Work. And for the preventing of any disorders, Irregularities or undue Proceedings whatsoever, that may happen either before or at the time of Election of Members for the ensuing Parliament. We do hereby strictly Require and Command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and other Officers whatsoever, to whom the Execution of any Writ, Summons, Warrant or Precept, for or concerning the Choice of Members for the ensuing Parliament shall belong, That they cause such Writ, Summons, Warrant or Precept, to be duly Published and Executed according to the Tenor thereof:

And the Members, that shall be Chosen, to be fairly Returned, according to the true Merits of the Choice.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, (sic) the One and twentieth day of September 1688.

In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HOLY-ROOD-HOUSE.

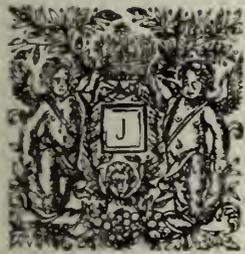
Printed by Mr. P. B. Enginier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for his Household, Chapel, and Colledge, 1688.

1688 Sep. 27. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a large sheet, folio (of which only four other copies are recorded). The proclamation is not mentioned by Misson de Valbourg or Lord Macaulay.*

I (Royal Arms) R

His Majesties most Gracious and General

P A R D O N .



JAMES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. It hath always been Our earnest Desire, since Our Accession to the Crown, that all Our People should live at Ease, and in full Enjoyment of Peace and Happiness under Our Government; and nothing can be more agreeable unto Us, then that Offenders should be Reformed by Acts of Mercy, extended towards them, rather then Punishment, Our open Enemies upon Repentance have found Our Favour. And although besides Our particular Pardons which have been Granted to many Persons, it be not long since We issued forth Our Royal Proclamation of Generall Pardon to all Our People; yet inasmuch as even they who live most peaceably, do often fall within the reach of some of Our Laws, and may be liable in their Persons or Estates (should We be severe) to Prosecutions in Our Courts Ecclesiastical or Temporal; We therefore, out of Our especial Grace and Tenderness to Our People (from whom We expect a suitable return of Duty and Obedience) do hereby Grant, Publish and Declare this Our Royal and Gracious Pardon. . . .

There are about ninety heads of Exceptions to this General Pardon, and Titus Oates and Gilbert Burnet are to have no mercy.

1688 Oct. 2. James issued a second Broadside Proclamation on October 2, commencing in the same plausible way, and to exactly the same effect except that to the list of fourteen persons excepted from pardon in the Document of Sept. 27, are added the names of Braddon, Johnson, Tipping and Sr. Rowland Gwynne.

Three copies only of this last mentioned Broadside are recorded.

1688 Oct 3. *A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, folio.*

An Account of the *PROPOSALS* of the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, with some other Bishops, to His Majesty.

- I. **F**irst, the Bishops thought fit to represent to his Majesty, That it was necessary for Him to restore all things to the state in which He found them when He came to the Crown, by committing all Offices and Places of Trust in the Government, to such of the Nobility and Gentry, as were qualified for them, according to the Laws of this Kingdom; and by Redressing and Removing such Grievances as were generally complain'd of.
- II. Particularly, That His Majesty would Dissolve the Ecclesiastical Commission, and promise to His People never to Erect any such Court for the future. . . .

The other requests proffered were briefly these:—(III.) That He would put a stop to the issuing of dispensations; (IV.) That He would restore the Master of Magdalen Coll. Camb. to the profits of his Mastership and the President and Fellows of Magdalen Coll. Oxford to their properties in that College; (V.) That He would suppress the Jesuits' Schools in the City or elsewhere; (VI.) That He would inhibit the Four Romish Bishops; (VII.) That He would suffer no more Quo Warranto's to be issued against any Corporations, but restore to them their Ancient Charters Privileges; (VIII.) That He would fill up all the Vacant Bishopricks in England and Ireland, and especially consider the See of York, whose want of an Archbishop⁽¹⁾ is very prejudicial to that whole Province; (IX.) That He would act no more upon a Dispensing Power; (X.) That upon the Restoration of Corporations to their Ancient Charters, and Boroughs to their Prescriptive Rights, He would order Writs to be issued for a fair and free Parliament.

- XI. Lastly and above all, That His Majesty would permit some of His Bishops, to lay such Motives and Arguments before him, as might by the Blessing of GOD, bring back His Majesty unto the Communion of Our Holy Church of England, into whose Catholick Faith He had been Baptized, in which he had been Educated, and to which it was their earnest and daily Prayer to Almighty GOD, that His Majesty might be re-united.

1688 Oct. 8. *An Exceedingly Rare Tract of 4 pages 4to. (not in B.M.).*

Proclamation DU ROY DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE Au Sujet
Des Troupes étrangères, qui menacent l'invasion du dit Royaume.

* * * * *

Fait à nôtre Cour; de VVithal le 8 Octobre. L'an 4 de nôtre Regne.

This Proclamation also exists in French (B.M. 8122.e., 1.13.) in a folio form, but the translation is in quite different and less idiomatic language. They are both taken from the rare English Broadside Proclamation (Sept. 28, O.S.), which I do not possess, but which is to be found in B. M. (Jas. II. 816.m., 3.24). The folio appears to me to be a *Dutch*, and my 4to. a *French*, production.

The effusion is as inept as are all the rest of James' feints. He has long been aware of the project of invasion, but has always refused the offers of help from foreign Powers, relying on the courage and fidelity of his subjects, and has made all needful preparations for resisting the attack. He had resolved to summon the Parliament in November, but now in order to frustrate the designs of the Enemy he has decided to revoke the Letters of Summons, and finally he calls in a very general and half-hearted way upon his subjects to resist, drive out and oppress the enemies who are coming to invade his Kingdom with so much effrontery and such great preparations;—any person assisting the Invader will be pursued with the utmost rigour of the Law.

(¹) The See had been vacant for three years.

1688 Oct. 10 and 24. *A most Important but not uncommon Tract, of 4 pp. folio, the original form of the Declaration.*

PROT. RELIGION AND LIBERTY.

(Arms of William impaled with the Royal Arms of England, with
Lion and Unicorn as supporters.)

IE. MAINTIENDRAY.

THE DECLARATION
OF HIS HIGHNES
WILLIAM HENRY,

By Grace of God PRINCE OF ORANGE, &c.,

Of the reasons inducing him, To Appear in Armes in the Kingdome of England, for
Preserving of the Protestant Religion, and for Restoring the Lawes and Liberties of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

Printed at the Hague by ARNOUT LEERS By his Highnesses Speciall Order, 1688.

Misson de Valbourg, in his delightful little book, *Memoires d'Angleterre*, 8vo., 1698, speaks thus of this Broadside :—

On voit par tout un ample et beau Manifeste de Prince d'Orange (daté de la Hage du 10 Octobre). “Ce Manifeste est double et le tout ensemble est une belle et importante piece. Elle contient solidement et exactement les Grieffs de la Nation Angloise, ou plutôt de tous les bons Sujets de Jaques II et en particulier ceux du Prince et de la Princesse d'Orange.”

He then gives a description of the Title of the Document.

The importance of this document (of which I possess three impressions all differing, two printed in Holland, and one apparently reprinted in England) can hardly be overrated—*Macaulay's* remarks upon it are well known—*Oldmixon* says that Captain Langham, who commanded a company of Foot in an English Regiment in the States service, brought the declaration over in his portmanteau and that he was caught and committed for Trial.

MORE UNAVAILING CONCESSIONS BY JAMES.

1688 Oct. 17. *An important Broadside, printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (of which six other copies only are recorded).*

By the King,
A PROCLAMATION

For Restoring Corporations to their Ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights, and
Franchises. . . .

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the 17th day of *October*, 1688,
In the fourth Year of Our Reign.

LEGITIMACY OF THE OLD PRETENDER.

1688 Oct. 22. A celebrated and most interesting 4to Tract, small folio, 40 pp. (Uncut Copy).



I (Royal Arms.) R



AT THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER IN WHITEHALL,

Monday the 22 of October, 1688.



HIS day an Extraordinary Council met, where were likewise Present, by his Majesties Desire and Appointment, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and such of the Peers of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal, as were in Town. And also the Lord Mayor and Alderman of the City of London. The Judges, and several of Their Majesties Council Learn'd hereafter Named.

To whom His Majesty Spake to this Effect.

My Lords,

I have called you together upon a very extraordinary Occasion; but extraordinary Diseases must have extraordinary Remedies. The Malicious Endeavours of my Enemies have so poisoned the Minds of some of my Subjects, that by the Reports I have from all hands, I have Reason to believe, That very many do not think this Son with which God hath blessed Me to be Mine, but a Supposed Child. But I may say, that by particular Providence, scarce any Prince was ever Born where there were so many Persons present. . . .

And the following depositions were all taken upon Oath :— * * *

Published by His Majesties special Command.

Though Historians seem to be agreed that the child was not suppositious, it appears to me that the depositions were in themselves particularly unsatisfactory and in many instances calculated to raise rather than allay suspicion.

Evelyn says of the Council :—"This procedure was censur'd by some as below his Ma^y to condescend to, on the talke of the people. It was remarkable that on this occasion the Abp., Marquess of Halifax, the Earles of Clarendon and Nottingham refus'd to sit at the Counsell table amongst Papists, and their bold telling his Ma^y that whatever was don was unlawful and incur'd *premunire* ;—at least if what I heard be true."

In somewhat tardy reply to this challenge appeared in the following year a folio tract entitled :—

A Full Answer to the DEPOSITIONS; And to all other the Pretences and Arguments whatsoever Concerning the Birth of the PRINCE OF WALES.

The Intreague thereof detected. The whole design being set forth, with the way and manner of doing it.

Whereunto is annexed :—

A Map or Survey Engraven of St. *James's* Palace, and the Convent there: Describing the Place wherein it is supposed the True Mother was delivered: With the particular Doors and Passages through which the Child was convey'd to THE

QUEEN'S Bed-Chamber.

1688 (October?)

A very important Tract.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REASONS OF THE Nobility and Gentry's Invitation of His HIGHNESS the PRINCE of ORANGE INTO ENGLAND.

Being a MEMORIAL from the *English Protestants* concerning their GRIEVANCES. With a Large Account of the *Birth* of the Prince of WALES. Presented to their HIGHNESSES The PRINCE and PRINCESS of ORANGE.

This long and very outspoken remonstrance is undated, but it must have preceded the extraordinary Council held on October 22nd, which was the King's reply to that portion of the Memorial which touched on the legitimacy of the young Prince.

SUGGESTED SCHEME OF REFORM.

1688 (October?)

It may be amusing to quote, in connection with the expected appearance of the Prince of Orange in England, a *MS.* in my collection, of which I know nothing except that it is a contemporary document, written on a sheet of paper bearing the watermark of the City Arms, and that it is endorsed, *The Prince and Mr. Schomberg and Count Walden* (¹).

- 1 *That he lays no blame to the Crown. 2 He defiers nothing but peace.*
- 3 *That there be a free Parlement and all things reserved to it and the berth of the Prince of Wales be Examined.*
- 4 *That the Death of the Late King be Examined in Parliament.*
- 5 *That the Bishops and Church of England be restored to its Just rights and Liberties.*
- 6 *That the high Commission Court be put down and the Commissioners and Judges be Excepted out of any pardon.*
- 7 *That all Corporations be restored as they were before any quo. warrants was brought.*
- 8 *That he hath Justis done him against those that Contrived his Death.⁽²⁾*
- 9 *That Liberty of Conscience be granted to prodifient defenters only.*
- 10 *That all preastes be banished the Kingdom except what are affined for the Kings Chapell.*
- 11 *That all those be brought to Justis who aduised the bringing in the ffrench.*
- 12 *That Cautionary towns be giuen him till all this be done.*
- 13 *That the King pays the Charge of the Expedition and that Six Protestant Princes be Guarantees of the yeare.*
- 14 *That no wast shall be made by his Army that he will Pay ffor what he buys at the market prise, & what damig they doe in y^e March; through y^e Cuntrey shall be repayed them when y^e biufnes is over upon y^e word of a prince.*

The approximate date of this paper must have been, by internal evidence, somewhere about October; whatever its source, the *naiveté* of the suggestion that the *King* was to pay the costs of the Expedition against himself gives piquancy to the scheme.

(¹) After considerable research I cannot fix the identity of this *Count Walden*. There was a Viscount Walden (Marquis of Tweeddale) upon whom the former title was conferred somewhere about this date, he filled several offices in Scotland during the reign of William and Mary.

(²) There is a Broadside on this subject "An account of a Wicked design for Poyfoning the *Prince of Orange* before he came out of *Holland*."

1688 Nov. 1? *A Broadside (of which only three other copies seem to be known).*

THE Prince of Orange's Letter TO THE ENGLISH-FLEET, AND
THE Form of Prayer Ufed in the DUTCH-FLEET.

Translated from the Dutch.

. . . We have publifhed a Declaration containing a evident that the *Papifts* have refolved the total Extirpation of the *Proteftant* Religion in *Great Britain*, and will infallibly reduce you to the fame Condition in which you fee *France*, if they can once get the upper hand. . . . We hope the Almighty God will infpire you with fuch Thoughts as may facilitate your Deliverance.

I have found no notice of this letter, but it is diftinctly the precursor of Admiral Herbert's letter to all Commanders of Ships and Sea-men in his Majesties Fleet, in which he fays that he has little to add to what his Highness has expreffed in General Terms.

1688 Nov. 2-12.

Original Dutch Broadside.

PROCLAMATIE VAN JACOBUS DE TWEEDE.

Koningh van Groot Brittanje,

Verbiedende het lefen van de Memorie der Engelfe Proteftanten, en de declaratie van fijn Koninklyke Hoogheyt den Heere Prince van Oranje.

Withal den $\frac{2}{12}$ Nov., 1688.

This is the translation, circulated in Holland, of James's prohibition of the reading of the Memorial of the English Protestants (probably ifsued in August or September), and of William's Declaration of October 10th and 24th.

1688 Nov. 6.

An Original Number (2397) of

The London Gazette

From Monday November 5, to Thursday November 8, 1688.

By the KING.

A DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

AS We cannot confider this Invaſion of Our Kingdoms by the Prince of Orange without Horror, for ſo Unchriſtian and Unnatural an Undertaking in a Perſon ſo nearly Related to Us; So it is a Matter of the greateſt Trouble and Concern to Us, to reflect upon the many Miſchiefs and Calamities which an Army

of Foreigners and Rebels must unavoidably bring upon Our People. It is but too evident by a late Declaration Published by him, That notwithstanding the many specious and plausible Pretences it carries, his Designs in the bottom do tend to nothing less than an Absolute Ufurping of Our Crown and Royal Authority; . . . We being fully resolved as We have already Declared, so soon as by the Blessing of God, Our Kingdoms shall be delivered from this Invasion, to call a Parliament, which can no longer be liable to the least Objection of not being freely chosen, since We have actually restored all the Boroughs and Corporations of this Our Kingdom to their Ancient Rights and Priviledges. . . .

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Sixth day of *November*, 1688,
in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

On the next page occurs this monitory item :—

A LIST of the Regiments of Foot and Horfe that are come with the Prince of Orange, as printed in Holland.

Foot	...	10692	Lift of the Fleet.	Men of War	...	65
Horfe	...	3660		Flyboats	...	500
				Pinks	...	60
In all	...	14352		Firehips	...	10
						635

WILLIAM'S PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

1688 Nov. 9. *A Broadside roughly printed on common paper.*

A True and Exact Relation of the Prince of Orange,
His Publick Entrance into *EXETER*.

Since the Foundation of Monarchy, Imperial Orations, or the Triumphs of the *Cæsars*, in the Manner, Grandeur, and Magnificence of the most Sumptuous Cavalcades; there was never any that exceeded this of the most Illustrious Hero the Prince of *Orange*, his Entrance into *Exeter*, which was in Manner and Form following :

1. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Macklesfield* with 200 Horfe, most part of which were *English* Gentlemen, Richly Mounted on *Flanders* Steeds, manag'd and uf'd to War, in Headpieces, Back and Breaft, Bright Armour.

2. 200 Blacks brought from the Plantations of the *Neitherlands* in *America*, Imbroyder'd Caps lin'd with white Fur, and Plumes of white Feathers, to attend the Horfe.

3. 200 *Finlanders* or *Laplanners* in Bear Skins taken from the Wild Beasts they had Slain, the common Habit of that cold Climat, with Black Armour and Broad Flaming Swords.

4. 50 Gentlemen and as many Pages to attend and support the Princ's Banner, bearing this Infcription *GOD and the PROTESTANT RELIGION*.

6. After these Rid the Prince on a Milk White Palfrey, Armed Cap a Pee, A Plume of White Feathers on his Head, All in Bright Armour, and 42 Footmen Running by him. . . .

1688 Nov. 17. *A Broadside of high importance and rarity, printed on one side of a sheet of paper, folio.*

TO THE
Kings Most Excellent Majesty,
The HUMBLE PETITION of the LORDS
SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL
 Whose Names are Subscribed.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects, in a deep sence of the Miseries of a War now breaking forth in the Bowels of this your Kingdom, and of the Danger to which your Majesties Sacred Person is thereby like to be Exposed, and also of the Distractions of your People, by Reason of their present Grievances, do think Our selves bound in Conscience of the Duty we owe to God and our Holy Religion, to your Majesty and our Country, most humbly to offer to your Majesty, that in our Opinion, the only visible way to preserve your Majesty and this your Kingdom, would be the calling of a Parliament, Regular and Free in all its Circumstances.

We therefore do most earnestly beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased with all speed to call such a Parliament, wherein we shall be most ready to promote such Councils and Resolutions of Peace and Settlement in Church and State, as may conduce to your Majesties Honour and Safety, and to the quieting the Minds of your People.

We do likewise humbly beseech your Majesty, in the mean time to use such means for the preventing the Effusion of Christian Blood, as to your Majesty shall seem most meet

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, etc.

Signed by :—

W. Cant, Grafton, Ormond, Dorset, Clare, Clarendon, Burlington, Anglesey, Rochester, Newport, *Nom.* Ebor, W. Afaph, Fran. Ely, Tho. Roffen, Tho. Petriburg, Paget, Chandois, Ofulston.

Presented by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, the Arch-Bishop of York Elect, the Bishop of Ely, and the Bishop of Rochester, the 17th of November, 1688.

I hardly think that Lord Macaulay can have seen the text of this broadside, for he says :—“ Before his departure, he was informed that a considerable number of peers, temporal and spiritual, desired to be admitted to an audience. They came, with Sancroft at their head, to present a petition, praying that a free and legal Parliament might be called, and that a negotiation might be opened with the Prince of Orange.” Neither Oldmixon nor Ralph (who discusses the petition and its answer at very great length) give any hint of the suggestion of a negotiation with the Prince of Orange, and, as we see, there was no such proposal in the petition itself. It is possible that Lord Macaulay’s statement was taken from Clarke’s Life, where we are told, practically by James himself, that “ the night before the King went down to Salisbury (this journey was taken on the 18th) they (the Bishops) waited upon him again with further propofalls, about assembling a Parliament and treating with the Prince of Orange, and had got some temporal Lords to join with them.” . . .

1688 Nov. 22.

An Original Number (2403) of

The London Gazette

From Thursday November 22, to Saturday November 24, 1688.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

OF

PARDON.

JAMES R.

FOrasmuch as several of Our Subjects have been seduced to take up Arms, and contrary to the Laws of God and Man, to joyn themselves with Foreigners and Strangers, in a most Unnatural Invasion upon Us, and this their Native Country, many of whom We are perswaded have been wrought upon by false Suggestions and Misrepresentations made by Our Enemies; And We desiring (as far as is possible) to reduce Our said Subjects to Duty and Obedience by Acts of Clemency, at least resolving to leave all such as shall persist in so wicked an Enterprize, without Excuse, Do therefore Promise, Grant and Declare, and by this Our Royal Proclamation Publish Our Free and Absolute Pardon, to all our Subjects who have taken up Arms, and joyned with the Prince of Orange and his Adherents; in the present Invasion of this Our Kingdom, Provided they quit and desert Our said Enemies, and within the space of Twenty Days from the Date of this Our Royal Proclamation, render themselves to some one of Our Officers Civil or Military, and do not again, after they have rendered themselves as aforesaid, return to Our Enemies, or be in any way Aiding or Assisting to them. And they who refuse or neglect to lay hold of this Our Free and Gracious Offer, must never expect Our Pardon hereafter, but will be wholly and justly Excluded of and from all hopes thereof. And lastly, We also Promise and Grant Our Pardon and Protection to all such Foreigners as do or shall come over to Us, whom We will either Entertain in Our Service, or otherwise Grant them (if they shall desire it) freedom of Passage, and liberty to return to the respective Countries from whence they came.

Given at Our Court at *Salisbury*, the Two and twentieth day of *November*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

This proclamation of Pardon reads, when we consider the condition of the King's fortunes at the moment, more like an incident in a Comic Opera than a serious expression of intentions by a sovereign of this Country. James condescended to allot a period of twenty days during which his loving Subjects and their foreign Allies might lay down their arms and come to his bosom. Ere these twenty days had flown by he was a fugitive from his Country, waiting for a boat to convey him to a more hospitable shore. But at the moment when he penned the Proclamation he was of course in the deepest ignorance of the attitude about to be assumed by those whom he reckoned on as devoted adherents.

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

1688 Nov. 22. *A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, folio (for some reason one of the least rare broadsides of the period. I have three copies, and there are differences between each in the typographical arrangement).*

The Declaration of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty at the Rendezvous at *Nottingham*, Nov. 22, 1688.

They give nine reasons for their conviction that the very Fundamentals of their Religion, Liberties, and Properties are about to be rooted out by their late Jesuitical Privy-Council, and unanimously declare That not being willing to deliver their posterity to a condition of Popery and Slavery, as the aforesaid oppressions inevitably threaten, they will to the utmost of their Power oppose the same by joining with the Prince of Orange, whom they hope Almighty God has sent to rescue them, and will use their utmost endeavours for the recovery of their almost ruined Laws, Liberties and Religion; and herein they hope all Good Protestant subjects will with their lives and fortunes be affiant to them, and not be bugbeared with the opprobrious term of Rebels, with which they would frighten us.

WHOLESALE DEFECTIONS FROM JAMES.

1688 Nov. 24. *A Broadside printed on one side of a narrow sheet, folio.*

Prince George's Letter to the KING.

SIR,

With a Heart full of Grief am I forced to write, what Prudence will not permit me to say to your Face, And may I e'er find Credit with your Majesty, and Protection from Heaven, as what I now do, is free from Passion, Vanity or Design, with which, Actions of this Nature are too often accompanied . . . Whilst the restless Spirits of the Enemies of the REFORMED RELIGION, back'd by the Cruel Zeal, and Prevailing Power of *France* justly alarm and unite all the Protestant Princes of Christendom, &c. . . . can I act so dangerous and mean a part, as to deny my Concurrence to such worthy Endeavours, for disabling of your Majesty by the reinforcement of those Laws, and Establishment of that Government, in which alone depends the Well-being of your Majesty and of the PROTESTANT RELIGION in *Europe*? . . .

SIR,

Your Majesty's most Humble and most Obedient Son and Servant.

1688 Nov. 24.

On the same sheet:

The Lord Churchill's Letter to the KING.

SIR,

Since Men are seldom suspected of Sincerity, when they act contrary to their Interests, and tho' my dutiful Behaviour to your Majesty, in the worst of times (for which I acknowledge my poor Services much over-paid) may not be sufficient to incline You to a charitable Interpretation of my Actions, yet I hope, the great Advantage I enjoy under your Majesty, which I can never expect in any other Change of Government, may reasonably convince Your Majesty and the World, than I am acted by a higher Principle, when I offer that Violence to my Inclination, and Interest; as to desert your Majesty at a time when your Affairs seem to challenge the strictest Obedience from all Your Subjects, much more from one who lies under the greatest personal Obligations to your Majesty.

This, Sir, could proceed from nothing but the inviolable Dictates of my CONSCIENCE and necessary concern for my RELIGION (which no good Man can oppose), and with which I am instructed, nothing ought to Come in Competition. . . .

SIR,

Your Majesty's most dutiful and most obliged Subject and Servant.

1688 Nov. 25.

A Broadside printed on a very small sheet, folio.

The Princess *Anne* of *Denmark's*

L E T T E R

To the Queen.

MADAM,

I Beg your pardon if I am so deeply affected with the surprising News of the Princess being gone, as not to be able to see You, but to leave this Paper to Express my humble Duty to the King and your Self; and to let You know that I am gone to absent my self to avoid the

King's displeasure, which I am not able to bear either against the Prince or myself: and I shall stay at so great a distance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconciliation: And as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King with any other design than to use all possible means for his Preservation; so I hope You will do me the Justice to believe that I am incapable of following him for any other end.

Never was any one in such an unhappy Condition, so divided between Duty and Affection to a Father, and a Husband; and therefore I know not what to do but to follow one to preserve the other. . . I am fully persuaded that the Prince of *Orange* designs the King's safety and preservation and hope all things may be composed without more bloodshed, by the Calling a *Parliament*: God grant a happy end to these Troubles, that the King's Reign may be prosperous and that I may shortly meet You in perfect peace and safety; till when let me beg You to continue the same favourable Opinion that you have hitherto had of

Your most Obedient Daughter and Servant,

ANNE.

1688 Nov. 27. *An important and very interesting Broadside; I find no mention of any copy in public libraries, and of one only in private hands.*

HIS

Majesties Resolution

For the Calling of a

FREE PARLIAMENT,

Upon the Humble Motion and Advice of
a Great Council of his Peers.

At a Council held at Whitehall on this day James advised with all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then in London on the position of affairs, whom he had summoned for that purpose. There were present 25 Protestant Temporal Lords and 9 Spiritual. A long and most animated discussion took place "the King expressing himself with great clearness and respect, and the unanimous feeling of those present was that there was no redress but by the speedy calling of a Parliament. And upon the Day following his Majesty was pleased to Order the Issuing out of Writs for the calling of a Free Parliament."

1688 Nov. 28. *A rare and interesting Broadside.*

THE

Prince of Orange's

THIRD DECLARATION.

NOT GENUINE [a concoction probably of the notorious Hugh Speke]. Its virulence "*put the city in a flame; the Papists were filled with inexpressible terror, and it is wonderful that the people had not everywhere fallen upon the Popish party*" (*Oldmixon*).

And no wonder, for William was made herein to say:—"We are resolved, and do declare that all Papists who shall be found in open Arms, or with Arms in their Houses or about their Persons, or in any Office or Employment Civil or Military upon any pretence whatsoever contrary to the known Laws of the Land, shall be treated by Us and our Forces, not as Souldiers and Gentlemen, but as Robbers, Free-Booters and Bandits, and intirely given up to the Discretion of our Souldiers!"

[But a contemporary scribe has written at the head of my copy:—

A Sham one but Looke as true].

An original petition to George I. from Hugh Speke is in my collection of MSS. It is in book form, sumptuously bound, a beautiful specimen of calligraphy, and signed by Speke. In it he makes a distinct claim to the authorship, printing and dissemination of this sham declaration, in the interest, as he says, of the Prince of Orange.

That it was taken for granted that the Proclamation was a genuine one is shown by an original contemporary letter in my collection, from one R. Greene at Knutsford, under the date of December 4, 1688 [six days after the issue of the spurious broadside]. In a postscript he says:—"The Pr. of Orange hath sent a Proclamation for all the Papists in England to lay down their arms within 20 days or he will give no quarter the nobility have declared seeing they have called for the Pr. of Or. for their assistance and for the upholding the reformed religion that if it please God He come by any untimely death by the Papish or any of their confederates they will not lay down the Sword until they have revenged his blood—but I must say no more."

JAMES'S LAST PROCLAMATION BEFORE THE DESERTION.

1688 Nov. 30. *An important Broadside printed in black letter on a sheet of paper, folio, of which only six other copies are recorded.*

By the King,
A PROCLAMATION
For the Speedy Calling of a PARLIAMENT.

This is still another Proclamation issued in accordance with the resolutions of November 27 for the Calling of a Parliament on the fifteenth of January 1689, requiring all persons whatsoever not to presume by Menace or any other undue Means to Influence Election or procure the Vote of any Elector; that all such as may be Elected Members of the House of Commons shall have full Liberty and Freedom to serve and sit there, though they may have taken up Arms against him,—and declares that the King has Graciously Declared a General Pardon to all his Subjects to be forthwith prepared to pass the Great Seal.

In spite of his imminent danger James was at no time less in earnest in his professions than at this critical moment. He told Barillon that the negotiation was a mere feint to gain time for the despatch of the Queen and Prince of Wales, and that he meant to leave the Country as soon as he knew of their safety.

1688 Dec. 4 (*sic*). *An extremely rare Broadside, printed on one page, folio.*

AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER Dropt by acedient near Ludgate,
Dec. 6, '88.

Supercribed, To Mr. James Nettevill, in Gracious-Street.

Dear Cousin,

I have sent this by *Dick* the Porter, rather than by the Penny Post, to be the furer deliver'd unto you; a *desperate Disease* requires as *desperate a Cure*: We have, God be thanked, above 13,000 *Loyal Catholicks* lately come to *this City* to Lodge and Dwell, besides what be in the Army, and they daily increafe; these *long dark Nights* we must be *Ready*, you shall meet me at the *Change Coffee-House* between nine and ten to morrow Morning, from whence we will go to *Father Gardner*, and *Father Berry*, and they shall inform you of the *Concern*: Be sure to meet. I Rest

Your loving Kinsman

John Jones.

1688 Dec. 8 and 9. *A Broadside of undoubted rarity, and containing matter of the greatest interest, printed on a small sheet, folio.*

A P A P E R

Delivered to His HIGHNESS the
 Prince of Orange,
 By the COMMISSIONERS Sent by His
 M A J E S T Y

To treat with Him. And His HIGHNESS'S ANSWER.

WHEREAS on the 8th of *December*, 1688, at *Hungerford*, a PAPER Signed by the Marquess of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham* and the Lord *Godolphin*, Commiffoners sent with US from His Majesty, was Delivered to US, in these Words following VIZ. :

SIR,

The King Commandeth US to acquaint You, That he observeth all the Differences and Causes of Complaint, alledged by Your Highness, seem to be Referred to a Free Parliament.

His Majesty, as he hath already Declared, was Resolved before this to call one, but thought, that in the present State of Affairs, it was advisable to defer it till things were more Composed.

Yet seeing that His People still continue to desire it, He hath put forth His Proclamation in Order to it, and hath Issued forth His Writs for the Calling of it.

And to prevent any Cause of Interruption in it, He will Consent to every Thing that can reasonably be required for the Security of all those that shall come to it.

His Majesty hath therefore sent US to attend your Highness, for the adjusting all Matters that shall be agreed to be necessary to the Freedom of Elections, and the Security of Sitting, and is ready immediately to enter into a Treaty in Order to it.

His Majesty Proposeth, That in the mean time the respective Armies may be Refrained within such Limits, and at such a Distance from *London* as may prevent the Apprehensions that the Parliament may in any kind be Disturbed, being desirous that the Meeting of it may be no longer delayed than it must be by the usual and Necessary Forms.

Hungerford the 8th
 of *Decemb.* 1688.

Hallifax
 Signed *Nottingham*
Godolphin

WE with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen Asssembled with US, have in Answer to the same, made these following PROPOSALS.

- I. That all Papists, and such Persons as are not qualified by Law, be disarmed, disbanded and removed from all Employments, Civil and Military.
- II. That all Proclamations which reflect upon US, or any that have come to US or declared for US, be recalled, and that if any Persons for having so Assisted, have been Committed, that they be forthwith set at Liberty.
- III. That for the Security and Safety of the City of *London*, the Custody and Government of the Tower, be immediately put into the Hands of the said City.
- IV. That if His Majesty shall think fit to be at *London* during the sitting of the Parliament, That We may be there also with an equal Number of Our Guards. Or if His Majesty shall please to be in any Place from *London*, That We may be at a Place of the same distance. And that the respective Armies do remove from *London* Thirty Miles. And that no more Foreign Forces be brought into the Kingdome.
- V. That for the Security of the City of *London*, and their Trade, *Tilbury* Fort be put into the Hands of the said City.
- VI. That to prevent the Landing of *French*, or other Foreign Troops, *Portsmouth* may be put into such Hands, as by Your Majesty, and Us Shall be agreed upon.

VII. That some sufficient Part of the Publick Revenue be Assigned Us, for the maintaining of Our Forces, till the Meeting of a Free Parliament. Given at *Littlecott*, the Ninth of *December*, 1688.

PRINCE of ORANGE.

The citizens who gazed on the preceding broadside, having had no reason for guessing, as many of those who were present at the Littlecote meeting did, that the King had made up his mind at all costs to leave the country without delay, must have thought that now at last was some ground for a compromise. We have, I think, no certain knowledge how soon after instructions were given for the printing of a proclamation or minor broadside it was usually to be seen on the walls and posts of London, but some news of the proceedings of the 9th (Sunday) was undoubtedly made public on the 10th, and a continuance of negotiations must have been eagerly looked for by all, when, on the morning of the 11th, the dramatic *volte-face* announced in the following very rare broadside staggered the town and spread confusion and consternation everywhere.

THE DESERTION—FIRST ACT OF ABDICATION.

1688 Dec. 11. *A highly important Broadside, printed on one side of a sheet of rough paper, folio (of which I can find note of only three other copies).*

The KING'S Letter to the General of his Army: With the General's Letter to the Prince of ORANGE.

White-Hall, Decemb. 11, 1688.

Things being come to that Extremity, That I have been forc'd to fend away the Queen, and my Son the Prince of *Wales*. That they might not fall into my Enemies Hands (which they must have done, had they stay'd), I am oblig'd to do the same thing, and to endeavour to secure myself the best I can, in hopes that it will please God, out of his infinite Mercy to this unhappy Passion, to touch their Hearts again with true Loyalty and Honour. If I could have relied on all my Troops I might not have been put to this Extremity I am in; and would, at least, have had one Blow for it: But though I know there are amongst you very many loyal and brave Men both Officers and Souldiers; yet you know, That both your self, and several of the General Officers of the Army, told me, it was no ways advisable for me to venture my self at their Head, or to think to fight the Prince of *Orange* with them. And there remains only for me to thank you, and all those, both Officers and Souldiers, who have stuck to me, and been truly loyal; and hope you will still retain the same Fidelity to me: And tho I do not expect you should expose your selves, by refitting a Foreign Army, and a poisoned Nation; yet I hope your former Principles are so rooted in you, That you will keep your selves from Associations, and such pernicious Things. Time presses me so, that I can say no more, J. R.

I Must add this, That as I have always found you Loyal, so you have found me a kind Master, as so you shall still find me. J. R.

SIR,

Having received this Morning a Letter from his Majesty with the unfortunate News of his Resolution, to go out of *England*, and that he is actually gon; I thought myself obliged (being at the Head of his Army) having received Orders from his Majesty, to make no Opposition against any body, to let your Highness know (with the advice of all the Officers) as soon as it was possible, to hinder the Misfortune of Effusion of Blood. I have sent to that Purpose to all the Troops that are under my Command; which shall be the last Order they shall receive from,

Uxbridge, Decemb. 11, 1688. *At Noon.*

The flight of James announced in the preceding letter was not slow in making its results felt. Not only was there no longer a Sovereign in England, but William, now in a position to fill the gap, was at Littlecote. Yet provisional steps had to be taken for ensuring order without a moment's delay. Thus it was that the same day which at 3.0 a.m. had witnessed James's retirement brought about the resolute action recorded in the following very rare and important broadside.

1688 Dec. 11 and 12. *A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, folio (of which only three other copies are recorded).*

THE
D E C L A R A T I O N
OF THE
LORDS Spiritual and Temporal,

In and about the CITIES of *LONDON* and *WESTMINSTER* Affembled at
GUILDHALL, 11 Dec., 1688.

His Majesty having withdrawn Himself, and as We apprehend in order to His Departure out of this Kingdom, by the Pernicious Counfels of Perfons ill Affected to Our Nation and Religion, We cannot, without being wanting to Our Duty, be filent under thofe Calamities wherein the Popifh Counfels which fo long prevailed have miferably involved thefe Realms. We do therefore Unanimoufly refolve to apply Our Selves to his Highnefs the Prince of *Orange*, who with fo great Kindnefs to thefe Kingdoms, fo vaft Expenfe, and fo much hazard to his own Perfon, hath Undertaken, by endeavouring to Procure a Free Parliament, to refcue Us, with as little Effufion, as poffible, of Christian Blood from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

* * * * *

Signed by *W. Cant. (Sancroft) the Abp. of York, five Bifhops and twenty two temporal Lords.*
And ordered on the 12th, to be printed and published by *Edward Jones*, Printer at the *Savoy*.

Some doubt has been felt as to the date of the above mentioned address, but that point is cleared up by the following Broadside, unknown perhaps to collectors as it was to Lord Macaulay. See a reference in *N. & Q.*, I. 39, to the *original Minutes* of this Meeting in the poffeffion of the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.

1688 Dec. 12. *A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, folio (of which no other copy is recorded). UNIQUE?*

An Account of the PROCEEDINGS at
White-Hall, Guild-Hall,
In the City of London,
AND AT
The TOWER:

Together with its SURRENDER upon the Surprifing News of the KING'S
Secret Departure &c., on the 11th of *December*, 1688.

THE Surprifing News of the King's fecret departure, together with that of the Queen, and divers others, having caufed no Little Confternation in the Court, the Lords of the Council, and other Proteftant Lords, thought it highly neceffary to confult what was to be done in fo great an Emergency, efpecially upon

Notice, That the Prince of *Orange* advanced with his Forces. So that after having debated this Great Affair, it was thought fit to turn out and remove all *Popish* Officers, and those that had places of Trust, with other Regulations, &c. . . .

An account is next given of the hastily called meeting of the Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall, and of the reception in the Matted Gallery of the Archbishops, Bishops and Lords of the Council. The first business was the sending for Sir (Bevil) Skelton, Lieutenant of the Tower, and instructing him to surrender it in trust to the Lord Lucas, all *Popish* Soldiers and Officers receiving their dismissal. The Lords seem to have admitted to their deliberations the Mayor and Aldermen, and then to have framed the Declaration described above. They left Guildhall about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council then met with their usual order and formalities, and adjourned for refreshment, after which they prepared the address, of which I have just given a short account, and ordered it to be presented.

The Greatest Part of the Day the Multitude were gathered together, and proceeded from place to place, pulling down and burning *Popish* Chappels and Mafs Houfes, carrying the Images and Croffes in Triumph.

It was observ'd, That most of the King's Soldiers upon being asked the Question, Declared for the Prince of ORANGE, and His Highness is shortly expected in *London*.

FINIS.

Another important meeting was held on the same day and in the same place at a later hour, the result of which is communicated in the following address.

1688 Dec. 12. *A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, very small folio.*

To His Highness the
Prince of Orange.

The Humble
ADDRESS

OF THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons OF
The City of London,
In Common Council Assembled.

They render deepest thanks to the Divine Majesty for his Highness' fervent Zeal for the *Protestant Religion*, in his many and hazardous Enterprizes (in) which it hath pleased Almighty God to Bless him with Miraculous Success, and Humbly thank the Prince for his Appearing in Arms in this Kingdom.

They had hitherto looked for some remedy at the hands of His Majesty by concessions and concurrences with his Highness's Just and Pious Purposes, expressed in his Gracious Declaration.

But finding themselves finally disappointed by His Majesty's withdrawing Himself, presume to make His Highness their Refuge, and most humbly beseech him to repair to this CITY, where he will be received with Universal Joy and Satisfaction.

London : Printed in the Year 1688.

1688 Dec. 14.

A Broadside Proclamation, printed on a narrow sheet, folio (only two other copies recorded).



WE Peers of this Realm, Affembled with some of the Lords of the Privy Council, Do hereby Require all *Irish* Officers and Soldiers to Repair forthwith to the respective Bodies to which they do, or did lately belong; And do hereby declare, That behaving themselves peaceably, they shall have Subfistence paid them, till they shall be otherwise provided for, or employed. And the said Officers and Soldiers are to deliver up their

Arms to some of the Officers of the Ordnance, who are to deposit the same in the Stores in the *Tower of London*. And We do Require and Command all Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Officers, whom it may concern, That they apprehend and feize all such Soldiers as shall not repair to their respective Bodies; and that they be dealt with as Vagabonds.

Given at the Council-Chamber in *Whitehal*,
this 14th Day of *December*, 1688.

Tho. Ebor.

Rocheſter.

Halifax.

N. Dureſme.

Dorſet.

P. Wincheſter.

Carlifle.

North and Grey.

Craven.

J. Trevor.

Nottingham.

T. Titus.

In the SAVOY: Printed by Edward Jones, MDCLXXXVIII.

The inflammatory Broadside of Dec. 4 *supra* was not long in contributing to the desired effect. We have seen that Faversham, in obedience to James's instructions of Dec. 11, instantly disbanded the Army. The result of this measure is graphically described by Oldmixon. "The letting so many Soldiers loose threw the whole Kingdom into a Panick the most general and astonishing that was ever heard of. It began at *Westminster* December 11, about eleven a clock Some Country Fellows reporting, that the *Irish*, in a desperate rage, were advancing to *London*. It went from Street to Street thro' the City, *Southwark*, and thence thro' all the Cities, Towns and Parishes in *England*; at one City they were said to be burning and massacring in the next, and so in every Town and Parish. The Train'd Bands were everywhere raised, People everywhere ran to Arms; Lights were everywhere hung out. *The Irish are Coming! The Irish are Coming!* was in every one's mouth. This Fright and alarm was supposed to be a Stratagem of the Duke of Schombergs; But I do not see what end it could answer, unless it was to discover the Bent of the Nation at this Juncture."

Here is another account of the terrors of the night:—

"The rumour still went, that in the next quarter of the Town all was filled with blood and ruin, which struck a terror that many women with child miscarry'd, and some timorous and antient people were said (*sic*) to dye with apprehension; and as a mark that this was not purely accidental, the Same was carry'd in the space of two days all over *England* and *Scotland* too, every town had news that the next Town to it was fired by the *Irish*, and that they must in a few hours expect the Same fate; which struck such a consternation in most places that people fled from their houses, secured their goods, assembled in great boddys to oppose them, and in many Towns that stood upon rivers, were at the point of breaking down their bridges to Stop the supposed torrent; while this handfull of *Irish*

who were thus imagin'd to be burning and deftroying all over England at once were difarmed and disperf'd, not generally knowing where to get a meals meat, or a nights lodging, and lyable themselves to be knocked on the head in every town they came to." [Clarke's "Life of James the Second," Vol. II., p. 257-8.]

An original letter has come down to us, and is in my collection, which depicts the genuine unaffected apprehension and concern of the Mayor of an English town at the tragedies which he fully believed were being enacted almost at his doors. I forgive myself for transporting a copy of it into the company of printed matter by reason of its great relevancy.

Chesterfield, December 14th, 1688.

May it please yr Hon^r.

Wee rec^d this night an Exprefs from Bakewell that Sr W^m. Boothby Sent Notice that the Papists and Irish to the Number of 7000 are coming towards these parts & have burnt & fired Birmingham, & are for to Come to Darby Afhburne & Exitor this night, & would Crave yr Affiftance if you please, to furnish us wth what you can, We have Particular Notice they are in Armes at Darby this Afternoon by the Command of the Major. All shops are Shutt up & all rifen wth Such Armes as they have.

Soe rest Yor. Humb. Sert.

Fra. Holdsworth Major (Mayor).

The Exprefs from Bakewell Came undr Mr. Ayre, Mr. Wilfon, Mr. Tho. Bagshawes.

In this emergency the Prince of Orange issued a Proclamation dated 13th (excessively rare and which I do not possess) ordering all Colonels to reassemble their men and keep them well in hand, and on the next day the Peers and Privy Councillors issued that of Dec. 14th, of which I have just given the text.

From the historians of the time, and from James's own statements made at a later date, we gain an insight into his motives and movements after his departure on Dec. 11th. His own explanation of the sudden flight is that when he received William's proposals he saw plainly what was aimed at, and acted accordingly, being too well acquainted with the ambitious views of that Prince to imagine (as many did) that all this undertaking was out of *pangs of conscience* for the Religion and Liberties of the People; "That in those arrogant demands he assumed in a manner already the Regal Authority, which was so far beneath a Crown'd head to submit to, that they served only to confirme him in his resolution of sending the Queen and Prince into France, and of following them himself in 24 hours afterwards, for now things were come to that extremity by the generall defection of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy by the scandalous defection of the Chief Officers of the Army, as gave little reason to trust those who remained; so that no other Counsel could reasonably be embraced, but to quit the Kingdom with as much fecrecy as he possibly could⁽¹⁾." His greatest anxiety seems to have been to save the box containing his Memoirs, which he entrusted to the Count de Therèse, the Duke of Tuscany's envoy, who believed it to contain jewels of great value; an idea which, shared as it was by the merchant to whom it was consigned, led to its temporary though not ultimate loss. Oldmixon⁽²⁾ tells us that when he saw the letter (of propositions) he said:—"It was as fair as he could have expected," but he had then fixed the very hour for going off. Another explanation of the flight was given;—that Halifax had sent the King a private letter in which it was intimated that it was time for him to provide for the security of his person, and James at a later date⁽³⁾ clearly states his belief that it was no longer safe for him to remain in the kingdom. Be this as it may, the Sovereign, accompanied only by "Sir Edward Hales, Sheldon a papist, and Labadie, the dry-nurse's husband" went off mighty early on the morning of the 11th, taking with him the Great Seal which he had secretly sent for, not waiting the coming of the Lord Chancellor, whom he left in the lurch, and ordering the writs for the meeting of Parliament to be burnt, crossed the Thames by the Privy-Stairs as the Queen had done two days before, threw the Great Seal into the Thames⁽⁴⁾, landed at Vauxhall and posted down to a place near Feversham, whence he meant to cross in a frigate to France, but Hales having been recognized by a gunner whom he had⁽⁵⁾ formerly cashiered, a crowd of fishermen, bent on plunder, and ignorant of the quality of the personage, who in his plain suit and bob-wig was taken for Hales's priest, mobbed and robbed the King, whose rescue was effected by a Constable who recognized him. Even then the rude people, now repentant, impeded him in his continued desire to escape and kept guard on him to prevent him from effecting it. James therefore in his dilemma sent a messenger for Lord Winchelsea, then at no great distance, and was by him persuaded to return to London and endeavour to resume negotiations with the Prince. He therefore removed on the 15th to Rochester where he was met by Feversham (sent thither by the Lords) with his Guards and Coaches to bring the King back, arrived in town about 5 p.m. on Sunday the 16th and proceeded to Whitehall on the same day, where he summoned his last Privy Council and passed an order for the suppressing of all riotous and tumultuous meetings, intending thereby to prevent, when it was all too late, the burning of Roman Catholic Chapels. But the mischief was done, and the mob were wrecking Wild House, the Residence of Ronquillo the Spanish Ambassador with the double motive of getting hold of the plate of the Chapel Royal, there deposited for safety, and of wreaking vengeance on a Papist who for years had not paid his butcher and baker.

(1) Clarke's "Life of James II.," Vol. II., p. 241-2. (2) Oldmixon, p. 760, "History of the Desertion," *passim*.

(3) Jan. 14, 1688-9. (4) Burnet. (5) Ralph, I., 1066-1073.

Not content with sacking his house and burning his library and committing many other outrages, they set fire to the King's Printing House, *Henry Hills*, with whose name the imprint on many broadsides makes one familiar, having become a pervert to the Romish faith.

During these proceedings the Prince of Orange was at Windsor. He seems to have considered very naturally that, as he had already been requested to take the control of public matters into his hands, the Lords had not used him well in persuading James to return to Whitehall. He therefore took counsel with those peers who were at Windsor, with a view of determining what should be done with the King. It was decided that he could not be allowed to remain in London, and that a temporary residence at Ham should be suggested to him, and that the Coldstream Guards under Lord Craven who were protecting him at Whitehall should be replaced by Dutch Troops. As no orders had been given to the Guards they declined to give place to the foreigner, and prepared for resistance, but at the King's express desire withdrew and gave place to William's troops. It had been arranged at the Windsor consultation that Halifax, Shrewsbury and Delamere should communicate to James the message indicating the place to which it was thought convenient that he should retire, and a written intimation suggesting that the journey should be made before ten the next morning was delivered to the King in his bed a little after midnight. Seeing that he was absolutely in their power he consented to depart, but preferred going to Rochester, and this seemed so reasonable a modification that the Lords undertook to represent it to the Prince and promised that James should know his pleasure by nine that morning, but that he must be ready to be gone then. The answer of the Prince in the affirmative having duly arrived, the King took barge on a stormy morning accompanied by some of William's foot guards in boats, and having lost the tide did not arrive at Gravesend till seven of the evening on December 18th. The sentinels were so posted as to allow an easy escape; "by this the King was still farther convinced the Prince of Orange had a mind he should be gone, which hindered him not for being in the same mind himself, being persuaded, that should he neglect that opportunity and disappoint the Prince of Orange by not going out of the Kingdom, he would probably find means to send him out of it, and the world too, by another way."⁽¹⁾ James arrived at Rochester on the 19th; stayed there till the 22nd, when making confidants of Lords Litchfield and Aylesbury, he went to bed at his usual hour, got up again when the rest of the company were sleeping, and so out by a back door⁽²⁾ through the garden to the Medway, and after considerable delay and hardship reached the coast of France about three on Tuesday morning the 25th.

1688 Dec. 14. *A Broadside Proclamation very roughly printed on a coarse sheet of paper, folio (of which only one other copy is known to exist).*

(Royal Arms.)

ACT OF COUNCIL, Anent Papists.

Edinburgh, the fourteenth day of December, 1688.

THE Lords of His *Majesties* Privy Council, for preventing Jealousies and Fears in this Kingdom, and for the Security of the Kingdom, Do hereby Ordain Sheriffs, Baillies, Lords of Regality, and Magistrats of Burrows, to search the Houfes of Papists, within their Jurifdictions, and to feize, and secure all Arms, and Ammunition that shall be found therein, except such as they, or any of them, according to their quality, use to wear for themselves, and their necessary Servants; And all juft Jealousies being thus removed againft them. The Lords of His *Majesties* Privy Council, Do hereby Recommend to all the faids Officers of the Law, to Protect the Perfons, and Houfes of the faids Papists, againft all public Tumults, and privat Infults, by preventing, and punishing the fame as they fhall see occafion. And Ordain these Prefents to be Published at the Mercat-Crofs of *Edinburgh*, and whole other Mercat-Croffes of this Kingdom, that none pretend ignorance. Extracted forth of the Records of Privy Council, by me

WILL. PATERSON, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

GOD save the KING.

⁽¹⁾ James's own account in Clarke's life, II., 265, 277. ⁽²⁾ The house whence he escaped is still in existence.

It may interest the reader to know that in my collection of MS. documents is the original letter dated "St. James, 15-25 of January, 1689," written by the *Prince of Orange* to the *King of Spain*, on the occasion of the destruction of *Don Ronquillo's* house. He refers to his last letter to the King of Spain, in which he explained the reasons which compelled him to pass with troops into England, says that shortly after his arrival in this country the King thought fit to leave it, and that then the people, who had hitherto been very peaceable, finding themselves without a government, began to commit disorders in many places, amongst others at the Chapel and house of the Spanish ambassador; that not being in London, it was out of the power of the Prince to prevent the disaster, but he had manifested his displeasure, would try to repair the loss, and give all the satisfaction possible to the ambassador; in as far as in his power he would give order that the Catholics who lived peaceably and as faithful subjects should not be ill-treated on account of their religion, or be prevented from enjoying liberty of conscience, as he has never held that men should be punished for their belief.

I have also an original MS. Schedule, dated "5 May, 1694," of the affairs of Ronquillo, the ambassador, who so abused his official privilege as to get into John Bull's debt to the tune of £19,608 os. 2d., and this not only for household necessaries and extravagances, but also for large sums of money borrowed.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS—STUART OUT—ORANGE IN.

1688 Dec. 18. *A Broadside of the highest interest and the greatest rarity, roughly printed on a small folio sheet of coarse paper.*

News from White-hall, being an Account of the Arrival of the High and Mighty Prince William, Henry, of Orange and Nassaw, at S. Jameses : With the King's retirement down the River.

The Joy of this Day, the Entrance of his Highness the Prince of *Orange* into *London*, and a Deliverance of this Nation from the Bond of Popery, ought not to be past with Silence in our Time (who are Spectators) which will be a Subject to future Ages, and fill up the Annals of Posterity.

His Highness, after all propitious Success since his first Arrival came to *Windfor*, on *Friday*; where continuing till *Monday* Morning, he came with a splendid Train of Nobles and Gentlemen to *Sion-House*, a spacious and magnificent Structure belonging to the Countess Dowager of *Northumberland*. After a sumptuous Entertainment, he made his Approach towards *London*, his Guards receiving him at some Distance from the House. He rid in a Calash, Drawn by six Flanders Horses, which was encompassed on each side with a vast Number of Gentlemen, Officers and Volunteers, with their Swords drawn; in this Posture (striking off at *Hyde-Gate*, to evade the numberless Crowds of People, that gathered from all parts to see his Entrance) he came by *Arlington House*, through the Park, into *S. James's*, where all things were prepared for his Reception, the Streets echoing with *Huzza's* besides ringing of Bells, innumerable Bonfires and other Ceremonies, the Publick Expressions of Joy for the Entertainment of so great a Prince who has brought so great Deliverance to this Nation.

The Kings Departure.

Before his highness came to Town, he sent an Express to his Majesty, That it was not for his Safety to come to *London*, till some People were removed from Court which were about his Majesties Person. His Majesties Reply was by another Express, That he could not Part with any Person, at that Time about him, who were but few and Select Persons; and such as in whom he might confide. His Highness as well complying with his Majesty's Pleasure, as consulting his own Safety, sent a second Message, That since his Majesty could not part from those People, he would be pleased to retire with them to *Hampton-Court*, for whose Safe-conduct thither he would allow them a Convoy of his own Guards. The King receiving this Message, said; Since he must go by Water, he would go the other way. So through the *Back-stairs*, entering his Barge about 11 o Clock, with the Lord *Arran*, Lord *Dunbarton* etc. in his Company, he ordered them to make to *Rochester* with 6 of the Yeomen of the Guard, in a Boat before, and 6 Boats laden behind with the Guards appointed by his Highness the Prince of *Orange*.

FINIS.

1688 Dec. 22. *A Broadside of the highest importance and rarity, printed on a small sheet, folio (only two other copies known).*

His Majesties Reasons

FOR

Withdrawing Himself from ROCHESTER.

Writ with His own Hand, and Ordered by Him to be published.

THE World cannot wonder at My Withdrawing My Self now this Second Time. I might have expected somewhat better Usage after what I writ to the P. of *Orange* by my Lord *Feverfham*, and the Instructions I gave him; but instead of an Answer, such as I might have hoped for, What was I to expect after the Usage I received by the making the said Earl a Prisoner, against the Practice and Law of Nations; *The sending his own Guards, at Eleven at Night, to take Possession of the Pofts at Whitehall*, without advertising Me in the least manner of it; *The sending to Me at One o Clock, after Midnight, when I was in Bed, a kind of an Order by Three Lords, to be gone out of Mine Own Palace before Twelve that same Morning?*⁽¹⁾ After all this, How could I hope to be safe, so long as I was in the Power of One who had not only done this to Me, and Invaded my Kingdoms, without any just Occasion given him for it, but that did by his first Declaration, lay the greatest Asperition upon Me that Malice could invent, in that Clause of it which concerns my *Son*? . . .

I was born *Free*, and desire to continue so; and though I have *ventured My Life* very frankly, on several Occasions, for the Good and Honour of My Country, and am as free to do it again, (*and which I hope I shall yet do, as Old as I am, to redeem it from the Slavery it is like to fall under;*) yet I think it not convenient to expose My Self to be Secured, as not to be at Liberty to effect it; and for that Reason do withdraw, but so as to be within Call whensoever the Nation's Eyes shall be opened, so as to see how they have been abused and imposed upon by the *specious Pretences of Religion and Property*. I hope it will please God to *touch* their Hearts, out of his infinite Mercy, and to make them sensible of the ill Condition they are in, and bring them to such a Temper that a *Legal Parliament* may be called; and that amongst other things which may be necessary to be done, they will agree to *Liberty of Conscience* for all Protestant Dissenters; and that those of my own Persuasion may be so far considered, and have such a share of it, *as they may live peaceably and quietly, as English Men and Christians ought to do*, and not to be obliged to *Transplant* themselves, which would be very grievous, especially to such as love their own Country; and I appeal to all Men, who are considering Men, and have had Experience, Whether any thing can make this Nation so great and flourishing as *Liberty of Conscience*? Some of our Neighbours dread it.

I could add much more to confirm all I have said, but now is not the proper time.

ROCHESTER.

Decemb. 22, 1688.

⁽¹⁾ This proceeding was decidedly uncourteous, and the action seems to have been taken with the express purpose of shewing James that his chance was gone.

DISMISSAL OF ALL PAPISTS FROM LONDON.

1688 Dec. 22. *An interesting Broadside Order printed on one side of a sheet, large folio (only two other copies of which are recorded).*

AN
ORDER
 OF THE
LORDS Spiritual and Temporal,
 Asssembled at *WESTMINSTER*, in the House of LORDS,
December 22, 1688.
 PRESENT,
 (*Here follows a List of 67 Lords.*)

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

(With certain well-defined exceptions.)

Signed by their Lordships Order.

FRANCIS GWYN.

 CALLING OF THE CONVENTION.

1688 Dec. 23. *An important Broadside Proclamation printed on one small sheet, folio (only two other copies known).*

WHEREAS the Necessity of Affairs does require speedy Advice, We do desire all such Persons as have served as Knights, Citizens, or Burgeffes, in any of the Parliaments that were held during the Reign of the late King *CHARLES* the Second, to meet Us at *St. James's*, upon *Wednesday* the Six and Twentieth of this Instant *December*, by Ten of the Clock in the Morning. . . .

And we do likewise desire, that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* would be present at the same time; and that the Common-Council would appoint Fifty of their Number to be there likewise: And hereof We desire them not to fail.

Given at St. James's the Three and twentieth Day of December, 1688.

W.H. Prince of Orange.

By His Highness's especial Command,

C. HUYGENS.

1688 Dec. 25. *A highly important Broadside printed on one large sheet, folio (there is only record of one other copy).*

THE
LORDS Spiritual and Temporal

Affembled at the Houfe of LORDS, *WESTMINSTER, Dec. 25, 1688.*

WE The Lords Spiritual and Temporal Affembled in this Coniuncture, Do Defire Your Highnefs to take upon You the Adminiftration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the difpofal of the publick Revenue, for the prefervation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation; And that Your Highnefs will take into Your particular Care, the prefent Condition of *Ireland*, and endeavour, by the moft fpeedy and effectual means, to prevent the Dangers threatening that Kingdom. . . .

Dated at the Houfe of Lords, Weftminfter, December the Five and twentieth, 1688.

The Lords moreover request the Prince to take fteps for convening a Parliament to fit at Weftminfter on the 22nd of January following. . . .

On the fame fheet :—

His Highnefs the Prince of Orange's Anfwer

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at *St. James's, December 28, 1688.*

MY LORDS,

I Have confidered of Your Advice, and as far as I am able, I will endeavour to fecure the Peace of the Nation, until the Meeting of the Convention in January next, for the Election whereof I will forthwith iffue out Letters according to your defire; I will alfo take Care to apply the publick Revenue to the moft proper Ufes, that the prefent Affairs require; and likewise endeavour to put *Ireland* into fuch a Condition, as that the Proteftant Religion, and the Englifh Intereft may be Maintained in that Kingdom: And I further affure you, That as I came hither for the Prefervation of the Proteftant Religion, and the Laws, and Liberties of thefe Kingdoms, fo I fhall always be ready to expofe my felf to any hazard for the Defence of the fame.

THE ATTITUDE OF SCOTLAND.

1688-9 Jan. 8. *An interesting Broadside printed on a coarfe fheet of paper, fmall folio (of which I find only two other copies recorded).*

A SPEECH Made by the Right Honourable the Earl of ARRAN, to the Scots Nobility and Gentry, Met together at the Council Chamber in White-hall, on the Eighth of January, 1689, about an Addrefs to His Highnefs the PRINCE of ORANGE, to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

MY LORDS,

I Have all the Honour and Deference for the Prince of ORANGE imaginable. I think him a Brave Prince, and that we owe him great Obligations, in Contributing fo much for our Delivery from *Popery*. But while I Pay him thofe Praifes, I cannot Violate my Duty to my Mafter. I muft diftinguifh between his *Popery* and *Perfon*, I diflike the one; but have fworn and do owe Allegiance to the other; which makes it impoffible for me to fign away that which I cannot forbear believing is the KING my Mafter's Right. For his prefent abfence from us, by being in *France*, can no more affect our Duty, than his longer abfence from us in *Scotland*, has done all this while.

MY Lords,

The Prince in his Paper desires our Advice, mine is, That we should move his Highness to desire His Majesty to Return and Call a Free Parliament, for the Securing our Religion and Property, according to the Known Laws of that Kingdom ; which in my humble Opinion, will at last be found the Best Way to Heal all our Breaches.

Printed in the Year 1689.

This speech was made on the occasion of the reception at Whitehall by William of a large number of Scotsmen who desired to pay their court to him ; at the head of the deputation were the Duke of Hamilton and his son the Earl of Arran. The loyalty to James of the latter as expressed in his little speech did not affect the rest of the assembly, nor did his motion find a seconder. On the contrary the resolutions carried were very much in line with those of the English Lords, requesting the Prince to take on him the government of Scotland as he had done that of England. The address was signed by above thirty Lords and eighty Gentlemen and presented to William, who on the 14th of March made a like answer to it as he had given to the address of the English peers.

1688-9 Jan. 14.

A rare Tract of 4 pages 4to.

HIS MAJESTIES LATE LETTER IN
Vindication of Himself ;

Dated at St. Germans en Laye, the Fourteenth of this Instant
January, 1688-9.

By his Majesties Command, MELFORT.

Directed thus to the Lords, and Others of Our Privy-Council of Our Kingdom of *England*.

[With many satirical and uncomplimentary remarks by the publisher.]

This plaintive and insequent letter can only have excited derision in the Country which James had so ignominiously quitted. He pleads hard for one more chance, and promises *monts et merveilles* to his late subjects if they will only recall him.

 *The Original MS.* Letter from which this piece was copied, with sign-manual of James and counter-signature of Melfort, is in my collection of MSS., or rather an original, as James sent out several identical letters all signed and counter-signed. (See Clarke's Life of James II., Vol. I., p. 290.)

PAYMENT OF WAGES AND ARREARS TO SEAMEN OF THE FLEET.

1688-9 Jan. 16. *A Broadside Declaration printed on one side of a sheet, folio (only three other copies of which are recorded).*

BY THE

Prince of ORANGE,

A

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS We have been given to understand, That several untrue and groundless Reports, have been of late industriously spread among the Seamen of the Fleet, touching the incertainty of their Receiving the Wages due to them for their Service therein, to the occasioning great Discontents and Disorders within the said Fleet ; We out of the just Regard, which We do and shall always bear, to the Satisfaction and Encouragement of the Seamen of this Kingdom, have thought fit hereby to declare, That as well the Arrears already due, as the growing Wages of all and every Officer and Seaman, serving Us in the said Fleet, shall be fully made good to them, according to the known Methods of the Navy ; so soon as the Ships whereon they have or shall respectively Earn the same, shall be brought in and laid up.

Given at St. James's, this Sixteenth Day of January, 1688-9.

W.H. Prince of Orange.

1688-9 Feb. 13.

A 4 pp. Tract, folio.

THE
DECLARATION
OF THE
Lords and Commons
PRESENTED TO THEIR

HIGHNESSES THE Prince and Princess of ORANGE, *G (sic)*
At White-Hall the 13th of February, 1688-9.

* * * * *

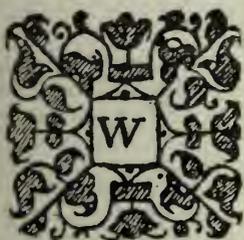
It is Ordered by the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, now assembled at *Westminster*, That this Declaration be Engrossed in Parchment, Enrolled Among the Rolls of Parliament, and Recorded in Chancery.

The Declaration is referred to in the Proclamation next following.

1688-9 Feb. 13. *A Broadside Proclamation printed in black letter (of which only two other copies are known).*

It was read by Garter King of Arms, after the *Declaration of Right* had been read by the Clerk of the House of Lords, and was repeated with sound of trumpets in front of the Royal Exchange.

A
PROCLAMATION.



Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in his Great Mercy to this Kingdom, to Vouchsafe us a Miraculous Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power; and that our Preservation is due, next under God, to the Resolution and Conduct of His Highness the Prince of ORANGE, whom God hath Chosen to be the Glorious Instrument of such an Inestimable Happiness to us and our Posterity: And being highly sensible, and fully persuaded, of the Great and Eminent Vertues of Her Highness the Princess of ORANGE, whose Zeal for the Protestant Religion, will, no doubt, bring a Blessing along with Her upon this Nation. And whereas

the Lords and Commons, now Assembled at Westminster, have made a Declaration, and Presented the same to the said Prince and Princess of ORANGE, and therein desired them to Accept the Crown, who have Accepted the same Accordingly, 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, according to the said Declaration, 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: Who are accordingly so to be Owned, Deemed, Accepted, and taken by all the People of the aforesaid Realms and Dominions, who are from hence forward bound to Acknowledge and Pay unto them all Faith and true Allegiance; Beseeching God by whom Kings Reign, to Bless King WILLIAM and Queen MARY with Long and Happy Years to Reign over Us.

God Save King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

JO. BROWN, Cleric, Parliamentorum.

1689 April 11.

A Tract of 4 pages, folio.

An Exact Account of the

CEREMONIAL AT THE CORONATION
of Their Most Excellent MAJESTIES
 KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY,
 The Eleventh Day of this Infant *April*, 1689.

1689 April 18.

A rare Broadside, printed on one page, folio.

A full and true ACCOUNT

OF THE DEATH OF

George Lord Jeffries,

LATE Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, Who Dyed in the Tower of *London*, April 18, 1689.
 LICENS'D, *April* 18, 1689. *James Frajer*.

His end seems to have been as miserable as his life had been abominable. "He made a shift to take a little Sack from time to time," but even delicate food could not be assimilated, and his disease (stone and rheumatism) carried him off in the 41st year of his age, and exempted him from the retribution which would probably have overtaken him.

BATTLE OF NEWTON-BUTLER.

1689 August 5. *A most interesting Broadside, printed on both sides of a small sheet, folio.*

Major General KIRK'S LETTER to his Grace the Duke of HAMILTON,
Dated from the Ifle of Inch, August the 5, 1689,

THE Officers I sent to *Inchkillin* has had such good success, that Obliges me to trouble Your Grace with this Express, which was brought me last Night from these Parts. . . . About ten of the Clock the rest of our Army came up, and joyned with us, and then we were about 1200 Horse, and 1500 Foot, and so we Marched toward *Newtown-Butler*, where at the steep Hill on this side of the Town, the Enemy had posted themselves very advantageously, and kept the place about half an hour, Firing most desperately at our Men, but they are the worst Marksmen in the World, for not one Man of ours was touched, but of their Men we Killed about half a score, and then they retired in very good order through *Newtown-Butler*, (having set the Tower and all Houses about on Fire before), and our Men pursued them to another steep Hill, beyond *Newtown*, where they had their Cannon placed, and then they all faced about upon our Men, having seven Cannon placed upon the Hill above the Road, and a great Bogg on each side, that no Horse could pass; but our General, Colonel *Wolsley*, (who was up to the Elbows in Blood, he likes us, and we like him very well) sent a Detachment of Foot through the Boggs on each side of the Road . . . and then the whole Army took the Chase, and ours after them . . . and in short, of above three Regiments of Foot, not Twenty escaped of being either Killed, Taken, or Drowned. . . .

I was at *Derry*(¹) yesterday, since I was born I never saw a Town of so little Strength, to rout an Army with so many Generals against it. . . .

You Graces most Humble and Obedient Servant,

R. KIRK.

Lord Macaulay gives a very full account of this engagement, *Wolsley*, he remarks, seems to have been in every respect well qualified for his post. He was a staunch Protestant, had distinguished himself among the Yorkshiremen, who rose up for the Prince of Orange and a free Parliament, and had, if he is not belied, proved his zeal for liberty and pure religion, by causing the Mayor of Scarborough, who had made a speech in favour of King James, to be brought into the Market Place and well tossed there in a blanket.

(¹) The Siege of *Londonderry* had been raised six days before the date of this letter.

1689. *A very rare Satirical Tract of the most extraordinary character, 4 pp. 4to.*

The laft Will and Testament of Father Peters :

As it was found Quilted into My Lord Chancellors Cap, with a Letter directed to his Lordship, &c., and his Prayer to the Bleffed Virgin of Loretto.

The legacies and inventory are alike unquotable, full of historical allusions,—in the worst of taste, but doubtless mirth-provoking to the vulgar readers of that day.

SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

1689 and later.

Interesting Broadsides.

Two Appeals, representing the CASE OF Captain JAMES ROCH, who undertook at the siege of Londonderry for a promised reward of £3,450 to convey intelligence from *Kirk* to the besieged in the town, and accomplished it by an astounding feat of swimming from the English Squadron into the City with General Kirk's orders and advice.

His adventures, as related in this Broadside, were of the most exciting and almost incredible nature. He lived for many years in sickness, grief and disappointment at finding promise and performance to be so distantly related.

1690 June 23.

An important Broadside.

Great News from **Athlone and Waterford** IN IRELAND,
GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE Siege and Taking OF THE
Famous Towne of Athlone.

By Storme, By the Army Commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Douglas :

With the Number of Men Killed in this great Fight, the Enemy being all put to the Sword. Also the Surrender of *Waterford* to His Majesty, King *William*.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

1690 July 1. *An interesting Broadside (News-sheet) printed on both sides of a sheet, small folio.*

An ACCOUNT
OF THE
V I C T O R Y
Obtain'd by the KING in IRELAND,
On the First day of this instant *July*, 1690.
Published by Authority.

[A very informing account of the fight, the details of which are already so familiar.]

The King was in the Head of all this Action, purfuing the Enemy from Hill to Hill for 7 miles about, and came not hither (to Duleek near Drogheda) till about 10 at night. His Majesty has given Orders for fparing all that lay down their Arms ; and juft now a Scotch Soldier is to be hanged in the face of the Army, for killing 7 poor Wretches that were not able to efcape out of Ardee. . . . The bufinefs of this day had often stopp'd, if His Majesty had not with great Vigor purfued the Enemy, and by his own Example encouraged his men. Laft night he flood fo near the Enemy when they were drawn up, that a bullet from a long Gun touched his Boot, and fhoot a Horfe that was next to him in the Leg. . . .

1692 April 20. *An interesting Tract of 4 pages, small folio.*

His Majesties⁽¹⁾ most Gracious Declaration to all
His loving Subjects Commanding their Assis-
tance against the P. of *Orange* and his Adherents.

This missive, to which Lord Macaulay devotes three or four pages, was intended to prepare the minds of the English people for the attack for which the French King was furnishing the material, and which ended in the crushing defeat of the French by the naval battle of *La Hogue*.

⁽²⁾ The very meanest feature in the Gracious Declaration was that James excepted from his Royal mercy the fishermen who arrested and possibly insulted him at Faversham some three years before.

SEA-FIGHT OF LA HOGUE.

1692 May 19. *A very rare Broadside in Verse, with Music.*

The Battel at SEA.

* * * * *
See they fly amaz'd through Rocks and Sands ;
One danger they grasp at to shun a greater Fate,
In vain they cry for aid to weeping Lands,
The *Nymphes and Sea-Gods* mourn their lost Estate,
For evermore adieu thou Royal dazling *Sun*,
From thy untimely end thy Masters Fate's begun.
Enough thou mighty God of War,
Now we sing *Bless the King*,
Let us drink to ev'ry *English Tar*.
* * * * *

Tourville's ship was named "*The Royal Sun*" in allusion to Louis XIV.'s favourite emblem. She suffered so much in the Action that he had to desert her.

THE ENGLISH FLAG AT SEA.

1694 July 12. *A Broadside printed in black letter on a very large sheet, folio (only two other copies described, viz., that in the British Museum and in the Bibl. Lindes.).*

(Monogram of William and Mary.)

(Royal Arms.)

(R. R.)

By the King and Queen.

A PROCLAMATION,
Concerning COLOURS to be worn on Board Ships.

MARIE R.⁽²⁾

All subjects are strictly charged and commanded not to presume to wear in any of their Ships or Veffels, Their Majesties Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, nor any Pendants, nor any such Ensigns or Colours as are usually born by their Majesties Ships without particular Warrant for their doing so from their Majesties or the Lord High Admiral of England. . . .

Then follows a detailed enumeration of what may be worn in Merchant Ships, viz., with certain very numerous exceptions, "The Flag and Jack White, with a Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, passing quite through the same, and the Ensign Red, with the like Cross in a Canton White at the upper corner thereof next the staff. . . ."

(1) James II.

(2) In the Queen's name only, William being abroad.

DEATH OF QUEEN MARY II.

1694 Dec. 28. *A very fine and quaint Broadside printed in heavy mourning border, and headed with the most ghastly emblems of mortality.*

Great-Britain's Lamentation for her Deceased Princefs: or an
ELEGY upon the Death of that
 Most Illuftrious *MARY*, Queen of *England, Scotland,*
France and Ireland; who Exchang'd this Life for a Better, Decemb. 28, 1694.

Concluding thus:—

“Thy Lofs is Great, far greater is her Gains,
 In Splenderous Blifs thy Sainted *Mary* reigns,
 Be cheer'd my Liege, and follow her apace, (*a loyal suggestion!*)
 Who ran to Glory in the way of Grace:
 Run well thy Race, and fo fhalt thou obtain,
 An Heavenly Crown, and fhalt thy Lofs regain
 Once more, and evermore with thy Saint *Mary* Reign.”

1694-6.

CLIPPED COIN.

A unique contemporary collection of forty-five Broad sides on the question of the Defaced and Clipped Coin of the Kingdom of England, with proposals for its restoration. An exceedingly interesting series, brought together by Sir Robert Southwell at the period of their issue, and bound with many manuscript documents on the same subject. Several others will be found in my collection, as well as many connected with the Land-Bank.

1695 May 23.

A Broadside in black letter printed on one sheet folio (only two other copies of this Proclamation are recorded, viz., in the Bibl. Soc. Antiqu. and in the Bibl. Lindes.).

(Royal Arms.)

By the Lords Justices,
A PROCLAMATION.
 For a General FAST.

Tho. Cantuar, J. Sommers, C. S. Pembroke, C. P. S. Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Dorset, Godolphin.

Te taking into Our most Serious Consideration the Continued War, in which His Majesty (our Gracious Sovereign) together with most of the Princes and States of *Europe* are Engaged against the *French* King, and that upon the Success thereof the Common Safety of His Majesties Kingdom doth, under God, wholly depend; And putting Our trust in Almighty God, that He will Vouchsafe a Special Blessing on His Majesties Righteous Undertakings, and Consummate the Deliverance of these Nations, by Settling the same in a firm and lasting State of Peace . . .

Hereby Appoint and Command a General and Publick Fast and Humiliation . . . for Supplicating Almighty God for the Pardon of Our Sins, and for Imploring His Blessing and Protection in the Preservation of His Majesties Sacred Person, and for the Prosperity of His Arms both on Land and Sea, on *Wednesday* the Nineteenth Day of June, &c.

William had embarked on the 12th of May to join the Army in Flanders. Operations began shortly after, and all his efforts were directed towards the retaking of Namur, which he effected by brilliant strategy and hard fighting on the 20th of August.

At sea Russell bore undisputed sway in the Mediterranean, and Berkeley in the Channel.

THE DEPRIVED CLERGY.

1695 July 22.

*A rare and interesting Broadside.***To all Christian People**

To whom this Charitable Recommendation shall be presented, GRACE be to you and PEACE, from GOD the FATHER, and from our LORD JESUS CHRIST.

An Appeal from the Depriv'd Bif hops.

*William Bifhop of Norwich,**Robert Bp. of Gloucefter,**Francis Bp. of Ely,**Tho. Bp. of Bath and Wells,**Tho. Bp. of Peterborough,*

} Now Depriv'd

On behalf of the Deprived Bretheren, who are reduced to extream want and unable to fupport themselves and their Several Charges, without the Charitable Relief of pious and Well-difpofed Chriftians.

RETAKING OF NAMUR.

1695 Aug. 29. *A Broadside issued by authority, printed on both sides of a sheet, folio.*

Whitehall, August 29, 1695.

This Morning arrived here an Exprefs from His Majesty's Camp, with the Good News of the Surrender of the Caftle of Namur; and brought the Accounts which follow.

. . . His Majesty having dined very early, was this Afternoon upon his way to the Camp before Namur, in order to give Directions concerning a further Attack upon the Caftle, was met by an Adjutant fent by the Elector of Bavaria, to give His Majesty an Account, That the Marechal de Boufflers, and Monfieur de Guifcard had defired to Capitulate; offering at firft to do it for the Cohorne alone, but that upon the Elector's refusal, they had agreed for the whole; Upon His Majesty's arrival there, Hoftages were exchanged, and Propofitions brought from the Caftle to the *Salfine*; The Chief of which is, That they may have Ten Days to expect Succours, which is abfolutely denied them, and only two propofed to be allowed . . . *From the Camp at Ostin near Namur Sep. 2.*

This Morning the Capitulation for the Surrender of the Caftle of *Namur* was Signed . . . The Marechal de *Villeroy* is retiring with the French Army towards *Flerus*.

1695 Nov. 30. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one page, folio (of which only three other copies are recorded).*

W. (Royal Arms.) R.

By the King,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For a General Faft and Humiliation throughout the whole Kingdom.

On the occasion of the Meeting of Parliament, for imploring the Blessing of Almighty God upon its Consultations The King being deeply sensible, how much the Happiness of His Kingdoms depends upon the Good Success of its Consultations, and out of His own Religious disposition, readily inclines to so pious a motion and enjoins a day of General and Publick fasting and Humiliation be strictly kept on Wednesday the eighteenth day of December next.

1696 *March 30.*

The London Gazette,

No. 3171. Mar. 30 to April 2.

By the King,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

[For the Apprehension of divers Traitors who are accused of an Attempt to assassinate Our Royal Person.]

1696 *April 3.**A Broadside Sheet, 2 pp.*

AN

A C C O U N T

of what paffed at the

E X E C U T I O N

OF Sir Will. Parkyns, and Sir Joh. Friend,

at Tyburn, on Friday, April 3rd. 1696.

(for compassing the death of the King).

The intention of the Conspirators was alleged to be the murder of William, on his return from hunting in Richmond Park, in a narrow and winding lane leading from the landing-place on the North of the river (Strand-on-the-Green) where he crossed by boat on his way through Turnham Green to Kensington Palace.

In the collection are many interesting Broad sides, Documents and Medals connected with this alleged Plot.

1696 *May 9-12.**A very remarkable News-sheet.*

THE

FLYING POST :

OR, THE

P O S T - M A S T E R .

From *Saturday May 9. to Tuesday May 12. 1696.**All sorts of news.*

One Marlini an Apothicary at Rome lately buried there, happened to come to Life again in his Grave, burft the head of his Coffin, and had got his arms out, but perished miserably in that condition for want of help. . . .

. . . Mr. *Bevil Skelton* is dead at St. Germain's. . . .

[I have a large number of original letters from Skelton to Sir Richard Bulstode in 1680-5.]

The peculiarity of this Piece lies, however, in the other side of the sheet, *the whole of which has been obliterated* by a rude but cleverly designed woodcut, the exact size of the paper when opened (14 ins. by 11 ins.). It bears the Royal Arms, Roses, Thistles, and Fleur-de-Lys, and is so black that the letterpress is almost illegible. Is it possible that the *Flying Post* may have been printed on one side only, and that the unsold sheets were in this way utilized for another day's issue? It can hardly have been officially cancelled.

UNTOWARD RESULTS OF THE RE-COINAGE.

1696 July 2. *A Broadside printed on a large sheet, folio (only one other copy of which, viz., that in the British Museum, is recorded).*

At the Council-Chamber in White-Hall,

The Second day of July, 1696.

PRESENT,

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council.

(Sixteen names follow.)



Hereas by reason of the ReCoining the Silver Coins of this Kingdom at this time, there is great Difficulty in the Exchange of Money, which may Occasion a great Hardship upon the Labourers, and Poorer sort of People: Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council, taking the same into Consideration, have thought fit to Order, That the Justices of the Peace in the respective Counties of *England* and *Wales*, do frequently Meet in their Divisions, and Consult how they may Relieve the said Labourers and Poorer sort of People and in Order thereunto to keep their Monthly and Petit Sessions, and therein take Care that the Methods prescribed by the Statutes made in the Three and fortieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and by other Statutes of this Realm, be effectually put in Execution, and to Consider of other Ways for Relief of Labourers, and the Poor. And their Excellencies being also Informed, That there have of late been several unusual Meetings of great Numbers of Persons in divers Parts of the Kingdom, It is further Ordered, That the said Justices of the Peace do Inform themselves of such unusual Meetings; and where they shall think the same may be Dangerous to the Publick Peace, that they take Care to Disperse and Suppress the same by proceeding against the Offenders according to Law, and particularly by Tendering the Oaths to such persons, as the said Justices shall think Disaffected to His Majesties Government.

Wm. Bridgeman.

WILLIAM'S ENTRY INTO LONDON AFTER THE TREATY OF RYSWICK.

1697 Nov. (14). *A Broadside Proclamation, with blanks for filling in.*

By the Mayor.

WHEREAS His MAJESTY hath been pleased to Signifie That He doth Graciously Accept of the Request made to Him by this CITY, to Honour it by Passing through the same in His Return from *Flanders*; and it being expected that He will pass, through your Ward on the Day of *November* next; . . . Order is therefore given that the late Precept for the *Prevention of Squibs and other Fireworks* is to be strictly observed and that the Beadle is to be sent to every house in the streets where His Majesty does pass to give notice to each inhabitant To provide against, and on that day Hang their *Balconies & Windows*, with *Tapestry, Arras, Pictures*, or other Suitable Ornaments, that the streets are to be paved, mended, swept and cleared from *Filth, Soyl & Dirt*, that no Coaches Carrs Carts or drays are to stand in the Streets.

[Dated in error 1679.]

1697-8 Jan. 15. *A Broadside printed on one side of a sheet, very large folio. A great Curiosity, probably UNIQUE.*

A
BLACK LIST

Of the NAMES, or Reputed NAMES of *Seven Hundred Fifty Two* Lewd and Scandalous Perfons, who by the Endeavours of a SOCIETY fet up for the promoting a Reformation of Manners in the City of *London* and Suburbs thereof, have been Legally Profecuted and Convicted, etc.

[The doings of this Vigilance Committee are to be found set down in other publications of the time.]

HUGH CHAMBERLEN'S LAND-BANK.

1699.

An entertaining Broadside.

A H U E and C R Y

AFTER

A Man=Midwife,

Who has Lately DELIVERED the Land-Bank of their
M O N E Y .

This queer production derives its interest not from its diction, but from the story of the abortive Land-Bank and of *Hugh Chamberlen*, its projector. He was the son of Peter Chamberlen the elder (died 1631) who attended in his professional capacity Ann of Denmark and Henrietta Maria, and is the reputed inventor of the Midwifery Short Forceps, an appliance which being kept secret, made the fortunes of three generations of the Chamberlen family. Hugh himself was a celebrated accoucheur and attended Mary of Modena on several occasions, but was just too late to bring the Old Pretender into an unappreciative world. Lord Macaulay gives a full account of his attempts to found the Land-Bank, and notices several wretched pasquinades thereon, but not the present effusion.

The Land-Bank, on which I have six broadsides by Chamberlen, was the forerunner of the Bank of England. Hugh Chamberlen was a "live man"—in advance of his time; among his projects were, The Election of Representative Peers—The Union of England and Scotland—and Compulsory Education.

A SALVAGE SYNDICATE PROSPECTUS.

1700 June.

An interesting little Broadside, small 4to.

*An account of a Spanish Plate Wreck,
With a Proposal for the recovery of it.*



HIS Ship was a *Spanish Galloon*, of Seven or Eight Hundred Tuns; laden with Money, to the Value of Two, or Three Millions of Pounds Sterling; which, according to the usual Practice in such Voyages, was terrac'd up in the Hold of the Ship: This was discovered in this manner.

Captain *Ferdinando Kuffeler* . . . was taken prisoner by a *Spanish Petack*, that turn'd Pyrate about Tenn Years ago. One *Wayn de Crusé*, or *John Crofs*, Spaniard, discourfing with him concerning the Wreck found by *Sr. William Phipps*, told him that fome of them were on board a much richer Ship, that was loft in her return from the *West Indies*, with a great many of her Men; fome of which came aboard the *Petack*, and gave him a particular Account, how, and where she was loft. . . .

Captain *Kuffeler* hath made Oath of this and many more Circumftances relating to this Wreck, before a Mafter in *Chancery*, on the 12th day of this infant June 1700.

The Captain, and fome other Perfons, have obtain'd a Licence to fifh for this wreck, from the Trustees of the Duke of *Schonbergh*, to whom his Majesty hath granted all Wrecks in the Seas of *America*.

These Persons have agreed to divide this Adventure, and the Profits to arise from it, into 8,000 Shares: Of which 2,000 will be exposed to Sale at 3*l.* a Share, for raising a Stock to fit out Two able Ships, with Men, Engines, and Provisions.

Those who will purchase any Shares, are to pay in their Money to Mr. *Robert Fowles* and Mr. *Thomas Wotton*, Goldsmiths, in *Fleet-street*; who will give their Notes for it; and upon producing and delivering those Notes, Transfers shall be made of Shares, proportionable to the Monies paid in, for the use of Captain *Kuffeler* and Company, and he that Purchases a 100 Shares, will be admitted into the Management.

The Transfer Books are kept at *Nando's* Coffeehouse, near the Goldsmiths, and Attendance will be given there from 9 to 11 every Mornings, and from 2 till 4 in the Afternoon, where the grants may be seen.

At the return of the Ships, all the Treafure, or Profits arising by this Adventure shall be Paid into the same Goldsmiths for the Benefit of the Adventurers according to their respective Interests.

1701.

A quaint Broadside, small folio.

FEAST of UGLY FACES.

A great number of Gentlemen and Ladies remarkable for the Ugliness of their FACES, have voluntarily engag'd themselves in a Society, and established Rules and Orders for the better Management thereof. All Persons qualified for such a Society are hereby desired to take Notice, and to meet the Stewards of the said Society on the 3rd day of *March* next, at the Great *James* in Bishopsgat Street, and persons qualified (of whom notice shall be given to the Stewards) not voluntarily appearing will be sent for in Custody. . . .

[The intention of this comical Society was, in theory, to promote the marriage of these unfortunates.]

THE GERM OF THE MUSIC-HALL.

1702-14.

A Broadside of great interest, and probably UNIQUE, printed on a small folio sheet of coarse paper.

(Royal Arms.)

SEMPER EADEM.

The English Diversion :

Consisting of Mufick, several Opera Songs, pleasant Dialogues, and Comical Dances, viz., *French Dances, Dutch Dances, Venetian, Italian, Spanish, Scaramouch, and English Dance*; both comical and lofty, All represented in Habits according to the Fashions of the Countries.

[Here follows a Catalogue of Songs and Dances as represented at times by the Performers.]

[Twenty English Songs, Twenty-three Dialogues, and Twenty-three Dances.]

* * * * *

With several other Entertainments too tedious to mention.

If any Gentlemen or Ladies have a mind for any particular songs, Dances, or Dialogues to be performed as in the Catalogue, to let the performers know in time by reason they have their particular Entertainments set for every Night: and they divert you with twelve Entertainments of Singing and Dancing each Night as long as they stay. If a select Company has a mind to have them perform, they will at any time; but their usual Hour of beginning is at Six o Clock in the Evening, and is ended at Nine.

Note.—Their Stay will be in this place but very short.

Tickets may be had at the Place of Performance.

Vivat Regina.

This was, as will be seen, a perambulating show, and my copy was probably distributed in *Scotland* as in an inscription so faded as to be quite illegible in parts are the words:—

Att an English Shilling the Pitt.

CAPTURE OF THE SPANISH PLATE-FLEET AT VIGO.

1702 Oct. 16. *A Broadside printed on both sides of a sheet, small folio.*

A RELATION of the Great and Glorious Success of the Fleet and Forces of Her Majesty and the States-General at Vigo, The Land Forces being under the Command of His Grace the Duke of Ormond, and the Fleet Commanded by Sir George Rooke.

Published by Authority.

 THE HURRICANE OF 1703.

1703 Nov. 27. *A Broadside printed on both sides of a sheet, small folio.*

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Sad and Dreadful Accidents that was done about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and the Liberties thereof by the prodigious

Hurricane, of Wind,

Which happened on *Saturday* Morning the 27th of this Instant *November* 1703.

* * * * *
 Giving a Relation of several Men, Women, and Children that were killed and wounded; some cast away in the River of Thames, with the number of Boats, Barges and Lighters lost. Trees blown up by the Roots in *Moorfields*, *St. James's*, and *Hyde-Park*, with a great many more Casualties that happen'd by the tumbling of Stacks of Chimnies, tops of Houses and Pentices.

[A large number of the Broadside about this period are naturally concerned with the successes of the British Arms in the Low Countries and Proclamations enjoining Thanksgiving for the same.]

 BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

1704 Aug. 13. *A Broadside Despatch printed on one side of a sheet, small folio.*

Windfor, Aug. 13, 1704.

The Lord Tunbridge arrived here this Evening, being sent by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to her Majesty, with the Particulars of the late Glorious Victory obtained over the French and Bavarians at Hochstet, on Wednesday the 13th Instant N.S. His Lordship brought a Letter from his Grace to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Harley, dated the Morning after the Battel, which follows.

Published by Authority.

. . . About Six we came in view of the Enemy, who we found did not expect so early a visit. The Canon began to play about half an Hour after Eight. They formed themselves in two Bodies, the Elector with Monfieur Marcin and their Troops on our Right, and Monfieur de Tallard, with all his on our Left, which laft fell to my Share.

They had two little Rivulets besides a Morafs before them, which we were obliged to pafs over in their view, and Prince Eugene was forced to take a great Compafs to come to the Enemy ; fo that it was One a Clock before the Battel began : It lafted with great Vigour till Sun-fet, when the Enemy were obliged to retire, and by the Bleffing of God we obtained a compleat Victory. We have cut off great numbers of them, as well in the Action as in the Retreat, besides upwards of 30 Squadrons of the French, which I puff'd into the Danube, where we faw the greateft part of them perifh.

You will eafily believe, that in fo long and vigorous an Action, the Englifh who had fo great a Share in it, muft have fuffered as well in Officers as Men ; but I have not yet the particulars.

I am, SIR,

Your moft Obedient Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

S.P.G.

1705.

A very interesting double sheet of 4 pages, folio.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE Propagation of the Gofpel in
F O R E I G N P A R T S ,

Continued to the Year of Our Lord 1705, Representing what the SOCIETY Eftablifhed in *England* by ROYAL CHARTER hath done fince their *Incorporation June 16, 1701*, as alfo what they *Defign* to do upon further Encouragement.

This and the following Broadside have as head-piece impressions from two different plates of the *ex libris* of the Society, with the legend "TRANSIENS ADJUVA NOS" in a vignette, in which figure a fhip with an enormous Parfon, almoft mafh-high, at the bow, Bible in hand, and many blacks running down to the fhore to meet him ; over all a vertical fun in his fplendour. "SIGILLVM SOCIETATIS DE PROMOVENDO EVANGELIO IN PARTIBUS TRANSMARINIS."

The Gift of the Society for Propagating the Gofpell in Foreign parts,
1704.

1705 P

An interesting double sheet of 4 pages, folio.

I N S T R U C T I O N S

For the CLERGY Employ'd By the SOCIETY
FOR THE Propagation of the Gofpel in Foreign Parts.

1706 May 21. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio, entirely rare and historically interesting (only one other copy recorded, viz., that in the British Museum).*

(Royal Arms.)

By the Queen,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N,
 For a PUBLICK THANKSGIVING.

ANNE R.



WE do most Devoutly and Thankfully Acknowledge the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, who has Continued to us His Protection, and Assistance in the Just War, in which We are now Engaged for the common Safety of Our Realms, and for Disappointing the Boundless Ambition of France and hath given to Our Arms, in Conjunction with those of Our Allies, under the Command of John Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of Our Land-Forces a Signal and Glorious Victory in Brabant over the French Army, and hath Restored the greatest part of the Spanish

Netherland to the Possession of the House of Austria, in the Person of King Charles the Third, by the Happy and Wonderful Progress of the Confederate Forces; And has also blest the Arms of Us, and those of Our Allies with great Successes in Catalonia, and other parts of Spain. . . . We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy-Council to Issue out this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Appointing and Commanding, That a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His Mercies, be Observed throughout Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Thursday the Twenty seventh day of June next. . . .

Given at Our Court at *Kensington* the Twentyfirst Day of *May*, 1706. In the Fifth Year of our Reign.

God save the Queen.

The reader need not be reminded of the great importance of the English victory at Ramillies. The Allies lost some 1,000 killed and 2,500 wounded, and the French some 15,000 in all.

PRACTICAL JOKING.

1707. *A curious Broadside, 1 p. folio, printed on coarse paper.*

Strange and Wonderful News from the Man in Chains,

Near *Little-Chelsea*; giving an Account how Four Gentlemen took Coach on *Friday* last in *Piccadilly*, and drove to *Fulham*, when they were pretty Merry; and afterwards made the Coach-man *Thomas Jarvis*, drive by the Man in Chains, and told him, He must Cut him down.

Which the Coach-man not performing, they drew him up by the Arms and left him for a Companion to the Dead Man all Night, Also how he frightened several of the Market-People on *Saturday* Morning, who thought the Dead Man had been come to Life. With the Hue and Cry after the four Persons. The poor Coach-man being so frightened, he is forced to keep his Bed. . . .

Licensed according to Order.

TAKING OF LILLE, GHENT AND BRUGES.

1708 Dec. 30.

A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio, of which only two other copies are recorded.

(Royal Arms.)

By the Queen.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N ,

For a P U B L I C K T H A N K S G I V I N G .

ANNE R.



Orasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, Who directeth and Overruleth all Things by His Infinite Wisdom and Mercy, to afford Us His Assistance in this Just and Necessary War, wherein We are now Engaged with several other Princes and States of Europe against the French King, and hath Visibly Protected Us this Year from many great Attempts and Treacherous Designs of Our Enemies; and hath Blessed the Arms of Us and Our Allies, under the Command of John Duke of Marlborough . . . throughout this last Campaign, which hath been extended to an unusual Length, and at last is happily finished by the Taking of the strong City and Fortress of Lisle, and the Reduction of Ghent and Bruges. . . . We . . . have thought fit . . . to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation hereby Appointing and Commanding, That a General Thanksgiving be observed throughout England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed upon Thursday the Seventeenth Day of February next. . . .

1709 Oct. 3.

A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio (of which only two other copies are recorded).

(Royal Arms.)

By the Queen,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

ANNE R.



Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, of His great Goodness and Mercy to Continue to Us His Protection and Assistance, in the Just and Necessary War, in which We are now Engaged, for the Common Safety of Our Realms and the Liberties of Europe, by giving to Our Arms, in Conjunction with those of our Allies, under the Command of John Duke of Marlborough Captain General of Our Forces, a Signal and Glorious Victory at Blaregnies near Mons in Hainault, . . . We therefore . . . have thought fit . . . to issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Appointing . . . a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His Mercies . . . upon Tuesday the Twenty second Day of November next. . . .

1709-10 Feb. 18. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (the only other copy known is in the British Museum).*

This is a Proclamation by the Queen for a Public Fast to be observed throughout England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that so both she and her people may humble themselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for their sins and implore the continuance of His blessing and assistance on her arms and those of her Allies . . . and for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety and prosperity to her and her Kingdoms.

BATTLE OF SARAGOSSA, ETC.

1710 Sept. 26. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one sheet, folio (the only other copy known is in the British Museum).*

This is a Proclamation by the Queen for a General Thanksgiving on Tuesday, the seventh day of November next, in acknowledgment of the wonderful course of success in this campaign, and more particularly a Signal and Glorious Victory in *Spain*.

The attack was made by the Allies on August 9-20, and a complete victory fell to them as a result of General Stanhope's skill and bravery. The Spaniards lost 5,000 killed, and 4,000 were made prisoners.

UNPATRIOTIC TORIES.

1710. *A satirical Broadside, printed on both sides of a sheet, folio. A well-deserved and bitter skit on the temporizing and unpatriotic conduct of the Tory Party.*

THE French King's Thanks TO THE
Tories of Great-Britain.

I know your *Modesty*: but I cannot deny my self the pleasure of entring with a fhort *detail* of my present Obligations.

I will begin with that *General*, upon whose *Conduct* and *Courage*, Succes to an unparalle'd Degree hath attended; against whom neither *Force* nor *Fraud*; neither the *bravest Troops*, nor the *strongest Intrenchments*, have availed me anything. But what neither *Force* nor *Fraud*, neither the *bravest Troops*; nor the *strongest Intrenchments*

have been able to do that I hope from your Prudence, and Conduct. It is with pleasure I have observed, that every *Victory* he hath obtained *Abroad*, hath been retrieved by your management at *Home*; that as fast as he hath advanced in *Glory* and *Splendour* in the *Field*, so fast has he fallen from your *Favour* and *Regards*, in his own *Country*. When he hath triumph'd over Difficulties, which appear'd unfurmoutable, and reduced the strongest *Towns* and *Fortresses*; you have constantly either accused him of too great forwardness, or taken comfort from the multitudes of *Soldiers* he hath lost; whilst the *Number* and *Bravery* of my *Troops*, and the smallness of my *Defeats* have been your *darling Topicks*. . . . Go on manfully in the Path you have enter'd. Start not at *Danger*. Give the finishing Stroke to *Credit* and *Parliamentary Funds*. I ask no more. You have render'd me eternally your *Friend*, and conquer'd with your endearing kindnesses, the *Invincible*,

LEWIS.

This broadside was sold by *A. Baldwin*, in *Warwick-Lane*, 1710, Price One Penny. It is very unusual to find any note of the price on a broadside.

SACHEVERELL.

1710.

A rare Broadside, printed on 1 page, folio.

Dr. Sacheverall turn'd Oculist,

OR *Sir W m R . . d's*⁽¹⁾ *Lamentations* for the loss of his *Business*.

Being a very true and faithful Relation of the many strange and wonderful Cures that Dr. Sacheverell has perform'd since the 5th of November last, on several thousand of People in all Parts of England, in restoring them to their perfect Sight after they had been Blind several Years, to the Wonder and Amazement of all Christendom; the like having not been known in the Memory of any Man living. With a Receipt how to make the Doctor's Infallible EYE-WATER.

[I have many other Broadside about Sacheverell.]

FORECAST OF PEACE OF UTRECHT.

1711 Dec. 7.

A Tract [Title and two pages of Text].

Her Majesties MOST GRACIOUS S P E E C H

To both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT,

On *Friday* the Seventh Day of *December*, 1711.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have Called you together as soon as the Publick Affairs would permit, and I am glad that I can now tell you, that⁽²⁾ notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for Opening the Treaty of a General Peace. . . . My Chief Concern is, That the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, may be continued to you, by Securing the Succession to the Crown as it is Limited by Parliament to the House of *Hanover*. I shall Endeavour that after a War which has cost so much Blood and Treasure, you may find your Interest in Trade and Commerce Improved and Enlarged by a Peace, with all other advantages which a Tender and Affectionate Sovereign can procure for a Dutiful and Loyal People.

⁽¹⁾ Sir W. R. is evidently *Sir William Read*. About the year 1692 he was an advertising oculist and surgeon. I have a curious and very rare illustrated broadside advertisement of his, printed before Queen Mary's death.

⁽²⁾ These ungrateful words were of course aimed at *Marlborough* whose disgrace was at this moment decided upon.

1711. *A rare Broadside, printed on one side of a narrow sheet, folio.*

K. WILLIAM'S GHOST.

A spirited appeal to the people of England, urging them to a bold and manly policy against France, alas ! to no purpose at that moment. . . .

Reserve *Calais* your own.

* * * * *

Take for your felves { *Panama, Calloa,* } 2 Harbours in the *South Sea*.
 { *Havana, Porto-Bell,* } 2 in the *North-Sea*.
 Burn the Toads Fleet, choak *Brest* and *Toulon's* Ports.
 Hang the *Pretender*, he's not of *Stuart's* Blood.
 Go home, be Happy, Rich and Glorious.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XI.

DISGRACE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1711-12 Jan. 12. *A satirical Broadside, printed on a very small sheet, folio.*

*The King of France's LETTER to the Cardinal de Noailles,
 Archbishop of Paris.*

Coufin and Counsellor, We Greet you well.

THIS will let you understand that We have receiv'd the agreeable News of the Surrender and Demolishing of the strong Important Fortrefs of *Marl—gh*, hitherto thought Impregnable, being so well Fortified both by Nature and Art, and which for ten Years together, has baffled our utmost Efforts. And since Immenfe Sums profer'd could never corrupt the Honesty, Numerous Armies terrify the Bravery, the Conduct of our most experienc'd Generals never surprize the Vigilance of the Governor ; therefore we have been forced to pursue *other Measures*, and at length have the Comfort of seeing the Disappointment of such as *delight in War*. . . .

Given at our Court at Versailles, the 12th day of January, 1712.

LOUIS.
Underfigned, TORCY.

[See the Speech of Queen Anne, Dec. 7, 1711, and the foot-note.]

I have another copy of this Broadside in different typography.

I much regret that want of space forbids any notice of the important Broadside relating to the *Betrayal of the Allies* by England, as these have a particular interest in connection with the *Ormonde Documents* in my collection of MSS., to be noticed in the proper place.

MOHOCKS OR HAWKUBITES.

1711-12 March 17. *A rare Broadside Proclamation in black letter printed on one side of a sheet, folio (the British Museum copy is the only other one known).*

By the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Suppression of Riots and the discovery of such as have been Guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent.

* * * * *

Given at Our Court at *St. James'*, the Seventeenth Day of *March*, In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

God save the Queen.

This Proclamation is directed against the *Mohawks and Hawkubites*, the dissolute and barbarous ruffians, who just at this time thoroughly enjoyed themselves at the expense of their fellow citizens. They paraded the streets at night in a body, at a period when there were none but infirm and incompetent Watchmen to withstand their assaults, stopped whom they pleased, and if the replies of the frightened passengers did not please them, set upon them with clubs, slit their noses, rolled some women in tubs, set others on their heads in the street, and soundly whipped the rest.

I have been able to collect much original information in print and in MS. about these wretches [prominent among whom was Edward Richard Lord Hinchinbroke, great-grandson of the 1st Earl of Sandwich, Pepys's "my Lord"], and relating to the efforts of the Authorities to suppress them, but I can here give only another Broadside or so.

1711-12.

A Broadside of 2 pp. folio.

AN ARGUMENT Proving from HISTORY, REASON, and SCRIPTURE That the present *MOHOCKS* and *HAWKUBITES* ARE THE *GOG* and *MAGOG* mentioned in the REVELATIONS, AND THEREFORE That this vain and transitory World will shortly be brought to its final Dissolution. Written by a Reverend DIVINE, who took it from the Mouth of the SPIRIT of a PERSON, who was lately slain by one of the *MOHOCKS*.

A verse from a Song of that day will give an idea of the sentiments imputed to these gentry :

"The Gown, Surplice, or Sword
 We spare not at all ;
 But *Draw up our Forces* and give 'um the Word
Make a Show and they fall
 Down goes the Lawyer, the Priest, and the Captain ;
 But wo to the House that a Candle is kept in :
 We make the *Glass* flie
 And the Rogues stand in awe,
 When they hear the fierce cry
 Of the dreadful *Huzza, Huzza, Huzza.*
 Printed in the Year MDCCXII. Price one Penny.

PEACE OF UTRECHT.

1712.

A satirical Broadside.

You-Trick, or I-Trick :
 Or, We Trick you all.

Being a new DIALOGUE between an *English* Cook, a *Dutch* Button-Maker, and a *French* Dragoon ; as it was lately held in *Holland* about PEACE.

[Concluding thus] :—

Dutchman. *Who shall be judge of what is Reasonable ?*
Englishman. Why all Europe—If you won't take our Queens Word for it.
 Dutchman. *We know our own Interest best, and our own Wants, and don't care to be judg'd by any single Power.*
Frenchman. *Ah, begar—leave it to Utrich—and let's be ver good Friends ; Vat signifies You-Trick, or I-Trick, Begar I hope de French Monark Trick you all.*

1712.

A rare Illustrated Broadside.

An Excellent Ballad of the
Lord MOHUN and Duke HAMILTON.
 With an Exact Account of their Melancholy Deaths.

(Rude wood-cut of the encounter.)

* * * * *
 Lord Mohun wounded Duke Hamilton,
 And would have then give o'er :
 The Duke replied he had not done,
 And pafs'd at him once more.
 The sword quite thro' his body pafst,
 Immediately he fell ;
 And in Hyde Park he breath'd his laft,
 And bid the World farewell.
 The Duke was carry'd off, and dy'd
 Within a little while :
 All former feuds were laid afide,
 And death did end the broil.

Printed and Sold in Aldermary Church-Yard, Bow-Lane, London.

Therewith two Broadfides and four contemporary Tracts on the same fubject. I have alfo the complete report of *Lord Mohun's* trial for the murder of *Will. Mountford*, 1692-3 ; and *Lord Mohun's original Will and Probate*, 1710.

ACCESSION OF GEORGE I.

1714 Aug. 1. *The official Broadfide Proclamation, in black letter on one fide only of a fheet, folio (of which no other copy is recorded). UNIQUE? (Slightly defective).*

(Royal Arms.)



Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy Our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunfwick-Lunenburg : We therefore the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here Affifting thofe of her late Majesties Privy-Council, with Numbers of other P () Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of () and heart Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunfwick-Lunenburg, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful () Lord, George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and (), Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do Acknowledge all Faith and Constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection : Befeeching God, by whom Kings and (Princes) do Reign, to Bless the Royal King George, with Long and Happy Years to Reign over us.

Given at the Palace of St. James's, the Fifth day of August, 1714.

God fave the King.

[Followed by a list of 128 names, in four columns.]

1715-16 Feb. 11.

Original News Sheet.

THE
Norwich Gazette,
 OR THE
Loyal Packet.

Vol. 10, No. 488.

This Sheet contains the following news:—

From the Camp at Tullibardine, Janu. 31, Four in the Afternoon.

HIS Grace the Duke of Argyle has just now received Intelligence, That between Ten and Eleven this Morning, the Rebels abandoned Perth: Hereupon His Grace has order'd out a Detachment of 400 Dragoons, and 1000 Foot, with which His Grace will march this Evening . . . The Rebels are retir'd towards Dundee and the Pretender, with 'em. They will be purfu'd with the utmost Diligence, and no Time will be given them to recover from their Consternation.

1716 May 14.

A Broadside of 4 pp.

A True Copy OF THE PAPER Delivered to the *SHERIFFS* of *LONDON* By Col. Henry Oxburgh: Who was Drawn, Hang'd and Quarter'd at *Tyburn* for High-Treafon againft His Majesty King *GEORGE*,

May the 14th, 1716.

(And another on the same subject.)

1716.

*A quaint Broadside, printed on 2 pp. very narrow folio.***GOD'S Revenge AGAINST PUNNING.**

Shewing the miserable Fates of Perfons addicted to this Crying Sin, in Court and Town.

* * * * *

A *Devonshire* Man of Wit, for only saying, in a jesting manner, *I get Up-Pun a Horse*, instantly fell down and broke his Snuff-Box and Neck, and loft the Horse.

1717 Dec. 4. *An extremely interesting Broadside, printed on 2 pp. 4to., without title.*

This paper was apparently *issued by Command*, giving George I.'s version of the disgraceful squabble about the christening of the son of the Prince of Wales; as a result of which the Prince was ordered to leave St. James'.

The Prince says :—

SIR,

I receiv'd with all Submissiōn your Majesty's Commands, confining me to my own Apartment, till your Majesty should signify your further Pleasure to me; so great a Mark of your Majesty's displeasure surpriz'd me extreamly, never having entertain'd a thought of your Majesty unbecoming a most dutiful Son.

I was made to believe your Majesty appeared easy in the Choice I had made of the Duke of *York* to be Godfather to my Son, and that the Duke of *Newcastle* might represent him and not be Godfather himself; being perswaded of this, I could not but look upon it as an unaccountable hardship that he would be Godfather in spite of me, but when your Majesty thought it proper to command it I submitted, etc., etc.

* * * * *

SIR, I have just now obey'd your Majesty's Orders having left St. *James's*. The Princefs goes along with me, and our Servants shall follow with all imaginable Expedition.

[See Horace Walpole's Reminiscences for all the facts.]

To refresh the reader's memory, I subjoin Horace Walpole's account of this extraordinary incident, the official relation given in this broadside being too long for insertion :—

The Princess of Wales had been delivered of a second son. The Prince had intended his uncle, the Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg, should with his Majesty be Godfathers. Nothing could equal the indignation of his Royal Highness when the King named the Duke of Newcastle for second sponsor, and would hear of no other. The christening took place as usual in the Princess's bed-chamber. Lady Suffolk, then in waiting as woman of the bed-chamber, and of most accurate memory, painted the scene to me exactly. On one side of the bed stood the Godfathers and Godmother; on the other, the Prince and the Princess's ladies. No sooner had the bishop closed the ceremony, than the Prince, crossing the feet of the bed in a rage, stepped up to the Duke of Newcastle, and, holding up his hand and fore-finger in a menacing attitude, said, "You are a rascal, but I shall find you"; meaning, in broken English, "I shall find a time to be revenged." In one word, the King had been so provoked at the Prince's outrage in his presence, that it had been determined to inflict a still greater insult on his Royal Highness. His threat to the Duke was pretended to be understood as a challenge, and to prevent a Duel he had actually been put under arrest—as if a Prince of Wales could stoop to fight with a subject. The arrest was soon taken off, but at night the Prince and Princess were ordered to leave the Palace, and retired to the house of her Chamberlain, the Earl of Grantham, in Albemarle Street.

For a curious historical parallel *vide* the Broadside (*infra*) concerning the breach between this same Prince when George II., and his son Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1737.

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

1718 Nov. 11.

A Broadside Proclamation.

(Royal Arms.)

HIS MAJESTIES Most Gracious

S P E E C H

To both Houses of Parliament on *Tuesday* the Eleventh day of
November, 1718.

SINCE your last Reces, I have by the Blessing of Almighty God concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the Greatest Princes of *Europe*, as will in all human Appearance induce others to follow Their Example, and make any Attempts to Disturb the Publick Tranquillity, not only Dangerous but Impracticable. . . .

[This speech refers to the Quadruple Alliance of the Emperor, France, England and Holland against the designs of Spain.]

Circa 1718.

A Broadside Ballad.

Namby Pamby :

OR, A

PANEGYRICK on the New VERSIFICATION address'd to

A P (Ambrose Philips).

*Naughty pauty Jack-a-Dandy,
Stole a Piece of Sugar-Candy
From the Grocer's Shoppy-Shop,
And away did hoppy-hop.*

* * * * *

ALL ye Poets of the Age
All ye Witlings of the Stage,
Learn your Jingles to reform,
Crop your Numbers and conform,
Let your little Verfes flow,
Gently, sweetly, Row by Row :
Let the Verfe the Subject fit,
Little Subject, little Wit.

* * * * *

Namby Pamby is your Guide ;
Albion's joy, *Hibernia's* pride,
Namby Pamby Phillip-is,
Rhimy-pim'd on Miffy Mifs ;
Tartaretta Tarteree
From the Naval to the Knee ;
That her Father's Gracy Grace
Might give him a Placy Place.

The word "namby-pamby" was coined by Henry Carey in a parody on Ambrose Philips's Three poems to the infant daughters of Lord Carteret, and of Daniel Pulteny, one of which begins "*Dimply damsel, sweetly smiling.*"

IMPORTATION OF IRON FROM THE PLANTATIONS OF AMERICA.

1720-25 ?

An extremely interesting Broadside.

REASONS *Humbly Offered for the Encouragement of making Iron in His Majesty's Plantations of AMERICA.*

* * * * *

THE *English* Plantations in *America* abound with *Wood, Iron-Oar,* and other Materials for making *Iron* ; and if fuitable Encouragement was given, we might be supplied with great Quantities from thence. THIS would engage the People in those Colonies to employ themselves in making *Iron,* and enable them to make Returns for purchasing Woollen Manufactures, and other Productions of *England,* to fupply their Wants, and prevent their falling on our Manufactures, which their Necefsities (if not otherwife provided for) will force them to.

SINCE we can be fo well fupplied by our own Subjects, who will be paid for their Iron by the Manufactures of *England,* we fhall prevent the ill Treatment we have received from *Sweden,* encourage our own Navigation, keep our Money at home, and fave the great Expencc of fitting out a Royal Navy to protect our Trade.

* * * * *

SUCH confiderable Sums muft be laid out to erect Iron-Works, that when once built, will engage the Proprietors to proceed on making Iron ; which is a Security to the Government that the Encouragement given will anwfer the End propofed.

* * * * *

1730-5.

A result of the endeavours foreshadowed in this broadside was evidently the erection of Iron-Works in the American Plantations, for we have in the following very rare tract (undated and without name of printer, but from internal evidence put forth about 1730), a heavy denunciation of the importation of American Iron into Britain.

THE INTEREST OF GREAT BRITAIN In Supplying Herself with IRON :
Impartially Consider'd. 8vo.

British Iron Works are in a declining Condition. The 122 Forges in England and Wales (a complete list of which is given), used to make 19,485 tons, now make only 12,190. The making of Iron in England, a dwindling industry, the woods in the Country being so much reduced. The cost of *British* Iron to the Maker £15 or £16 per ton ; whereas Bar-Iron made in *Siberia*, brought by an inland Carriage to the port of *S. Petersburg*, is sold there at £7 or £8 per ton. The sound of the Forge, unless some actual remedy be applied, will in the next generation not be heard among us. The American has cheap labour "*barbarous herds of Criols and Negroes*," and has a premium allowed him by the Government of *New-England*. The remedies suggested—the suppression of the American Forges (a sure method of keeping those Provinces in a state of dependency). The putting a further duty on foreign Iron, and the extensive planting of Woods and Forests in Britain. Some curious points in political Economy are raised in this interesting tract.

1722-3 Mar. 12. *A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio. UNIQUE ?
(No copy in any of the Public Libraries.)*

(Royal Arms.)

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For a Publick THANKSGIVING.

GEORGE R.



Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, out of His Infinite Mercy, to Preserve Us and Our Subjects from that Dreadful Plague with which the Kingdom of France was lately visited, and to put an End to the same: We therefore adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering, that such Great and Publick Blessings do call for Publick and Solemn Acknowledgements, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, Hereby Appointing and Commanding, That a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His Mercies be Observed . . . on Thursday the Twenty fifth Day of April next. . . . And We do strictly Charge and Command, That the said Publick Day of Thanksgiving be Religiously Observed by all Our Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of Suffering such Punishment, as we can justly Inflict upon all such, who shall Contemn or Neglect the same.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's* the Twelfth day of March, 1722-3, in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

1726.

A Broadside in Verse.

A
P O E M
ON



MATHEW BUCKINGER
The greatest GERMAN living.

See Gallants, wonder and behold
This German, of imperfect Mold
No feet, no Leggs, no Thighs, no Hands,
Yet all that Art can do commands.
First thing he does, he makes a Pen,
Is that a Wonder? Well what then?
Why then he writes, and strikes a Letter,
No *Elziverian* Type is better.
Fixed in his Stumps, directs the Quill
With wondrous Gravity and Skill;

*

*

*

What Gifts are to thy Mind deny'd,
By Art and Care may be supply'd.
Observe the Moon, the Stars, the Sun,
How constant thro' their Work they run;
Among them all we cannot spy
A Hand, or Foot, a Leg, or Thigh.
The Oak could not the Thropy bear
Till that the Branches cropp'd were,
Nor wou'd thy Fame have been so great,
Had Nature form'd thee quite compleat.

*

*

Printed in the Year 1726.

The other accomplishments of this inimitable dwarf are then duly chronicled. They include microscopic writing, trickery with cards and dice, playing on the dulcimer, at nine-pins, and so on. This piece is distinctly a Broadside as distinguished from a hand-bill, though it was probably sold to the spectators at Buckinger's exhibitions. I will make some mention of the little man here because he is a great favourite of mine, and in this way I need not wait till he makes his second appearance in my collection of prints of "*Remarkable Characters.*"

Born in 1674 near Nuremberg, without hands, and, in fact, with short, shapeless stumps for arms and legs, this extraordinary freak of Nature, only twenty-nine inches high, was master of a great variety of accomplishments. If those performances of which we can have records only were in any degree comparable in merit to his calligraphic productions, of which many remain to this day, he was indeed the *Admirable Crichton of pigmies*. I possess several pieces of his handwriting, and engravings of his performances, which must be described when I catalogue those of persons famed for peculiarities of mind and body.

Two important original pieces of delicately-ornamented penmanship would reflect credit on an artist with the use of his hands, and the writing of the Lord's Prayer in the space of a silver penny seems to have given him no trouble at all. He had a somewhat adventurous career, having had four wives and eleven children before he was fifty years of age, as is very fully set forth in a genealogical tree drawn by him, also in this collection. I hope we shall hear of him again, for he deserves the most honourable mention.

1728-9 Jan. 25. *A satirical Broadside, roughly printed on a small sheet of coarse paper.*

A copy of the Paper drop'd in St. JAMES'S PARK,
OR, A Hue and Cry after A COACHMAN.

London, Jan. 5, 1728.

W Hereas a Coachman, who for his unaparallel'd and consummate Impudence, has for many Years past, gone by the Name of Brazen Face; about fifty Years of Age; full bodied; brown complexion; five Feet ten Inches high, or thereabout; has lost a Tooth in the Forepart of his upper Jaw; dirty Hands; light finger'd, a heavy clumsy, slouching waddling Gate; an affected Tofs with his Head; a supercilious, sneering, grining Look; of a malicious, vindictive, sanguinary Nature; a saucy, insulting, overbearing imperious Behaviour in Prosperity; a Poor, low, wretched, mean, abject spirit in Adversity, of a perfidious, impious atheistical Principle; remarkably addicted to Lying, an ignorant, forward, positive, unexperienced, headstrong blundering Driver, despised, contemned, and hated by all his Master's faithful Servants, generally wears a Livery trim'd with a blue; garters below Knee; formerly serv'd a Widow Lady of the first Rank, till he was dismissed her Service for selling her Corn and Hay, for which he was committed, and lay several Months in Prison, and till her Death could not get into Service again; (but wander'd about in the Scorn and Contempt of every one that knew him), but upon her Demise procured himself to be chose Postillion,⁽¹⁾ and afterwards Coachman,⁽²⁾ in the Service of his late Mistrifs's Successor, who was a perfect Stranger to all his scandalous, base, wicked and corrupt Practises; has plung'd bewilder'd and overset his present Master; impos'd upon and deceiv'd his Mistrifs, and plunder'd, robb'd and stript the whole Family, which is exceeding numerous.

If any Person or Persons will feize and apprehend the said Coachman and bring him to the Axe and Block upon Tower-Hill, or to the Gibbet and Halter in Tyburn Road, so that he may be brought to Justice and dealt with as he deserves, such Person or Persons shall be nobly rewarded, and eminently distinguished by all the Family.

N.B. If the said Coachman is not apprehended by the 13th Instant, he shall be more particularly described with his name commonly call'd his Christian Name and his Sir-Name at length.

London: Printed for *Tho. Davies*, near *St. Paul's*.

This bitter attack is of course directed against Sir Robert Walpole, who was sent to the Tower, in 1712, for receiving commissions to the extent of £1,000 on account of contracts for forage for his mistress' (Queen Anne's) troops quartered in North Britain; he justified these as trifling perquisites, but was imprisoned nevertheless.

I have not been able to ascertain what was the particular act which, at the date of this Broadside, had stirred up some of his numerous enemies to the present attack, which he could well afford to disregard. I possess another copy of the production, by the same printer, but in a different form, and dated Jan. 25, 1725!

QUARREL BETWEEN GEORGE II. AND PRINCE OF WALES.

1737 August (3). *A Broadside printed on both sides of a sheet, folio.*

(*The King's Letter to his son, Frederick, Prince of Wales.*)

GEORGIUS REX.

The Professions you have lately made in your Letters, of your particular Regard to Me, are so contradictory to your Actions, that I cannot suffer My self to be impos'd upon by them. You know very well, you did not give the least Intimation to Me, or to the Queen, that the Princefs was with Child, until within a Month of the Birth of the young Princefs. You removed the Princefs twice in the

(¹) Paymaster of the Forces. (²) First Lord of the Treasury.

Week immediately preceding the Day of her Delivery, from the Place of My Residence, in Expectation (as you voluntarily declar'd) of her Labour; and both Times, upon your Return, you industriouly conceal'd from the Knowledge of Me and the Queen, every Circumstance relating to this important Affair: And you, at last, without giving Notice to Me, or to the Queen, precipitately hurried the Princess from *Hampton-Court*; in a Condition not to be nam'd. After having thus, in Execution of your own determin'd Measures, expos'd both the Princess and her Child to the greatest Perils, you now plead Surprise, and Tenderness for the Princess, as the only Motives that occasion'd these repeated Indignities offer'd to Me and the Queen your Mother.

This extravagant and undutiful Behaviour, in so essential a Point, as the Birth of an Heir to My Crown, is such an Evidence of your premeditated Defiance of Me, and such a Contempt of My Authority, and of the natural Right belonging to your Parents, as cannot be excus'd by the pretended Innocence of your Intentions, not palliated or disguis'd by specious Words only; but the whole Tenor of your Conduct, for a considerable Time, has been so entirely void of all real Duty to Me, that I have long had Reason to be highly offended with you: And until you withdraw your Regard and Confidence from those by whose Instigations and Advice you are directed and encouraged in your unwarrantable Behaviour to Me, and to the Queen, and until you return to your Duty you shall not reside in my Palace, which I will not suffer to be made the Refort of them, who, under the Appearance of an Attachment to you, foment the Division which you have made in my Family, and thereby weakened the Common Interest of the Whole. In this Situation I will receive no Reply; but when your Actions manifest a just Sense of your Duty and Submission, that may induce me to pardon what at present I most justly resent.

In the mean Time, it is My Pleasure, that you leave *St. James's*, with all your Family, when it can be done without Prejudice or Inconvenience to the Princess. I shall for the present, leave to the Princess the Care of my Grand-Daughter, until a proper Time calls upon me to consider of her Education.

G. R.

The quarrel between George II. and the Prince of Wales, reached its height after the rejection by the Commons, by a vote of 234 to 204, and by the Lords, of 103 to 40, of Pultney's motion for settling £100,000 a year on the Prince. In order to insult his father, the Prince hurried his wife from *Hampton Court* in the middle of the night to London, without the slightest notice to the King that an accouchement was imminent. The Princess was delivered of a daughter at *St. James's*, but very nearly came to grief at a roadside Inn on the journey. The King had sent Sir R. Walpole, and Lord Harrington, off post haste, but they were too late. The scene between the Prince and his mother is graphically narrated by Horace Walpole. The impression left by the various accounts of the incident, is that not only the Prince, but in an especial manner the King was greatly to blame.

1740 June 19. *A Broadside printed in black letter on a very large sheet, folio (only one other copy recorded, viz., that in Bibl. Soc. Antiqu.)*

(Royal Arms.)

By the Lords Justices,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

Appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for taking ships of
WAR of the Enemy.

This proclamation (after reciting the Act of the previous session of Parliament, by which it was enacted that the Flag Officers, Commanders and other Officers, Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers, on board every Ship and Vessel of War in His Majesty's pay, shall have the sole interest and property of and in all and every Ship, Vessel, Goods, and Merchandize, which they shall take after the 4th of Jan., 1739, in Europe, and after the 24th of June, 1740, in any other part of the world) proceeds to declare the proportions in which the prizes are to be divided; the whole being in the first place divided into eighths, whereof the Captain or Captains actually on board are to have three eighths, the Captains of Marines and

Land-forces, Sea Lieutenants and Master on board one eighth, to be equally divided between them ; the Lieutenants and Quarter-masters of Marines, and Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Quarter-masters of Land Forces, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Master, Mate, Chirurgeons, and Chaplain one eighth, to be equally divided between them ; The Midshipmen, Carpenters' Mates, Boatswains' Mates, Gunners' Mates, Master-at-Arms, Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxswain, Quarter-masters' Mates, Chirurgeons' Mates, Yeomen of the Powder room, and Sergeants of Marines or Land Forces, one eighth, to be equally divided among them ; Trumpeters, Quarter-gunners, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook, Armourer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, Able Seamen, and Marine or other Soldiers, two-eighths to be also equally divided between them. . . .

Given at *Whitehall* the Nineteenth day of *June*, 1740, and in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

God save the King.

"THE FORTY-FIVE"—PRETENDER DECLARATIONS.

1743 Dec. 23. *A series of five excessively rare and highly important Proclamations.*

(1.) *A Proclamation of four pages 4to., edges uncut, doubtless printed in France, on paper with water-mark, a Fleur-de-Lys. (Of this most important piece, only one other copy, viz., that in the British Museum, is recorded.)*

HIS MAJESTY'S
Most Gracious
DECLARATION.
JAMES R.

JAMES the Eight, by the Grace of God, King of *Scotland, England, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our loving Subjects of what degree or Quality foever : Greeting,

HAVING always born the most constant Affection to Our ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, from whence we derive Our Royal Origin, and where Our Progenitors have swayed the Sceptre with Glory through a longer Succession of Kings, than any Monarchy upon Earth can at this day boast of. We cannot but behold with the deepeft Concern the Miferies they suffer under a foreign Ufurpation, and the intolerable Burdens daily added to their Yoke, which become yet more fenfible to Us, when we confider the constant Zeal and Affection the Generality of Our Subjects of that Our ancient Kingdom have exprefed for Us on all Occafions, and particularly when We had the Satisfaction of being Our felves amongft them. . . .

James is assured of the cheerful and hearty concurrence of his *Scots* subjects to whom this Declaration is especially addressed, he Pardons all Treasons, will call a free Parliament, protect all his Protestant subjects in the free Exercise of their Religion, encourage the Linen Manufactory, and maintain the Fishery of the Nation, and finally summons all from the age of sixteen to sixty to repair to his Royal Standard when it is set up.

*Given at Our Court at Rome, the 23rd day of December, 1743,
in the Forty Third Year of Our Reign, J. R.*

1743 Dec. 23.

(II.) *A Proclamation of four pages 4to., edges uncut; there can be little doubt that this was printed abroad, but the water-mark affords no certain information. (Only one copy is recorded as being in any of the Public Libraries, viz., that in the British Museum.)*

JAMES R.

WHEREAS we have a near Prospect of being restored to the Throne of our Ancestors, by the good Inclinations of our Subjects towards Us; and whereas, on Account of the present Situation of this Country, it will be absolutely impossible for Us, to be in Person at the first setting up of our Royal Standard, and even some time-after. We therefore esteem it for our Service, and the good of Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to nominate and appoint, as We hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Our dearest Son CHARLES, Prince of *Wales*, to be the sole Regent of our Kingdoms, of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and of all other our Dominions, during our Absence. It is our Will and Intention, That our said dearest Son should enjoy and exercise all that Power and Authority, which, according to the ancient Constitution of our Kingdoms, has been enjoyed and exercised by former Regents. . . . Declaring this our Commission to be as firm and valid to all Intents and Purposes, as if it had passed our great Seals, and as if it were according to the usual Stile and Forms.

Given under our Sign-manual and Privy Signet, at Our Court at *Rome*, the 23rd Day of *December*, 1743, in the Forty third Year of Our Reign.

J. R.

(L. S.)

On the same sheet of this four-paged 4to. manifesto is the following Proclamation of the Young Pretender, dated May 16th, 1745:—

1745 May 16.

(III.)

CHARLES P. R.

BY Virtue and Authority of the above Commission of Regency, granted unto Us by the King Our Royal Father. We are now come to execute His Majesty's Will and Pleasure, by setting up His Royal Standard, and asserting his undoubted Right to the Throne of his Ancestors. . . .

In His Majesty's name he grants full pardon for former offences to such as join his Forces, or at least openly renounce all pretended Allegiance to the Usurper and all obedience to his Orders; Every Officer joining his forces is to have as high or a higher post than he now enjoys and arrears, and all Soldiers and Seamen all their arrears, and a year's pay. The Church of England is to be maintained, and Toleration to be extended to all Protestant Dissenters. Officers of the Revenue to pay to the Prince the publick money in their hands. All the loving subjects from sixteen to sixty years of age are to repair to His Majesty's Royal Standard. All Mayors and Sheriffs are to publish this Proclamation at the Market Crosses.

Given at Paris, the 16th May, 1745.

C. P. R.

1745 May 16.

(IV.) *A Broadside of quite different typography from that of Nos. II. and III., but containing the same matter, apparently printed in Scotland (I have found no record of any other copy). At the foot are the words:—*

Printed by Order of his Royal Highness the Prince R.

1745 Oct. 10.

(V.) *A Broadside printed on a narrow sheet, large folio (only one other copy of which is described, viz., that in the British Museum).*

CHARLES P.R.

CHARLES Prince of *Wales*, &c., Regent of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging :
Unto all His Majesty's Subjects, of what Degree soever, greeting :

AS soon as We, conducted by the Providence of God, arrived in *Scotland*, and were joined by a Handful of our Royal Father's faithful Subjects, Our first Care was to make publick His most Gracious Declaration, and in Consequence of the large Powers by him vested in us, in Quality of Regent, We also emitted our own Manifesto, explaining and enlarging the Promises formerly made, according as We came to be better acquainted with the Inclinations of the People of *Scotland*. Now that it has pleased God so far to smile on our Undertaking, as to make us Master of the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*. We judge it proper in this publick Manner, to make manifest what ought to fill the Hearts of all His Majesty's Subjects, of what Nation or Province soever, with Comfort and Satisfaction. . . .

LET me now expostulate this weighty Matter with you, my Father's Subjects, and let me not omit this first publick Opportunity of awakening your Understandings, and dispelling that Cloud, which the assiduous Pens of ill designing Men have all along, but chiefly now been endeavouring to cast on the Truth. Do not the Pulpits and Congregations of the Clergy as well as your weekly Papers, ring with the dreadful Threats of Popery, Slavery, Tyranny, and arbitrary Power, which are now ready to be imposed upon you, by the formidable Powers of *France* and *Spain*? Is not my Royal Father represented as a Blood-Thirsty Tyrant, breathing out nothing but Destruction to all those who will not immediately embrace an odious Religion? Or, have I myself been better used? But listen only to the naked Truth. I, with my own Money, hire a small Vessel, ill provided with Money, Arms, or Friends; I arrive in *Scotland*, attended by seven Persons; I publish the King, my Father's Declaration and proclaim his Title, with Pardon in one Hand, and in the other Liberty of Conscience, and the most solemn Promises to grant whatever a free Parliament shall propose for the Happiness of a People, I have, I confess, the greatest Reason to adore the Goodness of Almighty God, who has in so remarkable a Manner, protected me, and my small Army through the many Dangers, to which we were at first exposed, and who has led me in the Way of Victory, and to the Capital of this ancient Kingdom, amidst the Acclamations of the King, my Father's Subjects: Why then is so much Pains taken to spirit up the Minds of the People against this my Undertaking? . . .

THE Reason is obvious, it is, left the real Sense of the Nation's present Sufferings should blot out the Remembrance of past Misfortunes, and of the Outcries formerly raised against the Royal Family. Whatever Miscarriages might have given Occasion to them, they have been more than atoned for since; and the Nation has now an Opportunity of being secured against the like for the future. . . .

It is now Time to conclude, and I shall do it with this Reflexion. Civil Wars are ever attended with Rancour and Ill-Will, which Party-Rage never fails to produce in the Minds of those, whom different Interests, Principles, or Views, set in Opposition to one another; I therefore earnestly require it of my Friends, to give as little Loose as possible to such Passions, this will prove the most effectual Means to prevent the same in the Enemies of our Royal Cause.

And this my Declaration will vindicate to all Posterity the Nobleness of my Undertaking, and the Generosity of my Intentions.

Given at our Palace of *Holy-Rood House*, the Tenth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

C. P.R.

By His Highness's Command, J. MURRAY,

This important Proclamation is largely quoted from by Ewald, who obtains his text from the Stuart papers and State papers, Domestic, Oct. 10, No. 71.

1744 Nov. 7.⁽¹⁾ *A Broadside printed in black letter on one side of a sheet, folio (only one other copy of which is known).*

By the King,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N
For a General FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE taking into Our most serious Consideration the just and necessary Wars, in which we are engaged with the Crown of Spain and the French King; upon the Success whereof the Safety and Well-being of this Our Realm, doth under God wholly depend; and putting Our Trust in Almighty God, that He will vouchsafe a special Blessing on Our Arms, both by Sea and Land, have resolved, and do, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, hereby command, That a publick Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout that part of Our Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, upon Wednesday the Ninth day of January next. . . . Our Will is therefore, and We charge, that incontinent this Our Proclamation seen, ye pass to the Market Cross of Edinburgh, and all other Places needful, and there, in Our Name and Authority make Publication hereof, that none may pretend Ignorance. . . .

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Seventh day of *November*, 1744, and in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

THE ENGLISH DEFEAT AT GLADSMUIR.

1745 Sept. 21. *A contemporary Tract of 8 pages, 8vo. (in the Pretender's interest).*

A True and Full ACCOUNT of the late *Bloody and Desperate Battle* fought at *Gladsmuir*, betwixt the Army under the Command of His Royal Highness CHARLES Prince of *Wales*, &c., and That commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cope*, on *Saturday* the 21st *September*, 1745.

(With a list of the killed, wounded and prisoners.)

⁽¹⁾ This notice is unavoidably inserted *after* that of the Pretender proclamations of 1743-5, which cannot be separated.

POPULARITY OF PRINCE CHARLIE.

1745 Nov. 20. *A curious Broadside, probably satirical, small folio.*

*Copy of a Letter from a Lady to the Lady G . dd . s, at K . l . v . ck, to
the Care of Mr. James R . . . , Merchant in Inverness.*

Dundee, November 20th, 1745.

O! had you beheld my beloved Hero, you must confess he is a Gift from Heaven; but then besides his outward Appearance, which is absolutely the *best Figure* I ever saw, such Vivacity, such piercing Wit, woven with a clear Judgment and active Genius, and allowed by all to have a Capacity apt to receive such Impressions as are not usually stamp'd on every Brain: In short, *Madam*, he is the *Top of Perfection*, and *Heaven's Darling*; happy am I, that have so near a Prospect to be in the *Possession* of One endued with every Virtue, that even his Enemies must allow. . . .

My dear Madam,

Your Ladyship's most obedient affectionate humble Servant,

CHR . . ST . . N THR . . PL . . D.

This appears to be a skit upon the affection and enthusiasm displayed on behalf of the Young Pretender by the Scotch lassies. The writer cares little or nothing for the death of her elder brother, "That is the Fate of War, and we must not repine." When she hears there has been a battle she determines "to go freight to Edinburgh, to see and be introduced to the blessed Object of all the contest." She asks pity for her amorous disposition, a fault or weakness which she has always had, and cannot get over, even in the decline of life.

PRINCE CHARLIE IN MANCHESTER.

1745 Dec. 5. *An original News-slip printed on one narrow page of coarse paper, 13 in. by 4 in.*

Fresh NEWS from the NORTH with the PARTICULARS of
this Morning's Express.

Bristol. Dec. 5. Extract of a private Letter from Manchester dated Nov. 29 in the Morning.

The two Highlanders who beat up for Volunteers through this Town, offered five Guineas Advance; a considerable Number lifted, of which each received one Shilling, and are to have the rest, when their Prince, as they call him, comes. Last Night about Nine o'Clock a Party of Horse came in, I believe them about 100; they don't appear such terrible Fellows as they were represented; they are all in Highland Drefs, have a long Sword, and Belts stuck with Pistols; their Horses are of all Colours and Sizes, but mostly large; the Men are but of small Size: I think our Dragoons might trample them under Foot. The Bell-Man is now going through the Town, to order all Persons who pay any kind of Excise, forthwith to appear, and bring their last Acquittance, and as much ready Cash as that contains, on Pain of Military Execution. In my Opinion they'll make all possible Haste through Derbyshire. About 10 o'clock another Party of Horse came in and they have fixed on Mr. Dennison's for the Pretender's Quarters. At Two o'Clock several Thousands came in: a great many of the Foot are poor, diminutive Creatures, but there are many strong stout Men amongst the Guards and Officers. They have ordered the Bells to ring. The Bell-Man is going with Orders for us to illuminate our Houses, which must be done. Those that came in last Night, demanded Quarters for 10,000 To-day. At three o'Clock, which is this Moment, the Pretender marched by my door, in Highland Drefs, on Foot, surrounded by a Highland Guard, and no Muffick but a Pair of Bagpipes with him. . . .

1745 Dec. 20.

A Broadside printed on both sides, folio.

JOURNAL OF THE MARCHES OF
His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT'S Army,
from the Time they entred *England*, the 8th of *November*, till their Return to
Scotland, the 20th of *December*, 1745.

HIS Royal Highness entered *England*, *Friday* the 8th Day of *November*, in the Evening, and quartered at *Reddings* all Night. . . .

(Here follows an account of each day's march, and of the skirmish on the 18th of December, near Penrith.)

It is certain, that by all Accidents, such as Death by Sickness (of which 'tis believed there were more in one Day in General *Wade's* Army, than were in six Weeks in his Royal Highness's Army) and People that went astray in plundering (which notwithstanding all the Officers were able to do, could not be intirely prevented) and were not heard of again, that his Royal Highness's Army did not lose Forty Men in the Expedition, including the Twelve at *Penrith*. Upon the whole, never was a March performed with more Cheerfulness, and executed with greater Vigour and Resolution; which (next to the visible Protection of Almighty GOD) was owing to the Example shewn by his Royal Highness, who always march'd on Foot at the Head of his Men.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE YOUNG PRETENDER'S ARMY.

1745-6 Jan. 6. *An interesting Broadside, printed on a sheet of coarse paper, small folio.*

A SHORT ACCOUNT of the Behaviour of the Rebel ARMY, while
at *Hamilton*, in a Letter to a Friend at *Edinburgh*.

WE have at last got a Visit from your formerly troublesome Neighbours, which we neither expected, desired nor wanted. . . . However their Stay was but short; but at the same Time very troublesome. . . . Upon *Tuesday* the 24th *December* in the Afternoon there came in here, 1900 Horse and Foot, tho' they gave themselves out for 2500. They were commanded (if I may call it so) by the Lords *George Murray*, *Nairn*, *Elcho*, *Ogilvie*, and *Glenbucket* and others. . . . The Provisions, Ale and Spirits, beginning to run short in the Town, they threatened the People with Death, or the burning their Houses, unless such Victuals and Drink were got as they call'd for; which Victuals were not of the coarse Sort, Herrings, Onions, and a Butter, and a Cheese, . . . which we look'd upon as their best Food, such they would not taste. . . . The Prince went a hunting upon *Thursday*, in the Duke's Park; he shot two Pheasants, two Woodcocks, two Hares, and a young Buck, all of which were carried in Triumph. He dined at *Charleroy*, where I saw him, but could not find out this Angel-like Prince amongst the whole Rabble, till he was pointed out to me. . . .

There are many other most uncomplimentary and quite unpresentable remarks in the narrative.

BATTLE OF FALKIRK.

1745-6 Jan. 17-20. *A curious Broadside, printed at Bannockburn.*

On one side of this is given the Royalist, and on the other the Jacobite, version, differing hugely as might be expected. It was issued in the Jacobite interest.

1746 April 26.

The Official Gazette (8 pages, folio).

Whitehall, April 26, 1746.

This Afternoon a Messenger arrived from the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Particulars of the Victory obtained by his Royal Highness over the Rebels, on Wednesday the 16th Instant near Culloden.

Published by Authority.

ON *Tuesday* the 15th the Rebels burnt Fort *Augustus*, which convinced us of their Resolution to stand an Engagement with the King's Troops. We gave our Men a Days Halt at *Nairn*, and on the sixteenth marched from thence, between Four and Five, in four Columns. . . . We spent above half an Hour, trying which should gain the Flank of the other, and His Royal Highness having sent Lord Bury forward within a Hundred Yards of the Rebels, to reconnoitre somewhat, that appeared like a Battery to us, they thereupon began firing their Cannon, which was extremely ill served and ill pointed. Ours immediately answer'd them, which began their Confusion. Then they came running on, in their wild Manner; and upon the Right, where His Royal Highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest Push would be there, they came down three several Times within a Hundred Yards of our Men, firing their Pistols and brandishing their Swords; but the Royals and *Pulteney's* hardly took their Firelocks from their Shoulders, so that after those faint Attempts they made off, and the little Squadrons on our Right were sent to pursue them. . . . By the best Calculation that can be made, 'tis thought the Rebels lost 2000 Men upon the Field of Battle, and in the Pursuit.

Returns are given of the names of the Rebel officers taken prisoners, of the Ordnance and Stores taken and of the killed and wounded on both sides.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY—COMPETITION.

1747 Dec. 8.

A Broadside or Hand-bill, printed on a small sheet, 4to.

YORK-BUILDINGS (in MS. Dec. 8th), 1747.

THE Proprietors of the *York-Building Water-Works*, do agree to serve all Houses in *Westminster*, that shall lay on Water from said *Works*, before the 25th Day of *March* next, four Days in the Week, and at four Shillings in the Pound *per Annum*, less than they now pay, and not to raise such Tenants at any time hereafter.

These Waterworks were established by Patent in the twenty-seventh year of Charles II.

PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

1748. *A Broadside Programme, printed on a very narrow sheet, of the proceedings at the public proclamation of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.*

[Woodcut of Fame with an Olive Branch.]

CERIMONIAL
Proclamation of Peace.

PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

1748 Aug. 4. *A most important Broadside, printed in black letter on one large sheet, folio (no other copy of which is recorded). UNIQUE?*

(Royal Arms.)

By the Lords Justices,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

Tho. Cantuar.	|	Bedford.
Hardwicke, C.	|	Argyll.



HEREAS Preliminaries for restoring a General Peace were signed at Aix la Chapelle on the Nineteenth Day of April last, O.S., by the Ministers of His Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces: and whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as might be possible, it was agreed between His Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General, That Hostilities should cease at Land and at Sea. . . .

All English subjects and officers are commanded to forbear all acts of Hostility against His Catholick Majesty, and the most Serene Republick of Genoa, from and after certain times.

Given at *Whitehall* the Fourth Day of *August*, 1748, in the Twenty second Year of His Majesty's Reign.

God save the King.

DEATH OF FREDERIC, PRINCE OF WALES.

1751 April 24. *A Broadside printed on one side of a large sheet, folio (no other copy recorded). UNIQUE?*

AT THE
COURT at St. *JAMES's*,
The Twenty Fourth day of *April*, 1751.

PRESENT:—

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day Ordered by His Majesty in Council; That in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in all other Parts of the Publick Service, as well in the Occasional Offices, as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following Form and Order shall be observed, viz.

Their Royal Highnesses, George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family.

All Parsons, Vicars, and Curates are to correct and amend with the pen all such prayers in their Church Books, and this Order is to be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the different parishes.

1752. *An extremely interesting Sheet Almanack, printed in black and red.*

AN
A L M A N A C K
For the Year of our LORD GOD, 1752.
Being Biffextile or Leap-Year.
By *VINCENT WING.*

Heading the space devoted to the month of September occur the words:—

September hath xix. Days this Year.

After Sept. 2 comes this remark:—

According to an Act of Parliament passed in the 24th Year of His Majesties Reign, and in the Year of our Lord 1751, the Old Style ceases here, and the New takes place; and consequently the next Day, which in the Old Account would have been the 3d, is now to be called the 14th; so that all the intermediate nominal Days from the 2d to the 14th are omitted, or rather annihilated this Year; and the Month contains no more than 19 Days, as the Title at the Head expresses.

Also:—

A contemporary Broadside Ballad.

A New SONG On the Alteration of the Stile: OR, The True Briton's
Advice to his Countrymen.

* * * * *

We have found a new Method to alter the Times,
And make Times and Seafons to fuit their own Minds,
But the White Thorn at Glastonbury shews we are Blind
And keeps Blowing at it's old Seafon.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

1756 May 17. *A Broadside Proclamation printed on one side of a very large sheet, folio (of which two other copies only are recorded).*

(Royal Arms.)

His Majesty's
D E C L A R A T I O N
of WAR againft the *French* King.

GEORGE R.

THE Unwarrantable Proceedings of the *French* in the *West Indies*, and *North America*, since the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and the Ufurpations and Encroachments made by them upon Our Territories, and the Settlements of Our Subjects in those Parts, particularly in Our Province of *Nova Scotia*, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient Evidence of a formed Design and Resolution in that Court, to pursue invariably such Measures, as should most effectually promote their ambitious

Views without any Regard to the most solemn Treaties and Engagements. . . . We can no longer remain confidently with what We owe to Our own Honour, and to the Welfare of Our Subjects, within those Bounds, which, from a Desire of Peace, We had hitherto observed.

We have therefore thought proper to declare War; and We do hereby Declare War against the *French King*, who hath so unjustly begun it. . . .

Given at Our Court at *Kenfington*, the Seventeenth Day of *May* 1756, in the Twenty ninth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

GOOD INTENTIONS OF GEORGE III.

1760 Oct. 31. *A Broadside printed on one side of a very large sheet, folio (of which no other copy is recorded). UNIQUE?*

(Royal Arms.)

By the King,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.

This proclamation strictly prohibits all subjects from playing on the Lord's Day at Dice, Cards, or any other Game whatsoever in public or private Houses or other place or places whatsoever, and they are required to attend the worship of God on every Lord's Day. Drinking, Blasphemy, Profane Swearing and Cursing, Lewdness, and Profanation of the Lord's Day are to be severely punished, and all persons keeping Taverns, Chocolate Houses, Coffee Houses, or other Public Houses are to be prevented from selling Wine, Chocolate, Coffee, Ale, Beer or other Liquors in the time of Divine Service, etc.

This Broadside was printed in 1761.

STRIKE OF JOURNEYMEN CABINET-MAKERS.

1761 Nov. 7. *A Broadside printed on a large sheet, folio (I find no mention of any other copy).*

(Royal Arms.)

ORDER of COUNCIL

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the Seventh Day of November, 1761:

PRESENT,

The Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

This Order recites that a Combination has been entered into by the Journeymen Cabinet and Chair Makers to lessen the Hours of their Daily Work and to raise the price of their Piece-work; and that they have, in spite of the Masters' offers, left their shops and raised Subscriptions for supporting the unemployed, and that they threaten with death or maiming those that do not come in and assist them.

It is therefore ordered in Council that the Magistrates put in Execution the Laws against such offenders, and particularly enquire into the Behaviour of ALL MASTERS OF PUBLIC HOUSES where they assemble to carry on their illegal practices, etc., etc.

1775. *A Broadside printed on one side only of each of two sheets, folio.*

A MAP or TRUE FIGURE of the HEAVENS, At the KING'S NATIVITY.

By John Harman, Watchmaker and Profefor of Astrology, who predicted that John Wilkes Esq. would be Lord-Mayor of London.

"The Moon is said to Govern and rule *lunatics* and *ideots* or perfons whose brains are weak like the light of moonshine. . . . The defcription of a person under the Moon well defcribes his Majestys perfon, the colour of His Hair from the Moon being in aspect with Mars who gives lighter Hair and a bad eyefight. . . ."

George III. had had an illness in 1764, but the malady did not develop into insanity till November, 1788.

On July 10 next, the ascendant comes to the Dragon's Head, which threatens no ill or any violent actions. I look for matters to be adjusted upon fair terms between the Americans and Government. The fooner the better; for the people of this country have fuffered damage enough on the occafion as well as they; nor do I think they are fo eafily fubdued as fome imagine, notwithstanding this mighty authority. . . .

Mr. Harman lived in High Street, near St. Giles's Church, whither he had removed from oppofite the *Good Woman*(*) Six Doors diftance at a Hair-Dresser's and Peruke-Maker's.

ANTICIPATION OF COOK'S TOURS.

1777. *A Broadside in English and French, large folio (very rare, if not UNIQUE).*

P L A N
FOR PROVIDING
Partners in Travelling,
B y L A N D or S E A,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

. . . THE FIRST INSTITUTIONS of a General, and a Penny Post-Office, of a Fire-Office, of Parochial and other Registers, &c., fought no Encomiums; becaufe their *Ufes* proclaimed their Value, and proved (paft Contradiction) a Title to Encouragement; Nor has any officious Pen bufied itself in recounting the Benefits arifing to Society, from Merchants meeting daily *at one Spot* to compare and unite their commercial Interests: And although the Intercourfe here propofed may differ from thofe in Extension, yet it cannot be denied to fpring from the fame Principle, and proffer the fame Utility.

To contraft, indeed the great Advantages derivable from this Plan, with the Reftraint, Incommodioufnefs and Danger incident to the common Ways of Travelling, would take up too much Room: A few obvious Remarks only fhall therefore be admitted—Such as—BY LAND.

The Power each Perfon preferves of affociating according to his Liking; of chufing the beft Inns; and of confulting Health, Eafe, or Speed, &c., &c.—The being lefs likely to be molefted by Robbers, than thofe who (from a *known* Place of Deftination and ftated Hours of Travelling) may be met with at Will—Advantages by SEA.

To all who have felt the irkfomefnefs and expence of lingering in expectation at fea-ports, the difficulty of making proper agreements there, and the incommodioufnefs fuffered during a voyage in cafes of ficknefs it muft be

(*) The fign of "The Good Woman," or "The Silent Woman," occurs but rarely. It represents a headlefs Woman carrying her head in her hand, and has an ungallant interpretation. At Perfhore it is *The Quiet Woman*. It ufed to be an Oilman's Sign, with a poffible reference to the Foolifh Virgins.

a welcome relief, to find (what has been long wanted) an easy power given them of forming parties IN TOWN, so as to engage a vessel for sailing *immediately at their arrival on the coast*; by this means enjoying every comfort uninterrupted, with little or perhaps no extra charge.

CLERK'S FEES	{	For searching the Books for a Companion	...	...	...	SIXPENCE.
		For registering an Appointment, to engage any After-Comer	...	...	...	A SHILLING.
		For an <i>immediate</i> Direction to a Partner	...	...	...	HALF-A-CROWN.

The Office was by a most curious coincidence at:—

No. 2, BRIDGE STREET,
nearly opposite to Ludgate Hill.

LORD GEORGE GORDON.

1784 August 5. *A Broadside printed on a very large sheet, folio.*

The Piper Lads, will not now change their Note,
Whose Fathers, since Fifteen, ne'er turn'd a Coat.

N O P R E T E N D E R .

. . . The enforcing of this New Tory Bill in Scotland will again divide the Great Families, and the Lieges, as much as the Attempts in the Year 45 did; but it is rather Problematical, (now that the Tables are turned) whether Mr. Dundas and the Marquis of Graham would be able to penetrate farther North than York or Derby, in their present backfliding Cause, under their present Apoftate Patrons.

No Apoftates!

No Popery!

God fave the People!

AND

The Proteftant Interest for Ever!

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

1785. *A most official-looking Broadside of large size, printed on one sheet, folio, headed by the Royal Arms and Red Seal of the House of Commons.*

A R T I C L E S

AGREED UPON BY

The UNITED SOCIETY of SERVANTS,
ATTENDING THE

MEMBERS of the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS.

The Society was to meet daily for the despatch of Business between the hours of one and four, and every member absent without reasonable excuse for six days was to forfeit Two pence. Every Member was to pay one shilling at his admittance, and at Each Meeting after, Two pence; and on the change of his Master, and annually, for their (*sic.*) New Liveries, Six-pence. Those who refused to comply were to be carried round the Palace Yard on a Chair Pole.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAM THIRLWAY, Speaker.

- 1785-98. *A collection of 31 Original Broadsides, containing particulars of the Trials, Sentences, Executions and Dying Speeches of various Criminals, in almost every case headed by a woodcut illustration of the last act in the sad drama. This series is of better design and work than the "Last Dying Speeches" of a later date by Catnach and others; and the broadsides of this period seldom occur, whilst the more recent ones are comparatively common.*

AN ANTI-JACOBIN PROCLAMATION.

- 1792 May 21. *A Broadside printed in very small English letter on a large sheet, folio (of which only one other copy, viz., that in the Bibl. Soc. Antiqu., is recorded).*

(Royal Arms.)

BY THE KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS divers wicked and feditious Writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite Tumult and Disorder by endeavouring to raise groundless Jealousies and Discontents in the Minds of Our faithful and loving Subjects, respecting the Laws, and happy Constitution of Government, Civil and Religious, established in this Kingdom, and endeavouring to vilify and bring into Contempt the wise and wholesome Provisions made at the Time of the glorious Revolution, and since strengthened and confirmed by subsequent Laws, for the Preservation and Security of the Rights and Liberties of Our faithful and loving Subjects: And whereas divers Writings have also been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and feditious Publications to the Attention of all our faithful and loving Subjects . . . We therefore . . . have thought (*sic*) fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all Our loving Subjects, as they tender their own Happiness, and that of their Posterity, to guard against all such Attempts which aim at the Subversion of all regular Government within this Kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the Peace and order of Society.

Given at Our Court at the⁽¹⁾ *Queen's House*, the Twenty-first Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the Thirty-second year of our Reign.

God save the King.

- 1795 Jan. 14. *A Broadside printed in black letter on a large sheet, folio (of which only one other copy, that in Bibl. Soc. Antiqu., is recorded).*

(Royal Arms.)

By the KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For a General FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE, taking into Our most serious Consideration, the just and necessary War in which We are engaged with France, and putting Our Trust in Almighty God, that He will graciously bless Our Arms, both by Sea and Land, have resolved, and do, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, hereby command, That a Publick Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout that Part of Our Kingdom of *Great Britain* called *England*, Our Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, on *Wednesday*, the Twenty-fifth Day of *February* next; . . .

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the Fourteenth Day of *January*, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in the Thirty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(¹) Buckingham House.

1797 Feb. 26. *A rare and most important Broadside, printed on a small sheet, folio.*

BANK of ENGLAND,
FEBRUARY 27th, 1797.

In Consequence of an Order of His Majesty's Privy Council notified to the BANK last Night, Copy of which is hereunto annexed.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the BANK of ENGLAND, think it their Duty to inform the Proprietors of BANK STOCK, as well as the PUBLICK at large, that the general Concerns of the BANK are in the most affluent and prosperous Situation, and such as to preclude every Doubt as to the Security of its Notes.

The DIRECTORS mean to continue their usual Discounts for the Accommodation of the Commercial Interest, paying the Amount in Bank Notes, and the Dividend Warrants will be paid in the same Manner.

FRANCIS MARTIN, Secretary.

Copy of the Order of PRIVY COUNCIL.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,

FEBRUARY 26th, 1797.

By the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT

The Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Duke of Portland.
Marquis Cornwallis.

Earl Spencer.
Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Grenville.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

UPON the Representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating that from the Result of the Information which he has received, and of the Enquiries which it has been his Duty to make respecting the Effect of the unusual Demands for Specie, that have been made upon the Metropolis, in Consequence of ill-founded or exaggerated Alarms in different Parts of the Country, it appears that unless some Measure is immediately taken, there may be Reason to apprehend a Want of a sufficient Supply of Cash to answer the Exigencies of the Publick Service: It is the unanimous Opinion, of the Board, that it is indispensably necessary for the Publick Service, that the Directors of the Bank of England, should forbear issuing any Cash in Payment until the Sense of Parliament can be taken on that Subject, and the proper Measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the Means of Circulation, and supporting the Publick & Commercial Credit of the Kingdom at this important Conjunction; and it is ordered that a Copy of this Minute be transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England, & they are hereby required on the Grounds of the Exigency of the Case to conform thereto, until the Sense of Parliament can be taken as aforesaid.

(Signed) W. Fawkener.

This Step was necessitated by the depletion of the Cash in the Bank of England to such an extent, that on Saturday the 25th of February, only £1,270,000 in coin and bullion remained in its Coffers. The complete resumption of the payments of Bank-Notes in specie did not take place till May 1st, 1821.—At the end of 1813 the depreciation of Bank Paper was £29-4-1 per cent.

There must be many copies of this proclamation in existence, but I find no notice of one in any of the Public Libraries.

1803. *A rare and interesting collection of Patriotic Broad-sides, 56 in number, issued at the time when the shores of this Country were threatened by the French Fleet at Boulogne.*

Engravings illustrative of the rafts which some ingenious persons wished to persuade the British public were to be made use of in furtherance of the project will be found in J. E. H.'s collection of prints.

It would be beside the purpose of this rough list to give more than a few of the Titles of this very remarkable series. They may be roughly classed under four headings — (1) Addresses and Declarations; (2) Dialogues and Monologues; (3) Aspersions on Bonaparte's Character; (4) Theatrical Skits. A good illustration of the first class runs thus :—

CITIZENS OF LONDON!

YOUR generous spirited Forefathers, more than Two hundred Years ago, being threatened as we are now with a foreign Invasion, raised and armed Ten Thousand Two hundred and Seven Men, in the several Wards of this City, as appears in Detail by the annexed Schedule; besides which they voluntarily voted Government Sixteen of the largest Ships in the Thames, and Four Pinnaces, or light Frigates, the Expence and Charges of which of every kind were voluntarily defrayed, during the Whole Time they were in the Service of the Public by the Citizens of London.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

Let us imitate the noble Example of such Ancestors—
 We are ten Times more numerous!—Ten times more Opulent!—
 May their sublime Spirit inspire us with a similar Ardour!—
 Then will the Citizens of London, alone, bring into the Field to oppose
 this flagitious Foe *Ten Times Ten Thousand Men.*
 Let us show a bright Example to our Country.
 Let us raise, arm, and maintain during the Contest,
One hundred Thousand Men!

Here follows an enumeration of the Number of Men raised and armed in each particular Ward in 1588, amounting to 10,207 in all; and also of the number of Shot or Firearms, Corslets with Pikes, Callivers, Bows, Pikes, and Bills, contributed by each Ward for the anticipated fight with the Spaniard.

(2.) *Dialogues and Monologues*, the notice of one of which will suffice :—

Plain ANSWERS to plain QUESTIONS IN A DIALOGUE
BETWEEN

JOHN BULL AND Bonaparte,

Met *Half-Seas over* between DOVER and CALAIS.

John Bull.—How do you do?

Bonaparte. —Pretty well ; but hope to do better when I am in *London*.

John Bull.—When do you expect to get there?

Bonaparte. —About the end of September ; or October at lateft.

John Bull.—Why would you not remain at PEACE with us ; which you know we were anxious to preserve.

Bonaparte. —Because I had fet my heart on the recovery of EGYPT, which I had difgracefully quitted ; and in recovering EGYPT to pave the way for driving you out of INDIA, to the productions of which you owe fo much of Wealth and Strength, and the prosperity which you enjoy.

John Bull.—But what did *Malta* fignify.

Bonaparte. —I could not cleverly get to EGYPT without it.

(3.) *Attacks on the Character of Bonaparte*, relating principally to the murder of the 4,000 inhabitants of Jaffa with its garrison, and to the poisoning of 580 of his own troops there (by opium) when lying sick and wounded in the Hospitals, but containing to boot many other allegations of cruelty and rapacity.

(4.) *Theatrical and other Skits*, one of the best of which begins thus :—

IN REHEARSAL.

Theatre Royal of the United Kingdoms.

Some dark, foggy Night, about November next, will be ATTEMPTED by a Strolling Company of French Vagrants, an old Pantomimic Farce, called

Harlequin's Invasion,

OR THE DISAPPOINTED BANDITTI.

With New Machinery, Mufic, Dreffes and Decorations.

Harlequin Butcher : Mr. BUONAPARTE,

FROM CORSICA,

(Who Murdered that Character in *Egypt, Italy, Swifferland, Holland, &c.*)

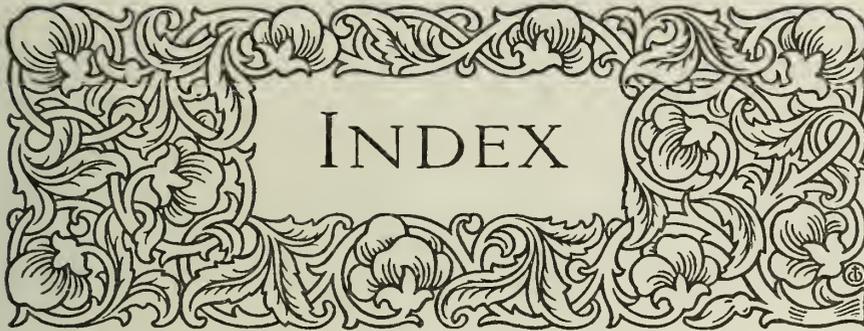
* * * * *

In the Courfe of the Piece will be introduced a Diftant View of

Harlequins Flat-Bottomed Boats

WARMLY ENGAGED BY THE

WOODEN WALLS of OLD ENGLAND.



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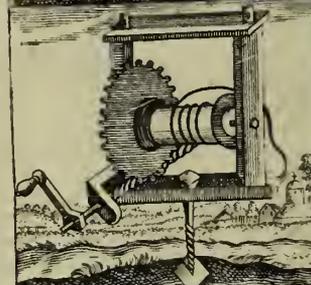
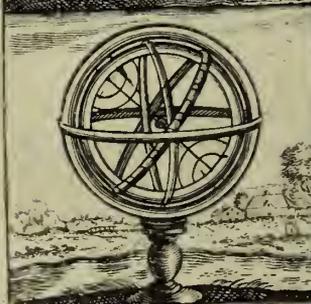
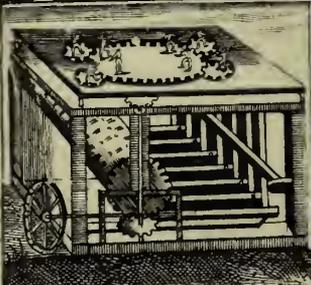
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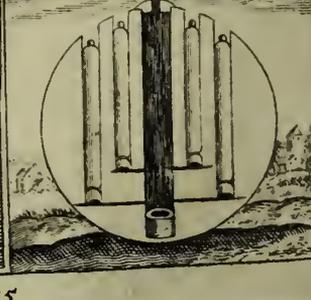
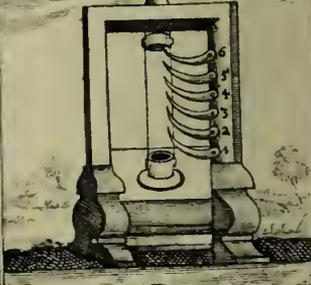
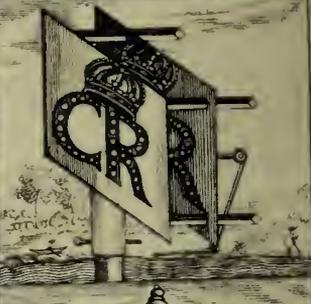
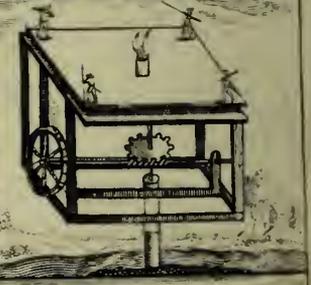
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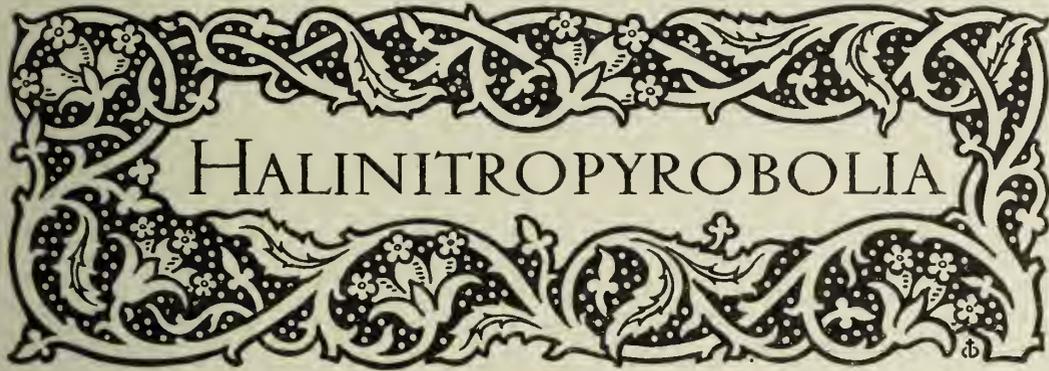


PYROTECHNIA
 Or a Discourse of artificiall
 Fire workes for Pleasure
*In which the true grounds of y^e Art
 are plainly and perspicuously
 laid downe, together wth sundry
 such Motions both straight and
 Circular, performed by y^e help
 of Fire, as are not to be found
 in any Other Discourse of this
 kind extant in any Language
 Whereunto is annexed a short
 Treatise of Geometry wth the extraction
 of the square Roote to 25000 and
 the Cubicke Roote to 20000 performed
 by ocular inspection Written by
 John Babington Ch^l of London*



Fe Droeshout fecit

Imprinted for Ralph Mab 1635



HALINITROPYROBOLIA



UPON a time, rather more than twenty years ago, from the window of a bookseller's tiny shop in a northern town there looked out at me almost imploringly, its fair face pressed close to the glass, the title-page which, somewhat shrunken, confronts the reader. Transfused, perhaps, with some subtle influence of an earlier possessor, an "*artificier*" it may be of earnest purpose, it not only said as plainly as the charm of engraved devices and Droeshout's⁽¹⁾ well-known name could speak, "Come buy me," but, being thereupon straightway appropriated, so worked upon me, craving in its timid way congenial companionship, that, nothing loth, from east and from west, with no small labour

I gathered in short space many a fellow volume, both big and small, with cuts as quaint or quainter than *Babington's* to keep it good company, and so let them dwell together on my shelves; yet, still unsatisfied—albeit happier as their numbers grew—the little *junto* gave me no peace till I had begun to acquire also engravings of the displays into the furnishing of which their services had been so long pressed. And when it came to be seen that the leisure of days and of nights spent in the happy hunting-grounds of Paris yielded a glad requital for joyous diligence, the quest became almost a passion (one of many, I must confess,) to which difficulties in the pursuit added zest; and now that the sources of supply are for me exhausted, and the formation of another similar collection hopeless, I can recall with keen pleasure the day in which it was possible to pile up my own with reasonable speed. It can hardly be expected that any simple enumeration of the treatises thus so happily associated, or even of the more important gathering of prints of historical *feux de joie*, can have any strong claim on the attention of the general reader, and yet had I not hoped that it were possible to excite at least a transient interest in a subject so unfamiliar I had greatly subordinated the notice of this subdivision of my collection.

To convey by the black lines on white paper of a print the slightest impression of the charm of life, colour, movement in a pyrotechnic display is, of course, hopeless. How much more overwhelming the task of pleasing a reader's eye by any written delineation of that same imperfectly commemorative engraving. You shall as easily feed a hungry man with a *menu*.

(1) This is not the *M. Droeshout* of First Folio renown; perhaps a relation, but a far better engraver.

Nevertheless a sufficient apology for what has been done may be found in the fact that the ground is, to a large extent, untrodden. Most of my readers have probably come across but few of the prints I have hastily described, and none, unless they have seen them, can form any conception of the magnificence and merit of some of the more important engravings. A catalogue, however unsatisfying, of some one hundred and eighty of these prints may be excused, at any rate, as a modest contribution to the bibliography of a subject hitherto little studied in this country. It has been, of course, impossible, in the case of the engravings of displays, to present more than a very few reproductions either in compact compass or at a reasonable expense. [A photogravure of one of the larger examples alone would cost, I suppose, about £70 or £80.] But the woodcuts and other illustrations contained in the treatises on the subject are in many cases small and tractable, and the facsimiles given in that section will afford some notion of the quaint volumes from which they were drawn.

The earliest pyrotechnists were Artillery officers, as we should now call them, and their efforts were directed to the discomfiture and ill-being, not to the exhilaration, of their fellow-men: artillery, as we now understand the term, furnishing at that period but a feeble and unreliable means of attack or defence; otherwise the users of Petards so commonly employed for bursting open city gates, and of the fire-lances and fire-pots employed for annoying the enemy, would have stood but a poor chance of escaping destruction from a distance. Though the works of these early *artificiers* are full of interest, those of their successors, the devisers of *Recreative Fireworks*, will provide for us better entertainment, as the ancient pyrotechnist, albeit not possessing a tithe of the secrets which his latest followers have wrung from chemical science, was favourably situated in other respects. He was tremendously in earnest, lived in days when pageants were far more plentiful and more lavishly supported by the State than now, and, like the early painters and engravers, achieved quaintness if he sought it not. His pristine effects were but mimetic. He took the serious horse or foot soldier of the sixteenth century, armed *cap-a-pie* and fighting with lance, sword and shield, and rigged him up with fireworks all over, tied them to his horse's tail, fastened them to the end of his lance, piquéed his sword with some and stuffed his shield with others and then sent him out on a dark night in suitable lists or in a railed-off enclosure, and, lighting the combustibles, bade him do mimic battle for the delectation of himself, his fellows and the bystanders. This rude and rather monotonous amusement must soon have palled on the spectators, but the excitement of a systematic playing with fire was too pleasurable to be allowed to die out, and the wits of the fireworkers being sharpened, and the principle of the recoil of a lighted squib utilized, the *Rocket* was at an early period brought into vogue and formed in conjunction with burning tar-barrels the mainstay of the next era in these displays. And then invention went on apace, and long before the middle of the seventeenth century was reached we find besides a variety of pieces for the air, *fisgigs*, *gerbes*, and *fire-pots* for the ground display, *sirens*, *mermaids*, and *burning balls* for the water, (*Catherine*) *wheels*, *fiery dragons* coursing on lines, and a host of other ingenious devices, in general use.

The grouping of these various pieces afforded enormous scope for the inventive faculties of the designers of the display, often men of eminence as artists and architects. And as lavish expenditure on all great festive occasions was then the rule and not the exception, edifices were constructed in connection with these pageants of an elaboration, beauty and magnificence undreamt of in these our more prosaic days: structures so stable and so artistic that their demolition, when all the dragons had run their fiery course, when St. George was reduced to tinder and the last rocket-stick had fallen, must have given many a pang to the designer of the ephemeral creation.

The query must rise to the lips of those who for the first time inspect a large collection of the engravings of these displays—"For what purpose was so great an expenditure of time and

talent incurred in recording an exhibition the duration of which was so absurdly short in proportion to that needful for its pictorial commemoration?" The reply may possibly be that the evanescent character of an entertainment, prepared with so much care, cost and forethought, itself suggested that these should not have been wholly lost when the fête was over, but that the spectators themselves should be enabled in measure to renew, and posterity to share the delights of the fleeting hours in which had perished so much of the labour and skill of the architect and artificer.

Very fair and noble are the presentments of most of their platforms, pyramids, columns, arches, statue-capped pedestals, towers and castles, and very cheap, tawdry and barbarous would our modern "stands" appear by their side.

There is something to be learned even from a collection of old views of *feux de joie*.⁽¹⁾



IN illustration and elucidation of the list of these displays I have been able to bring together from various sources a considerable amount of historical material, by the aid of which an additional interest is, I think, given to the catalogue of engravings and reference is furnished to some fêtes of which I possess no illustrations, and to others of which no pictorial record is known to exist. For only a small selection, however, from this material can space be found here, and I trust that the reader will not be wearied by the few details I shall put before him.

One of the earliest relations of a firework device is to be found in a MS. formerly belonging to Peirex, cited by Montfaucon,⁽²⁾ entitled, *L'Ordre de L'Entrevue et Visitation des Rois de France et d'Angleterre* (Francois I. and Henry VIII.). The visit and magnificent rejoicings took place, as we all know, at Guisnes in 1520. After a very long description

1520. of the interview comes this remarkable passage:—"Here mention must be made of a singular circumstance, namely, the appearance in the air of a great salamander or dragon, artificially constructed; it was four fathoms long, and seemed to be filled with fire, very horrible and terrible. It seemed to come from the direction of Ardres. Many were greatly frightened thereby, thinking that it must be a comet or some monster or portent, as nothing could be seen to support it. It passed over the Chapel where Mass was being said, across the camp, with an undulating motion, as fast as a pedestrian could travel, as far as Guisnes, mounting as high in the air as a crossbow would carry an arrow." Sir Joseph Ayloff, in a paper read March 29, 1770⁽³⁾ (giving, by-the-by, an incorrect reference to the *provenance* of the story), makes great sport of this dragon, and indeed it is hard to see how on the one hand such an apparition could possibly have been called into existence at so early a period, and not a little strange, on the other, that a fable so easily disproved should be imported into a sober chronicle of facts.

At the Entry of Henri II. into Rheims there was to be seen⁽⁴⁾ on the river Vesle a mountain in the form of a cleft rock, giving shelter in its recesses to marine monsters, sirens and satyrs, represented by young fellows covered with ivy and moss; in the distance was a vessel of an azure colour with all its appurtenances, manned by savages, who gave

1547? battle to the monsters with fireworks which they cast at them in the form of darts and flames, so that the ship, the masts and even the pilot were thrown into the air *fort industrieusement*, whilst the marine monsters and the savages plunged into the water to escape the flames.⁽⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ The rather stupendous word used as the Title of this collection is that employed by *Furtenbach* in his Treatise on Fireworks, dated 1627. ⁽²⁾ "Monuments de la Monarchie Françoise," IV., 178-9. ⁽³⁾ *Archæologia*, Vol. III. ⁽⁴⁾ *Frezier*, 1747, p. 387. ⁽⁵⁾ For the lively representation of a similar scene see below the reproduction of an engraving from *Appier Hanzelet's* book, 1630.

Fireworks were again and again employed for the delectation of Queen Elizabeth. "Her Majesty was lodged again in the Castell of Warwick. . . . That afternoon pas'd, and supper done, a shewe of fireworks preparid for that purpose in the Temple feelds, was sett abroche, the maner whereof this writer cannot so truly fet furth as if he had bene at
1572. it." . . . A mock fight took place wherein not only "mortyr pieces" but also "fquibbes and balles of fyre" were brought into play, "they in the fort shooting agayn, and casting out divers fyers terrible to thofe that have not been in like experiences, and indeed frange to them that understood it not; for the wildfyre falling into the ryver Aven, wold for a tyme lye ffill, and than agayn rife and flye abrode casting furth many flasches and flambes, whereat the Queene's Majesty took great pleafure . . . and marvayle it was that so little harme was done, for the fire-balles and fquibbs cast upp, did so flye quiet over the castell, and into the myds of the Towne falling downe, some on houfes, some in courts, and some in the streate as farre almost to Saint Mary Church, to the great perill, or else great feare, of the inhabitants of this Borough."⁽¹⁾

At Kenilworth, "on the next day (being Sunday) ⁽²⁾, there was nothing done until the evening, at which time there were fire-works shewed upon the water, the which were both strange and well executed; as sometimes passing under the water a long space, when all men had thought they had been quenched, they would rife and mount out of the water againe,
1575. and burn very furiously." In another account of the same display⁽³⁾ we are told that "Such was the blaze of burning darts, the gleam of stars constant, the streams and hail of fiery sparks, lightnings of wildfire and flight-shot of thunder-bolts, with continuance, terror and vehemency, that the heavens thundered, the waters furred and the earth shook; and for my part, hardy as I am, it made me very vengeably afraid."

One of the very few historical notices I have found of the effect of Fireworks for *military* purposes occurs in the book of travels of Captain John Smith, (of *Virginia* celebrity)⁽⁴⁾. During the siege of Stoll-Weissenburg, "Earl Meldritch, by the information of three or four Christians escaped out of the Town, upon every Alarm, where there was greatest assemblies and
Circa throng of people, caused Captain John Smith to put in practice his fiery Dragons, he
1600. had demonstrated unto him and the Earl von Sulch at Comora, which he thus performed: Having prepared forty or fifty round-bellied Earthen Pots, and filled them with hand Gunpowder, then covered them with Pitch, mingled with Brimstone and Turpentine, and quartering as many Musket-Bullets that hung together but only at the center of the division, stuck them round in the mixture about the pots, and covered them again with the same mixture, over that a strong Sear-cloth, then over all a good Thickness of Touze-match well tempered with Oyl of Lin-feed, Camphire and Powder of Brimstone, these he fitly placed in slings⁽⁵⁾ graduated so near as they could to the places of those assemblies. At midnight upon the Alarm it was a fearful fight to see the short flaming course of their flight in the Air, but presently after their fall, the lamentable noise of the miserable slaughtered Turks was most wonderful to hear."

(Creation of Henry, Prince of Wales.) "The same day the devise of the fire-works and sea-fight upon the Thames should likewise have bene shewed, but for some respects were put
1610. off till Wednesday following, and there performed to the much content and admiration of the beholders."

On the 31st January, 1610, "After the morning and afternoon service, two hundred arquebusiers repaired to the door of Notre Dame de Lorette, where they found a wooden machine of enormous size which represented the Trojan horse. This structure then began to

⁽¹⁾ M.S. in the Black Book of the Corporation of Warwick, quoted by Nichols ("Progresses of Queen Elizabeth").
⁽²⁾ Gascoigne, G., "Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth," London, 1596, quoted by Nichols. ⁽³⁾ Laneham's account, 1575, quoted by Nichols. ⁽⁴⁾ "The True Travels and Adventures of Captain John Smith . . . from Anno Domini 1523 to 1609," etc.
⁽⁵⁾ See engraving of small pots and slings, *infra* under Biringuccio, 1540.

move by means of hidden springs, whilst around it were represented in ballets
 1610. the principal events of the Trojan War. These representations lasted for two hours, after which the Place St. Roch was reached, where is the house of the Jesuits. Part of this place represented the City of Troy, with its towers and walls. At the approach of the horse, part of the walls fell down, the Greek soldiers issued from this machine, and the Trojans from their town, armed and covered with fireworks, with which they fought a wonderful fight. The horse projected fire against the city, the city against the horse, and one of the most beautiful spectacles was the discharge of eighteen trees charged with similar fires."⁽¹⁾

The marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and Frederick, Count Palatine, was celebrated by a profusion of aquatic fireworks, of which John Taylor, the Water Poet, has given a quaint and comprehensive account. I extract a few passages from the first collected edition of

his works.⁽²⁾ Five fireworkers were laid under contribution in this entertainment,
 1613. *John Nodes, Thomas Butler, William Bettis, John Tindall and William Fishenden*, and above their names the devices of each are fully set forth. Nodes's and Butler's display consisted of a pyrotechnic Masque, wherein the Amazonian Queen, attacked by Monsters, is delivered by St. George; a passage or two from the plot of which may be quoted in illustration of the manner in which crude dramatic representations were at this time helped out by fireworks of a very advanced nature. "After which promise (of Saint George) the Queene to paffe away the time, delights him with these pastimes following, being all fire-workes. First the Pavillion is beleaguered or inuironed about with fires, going out of which, many fiery balls flies up into the Ayre, with numbers of smaller fiers ascending, that cemicircled *Cynthia* is (as it were) eclipsed with the flashes, and the starres are hud-winckt with the burning exhalations." . . . Later on, "the Magitian *Mango*, having intelligence of the dangerous Estate of his Castle, and fearing the losse of his Lady, suddainely mounts him on a flying inuifible Diuell, and in a moment alights within the Castle, vpon whom *St. George* makes a present conquest. The Castle hath on the top thereof a ferie Fountaine which burnes and sends up Rackets into the Ayre, some great and some leffe, and fire dispearfed many wayes in great abundance with innumerable lights round about. . . . Then the maine Castle is fiered, and vpon two of the corner Turrets are two Globes fiered, and betwixt each Globe at two other corner Turrets are 2 men, catching as it were at the Globes, still burning and turning till all be extinguished with fire: alwayes Rackets flying and reports thwacking, & Lights burning. In Mr. William Bettis his invention (*contrived by him in such sort that if the weather had been Rainy or Windy, yet his designements should have been accomplished*) there were 10 scenes in the last of which was seene divers other Rackets flying aloft into the Ayre, which Rackets did afsimulate the fhapes and proportions of Men, women, fowles, beafts, fishes, and other formes and figures. Last of all, was heard 100 blowes,⁽³⁾ and reports as lowd as the report of a reasonable Chamber⁽⁴⁾ is able to give, and so with fires, lights, Rackets and such like (to the delight of all the beholders, & the great credit of the inventor of this fire-workes), all was extinguished and concluded."

The entry of Mary de Medicis into London, mentioned in the Catalogue of Prints of Firework Displays, is very fully recorded by De la Serre⁽⁵⁾:—"The following night was not less beautiful than the day which preceded it; for the splendour of an infinite number of fireworks

joined to that of as many stars which shone forth at the same time, seemed to fill both
 1638. heaven and earth equally with light; and although one was different from the other, the two together had such powerful attractions to make them beloved, that it is credible that could the sun have appeared, he would not have dared, for fear that his brightness should have been despised! . . . the smell had also its pleasures of cinnamon and rosemary-wood

⁽¹⁾ C. J. Menestrier, "Traité des Ballets." ⁽²⁾ "All the Workes of John Taylor the Water Poet," 1630, folio. ⁽³⁾ Blow, an explosion of gunpowder, see the letter of warning to Lord Monteaigle, October 25, 1605 (a terrible *Blow*). ⁽⁴⁾ Chamber, a small piece of ordnance standing on its end for the firing of salutes. ⁽⁵⁾ Quoted in the Antiquarian Repertory, Vol. I., pp. 270-1.

which were burning in a thousand places, and the taste was gratified by the excellence of all sorts of wine, which the citizens vied with each other in presenting to passengers in order to drink together to their majesties' healths."

The procession of the Pope (Innocent X.) to St. John Lateran was witnessed by John Evelyn, who thus describes the end of the ceremony⁽¹⁾:—"The night ended with fire-workes. What I saw was that which was built before the Spanish Ambass^{rs} house in the Piazza del

Trinita and another of the French. The first appeared to be a mighty rock, bearing the
1644. Pope's armes, a dragon and divers figures, which being set on fire by one who flung a roquet at it, kindled immediately, yet preserving the figure both of y^e rock and statues a very long time, in so much as it was deemed ten thousand reports of squibbs and crackers spent themselves in order. That before the French Ambass^{rs} palace was a Diana drawne in a chariot by her doggs, with abundance of other figures as large as y^e life which plaid wth fire in the same manner."

A description of the engraving of the Firework display on the Thames on the occasion of the coronation of James II. will be found in its proper place in the list. An extended and very minute record of the arrangements is to be found in Sandford's History of the Coronation,

1687, which, however, does not materially supplement the information afforded by the
1685. engraving itself, except in the matter of numbers of pieces and the contents of the various statues. "Out of the *Sun, Crown, Cipher* and *Laurel*, were caft forth fmall *Swarms, Stars* and *Fire-drops* to about 50 Foot in height; and the said *Cipher Crown* and *Sun* had a *Fire* like *Glittering Jewels*, which continued about 45 minutes. . . . This Royal Fire-Work was lighted and fet on fire by Sir *Martin Beckman* Knight, his *Majesties Chief Engineer*, the Defigner and Director thereof, who as foon as His *Majesty* was come upon the Leads before the *Queens Lodging* fet fire to three Rockets from his boat near the place where the King ftood; one of which ran sloping over to the *Fire-Works*, the middle-moft to the *Pyramids*, and the other to the *Water-Works*."

In celebration of the birth of the Old Pretender, a grand display was given at Gloucester on July 1.⁽²⁾ "The day began with the ringing of bells in all the Churches, and all things by

Mr. Mayor's order, were carried very magnificently, for all the Conduits ran with wine;
1688. Bonfires and illuminations were in all the ftreets; Rockets, Runners on the line, Wheels, Reporters *Hercules Club*, and great Guns, with all manner of other Fireworks, were difcharged that the whole City feemed one Mafs of Light."

Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 2. "The fine Fireworks in St. James's Square were lighted after this manner; About 12 o'clock the Foot-Guards lined the Avenues, the Rockets and all things being fixed on the Rails the day before; a little after Six the King, attended by his Guards came to the Earl of Rumney's House (in St. James's Square) from whence foon after a

1697. Signal was given by firing a Rocket for the Fire-workes to go off which were immediately lighted; the Performance was Extraordinary fine, and much applauded, the fame continued fomewhat better than half an hour, and there were divers forts of Fire-workes; fome had the King's name, others the Arms of England; in a word they were very curious; there was a Man and a Woman unfortunately Killed and divers others hurt, by the falling down of the fticks: about half an hour after his Majesty went to St. James's there being a very fine Ball."⁽³⁾ The "Post Boy" of $\frac{1}{20}$ Nov., 1697, tells us that the cost of the display would be £10,000.

The catastrophe of the 31st of May, 1770, on the occasion of the fête given by the City of Paris in celebration of the marriage of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.) and Marie Antoinette, is by far the saddest episode recorded in connection with these displays. A

1770. collation of those contemporary records and maps which I have consulted leads to some such *resumé* as the following of this terrible disaster.

(1) Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

(2) The "London Gazette," § July, 1688.

(3) The "Post Boy," $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec., 1697.

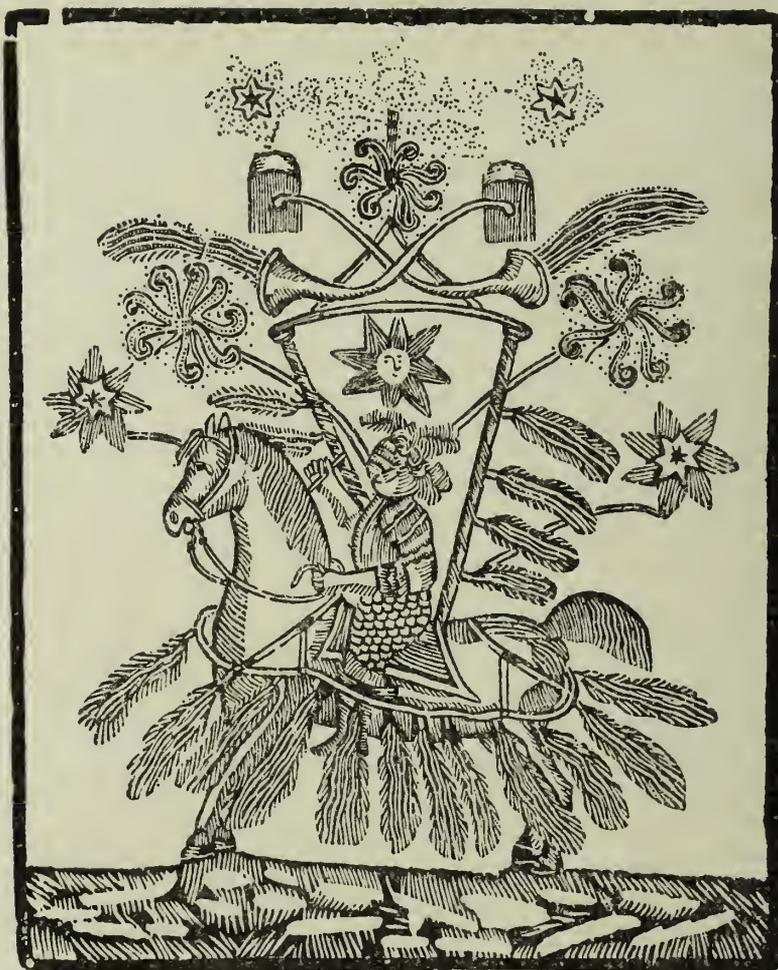
The fireworks on this occasion were of unparalleled splendour.⁽¹⁾ Exhibited from a magnificent structure in the middle of the newly-made *Place Louis XV.*, now the *Place de la Concorde*, they occupied a position from which admirable points of view could be obtained by an enormous crowd of 100,000 persons (attracted to Paris not only by their promise of dazzling delight, but also by the joyous cheer, the food and the wine freely offered to all comers on a boulevard illuminated throughout its whole length)⁽²⁾, largely recruited by priests and women, and provided—so the chronicles say—with a band of music at the corner of every street. The portico from which the *feux de joie* were to be let off was magnificently decorated with fluted columns; at each corner were fine pyrotechnic devices, some of which represented dolphins (the invariable leading feature where honour to a Dauphin was concerned), some cascades, some Catherine wheels, and so on. Everything, in short, was devised for the enjoyment of the populace, but alas! nothing for their safety; the whole place was a huge trap into which the unsuspecting victims defiled at leisure, but from which a hurried exit inevitably meant death, destruction and horror. Three streets alone gave direct passage from the *Place Louis XV.* to the end of the boulevard. The unfinished *Rue Royale*,⁽³⁾ the widest of the three, but choked with building material and full of deep pits caused by the excavations for the new buildings, was flanked on the left by the narrow *Rue de la Bonne Morue*, on the right by the *Rue St. Florentin*, in which resided the Count St. Florentin, Secretary of State. Responsible though he was, by his office, not only for the well-being of Paris, but especially for the design and management of this fête, he seems to have abused his powers by selfishly denying to the public the right of transit through this most necessary exit, lest the comfort of himself and his friends should be interfered with. Nothing, we are told by eye-witnesses, was ever seen at all comparable to the magnificence and execution of the firework display, to which all eyes were eagerly⁽⁴⁾ directed, when on a sudden a decoration accidentally took fire, to the great momentary delight of the bystanders; when however it was seen that this episode formed no part of the set performance, and that some of the workmen engaged upon it were perishing in the flames, a stampede from the spot of the compact mass of the spectators began, to be almost immediately checked by the difficulties of movement in the direction of the only possible channels of escape. Driven back and crushed by carriages and horses, demoralized by the cries of alarm raised by pickpockets, who were present in large numbers and were not sorry to increase the confusion, bruised, maimed, suffocated, dying, the terrified mass seethed and swayed, and fought for an hour in dire agony before the awful movements ceased, and here, in the pitfalls of the *Rue Royale*, where people lay upon one another in heaps, those who were undermost stabbing those who lay above them in order to disengage themselves, and in the Seine, perished most of the victims, seven hundred of whom in all were killed outright, or, pushed from the banks into the river by the irresistible tide of their fellows, perished by drowning. “Our excess of joy was turned to excessive grief on the fatal night of the 31st May,” says a spectator of the scene. “The lamentable cries and piercing shrieks of women and children seemed to fill the air with wailings. Nothing was to be heard but lamentations from one end of the city to the other. No tongue can express the misery, no heart conceive the horror that the dreadful scene presented which followed the playing of the fireworks—men, women, children, coaches, horses, in confused heaps, trampled upon and trampling on each other. The efforts to aid increased the danger of those who were intended to be relieved. I myself escaped miraculously.”⁽⁵⁾ *Some three thousand persons in all!* of whom a vast proportion were priests and women, were, it is supposed, killed or crippled or wounded in the ghastly *mêlée*.

It is said that for some reason unexplained in the narratives, the engineer who projected the fireworks was so doubtful of his own safety that he insisted on a provision for his wife and

(1) “Lloyd’s Evening Post,” June 1st, 1770. (2) *Memoires de M. le Prince de Montbarey*. (3) The Annual Register for 1770 (*Chronicle*, May 31). (4) Sismondi, “*Histoire des Francais*,” 1843. (5) “Lloyd’s Evening Post,” June 1st, 1770.

family should his own life be sacrificed.⁽¹⁾ The direst presages were drawn from the calamity, justified, we may now reflect, by the execution on this very spot, twenty-three years later,⁽²⁾ of the Prince of whose marriage this fête was a celebration. The grief of the Dauphiness was profound, and lasted for several days⁽³⁾; nothing could console her for the death and maiming of so many innocent victims. The sympathy of her husband took the practical form indicated in the following letter, written by him to Le Sartine, Lieut.-General of Police⁽⁴⁾ :—
"J'ai appris le malheur arrivé à Paris à mon occasion j'en suis pénétré. On m'apporte ce que le Roi m'envoie tous les mois. Je ne puis disposer que de cela, je vous l'envoie. Secourez les plus malheureux. J'ai, Monsieur, beaucoup d'estime pour vous.

LOUIS AUGUSTE."



AN ANCIENT PYROTECHNIC DEVICE.

⁽¹⁾ "Public Advertiser," June 9, 1770. ⁽²⁾ Memoires du Prince de Montbarey, Paris, 1827. ⁽³⁾ Memoires de Madame Campan. ⁽⁴⁾ Ephemerides du Citoyen, Paris, June, 1770.

BOOKS ON FIREWORKS



SEVENTY-THREE volumes are all that I have been able to collect on this subject at any reasonable cost, and from these I have selected for comment the following as the most important.

1529. VALLO. LIBRO CONTINENTE ETC. The full size facsimile of the title of this very rare little book will sufficiently indicate its original contents. But the portion which is most interesting to us is the addition in my copy, (which is in its original vellum binding,) of an insert of six pages of additional matter printed after the rest of the little volume. It is unpagged, and is entitled:—

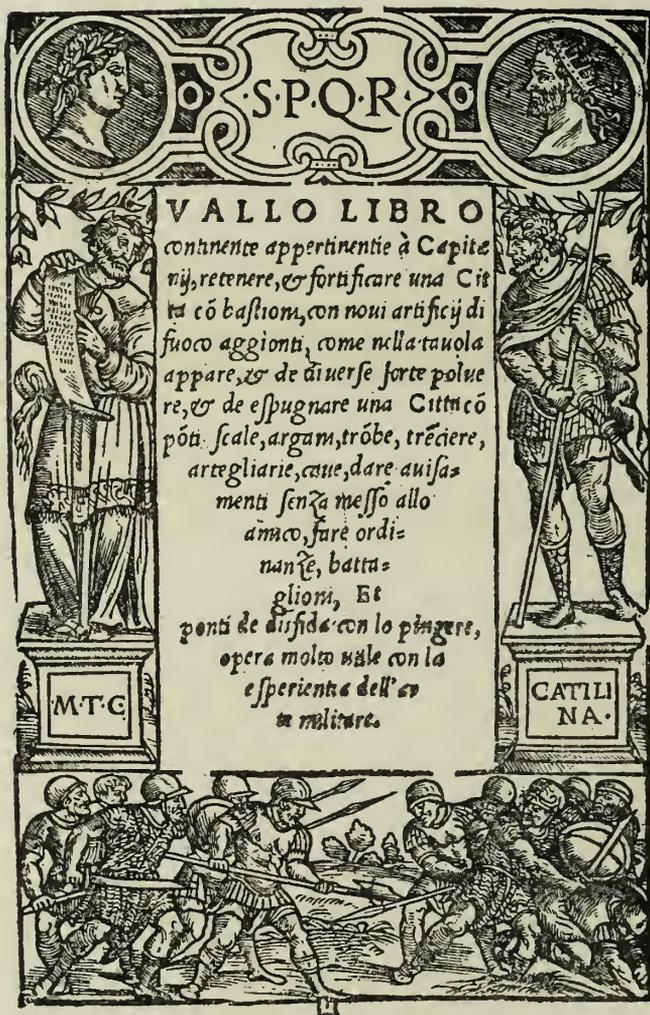
Facing this matter is a woodcut, reproduced here, of two *Trombe* in saltire between a Bomb and three fire-pots. This woodcut is printed on the *verso* of the last page of the Table of Contents, evidently blank in the first issue; but, in order to add this illustration of the *Trombe*, this last page must have been reprinted with the woodcut on the back, and *pasted in* in place of the original leaf which the binder cut out, leaving in for the security of its fellows a narrow strip, as in my copy.

CAPITOLI TRE DE ARTEFICII
de fuoco nouamente aggiunti

PER FAR TROMBE DE FVOCO
de mirabile fattione.

The Colophon runs:—*Finisse il Libro intitolato Vallo pertinente à militi con noui Capitoli di artificii di fuoco aggiunti come nella sua tauola appare. Stampato in Venetia per Nicolo d'Arifotile detto Zoppino, MDXXIX.*

It might have been thought from its wording and that of the title that the “*new chapters of artifices of fire*” were those to which I have referred, but it is not so. There is no mention of their contents in the *tauola*, and they were evidently an afterthought. I have been prolix in these trivial details for the purpose of showing that the little treatise on *Trombe*, with its illustration, was something very new—just hot from the press—which must be got into the book describing Fascines, Catapults, Movable Bridges, Scaling Ladders and the like mechanical engines at any cost, to keep the volume up-to-date; and thence I argue, on slender grounds, I admit, that it is to a date approximating to that of our little book, 1529, that we must look for the *first printed description of Military Fireworks of this kind*, and that this illustration is among the earliest of these; at any rate it heads my list of books on the subject. The *Trombe* were simply gigantic Squibs, the cases of which were of turned wood bound with wire; they were filled with a mixture of powder, pitch, camphor, pounded glass etc., and at the bottom ordinary gunpowder; when to be used they were to be taken to the enemy's front, where they would strike great terror into the soldiers thus assaulted, and be by reason of the light emitted of more use by night than by day.



TITLE-PAGE OF VALLO, 12MO (1529).

The second of these additional chapters is entitled :—

PER FAR BALLE DE BRONZO

*da trazere in un battaglion de fanti, lequale Schiopando
 fan grandissimo danno.*

These *bombs*, filled with pitch, powder and other combustibles, were to be thrown or fired into the ranks of the enemy's infantry, and bursting, do enormous damage there. One of these is to be seen in the woodcut.

The third chapter is headed :—

PER FARE FIASCHI OVERO

pignatelle di fuoco artificiato da trazere.

and describes flasks or pipkins filled with pitch, tar and powder suitably arranged, which, ignited by slow match and thrown into an enemy's lines, or dropped from a fortress, would break and cause infinite discomfort to the foe.



TROMBES, FIRE-POTS AND BOMB.
 (VALLO, 1529.)

**VANOCCIO BIRIN-
 1540. GUCCIO. DE LA PIRO-
 TECHNIA. LIBRI X.**

*Con Priuilegio Apostolico & de la Ceserea
 Maesta & del Illustrifs Senato Veneto.*

M.D.XL. 4to. Woodcuts.

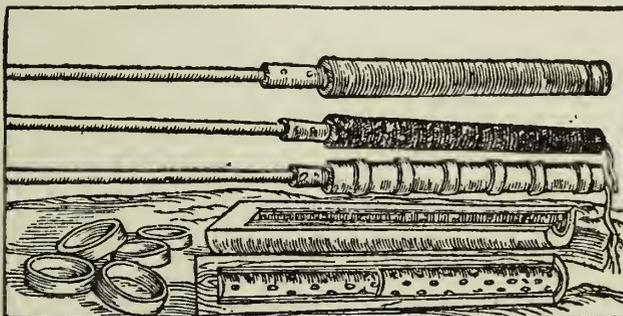
Stampata in Venetia per Venturino Roffinello.
 Ad instantia di Curtio Nauo, & Fratelli. Del
 M.CCCC.XL.

The very rare first edition of a work which was extremely popular, and for a time the standard book on the subjects of which it treats; it was very frequently reprinted.

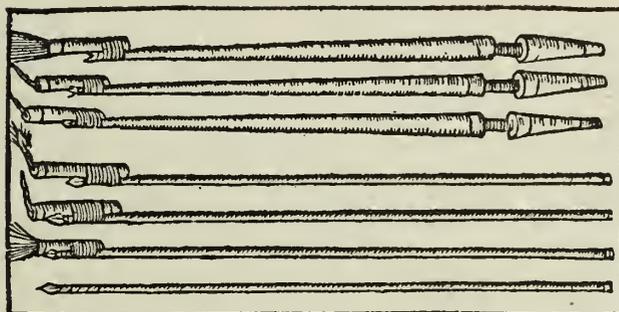
Cicognara was not aware of the existence of this edition and considered his copy of 1550 to be of the first issue. I have the second edition of 1550, also rare, and those of 1572, 4to, 1627, 4to (French version), and 1678, 8vo.

This work is of considerable importance in the history of the Arts. Preceding by fifteen years the much finer treatise of *Agricola de Re Metallica* it is very distinctly inferior to it in many ways, but was probably the most complete and trustworthy source of information on many matters connected with Metallurgy at the time of its publication. It is not till we reach the tenth and last book that we come upon the chapters which have any present interest for us. It treats of "*Les matieres qui par artifice sont disposées aux feux, & de l'ordre qu'il faut tenir à faire feu artificiel pour mettre en œuvre, tant contre l'ennemy que pour donner resjouissance au lieu ou quelque feste est assemblée.*"

Biringuccio gives instructions for making the *Trombe de Fuoco* (Fire-Trumpets), of which the preceding volume, "*Vallo,*" contains a notice. These are intended by him either to frighten the enemy's horses or to damage the foes themselves, their name striking terror into the hearts of those who are not provided with them. "Take a wooden cannon an ell and a half long, split it down the middle, place inside each half another (half) cannon (the inner part seems to have been made of metal). Bind the whole together with iron wire. Put at the bottom four fingers' depth of gunpowder; on that a bullet made of linen cloth filled with powder, on which four inches of coarse powder made with Greek pitch, broken glass, common salt, saltpetre, and iron scales, next two inches of fine powder. Above this bullet another arranged in the same way. In this way fill all the cannon, four inches at a time, till it is full, and then plug it with paper so that the powder does not shake out in handling the cannon. The *tromba* is then fastened to the point of a pike or spear with two nails. And when you want to discharge it you ignite it at the mouth with a bit of tow." Another device is that of the *Lingue di Fuoco* (Tongues of Fire), smaller tubes, in sober truth only big squibs, tied to the end of a lance, as is indicated in his illustration. These were filled with similar ingredients to the *Trombe*, but contained other delicacies such as arsenic in crystals, and our author opines that the sudden appearance of a tongue of fire two ells long



TROMBE DI FVOCO—FIRE-TRUMPETS. (BIRINGUCCIO, 1540.)



TONGUES OF FIRE. (BIRINGUCCIO, 1540.)



FIRE-POTS. (BIRINGUCCIO, 1540.)

issuing from their mouths, accompanied by a frightful noise, would hugely frighten the enemy. *Fire-pots* are also relied on as valuable instruments of destruction; they were of earthenware filled with powder, pitch and sulphur and had to be ignited before being hurled from a sling, as shown in the engraving.

A very remarkable woodcut follows that of the *Trombe di Fuoco*. As will be seen, a squadron of cavalry is fleeing from what is practically *Canister Shot* fired from cannon. The author speaks of these cases as *Palle di Metallo*, balls of metal; and as bullets, made in halves and filled with combustibles, nails, etc., which would burst into pieces, "the least of which is sufficient to do great injury to the enemy."



CASE-SHOT FIRED FROM FIELD-GUNS. (BIRINGUCCIO, 1540.)

Artificial Fire which was used aforesaid in Florence and Sienna, on the days dedicated to St. John the Baptist and the Assumption of Our Lady. For no sooner was divine service over, than they began to represent (*dresser*) the chase of lions, wild bulls, and other beasts, and in the same place prepared a wooden edifice, covered with paper, on which they painted representations of various scenes historical or fabulous. Around this building they placed numbers of *trompes*, *fusées*, *balls*, and similar articles, which they set on fire with cotton boiled with powder. But I must now tell you how they managed the whole business. In the first place they made choice of the history or fable which they wished to represent, and for its demonstration they constructed four, six, or eight figures of gigantic size, with masks and with legs and arms of plaster, clothing them all with coarse linen cloth; and having placed them where it seemed best, arranging vases one above another to the height of thirty or forty ells, they painted and embellished the whole, and mounted on the surface two or three thousand *fusées*, some looking upwards and some down. Among these *fusées* were placed the above-mentioned figures, in the mouths whereof were put *tongues of fire* of two or three ells long, or *trompes*, which threw bullets, as I have already described. And I can assure you that in this way you may greatly interest those who undertake the defence of fortifications⁽¹⁾. For in addition to their beauty *fusées* are always changing, one being no sooner extinguished than five or six others burst forth. . . . But now of all these fêtes and triumphs there is no more heard in Italy, except at the Castle of S. Angelo, when a Pope is elected or crowned. Then the whole castle is illuminated by lanterns placed in every window. So that from a distance there is an inexpressible pleasure in contemplating the brilliant whiteness (of the walls). After the candles are lighted they fire many rounds of artillery and of fiery balls into the air, which burst after having emitted a light more brilliant than a star. Next they fire *fusées* a foot in length, each of which when on the point of finishing its course, gives birth to six or eight others. Moreover they make *trompes* which they place on the summit of the Castle when the Angel is attached to the flag-staff, and thereon the form of a large star on which are arranged *fusées* in great numbers, and the arms of the Pope, so that the whole takes fire. And when the artillery, the *fusées*, the *trompes* and the fire balls are discharged, nothing can be seen but smoke and fire, so that the whole effect seems to me to prefigure fire eternal. I assure you that I never saw anything more singular or more worthy of admiration."

(1) For an explanation of this allusion see a remark of Hanzelet and Thyboure, *sub anno* 1620.

The tenth chapter of the tenth book is occupied with "*The Manner of appropriating Artificial Fire to Fêtes and Triumphal Displays*," and possesses great interest as giving an accurate delineation of perhaps the earliest firework displays in Europe. "In order to omit nothing in which fire is employed, I have thought fit to describe some compositions which afford pleasure instead of terror, so that folks may enjoy coming to see festivals, and that diversion may be afforded by that

The next volume in order of date is a most remarkable German MS. of some 500 pages, 1575. the title of which may be thus rendered :—“*A book compiled with great diligence from many approved experiences by a learned professor of the Arts of War,*” 1575, folio. It contains a large number of beautifully-executed water-colour designs of engines of war, fireworks and the like, and is in its original sumptuous binding of impressed calf with gilt edges (*gauffries*). One great charm of this splendid book consists in the fidelity of the costume of the period and in the accuracy of the drawing of the various objects described. There is a delightful simplicity about some of these. For example, a castle is seen in the distance, to which a winding-path ascends. This fortress must somehow be set on fire. Nothing can be easier. Canters along the road in the foreground, at a distance of half a mile from the castle, a blue cat, all scales. Bound on her back is a long pot from which a small flame issues of which she will make proper use on her arrival. As, however, the charge might be exhausted too early, or she perhaps fail in giving the countersign at the gate, and thus have a bootless errand, a pigeon is seen to sail high in the air with a similar bottle bound on his back, weighing, one would say, a dozen pounds, likewise charged and burning. What can be simpler than for him to fly just over the magazine,



CARRYING FIRE INTO THE ENEMY'S FORTRESS. (GERMAN MS., 1575.)

cut the bands of the jar with his beak, work havoc all around by its fall and sail gladly away? In the earliest stages of this war-pyrotechny incendiary balls, projected by sling or catapult, found, as we have already seen, high favour, and we have them herein depicted in every variety of form and colour. It is very typical of the draughtsman of this period that he was not content to pourtray a machine, or even an uninteresting object like a grenade, without expending upon it all such artistic adornment as he was capable of designing. The pots which were to be filled with combustibles, and then, sling-slung, to come crashing into the enemy, are here real works of art with Gorgon's heads, cockatrice combs and lions' claws, somewhat brilliantly yet not at all inartistically coloured. The simplest engines and workman's tools of the seventeenth century were, like the gun-locks and swords of the same period, the objects of an artist-artificer's love and labour: there was time *then* to elaborate and adorn as well as to construct. The figure of a Catherine-wheel in the treatise must be one of the earliest known.

The annexed reproductions give, it must be admitted, but a very indifferent idea of the attractive illustrations contained in the volume, as they are only of about half the lineal dimensions and lack the charm of the tasteful colouring. I have allowed them, however, to appear, in order to note by a few selected examples the forms of projectiles etc., in use at the date of the MS.

In describing hereinafter the various forms of petards advocated by Malthus (1630) I have called attention to the somewhat absurd ease with which they were apparently affixed, and to the entire absence of opposition to this proceeding on the part of the enemy; but in this manuscript we find a most spirited drawing of a castle, to the windows of which portentous engines for bursting the bars have just been applied by a party of turbaned Turks, one of whom has actually scaled the wall by a ladder and is

discharging his arrows at the besieged Christians. But he is covered by one of these soldiers, who is potting him with an arquebuse, and his fellow on horseback is endeavouring to ward off with his shield a bomb about to be cast upon him by another of the garrison.

Even at this early period devices for combining with the newly-invented offensive fireworks the earlier instruments for annoying the enemy were numerous and ingenious. The leading idea was to associate with huge rockets, or petards, filled with bullets or other murderous material, the spiked contrivances which had in earlier times been hurled against the foe by slings or *Balistas*, in the hope that whether the charge exploded or missed fire, much damage would be done. For these spikes, which formed an integral part of the missile, were often substituted cruel barbed points of iron, so embedded in the explosive only to a certain depth as to be discharged into the bodies of the combatants if the explosion took place, and in the event of its failure to form a most disagreeable iron porcupine. The imagination of our *artificier* seems to have run riot in devising these implements of mischief—much more formidable, it may be guessed, on paper than in actual warfare.

The last sixty or seventy leaves of this wonderful manuscript are devoted to the construction of field-pieces and the testing of gunpowder. It is interesting to the modern engineer to note that the gun-carriages, usually in former times constructed of massive timber, are here indicated as being made of light wrought iron plates and angle iron (all *forgings*, of course), even the wheels being built up almost exactly in the same fashion as obtains in the present day with wrought iron pulleys.

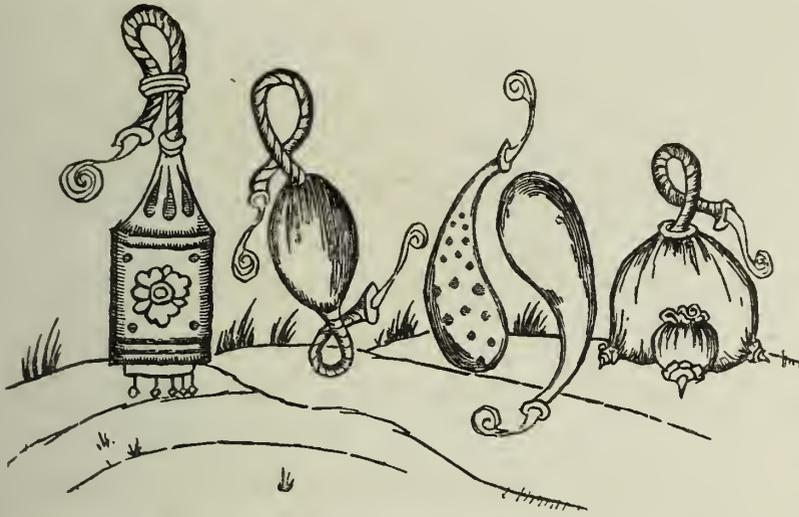
Our author was in advance of his time.



SCHLAG-ODER MORDT-FEWER. (GERMAN MS., 1575.)



FIREWORKS FOR RECREATION IN THE OPEN AIR. (GERMAN MS., 1575.)



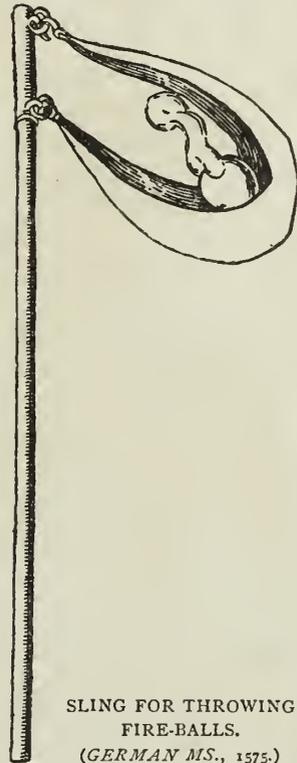
MODELS FOR FIRE-BAGS. (GERMAN MS., 1575.)



FIRE-VASE.
(GERMAN MS., 1575)



FIRE-VASES. (GERMAN MS., 1575.)



SLING FOR THROWING
FIRE-BALLS.
(GERMAN MS., 1575.)

GIO. BATTISTA ISACCHI DA REGGIO. INVENTIONI E
1579. SEGRETTI. *Parma*, 1579, 4to, with a large number of woodcuts of the coarsest execution.

This is in some respects one of the most remarkable books on fireworks I possess. I have never seen another copy, nor is the book described in any work I have consulted. Its author was evidently a man of most independent thought and his mechanical schemes are startlingly original. I shall have to notice them in the chapter on Early Science. He is keenest, as all the early writers were, on fireworks for military purposes, fire-ships, fire-lances, fire-swords, fire-axes, but has also something to say about recreative pyrotechny, as the accompanying illustrations will show.

The man on horseback is preceded by the Title :—

COME POSSI COMPARIR

Cauallier con molto splendore, in tempo
di festa.



KNIGHT IN SPLENDOUR. (ISACCHI, 1579.)

The foot-soldier by the Title :—

GIRANDOLA DE RAGGI

in cima à vna antena, che girerà con fuoco
fchioppi & Raggi.



FOOT SOLDIER AND FIRE-WHEELS. (ISACCHI, 1579.)

1583. GIROLAMO RVSCELLI. PRECETTI DELLA MILITIA MODERNA,
TANTO PER MARE, QVANTO PER TERRA.

In Venetia, appresso gli Heredi di Marchio Seffa. MDLXXXIII. 4to, Woodcuts.

[With Sessa's device of the Cat and Mouse.]

This book, finely printed throughout in Italic characters, furnishes an important contribution to our knowledge of this subject at the end of the sixteenth century. Much reliance is still placed on the efficacy of fiery lances, *trombe*, or huge squibs, fastened to the end of poles, and fire-balls discharged by artillery. Many of these devices are so cumbersome and impracticable that we can hardly imagine their actual employment in warfare, but they are elaborately figured and their manufacture is minutely described.

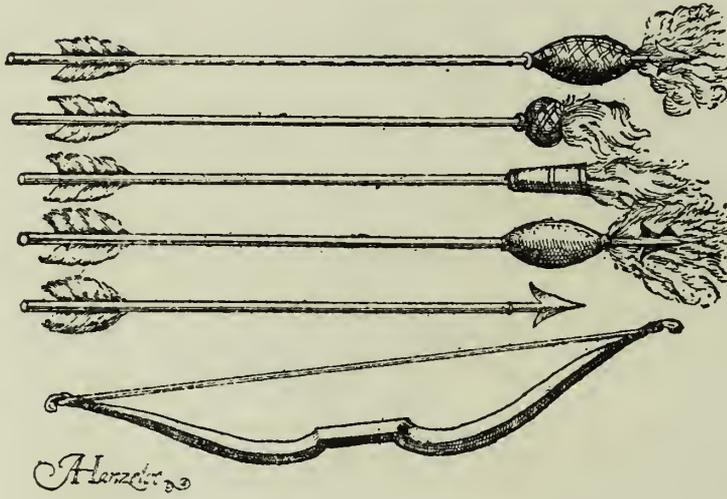
1604. IOANNES BRANTZIUS. ARTIFICES DE FEU, ET DIUERS
INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE. DAS IST, KÜNSTLICH FEURWERCK
UND KRIEGS INSTRUMENTA, ETC.

Cum Gratia et Priuilegia. Strassburg, Ant. Bertram, 1604, Folio, Etchings.

A treatise printed in German and French in parallel columns of text, with ninety-one etchings by *J. Boillot*, a moderate draughtsman, and evidently a mere *tyro* in the management of his acid-bath and other details of the etching process. The resulting plates are, however, not devoid of a certain quaintness. The engines of various constructions, which were to do rude damage to the gates of the enemy, might possibly have indented or even shattered a feeble portal, if only the besieged were good-natured enough to allow an interval of twelve hours for their precise attachment, but to us they can only appear frivolous in the extreme. The composition of gunpowder is, as usual in these treatises, precisely and fully explained. Cannon-founding is treated from an amateur's point of view, it would seem, from the extremely primitive furnace depicted, but the boring, horizontally performed, leaves less to complain of. The invention of gunpowder obtains a passing notice, and Schwartz comes in for recognition as a claimant of the honour of the discovery. In the illustration may be recognised all the ingredients, the *rolls* of sulphur, the *crystals* of nitre and the *twigs* of charcoal. The devil at his back, summoned by spells from the volume in monastic binding, is evidently encouraging



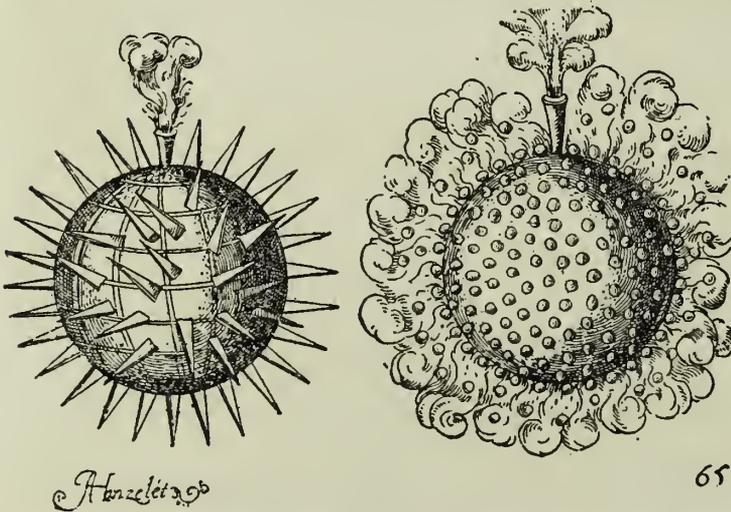
THE DEVIL INSTRUCTING SCHWARTZ IN THE ART OF
MAKING GUNPOWDER. (BRANTZIUS, 1604.)



FIERY ARROWS FOR USE IN WAR. (HANZELET, 1620.)

himself on his powerful foes. Neptune replies that he would most gladly overflow his borders and drown them, but that to him was given on one occasion alone this retributive power. Pluto, on the other hand, declares that he has in the bowels of the earth the wherewithal to destroy the offending giants (*ces viles canailles*) without touching them with his hand, and calls upon Megæra, Tisiphone and Alecto to suggest to *Berthold* (*Schwartz*) the composition of this dire expedient.

Jupiter fut content, et fit tres-grande feste de l'aduis du Germain :
Puis le remerciant luy inclina la teste, et s'en alla foudain,
Pluton ne manqua pas de tenir sa promesse, et de l'effectuer :
Car des-lors il donna à Berthold l'adresje, de brusler et tuer.
Et depuis ce malheur toute la terre est pleine de peur de feux, d'effroy,
Et de cent mille maux que la guerre inhumaine, apporte quant à foy. . . .



SPIKED AND OTHER GRENADES FOR USE IN WAR. (HANZELET, 1620.)

Jean Appier dit Hanzelet, son of the engineer who was charged by the Duke Charles III. with the task of fortifying the town of Nancy, was born at Harancourt on the 15th of November, 1596, and died at Nancy in 1647. He was an adroit engraver and adorned other volumes as well as this by the results of his skill. A fantastic poem on the invention of gunpowder, described by the authors as an elegy, precedes the practical part of the volume. This is its argument:—Jupiter, unable to master the earth-born giants who desolated the world by their cruelties and sullied it by their intrigues with mortals, leaves the skies and takes counsel with his brothers, Neptune and Pluto, asking them by what means he can avenge

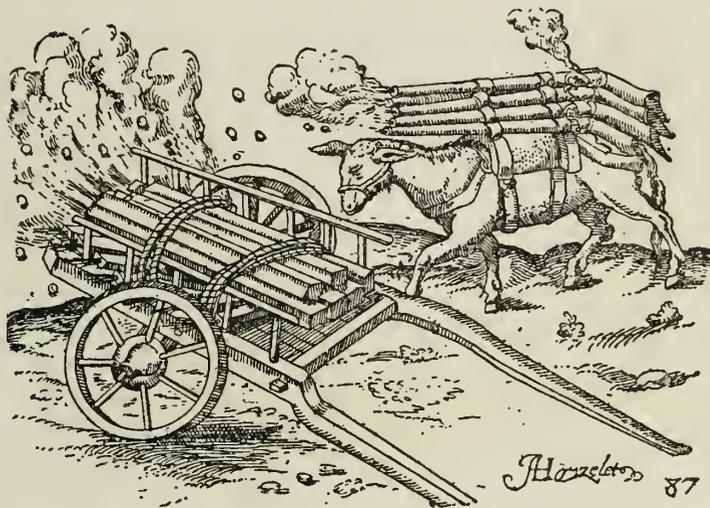
The following epitaph is suggested for *Berthold*:—

Cy gift *Berthold* le noir, le plus abominable
 D'entre les inhumains
 Qui par son art maudit a rendu miserable
 Le reste des humains.

The treatise on Fireworks for recreation is thus introduced to the reader:—"The fires which we shall treat of in this book are properly called 'joy-fires,' inasmuch as they are fitted for times of rejoicing, recreation and commemoration of recent victories. They are sometimes displayed in besieged places

at the moment when the imprisoned inhabitants are in despair, and yet desire to testify to the enemy that they are in no want of the munitions of war, however low the supply of these may really be, so that by this *ruse* the foe may himself despair of success. The fireworks which have their operation in the air are great, little, simple or complicated, etc." Here our authors roughly follow the classification of Adrianus.

Among the engines of war depicted in this volume is a *Mitrailleuse* (!) cribbed from Brantzius. It is composed of some dozen gun-barrels made of chunks of wood bored out and grouped together on a cart, to be loaded with powder and ball and fired by a train; a more rudimentary form consisting of four or five arquebuses bound side by side on the back of an unfortunate donkey and then covered up with cloth to make it look like ordinary baggage. The mule was then driven towards the enemy, a retreat was feigned and the long cord pulled which fired the machine. It may be safely conjectured, however, that the frightened animal now and then made a *volte-face* and riddled his masters.



WOODEN MITRAILLEUSE AND BATTERY OF ARQUEBUSES ON DONKEY-BACK. (HANZELET, 1620.)

Recreative fireworks are now coming to the front, and we find Roman candles, rockets, golden rain, Jack-in-the-box and other modern artifices fairly well described and represented. But the most interesting bit in the whole volume is the promulgation of a discovery in the healing art, the credit of which must be ascribed to Thybourel the surgeon. It puts into the shade all his pyrotechnic devices, and might, had it been followed up in his time, have rendered infinite service to wounded humanity. It is couched in these words (he is talking of gun-shot wounds):—" *Nous assurons la posterité, que l'eau simple est suffisante pour guerir les playes, en les lavans d'icelle: en les couvrant d'un linge blanc, mouïllé en cest eau: sans aucunes superstitions. . . . Et guerit mieux les playes que nos unguents ordinaires. Ce que nous n'avons voulu celer pour le bien public.*"

The cure of wounds by a simple water-bandage as a substitute for the brutal treatment then in vogue was a new departure indeed. The most modern treatment of burns by lime-water and oil is also clearly indicated in the same treatise. I have given illustrations of some of the martial appliances described by Hanzelet.

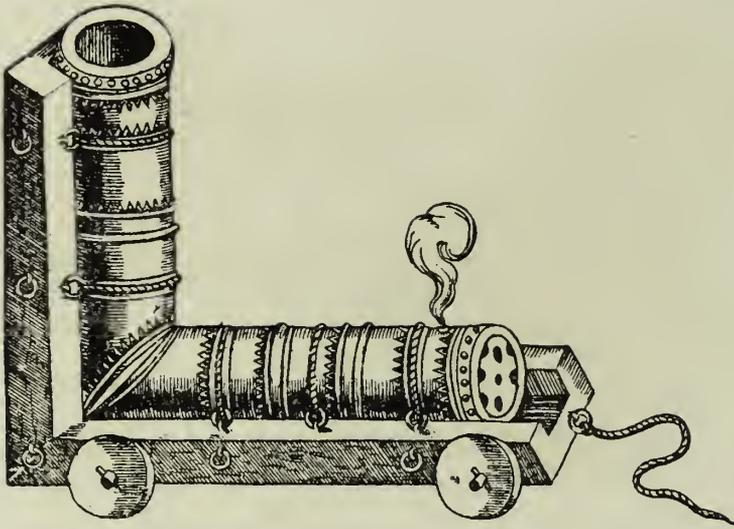
1628. DIEGO VFANO. ARTILLERIE, OV VRAYE INSTRUCTION DE L'ARTILLERIE ET DE SES APPARTENANCES.

Avec vn enfeignement de preparer toutes fortes de feux artificiels, tant pour refiouyr les amis, que pour molefter et endommager et par eau et par terre les ennemis.

A ROVEN chez IEAN BERTHELIN, dans la Court du Palais. M.DC.XXVIII.

Folio, Engravings on copper.

The larger part of this important volume is filled with descriptions of gear for molesting and damaging our enemies, the chapters on cannon being most comprehensive, the proportions thereof in the earliest times being contrasted with those in use in the author's day. He speaks in particular of one old piece



ROUND-THE-CORNER CANNON. (UFANO, 1628.)

straight up, and also along the ground, each of which proceedings has its disadvantages. If on the other hand the piece is really constructed as shown, the whole scheme is, he contends, so utterly absurd that though it may be pardoned "*aux anciens*," the master, M. Louys Collade, who recommends it, is no Solomon.

Four chapters only are allotted to the devices for "rejoicing our friends," and only a few leading sorts of fireworks described—wheels on posts, flying dragons, *fusées* which run backwards and forwards on a cord, a silk-winder's frame (*devideul*) made to rotate by squibs, a castle, shields and cutlasses.

1628. ROBERT NORTON. THE GUNNER, SHEWING THE WHOLE PRACTISE OF ARTILLERY: WITH ALL THE APPURTENANCES THEREUNTO BELONGING. TOGETHER WITH THE MAKING OF EXRRARDINARIE (*sic*) ARTIFICIALL FIRE-WORKES, AS WELL FOR PLEASURE AND TRIUMPHES, AS FOR WARRE AND SERUICE. WRITTEN BY ROBERT NORTON, ONE OF HIS MAIESTIES GUNNERS AND ENGINIERS.

Printed at London by A. M. for Humphrey Robinson, and are to be sold at the three Pidgeons in Paul's Church Yard, 1628. Folio, Engravings on copper.

[My copy contains the fine Heraldic *Ex libris* of Sir William Robinson, Knight, 1704.]

A treatise dedicated to "the Emperiall Maiestie of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, King Charles," to which it is impossible in small space to do any justice. Its seventy-four chapters on Ordnance, its construction and use, on the manufacture of all things needful in Gunnery, would seem to contain all the information available to the world at that date, the author having borrowed largely from Ufano and others both matter and illustrations.

called the *Iro de Dio*, preserved in the Castle Royal of St. John in Portugal, made in the Isle de Dio in the Indies, and presented to the King Don Sebastian. Its length was 25 calibres or 22 feet; its bore, large enough for a shot of 110 lbs., carrying a shot of only 100 lbs., with a charge of 80 lbs. of common, or 60 lbs. of fine powder; its range at a level 750 yards, at its elevation 8,880(?) yards; its weight, 18,200 lbs.

The extraordinary "round-the-corner" cannon, of which I give an illustration, is not considered by the author to be a practical piece; in fact he cites two theories of its construction and action. If it were to be useful at all it ought to have a breach at the elbow and a touch-hole in each barrel; then you could, if you particularly wanted, shoot

Pages 149-158 are devoted to Artificial Fireworks "for Tryumph and Seruice." Of the favourite device of "rockets that runne on lynes" Norton says:—"They ought to be very carefully made whether they are to be double, or fingle, or thofe that carie Draggons, Men, Shippes, or other Shapes in Motion, leaft they fhame their Mafter. The lynes muft therefore be fine, euen and ftrong, and being annoynted with foft Sope, it will be flippery, and not eafily take fire. And thefe as well as thofe that turne wheelles, may haue a further addition of Rock Petre in their receipt to adde pleafure and life to the fpect, which let fuffice for Rockets." In the laft page the old gunner returns to his own *metier*, the construction of artillery, and is enthusiastic in praife of the *mitrailleuse* of that date, confifting of "4, 5, or 6 peeces joyned together, lying like organ-pypes, placed upon a broad Cariage, taking fire all at once by meanes of a Gutter or Pype, that conuayeth the trayne of priming powder, from one touch hole to the next, and all the reft. . . . And fome few of thefe will fend to the enemie a farr off a continuall vley or fhewre of fhot, they are neate and light, for foure of them will not much exceede 2,000*l.* weight, and to keepe a Paffage or defend a Breach, they are of excellent vfe."

Norton makes a fomewhat inadequate acknowledgment of his indebtedness to other authors; he could hardly however avoid mentioning his wholesale cribbing of Ufano's engravings. This is his defence:—"Some men alfo may imagine becaufe the figures heerein are many of them, the fame that were cut for Captaine Vffano's Booke of Artillery, printed at Frankford, that therefore I haue onely translated the fame. I confeffe the figures moft of them being good, and he for this and the moft part he hath written of this practife, being the beft of any of the Authors that I ever read: yet had I onely translated him, I fhould haue little helped English Gunners: their Meafures, Waights, Ordnance and Powder fo much differing from our English, as in their places I haue fhewed, it would not haue been operæ pretium fo to haue done: But that I haue from him and other Authors made choife of fome things, and refined and applied others for our benefits, I am not to denie; nor that the Figures are many of them his that I haue herein written upon, which was by reafon of their goodnes fairenefs and cheapenes: for the Figures, had they bene cut of purpofe in England, would haue made thefe Bookes too deare for Gunners, for whofe good they were originally defigned."

He makes sport of the works of his predecessors. "*I haue endeavoured to auoyde the apparant errors of Santbeck, the erroneus principles of Tartaglia, the falfe rules of Roffelli, the timeouerworne directions of Cataneo, the groffe allowances of Collado for Mountures and Imbasings, but efppecially the arch falfe proportionality taught in Mr. Smith's Art of Gunnery, now entituled the Complete Souldier,*" &c., &c.

In the very next year Thomas Malthus gives Mr. Norton measure for measure (See *Sub. Anno.* 1629).

1628. FRANCOIS DE MALTHE. TRAITÉ DES FEUX ARTIFICIELS PAR
LE SR. F.D.M.

*A Paris chez Pierre Guillemot au Palais en la galerie des prifonniers. M.DC.XXVIII.
Auec Priuilege du Roy.*

So runs the wording of the prettily-engraved first title. The printed title is as follows:—

TRAITE DES FEUX ARTIFICIELS POVR LA GVERRE, ET POVR LA RECREATION, &c.

*De nouueau reueu, corrigé & augmenté par l'Auth eur FRANÇOIS DE MALTHE, Commiffaire des Feux
Artificiels du Roy & Mathematicien. A Paris chez Pierre Guillemot au Palais, &c.*

M.DC.XXXII. Auec Priuilege du Roy. 8vo.

This is, both as regards text and plates, practically the same book as the English version of the same year.

1629. THOMAS MALTHUS. A TREATISE OF ARTIFICIAL FIRE-VVORKS BOTH FOR VVARRES AND RECREATION: WITH DIVERS PLEASANT GEOMETRICALL OBSERUATIONS, FORTIFICATIONS, AND ARITHMETICALL EXAMPLES. Newly vvritten in FRENCH, and Englished by the Authour THO: MALTHVS. Printed for RICHARD HAVVKINS, and are to be sold at his Shop in Chancerie lane neere to Serieant's Inne, 1629. 8vo. *Engravings on copper in text.*

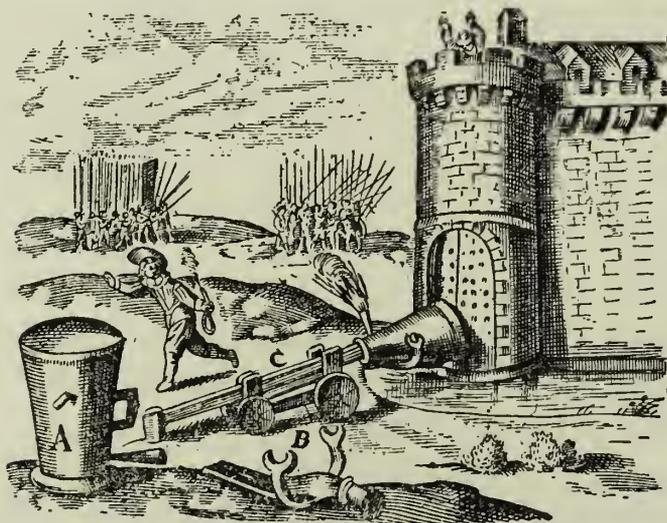
This printed title is preceded by an engraved title:—

A TREATISE OF ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKES by *F. Malthus.*

A charming little volume. It describes the manufacture of *Granades* (see illustration), fiery arrowes, a most Violent Method to set a Town on fire, by discharging a blazing mass of fagots and battins, not from a mortar, but from a well or hole in the ground, *Hand-granades, fiery Wheeles, a Shippe of wilde Fire, and a Petard* (see illustration); and that is the sum of his information on Fireworks for War. His instructions for firework-making are far more voluminous. *Rockets, Serpents, Golden Rayne, Starres giving great Reports, Saucissons, Fierie Boxes, Fierie Lances, Girondelles or Fierie Wheeles, Ballouns, and Flying Saucissons*, all have their place in this category, and from the list we may obtain a very accurate idea of the development of the art at this period. Malthus seems to have been impressed by *Thybourel's* new cure for wounds and burns, which he quotes *in extenso*, with acknowledgments. The last 120 pages of this small book are occupied with a Treatise of Practicall Geometrie.

I have not solved the Malthusian problem. Here we have in the same volume the ascription of the English text to *F. Malthus*, and also to *Thomas Malthus*. The French editions of 1630 and 1633 state that the author is *Francois de Malthe*, commiffaire des Feux Artificiels du Roy and Mathematicien. The French edition of 1650 calls him *Le Sieur Malthus, Gentilhomme Anglois*.

The preface of Malthus contains so delightful an exhibition of professional jealousy that I must oblige the author by making a quotation from its pages:—"I have set downe perspicuously this Treatise of Fire-workes, which many heretofore haue written with confusion and great danger, having pend large Volumes with most ample and idle discourfes touching this subiect, whose names for modesties sake I will not here set downe with an infamous character to posteritie (as Master Robert Norton hath done some few slight offenders names in the Preface to his translation of Vfanos works, which he calleth his owne, having onely added seuen figures taken out of Thybourels booke, and transposing the Authours workes to disguise it), that I bee not accounted amongst the calumniators of this age, who write with serpents tongues spitting their venome upon the silent and sleeping innocents gone before vs. But I will onely shew their errors in generall, that the learners may the better auoyde them: For in some you shall see prescribed all sorts of Apothecaries drugges for the compounding of Fire-workes, which are no more capable of fire then stones, earth, or mettelle, as Adamant-stone, Verdigrease, Cristall,



WILL HE BE HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD? (MALTHUS, 1629.)

Vitrioll, Salar-moniacke, Sublime, Mercurie, with a number of the like, which in the iudgement of ignorants may produce in Fireworkes wonderfull effects. In others you shall finde the coniunctions of combustibile materials in such a sort or manner disposed and ordered to such strange ends, that you would say they were set downe to make the Reader laugh, rather than for seruice of Fire-workes eyther for Warres or Recreation, as the meanes how to poyson an Armie in the Field by the smoake of an artificiall Ball, it is not to be thought a very prettie imagination, or else that the Ball ought to be somewhat bigge; and afterward which is more ridiculous, you shall finde in the same Authours the same ingredients and mixtures prescribed for Fireworks for Pleasure and Recreation. Which to mee seemes strange, that the Fireworkes whose

smoakes are so venomous as to poyson Armies in the open Fields, shall bee also fit to burne in the middle of a Cittie or Towne amongst thousands of people for Recreations . . . as well as Maister ROBERT NORTON (who hath erred onely in attributing another man's workes and faults to bee his owne) . . . having writtten the whole first in French at some broken houres whilest I followed the warres, and bringing certaine coppies from the Presse to my speciall and very good friends, at whose requests I haue translated the same into English, that others might not, translating it, mistake my meaning and the worke being already but of small commendations, they to make it of leffer. Adieu. London the 22 of May, 1629."



GRENADEN TO BE SHOT OUT OF MORTERS. (MALTHUS, 1629.)

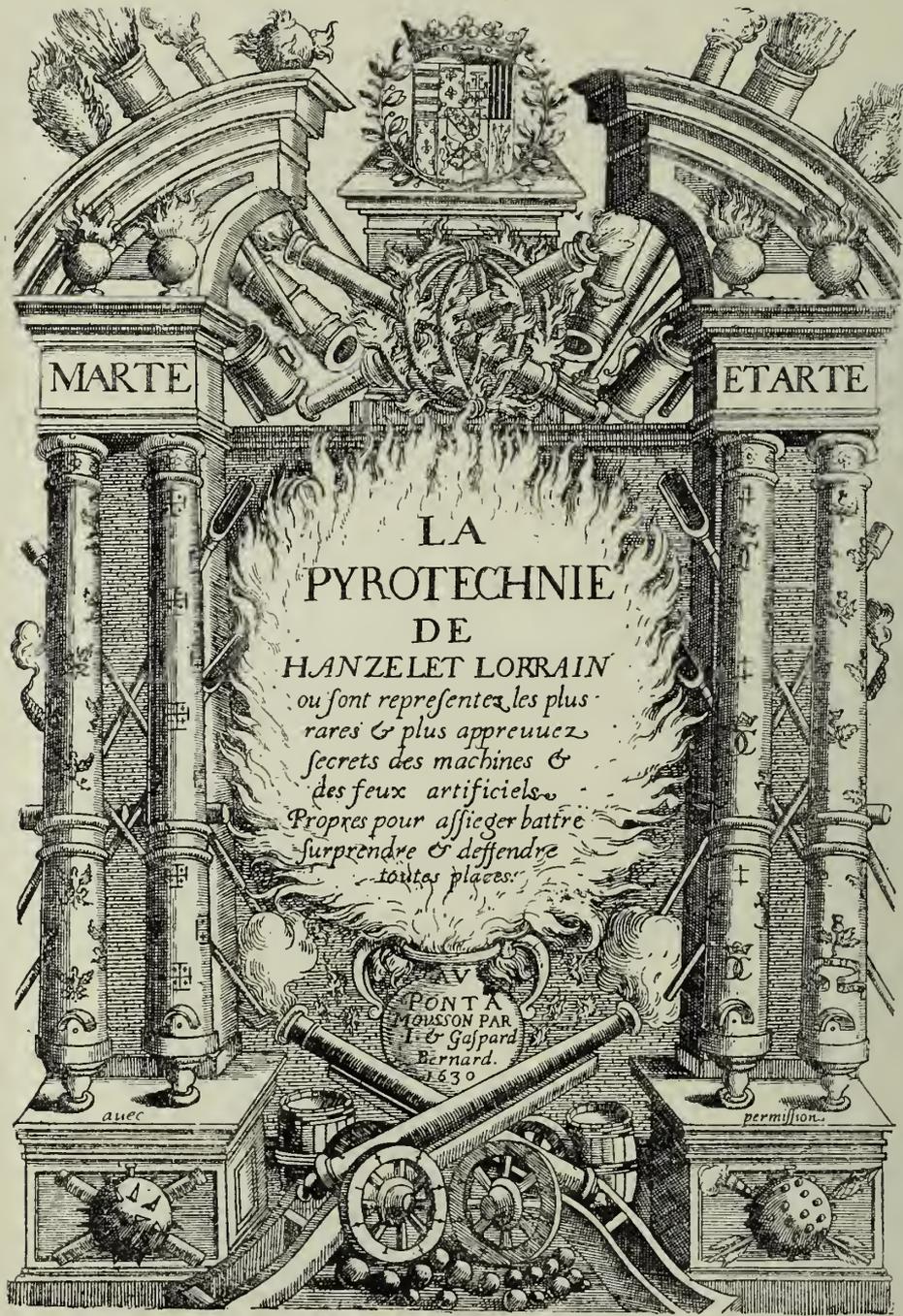
A, a wooden rowler of the bignesse you desire to make the granad, on which you make a sacke of such cloth as you please, as doth represent the figure B.

1630. HANZELET LORRAIN. LA PYROTECHNIE. OU SONT REPRESENTEZ LES PLUS RARES ET PLUS APPREUEEZ SECRETS DES MACHINES ET DES FEUX ARTIFICIELS, PROPRES POUR ASSIEGER, BATTRE SURPRENDRE ET DEFFENDRE TOUTES PLACES.

Av Pont à Movison par I. & Gaspard Bernard, 1630. 4to.

Engraved title (see facsimile on next page) and many Engravings on copper in text.

Hanzelet, having shaken himself free from his jealous partner *Thybourel*, launches out in this volume with spirit and freedom, using, it is true, some of the engravings of the former edition and altering others, but also contributing to the new work representations of strange and wonderful military devices, making on the whole as pretty and desirable a volume as you could desire on such a subject. Part of the information is thrown into the form of a dialogue between a General and a Captain, an artifice which we shall find reverted to some twenty years later by *Schreiber*. The General, who seems to be a carpet knight, owing perhaps his position to Court influence, has the most shadowy notions on artillery practice, and button-holing the Captain, a very "knowledgeable" person, gets all manner of useful information out of him, of which the reader of course reaps the benefit. There is some really entertaining reading in the treatise, *De la Prise des places par Petard, ou quelque autre surprise ou par trahison!* The reader cannot fail to be struck by the *naïveté* of these devices. It seems to be in all cases taken for

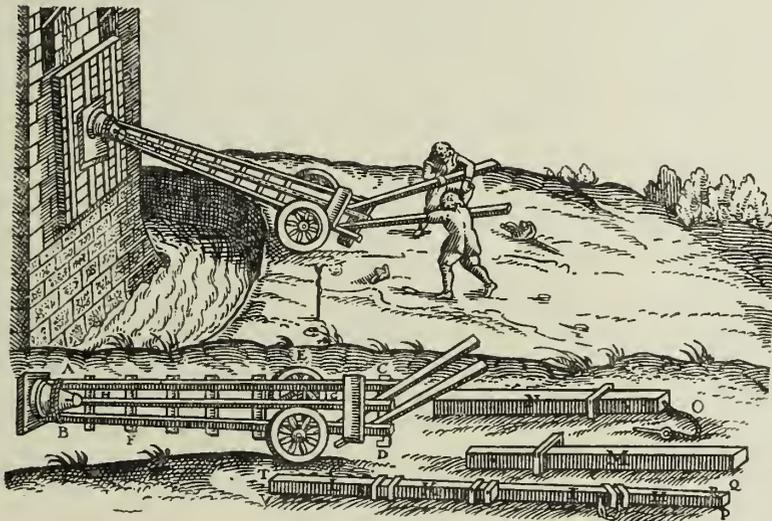


granted that the whole force of the besieged enemy has been decoyed away, leaving the gates of the city absolutely at the mercy of the attacking force, and offering every facility for the most impudent burglarious operations, among which the employment of the *Petard* occupies a prominent position. This engine was, in fact, a dumpy pot resembling nothing so much as a large and very thick apothecary's mortar; it was made preferably of hardened copper, but, at a pinch, of pewter, loaded with fine powder well rammed down (a communication between the bottom of the mortar and the outside of the mortar through a touch-hole being left for firing), and then, plugged with heavy wads, fastened in position on the gate or wall with cords. The ways in which it was applied were various. Some city gates would seem, if we are to be guided by the engravings in this and many other volumes, to have been obligingly furnished with huge rings specially devised for the attachment of the petard, the recoil being in that case taken by a *fourchette*, as shown in the figures. In cases where the gate or wall was rendered more inaccessible by a moat, a ladder or a beam of wood (*flèche*) on wheels served to keep it in position, and in others it was allowed to slide down by gravity from a stand erected at the other side of the moat on a wooden rod armed with a sharp iron point which entered the door and made it safe travelling for the petard. It was evidently a difficult matter to fire the engine at so great a distance, the slow match having to be conducted in a groove along the ladder, beam or rod, and frequent failures must have ensued from this cause.

Many pages in this and similar treatises are filled with schemes for breaking open gates and tearing down walls by mechanical apparatus, hooks, worms and worm-wheels, racks, levers and capstans, ingenious, impracticable, too, it would appear, and anyhow not coming, as the petard does, under our heading of Fireworks for War. For the last and surest



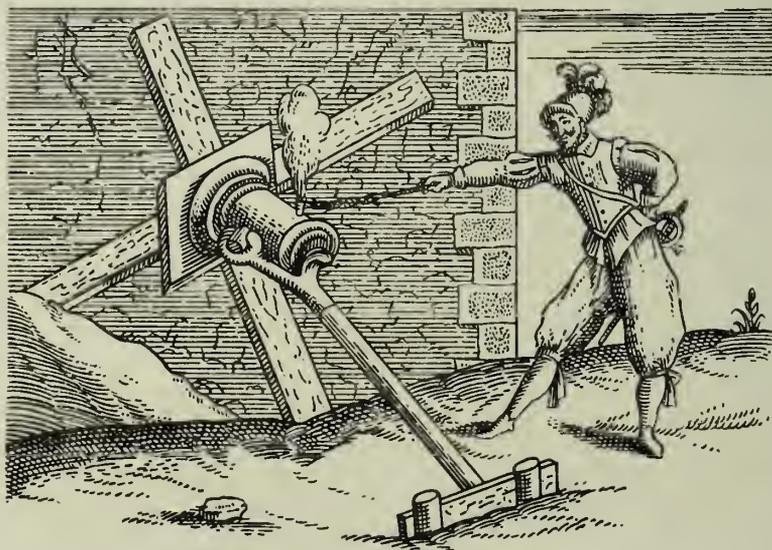
PETARD KEPT IN POSITION BY A FOURCHETTE. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)



PETARD APPLIED BY A FLÈCHE ON WHEELS. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)



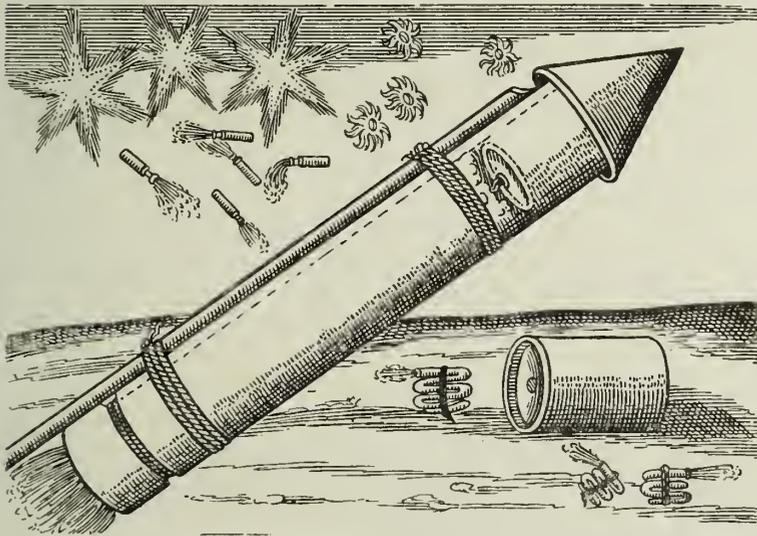
PETARD APPLIED BY A BEAM ON WHEELS. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)



PETARD APPLIED TO A WALL BY A FOURCHETTE. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)

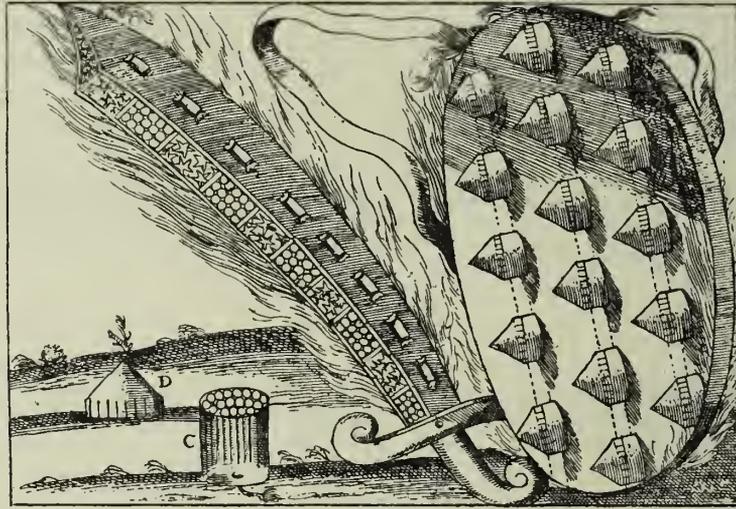


MAKING FINE GUNPOWDER. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)



ROCKET, STARS, SQUIBS, AND CRACKERS (PETEREAUX). (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)

scheme for obtaining access to a beleagured city—surprise or treachery—no directions are given. The treatise on fireworks for recreation is not so ample as we might have hoped. I give a reproduction of one of the illustrations of Rockets, which are to be charged with *estoiles*, *serpentaux*, *petereaux*. This must be one of the earliest representations of *crackers* (petereaux), called in the English books *figsigs*. In the earlier edition, 1620, a similar plate is given but the crackers are omitted. An illustration will also be found of the cutlasses and bucklers of which mention is made below. Appier gives his notions on the way in which a firework display on a boat should be managed, and illustrates them by an engraving reproduced on the opposite page. “*I would have on the top of the mast or between two sails, a Sun or something like the name of a Prince or grand Seigneur, which would be seen clearly*



COUTELATS ET RONDACHES À FEU. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)

The shield was made hollow, of light wood, and filled with boxes of serpents, C, with covers, D. The cutlasses were stuffed with various kinds of artifices, serpents, stars and fiery rain. As the whole surface was covered with pitch the wearer must have been in no small danger. They may be seen in use in the illustration, taken from “*A Rich Cabinet of Inventions*,” 1677.

and last long, it would be of oiled parchment and be formed like a flat drum, on each side of which would be painted the design you wish to appear and then be lighted from within” (in fact an ordinary transparency). “*I would also have men fighting with fire-bucklers, fire-cutlasses, fire-clubs, others who will shoot off from muskets, arquebuses and mortars, crackling stars and water-balls, others will discharge their fusées in the air by dozens or half-dozens at a time. You must have in your boat drums, hautboys, trumpets to sound fanfares or alarms as may best suit the action which is going on. At the end of the display you may set fire to a couple of hundred patereaux of paper, nailed near the deck by the ends of the string with which they are fastened, just as a farewell salute, and the spectators will believe by the tintamarre of these petards that everything is broken up or burnt.*”



AN AQUATIC DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. (HANZELET LORRAIN, 1630.)

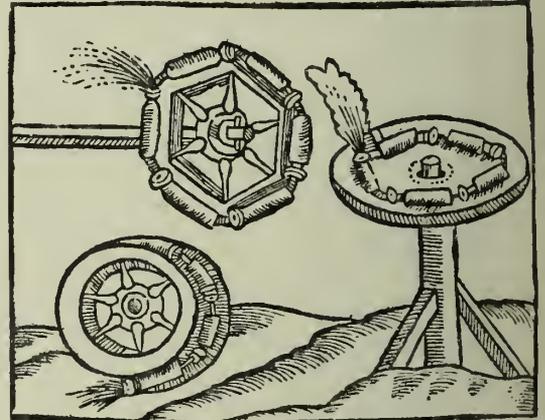
1630. HENRI VAN ETTEN. RECREATIONS MATHEMATIQUES, ETC.

A Rouen. Chez Charles Osmont, Rue aux Iuis, près le Palais. 8vo, Woodcuts in text.

The first two parts of this most entertaining and popular little work are devoted to amusing problems and tricks, mathematical and physical, conundrums and catches, with some scientific hints and out-of-the-way information. It is the third part which now concerns us. *Recueil de plusieurs plaisantes & recreatives inuentions de feux d'artifice.* Compared with some which precede it, and strikingly with the

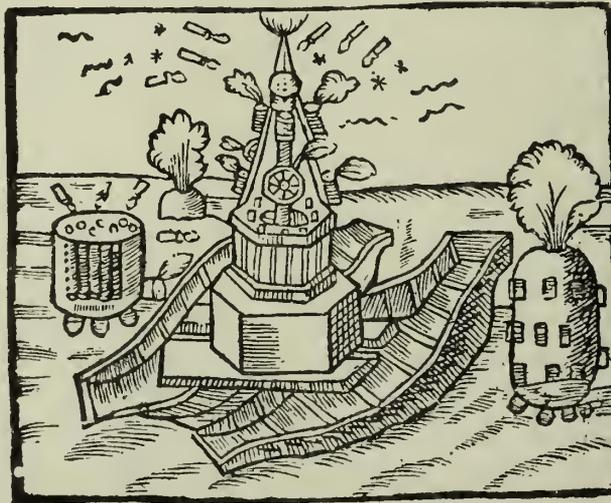


ROCKETS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE. (VAN ETTEN, 1630.)



FIRE-WHEELS. (VAN ETTEN, 1630.)

important work of *Babington*, 1635, this treatise is but elementary, and owes its greatest interest to the rude quaintness of its cuts. We shall have occasion to refer to it again when we arrive at the section of these Rough Notes devoted to Early Science. A couple of illustrations will indicate the crude character of the woodcuts.



WATER FIREWORKS. (RECREATIONS MATHEMATIQUES, 1630.) (See page 25)

1630 and 1634. RECREATIONS MATHEMATIQUES. Rouen, 1630 and 1634, 8vo.

A most pleasant book of conjuring, full of tricks and odd devices, with some astonishing woodcuts of fireworks and nocturnal combats. I reproduce a very crude illustration of water fireworks.

1633. FRANCOIS DE MALTHE. TRAITÉ DES FEVX ARTIFICIELS POUR LA GUERRE ET POVR LA RECREATION.

Guillemot, Paris, 1633. 8vo, with a dedication to Richelieu, Engravings on copper in text.

1635. JOHN BATE. THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE AND ART, IN FOURE SEVERALL PARTS. THE SECOND BOOKE, TEACHING MOST PLAINLY, AND WITHALL MOST EXACTLY, THE COMPOSING OF ALL MANNER OF FIRE-WORKS FOR TRYUMPH AND RECREATION.

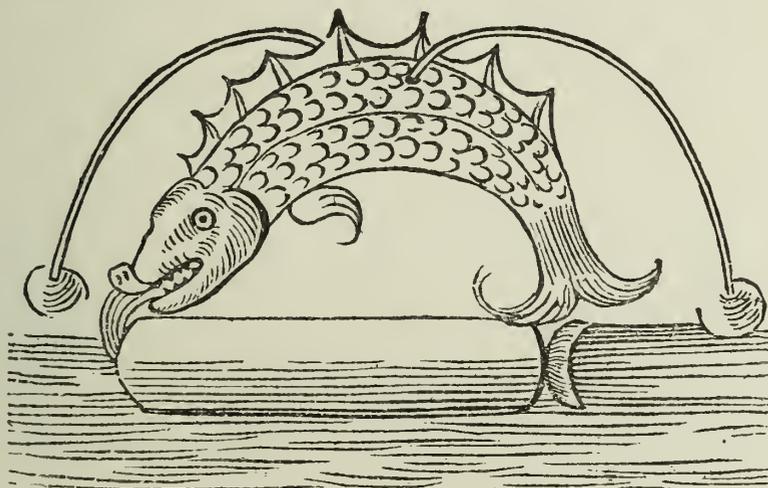
London: Printed by Thomas Harper for Ralph Mab, 1635. 4to, many Woodcuts.

After a short disquisition on the Ingredients of Gunpowder, our author says:—"Fire-works are of three forts. 1. Such as operate in the ayre, as Rockets, Serpents, Raining fire, Stars, Petards, Dragons, Fire-drakes^(*), Fiends, Gyronels, Firewheels, or Balloons.

"2. Such as operate upon the earth, as Crackers, Trunks, Lanterns, Lights, Tumbling bals, Sauciffons, Towers, Castles, Pyramids, Clubs, Lances, Targets.

"3. Such as burn in or on the water, as Rockets, Dolphins, Ships, Tumbling bals, Mermaides."

For his compositions for rockets of all sizes Bate acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Malthus, Mr. Norton, and the "French Authour des Recreations Mathematiques." He gives fairly full instructions for making the various kinds of pieces above described, and his treatise ends with the chapter "How to make a Dolphin" and the delineation of the finished article.



A DOLPHIN. (BATE, 1635.)

(*) *Fire-Drake*, originally a *Fiery Dragon* (*Draco igneus*) had several meanings; in the present instance merely that of a boy's kite, with fireworks attached to the tail, elsewhere that of an *ignis fatuus*. See Ben Jonson's "Masque of the Metamorphosed Gipsies," 1621:—"A moon of light, in the noon of night, till the *fire-drake* hath o'ergone you."

1635. JOHN BABINGTON. PYROTECHNIA, OR, A DISCOVERSE OF
ARTIFICIALL FIREWORKS: ETC.

London, MDCXXXV. Folio, *Engravings on copper.*

The most covetable, I think, of all *English Books*, at any rate, on this subject. Babington's contemporary, and in some sort fellow-craftsman, John Bate, whom we already know, contributed to the work the following eulogy:—

Vnto his worthy Friend, and induftrious Artist,

Mafter JOHN BABINGTON.

W^HEN as I did thy Booke by chance espie,
With divers figures grac't, most curiously
Contriu'd, all new, and of thine own invention,
With sundry Engines made by just proportion:
I did admire thy skill, thy active braine,
Whereby those things thou didst so well attaine:
Justly I might, for of no Nation yet,
There's any hath this path so fully beat;
Nor laid those grounds that thou hast done, whereby
We might attaine to things that tend so high.
For fencelesse things with life thou feem'ft to fill,
Making them wondred at by common skill.
Thou sundry doubts unfold'ft and with much ease
Thou teacheft us to meafure Land and Seas.
When as I thought on these, and knew how rare
Men thus addicted, and thus given were,
My mind, my hand, my hand did force my pen,
T' offer my mite of thanks 'mongst other men.
Accept it then, and let it no lesse bee
Pleas'ing, then greater gifts are unto thee.

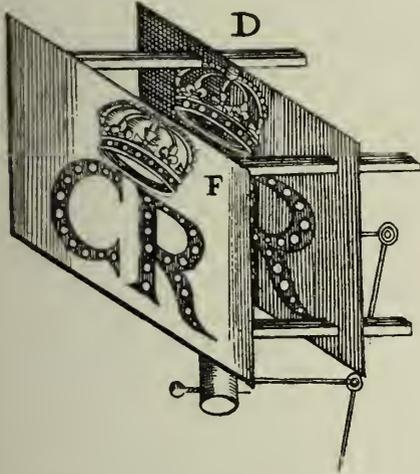
Thy truly affectionate, and wel-wifhing Friend,

John Bate.

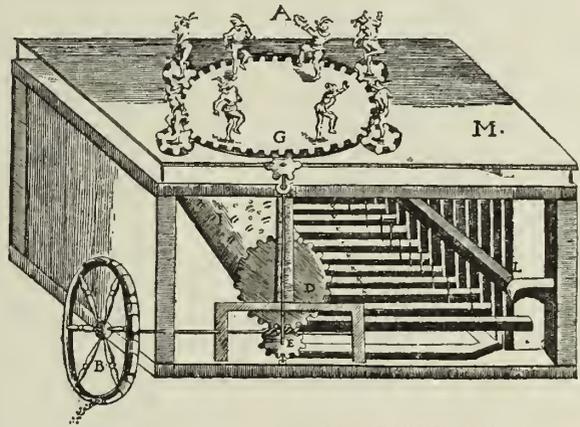
The directions for making⁽¹⁾ rockets, stars wheels and ground-wheels are more explicit than in earlier writers and evidence the experience of the master-gunner. But Babington is greatest when he comes to the elaboration of the various complex devices in which the age delighted and in which he has evidenced more proficiency than any other of the writers whose works I possess. The headings of some of his chapters will indicate the fecundity of his inventive powers. *The manner of composing a wheele, which having finished his revolution, shall represent a Coat of Armes*, illustrated by a pretty engraving of Princes of Wales' feathers. *How to represent a Coat of Armes in fire, which having burnt a fmall while, the said Coat shall appeare in his perfect colours, and shall continue so a long while.* Most minute instructions are given for this display, in which, as will be seen, by an unfortunate error in

(1) The "coffins" or cases for the Rockets were to be made from some good strong paper, such as old Law Books (!) "which are both strong and large."

drawing, the Crown is falling from above C.R.! *How to represent an antike dance, by the helpe of fire, which shall move in a circular forme.* *How to compose a Castle of fireworke with the manner of placing the workes in a true order.* There were many variations on this theme, in some of which "antike" figures were caused to perform simple evolutions by the ignition of the fireworks.

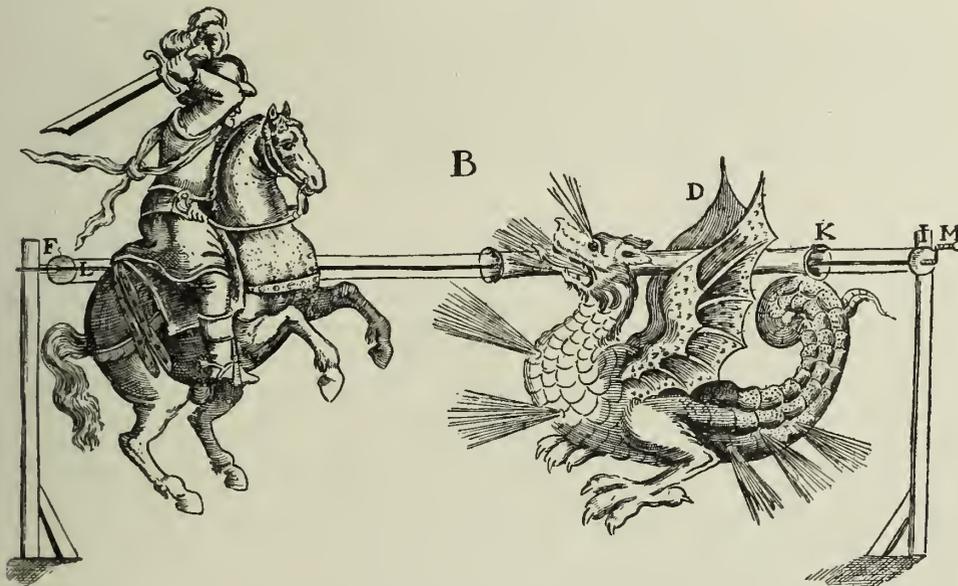


CHARLES I. IN FIREWORKS. (BABINGTON, 1635.)



ANTICKS AND VIRGINALS. (BABINGTON, 1635.)

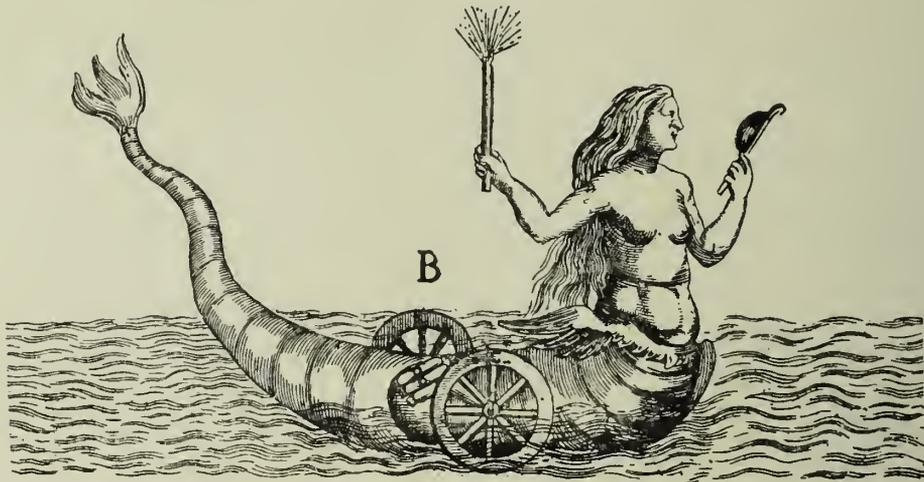
The next scheme is indeed ambitious. *How to present musick playing (by the help of fire) with anticks dancing.* "Cause an instrument to bee made, representing the Virginals, and to it fit a Barrell fet with fevrell tunes (as I fhall fhew you in another Treatise hereafter), then let there be a wheele



ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. (BABINGTON, 1635.)
The motions of the two figures are controlled by a cord and pulley, M.

with teeth fastned on this barrell and a fire wheele, with a scrow on the axeltree, as I have fhewed before, which scrow may be so fitted, that as it moves round the barell one way, so it may move another wheele, being placed on the side, which wheele fhall move certain anticks, as the musick playeth." It will be seen that the fire-wheel, B, which actuates the Virginals and Anticks alike, is furnished with *Saucissons* or some such firework, the reaction of which caused a rapid revolution, brought down to a slower one for the barrel of the musical instrument by a pinion and spur-wheel, whilst the anticks revolved at the same speed as the fire-wheel. *How to represent S. George fighting with a Dragon in fire on the Line* (see figure, p. 27). *The manner of making a Club, which being fired shall cast forth divers small works, or figsigs.* *How to make letters or any other figure appeare in the ayre, after the spending of a Rocket.* *How to make a Water Ball, which, after a certaine time of firing, fhall cast forth divers rockets into the ayre.*

How to make the Siren or Mermaid, playing on the water (see figure). The body is of wicker-work, the wheels made hollow, so as to contain a quantity of sand or water; these are to keep the



A SIREN OR MERMAID. (BABINGTON, 1635.)

lady upright and yet sink her as far as is needful. In the middle of the axle are four great rockets, one by another, with their mouths all one way; that it may continue longer in motion, "divers lights may be placed about the body to make it more beautifull; every of each light extinguifhing, fhall give a report, and so conclude." *How to represent a Dragon iffuing out of a Caftle, which fhall fwimme thorow the water, and be incountred by a horfeman from the fhoare.* *An order for a generall piece of fire-worke for land, and is for the pleasure of a Prince or some great person.* *Another order for a generall worke, and is to be acted on the water.* Our author having thus disposed of the trivial portion of his task, launches out, after the manner of a Gunner and Student in the Mathematicks, into eighty pages of a *Short Treatise of Geometrie*, supplemented by two hundred pages of Tables of Roots, Squares and Cubes—and so *exit* J.B.

1647. NATHANIEL NYE. THE ART OF GUNNERY, ARTIFICIALL FIREWORKS, ETC.

1647, 8vo, Engravings on copper in text.

A rare little book (largely plagiarized from Malthus) both as regards text and engravings, that which I here reproduce being actually printed from the same copper which was used in the edition of that author of 1629. He thus describes the operation of making *Hand Grenades*, having already given instructions for making the Mortars, or Mortar-pieces as he calls them, and informed his readers where they can find them ready-made:—"There is a very honest man in the Market Town of Bromfgrove, named John Tilt, who can make either Morter-pees or Ordnance, with Tin, Wire, Pastbord and glue, of excellent durance and service, if not wronged in the charge or loading of them." Nye acknowledges his obligations in a very half-hearted fashion. He says:—"I will not teach how to make Moulds, Needles, &c. for such men as are curious in these things, let them buy Mafter *Bate*, Mafter *Babington*, or for a need Mafter *Malthus* Fire-works."

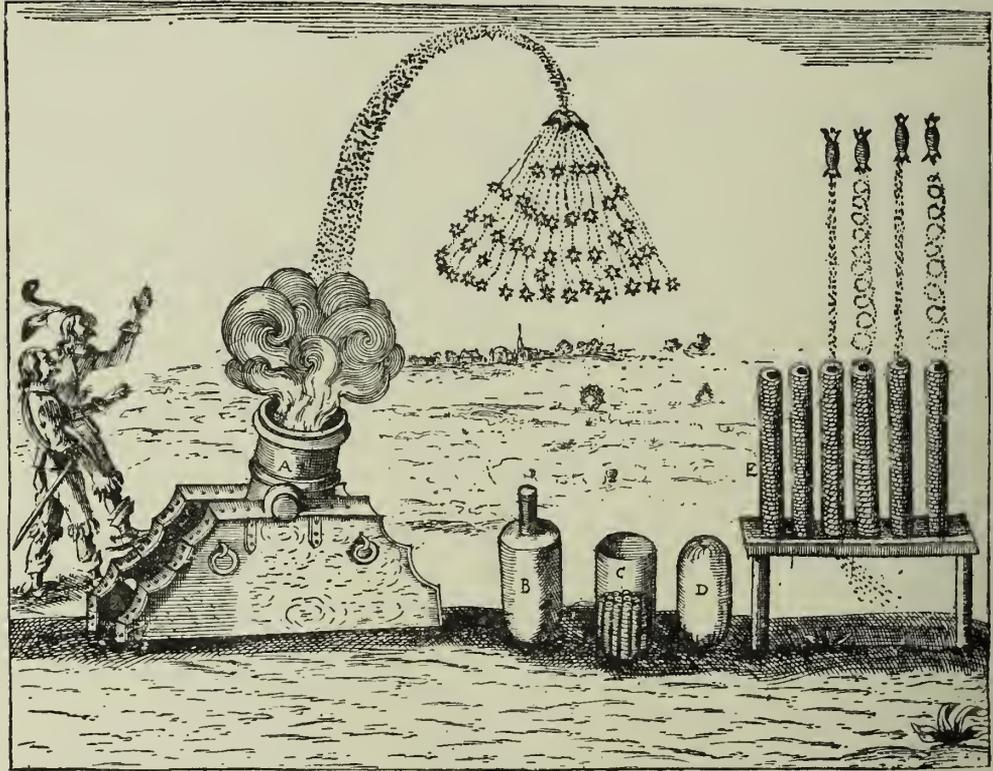
"Having taught how to make *Granadoes* for the Morter-peece, and that in an easier and plainer way then any ever before me hath done to my knowledg: I will shew how to prepare some small *Granadoes* for the hand; the effects whereof are no leffe esteem then the other, chiefly



HOW TO MAKE GRANADOES TO BE HURLED BY MEN'S HANDS. (NYE, 1647.)

in assaults; whether it be for the offendants or defendants; First of all fill these small shels with fine Gunpowder, then make a Fufe of one pound of Gunpowder, six ounces of Salt-peeeter, and one of Charcole, or if you would have them of leffe durance, you may take of the composition made for the Fufes of great *Granadoes*, knock the Fufe up to the head within one quarter of an inch: which is onely to finde it by in the night, stop well the rest of the hole in the *Granadoe* (if any chinks are open) with soft wax: then coat it with pitch and hurds, least it should break with the fall, and be sure when you have fired the Fufe, suddenly to cast it out of your hand."

1644. In "The Sea-Mans Dictionary," London, 1644, 4to, occurs the following definition:—"Fire-works, Are any kind of artificial receipts, applyed to any kind of Weapon, Engine, or Instrument, whereby we use to set-on-fire the Hulls, Sailes or Mastes of a ship in sight, whereof there are many sorts, but the most commonly used at sea are these, *fire-pots*, *fire-balls*, *fire-Peekes*, *Truncks*, *Brasse-balls*, *Arrowes with fire-works* and the like; to say all that might concerning these, will require too long a discourse for this that I here pretend."



THE MAKING AND FIRING OF BALONS. (MALTHUS, 1650.)

1650. LE SIEVR FRANCOIS MALTHVS. PRATIQUE DE LA
 GVERRE, CONTENANT L'VSAGE DE L'ARTILLERIE, BOMBES ET
 MORTIERS, FEUX ARTIFICIELS ET PETARDS, SAPPES ET MINES, PONTS
 ET PONTONS, TRANCHÉES ET TRAUAUX, AVEC L'ORDRE DES ASSAULTS
 AUX BRÉCHES. ENSEMBLE VN TRAITÉ DES FEUX DE JOYE.

Paris, M.DC.L., 4to, Engravings on copper.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

This is an expansion of the earlier editions and is a finely-printed and covetable volume. The engravings are well executed and afford some admirable illustrations of costume. The first cut, of which I have given a facsimile, accompanies the description of the fabrication of *balons*, "*la plus belle partie de tous les feux artificiels de joye*"; the second, that of the filling of the fuses of Bombs, a ticklish operation, it would seem, if evenness of burning is to be hoped for.

1651. CASIMIR SIEMIENOWICZ. GRAND ART D'ARTILLERIE PAR LE SIEUR CASIMIR SIEMIENOWICZ CHEVALIER LITVANIEN; JADIS LIEUTENANT GENERAL DE L'ARTILLERIE DANS LE ROYAUME DE POLOGNE.

Mise en François par PIERRE NOIZET, Macerien.

Amsterodami (sic) 1651, Folio, pp. 410, Engravings on copper.

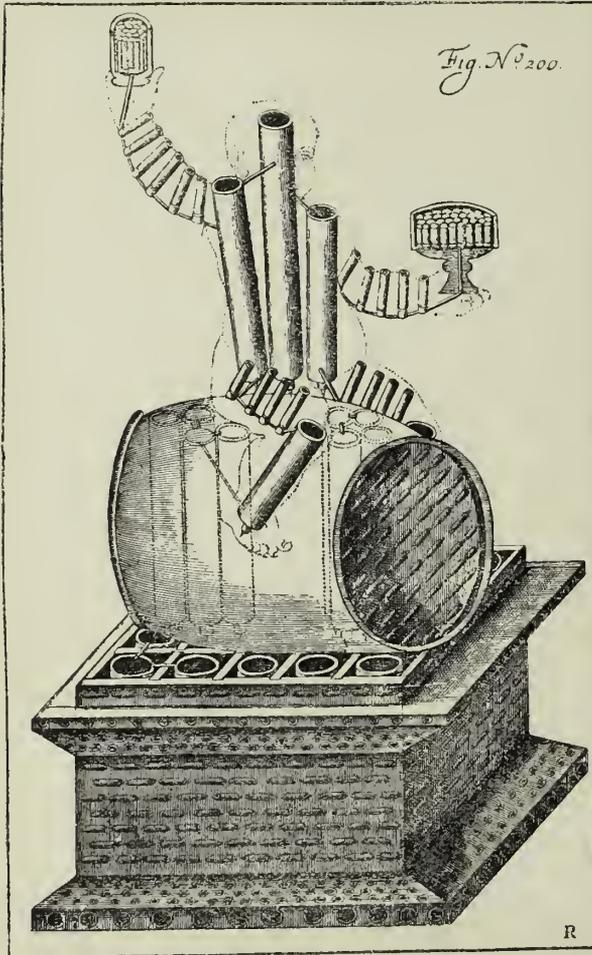
This rare book is the most comprehensive work on the subject up to this date; it is well worth looking through and contains much information on matters which seem only distantly allied with Artillery or Fireworks. We have chapters on weighing machines, on the

measures dry and liquid of the ancients, treated in great detail, and, what is more interesting, on those of modern nations—Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, Dutch, Polish, English, Greek and Persian—on measures of length and so forth. The composition and preparation of the various kinds of gunpowder, fulminating powder, match and tow, are minutely described, with extremely elaborate instruction for making rockets. Fire-works for war and recreation are, contrary to the usual practice, treated of side by side, and the Fire-rain is described, not merely as an item in a pyrotechnic display, but also as a means of setting fire to houses in a besieged city. A more inhuman device is to come, in the chapter *De Globes Empoisonnez*. The author, who is by the way of being *littérateur* as well as artilleryist, investigates at considerable length the practices of the antients in regard to poisoned darts and arrows, quotes Homer, Virgil, Ovid and Silius Italicus to show that the practice was recognized as legitimate in early days, sheds a tear over the cruelty and depravity of human nature and finally compounds with his conscience by deciding that poisoned globes may not be used against Christians, but



FILLING THE FUSES OF BOMBS. (MALTHUS, 1650.)

may lawfully be employed against "Turks, Tartars, and other infidels⁽¹⁾, all sworn enemies of the Christian name, and of the religion which we profess, whom we may without scruple refuse to consider as our neighbours!" He then throws himself with ardour into the manufacture without risk to himself of all manner of poisoned balls, into the composition of which, among other delicacies, enter aconite, oil of scorpions and toads (prepared by fire in a manner most disagreeable to the toad), hemlock, sublimate



THE HIDDEN MYSTERY OF BACCHUS.
(SIMIENOWICZ, 1651.)



BACCHUS COMPLETED AND READY FOR ACTION.
(SIMIENOWICZ, 1651.)

of mercury, arsenic, orpiment, brains of rats, cats and bears, foam of mad dogs, oil of spiders, mercury and some more unmentionable horrors. The subject of balls vomiting offensive fumes (*Globes Puants*) had also an attraction for this artilleryman, who revels in sordid details of the objectionable matters which could be projected into an enemy's camp or beleaguered city by engines (catapults) such as were constructed by the ancients ("*ce que l'on ne pouvoit aucunement faire avec nos modernes*"). A pleasant relief from these hostile devices is to be found in the

(1) This reminds one forcibly of a like delicate distinction drawn by James Puckle in his invention of a gun with revolving breech, for which he obtained a patent in 1717-8, which was to shoot round bullets against Christians and square bullets against Turks. "*Eighteenth Century Vignettes*," by Austin Dobson, page 273. A unique impression of Puckle's Trade-Card illustrating this invention is in my collection of *Trade-Cards and Shop-Bills*.

rest of the volume, wherein are figured “*Fuzées, Petards, Globes, Rouës, Boucliers, Maffuës, Cimeteres, Glaives, Perches, Baftons, Tuyaux, et tout autre femblable feu artificiel.*” In introducing the subject of firework displays on great occasions our author loses himself in several pages of learned disquisition stuffed with classical quotations. Finally we are taught how to make all manner of figures of ancient gods and heroes for the gracing of these displays, and this part of the subject is illustrated by two cuts of a Bacchus on his cask, innocent, indeed, at his first appearing, but filled within with Roman Candles, Squibs and all explosiveness, the like whereof will be found mentioned under the date July, 1688, in the catalogue of Engravings of Firework Displays. They are too curious to be omitted here.

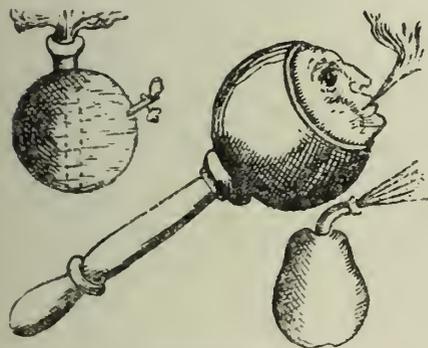
1653. WILLIAM OUGHTRED. MATHEMATICALL RECREATIONS, OR, A COLLECTION OF MANY PROBLEMES, EXTRACTED OUT OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, AS SECRETS AND EXPERIMENTS IN ARITHMETICK, GEOMETRY, COSMOGRAPHIE, HOROLOGIOPHIE, ASTRONOMIE, NAVIGATION, MUSICK, OPTICKS, ARCHITECTURE, STATICK, MECHANICKS, CHYMISTRY, WATER-WORKS, ETC.

London: Printed for William Leake at the Signe of the Crown in Fleet-streete between the two Temple Gates, 1653. 12mo. Engraved Title-page, and Engravings on copper in text.

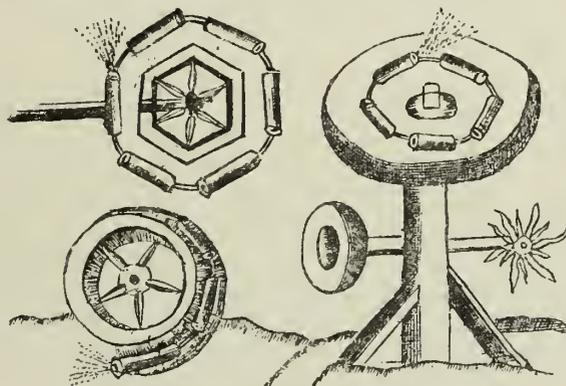
There is also another edition of the same work, with date on engraved title-page altered to 1674. Oughtred states distinctly that his book was “written first in *Greek and Latin*, lately compil'd in French by HENRY VAN ETTEN, and now in *English*, with the *Examinations and Augmentations* of divers modern MATHEMATICIANS.” The matter and cuts are very similar to those in the *Recreations Mathematiques*. I reproduce a couple of them. By far the greatest interest to be found in these volumes is a philological one, and arises from a collation of the wording of the respective texts of the two editions. For between them we seem to find the border-land or watershed between what we are in a very rough way accustomed to distinguish as old and modern orthography, although a distance of only twenty-one years divides them.

The first striking contrast is in the printing of the lower-case w, which is uniformly given in two distinct v's [vv] in the earlier, and as a modern w in the later, edition.

The orthography of the 1653 edition was unquestionably behind the age, being in many respects quite as archaic as that of the 1611 edition of the Authorized Version, whilst that of the 1674 (thanks, it



ÆOLIPILES OR BOWELS TO BLOW THE FIRE. (OUGHTRED, 1653.)



WHEELS OF FIRE. (OUGHTRED, 1653.)

may be surmised, to the introduction of the young blood of *John Leake* into the business at the "Crown" must have been pretty well up to their recent notions. There are a few cases in which the old spelling is retained in the 1674 edition, e.g., *despight*, *seeling* (cieling), *summett*, *colledge*, *smoak* (this spelling lay a long time a-dying), *joynt*, *ballance*; and some few instances in which the word is still in transition, and the change only half effected, e.g., *dyall* to *dyal*, *facill* to *facil*, *raies* to *rayes*, *schollers* to *schollars*, *dazell* to *dazel*; one at least in which simplification has overshot even our mark, *bronze* to *bronz*. The efforts made by *Charles Butler*, of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, to introduce a new and simpler orthography may not have been without effect; see his "*English Grammar*," Oxford, 1633, and his wonderfully-printed "*Feminin' Monarchi*," Oxford, 1634.

The following list of some of the most striking words taken from the two editions respectively will demonstrate the fact that here we have, by a happy chance, the spelling, very roughly speaking, of the beginning of the seventeenth century and of the beginning of the eighteenth (with a few exceptions one might say of the present day), separated by an interval of only about twenty years.

EDITION OF 1653.

Parabollcall, philosophicall, mathematicall, concentricall, geographicall, locall, metall, deceitfull, tunnell.

Probleme (also problem), cosmographie, humiditie, unitie, Plinie, horologiographie, fancie, fireworke, feare, passe, glasse, finde, rainbowe, pegge, pigge, sheepe, moone, sunne, staffe, halfe cocke, farre, trunke, tunne, plumbe-wire.

Halfed, injine, hemispheare, infalliable, moneth, mettles, containing, marvelous, suspition, countreys, tearmes, pierced, more subtill then, frontispice, Turke, Latine.

EDITION OF 1674.

Parabollcal, philosophical, mathematical, concentrical, geographical, local, metal, deceitful, tunnel.

Problem, ————— cosmography, humidity, unity, Pliny, horologiography, fancy, firework, fear, pass, glass, find, rainbow, peg, pig, sheep, moon, sun, staff, half cock, far, trunk, tun, plumb-wire.

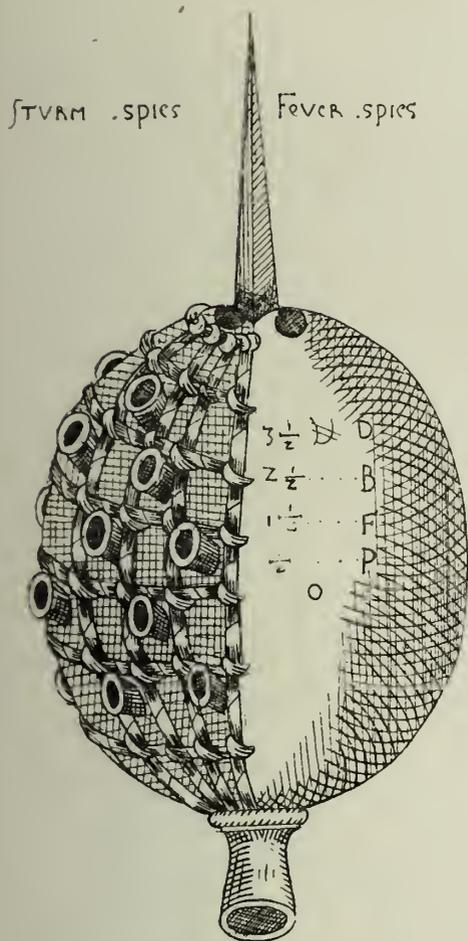
Halved, engine, hemisphere, infallible, month, metals, containing, marvellous, suspicion, countries, termes, pierced, more subtil than, frontispiece, Turk, Latin.

1656-8. GEORGE SCHREIBER. BUCHSENMEISTER-DISCURS.

Breslau (1656-8), Folio, *Etchings*. *Portrait and engraved title*.

This "Master Gunner" discourse is an important work of 120 pages, profusely illustrated by etchings of Fireworks of both kinds. A conversation between a *Zeugmeister* (Artillery Officer), who wants to know all about everything, and the *Buchsenmeister* (Master Gunner), who is only too anxious to unburden himself of his stores of knowledge, runs through the book, and his explanations are made clear by the plentifully-interspersed illustrations, of which one or two are reproduced here (see pp. 35 and 36); the Revolving Wheel of Fire gives a very good idea of the Catherine Wheel of the period, as shown in the larger prints of pyrotechnic displays, and the eagle is as noble and as fierce a fowl as will be found among them all.

Schreiber's bibliographical list of works on Artillery down to the date of his own treatise comprises those of eighteen authors, including some familiar to us.



FIRE-LANCE. (SCHREIBER, 1656-8.)



A BELLIGERENT EAGLE. (SCHREIBER, 1656-8.)

1657. SYLVIUS. UNTERSCHIEDENE NEUE ARTEN VON KUNSTLICHEM FEWERWERCK.

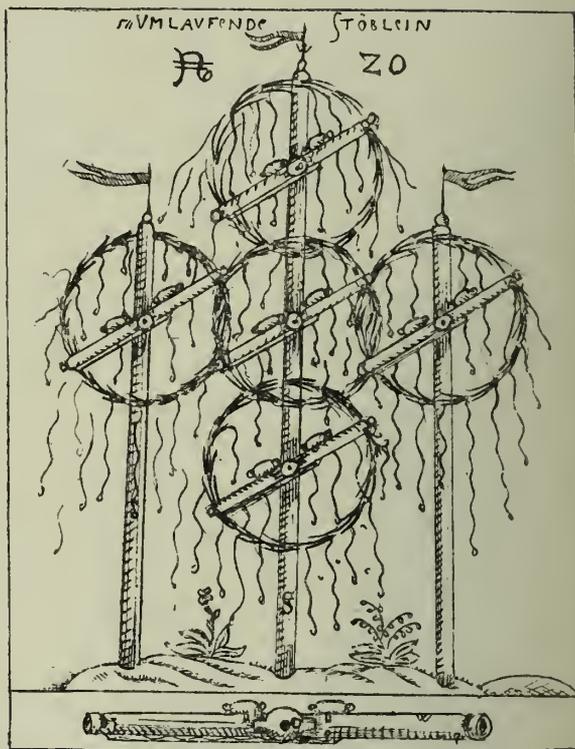
Gelisse, Johann Seyffert, 1657, Folio.

Seventy-eight pages of text are followed by fifty-one etchings of details of Fireworks for Recreation and War (*beydes zur Luft und Ernst*), and we find new and strange names for some of these devices—*Fire-scattering Pilgrim-Staves* — *Tussacks* — *Strife-Maces* — *Pitch-Garlands* — *Storm-Pipkins* — *Storm-Garlands*, etc., etc.

1677. JOHN WHITE. A RICH CABINET, WITH VARIETY OF INVENTIONS UNLOCK'D AND OPEN'D, FOR THE RECREATION OF INGENIOUS SPIRITS.

London, 1689. 8vo, Woodcuts in text.

This book is a curious and interesting one, so popular as to have gone through five editions before 1689. I possess the first and also this sixth edition and others, and the work furnishes so good an illustration of what may almost be described as a scientific chap-book that I must give a very short notice of its contents and insert some illustrations from the Firework portion. The first portion deals with all manner of little domestic dodges and tricks, among which we find our old friend the telling of the time of day by a ring a thread and a tumbler. "The School of Artificial Fire-works" is very full of details of their manufacture, and the cuts are quaint. The first shows the "rouling of paper, to make the Coffins of Rockets" (Fig. 1); the second, "The manner of driving a Rocket, with the Instruments belonging thereto" (Fig. 2), in which F is the measure of powder and G the funnel. The third illustration shows "How to defend a Breach, in a Ship or other place of defence" (Fig. 3), by arming a Partezan Javelin with fireworks and shooting every one of them with seven or eight pistol bullets," G and H being the barrels or pipes and F the roule of canvas with a slow fuse which ignites the whole, "to the great hurt of the adversary." Then comes "A fixed Wheel upon a post which will cast forth many Rockets into the Air" (Fig. 4). "The Night Combatants with Faulchions and Targets" (Fig. 5) are familiar objects in the earlier prints of firework displays and are here shown using similar sham weapons to those which were described by Hanzelet. Finally we have a crude representation of "The Manner and form to represent Saint George fighting with a Dragon in fire upon the Line." (See pages 37-38 for these figures).



WHEELS OF FIRE. (SCHREIBER, 1656-8). (See page 34.)



GEORGE AND DRAGON. (RICH CABINET, 1677.)

1678. LE S^R. DE GAYA. TRAITÉ DES ARMES ET DES MACHINES DE GUERRE ET DES FEUX D'ARTIFICE.

Paris, 1678. 16mo, nineteen Engravings on copper.

A very rare book, in which Petards are described.



FIG. 1. MAKING THE COFFINS OF PAPER (ROCKET-CASES). (RICH CABINET, 1677.)



FIG. 2. THE MANNER OF DRIVING A ROCKET. (RICH CABINET, 1677.)

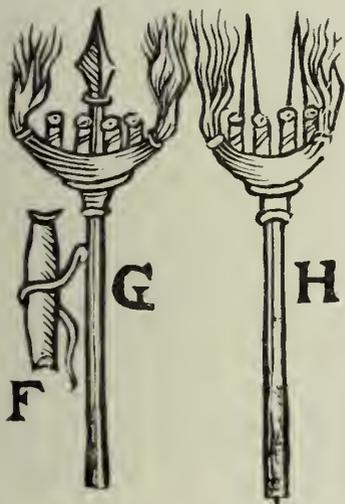


FIG. 3. FIRE-JAVELINS FOR DEFENDING BREACHES. (RICH CABINET, 1677.)



FIG. 4. A FIXED WHEEL UPON A POST WHICH WILL CAST FORTH MANY ROCKETS INTO THE AIR. (RICH CABINET, 1677.)



FIG. 5. NIGHT COMBATANTS WITH FAULCHIONS AND TARGETS. (RICH CABINET, 1677.)

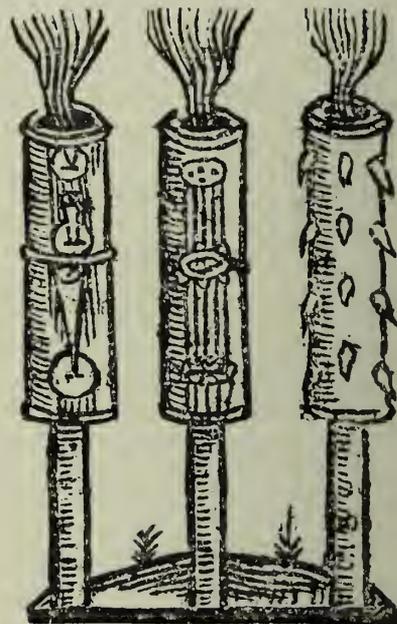


FIG. 6. LAUNCHES OF FIRE FOR PLEASURE AND SERVICE. (RICH CABINET, 1677.)

1689. GESELLSCHAFT DER CONSTAFFLEREN⁽¹⁾ UND FEUERWERKEREN IM ZEUGHAUSSE ZU ZURICH. NEUIAHR-BLÄTTER. 1689-1798.

Folio. 111 Engravings on Copper.

This very remarkable and delightful collection of the prints published on each successive New Year's Day from 1689 to 1798 inclusive by the *Company of Gunners and Fireworkers at the Arsenal in Zurich* is particularly interesting as forming an unbroken series extending over more than a century and as illustrating in much detail the devices which found from year to year the greatest favour in the guild. These engravings deal with every successive phase of the art of the artillery and pyrotechnist, though evincing a very strong leaning in favour of the former craft. *Johannes Mejerus* signs the print of 1689 and wielded the graver till 1714, when it was taken up by *John Melchior Fuesslin*, who worked in a bolder style till 1729; of this the spirited representation of the use of the Petard will give a good idea. His reign was a short one, as he was succeeded in 1730 by *Johann Lochmann*. *David Scheuchzer* engraved a solitary plate for 1738, to be followed in 1739 by *A. G. Schübler, jun.*, and *Ioninger*, in 1741 by *D. Herliberger*, in 1744 by *Ioh. Rod. Fufslü*, in 1747 by *I. B. Bullinger*, who worked till 1785. *H. Lips* engraved the commemorative plate for the following year, *Schallenberg* those between 1786 and 1797 and *D. Begel* the engravings concluding the series. A combination of the two forms of Firework operations, for war and for recreation, is shown quaintly enough in the picturesque plate for 1690, wherein a mortar battery in the foreground is engaged in setting a town on fire, whilst in the distance, beyond the bridge at Zurich, is to be seen an enclosure, surrounded by an arcaded structure, and a triumphal arch on which an inscription "PAR VIRO" (?) and a grand display of festal *balons*, shot also, of course, from pacific mortars.

(¹) *Constaffleren* becomes *Constabler*, the modern word, in 1739.



THE PETARD—A CRITICAL MOMENT. (GESELLSCHAFT DER CONSTAFFLEREN, 1720.)

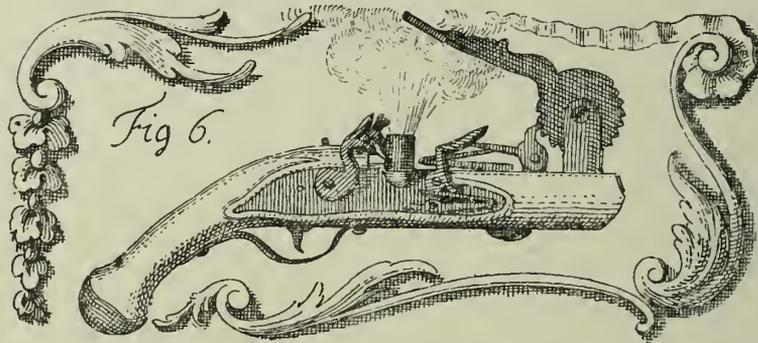
Another very festive scene on the lake of Zurich is very prettily depicted under the year 1699.

We should hardly have looked for a survival of the *Petard* till 1720, but it is graphically illustrated in that year with the detail which almost always accompanies its representation—the entire absence of any opposing force in the besieged building. The making and testing of gunpowder are illustrated in the year 1725, and I annex a reproduction of a scheme for the latter process. It will be seen that the cap above the tiny mortar is impelled upwards to a greater or less height in proportion to its strength and retained in position by a wheel and ratchet. This scheme is shown still more distinctly in 1759.

With the year 1731 a change of plan came into the heads of the Gunners' Company. Hitherto we had been gratified by the characteristic drawings of contemporary costume, but from 1731 to 1751 we have scenes from the earlier history of Zurich, beginning with the year 1298, when Zurich was besieged by the Emperor Albert, down to the Peace of 1447, spiritedly presented, cleverly drawn and with not much to complain of in the way of deviation from congruity except in some of the earlier scenes, where the soldiers are in Roman costume, the collocation of which with comparatively modern artillery is most amusing. The whole of the series appears to have been reprinted at one time, 1798(?) from the original copper-plates except the first four engravings, which are the impressions of the date at which they were published.



DEVICE FOR TESTING THE STRENGTH OF GUNPOWDER. (GESELLSCHAFT DER CONSTAFFLEREN, 1725.)



DEVICE FOR TESTING THE STRENGTH OF GUNPOWDER.
(GESELLSCHAFT DER CONSTAFFLEREN, 1759.)

1729. CASIMIR SIMIENOWICZ. THE GREAT ART OF ARTILLERY, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY GEORGE SHELVOCKE, JUN., GENT.

LONDON: Printed for J. TONSON at *Shakespeare's Head* in the *Strand*, MDCC.XXIX.

Folio, *Illustrated with Twenty Three Copper Plates.*

A good translation from the French edition, collated, Shelvocke tells, with the German, the original Latin edition being unprocurable by reason of its scarcity.

1745. P. D'O. (PRINCE D'ORVAL). ESSAY SUR LES FEUX D'ARTIFICE
POUR LE SPECTACLE ET POUR LA GUERRE.

Paris, M.DCC.XLV., 8vo, Engravings on copper.

The author's prefatory remarks begin in this fashion :—

“ If we succeed in rivalling the Romans in the magnificence of their public spectacles, our success is doubtless due to our Firework displays. These are, however, enormously deficient in exhibiting the variety of which they are susceptible, and the art of their preparation is hardly at all understood. Is it that this is regarded as a frivolous pastime? Hardly so, since they serve alike to testify to our glorious Monarch our zeal and affection, and to give splendour to the celebration of his victories. Two ways only seem to offer themselves to those who wish to obtain instruction in Pyrotechny, either on the one hand to consult the authors who have treated of that art, or on the other to obtain advice from the *artificiers*. Let me say in justice to these last that it is from them that the easiest and most certain way of proceeding is to be acquired. As to the Books which we have on this subject, far from affording satisfaction, they are calculated only to waste the time and money of the amateur who should be guided by them, the authors being guided by theories alone, and those so vague that it is hard to believe that they would have dared to undertake the execution of many schemes whose success they announce as infallible. The *artificiers* may also justly lie under the reproach of a perfunctory manner of working, and a want of imagination in devising new arrangements; many of them being able only to carry out in a mechanical way what has been confided to them. Partisans rather than artists, they are unable to reason on the subject of their daily occupations, and an air of mystery and reserve is often adopted as a cloak to their incapacity.”

Having thus brayed in a mortar all previous writers and practitioners the Prince informs his readers that he is about to combine in his essay the speculations of the authors and the practical knowledge of the *artificiers*. It is not for us to investigate the measure of his success. It may however not be out of place to give a summary of the pieces which he describes, as we shall thus acquire an idea of the resources of the pyrotechnist one hundred and fifty years ago.

He divides his fireworks, somewhat after the manner of his predecessors, into four categories—those for the air, those for the land, and those for the water, placing in the last the War-Fires. The pieces taking effect in the air are *Rockets, Pots-à-feu, Flying Saucissons, Pots-à-Aigrettes, Trompes, Ballons, Tourbillons or ascending Suns*; for the earth, *Fire Lances, Fire Globes, Rockets running on Cords, Jets of Fire, Fixed Suns, Turning Suns and Girandoles, Lamps*; for the water, *Fusées running on the surface of the water, Plongeons, or Fusées which dive and reappear, Pots-à-Feu and Ballons for the water, Jattes or Water-Suns, Grenades which burn in the water*. The Military Fireworks are thus classified:—*Globes or Balloons which serve to carry fire into the enemy's quarters, Fires for illuminating, Fires for causing artificial darkness, Fire Pots or Pipkins, Hidden Fires with slow match, Fire Circles, Spheres, Crowns and Barrels, Wooden Mortars for firing Grenades, a Balista or Sling for throwing Fire Pitchers*. The plates accompanying the description of these various pieces are beautifully executed and the Prince's little treatise was evidently the result of careful elaboration.

1747. M. FREZIER, D.D.F.D.B. TRAITÉ DES FEUX D'ARTIFICE POUR
LE SPECTACLE.

Paris, M.DCC.XLVII., 8vo, Engravings on copper.

This writer, with far greater modesty than fell to the share of M. P. d'O, recounts his early predilection for firework displays, engendered by that exhibited in 1697 on the occasion of the Peace of Ryswick, his determination to acquire the pyrotechnic art, his want of success in approaching the jealous *artificier*, his unsatisfactory perusal of our friends *Malthus* and *Hanzelet* and his delight in the work of

Siemienowicz. His researches resulted in a little treatise published by him in 1705. Public interest was so much excited by the magnificent feux d'artifice displayed in 1739, on the occasion of the Peace and the marriage of Madame Premiere de France, that a demand arose for pyrotechnic literature, and this little book, having become by that time so rare as to be unattainable, was pirated at the Hague in 1741, and M. Frezier having been asked to re-edit his own work re-wrote it, but kept it by him till that of M. P. d'O. appeared (in 1745). Seeing that the last-named volume, whilst appearing to content the public by its practical details, contained no historical remarks and omitted all mention of the decorations of the theatres on which the displays were performed our author set to work to make worthy of acceptance the result of his recent labours. And to him we owe not only a good practical treatise but a short historical review of some of the most celebrated fêtes and three delightful little vignettes by *Chedel* after *C. N. Cochin fils*.

1757. J. C. STOVESANDT. DEUTLICHE ANWEISUNG ZUR FEUERWERKEREY.

Leipzig, 1757, 4to, Engravings on copper.



ROCKET-MAKING. (*MANUEL DE L'ARTIFICIER*, 1757.)

The second edition of a very useful and practical little book containing the most explicit instructions for the manufacture of a great variety of pieces. The composition of a variety of powders for various effects is given in great detail, and, all the dimensions of every portion of the various pieces being furnished, nothing is left to the invention or caprice of the amateur or manufacturer. Firework-making has become an exact science. The illustration gives as lively a presentment of rocket-making in the middle of the eighteenth century as that of *Van Etten* in the beginning of the seventeenth, the peaked beard, plumed hat and lace collar of 1630, which remind us in the last-named woodcut of the period of Charles I., having given place to the workman's coat and breeches which we should perhaps associate with the costume of *Jack Sheppard* or Hogarth's Apprentices.

1776. CAPTAIN JONES. ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS, IMPROVED TO THE MODERN PRACTISE FROM THE MINUTEST TO THE HIGHEST BRANCHES.

London, 1776, 8vo, three large Engravings on copper.

1830.

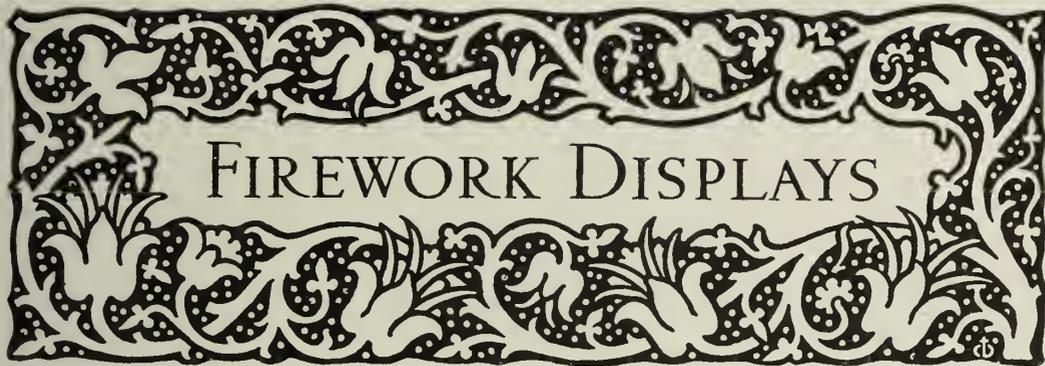
CLAUDE RUGGIERI. [ARTIFICIER DU ROY] PRÉCIS HISTORIQUE
SUR LES FÊTES, LES SPECTACLES ET LES REJOUISSANCES
PUBLIQUES.

Paris, 1830, 8vo.

An indispensable work, containing a mass of historical and gossiping information.



FROM JOHN BATE, *THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE AND ART*, 1635.



ENTRY OF HENRI II. INTO ROUEN.

1550. (1.) *A fine Woodcut from one of the Early French Chronicles illustrating the Entry of Henri II. into the city of Rouen and all the water-sports on the river which then took place; the page is headed:—*

Le Triumphe de la Riuiere.

The main diversion of the day seems to have been derived from the antics of the Water-Gods and their attendants. After a loyal address from *Neptune* he and his four *Tritons* one after the other precipitated themselves, or rather were precipitated, into the Seine, and in falling made, as might have been expected, many somersaults. Turning his eyes to another part of the river the King saw “un D’Aulphin azuré, et illuftré de neuf claires estoilles, diftinctement efpandues fur le corps, et d’un Croiffant argent, fur le fommet de la tefte, au doz duquel estoit affourché arion,” also “une grandiffime Balene, laquelle vomiffoit de grands poiffons fort bien efcaillez” to the number of thirty.

All these were apparently floating models, not provided with firework devices, and how impelled or controlled we are not informed, but from the galleys recreative fires are clearly seen to proceed, and here we have, I imagine, the *earliest illustration* of this manner of rejoicing. At any rate it is my earliest print.

$6\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in. (1)

FIREWORKS AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO A TOURNAMENT IN THE VATICAN THEATRE AT ROME.

1565. (2.) *An extremely rare print (Italian).*

Difsigno del Torneamento fatto il lune di Carnouale in Roma nel Theatro Vaticano per Ant. Lafreri formis 1565.

A later inscription:—

Joannes Orlandi formis rome, 1602.

Bird’s-eye view of a long open-air structure with one apsidal end, the place crowded with spectators. There has been a smash up of both combatants in the Tourney, whom their squires are comforting. At the extreme end of the building a display of fireworks is indicated with but slight detail.

$14\frac{3}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{8}$ in.

(1) The first measurement indicates the *height*, the second the *width* or *length* of the engraving.

1570. (3.) *A rare engraving by Jost Amman of the castle of Nuremburg and of the Fireworks on the river displayed in the presence of Maximilian II.*

9 × 13½ in.

Jost Amman Ex. 1570.

1579. (4.) *A display of Fireworks from the Castle of S. Angelo at Rome on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Election of the Pope: a very fine etching.*

CASTELLO S. ANGELO CON LA GIRANDOLA.

Claudii Duchetti formis.

Jo. Ambr. Bren. inven. fe. 1579.

A grand display of rockets to an accompaniment of flaming tar-barrels is seen on the Castle at the other side of the Tiber, and tar-barrels to match on the Piazza del Ponti, which is crowded with spectators every man of whom wears trunk-hose and a short cloak.

The plate passed, at a later date, into another printer's hands, who has added the inscription, *Ioannes Orlandi formis romæ, 1602.*

19½ × 14¾ in.

- 1592 Dec. 14. (5.) *A very fine and rare Engraving (German) of the Firework Display in honour of the Christening of John, Margrave of Brandenburg, at Collen-on-the-Spree.*

From the windows of a palace an extraordinary firework tournament is witnessed. Two pairs of joustiers wielding fiery lances, and with squibs issuing from the tails of their horses, are engaged between the Lists, and other encounters between foot soldiers with fiery swords diversify the scene.

8½ × 12 in.

MARRIAGE OF HENRI IV. AND MARIE DE MEDICIS.

1600. (6.) *A display of Fireworks on the water on the occasion of the Marriage of Henri IV. and Marie de Medicis.*

The Fête was given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1600, but the engraving is of the last century and is evidently a copy of a contemporary print.

7¾ × 12 in.

ELECTION OF MATHIAS AS EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

- 1612 June 20. (7.) *A well-executed Engraving (German) of the erection for the display of fireworks on the occasion of the election of Archduke Mathias as Emperor of Germany, he having been previously crowned King of Bohemia, 1611, and of Hungary, 1608.*

Contrafactur des Feuerwercks fo nach denen in A° 1612 zu Frankfurt am Mayn gehaltenen Wahl und Crönnugs tagen der Röm Kay. Mtt. zu aller vnderthenigsten Ehren E. E. Raht dafelbstn auff dem Mäyn zum Freudenfeuer anrichten, und den 20 Junii anzunden vnd abgehen lassen.

16½ × 10½ in.

Achilles ab Hinsperg, Pat Francof, Inventor et Elaborator.

1612. (8.) *A very rare and interesting engraving (German) of the Triumphal Fêtes at Paris on the occasion of the double betrothal of the Infanta Ann to Louis XIII., and of Elizabeth of France to Philip of Asturias.*

Triumph Auffzug Und Feuerwerck zu Parifs Wegen defs Duppelten getroffenen Heijraths zwischen Spanien vnd Francreich gehalten, &c.

Dlier (sic) 1612.

The fireworks in this most interesting print are rather crudely delineated. They appear to be principally of the rocket tribe and are discharged from a very modest classical structure. The large "Place" in front is filled with triumphal cars containing mythological personages and drawn by elephants, rhinoceroses, panthers and the like, whilst human figures of enormous height, probably structures of wicker, parade the foreground. 9¼ × 13 in.

BIRTH AND CHRISTENING OF FREDERICK DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG.

- 1615-16 Mar. 17. (9.) *An admirable and most graphic engraving (German) of a magnificent display of fireworks in the pleasure garden at Stuttgart, in celebration of the birth and christening of Frederick, Duke of Würtemberg.*

CONTRAFACTVR DES KVNSTLICHEN FEVRWERCKS SO BEY
DES NEVGEBORNEN IVNGEN PRINTZEN FRIDERICHEN
HERTZOG ZV WVRTEMBERG & KINDTAVFFEN ZV STVETGART
IM LVSTGARTEN DEN 17 MARTI ANNO 1616 GEWORFFEN
WORDEN.

A grand central edifice, from whence issue an infinity of darting flames and the smoke of a hundred fire-pots. In the space kept clear by halberdiers men in hats of the Guido Fawkes type are igniting aquatic fireworks on the surface of buckets of water. Cressets of fire at intervals. 14¾ × 11⅝ in.

- 1617? (10.) *A very quaint, bright and interesting engraving (German) of a delightful old street in Vienna, in which fireworks, principally of the tar-barrel description, are being exhibited, not to a crowd, but to a few admiring pedestrians. The title indicates that this display was in the honour of a new-born Imperial Prince.*

*Abbildung der Fenigen nach dencklichen Smbiliter so zñ Ehren des; Neü gebornen
Ikäyl printzens im Wien vorgestellet worden.*

The name of the Prince is not given in this part of the print, but the houses are covered with tapestries bearing manifold inscriptions inciting, as it would appear, the new-born infant to Piety, Wisdom, Justice and Fortitude. The Austrian "A E I O U" and the motto, "FULGET VBIQVE MAGIS," are conspicuous, and a tablet bears this inscription:—VOTUM VIAT. CRESCAT LEOPOLDUS JOSEPHUS IN PIETATE SAPIENTIA IUSTITIA ET FORTITUDINE ET POPULUS DICAT AMEN. Add to this a date, 1617, in a most obscure place on a chimney-pot, and the fact that I can find no Leopold who will come in for that date. Will some reader kindly help me to say who the Princeling was? 7½ × 12 in.

ACCESSION OF FERDINAND II. TO EMPIRE OF GERMANY.
BEGINNING OF THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

- 1619 Sept. 10. (11.) *A rare and quaint engraving (Italian) showing the rejoicings at Rome on the occasion of the accession of Ferdinand II. to the Empire of Germany. He was King of Bohemia in 1617, of Hungary in 1618.*

Descriptio publicæ Collegii Germanici et Vngarici gratulationis in FERDINANDI II. Imperatoris Augusti fœlici et fausta electione Romæ ad D. Apollinaris exhibitæ, tum musicis cantionibus et tubarum tympanorumque sonitu, tum vero excitatis ingeniosis incendiis, atque ignibus ingenti, festoque huc illucque strepitu vagantibus.(¹)

Romæ die 10 menso Septembris Anni 1619.

Superiosum licentia, Godifred de Scaichi exc.

The epoch is a notable one, as marking *the beginning of the Thirty Years' War*. If the print is to be credited, the display was on a very small scale.

13¼ × 9½ in.

CORONATION OF FERDINAND III., EMPEROR OF GERMANY?

- 1627 P (12.) *A fairly well executed and interesting engraving (German), without place or date, of an exhibition of fireworks (daylight effect) witnessed by noble or royal personages from a balcony, inscribed:—*

SVRGERE QVÆ RVTILO SPECTAS CÆLO FERNANDI
SVCCENDIT AMOR.

The principal objects of interest are a horrid head of Monster emitting flames from his warty jaws, and from his throat, a display of Rockets from a Church-tower and Catherine-Wheels in the foreground. Query if in celebration of the Coronation of Ferdinand III., Emperor of Germany (crowned 1627).

12½ × 17 in.

FIREWORKS AT NUREMBERG.

- 1635 July 20. (13.) *Pyrotechnic display at Nuremberg by Lorentz Muller (a Master in the Art) and Benedick Loehner (his pupil), with their portraits in oval cartouches.*

13¼ × 10¾ in.

(A German print.)

- 1635 July 22. (14.) *The same design, with variations, the Portraits being greatly modified and other details altogether changed.*

13 × 10⅞ in.

(A German print.)

(¹) A smart Latin description of crackers.

CONTRAFACVR DES KVNSTLICHEN FEVRWERCKS SO BEY DES NEVGEBORNEN IVNGEN PRINTZEN FRIDERICHEN HERTZOG ZV
WVRTEI/BERG & KINDTAVFFEN ZV STVETGART IM IVSTGARTEN DEN 17 MARTI ANNO 1616 GEWOREFFEN WORDEN.



FACSIMILE (REDUCED) OF THE PRINT OF FIREWORK DISPLAY, A.D. 1616. DESCRIBED ON PAGE 47. (NO. 9).

MARIE DE MEDICIS IN LONDON.

1638. (15.) *An interesting engraving (French) entitled:—*

REPRESENTATION DES FEVX DE JOYE QVI FVRENT FAICTS
SUR L'EAV DANS LONDRES À L'HONNEVR DE LA REYNE
LA NVICT DV IOVR DE SON ENTRÉE.

View of the Thames, Old London Bridge and the Riverside. Not much display on the water, but burning tar-barrels hung out on poles from the Tower and from Old St. Paul's. This plate is from the Sr. de la Serré's book, 1639, on the journey to England of Marie de Medicis. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

S.A., circa 1640. (16.) *An etching of a firework display on the Pont Neuf, apparently in honour of a Dauphin. The Tour de Nesle in the foreground.*

By Andrea Podesta.

$8\frac{7}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1646. (17.) *A fine Italian print, without indication of place (probably at Mantua) or occasion, of an extensive temporary structure, whence proceed a blaze of fireworks and a triumphal procession.*

Ludco. Jaupini Sculp. Mant., 1646.

11 × 8 in.

PEACE OF WESTPHALIA. END OF 'THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

1650 July 14. (18.) *We had a print of a firework display just at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. Now we have a bunch of them, eight in number, all of German origin, to celebrate somewhat tardily its termination. The first is a magnificent print of very large dimensions, showing the Shuszplatz at Nuremberg, with the feux de joie offered to the Emperor of Germany and many other notables.*

Eigentlicher Abriesz Desz Feuerwercks Schlosses und der Barraquen in welcher
ausz Röm: Kaiserl: Maj: allergnädigsten bevelch dem Königlich Schwedischen
Generalissimo Herrn Pfaltzgraven Carl Gustavo . . . vom Herrn General Lieutenant
Duca d'Amalfi dasz Fried: und Freüdenmabl, nechst bey Nürnberg auff Sanct Johannis
Schüeszplatz den 14 Julii Anno 1650 gehalten word.

It is a perfect picture, the dark landscape and sky making a delightful foil to the gorgeous display of rockets, whilst countless lesser fires light up the foreground where fire-swords are busy and cannons and mortars make up in noise what they lack in brilliancy. From the group of distinguished strangers, right up to the Temple of Peace, runs a long cord on which a fiery Cupid rushes along, but not on an errand of Mercy, for he sets the Goddess in a blaze.

Nürnberg, Bey Jeremia Dümlern Zufinden.
Michael Herz Delineavit Peter Troschel Sculpsit.

$17\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The six succeeding engravings refer to the same event, or at any rate to displays on the same ground and in honour of the same Treaty. Their sizes are as follows:—

(19.) $10 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(20.) $9\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(21.) $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ in.

(22.) 9×13 in.

(23.) $6\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ in.

(24.) $6\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{8}$ in.

(25.) Lastly, a ground plan of the performance mentioned on previous page (No. 18).

ELECTION AND CORONATION OF FERDINAND IV.

1653 Sept. 16. (26.) Three engravings (Italian) of Firework displays at Rome, from magnificent structures for that purpose made and provided, given by Cardinal Trivltius in honour of the election and coronation of Ferdinand IV., King of the Romans (Emperor of Germany), who was crowned in the lifetime of his father.

- I. CARD. TRIVLTIVS. PRO MAIEST. CATHOL. ROMÆ A. MDCLIII.
 II. TRIVMPHALES MACHINÆ, EX ARTIFICIALIB' IGNB.' QVIBVS
 III. FERDINANDO IV ROMANOR REGI ELECTO ET CORONATO

(There was evidently at least one more engraving in the set.)

Eques Carolus Rainaldus Inu. del. Idem Sculp.

$12\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ in.

CHARLES X., KING OF SWEDEN.

1655 P

(27.) An engraving and printed text (German) of

A Grand Display of Fireworks in honour of Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden (Charles X.).

A very important print, with a detailed description of some twenty different kinds of fireworks and twelve stanzas in honour of the King. On a large gallows-like erection in the centre of the display is erected a statue of the monarch, of heroic size. Above his head the letters C. R. in flames, surmounted by a Sun. Flying Dragons rush to and fro on their tightly-stretched lines as usual. A park of Artillery furnishes sound, and flights of rockets brilliancy, to the entertainment.

Werckstellig gemacht durch Johann Carl Zeuchmeister und Ingenieur, etc.

Engraving, $24 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Text, 24×12 in.

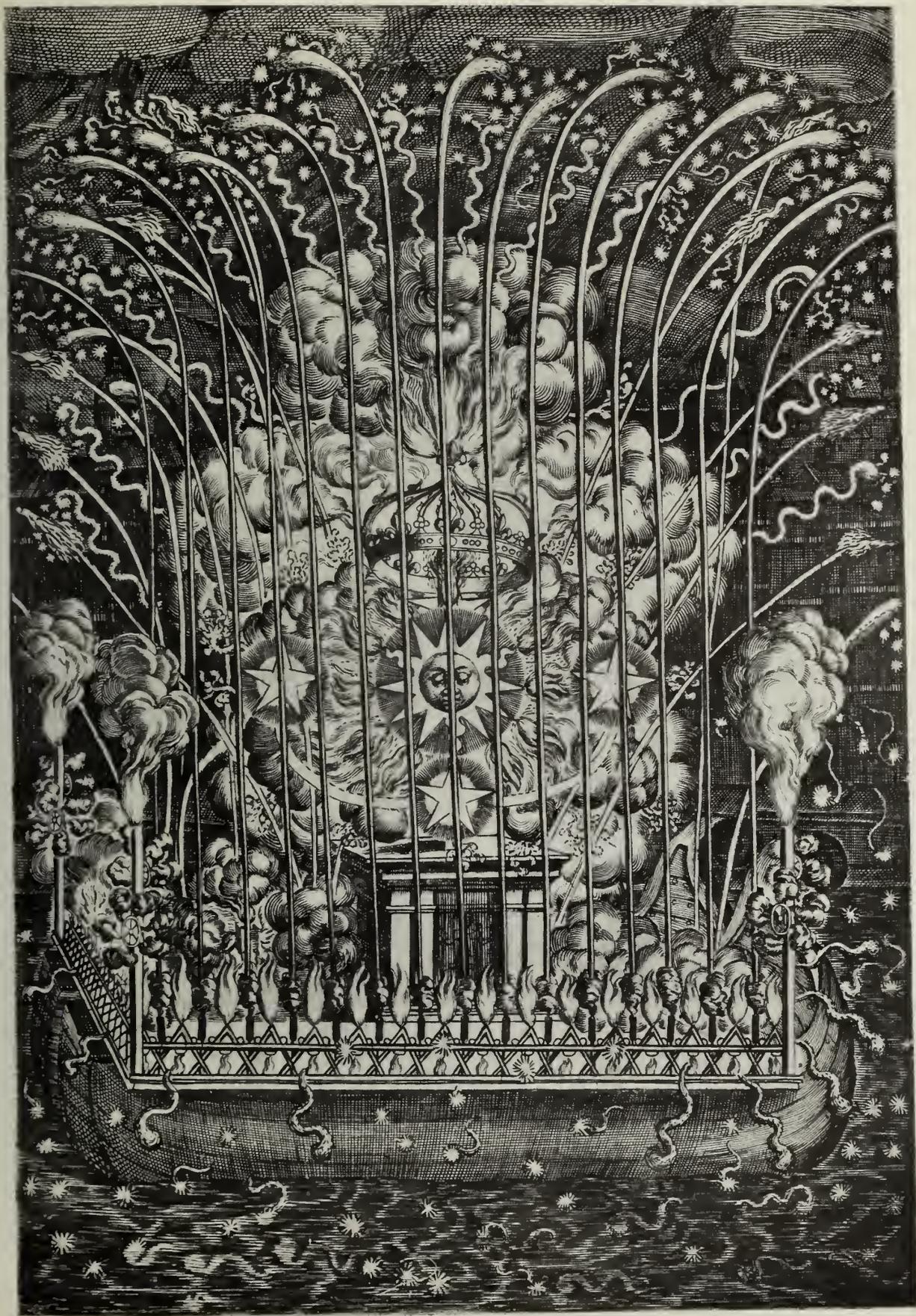
1657 Aug. 27. (28.) A rough engraving (German) of a display of fireworks at Nuremberg, without indication of the occasion.

$8\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1659-60 Mar. 9. (29.) A coarsely-executed engraving (German) of one of the numerous displays of Fireworks on St. John's Schussplatz at Nuremberg, given by John Mullein (?) of Nuremberg to his master, Koppet (?)

The title is in MS. in an oval in which the inscription would naturally be engraved. References are given by letters to an informing list of the fireworks below the plate.

$10\frac{7}{8} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$ in.



FACSIMILE (ON A REDUCED SCALE) OF AN UNDATED AND UNDESCRIBED FRENCH ENGRAVING
(BY P. FABER OF LYONS?) OF AN AQUATIC FIREWORK DISPLAY (CIRCA 1650?).

- 1659 Sept. 16. (30.) *An engraving (German) of a display of Fireworks at Nuremberg, without note of the occasion except that it celebrates a peace, but most interesting by reason of the letterpress description attached to it, as every sort of firework is mentioned by name and referred to in the accompanying text.*

Kurtze Beschreibung des Neu zugerichteten Feuerwerches welches Anno 1659, den 16 September in Nürnberg verbrennet worden Von Christian Moller.

$23\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ in. in all.

1660. (31.) *Engraving (French) of the feu d'artifice displayed at Paris on the Seine opposite the Louvre before their Majesties (Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa) on the fourth day after their arrival. The fireworks appear to proceed from the Tour de Nesle.*

Marot sc.

$10\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ in.

- S.A. 1660. (32.) *An engraving of moderate execution and with no indication of occasion.*

La Conqueste de La Toison D'or par les Argonautes.

Le Pautre fecit.

$8\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in.

- S.A. (circa 1660?) (33.) *A fine engraving of a display of Fireworks from the tower of the Cathedral of Strasbourg.*

$17\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ in.

- 1661 Oct. 3. (34.) *Another engraving (German) of a Firework display on the Schussplatz of St. John, showing a number of elaborate devices, with corresponding description.*

Eigentliche Abbildung des Feuerwerchs welches Ao. 1661, den 3 October auf den Schützplatz St: Johannes genant von Veit Engelhart Holtzschüern Jobst Wilhelm Ebner Patt. Nov. 1st verbrennet und von dem Erbart Manbafften und Kunstreichen erlernet worden.

$10\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{7}{8}$ in.

BIRTH OF MONSEIGNEUR SON OF LOUIS XIV.

1661. (35.) *A fine engraving (French) of L'HOROSCOPE DES LETTRES.*

This is the name given to an erection constructed by the Master Printers of the City of Lyons for the display of fireworks in honour of the Birth of the Dauphin (Monseigneur), eldest son of Louis XIV.

$10\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ in.

I possess an original holograph letter of condolence from this Dauphin to Mary of Modena on the Death of Charles II., dated Mar. 7, 1685.

BIRTH OF MONSEIGNEUR.

- 1661 Nov. 17, 18, 19. (36.) *A most charming engraving (German) in two compartments horizontally divided, representing the rejoicings by day and by night at a Fête at Frankfort given, on the same occasion as the preceding, by Robert de Gravel. This print was not in Ruggieri's Collection of Entrées.*

In auspiciatissima Delphini natalitia folemnis hæc celebrata est festiuitas a D. Roberto de Grauel christian^{mæ} Regiæ Ma^{tis} ad conuentum Francofurti habitum p.t. ablegato diebus 17, 18 et 19 Nouemb. anno 1661.

A delightful view of the city of Frankfort, the river and the bridge occupies the upper compartment of the print. From a tower on a floating island issues a volley of rockets what time a gigantic crowned Dolphin flame-spouting swims majestically up and down. In the lower illustration the day joys are depicted. The crowned Dolphin here spouts something more palatable than fire, good red wine to wit, which the beholders are not slow to catch in flacons, not despising wide-brimmed hats if pitchers are not to be had. The merriment seems to be universal. The drawing and engraving are of great merit.

$10\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ in.

1661. (37.) *Portrait of Lorentz Miller, a distinguished "artificier" of Nuremberg, by whom most of the displays of this period in that city were arranged.*

$4\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Portrait of Simon Wolff, "Meistersinger and Fireworker" in Nuremberg, in his sixty-third year.

$4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

(Both prints engraved in Germany.)

FIREWORKS AT ULM.

- 1665 Mar. 30-April 9. (38.) *An interesting engraving (German) of a display of fireworks which, by the special permission of the Council of the City of Ulm, took place in that city on the 30th of March, O.S., or April 9th, N.S.*

A full explanation of all the varieties (some thirty-five or more) of fireworks is appended, and the pictorial effect is good: a very fine view of Ulm forming the background.

$20\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ in.

M. Campanus pinxit. Simon Grün sculp.

FIREWORKS AT NUREMBERG.

- 1665 June 22. (39.) *Two engravings (German) on one sheet, illustrating the Firework display performed on the (now so well known to us) Schussplatz of St. John at Nuremberg, by George Carl Hornung, Lehrmeister, Johann Arnold, Arithmeticus, and Johann Conrad Hornung (apparently for their own diversion).*

ANNO MDCLXV. den 22 Iunÿ, ist dieses Feuerwerck von GEORG CARL HORNUNG, Lehrmeister IOHANN ARNOLD Arithmeticu. und IOHANN CONRAD HORNUNG, auf St. Iohannis Schiesplatz verbrand worden.

$11\frac{7}{8} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ in.



Petrus Faber Lugdunensis Sculp.

FACSIMILE (ON A REDUCED SCALE) OF AN UNDATED AND UNDESCRIBED FRENCH ENGRAVING OF
AN AQUATIC FIREWORK DISPLAY (CIRCA 1650?).

MARRIAGE OF EMPEROR LEOPOLD.

- 1666 Dec. 8. (40.) *A spirited and well-executed engraving (German) of the ingenious and costly Fireworks displayed in the royal enclosure at Vienna.*

Eigentliche abbild, und Vorstellung des; sehr Künstlichen und Kostbarn Feuerwercks welches auf dem Hochfeyerlichen Kayserle Beylager zu Wien den 8 Decembris (28) Novemb. des; 1666 Jahrs, angezündet und verbrant worden.

The Austrian A. E. I. O. U. in illuminated letters, satyrs with fiery clubs, great profusion of rockets, Vulcan in his cave, etc. (Doubtless in honour of the epoch-making marriage of the Emperor Leopold with Margaret Theresa of Spain.)

11½ × 13 in.

PEACE OF BREDA.

- 1667 Aug. 24. (41.) *In the splendid and well-known engraving (Dutch) commemorating The Peace of Breda are ten small compartments of various scenes in the rejoicings, several of which depict, in charming miniature, firework displays in the streets.*

15½ × 21½ in.

CHARLES II. AND CHARLES XI.

- 1669 July 29. (42.) *A rare engraving, by Hollar (?) of the "Most Magnificent Spectacle of Nocturnal Fires" given in honour of Charles XI. of Sweden, to whom Charles had sent the Garter by the Earl of Carlisle, Charles's Ambassador Extraordinary.*

Me judice one of the worst prints of fireworks in the collection.

12½ × 16⅜ in.

1673. (43.) *An engraving of some interest, belonging to the series published by Israel Silvestre, of a magnificent series of entertainments given at Versailles.*

Israel Silvestre del. et sculps.

11 × 16⅝ in.

DEATH OF PYROTECHNIC PERFORMERS.

- 1673-4 Jan. 4. (44.) *A very weird engraving (German) (accompanied by two columns of descriptive text), entitled:—*

A Representation of the Tragic Death of *Karls Bernoja*, otherwise known as *Von Atavau*, a native of France, renowned throughout Europe as a physician and surgeon.

A native of Grenoble, and in that country called *Bernevin*, this extremely expert and learned man obtained a European reputation. This honour, however, does not appear to have satisfied his ambition or thirst of money, for he determined to extend his fame and show his gratitude for patronage by a novel species of exhibition in the city of Ratisbon. On this occasion scaffolding was erected in the Hende, and a rope 300 feet long was stretched from an old tower adjoining the Inn called the Golden Cross to the basement of Herr Frinckstuben's house.

On this he performed, enveloped in squibs and other fireworks, with 20 lbs. of powder hanging from his body, his limbs and his fingers! On the dark and rainy night of January 4, at the sound of pistol, he lay flat on the rope "looking more like a burning devil than a man" and twisted himself along it, keeping up his pyrotechnic display the whole time in an unprecedented way. He had not proceeded, however, more than a short distance before he lost balance and catching the rope by hand and foot endeavoured in vain to recover his position, but his hand was consumed by the running fire, and falling from a great height he came to a terrible end. With nearly every bone broken he expired only a few moments after his fall. Had Bernoja succeeded in his perilous enterprise a cat would have been drawn across also clothed in fireworks, but this, after the human tragedy, was of course forbidden by the authorities.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In Hogarth's print "Southwark Fair" occurs, it may be remembered, the representation of a man flying from the steeple on a slack rope. Nicholls, in his Bibliographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth, gives some particulars of this flyer, one *Cadman*, who thus descended from the steeple of St. Martin's Church into the Mews (now forming part of Trafalgar Square). He broke his neck soon after. He is thus alluded to under the name of Kidman in the *Weekly Miscellany* for April 17, 1736. "Thomas Kidman the famous Flyer, who has flown from several of the highest precipices in England, and was the person that flew off *Bromham* steeple in *Wiltshire* when it fell down, flew on *Monday* last, from the highest of the rocks near the Hot-well at *Bristol*, with fireworks and pistols; after which he went up the rope, and performed several surprising dexterities on it, in the sight of thousands of spectators, both from *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire*." The year 1846 witnessed at *Vauxhall* the "Terrific descent of *Joel Il Diavolo* on a Single Wire in the midst of Fireworks," which sprouted from his shoulders like wings, as may be seen in a print of the time.

PEACE OF LONDON.

1673-4 Mar. 14. (45.) *A delightful and important Dutch engraving of the Firework display at the Hague on the 14th of March, 1674, in celebration of the Peace of London concluded the 9-19 Feb. of same year.*

D'XVII. PROVINCIEEN, MET DE AENGRESENDE LANDEN EN STEDEN ALS MUNSTER, CEVLEN, BON, PARIS, ETC. Daer benefens in 2 andere platen vertoont wort, t'geen inde Vereende Nederlanden A^o 1672, en 1673, tot 'dVrede 1674, voorgevallen is.

This beautifully executed and important print contains medallion portraits of the Dutch Generals and Admirals engaged in the war with England. Below this is a delicately engraved map of Holland and adjacent countries.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

FIREWORKS AT DRESDEN.

1677-8 Feb. 28. (46.) *A large and striking engraving (German) of the Hercules Firework on the high rampart of the Electoral Residence at Dresden.*

Des Herculis Feuerwerck auf dem hohen Walle in der Chürfürste Sachse Refidenz Stadt Dresden verbrennet den 28 February, 1678.

Great flights of Rockets and *balons*, combats with fire clubs, fire-breathing Dragons and the like.

21 × 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

BIRTH OF AN ARCHDUKE.

1678 July 25. (47.) *A rough but spirited engraving (German) representing in detail the rejoicings which took place on the birth of the Archduke, heir to the Roman Empire.*

The display took place in presence of a large force of troops, horse and foot, with a park of artillery. The principal display was of rockets, *balons* and Catherine Wheels.

12 × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

BETROTHAL OF THE DAUPHIN, SON OF LOUIS XIV.

- 1679-80 Jan. 28. (48.) *A pleasing German print of a Firework display in honour of the betrothal of Louis XV., Dauphin of France (sic) to Marie Anne Christine of Bavaria.*

CUPIDINIS Feurich=und Ibell=leuchtendes Liebes=paradeysz.

This so-called Louis XV. was of course in reality the Grandfather of the real Louis XV., who did not succeed to the throne till 1715. 17 × 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

BIRTH OF THE DUC DE BOURGOGNE.

- 1682 Aug. 24, 25, 26. (49.) *A large and extremely interesting print (French) representing the "Cour des Classes," its decorations and the Firework display given by the Jesuit Fathers of the College of Louis le Grand in honour of the birth of the Duc de Bourgogne [son of the Dauphin whose betrothal was fêted in the last engraving].*

Representation de l'appareil que les Peres Jesuites du College de Louis le Grand ont fait dans la Cour des Classes pour l'heureuse naissance de Monsieur Duc de Bourgogne les 24, 25 et 26 jours du mois d'Aoust de l'an 1642.

This piece is full of detail and contains small portraits of the beauties of the day.

15 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Text in Latin and French.

P. Sevin Inv. delin. et pinxit.

FIREWORKS AT RATISBON.

1682. (50.) *A sweet little engraving (German) of a display at Ratisbon in commemoration of the same event, given by M. Verius, Plenipotentiary of the King, to the Diet.*

2 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

FIREWORKS AT DIJON.

1682. (51.) *A large print (French) illustrating the structure erected for the display of Fireworks at Dijon on the same occasion and intended to represent "Public Felicity."*

J. Dubois, Jnr., à dijon. Le Bossu sculp.

20 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 12 in.

CORONATION OF JAMES II.

1685. (52.) *A fine engraving.*

A Representation of the FIRE-WORKES upon the River of Thames, over against WHITEHALL, at their Majesties CORONATION A^o 1685.

In the central device the sun shines down upon the Crown, under which is in fire the Cypher I. M. R., 2, and on the flanking devices PATER-PATRIÆ and MONARCHIA. Underneath is the characteristic and self-sufficient legend, SOL OCCUBUIT NOX NULLA SECUTA EST. In the water the crowned Cyphers J.R. and M.R.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

LEOPOLD, "RESTITUTOR UNGARIÆ."

- 1686 Nov. 5-15. (53.) *An engraving of an unusual character, as every piece which was to be displayed is depicted in situ and in its dormant condition, every individual rocket, mortar, wheel or Fire-Ball being accounted for in the description at foot. All this in glorification of Leopold, "Restitutor Ungariæ," and I should imagine in connection with the League of Augsbourg.*

19 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF LOUIS XIV.

1687. (54.) *An engraving (Italian) of which it is difficult to speak in too appreciative terms. Its size alone would entitle it to the greatest respect. But the picturesque arrangement of the locale, the grouping of the crowds of spectators, the attention paid to costume and the general air of bien-aise and happiness which it has evidently delighted the artist to lavish on his work cannot fail to give pleasure to the curious.*

Rejouissances publiques pour le Restablissement de la Santé de Sa Maïesté tres Chrestienne LOVIS le grand, faites a Rome par son Em^{ze} Mg^r. le Card. D'Estrées Duc et Pair de France, &c.

The Fireworks were displayed from the Church of the Trinita de Monti della Nazione Gallicana.

S. Felice Deliono Architecto Invenit et delin.

Vincenzo Mariotti Romano, Incise.

31 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1687. (55.) *An engraving (Italian) of great size and beauty on the same occasion, giving an enlargement of the façade of the Church of the Trinita de Monti, showing on a large scale the architectural detail.*

No description can give an idea of the labour and skill bestowed on this and the preceding and succeeding engravings.

27 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

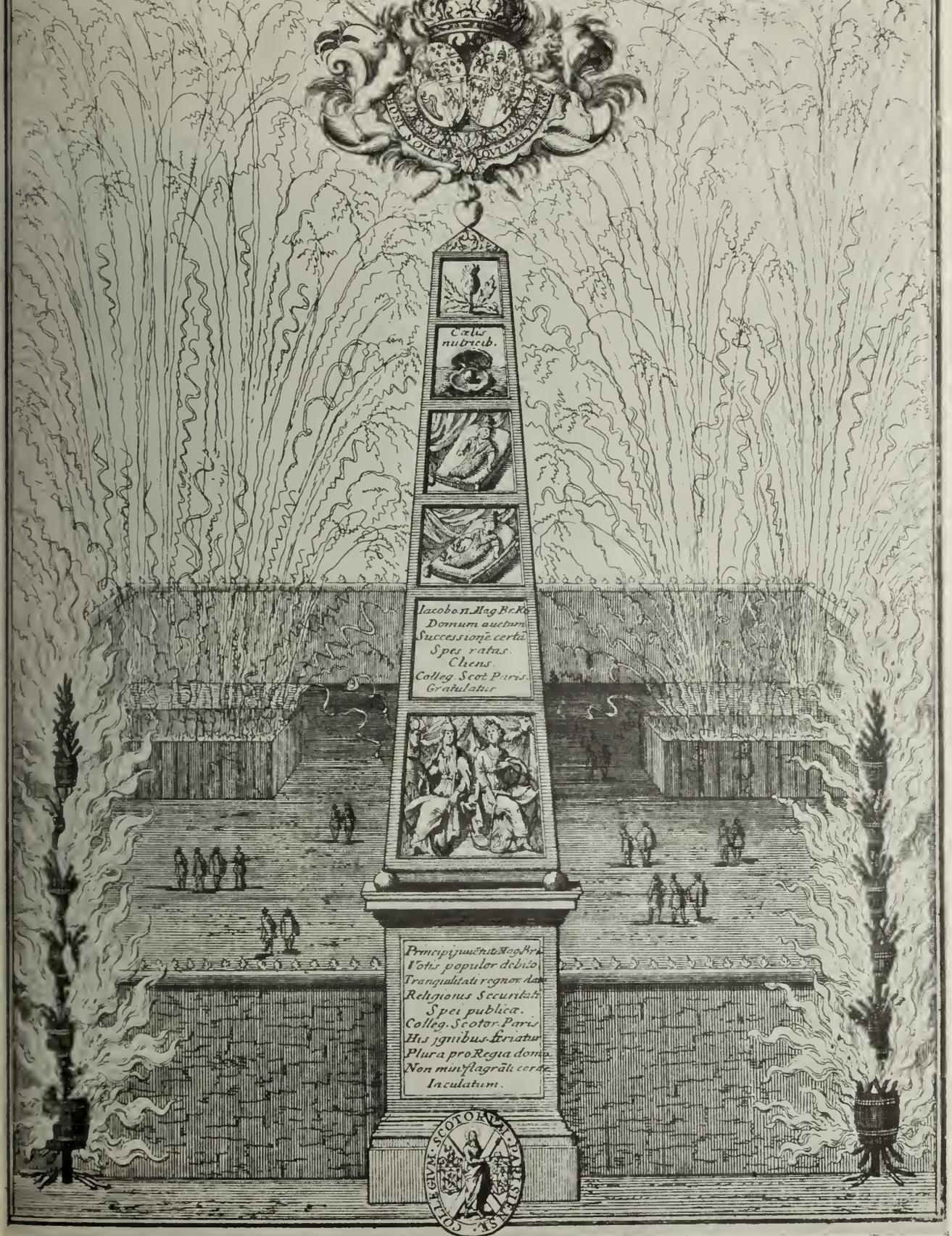
1687. (56.) *An engraving (Italian) of the same class as the last, and for the same occasion, of a grand Firework display given at Rome on a different façade.*

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 in.

BIRTH OF THE OLD PRETENDER.

- 1688 (July). (57.) *A rare and beautiful mezzotint (English), not, as far as I can ascertain, in the B.M., of a Firework display on the Thames in celebration of the birth of Prince James Frederick Edward (the Old Pretender).*

It is without title or date. Eleven square floating platforms serve as supports for the modest decorations and for the cases of rockets. The twelfth, the central platform, bears two large obelisks wreathed with laurels, a crown, the cypher of James and Mary and VIVAT REX; the platform to the left supports a female figure, wreath in right hand, and a small wreathed obelisk to left, with inscription GLORIA PRINCIPIS. On the right hand platform is a figure of a woman carrying a child on the left arm and grasping in her right hand the stem of an *olive tree in full leaf*: at her feet a *rabbit!* and a *Dove*;



FACSIMILE (FULL SIZE) OF AN ENGRAVING OF A FIREWORK DISPLAY AT PARIS
IN CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE OLD PRETENDER (1688).

her motto is, FAUSTA FECUNDITAS, and the child's PROPAGO IMPERII. The thirteenth platform, nearest the spectator, bears a coffer on which sits an infant Bacchus on his tub, in his right hand a goblet, in his left a Prince of Wales' plume which yields fireworks of the serpent tribe. Over the child's head LÆTITIA POPVLI. Water fireworks in the near foreground, making a pleasing picture in what must have been a striking display. $19\frac{1}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{4}$ in.

In the news sheet,

Public Occurrences Truly Stated for Tuesday, July 17, 1688,

I have come across the following odd paragraph relating to this display. "In the incomparable Machines and Fire-Works, prepared on the River to celebrate Her Majesty's Up-Sitting; there being (amongst other things) two Female Figures, one with a Coronet on her head, representing *Firmness* or *Stability* of Empire; the other *Plenty*; and a third Male one, betokening *Bacchus*. The Wit of the Faction (who out of any Wood, can form an arrow against the Government) have transform'd the same into Queen *Elizabeth* and her Mother, and King *Henry* the Eighth; and that all these are to be publicly blown up, as an Emblem that all they did shall now be Revers'd, and so here's the Protestant Religion executed (as it were) in *Effigie*. This is spread throughout England, as a thing most visible to all *London*, and he is counted an *Impudent Papist* that denies it. Whereas in the whole Contrivance of those Figures, there was not the least thought of any of those Princes. But alas!

*How easy 'tis the Rabble to deceive
When all the Knaves invent, the Fools believe.*

BIRTH OF THE OLD PRETENDER.

1688? (58.) *A small, delicately-engraved print of a feu-d'artifice arranged by the Scots College at Paris, as I suppose, in celebration of the birth of the Old Pretender, the inscription on the principal piece running thus:—Iacobo II., Mag. Br. Re. Domum auctam, Successionem Certam spes ratas, Cliens Colleg. Scot. Paris Gratulatur.*

In the main a display of rockets and tar-barrels.

$9 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Scherm del.

CELEBRATION OF THE CORONATION OF WILLIAM III. AND
MARY AT AMSTERDAM.

1689 April 11-21. (59.) *A magnificent and delightful Dutch print, depicting, in the greatest detail, one of the most picturesque scenes that could ever gladden the eye, a fête (on the Vyver) at Amsterdam in honour of the coronation of William III. and Mary.*

Afbeelding vande konst en vreugde-vuuren voor de kleventers doelen aengefstocken, op den dag van de Kroning ter eeren van haer Koninglyke Mayesteten van Groot Brittanyen WILLIAM en MARIA tot Amsterdam den 21 April, 1689.

Ships everywhere, some discharging swarms of rockets and cascades of fire, some supporting tar-barrels, others only affording standing room to the holiday-makers. The quaint tall Dutch houses which rise straight out of the river are white with the wide spread light. You can almost hear the cheers of the countless multitude which throngs the bridge, the quays, the windows, the roofs of the houses; whilst water-balls and water rockets vie in their gyrations on the surface of the lake. In fine you can hardly help feeling as if you were assisting at an intoxicating spectacle.

$14\frac{7}{8} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ in.

REJOICINGS FOR CORONATION OF WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

- 1689 April 11-21. (60.) *The next engraving, by Romain de Hooghe, though divided into ten compartments, is a very pleasing, varied and brilliant piece of work. It gives with brilliant picturesqueness the details of the various rejoicings on the occasion of the Coronation of William and Mary in the following cities and towns, viz.:—London (two scenes), The Hague, Amsterdam (three scenes), Leyden, Hamburg, Haarlem, Maestricht and St. Bosch.*

In one of the London displays, Louis XIV., Father Petre, the little Old Pretender and the Pope are held up to scorn, whilst in the other Whitehall is stormed from the River side by an astounding fire-vomiting floating dragon.

The freedom of handling is characteristic of the Artist.

20 × 23 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

RETURN OF WILLIAM III. AFTER BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

- 1690 Sept. 10. (61.) *“A Perfect Description of the Firework in Covent Garden that was perform'd at the Charge of the Gentry and other Inhabitants of that Parish for ye joyfull return of His Ma^{tie} from his conquest in Ireland, Sept. 10, 1690.”*

This print is, alas! only the *facsimile* published in 1809 by Jno. Thomas Smith. [The *only* facsimile in the collection.]

9 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

VISIT OF QUEEN OF CHARLES II. OF SPAIN TO ANTWERP.

1690. (62.) *A print containing six small compartments and one larger, two of which contain representations of Fireworks, and the rest of theatrical and other displays, all of which took place at Antwerp on the occasion of the visit of the Queen of Charles II. of Spain.*

Amor omnia Jungit.

Philibert Bouttats, Junior (a Flemish Artist).

15 × 20 in.

RESTORATION OF CASTLE OF S. ANGELO.

1692. (63.) *A large, but not beautiful, print of a display of Fireworks at the Castle of S. Angelo at Rome, apparently on the occasion of its restoration.*

PROSPETTO DEL CASTELLO E PONTE SANT' ANGELO DI ROMA
ANTICAMENTE LA GRAN MOLE ADRIANA.

Restaurato et abbellato con li angeli, efferrate da popa Clemente Nono Nuoamente dato in luce con la dimostrazione dell' artificiosa Girandola.

* * * *

Si vende in piazza Nauona all' insegna della stamper di Rame.

17 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.



afbeelding van de feestelijke optocht van de Britten in Maria-ter-Haerkerk te Rotterdam den 24 April 1815

FACSIMILE (ON A GREATLY REDUCED SCALE) OF AN ENGRAVING REPRESENTING A FÊTE ON THE AVVER

THE TAKING OF NAMUR.

1695 Sept. 9. (64.) *A beautiful and exceedingly rare mezzotint (the most delicate engraving in the collection) by Bernard Lens, entitled:—*

A Representation of
the FIRE-WORKES in
St. James's Square,
On the Ioyful Occasion of his
 MA^{ties} *Glorious Succes*
in taking of NAMUR,
 Sept. 9, 1695.

The Square is lined with soldiers, cannons are being discharged, golden rain falls and rockets are seen in the distant sky. 11 × 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE OF RYSWICK.

1697 Dec. 2. (65.) *A magnificent and excessively rare mezzotint by Bernard Lens.*

The West Prospect or front view of the Triumphal Arch and Royal Fireworks erected in St. James's Square for the entertainment of His Most Sacred Majesty King William III., upon his victorious return and happy conclusion of the Peace, discharged on the 2nd day of December, 1697, being the Thanksgiving Day.

Sold by Bernard Lens between Bridewell Bridge and Fleet Bridge in Blackfriars.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 28 in.

[The text is wanting.]

PEACE OF RYSWICK.

1697-8 Jan. 26. (66.) *An engraving (French) representing the feu d'artifice displayed in Paris by the order of Cardinal Furstemberg at his Abbey of S. Germain des Prez on Sunday the 26th of January, in commemoration of the Peace of Ryswick (signed Sept. 11, 1697).*

Ce Vend Chez Guerard graveur rue S. Jacque à la Pomme d'or.

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 9 in.

TREATY OF LOO?

1698 Sept. 4. (67.) *A splendid engraving (Dutch) representing a grand Firework display on the Vyver in honour of William III. and apparently in commemoration of the Treaty of Loo.*

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

VICTORIES OF MARLBOROUGH AND ROOKE.

1702. (68.) *An elaborate engraving (Dutch ?), full of detail, representing the Firework display ordered by the States-General on occasion of the glorious successes of the Allied Arms against France and Spain.*

This celebration was distinguished by the erection within a railed area of a large edifice, in which appear to have been displayed life-sized effigies of the principal actors in the victories, with appropriate Landscape, and above these the words *Luyck, Keyzerswert, Kyckuys*, under a terrestrial Globe, with *Vigo* very prominently marked, surmounted by a figure of Fame. These of course refer to the Victories of Marlborough and Rooke. A terrible sea-fight is going on in the distance on the River.

Ce feu est du dessein et direction de D. Marot, Architec avec Privil. des Estats Genereaux, d' Hol et W :

14 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1702. (69.) *An engraving the exact counterpart of the above, on a smaller scale.*

6 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

VISIT OF PHILIP V.

- 1702 July 23. (70.) *A curious and well-executed engraving (Italian) of the Fireworks given by the College of St. Clement of Spain in honour of the visit of the Catholic Monarch Philip V. to Italy.*

On each of the four corners of a rocky base some twenty feet in height (a scale of feet is very considerably furnished) is a well designed figure of a river God, from whose urn pours an ample stream. At the summit of the structure a figure, presumably Atlas, is making a rather feeble effort to support the globe but is opportunely succoured by Hercules, who has let fall his club in his eagerness to give assistance. Above all a gloriously radiant sun. The whole enlivened by a brilliant firework display.

Joseph M. Pellegrinus Inv. Ludovico Matthioli Bologn. fecit.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

VISIT OF EMPEROR CHARLES VI. TO NUREMBERG.

- 1711-12 Jan. 16. (71.) *An engraving (German), abounding in architectural detail, descriptive of The Firework and illuminated pictures displayed at Nuremberg before his Imperial Majesty Charles VI.*

VISIT OF CHARLES VI. TO NUREMBERG.

- 1711-12 Jan. 16. (72.) *A very graphic engraving (German), giving from a high point a most interesting panoramic view of a feu d'artifice at the same time and place as the last mentioned.*

The adjacent country is shown brilliantly illumined by girandoles, the foreground is gay with spectators, whilst in the middle distance a rocket display of astonishing magnitude is being carried out, and provision is distinctly shown for an enormous further exhibition. There is an indication of the presence of countless thousands of spectators crowding the banks of a huge artificial water in the centre of which is the island whence the rockets are fired.

I. D. Preister ad vivum del. T. G. Beckh, sculpsit.

18 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 23 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

- 1713 June 14. (73.) *An engraving (Dutch), with inscriptions in Dutch and French, giving a somewhat stiff and formal view of the Firework display given by the States-General at the Hague on the occasion of the Peace.*

A poor Engraving, making in its title great pretensions to accuracy.

By A. Allard, T'Amsterd: in de Beurs Straat aan dem dam.

$12\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ in.

PEACE OF UTRECHT.

- 1713 July 7. (74.) *A rare English mezzotint by Bernard Lens, as fine as the last-named print is poor.*

A Representation of the ROYAL FIRE-WORK perform'd by the directions of Coll. Hopkey and Coll. Borgard, on the River of Thames before WHITEHALL, ye 7th of July, 1712, being ye day appointed for a publick Thanksgiving for the General PEACE.

B. Lens fec. et excd.

The Legends PRUDENCE, TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, JUSTICE, above the heads of Statues of the Virtues thereby indicated are displayed in fire on high, whilst COURAGE, VICTORY, PEACE, CONDUCT, have also, nearer the spectator's eye, their legends and sculptured presentments. Water fireworks fill the foreground. A splendid Print and worthy of a better Peace.

$16\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{7}{8}$ in.

- 1713 July 7. (75.) *An etching by (Sir) James Thornhill of the very erection depicted in the last mentioned print, but giving, as a result of its being a day, instead of a night-view and of the different artistic treatment, a wholly different and far less important and pleasing effect.*

It is thus headed:—

Exact Draught of the FIREWORK that was performed on the River Thames, July 7th, 1713, being the Thanksgiving day for the Peace Obtain'd by the Best of QUEENS.

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ in.

It must have been a *floating* structure.

BIRTH OF ARCH-DUKE LEOPOLD AND VICTORY OF PRINCE EUGENE.

- 1716 Aug. 24. (76.) *A most picturesque engraving (German) of a grand Firework display performed at Nuremberg on August 24, 1716, for the double purpose of celebrating the Birth of the Arch-Duke Leopold and the Victory at Peterwardein of Prince Eugene over the Turks.*

An advance in the manufacture of fireworks is in prints of this period very much in evidence. Reliance is no longer placed upon simple rockets, but balloons now burst, as in the present display, into beautiful stars and falling showers, to all appearance resembling those of the present day. Serpents and Roman Candles are still in great favour, but much use continues to be made of structures supporting tier upon tier of simple flaming Tar-barrels.

$20\frac{1}{8} \times 23$ in.

W. M. Gebhardt, del.

VICTORY OVER THE TURKS AT BELGRADE.

- 1717 Sept. 17. (77.) *A large and very striking engraving (German) printed entirely in red, entitled, EX IGNE TRIUMPHUS, depicting the very extensive pyrotechnic display in commemoration of the Victory over the Turks at Belgrade, the surrender of the City and Fortress and the seizure of the enemy's artillery, performed at the Schiessplatz near St. John's at Nuremberg.* 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 29 in.

- 1717 Sept. 17. (78.) *The same engraving, but printed in black.* 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 29 in.

INAUGURATION OF CHARLES VI. AS COUNT OF FLANDERS.

- 1717 Oct. 18. (79.) *An engraving well-executed, but of the stiff and mechanical sort, in isometrical perspective, of a display at Ghent.*

Representation du Feu d'artifice dressé autour de la Statue de l'Empereur Charles V. sur la grande place dite au Vendredy à l'occasion de l'heureuse Inauguration de Sa Majesté Imperiale et Catholique Charles VI. Empereur des Romains et III. du nom, Roi des Espagnes, comme Comte de Flandres, Celebrée en la Ville de Gand, Capitale de la Province le 18 Octobre, 1717.

Some beautiful Rockets are shown discharging large globes of fire.

19 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1720. (80.) *A large engraving of the "Grand Machine" erected for the display of fireworks, exhibited by order of the Conservators of the City of Modena, in celebration of the Nuptials of the Prince Francesco di Modena and the Princess Carlotta Aglæ, Daughter of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France.*

This engraving measures 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and is contained in a 4to. volume published at Modena on the occasion.

- S.A., circa 1720. (81.) *A rather startling engraving, of Flemish origin, exhibiting the illumination of some enormous Stadt-Haus, with inconceivably hideous pyramidal constructions for illumination.*

From behind a church tower a bounteous display of rockets. *Harrewyn* the artist does not scruple to tell us how he worked, etching his plate first and finishing it with the graver. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 27 in.

I. Harrewyn fecit aquâ forti et sculpsit ferro. Brux. He was born in 1675.

There is no date nor mention of the occasion of the display.

THE ARCH-DUCHESS ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY.

- 1725 Sept. 22. (82.) *A pleasing and busy German engraving, in the stiff and geometrical as distinguished from the artistic and picturesque mode, of the feu d'artifice, principally rockets displayed before the Arch-Duchess Elizabeth of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria and the Austrian Netherlands; partly on an outer bastion of Würzburg on the Main and partly on the Main itself.*

14 × 26 in.

I have a folio volume, printed at Würzburg in the same year, describing the same Firework display.

VISIT OF FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, KING OF POLAND.

- 1728 June. (83.) *An important and interesting engraving (German) of a grand pyrotechnic performance in honour of the visit of Frederic Augustus I., King of Poland, at Charlottenburg.*

We are informed in the inscription that one display was in white, one in blue and white, and one in blue only, on the water, and in very deed the water is ablaze. The rockets seem to have been stacked in such close proximity that a square beam of fire must have shot into the sky. A wealth of illuminated complimentary mottoes and allegorical figures give piquancy to the whole.

21 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

G. P. Busch, sculp.

BIRTH OF A DAUPHIN.

- 1729 Nov. 30. (84.) *A French engraving, possessing more claims to distinction than many inasmuch as it is engraved by no less an artist than C. N. Cochin le Fils. As the artist was not born till 1715, the engraving must have been published, as was so often the case, years after the event. It is entitled:—*

PREPARATIFS DU GRAND FEU D'ARIFICE Que S. E. M. Le Cardinal de Polignac fit tirer à Rome dans la place Navonne le 30 Novembre, 1729, pour la Naissance de MONSEIGNEUR LE DAUPHIN.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Paint par I. P. Panini dessigne par I. du Mont le Rom.

Gravé par C. N. Cochin le Fils.

The most interesting feature in the print is the costume and attitude of the spectators.

BIRTH OF THE SAME DAUPHIN.

- 1729 Nov. 30. (85.) *The same event is recorded in a large Italian print taken from the same point of view as that last described. It is less ambitious but is executed with a certain amount of delicacy.*

The Architectural portion was designed by Salvatore Colonelli, and the print engraved by Gactano Piccini.

14 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 26 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

BIRTH OF THE SAME DAUPHIN.

1729-30 Jan. 21.

(86.) *Another engraving (French) of the feu d'artifice which was performed on the Seine, between the Louvre and the Hotel du Bouillon, in honour of the birth of this wonderful Dauphin (who never came to the throne) by order of their Catholic Majesties, and by the diligence of the Marquis de Santa Cruz and M. de Barrechea, Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Spain.*

The print is drawn by *Servandoni* and engraved by *Dumont* and depicts a most elaborate structure in the river simulating two enormous rocks, spanned by a Rainbow on which happily rides *Iris*, a graceful recumbent figure, whether quick or of wicker does not appear—A fine prospect of the buildings on the bank in the distance. A sufficiency of marine monsters licensed to carry three or more passengers apiece passes to and fro on the water, which is also glorified by many floating pageants. There are but slight indications of the Feu d'artifice itself.

12 × 19 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

I have also the rare volume (Paris chez P. Gaudouin, 1730, 4to) which contains a full description of the *Feste*, and besides this very plate one of the illuminations and another of the Grand Banquet, whereat every guest was provided with a fork and some few with knives.

FÊTE IN HONOUR OF THE DAUPHIN.

1735 Sept. 3. (87.) *Another fine engraving by C. N. Cochin filius.*

The Illumination and Feu d'Artifice given to Monseigneur le Dauphin at Meudon on the 3rd of September, 1735. *This fête was ordered by the Duc de Gesvres, Peer of France, First Gentleman of the Kings Bedchamber, and was conducted by M. Debonneval, Intendant and Controller General "de l'argenterie, Menus plaisirs et affaires de la Chambre de Sa Majesté.*

The decorations are elaborate and in the characteristic style of Louis XV.

In the foreground, seated on chairs, with their backs to the spectators, is a bevy of handsome court ladies in the picturesque mode of the time, with hair very closely dressed, long sacques covering their evening costume, to whom their lovers are explaining the story of Hercules and the dragon. These representations of mythological stories are very frequent accompaniments of Firework displays at this and earlier periods, and are often combined with actual fiery combats. How they were produced is not always clear, as the figures were of heroic size; in this instance the stature of Hercules cannot have been less than fifteen feet high, and yet in this as in other instances, the intention of the artist appears to have been to represent them in motion.

15 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

DISPLAY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

1737-8 Jan. 1.

(88.) *A stiff engraving in rigid perspective, with German title, interesting by reason of the great variety of devices exhibited. Gerbes and Catherine wheels, serpents and pots à feu smother the foreground and little mortars throw their rockets into the ornamental water which forms the centre of the show. Occasion undescribed; all we know is that the locale was St. Petersburg and the engraver Antoine du Chaffat.*

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

BIRTHDAY OF EMPRESS ANN OF RUSSIA.

- 1737-8 Jan. 28. (89.) *An engraving, also with German title, of the rigid isometrical type, but containing abundant evidence of a wealth of gerbes, rockets and serpents, manifesting the Illumination and Firework exhibited in St. Petersburg on the birthday of the Sovereign (Ann Iwanowna).*

13½ × 14⅜ in.

Par Antoine du Chaffat.

MARRIAGE OF DON PHILIPPO OF SPAIN.

- 1739 Aug. 26. (90.) *An engraving (French) with small pretensions to Art, and none to pyrotechnic illustration, but representing graphically, nevertheless, an actual event, viz. :—*

The Feu de Joie exhibited on Aug. 26th, 1739, in the Garden of Versailles, in presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family, in honour of the Marriage of Madame Louise Elizabeth Premiere de France and the Prince don Philippe II., Infant of Spain.

Le Superbe Edifice, digne Monument de nôtre Glorieux Monarque representant le Palais de l'Hymenée. Sa longueur est de 150 toises, sur 20 d'elevation, etc.

À Paris chez Builleul rue Galande attenant un Coutelier.

It is perhaps a chap-print.

8½ × 11⅞ in.

- 1739 Aug. 26. (91.) *Another chap-print (French) on the same subject, with the Firework display in addition.*

8⅝ × 11½ in.

- 1739 Aug. 26. (92.) *Another print, entirely different, on the same subject.*

Both prints were sold chez Crepy Rue S. Jacques.

1739. (93.) *Another of Crepy's prints, also of a pyrotechnic display in honour of the same royal marriage, but in a different locality.*

Feu d'Artifice dressé Sur le Bois du Canal de la Rivierre de Seine entre le Pont Royal et le Pont Neuf, par Monsieur l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne au sujet du Mariage, etc., etc., etc.

6 × 9⅜ in.

MARRIAGE OF DON PHILIPPO OF SPAIN.

1739 Aug. 29. (94.) *Almost the largest engraving on the subject of these exhibitions which I have seen. It has the following title:—*

VEUE GÉNÉRALE DES DÉCORATIONS, ILLUMINATIONS, ET FEUX D'ARTIFICE, DE LA FESTE DONNÉE PAR LA VILLE DE PARIS sur la Riviere de Seine en presence de leurs Majestés le Vingt Neuf Aoust Mil Sept Cent Trente Neuf a l'occasion du Mariage de Madame Louise Elizabeth de France, et de Dom Philippe Infant d'Espagne.

This is something like a Firework Print, not perhaps of the high artistic merit possessed by some, but exact, picturesque and convincing. It gives us a noble view of the expanse of the Seine between the Pont Royal and the Pont Neuf, the Quays lined with interminable crowds of spectators, the stream next the shore on each side crowded with boats profusely decorated with Chinese lanterns; behind these, on the very margin of the water, stalls covered and uncovered, filled with a well-dressed throng in the smartest of evening costume, giggling and ogling to their hearts' content. The Pont Neuf has its own gigantic display of rockets, and the waters of the Seine bear on their surface Dragons desperately in earnest, launching at each other swift volumes of flame, whilst water-fireworks and cascades inscrutable and dazzling fill up the foreground.

Inventé par Salleg.

Dessiné et gravé par I. F. Blondel.

33½ × 20½ in.

THE SAME MARRIAGE.

1739 Aug. 29. (95.) *A beautiful little engraving, of considerable interest.*

REPRESENTATION DE LA JOÛTE QUI S'EST FAITE SUR LA RIVIERE DE SEINE, LE JOUR DE LA FESTE DONNÉE PAR LA VILLE DE PARIS, A L'OCCASION DU MARIAGE DE MADAME LOUISE-ELISABETH DE FRANCE, ET DE DOM PHILIPPE INFANT ET GRAND AMIRAL D'ESPAGNE.

The *jousting* of a very mild description is clearly depicted. There were sixteen boats, in each of which two Jousters. In the middle of the river was an Octagonal Salon for the Band. Six marine monsters were stuffed with fireworks, and grandiose beasts they be; but, as this is a daylight print, we lose half their charm.

6¼ × 12¼ in.

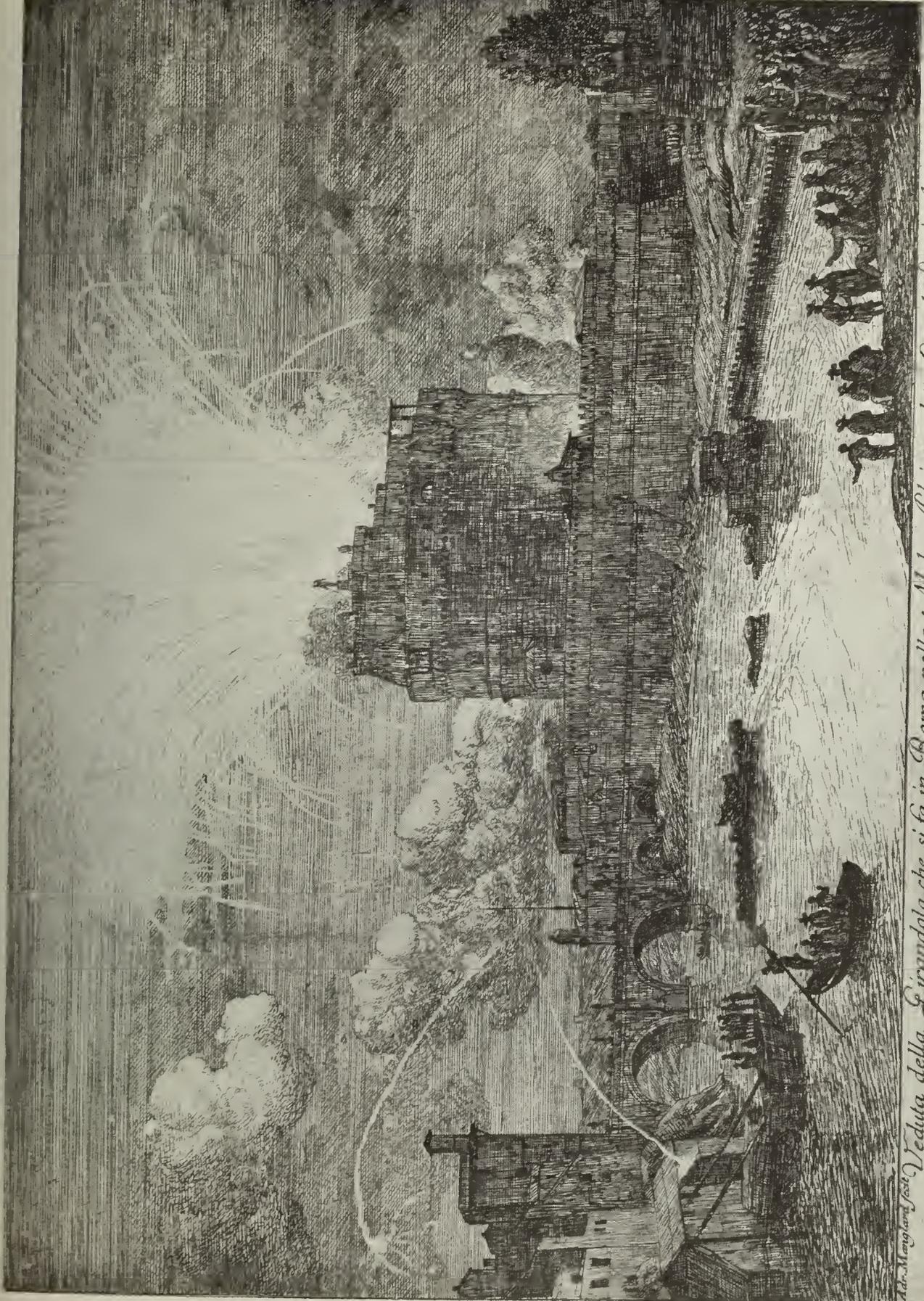
MARRIAGE OF CHARLES EMANUEL OF SARDINIA.

S.A. *sed circa* 1740. (96.) *A large and beautiful engraving (French) of a Firework display in Turin, with the following inscription:—*

Machina de Fuochi di Gioia representante i guibili del Po ed Imeneo, Eretta nella Real Piazza del Castello dall Ill^{ma} Citta di Torino, in publico Aplauso de Reggi Sposi Carlo Emanuele Re de Sardegna, ed Elisabetta Teresa Primogenita di Lorena.

Daudet sculp. Lugd.

24 × 15¼ in.



Veduta della Girandola, che si fa in Roma nella Mole Adriana, detta Castel Sant'Angelo.

FACSIMILE (ON A REDUCED SCALE) OF AN ETCHING OF A GIRANDOLA DISPLAY FROM THE CASTLE OF

- S.A. circa 1740? (97.) *A pleasant etching of the "Girandola" display on the Castle of S. Angelo at Rome from an unusual point of view.*

$8\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$ in.

FIREWORKS AT GHENT.

- S.A. circa 1740? (98.) *A large and carefully-executed engraving (Dutch), showing the arrangements for an illumination and Firework display in the market place at Ghent. Two very tall towers in full bloom of rockets and serpents, two pyramidal structures and hundreds of most methodically disposed lamps for the illumination. The only information vouchsafed is the following:—*

Imprimé a Gand, chez A. Grael.

Ces quatre Piramides ont été dressés au marché au Vendredij.

Michiel Beylbrouck sculpsit.

$20\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{4}$ in.

THE EVE OF THE FEAST OF STE. LOUISE.
A GRATEFUL CELEBRATION.

- 1741 Aug. 24. (99.) *A well-executed print (French), with the following title:—*

ELEVATION GEOMETRALE DU FEU D'ARTIFICE TIRÉ LA
VEILLE DE LA FESTE DE LA ST. LOUISE 24 Aoust, 1741.

En consequence du privilege accordé par le Roy aux Srs. Guerin, Testard, Dodemand, et Guerin Fils, Artificiers du Roy.

Sur les dessins et conduite du Sr. Marvie, Architecte.

DEDIÉ A SA MAJESTÉ.

$13\frac{3}{4} \times 16$ in.

THE VESPER OF ST. ELIZABETH'S DAY.

- 1741 Nov. 18. (100.) *A brilliant scene, fairly well illustrated by the engraving (German).*

The pyrotechnic Artifice given at Frankfort by the Count of Montijo, Legate Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, on the Vesper of the Feast of St. Elizabeth.

The floating edifice and torrent of rockets were splendid, but the *clou* of the entertainment was the shoal of mermen and mermaids—pretty and graceful, too, some of the latter—who rode in sea-chariots, trumpeted and spouted through conches, bestrode dolphins, and amused themselves generally, to the number of nineteen, just as they pleased, unharmed, in the midst of water fireworks and water lightning. How it was all done, and where the stock of mermaids and dolphins was kept in non-festive times is not explained; perhaps the wicker-worker could explain?

$17\frac{3}{4} \times 26\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Jacob Wangner sculp., August, Vindel.

BIRTHDAY OF DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.

- 1741-2 Feb. 10. (101.) *A geometrically designed print (German) of poor execution, illustrating the Firework display at St. Petersburg in honour of the Birthday of the reigning Duke of Holstein.*

Text in Russian and German.

11 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

CORONATION OF ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

- 1742 April 25. (102.) *An excessively rare engraving, representing the Feu-de-joie and illumination exhibited at Moscow on the occasion of the Coronation of Elizabeth Petrovna in that city, on April 25, 1742.*

There is nothing uncommon in the arrangement of the fireworks, in which cascades and Catherine wheels are prominent.

Text in Russian and German.

14 × 14 in.

All these Russian plates of Fireworks are rare, but this is so in a high degree. It is one of the engravings in the almost unprocurable work, "Opisaine Koronatzii," etc., an account of the entrance into Moscow and Coronation of the Empress Elizabeth. There was a copy in the Beckford Library.

ARRIVAL OF LOUIS XV. IN STRASBOURG.

- 1744 Oct. 5. (103.) *A French engraving, particularly pleasing although geometrical in design, comes next under observation.*

Representation du feu d'Artifice tiré sur la Riviere d'Ill devant le Pallais Episcopal a Strasbourg le 5^{me} October (sic) 1744, à l'occasion de l'arrivee du ROY en la ditte Ville.

The details of the structure rising from the river, with its balustrades, its columns and its arches decorated in the *rococo* style of the period, are given with considerable delicacy. The central device, a huge sun surrounded by the legend "NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR," very fitly completes and crowns the outline of the whole, and the usual display of rockets and water fire-balls harmonizes the very pretty scene.

Gravé par Weis et se vend chez luy auprès l'Eglise de S. Guillaume et chez Perrier Mde. d Estampes vis à vis l'Eglise Neuf.

13 × 17 in.

- 1744 Oct. 8. (104.) *A magnificent French engraving in so far as spirit, life and vigour are concerned, though something is left to be desired in the handling.*

It relates to the same display as is depicted in the last-described, but is taken from a different point of view and is of the pictorial and not of the geometrical or architectural kind. The old houses on the quays, with their mansard roofs, are graphically indicated and the effects of light and shade well managed. Very gorgeous are the two decorated boats, "*qui contenoient un grand nombre de Simphonistes,*" and the crowds of spectators, embracing many hundreds of figures, are so naturally and admirably indicated as to give an impression of perfect reality to the whole scene.

Inventé aessiné et dirigé par J. M. Weis, Graveur de la Ville de Strasbourg.

Gravé par J. le Bas, Graveur du Cabinet du Roy.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 30 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

PEACE REJOICING AT MOSCOW.

1744. (105.) *A fine engraving of a display of Fireworks on an elaborate plan and magnificent scale displayed at Moscow in front of the Imperial Palace on the occasion of a Peace Commemoration.*

Inscription in Russian and German.

21 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

This print was apparently engraved in Germany.

FÊTE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

- 1745 August. (106.) *A large and somewhat coarsely engraved print.*

Representation of the great Firework which was displayed *in front of the Imperial Winter Palace at St. Petersburg*, before the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses of Russia, on the conclusion of the Festivities at the Pleasure Gardens, August, 1745.

In the background an inartistic edifice with an astounding wealth of rocket display in compact masses; plenty of light but little art. In the foreground a lake affording support to a crowd of baby Arions, jostling a great sufficiency of water squibs, with Neptune, Amphitrite and Tritons to match.

Apparently by a Russian engraver.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

MARRIAGE OF THE DAUPHIN (FATHER OF LOUIS XVI.) AND THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.

- 1745 Aug. 4. (107.) *A somewhat uninteresting engraving (French) in the most stiff and formal style.*

Le Temple de l'Himen, servant de decoration au Feu d'Artifice que S. Ex^{te} M. le Marquis de L'Hospital, Ambassadeur extraordinaire de SA MAJESTÉ aupres du Roy des deux Siciles a fait tirer sur le bord de la Mer à Naples le 4 Aoust 1745, à l'occasion du mariage de MONSEIGNEUR LE DAUPHIN Avec L'INFANTE MARIE-THERESE D'ESPAGNE.

Gravé par J. J. Gaultier.

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1745. (108.) *A very large and most elaborate engraving of a gorgeously-designed edifice and rocket display on the same occasion as the last, but carried out in the new pleasure-garden itself.*

Pages would be occupied in a description of the details of the various structures and their decorations, on which a vast sum must have been expended.

Bernigeroth fc., Lipsia, 1746.

[Engraved in Germany a year after the event.]

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 28 in.

ACCESSION OF FRANCIS I., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

1745. (109.) *A large and extremely spirited engraving, unaccompanied by any description of place or occasion, and only containing as a date that inserted by the engraver. But there are sufficient indications to enable us to decide that it is the representation of a Firework display commemorating the Accession of Francis I., Emperor of Germany. His initials and Arms and those of his wife, Maria Theresa, are to be found in the picture.*

If the entertainment was half as brilliant as the artist would have us believe it was worth a long journey to see. I never, even in a print, saw a sky quite so much huddled up with streaks of light of all shapes and sizes. There is hardly any room left for the firmament. $16\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Peiffer, junior, delin. C. Fritsch sculpsit, 1745. Spanniqu pyrotechn. inven.

Apparently a German print.

KING'S THEATRE, HAYMARKET.

- 1746-7 Feb. 21. (110.) *A quaint, stiff and unambitious engraving (English). Rerceau (a magnificent Garden) represented in Fire-Works play'd off in the King's Theatre in the Haymarket.*
Invented by G. Ruggieri and J. Sarti of Bologna.

Ruggieri is the name of all others most intimately connected with the Pyrotechnic art. The *Ruggieri* have been Artificiers du Roy for, I should think, a couple of centuries in France, and the present representative of the house possessed, some years ago, the largest collection in the world of Firework books and engravings. A magnificent library of rare books, mostly illustrated, on Coronations, Entrées, Marriages, Tournaments, Jousts, Carrousel, Popular Fêtes and Feux d'Artifice, the property of M. E. F. D. Ruggieri, was sold in Paris, March 3-10, 1873. $13\frac{3}{8} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ in.

PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Concluded Oct. 7-18, 1748).

[Here commences the enumeration of a considerable number of engravings, very good, good and indifferent, on what seems to have been, on the whole, a popular event, though this country had in its terms no cause for congratulation.]

- 1748-9 Feb. 12. (111.) *A neat but not attractive engraving.*
A View of the Fireworks exhibited at the Grève in Paris, with y^e two Fire Yew Trees (ifs de lumiere).
Fire'd off the 12th of February, 1749.

$10\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Bickham, May's Buildings.

According to Act of Parliamt., p. 15.

- 1748-9 Feb. 12. (112.) *A pretty little engraving, a reduction of the last, but showing Nôtre Dame in the distance.*

A Perspective View of the EDIFICE for the Fire-Works that were exhibited at the Grève in PARIS on Feb. 12, 1749, N.S., with the two Fire Yew Trees and the Buildings adjacent.

Sold by R. Baldwin, Junr., at the Rose in Pater-Noster Row.

5 × 7 in.

1749 April 27. (113.) *An engraving of no great merit but one of the most important of the English prints of the public Fireworks exhibited in the Green Park, London, in commemoration of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.*

A view of the Public FIRE WORKS to be Exhibited on Occasion of the GENERAL PEACE Concluded at Aix La Chappelle, October, 1748.

Shewing the various Statues, Trophies, and Paintings with which that Curious Piece of Architecture is Ornamented, also the 3 Fire Suns, &c., &c., &c.

A great ado was made about this display, and we possess records of the discharge of an enormous number of fireworks thereat. Many prints, large and small, were prepared for the English public, but, for aught that in them appears, it would have left much to be desired from an artistic point of view even if it had not been mismanaged. There is in these engravings, except in one or two instances, no attempt to render the effect of brilliant streaks of light against the black background of sky. The *feu-de-joie* is going on in full daylight, and every detail of costume and every distant tree is in the blaze of sunshine. Of a truth we had at this period, notwithstanding the fine mezzotints of *Bernard Lens* [a foreigner withal], almost everything to learn from France, Holland and Italy in this particular art of engraving. *That now described should perhaps be called a chap-print, as it is issued by the well-known house of C. Dicey and Co., in Aldermay Church Yard, London, price 6d.* 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

1749 April 27. (114.) *The next engraving to be noticed, a very rare one, is of those which, whilst entirely inartistic, are sufficiently conscientious to afford a dark background for the rockets and tourtillons. I will let its author speak for himself.*

The GRAND WHIM for POSTERITY to Laugh at:
Being the Night view of the ROYAL FIREWORKS, as Exhibited in the Green Park, St. James's, with the Right-Wing on Fire, and the cutting away the two Middle Arches to prevent the whole Fabrick from being destroy'd.

Then follows a long tirade in verse against the scope of the decoration, inspired by the author's dislike of the Peace, which he goes on to render in prose; and as I think his observations on this disgraceful peace much to the point I reproduce them.

Remember the WAR, PEACE, and FIREWORKS.

Be it remember'd in the Annals of Posterity, and to the Eternal Honour of the British Nation, That, in the Year of our Lord 1739 . . . a War was enter'd into with Spain, for the Non-Payment of £90,000, due to the South-Sea Company and to secure a free Navigation without Search (or cutting People's Ears off) (*) to the West Indies: Which Declaration of War soon involv'd England in another against France; who contrary to Treaty had open'd and fortified the Harbour of Dunkirk. Be it then, I say, remember'd, That Great Britain after a vast Profusion of Blood, and running in Debt full Thirty Millions, when it had reduced the Royal Fleets of France and Spain to so wretched a Condition that they durst not appear at Sea, and had, by the brave *New Englandmen*, taken the important Isle of *Cape Breton*,

(*) Captain Jenkins's ears.

did, by that ever memorable Peace, Concluded at *Aix-la-Chapelle* 1749⁽¹⁾, not only generously restore *Cape Breton* to the Crown of France, send two of her prime Nobility as *Hostages* (a Humorous Print of which is to be had at every Print-Shop in *London*, under the Title of the HOSTAGES a PLEDGE) leave *Dunkirk* in part still fortified, but also expend, in a *Fire-work*, a Sum little inferior to the original Demand upon Spain, and conclude a Most Gracious and Honourable Peace with that Nation; leaving the grand Affair of the *Search*, and Barbarities used towards her gallant Sailors, just where she found them. Thus ended this *long, bloody* and *taxing* War; which was open'd with *Bonfires* at Home, carried on with *Potguns* in the Field, and ended with the loud Roar of *Cannon* in the Green-Park, the 27th of *April*, 1749.

LONDON: Printed for T. FOX near *Ludgate* (Price Six-Pence).

The whole structure seems to have been in the greatest danger, and the fire-engines, without suction-hose and filled by buckets, must have been hard put to it.

18 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

GEORGE II. AND THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

(115.) *I have now to mention a document, UNIQUE and of peculiar interest.*
1749 *April* 27. *It consists, in the first place, of an engraved plan and geometrical elevation of the Building and Display.*

A PLAN and ELEVATION of the ROYAL FIRE-WORKS to be performed in St. JAMES'S PARK April the 27th, 1749, on Account of the GENERAL PEACE signed at Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 7, MDCCXLVIII.

The Height of the Machine 114 ft. to the top of his Majesty's Arms, Height from the Ground to the top of the Sun 176 ft., Length of the Principal Buildings 144 ft., whole length of the Machine 410 ft., No. of Air Balons 81, of Sky Rockets from 4 oz. to 6 lb. 10,650, Jerbes 260, Pots d'Aigrettes 180, Fountains 160, Pots de Brin 12,000, Cascades 21, Wheels 136, fixed Suns 71, Marons in Battery 5,000, Lances 3,700, Serpents 130,000, &c., &c., &c.

The engraving measures 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 21 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. With it is bound a MS. description of the Machine and Firework well written on foolscap paper. The plate is folded so as to conform with the writing, the binding is of very quaint stamped paper and tied with faded ribbon and on the inside of the first cover is the exceedingly rare *ex libris* of George III.

 *This was the original "Bill of the Play" or Programme made for George II., whose library window, whence Walpole(?) tells us the King witnessed the show, was only 500 feet from the "Machine." Its text differs from that printed in the 4to tract sold at the time, no translations of the various Latin mottoes being furnished for the enlightenment of the Royal intelligence as they were for that of the public.*

1749 *April* 27. (116.) *A perspective View of the Magnificent Structure erected in the Green Park, etc.*

Inscription in French and English. 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Also, *A perspective View of the Building for the Fireworks in the Green Park.*

9 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 17 in.

(1) Should be 1748. (2) "Letters," May 3, 1749.

1749 April 27. (117.) *Another engraving on the same subject of the Fireworks in the Green Park for the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.*

1749 April 27. (118.) *Another.* 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

1749 April 27. (119.) *Another.* 7 × 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

1749 April 27. (120.) *Another.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1749 April 27. (121.) *Another.* 5 × 8 in.

1749 April 27. (122.) *Another, in perspective.* 5 $\frac{3}{5}$ × 9 in.

1749 April 27. (123.) *A perspective View of the Illuminations and Fire-Works to be exhibited at St. Stephen's Green at Dublin in Ireland on the Thanksgiving Day for the GENERAL PEACE Concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.*

A poor little timorous show, eight Catherine wheels and a few rockets in a small enclosure.

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

FIREWORKS AT WHITEHALL.

1749 May 15. (124.) *The next print may or may not belong to the Aix-la-Chapelle series. It is entitled:—*

A VIEW of the FIRE-WORKES and ILLVMINATIONS at his GRACE the Duke of RICHMOND'S at WHITEHALL, and on the River Thames, on Monday 15 May, 1749.

The title is in French as well as in English.

A very busy, bright and entertaining production, flanked on either side by eight compartments indicating the kind of fireworks employed. An erection on land and four conical towers were profusely illuminated, as was also the palisading at the bottom of the garden, in which and on the river the firework display took place. Barges were moored in front of the house, from which chests of rockets were fired, and cascades, Catherine wheels and gerbes were in great plenty.

Richmond House stood on ground previously occupied by the apartments of the Duchess of Portsmouth, mother by Charles II. of the first Duke of Richmond. It was burnt on Dec. 21, 1791, and Richmond Terrace now occupies its site. 16 $\frac{1}{5}$ × 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

FIREWORK DISPLAY ON THE VYVER.

- 1749 June 13. (125.) *A large, well-engraved and effective print, a combination of the geometrical and picturesque styles, the building being apparently in isometrical perspective, whilst the houses, trees, quays and crowds are prettily enough shown in the background. It represents :—*

The Display of Fireworks given on the Vyver at Gravenhage⁽¹⁾, on June 13, 1749, and is dedicated to William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange and Nassau.

A magnificent display of rockets and balons, which have by this date attained high excellence, of serpents, showers of stars and golden rain.

P. de Swaart Archit. des P. v. Orange inven.

J. Befeet ad vivum del et sculp.
19 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

- 1749 June 11. (126.)

No sooner had a sufficient number of impressions of the previous plate been taken to supply the probable public demand than Mr. *Befeet* took it in hand again and very cleverly turned the illustration of the *Firework display of the 13th* into that of the *earlier illumination of the 11th of June*. The details of the building served his altered purpose well, but he deepened every portion severely, as the structure would be far less lighted up by the little cressets of the illumination than by the flare of the rockets and set pieces. Then he went to work on the water, hammered up his plate no doubt from the back, to enable him more easily to erase the aquatic fireworks which in the first state of the print floated on its surface, took out the lights for the thousands of little lamps and then occupied himself with the sky and in a wonderful manner so obliterated the brilliant high lights of the whole rocket display that I had noticed not the slightest trace of them and thought the illumination print to be an original engraving, till, in making this catalogue, I noticed a slight scraping in the Title of the illumination plate where occur the words, "en Geillumineert den ij juny." It immediately struck me that this was a *rifacciamento*, and on more closely examining the sky I saw the faintest suspicion of white lines in the night-black heavens; and turning to the other plate found, as I expected, other words in the title, to wit, "en Afgestocken den 13 juny." So that "fired off on the 13th" was altered to "Illuminated on the 11th." On the 12th and morning of the 13th no doubt the lamps were all removed and the fireworks arranged for the night's display, and I hope Mr. *Befeet* made money by his ingenious device.

- 1749 June 13. (127.) *Another engraving of the same display, a geometrical plan and elevation, also by Befeet.*

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 15 in.

- 1749 June 13. (128.) *The same display at the Hague was commemorated in various English prints of different degrees of merit, of which I have three, measuring*

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

- 1749 June 13. (129.) *Same print, coloured.*

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

- 1749 June 13. (130.)

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively.

- 1749 June 13. (131.) *A very pretty engraving of the display at the Hague.*

L. S. de Creuznach inven. et exc.

A. de Groot & Fil propriis sumpt. excud.
J. C. Philips ad vivum delin et sculp.

15 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

(1) The Hague.

- 1751 Oct. 17. (132.)  A great rarity fills the next place in order of date. It is a contemporary manuscript of 4 pp. folio, containing a full description and pretty coloured drawing of the display, and is entitled:—

DECORATION DU FEU D'ARTIFICE

tiré par Ordre de M. de Bombelles à l'Occasion de la naissance de Mgr. le Duc de Bourgogne ; le 17 Octobre, 1751.

The *machine* is a classical structure, from an obelisk on which a huge sun is displayed, and the building is flanked by “2 yew trees of fire.”

The Duc de Bourgogne, the eldest son of the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. and elder brother of Louis XVI., was born on the 3rd September, 1751, and many *feux d'artifice* were displayed at the fêtes in his honour, but none of the engravings of these have fallen into my clutches. I highly prize this MS., bought many years ago on the quay near the Pont Neuf of Paris.

$7\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$ in.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF CONDÉ.

- 1755 April 4. (133.) An etching (French), the very worst attempt at a representation of Fireworks I have ever seen. (It is far more like an eruption of cotton-wool.) It is thus entitled:—

*DECORATION D'ARTIFICE, PRESENTÉE, LE 4 AVRIL, 1755,
A PARIS, POUR CELEBRER LA CONVALESCENCE DE
L'HEUREUX ACCOUCHEMENT, DE SON A. S. M^{ME}. LA
PRINCESSE DE CONDE.*

De la Part de Messieurs, les Vallets de Chambre, de son Altesse Serenissime
Monseigneur et Madame.

De la Composition du St. Carlo Genovini, Artificier Ordinaire du Roy, et de Son A. S. Monseigneur le Prince de Condé.

This must have been a rather obscure affair (it is not mentioned by Claude Ruggieri), and the poor valets could evidently not afford to employ a good engraver.

$10\frac{3}{8} \times 17\frac{3}{8}$ in.

PRESENTATION OF A PALFREY TO POPE BENEDICT XIV.

- 1755 June 29. (134.) *An Italian print of some merit, with good light and shade, representing a display of Fireworks from the summit of the King's country house, by the command of Don Fabrizio Colonna, Grand Constable of the Kingdom of Naples, as Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of the two Sicilies, on the occasion of presenting a palfrey to Pope Benedict XIV. on the day of S. Peter and S. Paul.*

Giuseppe Vasi incise.
14 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

- 1756 Dec. 31. (135.) *An ugly and ill-engraved piece, showing a performance which appears to have been, like all Russian displays, of great cost and magnificence but not in good taste. It represents one of the ordinary New Year's Eve exhibitions in the front of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.*

Dessiné par F. Gradizzi. Gravé à l'Acad. Imp. à St. Petersburg.
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

- 1757 Dec. 31. (136.) *Another most uninteresting representation of the New Year's Eve Festival of the following year, exhibited in the same place as the last.*

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

VICTORY OF LUTZELBERG.

- 1758 Oct. 28. (137.) *A representation of the preparations only [in true military style, trophies and stands of arms, without beauty or distinction,] of the Firework display in front of the Hotel de Ville in Paris in celebration of the Victory of Lutzelberg (a petty affair, I think) over the Hessians and Hanoverians.*

13 × 19 in.
Designé par S. Damun.

VICTORY AT BERGEN.

- 1759 May 1. (138.) *An extremely similar production, commemorating the Victory of the French over the Allies at Bergen.*

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 19 in.

At this moment the French had to be thankful for the smallest of small mercies.

Also by *S. Damun.*

CAPTURE OF BERLIN?

1760. (139.) *Another Russian engraving, the Fireworks in which are depicted in the most impossible and unpractical way. There is no description of the occasion, and the date is given only in the engraver's note, but there is a vain-glorious inscription in Russian and Latin.*

Hasce victorias nulla unquam abolebit ætas.

There can be little doubt that this is in commemoration of the Capture of Berlin by the Russians and Austrians in this year.

14 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 19 in.

1760. (140.) *Still another Muscovite rejoicing. Being without inscription of any sort except the date, which is the property of the engraver, I assign this print to the illustration of the same event as the last. There is a little battle-scene of a very tame sort in the middle distance. The design of the piece and execution of the engraving are alike deplorable.*

17 × 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1760. (141.) *The last engraving of this particular series is also by a Russian artist, and displays the particularly cumbersome and graceless style which distinguished at that period this parvenu civilization. A novice in the arts, this uncouth race was driven to illustrate its victories almost entirely by indications of the brute force to which it owed its existence as a nation, and trophies of spear, helmet and shield, quiver and arrows, with a few naked and weeping captives thrown in, furnish the sole adornment of the artifice, but the modesty of the inscription atones for all errors of an artistic kind.*

Gloria Petri immota manebit in Aevum.

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

TREATY OF PARIS.

- 1763 June 17. (142.) *An engraving of the kind known in France as Vues d'Optique, to be used in conjunction with a large mounted convex glass after the manner of a peep-show; they are always coarsely designed and usually brilliantly or gaudily coloured. They are, I think, most frequently, but not always, contemporary.*

Vue Perspective d'un Feu d'Artifice tiré devant l'Hotel de Ville pour la Publication de la Paix à Paris.

9 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

[The Treaty of Paris between France, Spain and England.]

- 1763 June 21. (143.) *Vue d'Optique, roughly drawn and gaudily coloured, of a Feu d'artifice shown before the Hotel de Ville in connection with the Peace Rejoicings.*

11 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

- 1763 June 22. (144.) *Vue d'Optique of a Feu d'artifice and Illumination displayed in the Place de Louis XV. in commemoration of the Peace of Paris and dedication of the Equestrian Statue of the King.*

Like the last a chap-print, gaudily coloured and without the slightest pretensions to art or fidelity.

11 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

THE PEACE OF PARIS.

1763 June 22. (145.) *An Original Ticket or Order (possibly Unique) admitting one person only to a Box in the Palais de Bourbon to view the above-mentioned display (of June 22), given by the Governor and signed by him.*

Compagnie de Mad^e. La Duchesse d'Aiguillon.

M *une personne.*

(Arms of Paris.)

*Vous êtes priée d'emporter
votre billet pour entrer.*

FÊTE PUBLIQUE
ET FEU D'ARTIFICE

Qui fera tiré sur la Riviere enface de la Place de LOUIS XV.

Le Mercredi 22 Juin, 1763.

LOGE AU PALAIS BOURBON.

DE LA PART DE MONSIEUR

LE GOUVERNEUR.

POUR UNE PERSONNE.

[Illegible Signature of Governor.]

Ruggieri ("Precis Historique") says:—"Le 22 Juin troisième jour de la fête etait consacré aux réjouissances publiques. On avait préparé sur la terrasse du Palais Bourbon, dans un Espace de 480 pieds, des loges décorées en taffetas cramoisi, éclairées chacune par un lustre; elles pouvaient contenir 7,000 personnes. Ces loges, qui etaient à la disposition du Corps de Ville, furent remplies par des princes et seigneurs, par tout ce qui y avait de plus distingué, à qui l'on offrit, toute la soirée, une somptueuse collation et toutes sortes de rafraichissements."

So that my Ticket was worth having.

MARRIAGE OF JOSEPH II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

1765 Jan. 15. (146.) *A stiff, conventional and rather irritating German engraving of what seems to have been an unattractive display. Every piece matches another piece, every fountain one of its own kind, and so on throughout. Yet is it a*

Kunst und Lust Feür given at Nymphenburg by command of the Elector Maximilian Joseph in honour of the Marriage of Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, with Josepha of Bavaria.

Engraved at Augsburg.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

1765 Aug. 26. (147.) *A beautiful engraving.*

Feu d'Artifice tiré sur la Place de la Couture a l'occasion de l'Inauguration de la Statuë du ROY a Rheims, 26 Aoust, 1765.

Van Blarenberghé delineavit.

Varin fratres cocti sculpservunt.

A splendid early impression of one of the finest prints in this collection. Too much can hardly be said in its favour. The firework display is merely the central incident in the festivity of a crowd of enraptured holiday-makers kept at a reasonable distance from the edifice by good-natured *gens d'armes*. The flare of the rockets just serves to give high lights and deep shadows to the lime trees and sycamores and to the quaint houses of the Place, whose open ground-floors stand on every side in deep shade, free to the four winds of heaven. There is hardly a group in the living foreground which does not tell its own story. With every variety of demonstration the public, young and old, expresses its perfect joy; the apple-hawker neglects her basket as some unusually bright outburst compels her admiration, and the lover makes the best of the all too rare chance of an *al fresco tête-à-tête* with his beloved, whilst at one point of the gathering a fire-wheel spinning on the ground diverts the men and effects a rapid clearance of the bystanders, terrifies the women and enables the girls to cling gracefully to their protectors. It would be the pleasant work of hours to realize the whole of what is passing in that joyous scene.

22 × 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

MARRIAGE OF THE DAUPHIN TO MARIE ANTOINETTE.

1770 May 30. (148.) *Another Vue d'Optique, and a terribly bad one thereby, a perfect nightmare of crude colour, representing*

The display in the Place Louis XV. on the occasion of the Marriage of Louis Auguste, Dauphin of France, with Marie Antoinette, sister of the Emperor (Francis I.).

This was the display which led to one of the more terrible of those disasters, unhappily not rare in the world's history, in which a scene of ecstatic rejoicing has given place in a moment to one of the wildest confusion and most hideous tragedy. As a result of disgraceful mismanagement and of an untoward accident some 500 persons were drowned and 1,500 or 2,000 killed or injured in the *mêlée*. An account of the catastrophe will be found in the introductory notes.

10 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

PEACE OF KUTCHUK-KAINARDJI.

1775 July 23. (149.) *A very rough but clever engraving, giving a better idea of an illumination and rocket display than many of the more artistic productions. It represents*

The Feu d'Artifice let off at Chadinka in the presence of Her Imperial Majesty (Catherine II.) on the occasion of the Rejoicings for the Peace concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

[This was the Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji in 1774.]

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1775 July 23. (150.) *Another fine print on the same subject but from a different point of view.*

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

RENEWAL OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

- 1777 Aug. 25. (151.) *An engraving of small merit, of the geometrical and unadorned description, showing rockets, cascades and stars.*

FEU D'ARTIFICE

Exécuté le 25 Aoust sur le Glacis de la Ville de Soleure par ordre, de son Excellence Monsieur le Marquis de Vergennes Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté très Chretienne en Suisse, à l'occasion du Renouveau d'Alliance entre l'Auguste Couronne de France et le Louable Corps Helvetique.

In this Peace the Protestant Cantons were included and Glarus and Appenzel consented to receive subsidies. 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

- 1780 Nov. 5. (152.) *An admirable Aquatint, printed in brown, by Paul Sandby, of Guy Fawkes' Day in the Lower Court of Windsor Castle.*

Capital effect of light and shade on the castle and on a mighty merry, but rather tipsy and pugnacious crowd, with a live Guy on his chair in their midst; on the crest of the hill much dancing round the bonfire, and the pilot-rocket going up. Full of go and vitality. 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

FIREWORKS AT ROME.

- S.A., circa 1780? (153.) *A magnificent engraving, printed in brown and black, of the Firework display called the "Girandola" exhibited on the Castle of S. Angelo at Rome.*

Desprez disegno. Franco. Piranesi inc.

From the same point of view as several other prints in this collection.

29 × 18 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

BIRTH OF THE DAUPHIN (THE PRISONER OF THE TEMPLE).

- 1782 Jan. 21. (154.) *An engraving by Moreau, which illustrates more forcibly than almost any other in the series the extreme earnestness which existed in the old days, when a grand spectacle was thought deserving of a lasting memorial and when every illustration of historical events had not, as now, to be rattled off in frantic haste before the evaporation of popular interest.*

Fêtes Données au Roi et à La Reine par la Ville de Paris le 21 Janvier, 1782, a l'occasion de la Naissance de Monseigneur le Dauphin.

*Inventé par P. L. Moreau Chef de l'ordre du Roi
Architecte de Sa Majesté, Maitre Général des
Batiments de la Ville en 1782.*

*Dessiné d'après nature et gravé par J. M. Moreau, le
dessinateur et graveur du Cabinet du Roi de son Acad.
R^{le}. de Peinture et Sculpture et de celle des Sc. et Arts
de Rouen. Cer. Antique de Sa Ma^{te}. le Roi de Prusse, etc.
18 × 28 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.*

The exhibition must have been on a scale of almost unparalleled magnificence. It was on the Place de Grève, in proximity to the Hotel de Ville, which was most brilliantly illuminated. The Place de Grève had recently been enlarged, thus affording room for a spectacle of far greater extent than had

previously been possible. The structure from which the display took place was an elaborate representation of the Temple of Hymen, planted on a huge terraced base and flanked by two colossal Doric columns. And the fireworks were of every conceivable kind, sheets of flame, cascades, suns, fixed and turning, which furnished a continuous blaze of light, serpents, bombs, pots-à-feu, pyramids, a "*grande gloire à plusieurs reprises*," a bouquet of 1,000 pots-à-feu and every other conceivable kind of device. All this was, it is true, worthy of permanent record, but in our own degenerate days we should hardly have looked for a work of art such as the present. It is pre-eminently of the picturesque type, and when I say that there are indications, on a rough computation, of the presence of some 12,000 spectators, the minuteness of the detail may be in some degree divined.

 BIRTH OF THE DAUPHIN.

1782 Jan. 21. (155.) *A Vue d'Optique, hastily coloured.*

Vue et decoration de la Façade du Feu d'Artifice élevé en la Place de Grève, tire devant leurs Majestés le 21 Janv., 1782, à l'occasion de la naissance de Mgr. le Dauphin.

The magnificent structure (the Temple of Hymen), the colossal columns and the huge suns so much in fashion at this period are fully described by Ruggieri in his "Précis."

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1782 Jan. 21. (156.) *A coloured etching, so artlessly comic in its handling that I am almost in doubt whether its absurdity arises from sly humour or extreme want of skill.*

It is only a scrap, but is supposed, in a few scratchy lines, to depict the display which was shown in such detail in the last print but one. There are seven figures in all. A portly Goddess at an altar, a Cupid trying to help her to sacrifice; on very green rocks, two nude figures, of either sex one, pouring out rivers from their urns, two live and sportive pairs of Parisians in the latest mode, and one blue gendarme with fixed bayonet;—but the whole is described as

Le Superbe et Magnifique Feu d'Artifice tiré sur la Place de Grève le 21 Janvier, 1782, à l'occasion de l'heureuse naissance de Monseigneur le Dauphin.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1782 Jan. 21. (157.) *Another coloured chap-print.*

Vue et perspective de la superbe Galerie élevée dans la Place de Grève, &c., &c.

11 × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

PEACE OF VERSAILLES.

1783 Dec. 14. (158.) *A pleasing and fairly-well executed print, though clearly produced for cheap sale to the populace.*

Représentation du Superbe Feu d'Artifice tiré devant l'Hotel de Ville de Paris le 14 Decembre, 1783, en Rejouissance de la Publication de la Paix entre sa Majesté tres Chretienne et sa Majesté Britannique.

Fame, trumpet and wreath in hand, stands upon a globe which surmounts a column, whence project the rostra of four ships. This again upon a truncated pyramid of stone. On the sides of this are bas-reliefs of Neptune and a frolicsome band of Tritons and Sea Nymphs clad as watery pursuits would naturally suggest. Below all a platform with boarded sides, round which circulate the gaping, flirting, gossiping country visitors. Very elementary fireworks in the distance.

This was the Peace of Versailles between France, Spain, England and America, by the terms of which we acknowledged the Independence of the United States.

$12\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ in.

S.A., circa 1800. (159.) *A coloured Aquatint print of a Feu d'Artifice at the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile at Paris.*

$11\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ in.

FOUNDATION OF FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC.

1801. (160.) *A very curious Chap-print, coloured at the time.*

Fêtes brillantes données aux Champ Elisées pour la Fondation de la République, les Cinq Jours Complement^{res} de l'An IX. et le premier jour de l'An X.

A Paris chez Jean rue Jean de Beauvais.

One of the four illustrations on this sheet is entitled:—

Soleil en Illumination, entouré des 12 Signes du Zodiaque au dessus des 3 Portes du cidev^t Palais des 500.

$8 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ in.

PEACE (OF LUNEVILLE?)

1801 July 14. (161.) *Vue d'Optique, coloured.*

FEU D'ARTIFICE,

Tiré le 14 Juillet, 1801, An 9 de la République, à la Grille de Chaillot à l'Occasion de la Paix.

$10\frac{1}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Query, Peace of Luneville?

1804 Dec. 16. (162.) *A very bold and effective, if not extremely artistic, engraving in Aquatint.*

FÊTE DU SACRE ET COURONNEMENT DE LEURS MAJESTÉS
IMPÉRIALES.⁽¹⁾

*Vue de la Decoration élevée en face de la Place de Grève, de l'autre coté de la rivière,
à l'occasion de la Fête donnée à leurs Majestés par la Ville de Paris.*

XXV. FRIMAIRE XIII. (16 Decembre, 1804).

The mountain seems to have been imitated on an enormous scale, the troops climbing the snowy heights of the sham acclivity being depicted as if at a great distance; the effigy of the hero mounted, and of gigantic proportions, appearing in triumph on the summit, a crown of stars over his head being supported by a magnificent "balon"; and a superb and long-sustained feu d'artifice enlightening the whole scene, whilst a ship, the emblem of the city of Paris, in fireworks, seemed suddenly to rise from the surface of the river.

17 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 14 in.

Le Cour del et sculp.

NAPOLEON CROSSING THE ALPS.

1804 Dec. 16. (163.) *Vue d'Optique, crudely coloured.*

*Superbe Feu d'Artifice représentant le Mont St. Bernard, erigé et tiré sur l'eau en
face de l'Hotel de Ville de Paris.*

A view taken from the Seine; in the distance a huge erection designed to represent Mont St. Bernard, which Napoleon, over whose head is a star, is crossing on the traditional fiery steed. This no doubt represents, though very ineffectively, the spectacle described in the preceding notice.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

MARRIAGE OF NAPOLEON AND MARIE LOUISE.

1810. (164.) *An extremely poor engraving.*

FEU D'ARTIFICE DONNÉ À PARIS AU MARIAGE DE NAPOLÉON.

[The Civil contract was entered into on April 1, 1810.]

The Seine in the foreground; in the centre of the opposite bank a hill, in a temple on which is shown a representation of the marriage; on a lower level the Emperor seated in solemn, solitary state in the portico of a larger temple, fireworks to the right of him and to the left of him. The illuminated ship of the city of Paris at anchor in the river.

10 × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(1) Buonaparte and Josephine.

THE TREATY OF PARIS OF 1814.

1814 Aug. 1. (165.)

No very long interval was suffered to elapse between the Abdication of Napoleon, on April 2, and the celebration in this country of a Peace of which so much was expected. I think it convenient to head the list of illustrations of the JUBILEE festival of August 1 by that given by the *Times* newspaper. Rarely, indeed, I imagine, have the conservative instincts of that journal permitted it to overflow into wood-cut illustrations, but here they are, filling a large part of the second page of the issue of August 2, 1814. Many differences of view had arisen as to the day on which the festival should be held, the first choice resting on August 12, the Prince Regent's birthday. At last the Centenary of the Accession of the Illustrious House of Brunswick (on August 1) was selected as the joint subject of commemoration.

The principal attractions were the Grand Fair in Hyde Park, where were also a firework display and the "Naumachy" or miniature sea-fight, the Temple of Concord in the Green Park, the Chinese Pagoda and Bridge in St. James's Park. Any lengthened description of these would be out of place here.

It may be mentioned that the *Naumachy* was a brilliant success, resulting, of course, in an English victory. The *Temple of Concord*, in the first instance shrouded by a castle, was suddenly converted into a peaceful and most elaborate fabric, the centre of the grand pyrotechnic display of the evening, whilst the Pagoda on the bridge contributed alas! an unlooked for and tragical splendour to the scene by its unlucky ignition, causing loss of life and injury to the workmen employed.

The *Times* speaks on the whole somewhat disparagingly of the arrangements for the day, and the article thus concludes:—

"The chief fault of the amusement, however, as we have already said, was its insufferable length, in consequence of the wearisome repetition of the same fireworks. Whatsoever is not the object of reason, and sanctioned by its high ordinances, cannot bear to be seen often."

1814 Aug. 1. (166.) *The woodcuts given in the "Times" are as follows:—*

CHINESE PAGODA AND BRIDGE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

6 × 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (167.)

PLAN OF PART OF THE PARKS.

5 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 7 in.

1814 Aug. 1. (168.)

TOWER IN THE GREEN PARK AS TRANSFORMED INTO
THE CONCORD.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (169.) *A Brouside, letterpress surrounded by eight woodcuts.*

Description of the GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE held in St. James's, Hyde, and the Green Parks, on Monday, the 1st of August, 1804.

The Illustrations represent the Temple, the Castle, the Royal Booth, the Pagoda on Fire, the Jubilee Balloon, Boarding an American, the Enemy on Fire.

17 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (170.) *A well-executed coloured Aquatint, showing with considerable vigour
The Naumachy on the Serpentine, with one of the Enemy's vessels on fire.*

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 13 in.

1814 Aug. 1. (171.) *A coloured engraving representing
The Temple of Concord and its Fireworks.*

11 × 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (172.) *A well-executed Aquatint engraving of
The Fortress which enclosed the Grand Pavilion in the Green Park, with the ascent
of the Balloon.*

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (173.) *A well-executed Aquatint engraving of
The Revolving Temple of Concord, Invented by Sir William Congreve, Bart.
The Allegorical Transparencies designed by Mr. Howard, R.A., and painted by him,
Mess. Smirke, Stothard, Woodforde, Dawe, Hilton, and Genta. The Machinery by
Mess. Maudslay & Co. and Mr. Drory.*

14 × 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (174.) *A coloured Aquatint engraving of
The Temple of Concord, called here, and often, the Grand Pavillion.*

9 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1814 Aug. 1. (175.) *A line engraving of the same building.*

8 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 10 in.

- 1814 Aug. 1. (176.) *A woodcut of the Temple of Concord, showing the boxes for the spectators and a circular building, on which is inscribed "REGENCY, PEACE," flying a colour on which is "G.P.R."*

$6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ in.

- 1814 Aug. 1. (177.) *An engraving on steel of the same building.*

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ in.

- 1814 Aug. 1. (178.) *A pretty coloured Aquatint of*

The Bridge and Pagoda in St. James's Park, with Westminster Abbey and the old Houses of Parliament in the distance.

The bridge appears to stand exactly on the site of the present permanent one.

$8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{8}$ in.

- 1814 Aug. 1. (179.) *A coloured print of the Temple of Concord and a flight of rockets, showing the crowd and the boxes for spectators. Westminster Abbey in the distance.*

Published by Edw. Orme, publisher to his Majesty.

$7 \times 4\frac{7}{8}$ in.

1814. (180.) *A pretty little circular engraving in Aquatint.*

The Chinese Bridge ON FIRE, on the night of the celebration of the glorious Peace of 1814.

7×5 in.

1814. (181.) *A line engraving.*

CHINESE PAGODA AND BRIDGE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK, Middlesex, As it appeared the 1st of August, 1814.

$4 \times 6\frac{1}{8}$ in.

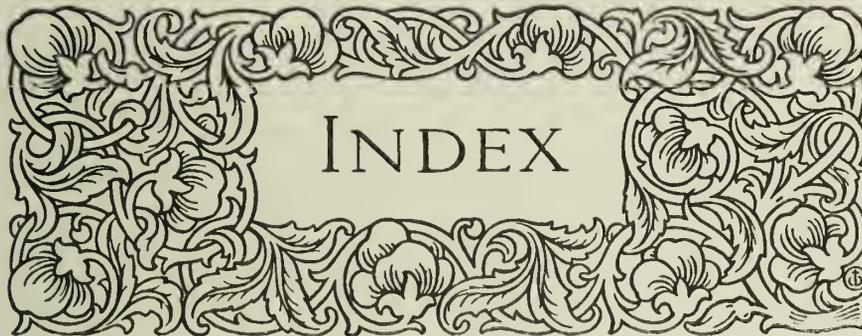
1814. (182.) *An engraving, coarsely executed.*

THE NAUMACHY, FIREWORKS AND FAIR IN HYDE-PARK, IN HONOUR OF PEACE.

This took place on August 9, 1814.

$6\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ in.

On shore popular entertainments are in full swing, and the booths of Richardson and Gingil are conspicuous, whilst the tents for refreshment ("Wellington" and "Blucher") are plentifully supplied with barrels of Porter and Stout. The firework display is clearly seen in the distance.



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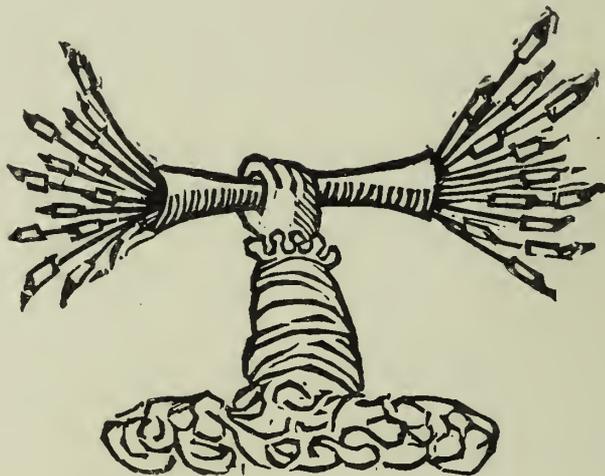
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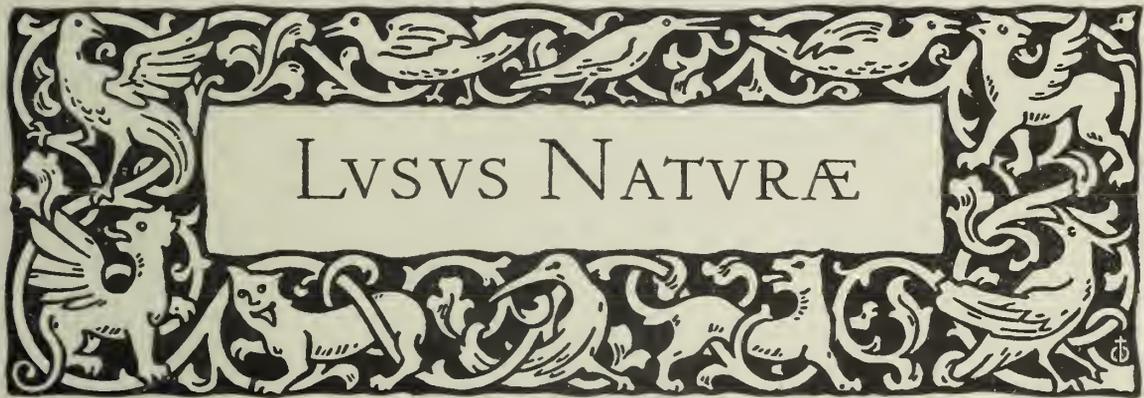
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PARLOUR THUNDERBOLT. (ISACCHI, 1579.)



PRODIGES, in these days esteemed by most of us to differ from ordinary phenomena only as being rarer and therefore more unexpected effects of the same inexorable laws, were formerly by one class of observers attributed to the immediate interposition of the Creator, by another to the vagaries of a shadowy entity, a rashly postulated δημιουργός, called by way of avoiding all dialectic responsibility *Dame Nature*. On her broad back is laid by these easy-going expositors the burden of all the physical good and evil with which we tempest-tossed mortals are affected. She it is who decks in her benignant moods the forest glade with bright and fragrant flowers, who loads the harvest-wain with sheaves, and pours forth store of wine and oil to gladden the heart of man, who sends the joyous blood coursing through healthy veins and makes swift the foot for the race. She too it is who in her sterner aspect vexes the long-suffering world, here with torrid heat, there with insufferable cold, and desolates it with the earthquake, the cyclone and the avalanche; who invites the horrors of famine by the withholding of her beneficent showers, who commissions the locust to ravage the field, the pestilent microbe to lay low whole races of mankind. Such are her serious avocations, whereof indeed we apprehend but dimly the final purpose. But when, wearied it would seem by these matter-of-fact duties, she unbends for a little moment and turns her hand to lighter avocations they say that she is *at play*, and although even in her sports she is ever and anon indulging her errant fancy in the production of monstrous births and malicious grotesque deformities it would seem as if her only aim at other times was to please and amuse mortals by her pranks and humoursome devices.

Of these *Lusus Naturæ* (Nature's Freaks) some, like the whimsical faces seen in the towering cloud-pile or in the glowing embers of the coal-fire are shadowy and evanescent indeed; they melt or crumble away as we watch them with an all too tantalizing swiftness. Of those which are unfading and substantial we find at one end of the scale the gigantic profile of a well-known hero suggested by the outline of a mountain ridge, or some monstrous being adumbrated by the contour of an isolated rock, and at the other a delicate portrait enshrined in a tiny and otherwise worthless pebble. It is of these adventitious miniatures that we are now to speak.

THE objects to a notice of which this chapter is devoted are those extremely rare specimens of agates, flints, jaspers etc., which (a) when simply fractured or (b) when cut and polished afford more or less accurate representations of natural objects, the most gratifying and precious of which are of the human face or of the forms of animals. The existence of these rather startling curiosities has long been recognized, and they have been described in early treatises on Natural History as well as by modern writers. Care must be exercised when consulting ancient records of these specimens to differentiate between the entirely accidental nature-pictures and the productions containing well-defined forms of fishes, reptiles and the like sometimes described in terms of wonder and admiration by authors who for want of adequate geological knowledge were wont to describe and pourtray them as *lusus*, in ignorance of the fact that they were not merely mimetic, but contained in reality the exact fossilized forms of living beings in the most minute particulars. Moreover a certain allowance must be made for the imaginative powers of the writers, and for the temptation to assist nature when making the drawings for the engravings of real *lusus* with which their treatises are illustrated, a temptation which fortunately finds no scope when photographic processes of the kind employed in the present facsimiles are resorted to. The very fact that those early naturalists who illustrated their descriptions by engravings had not the power even when they had the will to hand down to our times very accurate presentments of their specimens prevents us from making any very close investigations of their statements, and I therefore use but sparingly in the following notes on the historical part of the subject the somewhat copious information at command.

As early as the time of Pliny⁽¹⁾ we find mention of agates, which when cut exhibit accidental representations. He thus alludes to a notable specimen: "Next to this stone of Polycrates there goeth a royall name of the gem which *Pyrrhus* K. of Albanie had, him I mean who warred against the Romans for (by report) an Agath hé had, wherein a man might see the nine Muses, and *Apollo* with his harpe, liuely represented, not by art and man's hand, but euen naturally imprinted: for the veins and streaks of the stone were so disposed, that a man might distinguish euery one of the Muses asunder & ech one distinguished by their seuerall marks and ornaments." This description, quoted by the historian from some annalist, cannot of course be accepted as authentic, and, as the late Mr. C. W. King remarks,⁽²⁾ it may have only been a *Cameo*, as in the analogous instance of the *Sardonix* of three layers of the shrine of St. Elizabeth at Marburg, beautifully cut as a cameo bearing the heads of *Castor* and *Pollux*, yet regarded with great veneration during the whole course of the Middle Ages as the unassisted work of Nature. Pliny, however, proceeds in the tenth chapter of the same book to speak of other Agates "found among the Indians, which doe represent many miracles; for you shall find imprinted naturally in them the forme and proportion of riuers, woods and laboring horses: a man shall see in them coaches and little Chariots or horse-litters, together with the furniture and ornaments belonging to horses." Solinus ("Pliny's Ape") tells us that the best agates are found on the banks of the river Achates in Sicily, and that the best kinds exhibit various representations of natural objects. He goes on to speak of the agate of *Pyrrhus* as adorned with forms "*non impressis sed ingenitis*." The mediæval recognition of the existence of natural portraits in stones is excellently well exemplified by an illustration (reproduced in the first volume of the present work) contained in the *Defensorium* of Franciscus de Retza (Basle, circa 1489), which affords a delineation of a *lusus* of this kind discovered when a block of marble was being sawn asunder; to this illustration the reader is invited to refer.

The fullest notice we possess of these mineralogical curiosities is perhaps that furnished by Aldrovandus (1527-1605), one of the most laborious naturalists of the seventeenth century. We owe the publication of his diffuse, voluminous and, as we should now consider them, unscientific productions mainly to the munificence of the senate of *Bologna* and to the assistance of Ambrosini (1651), Professor of botany in that city, who edited several of the volumes left unfinished at the death of Aldrovandus. Amongst these was the *Musæum Metallicum*,⁽³⁾ in which are to be found more or less authentic particulars and engravings on wood of a great number of specimens of marble, flint and agate bearing resemblances to natural objects. He remarks "*Natura sæpe ludens in generatione lapidum et præsertim silicum quandoque in illis nonnulla naturalia et interdum artificialia pinxit*." His first representations are drawn from flints, of which he gives no less than thirty-one representations, only a few of these, however, being of any great

(1) Phil. Holland's Translation, London, 1635, folio, xxxvii. 1.

(2) "Handbook of Engraved Gems" (London, 1866), p. 195.

(3) "Ulyssis Aldrovandi Patricii Bononiensis Musæum Metallicum, Parmæ," s. a., folio.

interest. That of which a reduced facsimile is given in the following plate (page 4, Fig. 1) is described by Aldrovandus as a flint of a white and ashen colour exhibiting the face and neck of a man covered by a fringed cap. Kircher, however, who reproduces it in his *Mundus Subterraneus*,⁽¹⁾ sees in it the head of a bear with a cap on (*pileatus*). The representation and description of Fig. 2, which occur on pages 726 and 728 of Aldrovandus, are taken by him from Lycosthenes, who says that in the year 1556 there were found not far from Winterhut in Switzerland, on the Monday after the festival of St. Gaul, three stones, on the first of which (that of which I reproduce the engraving) were found representations of the Helvetic Cross, a Sword and a Rod, on the second a Cross, on the third the Arms of Burgundy! Fig. 3, also from Aldrovandus, is "a flint of tawny and chestnut colour on which Nature has expressed the head of an Owl (*Bubo vel Noctua*) and on the right hand the head and fore feet of a Hare." Fig. 4 is described by Kircher as a monstrous animal of whose species he knows naught, with a head not unlike that of a pig though others call it the figure of an elephant.

It would weary the reader were I to inflict on him any considerable portion of Aldrovandus's treatises. It will suffice to notice one or two other specimens which he had actually inspected. "We have inspected," says he, "an agate of a white and chestnut colour on which was to be seen the figure of a man on bended knees and with hands joined in an attitude of prayer and face turned heavenwards. And from that point to which his eyes were directed a certain brightness shone forth as it were from the clouds, wherefore this figure from the colour of his clothing appeared to us to be that of St. Franciscus de Paula." Aldrovandus had seen on an agate 3 ins. high and 1½ ins. wide a figure of Bacchus and his vine with white and black grapes. He possessed an agate showing the crescent moon with a round white spot between the horns, and had seen another displaying a radiant sun surrounded by three moons.

It may here be noted that a very considerable number of the *lusus* described and figured by Aldrovandus and subsequently published by Kircher were often considerably modified by him, both as regards the engraving and the interpretation. The departures are sometimes so considerable that they must be considered intentional, and I would suggest that the objects thus twice described were probably in the museum at Bologna, and seen there after the death of Aldrovandus by Kircher, who gave to his readers his own views rather than those of the original possessor. Others we know were in Kircher's *own* museum, for example that of which a facsimile is annexed, which he calls the Head of a Heroine with curly locks, and a belt (*balteus*) round her breast. This was on an agate. It must be assumed I think that in the majority of cases the *lusus* were on stones which had been cut and polished. Fig. 5 represents a *lusus* in marble seen by Aldrovandus (page 762) and described by him as a life-like image of a Cat. The woodcut was faithfully reproduced by Kircher. Fig. 6 is that of a *lusus* in marble, called by Aldrovandus (page 757) a *homo sylvestris* (a *wodow*). Kircher, who has considerably modified the form (page 36), says it may be John the Baptist. Figs. 7 and 10 represent the same object first described by Aldrovandus as a flint of a ferruginous colour, the whitish marrow of which when it was cut exhibited the figure of a woman with a child on her breast. It will be seen that in Fig. 10 Kircher has modified the drawing of the earlier author. Fig. 8 is from Kircher, who does not specify the material in which the *lusus* occurs but calls the bird a *merula*. It will be seen that a not very dissimilar bird occurs in the writer's collection. Fig. 9, a specimen of marble, is simply said by Aldrovandus (page 784) to present the figure of a swan. Kircher calls it a swan's head attached to some unknown animal.

The annexed figure occurs on page 31 of Kircher, but I have not succeeded in identifying it with any of his descriptions.



KIRCHER'S HEROINE.



CROWNED FIGURES OF WOMAN AND CHILD, IN THE FIELD A DRAGON. FROM KIRCHER.

(1) "Athanasii Kircheri, E. Soc. Jesu. *Mundus Subterraneus*, Amstel: 1665," folio. L8, cap. ix.: *De admirandis Naturæ pictricis operibus, formis, figuris, imaginibus, quas in lapibus (sic) & gemmis delineat, eorumque origine & causis.*



FIG. 1.

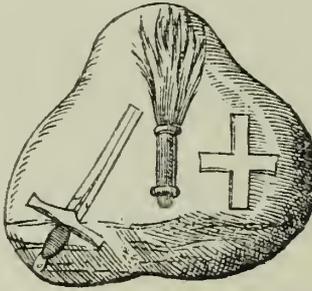


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

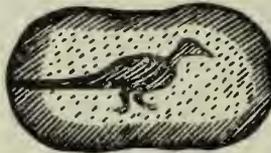


FIG. 8.

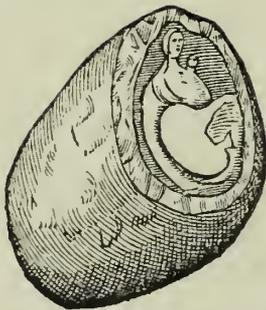


FIG. 7.



FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.

EARLY REPRESENTATIONS OF MINERALOGICAL LUSUS.

He gives (page 49) an absurdly detailed representation, in which imagination and want of truthfulness seem to strive for the mastery, of the section of a stone said to have been found in 1659, and to be preserved in the Church of *Gottes Vald* near Lucerne. He quotes apparently from a tract printed by the "very illustrious and generous *Lord of Sonnenburg*." The figure is that of the Virgin and Infant Saviour, surrounded by a series of concentric radiated nimbi. We shall see accurate delineations of stone-pictures of altogether surprising resemblance to works of art, and quite as remarkable as many figured by Aldrovandus, but did so extraordinary a specimen exist as that of which Kircher gives an engraving it would indeed be an eighth wonder of the world.



HEAD OF CROWNED LADY.
FROM ALDROVANDUS.

The Crowned Lady with the curved line in the background is one of Aldrovandus's specimens (page 726), copied by Kircher (page 31). It is a flint of a chestnut and milky colour, exhibiting the figure of a woman "with many other conspicuous markings." The head and bust at the right side of the page occur on a flint, and are said by Aldrovandus (page 726) to be considered by those who see it to be that of a Jesuit. Kircher, whose reproduction is here given, merely terms it a "*figura palliata*." The colour of the stone was yellow and black with red spots.



HEAD OF JESUIT.
FROM KIRCHER.

The somewhat extended notices of *lusus naturæ* to be found in the work of the learned Jesuit lose much of their value by the very indefinite manner in which specimens are described, and the want of any indication of their *provenance* in most cases, as well as by the very unrestrained license which he seems to have given to his pencil.

The enumeration of a very large number of *lusus* of this class is to be found scattered in the gossiping pages of Happel, to which allusion has been made under the heading *Curiosa* in the Note of the Collection, vol. 1, p. 33. He remarks (*Relationes Curiosæ*, pp. 464-473) that the industry of Nature is nowhere more apparent than in the extremely curious formation of certain stones wherein are found such remarkable pictures and bodily forms as to excite our greatest admiration. He proceeds to specify a very considerable number of these prodigies, and to cite many of the authors who before his time had treated of these curious freaks of nature. Among the latter he quotes *Pliny, Leonardus Camillus, Guevara, Ambrosinus, Kircher, Von Breve, Montconys, and Schott*.

In most of the early references to these curiosities the place of honour as regards objects of which the existence is undisputed is given to the Bowl or Basin of Oriental Agate still preserved in the Treasury of the Imperial House of Austria in Vienna. The history of this magnificent object, said to be the largest specimen of this semi-precious stone in existence, is of much interest.⁽¹⁾ It is generally considered to be of Byzantine origin, but the exceptionally exact style of workmanship and the contour of the curved handles, the upper portions of which are divided into two lancet-shaped leaves, have frequently caused it to be ascribed to an earlier date. Its claim to inclusion in the class of *lusus naturæ* is the assertion by early writers that it contains letters formed by nature which comprise the name of Christ. This belief is still alluded to in the most modern guide books. At one time in the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy this basin was included in the dowry of Maria of Burgundy, the first wife of the Emperor Maximilian I. (1470), and it thus became the property of the House of Austria. Numerous contracts exist relating to its ownership and custody. In 1665, Peter Lambecius⁽²⁾ published not only a description but also a full sized! illustration of the bowl. He tells us that the material of which it is composed is Oriental Agate, out of

(1) "Guide Book to the Treasury, etc." (Vienna, 1900).

(2) "Petri Lambecii Hamburgensis Commentaria de Augustissimu Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi, Vind. 1665." 8 vols., folio (I. 25). (A copy is in B.M.)

which it is most artfully fashioned, and that the diameter between the extremities of the two handles is a Vienna ell less two inches. In the engraving it measures 2 ft. $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and in the guide book it is stated to be 75 centimetres in diameter. In the concave part of it is to be seen the not merely admirable but adorable inscription, formed by a natural grouping of spots (*nativo macularum concursu figurata*) whereby the very Nature of things itself dedicate this inestimable gem of stupendous size to Christ, as to her God and the Author of her being, thus:—"B. XRISTOR . S . XXX." This inscription our author interprets B(EATORI ORBIS vel BEATORIS GENERIS HUMANI) CHRISTO R(EGI)S(EMPITERNO) TRI-VNI-CRVCIFIXO. I have done my very best, hitherto without success, to ascertain by enquiries in the proper quarter whether a careful inspection of the bowl would afford any justification or explanation of this extremely precise statement. I would invite visitors to the Treasure House to assist in its verification.

IT is hardly needful to do more than refer to some mentions of these curiosities by modern writers. Isaac D'Israeli (*Curiosities of Literature*, Bohn's ed., Vol. I., p. 244) has collected a few notes from the older writers already cited, and speaks of the objects without much qualification, as if the information respecting them found therein were to be considered quite trustworthy. Yet after quoting from *Pancirollus* a description of a marble perfectly representing a priest celebrating mass and raising the Host, he proceeds: "I have seen," writes a friend, "many of these curiosities. They are always helped out by art. In my father's house was a grey marble chimney-piece, which abounded in portraits, landscapes etc., the greatest part of which was made by myself." This dogmatic and superficial remark of D'Israeli's friend possesses of course not the smallest value or interest, except as affording a typical instance of the self-sufficient flippancy which draws sweeping conclusions from isolated observations. D'Israeli evidently distrusted his friend's deductions, for he adds: "I have myself seen a large collection, many certainly untouched by art; one shows a perfect cameo of Minerva's head, another shows an old man's head beautiful as if the hand of Raffaele had designed it. Both these stones are transparent, some exhibit portraits." That the author was referring to the *Philip Hope* collection there can I think be no doubt, but I do not presume to distinguish the particular specimens to which he alludes. The late Mr. C. W. King, of Cambridge, to whose memory I must pay a passing tribute, as it is mainly to his genial guidance in what he characterized as the flowery paths of dactylography that I owe any little technical knowledge of engraved gems which I possess, remarks that "the jewel-room of the Florentine Galleries possesses a red and yellow agate where the shades accurately depict a Cupid running, as well as some other specimens of such self-created miniatures.⁽¹⁾ Among the gems of the Strawberry Hill collection is catalogued 'a rare Egyptian Pebble naturally representing Voltaire in his nightgown and cap, set in gold,' also 'another representing with the utmost exactness the portrait of a woman in profile, a rock behind her and sky before, set in gold and accounted very Curious.'⁽²⁾ Some other and yet more, singular are specified in the '*Description of the Hope Precious Stones*,' drawn by B. Hertz. The known existence of these nature paintings elucidates an epigram by Claudian, entitled 'On a Table of Sardonyx Stone,' which is somewhat obscure by reason of its too flowery style, and at first sight suggests the notion of a mosaic being intended, although there can be no doubt, after a careful consideration, that the poet wishes to describe the actual colouring and shades of the stone tablet." Mr. King translates the passage thus: "The coloured veins that o'er my surface play An eagle's form with dusky wings pourtray; With native hues traced on the flowered stone, A life-like figure to perfection shown: Found in the gem, the picture seems to fly, And wingless, cheats the wondering gazer's eye."

It has been asserted, as previously mentioned, that the curiosities of which we are speaking are partly due to human artifice. Careful microscopic investigation of the structure of the most interesting specimens in my own collection has led me to the belief that this assertion cannot be verified in any of them, but I dare not assert that such tampering with the surface of an agate or Egyptian pebble is absolutely impracticable. It would at first have seemed hardly likely that so dense a structure as that of an agate could be penetrated by artificial colouring, but that this process is within the scope of human ingenuity is abundantly proved by

⁽¹⁾ An enquiry as to the whereabouts of this *lusus* brought from the Conservatore of the R. Galleria degli Uffizi, M. Pieraccini, a most courteous response, to the effect that the curiosities which were to be found in one of the rooms in that building at the beginning of the last century are no longer there, and that nothing is known of their present location. ⁽²⁾ My efforts to trace these objects have hitherto borne no fruit.



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the staining on a commercial scale of agates as practised in Germany, of which numerous specimens may be seen at the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street. The most pertinent reply to those who cannot bring themselves to believe that these curiosities are not very frequently the result of human skill of this kind seems to be that if they were capable of being thus manufactured they would occur in abundance in the cabinets of the curious and be constantly exposed for sale.⁽¹⁾ What can be readily ascertained is that the lapidary who, after slitting and polishing the stone for merely decorative purposes, has come across some similitude of a natural object, can easily humour the resemblance by grinding away with extreme care and skill first one and then another portion of the surface. The picture is in these very exceptional cases already in the stone in a far more literal sense than that in which the statue is in the block of marble waiting for the sculptor's chisel. The very rare instances of *lusus* in which Nature has not received even this modicum of assistance are those in which the rough fracture of the mineral absolutely untouched by man affords a likeness to some natural object. Notable instances are the head of Chaucer in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington; the face, said to resemble that of our Saviour, on a fragment of stone lately exhibited at the Doré Gallery; and the so-called Salisbury diamond in the possession of Messrs. Streeter in Bond Street.

A COLLECTOR whose acquisitiveness should be stimulated by the perusal in ancient or modern treatises of descriptions of these marvels thus hidden away countless ages ago in the heart of uncouth-looking pebbles, and waiting only the hand of man for their disclosure, would, I fear, thirst in vain for any adequate realization of his desire to possess them. Some of them are indeed to be met with at the present day, but they are among the *rarissima* of covetable objects, and a search for them will rarely reward his zeal.

Many of my readers who visited the South Kensington Museum between the years 1862 and 1886 may chance still to remember the *Beresford-Hope* collection of precious stones exhibited there on loan during those years by the owner, to whom I presume they had been bequeathed by his uncle, Henry Philip Hope, a great collector of precious stones, who died in 1839. In it was comprised a wonderful little group of mineralogical *lusus naturæ* of various kinds, some displaying these nature-portraits, and others curiosities and unique formations of a different character. At the time when I first became acquainted with this exhibit I was already interested in the subject, and possessed a specimen or two of similar character. Astonished and delighted with the beauty and singularity of the *lusus* there exposed to view, I made careful sketches of the more remarkable, little guessing that I was at a later day to make a close acquaintance with them.

This, however, I was fortunately in a position to do without extravagance when with the rest of the Hope collection they were disposed of at Christie's in 1886, and passed into my hands to the number of thirty-four. It has always appeared to me that the public in no wise realized the importance or value of what was, I suppose, at that time the most important assemblage of these curiosities in existence. The catalogue of the Hope gems⁽²⁾ was privately printed, and is a rare book, and many connoisseurs may have had but slight knowledge of its contents. Of the number above mentioned under a dozen contain accidental representations of natural objects, the rest being curiosities, which in some cases owe part of their charm to human skill. Having neglected no opportunity of adding to the store, I have now some twenty-eight specimens of the first and most interesting class. Of most of these I am enabled, by the aid of the latest development of the three-colour system of photographic reproduction, to present, on a slightly enlarged scale, the nearest approach to facsimiles which it is at present possible to achieve.⁽³⁾

As in the case of the *Marquetry in Straw* illustrated in the first volume of this work, the representation, though the best attainable, fails to give the effect of transparency and brilliancy which characterizes the originals. One reason of this failure is that it has in most cases been thought better to omit the indication of reflected light on the polished surfaces, so as not to obscure in any way the details of the little pictures.

⁽¹⁾ I was recently offered a specimen of Egyptian pebble in which to the naturally-formed profile of a face on a light surface brought out by a darker background had assuredly been added by human aid an eye, mouth, hair, and some suggestion of ornament in a slightly darker tint, probably by the employment of a chemical fluid, which had been absorbed by the comparatively soft substance of the stone. Minute and sceptical examination will, I think, in almost all cases reveal the existence of these sophistications—where they exist.

⁽²⁾ A catalogue of the collection of pearls and precious stones formed by Henry Philip Hope, Esq., systematically arranged and described by B. Hertz (London, 1839), folio.

⁽³⁾ These plates have been executed by the Printing Arts Co., Ltd., Holbein House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

Description of the Lusus in the Collection.

(1) A CUT and polished pebble (Egyptian jasper) of upright oblong shape, mounted as a ring (stone measuring 235×175 mm.). Of great beauty, representing a peasant girl (head and bust in profile) with broad-brimmed hat, in brown striped dress with green sleeves, carrying a burden on her back? From the *Beresford-Hope* collection (No. 63), thus described by Hertz—“*Another remarkable lusus in Egyptian pebble representing a human face as of a man carrying a load upon his head and shoulders.*” I think that this is in some respects the most perfect specimen with which I am acquainted.

(2) A polished section of grey chalcedonic flint cut into an oval form and mounted as a ring (stone measuring 17×13 mm.), which I call the portrait of a cardinal, in a light tint upon a darker greenish-grey ground. From the *Beresford-Hope* collection (No. 64), where it is described as “*an oval polished specimen of grey flint, showing a figure of a human bust of a lighter colour.*”

(3) “*A very beautiful lusus in white and brown agate representing a miniature portrait of a white human face and neck with light hair and white chaplet, surrounded by a dark brown ground colour,*” from the *Beresford-Hope* collection (No. 62), described by Hertz as above. The stone is of oval form (measuring 41 mm. in diameter), cut and polished. It is indeed a charming specimen and is mounted as a ring.

(4) An Egyptian jasper of circular form, cut and polished and mounted as a pendant (41 mm. in its longest dimensions), containing a very remarkable portrait of a man in profile. The face is of a very light yellowish brown, the ample beard of somewhat darker tint, a white lace collar or ruff beneath it. The striped cloak of similar tone is fastened by a large brooch of a dark brown colour; the back of the peculiar cap is of a darker shade than the face, whilst the front is striped vertically with greyish purple. The background is in harmonious shades of brown. Purchased in London. If the facsimile be turned upside down an amusing profile will be readily discovered of a roguish, grinning child, with white cap, striped head-dress and rosette and sleeve striped with purple.

(5) A polished chalcedonic flint of oval form, slightly *en cabochon* and mounted as a ring (stone measures 20×14 mm.), containing an extremely faithful representation of the head of an old man in half-front profile—the face of a perfectly natural warm flesh colour, with white hair and beard almost as perfectly depicted as in a highly finished miniature, background beautifully graduated in brown tints. From the *Beresford-Hope* collection (No. 66), where it is thus described: “*An ‘oblong’ polished specimen of flint of a brownish grey colour, displaying a half front miniature of an aged head and face, of a light brownish white.*” As in the case of all these *lusus* of delicate tints and highly polished surfaces, no adequate conception can possibly be afforded even by this admirable chromo-photographic process of the beauty and verisimilitude of the original.

(6) A chalcedonic flint of oval form, cut slightly convex and polished (stone measures 18×16 mm.). This is an admirable profile in *grisaille* of a head and face apparently of an ecclesiastic in surplice and stole, the same remarks applying to this as to the previous specimen. The whole is in a delicate grey, to which too much warmth has been given in the somewhat inadequate reproduction. It is No. 65 of the *Beresford-Hope* collection, and is thus described by Hertz—“*Another oval polished specimen of flint of a light horn colour and showing a figure of a human head and face of a lighter colour, and partly turned away and displaying a broad mark of the ground colour of the flint passing over the neck.*”

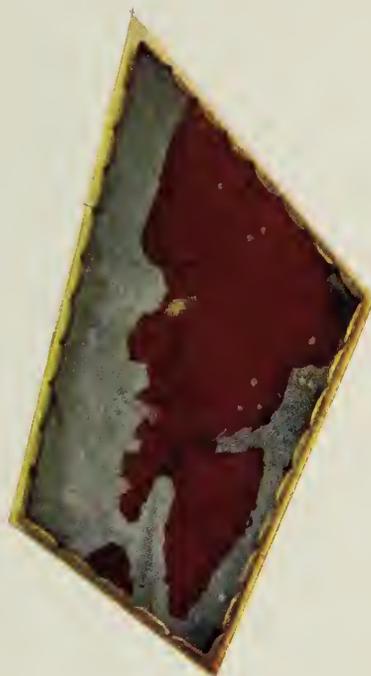
(7) A flint of oval form, cut with a somewhat convex face, polished and mounted as a pin (stone measures 34×29 mm.), containing the profile of a *soubrette*, face of a warm grey, cap of similar tint with



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white border of two lines, earring brown, background of a brownish grey admirably relieving the light face. This, my first acquisition, was bought some thirty-five years ago in Paris by a friend who was collecting cameos and intaglios, and obtained by me from him in exchange for a gem of one or other description. It is almost as telling as any in the series.

(8) A moss agate of oval form, cut and polished and mounted as a ring, on the mottled ground of which appears the profile of a lady of aristocratic features (Marie Antoinette?) with hair dressed high and powdered (stone measures 21×17 mm.). This was No. 61 of the *Beresford-Hope* collection, and is one of the most beautiful of the group.

(9) A chalcedonic flint of oval form, cut and polished and mounted as a ring in a fine old setting; it is surrounded with paste brilliants (stone measures 19×16 mm.). It contains the profile of an old lady, whose features are somewhat vaguely delineated, the dress being, however, very clearly defined; her white hair is seen under a cap of tawny tone, a white frill on the neck is revealed under the *revers* of the collar.

(10) An irregular rhomboidal piece of green and red jasper, perhaps Siberian, measuring 68 mm. in the longer and 45 mm. in the shorter diagonal, representing a human head, whose nationality is left to the discrimination of the reader.

(11) A brown and white Egyptian jasper of oval form, cut and polished, mounted as a ring (size of stone 29×22 mm.). It contains a striking profile of a chocolate colour on a pale white ground, a wreath of laurel being very clearly indicated. This is unquestionably one of the most remarkable specimens in the collection, the effect being produced by so simple a distribution of the two tints. It was bought by me in London.

(12) An Egyptian jasper of oval form, of ash grey, brown, neutral green and red colours, cut and polished, mounted as the lid of a gold box (stone measures 26×20 mm.). It may be taken to resemble an Aztec swathed with a cloth of varied hues, and is in many ways a remarkable mineralogical specimen.

(13) A specimen of Chiastolite mounted as a ring (stone measures 21×19 mm.), affording a most accurate representation of a *croix patonce*. From the *Beresford-Hope* collection. This is a very remarkable specimen of much larger dimensions than any to be found in our National Museums. Similar productions are described and figured by Aldrovandus (page 881) as the *Lapis Cruciferus*.

(14) I regret to say that the illustration of this particular gem gives, from causes beyond the control of the photographer, only the faintest idea of its lovely appearance. It is from the *Beresford-Hope* collection (No. 49), and is, although not the most weird, certainly the most beautiful in my own. It is a circular Oriental agate (stone measures 7.4 mm. in diameter), cut *en cabochon*, mounted as a ring, resembling a lovely eye; the back is so hollowed out that the thickness of the stone is nearly equal, the centre is of a very pale grey, surrounded in the first place by a white and in the next by a yellowish ring, the portion which simulates the cornea is of the most beautifully delicate radiating crystalline structure. A bluish tone pervades the whole. The lapidary has fallen in with a glorious specimen, and has used his utmost skill in displaying it to the best advantage. It is thus described by Hertz—"A circular Oriental agate of a very beautiful character and representing an eye with singular exactness, the centre or pupil being of yellowish horn colour and the iris being of a lighter colour, and having small whitish ramifying marks similar in lustre to the lustre of the natural eye; the outer circumference is of a brownish-yellow colour and fortification structure."

(15) A piece of Egyptian jasper of brownish colour, cut and polished and mounted in the lid of a silver box (stone measures 50×38 mm.). It appears to represent a hermit, in whose face a resemblance has been found to that of the late Lord Leighton, attired in flowing robes of a rather episcopal appearance, with straggling dark locks and long pointed white beard, sitting in a cave and holding on his knees an object of light colour, the nature of which is problematical. It may be an infant, rather out of place in these surroundings, a service-book or a crucifix!

(16) An Oriental agate from the *Beresford-Hope* collection, circular in form and cut slightly *en cabochon* (stone measures 1.2 mm. in diameter), of which a very inadequate idea is conveyed by the photograph. It shows nearly concentric rings of a bluish grey tint, curled among which is what appears to be a beautiful little lock of brown hair.

(17) A piece of chalcedony (30×25 mm.) of oval form, cut and polished but not mounted. It is of a yellowish tone, with the head and fore part of a Southern Sea-Lion (*otaria jubata*) very beautifully shown on the upper surface.

(18) A slab of agate (perhaps from Uruguay) (60×65 mm.), mounted in a silver frame, translucent, of a yellowish colour and of a beautiful clouded structure, embedded in which is the lively representation of the head and neck of a giraffe, portrayed with a degree of accuracy which can but appear extraordinary;—to many readers it may appear almost impossible that so close a resemblance can be accidental. In common with all the translucent specimens, it necessarily suffers in the reproduction.

(19) A curious specimen of yellowish agate embedded in quartz of a lighter colour, of an oval form, mounted as a ring (stone measures 33×22 mm.). Although this is a very curious and attractive little piece, its resemblance to a natural object is not so striking that I should have included it in my selected illustrations had it not been that Hertz seemed to set considerable store by it, and fully described it in his catalogue as presenting a remarkable resemblance to a horse's head. For my part, if it is to stand for the head of an animal at all, I should consider it to be that of a cross between a horse and a rabbit, the ears of which are unmistakable.

(20) A section of flint or chert of yellowish white and warm brown colours, cut to an oval shape, polished and mounted as a brooch (stone measures 22×20 mm.), on which a dog's head is very clearly depicted.

(21) A lump of iron-ore (*limonite*) (measuring 36×33 mm.), untouched by hand but presenting an extraordinary resemblance to a human face, the features being apparently produced by the erosive action of water. It would not be difficult to find in the profile a resemblance to one or perhaps to two men of mark in the present day.

(22) A section of brown silicified wood cut into an oval form and polished (stone measures 14×20 mm.), No. 70 of the *Hope* collection, and thus described by Hertz—“*A polished oval of dark and light brown woodstone, in which is distinctly portrayed the form and appearance of a bird somewhat resembling a tern, with a light-coloured head, neck and breast, and posterior extremity of a light brown.*” I should have thought it to be a cock pheasant. (Compare Fig. 8 in the plate of Early Representations.)

Besides the twenty-two specimens figured there are in the collection a few other *lusus*, among which is a beautiful girl's head in profile, brown upon white, on an oval piece of mocha stone, mounted as a ring; a second, on an Egyptian pebble, representing a white bird with a



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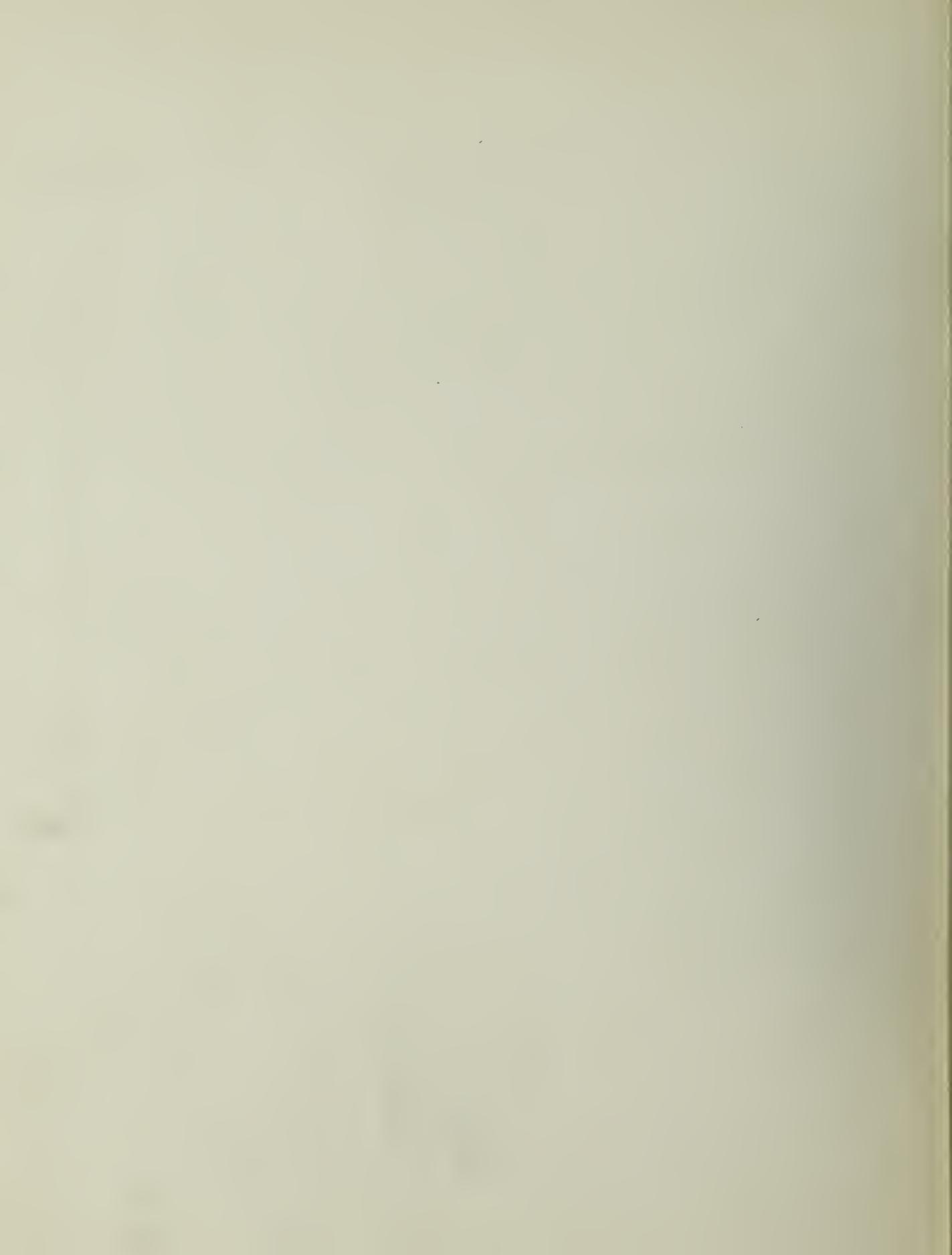
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straw in its mouth sitting on a brown twig, similarly mounted; a third, the profile of a lady of a rosy countenance, with large hat and white kerchief; and others of considerable importance. Of the specimens formerly in the *Hope* and now in the present collection, there are, in addition to those already mentioned, twenty-one, all fully described in the Hertz catalogue. Many of these are of great interest, and owe much to the skill of the lapidary, especially the eyed agates, but do not come within the scope of this sub-section.

A vein of thought which will carry the imaginative mind far away into dream-land may be suggested by the reflection that the formation of these little pictures antedated probably by millions of years the evolution of the animated beings which they resemble—that "Nature" in creating them was not mimetic but proleptic, was not registering the forms of entities but recording on tables of agate, of jasper or of marble her projects for the more perfect peopling of a yet unfinished world.



