

Items on Display at the 66th Annual NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR

Park Avenue Armory | April 30-May 3, 2026

SELECTED TOPICS

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Continental Europe 13

Great Britain 19



Front cover (clockwise): Items 50, 74, 99, 37, 26 & 89

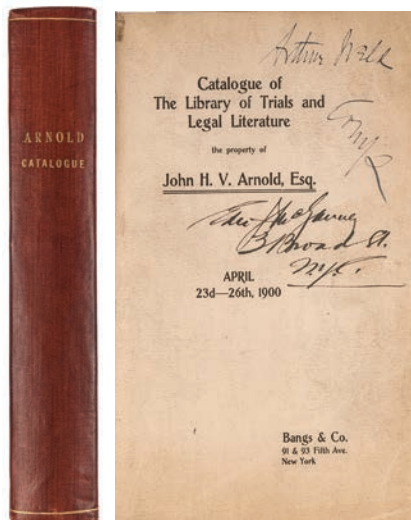
Back cover: Item 92

America

AN INTERLEAVED AND ANNOTATED COPY OF AN AUCTION CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF A NEW YORK CITY LAWYER, POLITICIAN AND BIBLIOPHILE

1
Bangs & Co.; [Arnold, John H.V.]. *Catalogue of the Library of Trials and Legal Literature Belonging to John H.V. Arnold, Esq. The Largest and Most Valuable Collection of the Kind Ever Offered in This City.* [New York, 1900]. \$750.

ARNOLD, a New York City lawyer and politician, “loved literature, and was one of the best-known book collectors of this country. Since the disposal of a collection of 6,000 rare volumes in 1879 he had had various literary fads. His library now contains one of the best private collections in the country of autographs, histories, and engravings of people who are or have been prominently before the public. His collection of works on criminal law and upon crimes is recognized as one of the best in English-speaking countries. His library on this subject reaches back for centuries. He also had a reputation



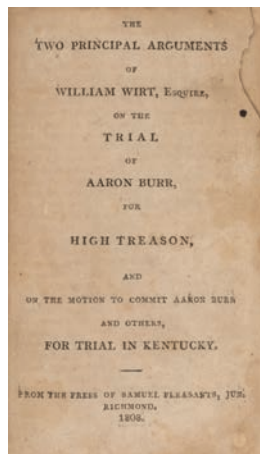
Nº 1

in other directions, such as extra illustration, or the interleaving of old works” (*New York Times*). The interleaver and annotator of this copy may have been in the process of preparing a bibliography of trials using this collection as a starting point. Some of the manuscript entries are taken from a 1927 Maggs Brothers catalogue. Others are unsorted.

BURR IS TRIED FOR A DARING CONSPIRACY TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT NATION IN THE WEST

2
Burr, Aaron, Defendant; Wirt, William. *The Two Principal Arguments of William Wirt, Esquire, On the Trial of Aaron Burr, For High Treason.* Richmond, 1808. \$2,500.

ONLY EDITION. In 1807, the eyes of a young nation were fixed on Richmond, Virginia. Aaron Burr—former Vice President and the man who killed Alexander Hamilton—stood accused of a daring conspiracy to secede from the Union and establish an independent nation in the West. This rare, contemporary Richmond printing captures the intellectual fire of William Wirt’s prosecution. Wirt’s legendary four-hour closing argument was a masterpiece of 19th-century oratory, blending biting wit with rigorous logic. It was this very performance that catapulted Wirt to national



Nº 2



Nº 3

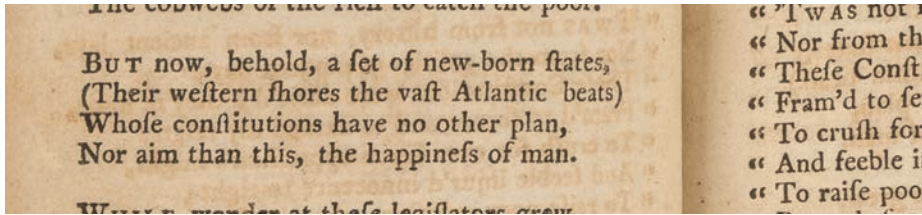
fame, eventually leading to his record-setting tenure as U.S. Attorney General under Presidents Monroe and Adams, where he did much to define the office and enhance its stature. The last copy of this book at auction was sold at Sotheby’s in 2021. Like ours, it does not have a frontispiece.

AN UNRECORDED NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN ANTI-CATHOLIC BROADSIDE PUBLISHED AT THE HEIGHT OF AMERICAN NATIVIST HYSTERIA

3
Carter, John V. *The Downfall of Popery. A Prophectic Parody* [sic]. [Brockton, MA?], 1895. \$450.

LIKELY PRODUCED by the American Protective Association, an anti-Catholic political society established in the Midwest in 1887, his incendiary poem imagines the Pope in a “palace grand,” dreaming of a revived Inquisition in America, only to be violently overthrown by the American Protective Association (APA). Its publisher, John V. Carter, was a known member of the APA, a powerful anti-Catholic organization. (He may also have been the author: according to contemporary newspaper reports, he read a different original poem at an APA rally in September 1895.) The “little red schoolhouse” was a symbol of the APA, representing its focus on supposed Roman Catholic influence in the public school system. The group essentially collapsed after its failure to influence the election of 1896, so this broadside likely was printed and distributed at its copyright date of 1895. “J.H. Jameson” is likely an owner signature by or an annotation attributing the work to the Brockton tradesman of the same name.

This item appears to be unrecorded. No copies located by OCLC. Not at Harvard, Notre Dame, Library of Congress or the American Antiquarian Society.



Nº 5

A PROFOUND INFLUENCE
IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA:
THE LANDMARK 1774 PROVIDENCE EDITION
OF HENRY CARE'S ENGLISH LIBERTIES

4
[Care, Henry]; N[elson], W[illiam],
Editor. *English Liberties, Or The Free-Born
Subject's Inheritance*. Providence, 1774. \$1,500.

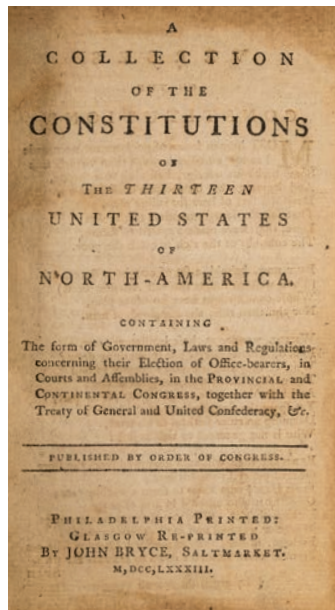
SECOND AMERICAN EDITION. Preceded by the 1721 Boston edition, this Providence edition was published in the same year as the first Continental Congress and the Intolerable Acts (and about a year after the Boston Tea Party). A publisher's note says this edition was "principally designed for America" and contained "extracts from several late celebrated writers on the constitution" (vi). Clearly, the publisher was capitalizing on popular resentment toward the Crown and Parliament.

First published in England circa 1680, *English Liberties* reviews, from a Whig perspective, the principles of English law and government. Containing the texts of Magna Carta and other foundational documents of the English Constitution, it emphasizes the role of juries in the preservation of civil rights and prevention of tyranny. *English Liberties* was one of the first legal titles published in the American colonies and had a profound influence on colonial readers, including the founders. It was the primary source for William Penn's *Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property* (1687), a work that inspired support for the revolution. George Mason used it when drafting Virginia's Declaration of Rights (1776). And Jefferson, who owned two copies, probably referred to it when he wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom. Its influence is also evident in the Bill of Rights.

THE "MAGNA CARTA OF
THE UNITED AMERICAN STATES":
THE RARE 1783 GLASGOW EDITION
OF THE FIRST COLLECTED CONSTITUTIONS

5
[Constitutions]. *A Collection of the
Constitutions of the Thirteen United States of
North-America. (...) Together with the Treaty of
General and United Confederacy, &c. Published
by Order of Congress*. Glasgow: Philadelphia
Printed: Glasgow Re-Printed, 1783. SOLD

THIS RARE SCOTTISH EDITION was published during the pivotal year of the Treaty of Paris (1783), which formally ended the American Revolution. While the work was first printed in Philadelphia



Nº 5

in 1781 by order of the Continental Congress, its subsequent reappearance in Glasgow, the primary hub of the British tobacco trade, underscores the urgent need for Scottish merchants and "Tobacco Lords" to understand the legal framework of their new sovereign trading partner. This volume collects the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the original state constitutions, and the 1778 treaties with France.

A unique hallmark of this Glasgow printing is the inclusion of the "Verses on the Constitutions," an anonymous, earnest panegyric that contrasts the "cobwebs of the rich" found in old-world laws with the "happiness of man" promised by these "new-born states." The 1782 London preface, quoted here, famously labels the collection the "Magna Charta of the United American States," emphasizing its necessity for anyone wishing to navigate the future of transatlantic politics.

This edition is bibliographically scarce, with only a small number of copies recorded in major institutions. OCLC locates 6 copies in North American law libraries (Harvard, Library of Congress, University of Iowa, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota).

AN IMPORTANT EARLY AMERICAN TREATISE
ON BANKRUPT LAW WRITTEN DURING
THE AUTHOR'S IMPRISONMENT

6
Cooper, Thomas. *The Bankrupt Law of
America, Compared with the Bankrupt Law of
England*. Philadelphia, 1801. \$1,000.



Nº 6

FIRST EDITION. Cooper's work was intended to assist lawyers in their dealings with the first Federal bankruptcy act, which was enacted in February 1800. Intended to encourage economic risk and supersede the patchwork of debtor laws in force in the different states, it was modeled on the bankruptcy law of the world's leading commercial power, Great Britain. Its appendices draw further comparisons to the bankruptcy laws of France and Spain.

Cooper, a chemist and lawyer by training, was a polymath who published books on law, political science, economics, medicine and the natural sciences. A friend of Joseph Priestley and Thomas Jefferson, he was a professor of chemistry at Dickinson College and the University of Pennsylvania. He joined the faculty of South Carolina College in 1819 and became its president in 1820. Convicted in 1800 under the Sedition Act for libeling President Adams in a 1799 handbill, Cooper wrote *The Bankrupt Law* during his imprisonment. He refers to his situation in the preface and says it was an honor to be punished for "exposing some few among the errors of a weak, a wicked and a vindictive administration" (Preface v).

A RARE COMPENDIUM OF
SOUTHERN POLITICAL THOUGHT
BY THE "FATHER OF NULLIFICATION"

7

Cooper, Thomas. *A Manual of Political Economy.* Washington, DC, 1834. \$950.

THIS is the rare second issue of the only edition, 1833. Intended for a general audience, this manual is based on Cooper's 1826 *Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy*. It provides a sophisticated introduction to the theories of Adam Smith, James Mill, Robert Malthus, and David Ricardo. However, the work is perhaps most significant for its ideological slant; Cooper was a fierce advocate for states' rights and a central figure in the intellectual defense of the South's political economy. As the contemporary inscription in this copy suggests, Cooper's radicalism earned him the moniker "The Father of Nullification," providing

the theoretical groundwork for the Nullification Crisis and, ultimately, Southern secessionism.

The former owner of this copy was likely Abraham Lawrence [1818-1878], a member of a prominent New York family. Lawrence held several government positions in Schuyler County and served in the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867. The presence of Cooper's Southern-leaning manual in the library of a prominent Northern jurist highlights the national reach of Cooper's controversial economic theories.

Both issues of his *Manual* are rare. OCLC locates 11 copies of the first issue, 5 copies of the second (American Antiquarian Society, British Library, Huntington Library, MCAS Miramar Library, New York Historical Society). Not in Cohen or Sabin.

"PERFORMED A FAKE OPERATION ON OLD
LADY'S EYE AND CHARGED HER \$275"

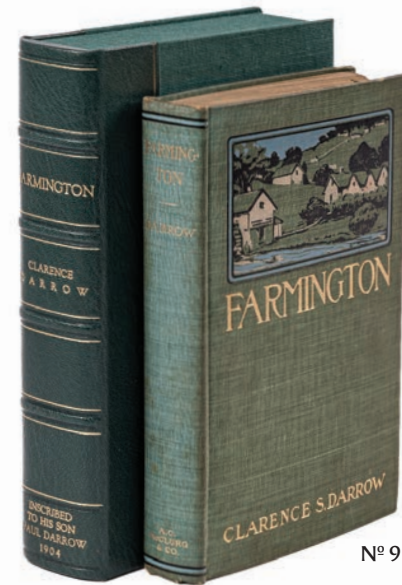
8

[Criminals]. *Wanted! No. 1 - Known Here as C.J. Wagner, Age About 30; 5 Feet 6 1-2 Inches Tall; Well Dressed; Weight About 175 Pounds. Claims to be an Oculist and Carries a Case with Eye Glasses for Test Purposes. No. 2 -Known Here as Dr. A.H. Luther, Age About 35; Height about 5 Feet 9 1-2 Inches; Neat Dresser; Weight About 180 Pounds. Claims to be an Eye Specialist. These Two Parties are Traveling in a Big Buick Automobile, New, With Bumper on Front and Back.* Madera, CA, 1921. \$350.

SIGNED in type by John H. Barnett, Sheriff of Madera County, CA. C.J. Wagner and Dr. A.H. Luther were traveling around the county and

To my son Paul
from Clarence S. Darrow.

Nº 9



Nº 9

offering eye exams at ranches in the area. They "performed a fake operation on old lady's eye" and charged her \$275. "These two are the worst kind of fakirs [sic] and should be apprehended."

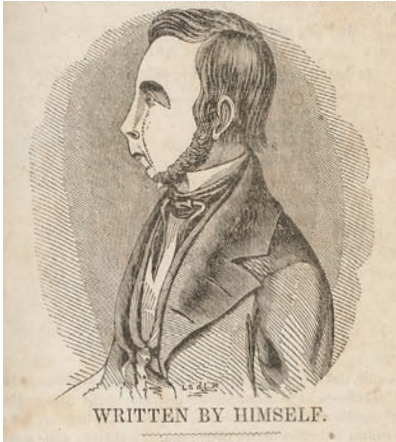
INSCRIBED BY DARROW TO HIS SON

9

Darrow, Clarence. *Farmington.* Chicago, 1904. \$2,500.

FIRST EDITION. *Farmington* is a fictionalized account of the author's youth in Ohio. Though it went through seven editions, it was never a critical or commercial success. This pained Darrow, who thought it was his finest book. Paul Darrow, his only child, was a businessman in Chicago for most of his adult life.

One of the greatest lawyers in American history, Clarence Darrow became famous in the late 1800s for his representation of high-profile union members and anarchists, and in the 1900s for controversial criminal cases, such as the Leopold and Loeb murder trial and the Scopes "Monkey" Trial. In his day, Darrow was also a well-known public intellectual and author with an interest in literature, fiction and autobiography.



Nº 10

**A LURID AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW HAVEN
RAPIST-MURDERER AND SEMINOLE
WAR VETERAN: MCDADE 310**

10

Foote, Henry Leander. *A Sketch of the Life and Adventures of Henry Leander Foote, Sentenced to be Hung in New Haven, June 19, 1850.* New Haven, 1850. \$950.

ONLY EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. This unusual, rather lurid, autobiography has three parts. The first recounts Foote's experiences as a dragoon in Florida during the Second Seminole War [1835-1842], which includes, as noted in the title, "a description of the horrid massacre of two families, and some battles, never before published." The second, designated "Appendix," is his confession of the rape and murder of Emily Cooper, his twelve-year-old cousin, a crime he attributed to his taste for "licentious novels" and excessive drinking. (Another factor, suggested by the inclusion of a violent account of his military service in his autobiography, may have been post-traumatic stress disorder.) The third is his address "To Be Delivered on the Gallows." The second issue of this pamphlet modifies the tense of the speech's title to "Delivered on the Gallows" and adds an account of the execution.

Both issues are rare. OCLC locates 3 copies of the first (American Antiquarian Society, New-York

4

Historical Society, University of Michigan) and 1 of the second (Yale Law School). We located another copy of the second at Trinity College and no copies of either at Harvard or the Library of Congress.

**AN UNRECORDED AND
EXCEEDINGLY RARE CLOTH BROADSIDE
LISTING NEW HAMPSHIRE LAWS
RELATING TO FOREST FIRES**

11

[Forest Law]. *Fire! Fire! Laws of New Hampshire Relating to Forest Fires.* Concord, NH, c.1904. \$750.

THIS BROADSIDE prints the texts of three statutes that set out the fines for setting forest fires, a significant concern in state known for its timber industry. Signed in type by Henry O. Kent, George H. Moses, George E. Bales and Marshall C. Wentworth, Forestry Commissioners.

This interesting item appears to be unrecorded. OCLC locates no copies. We found none in any institutional libraries. This is not surprising because American cloth broadsides are exceedingly rare.



Nº 11

AN EXTRAORDINARILY RARE VOLUME
FROM ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S LIBRARY,
SIGNED BY HIM AND TWO OF HIS SONS

12

[Hamilton, Alexander, Hamilton, James Alexander, Hamilton, Philip (II), Former Owners]; Williams, William Peere, Reporter. *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the High Court of Chancery, And of Some Special Cases Adjudged in the Court of King's Bench.* London, 1768. Volume 2 (of 3). "Alexander Hamilton" with his characteristic flourishing last line on his last name, on the title page just below the words of the title (with the bar library over the last half of Hamilton's name, but not obscuring it in any way. And with the title page signature of Hamilton's son, James Alexander Hamilton and at the head of page 58, Philip Hamilton II. \$25,000.

THIRD EDITION. Hamilton cited this work repeatedly in his legal papers. Like other books from Hamilton's library, it was passed on to his sons, both of whom would have found it useful in their legal careers. James Hamilton practiced

FINELY BOUND 1940 FIRST EDITION
BIOGRAPHY OF SUPREME COURT
JUSTICE BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO

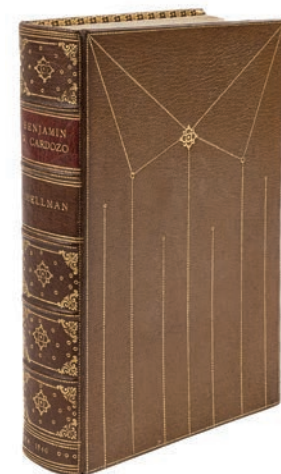
13

Hellman, George S. *Benjamin N. Cardozo: American Judge*. New York, [1940]. \$750.

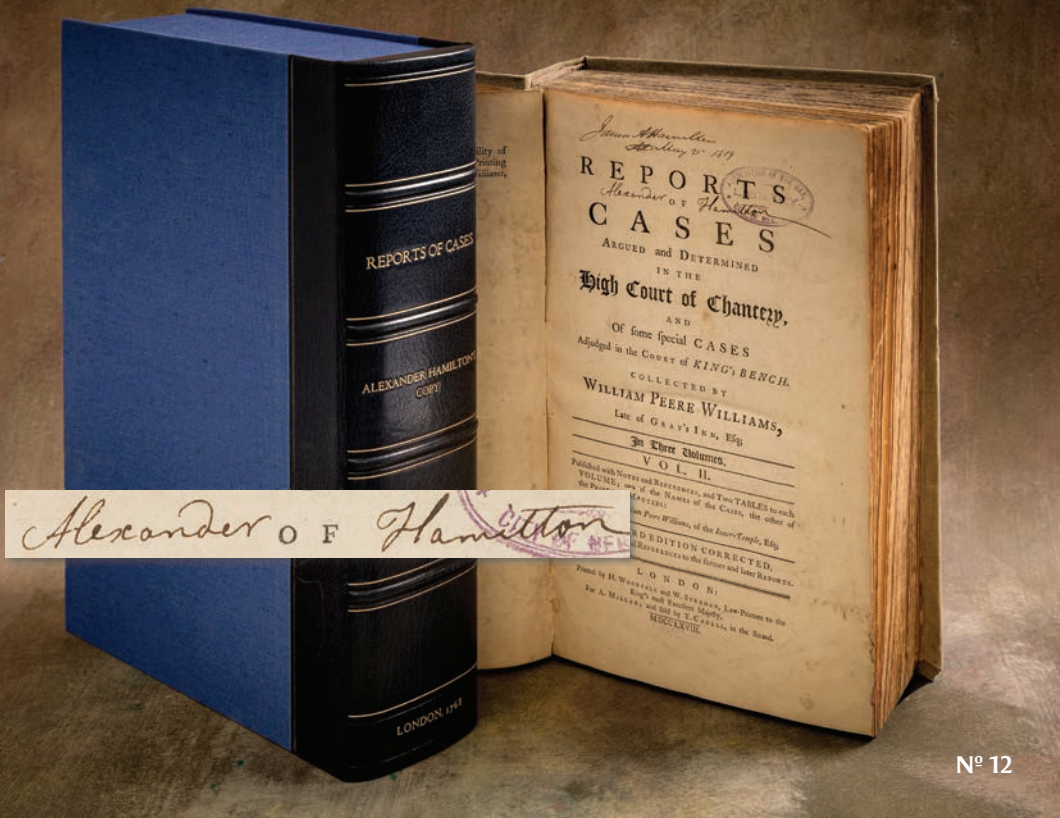
FIRST EDITION. Published two years after Cardozo's death, this remains one of the earliest full-length biographies of the influential Supreme Court justice. Hellman, a writer of established literary reputation, presents not a technical study of jurisprudence but a vivid and accessible portrait of the man himself. "Mr. Hellman. presents a portrait of [Cardozo's] life, not so much for students of jurisprudence as for persons whose fundamental interest is in the personality of the man. The materials are woven together with the skill of a literary artist" (Carl Brent Swisher, *The American Political Science Review* 34 [1940], 792).

Benjamin Nathan Cardozo [1870-1938] served as Justice of the New York Supreme Court (1914-1917), Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals (1917-1926), Chief Judge of that court (1926-1932), and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1932 until his death. He believed the law must evolve in response to changing social conditions, and together with Harlan Fiske Stone and Louis D. Brandeis formed part of the so-called "Three Musketeers," supporting many New Deal measures in opposition to the conservative "Four Horsemen" (George Sutherland, Willis Van Devanter, James Clark McReynolds and Pierce Butler).

A distinguished copy of an important early account of one of the twentieth century's most respected American jurists.



Nº 13



Nº 12

Alexander OF Hamilton

Adjudged Cases (London, 1775) sold for \$22,680. Another book of Hamilton's, *The Laws of New York* (New York, 1762), sold at auction for \$24,000, with "A. Hamilton" signed in the upper blank margin of the title page.

In most copies we have examined (except for the "A. Hamilton" above) Hamilton signs his name in two parts on the title page, as here "Alexander" [word from text] "Hamilton", with the printed word "of" from the title separating his signature, and below the first line of the printed title. Hamilton did the identical signature in another book owned by the Lipmans, Lucas's *Modern Reports or Cases* (London, 1769), where he signs his name in two parts, just below the first line of the title (as in this copy), so "Alexander" [word of title] "Hamilton" with the printed word "or" from the title separating his signed name. That copy, which sold for \$10,710., also has the signature of Philip Hamilton.

Philip Hamilton
De Term. S. Trin. 172

Nº 12

law for several years, served in the New York State Militia during the War of 1812 and went on to a political career as the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Philip Hamilton, named for his deceased older brother, practiced law in New York for many years. He served under James as an assistant U.S. Attorney and specialized in admiralty cases in private practice.

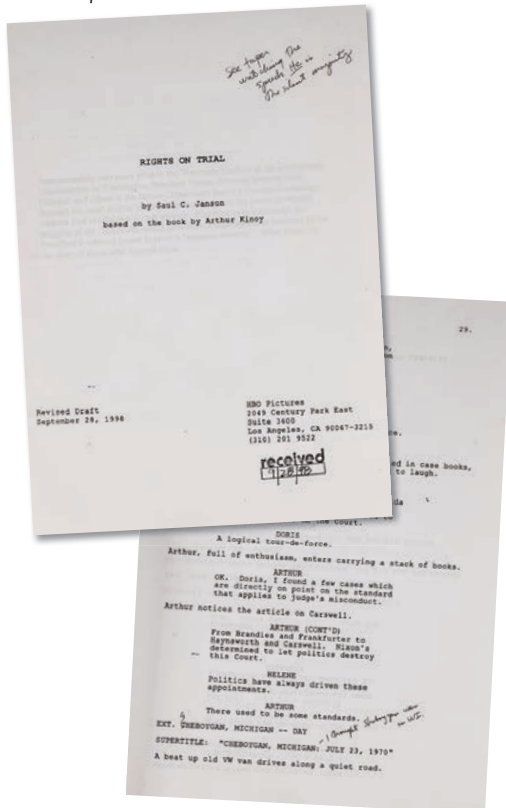
There have only been a few volumes from Alexander Hamilton's library that have come to market, including the sale of the Barbara and Ira Lipman Collection (Sotheby's April 13, 2021). Their copy of Hamilton's copy of *Digest of*

AN UNPRODUCED SCREENPLAY
BASED ON THE MEMOIR OF AN IMPORTANT
20TH-CENTURY CIVIL RIGHTS LAWYER

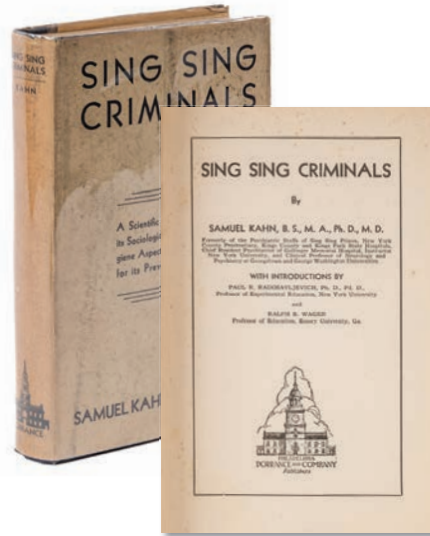
17

Janson, Saul C.; Kinoy, Arthur. *Rights on Trial*. Based on the Book by Arthur Kinoy. Revised Draft, September 28, 1998. Los Angeles, 1998. \$500.

WRITTEN by attorney and screenwriter Saul C. Janson, this screenplay adapts Arthur Kinoy's memoir *Rights on Trial: The Odyssey of a People's Lawyer* (1983). Best known for his defense of accused spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, he also argued cases before the Supreme Court and founded the Center for Constitutional Rights and the Public Interest Law Center of New Jersey, the Mass Party Organizing Committee and the *Women's Rights Law Reporter*.



Nº 17



Nº 18

THE "SOCIOLOGICAL AND
MENTAL-HYGIENE ASPECTS" OF CRIME

18

Kahn, Samuel. *Sing Sing Criminals*. Philadelphia, 1936. \$450.

ONLY EDITION. Samuel Kahn was a prominent psychiatrist and psychoanalyst in New York. A student of Freud, he published over 30 books on psychotherapy. *Sing Sing Criminals* is described on the front of the jacket as "a scientific study of crime in its sociological and mental-hygiene aspects, with indications for its prevention and cure." The warm presentation inscription to our copy, dated August 27, 1936, reads: "With compliments to my friend Dr. Needham Bateman. Progressive physician and surgeon, sincere student, sterling personality. Samuel Kahn." The recipient was likely Dr. Needham Bryant Bateman, Jr. [1905-1996], a prominent physician who practiced medicine in Atlanta and Jonesboro, Georgia for 60 years. (He also served as a Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserves.)

ONE OF TWO KNOWN COPIES

19

[**Law Schools**]. *Class of 1944. Robert H. Terrell Law School*. [Washington, DC, 1944]. \$1,500.



Nº 19

NAMED AFTER Robert Heberton Terrell, a distinguished African American judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court, this co-educational historically black evening law school was established when Howard University ended its evening law program. It existed from 1931 to 1957 and graduated around 600 students. Several went on to distinguished legal, judicial and political careers, mostly in and around Washington.

Produced by what was then Washington's leading African American photography studio, this charming class portrait depicts the dean (and founder) of the school, George Arthur Parker, and its miniscule class of 1944: six graduates, one of them a woman. The small number was due to the war, as was true of all law schools. (For example, there were seven students in Howard University Law School's class for that year.) Elwin Franklin Jarmon, Jr., the son of the graduate in the lower left corner, was one of the six African American students who were the first to matriculate at the University of Texas School of Law the year it was desegregated (1950).

We located one other copy of this photo; it is held by the Smithsonian Institution. No other copies listed on OCLC or in auction records.



**A 1689 PLYMOUTH COLONY DOCUMENT
RECORDING A LAND SALE**

20

[Manuscript]; [Massachusetts]. [*Deed for a Land Sale between Thomas Cushman and John Allyn*]. Plymouth Colony, 1689. \$6,500.

THIS DOCUMENT is an interesting testament to both the legal process in Plymouth and the colony's tight social networks. Signed by William Bradford [1624-1703] in his capacity as the deputy governor of Plymouth Colony, this document records a land sale between Thomas Cushman [1607/8-1691] and John Allyn [bap. 1646-1715]. Cushman, who arrived in Plymouth on the *Fortune* in 1621, was William Brewster's successor as Ruling Elder of the colony. He sold Allyn, who had moved to the area six or seven years earlier, a parcel of land bordering the Nemasket River. The land was "the Eleventh Lott as appears in the Booke of Plimouth Records," "bounded with a white wood stump at the foote, and at the head with a white oake marked."

The sale was witnessed by John Cotton, Jr. [1639-1699], who also wrote out the deed, and his son Rowland Cotton [1667-1722]. John Cotton was minister of the Plymouth Church from 1669-1697;

Thomas Cushman had given the charge at his ordination. Rowland Cotton followed his father into the ministry.

A note at the bottom attests that the document was recorded in the official Plymouth County deed book (on page 112) by Samuel Sprague [bap. 1640-1709] on June 14, 1693. Sprague, who held a number of positions of trust in the colony, was the colony's third and final recorder, a job he carried out until Plymouth's union with Massachusetts.

**NEW YORK EDITIONS OF TWO
TRIALS OF "SCOTTISH MARTYRS"**

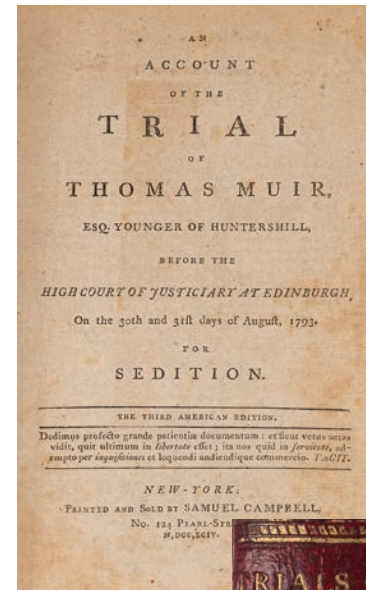
21

Muir, Thomas, Defendant. *An Account of the Trial of Thomas Muir, Esq. Younger (...)* For Sediton. New York, 1794. **[Bound with]**
Gerrald, Joseph, Defendant. *The Trial of Joseph Gerrald....* For Sediton. New York, 1794. \$1,500.

THIRD AND FIRST AMERICAN EDITIONS, respectively. Scotsmen Thomas Muir, an advocate, and Joseph Gerrald, a political activist, were ardent supporters of the American and French Revolutions

and a proponent of comprehensive parliamentary reform in Great Britain. Both men were involved with the London Corresponding Society, which was targeted alongside other groups during a wave of prosecutions by Pitt's government after the French Revolution. In 1793, five men were tried for sedition in highly politicized proceedings, among them Muir and Gerrald. The trials predictably resulted in guilty verdicts. Muir and Gerrald were both sentenced to fourteen years' transportation to the Australian penal colony of Botany Bay. Gerrald died there in 1796; Muir managed to escape, but his health was ruined as a result and he died in 1798. The five activists tried between 1793 and 1794 are often referred to as the "Scottish Martyrs."

One of the owners of our copy appears to have been Archibald McIntyre [1772-1858], a Scottish immigrant to New York who became a successful businessman and an important figure in state politics. He served as an assemblyman, deputy secretary of state, and ultimately state comptroller from 1806-1821.



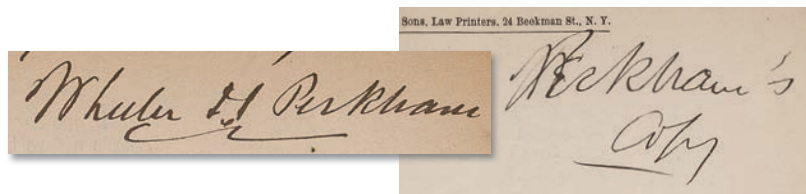
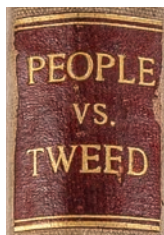
UNRECORDED NEW YORK
MURDER BROADSIDE: A POIGNANT
BALLAD OF ALCOHOL & STREET VIOLENCE

22

[New York City]. *The Lamentation of James Rodgers*. New York, [1858]. \$1,500.

RODGERS, a working-class Irish immigrant, was hanging around the corner of 10th Avenue and 21st Street with two other men. When John Swanton, an upper-class man, passed by, accompanied by his wife, Rodgers poked him in the side with his elbow, most likely to assert control of the sidewalk. An argument followed, which ended when Rodgers stabbed Swanton, who died shortly afterwards. Rodgers fled to a sister's home in Woodbridge, New Jersey but was apprehended and jailed a few days later.

Handsome, charming and gentle-mannered, Rodgers attracted a good deal of attention and he became an object of sympathy. He claimed to remember nothing of the crime and blamed it on



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a lapse of reason provoked by intoxication and the encouragement of his companions. What's more, he expressed remorse for the murder. None of this swayed the court; he was hanged on November 12th, 1858. *The Lamentation of James Rodgers* is a poignant ballad with a simple message: shun alcohol and bad company.

Our imprint by Andrews appears to be unrecorded. We located two others, however, with the same text by two other publishers who, like Andrews, had shops on Chatham Street (now known as Park Row): H. De Marsan and J. Wrigley. We located one copy of the former at the Library of Congress and one copy of the latter at the New-York Historical Society.

OCLC locates 10 copies, 1 in a law library (Social Law). Not in McDade.

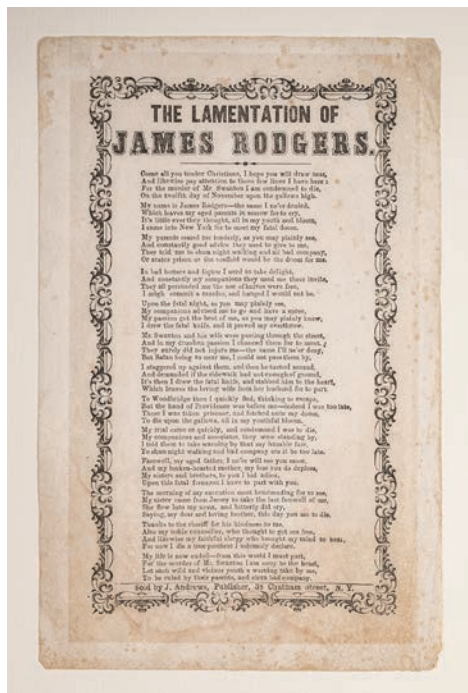
WITH NUMEROUS ANNOTATIONS
BY THE LAWYER WHO PROSECUTED
"BOSS" TWEED AND HIS ASSOCIATES

24

Peckham, Wheeler Hazard; [Tweed, William Magear, "Boss"]. *Briefs and Related Documents from the Prosecution of the Tweed Ring*. New York, 1872-1875. \$1,500.

PECKHAM, a distinguished New York City lawyer, was hired by the New York City District Attorney's office to help prosecute the notorious Tweed Ring, which controlled Tammany Hall, a notorious political machine in nineteenth-century New York City and State. In 1873 he was appointed special prosecutor, a position he held until 1876. During this time he oversaw the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and helped convict Tweed and his associates of conducting large-scale theft through their political offices. After the Tweed cases Peckham returned to private practice, was nominated unsuccessfully to the U.S. Supreme Court and ended his career as the U.S. District Attorney for New York County. A founder of the New York City Bar Association, he was its president from 1892 to 1894.

Based on the spine number, our volume is one of a multi-volume group of case materials. Peckham's annotations are text corrections, analytical remarks, glosses, case references, additional details and cross-outs. A few are opinions (e.g. "Bosh!"). One item has a note indicating the ownership of Francis C. Barlow [1834-1896], the New York State Attorney General who hired Peckham.



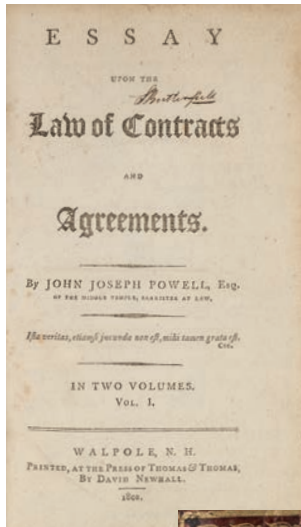
Nº 22

NOT IN MCDADÉ: A MURDER
THAT FOLLOWED A DRINKING BINGE

23

Paine, William P. *A Sermon Occasioned by the Murder of Philip Edwards, Perpetuated, Under the Influence of Alcoholic Insanity, By John L. Davis, In Holden, Mass., August 15, 1838*. Worcester, 1838. \$750.

ONLY EDITION. Overlooked by McDade, this murder took place during a drinking binge. The sermon relates the events of the case, but it is essentially a temperance tract. "If the evil extended no farther than the degradation and misery of merely being a drunkard, the extent of the calamity could not be measured; but what a host of attendant evil follow the demon of intemperance wherever it goes. (...) Official statements, and the testimony of men of the soundest judgment and greatest candor, have been presented before us in the simplest forms, showing the extreme and terrible danger of that which so deranges the nerves and crazes the brain" (13).



Nº 25



THE FIRST TREATISE ON CONTRACTS
PRINTED IN AMERICA: THE 1802
WALPOLE IMPRINT

25

Powell, John Joseph. *Essay Upon the Law of Contracts and Agreements.* Walpole, N.H., 1802. \$1,500.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION of the first treatise devoted exclusively to contract law. Originally published in London in 1790, Powell's work marked a decisive shift away from abridgments and digests toward a systematic exposition of legal principles. This Walpole edition retains the original star-paging, enabling precise citation to the English edition and facilitating transatlantic use by the early American bar. As Holdsworth notes, it is "an able book," notable for its clear statement of principle illustrated through carefully selected cases. A foundational work in Anglo-American contract law and a cornerstone for collections of early American legal printing and the development of the common law in the early Republic.

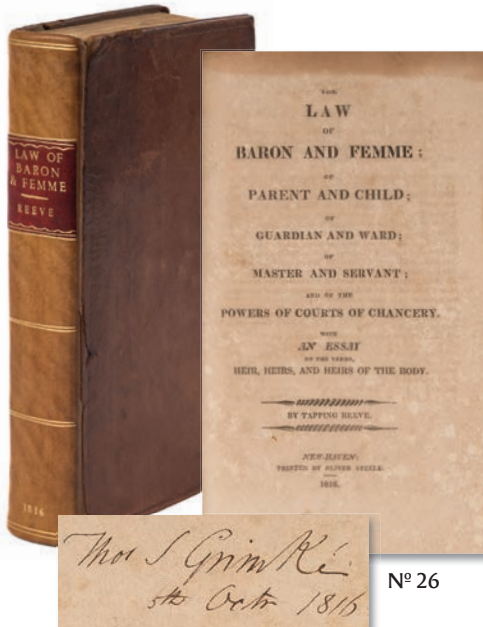
OWNED AND ANNOTATED BY ATTORNEY
AND SOCIAL ACTIVIST THOMAS S. GRIMKÉ

26

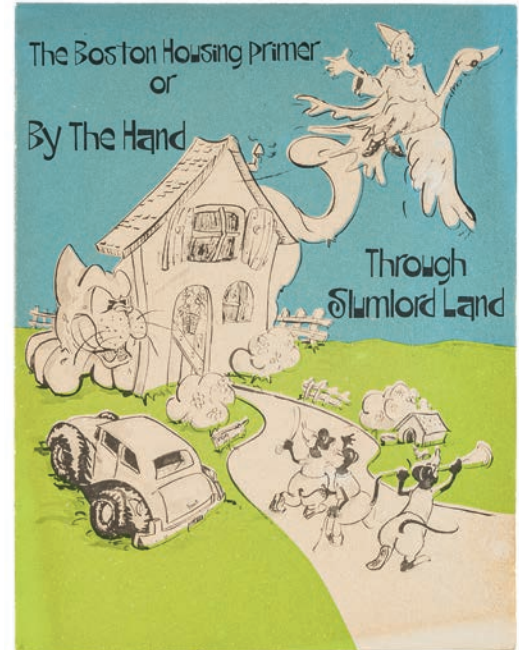
Reeve, Tapping. *The Law of Baron and Femme.* New Haven, 1816. \$1,500.

FIRST EDITION. The first American treatise on family law, Reeve's *Law of Baron and Femme* is a restatement of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, Book I, Chapters XIV-XVII. It rejects some of the fundamental doctrines of the common law, most notably coverture. As Blackstone puts it, "the husband and wife are one person in law; that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage." Reeve says the opposite. A prescriptive work, *Baron and Femme* aimed to liberalize the American law of domestic relations, arguing, for example, that married women were permitted to make wills, a point contradicted by the contemporary statute and case law of Connecticut and several other states.

Fittingly, perhaps, this copy was owned by Thomas Smith Grimké [1786-1834], an American attorney, politician and social activist. (He was the brother of antislavery and women's rights activists Sarah and Angelina Grimké and the son of jurist



Nº 26



Nº 27

John Faucheraud Grimké). After being admitted to the bar in 1809, Grimké established a successful practice in Charleston, South Carolina. Perhaps attracted to the reforming spirit of the work as well as its utility, he bought this copy of *The Law of Baron and Femme* the year it was published. His notes, 7 of them substantial, include case citations, cross-references, glosses and comments. They indicate his deep interest in this important text.

A RARE NEW-LEFT ERA GUIDE
TO HOUSING AND TENANT LAW

27

**[Shrybman, James]; [Tarbi, Henry],
Illustrator.** *The Boston Housing Primer, Or,
By the Hand Through Slumlord Land.* By Mister
Shribbles. With Delightful Illustrations by Uncle
Honka. [Boston], 1972. \$350.

SECOND AND FINAL EDITION, revised and considerably expanded. Notable for its irreverent New-Left political cast, this overview of housing

and tenant law for Boston college students belongs to the vast literature of American guides for buyers and renters of real estate, a genre that dates to the eighteenth century. Some chapters and sections are overtly political. These include “Why is the Boston Housing Situation So Bad,” “Housing-The War and You,” “Ecological Suggestions,” “Tenants Unions vs. The Repressive Status Quo” and “A Collective Bargaining Contract.” The first edition was published in 1971. Both authors eventually joined the establishment: Shrybman became an attorney in Maryland and Tarbi became a professor in the Business Department of Cambridge College.

As one would expect of such an ephemeral title, both editions are rare. OCLC locates 4 copies of the first (Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, UMass-Boston, University of Michigan) and 5 copies of the second (Albany Law School, Boston Public Library, Boston University, UMass-Boston, Yale).

A FOUNDATIONAL TEXT OF JEFFERSONIAN
DEMOCRACY: THE FIRST EDITION OF
TAYLOR'S MASTERWORK

28

Taylor, John, of Caroline.

An Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States. Fredericksburg, [VA], 1814. \$1,850.

ONLY EDITION. The definitive Jeffersonian response to John Adams's *Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*, this book rejects the concept of “a natural aristocracy” of “paper and patronage” and a powerful federal government based on a system of debt and taxes. Also opposed to the extent of power awarded to the executive office, it calls for shorter terms for the president and all elected officers. It was a deeply influential work among antebellum Southern proponents of states' rights and decentralized government. A later assessment by Charles Beard in the *Dictionary of American Biography* says it “deserves to rank among the two or three really historic contributions to political science which have been produced in the United States.”

A 1777 PHILADELPHIA IMPRINT WITH
CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS BY
A LOYALIST RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

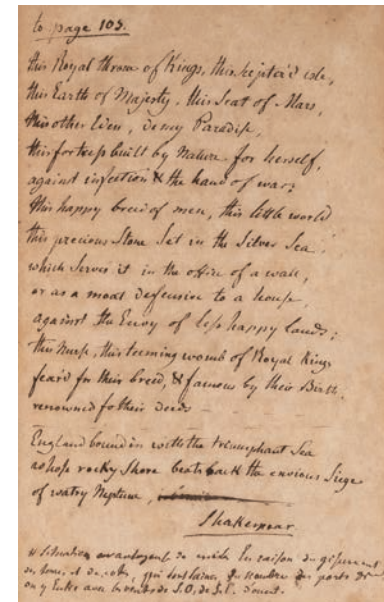
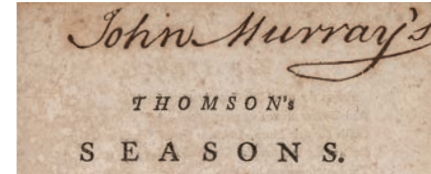
29

Thomson, James; [Murray, John]. *The Seasons.* Philadelphia, 1777. \$7,500.

FIRST PHILADELPHIA EDITION, and the first edition printed in the independent United States. Published in four parts from 1726 to 1730, *The Seasons*, a celebration of country life, was one of the most popular poems of the eighteenth century. It inspired several subsequent works, including Haydn's oratorio *The Seasons* and paintings by Gainsborough, Turner and Fuseli. The very rare first American edition was published without an imprint in 1764, most likely in Boston. Bell, the publisher of the second edition, specialized in inexpensive editions of important English books. One of these was the first American edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries*. He was also the first publisher of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*.

Murray, the annotator of our copy, was a staunch Loyalist. A member of a landed Scottish family in Philiphaugh, and a Member of Parliament from the Scottish district of Lanark (Linlithgow) Burghs from 1754 to 1761, he had considerable landholdings in the Carolinas and Georgia. After suffering serious financial losses, he and his family moved to Georgia and establish a residence at his plantation near Savannah around 1769. Banished from Georgia in 1782 for his active opposition of the Revolution, Murray returned to Scotland with his family. He pursued Loyalist compensation claims with some success, but he could not restore his finances. Around 1785 the Murrays settled in Jamaica, where he owned a plantation.

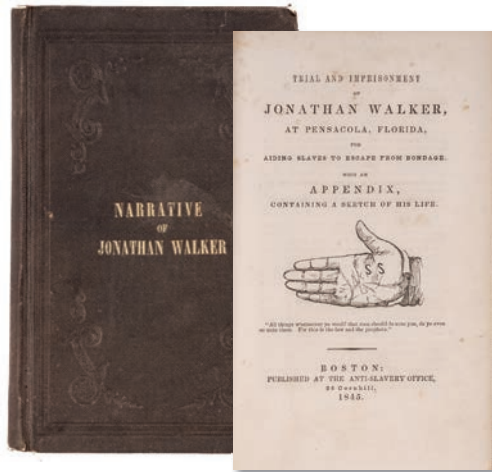
Murray's underlining and manuscript additions show his dismay and anxiety about the Revolution. The longest is a section of John of Gaunt's “This England” speech from Shakespeare's *Richard II*, which omits the concluding lament. It is cross-referenced with Thomson's lines on Britain: “At once the Wonder, Terror, and Delight, / Of distant Nations; whose remotest Shore/ Can soon be shaken by thy Naval Arm.” Another substantial annotation draws parallels between



Nº 29

Thomson's poem and a passage in Richardson's *Clarissa* that references a “potent invader” and a “self-circumscribed tyrant.”

Our copy's curious later European provenance likely began with the sale of Murray possessions that preceded the family's move to Jamaica. A subsequent owner, the Comte de Ludolf, was one of a line of counts of Ludolf of the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Peers of the Holy Roman Empire, the Ludolfs served in the diplomatic corps of the Kingdom of Sicily, mostly at the Ottoman Porte. A later count of Ludolf, Emanuel [1823-1898], was the Austrian envoy to Paris, Holland, Spain, the Holy See and in Asia. He died in the north-Italian town of Vercelli in northern Italy, which may explain how the book ended in the hands of Amedeo Alaimo, a 19th-century Italian bibliophile, who added a few annotations to the book's rear pastedown.



N° 30

THE BRANDED HAND

30
Walker, Jonathan, Defendant; [Chapman, Maria Weston (1806-1885), Preface]. *Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, At Pensacola, Florida, For Aiding Slaves to Escape from Bondage. With an Appendix, Containing a Sketch of His Life.* Boston, 1845. \$950.

FIRST EDITION. While working in Pensacola, Florida in 1844, Walker, a Massachusetts resident and expert sailor, attempted to help seven enslaved men escape by boat to the Bahamas, where slavery had been abolished. The boat was captured and Walker and the escapees were returned to Florida. Tried and convicted for aiding fugitive slaves, Walker was fined and placed in a pillory for several days. One of his hands was branded with the letters "SS," marking him as a "slave stealer." He was imprisoned until his fine was paid by donations from abolitionists.

Walker's case made him a celebrity among abolitionists, which saw his brand as both a mark of honor and proof of the barbarity of laws upholding slavery. Walker's account of his case and life, which features a title vignette of his branded hand, is a classic abolitionist text that went through three later editions, the last one in 1850. It features a preface by Chapman, who was a

leading Massachusetts abolitionist and editor of the important anti-slavery journal *The Non-Resistant*.

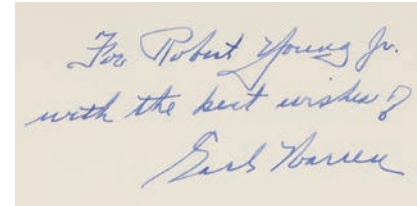
PRESENTATION COPY FROM EARL WARREN TO AN AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENT WHO BECAME THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

31

Warren, Earl [1891-1974]. *A Republic, If You Can Keep It.* New York, 1972. \$750.

FIRST EDITION. The inscription reads: "For Robert Young, Jr./ with the best wishes of/ Earl Warren." Warren served as served as the 14th Chief Justice of the United States from 1953 to 1969 and is generally considered to be one of the most influential Supreme Court justices and political leaders in the history of the United States.

Young [b. 1951] is a prominent retired jurist who served as a Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court (1998-2011) and its Chief Justice (2011-2017). The fourth African American to serve on that court, and its second African American Chief Justice, he was known for his "judicial traditionalist" or textualist philosophy, he was a leading figure in shifting the court toward a more conservative, rule-of-law-based approach during his tenure. Warren likely inscribed this book when Young



N° 31

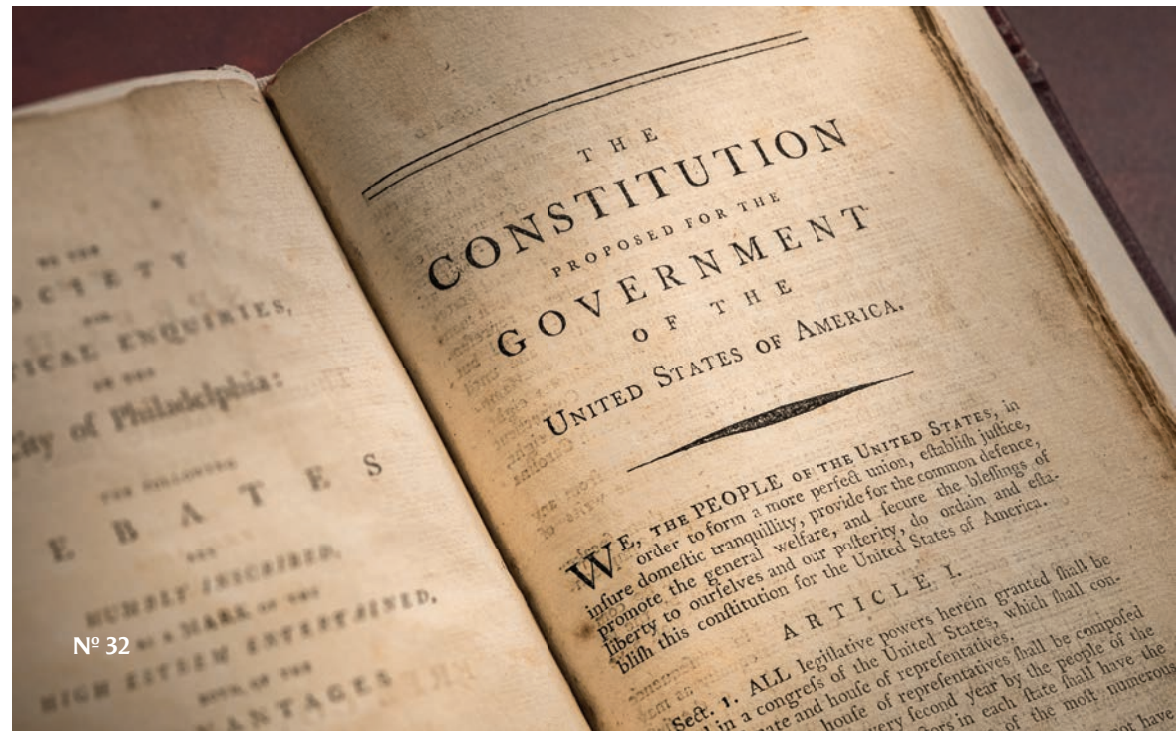
was either a student at Harvard (class of 1974) or Harvard Law School (class of 1977).

THE FIRST BRITISH PUBLICATION OF THE FIRST SUBSTANTIAL COMMENTARY ON THE U.S. CONSTITUTION: A REMARKABLE HYBRID RARITY

32

Wilson, James; McKean, Thomas; Lloyd, T[homas]. *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of America, With that Constitution Prefixed, In Which are Unfolded, The Principles of Free Government, And the Superior Advantages of Republicanism Demonstrated.* London, 1792. \$7,500.

FIRST EDITION. This work represents the first substantial commentary on the U.S. Constitution published in Great Britain. A fascinating "hybrid"



N° 32

edition, it was produced by shipping original 1788 Philadelphia sheets of Lloyd's Debates to England and issuing them with new introductory material. Because of this haphazard assembly, almost no two copies are identical; notably, this copy includes the original Philadelphia title page and divisional dedication leaf—a rare variant not fully captured by Adams or the ESTC. The absence of signature H (pp. 57-64) is a characteristic of this hybrid assembly rather than a defect; scholars note these sheets were frequently omitted during the chaotic merging of American and British stock.

The text brings together two titans of the Founding era: James Wilson, one of only six men to sign both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and a primary architect of the American executive branch, and Thomas McKean, a fellow signer and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. While Wilson championed ratification, McKean provided the critical Anti-Federalist perspective, voicing the concerns that necessitated the Bill of Rights. This copy features the often-lacking index and errata leaf, along with a bold early owner signature, "Dooright," at the head of the title page and a contemporary annotation on page 122.

The "tri-imprint" of Debrett, Johnson, and Jordan marks this as a pivotal document in British political history. By uniting the "Establishment Whig" authority of John Debrett with the "Radical Dissent" of Joseph Johnson (publisher of Thomas Paine), this edition served as a blueprint for British



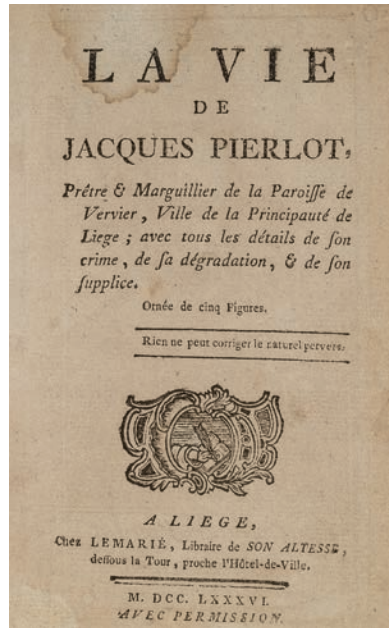
N° 33



N° 33

reformers. Arriving as the French Revolution spiraled into violence, these Commentaries offered a "sober" alternative to radicalism, fueling the Transatlantic debate over the future of representative government.

All versions are rare in commerce; copies have appeared at auction only three times since 1921.



N° 33

Continental Europe



N° 33

SENSATIONAL ILLUSTRATED 1786 ACCOUNT OF A PRIEST WITH A GAMBLING ADDICTION WHO WAS DRIVEN TO MURDER

33

[Addiction]; [Murder]. *La Vie de Jacques Pierlot, Prêtre & Marguillier de la Paroisse de Vervier, Ville de la Principauté de Liège.* Liège, 1786. \$1,500.

ONLY EDITION. A sensationalistic chapbook about a Belgian priest with a gambling addiction who murdered a creditor and members of the latter's household. He was sentenced by an ecclesiastical tribunal to degradation (permanent removal from clerical office), which was carried out in a public ceremony, then sentenced by a municipal tribunal to be tortured and strangled. The plates depict his degradation and punishment. Chapbooks such as this one were an expression of the anti-clericalism that was a vital part of Enlightenment Francophone culture in the years preceding the French Revolution.

OCLC locates 12 copies, 1 in North America (Library of Congress).



EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT
BAVARIAN CODE, ALSO THE FIRST
GERMAN BOOK WITH REALISTIC, LIFE-SIZE
IMAGES OF FISH, THIS COPY FROM THE
LIBRARY OF A DISTINGUISHED
BOOK BINDER AND LEATHER ARTISAN

34

Albrecht V, Duke of Bavaria. *Bairische Lanndtsordnung*, 1553. [Ingolstadt, 1553]. [Bound with] *Erklärung der Landsfreiheit in Oberrn unnd Niderrn Bairn Widerumb Verneut Im Funfftzehnhundert Dreiundfunfftzigstem Jar*. 1553. [Munich, 1553]. \$7,500.

ONLY EDITIONS. Commissioned by Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria after he succeeded his father in 1550, the 1553 statute book revised, expanded and re-organized the *Landrecht*, which was last revised in 1520. Rich in sociological and historical data, this work is divided into six books. The first gives an outline of the legal system, the second addresses public administration, the third

discusses commercial topics, including sections on moneylending and interest, the fourth discusses public institutions, schools and pharmacies, and public obligations, such as taxes and fire prevention, the fifth lists guild regulations and the sixth addresses public order and the regulation of Jews, Gypsies and beggars. (As one would expect, Jews are also discussed in the sections on interest and moneylending.)

A landmark in sixteenth-century Bavarian book production and typography, this is the first German book to have realistic, life-size images of fish. (The first overall was Belon's *L'Histoire Naturelle des Estranges Poissons Marins*, which was published in Paris in 1551.) Accompanied by a list of regulations to prevent the destruction of fishing stock, an early example of conservation law, these illustrations depict the minimum size of fish that can be legally consumed or sold. The *Erklärung* is a 1553 listing of existing rights and privileges of Upper and Lower Bavaria, which affirms they will be honored by Duke Albrecht.

Both volumes have notably handsome title pages. The *Erklärung* depicts the arms of Bavaria below a title in an architectural frame. The *Bairische Lanndtsordnung* depicts the presentation of the statute book to Albrecht V, who is surrounded by five counselors. The image is enclosed by an architectural frame featuring fruit trees, cornucopias and putti. The binding of our copy can be attributed to Friedrich Ziegler, Augsburg, one of the many workshops across Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and other parts of Northern Europe that used tools cut by the stamp cutter "N.P."

Hulbe [1851-1917], a later owner of our volume, was a distinguished German fine-arts bookbinder and leather artisan who presided over a large studio in Hamburg. (His bookplate features an image of an elaborate leather binding with clasps and bosses.) Along with bindings, he and his studio produced embossed leather furniture, wall treatments and other decorative products. His work is held by many important museums, such as London's Victoria and Albert Museum and New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. The stuck-together inscription on the title page of our *Bairische Lanndtsordnung* states it was given by M. Simon Retter [d.1627], rector of the Nördlingen Gymnasium, to the painter and draughtsman Georg Brentel the Younger of Lauingen [1581-1634].

CHILDREN'S CARD GAME
WITH A RACIST ELEMENT

35

[Children's Games]. *Zwarte Piet*. [Fürth, c. 1925]. 31 color lithographed cards. \$500.

BLACK PETER is a European version of the card game Old Maid. Produced for the Dutch market, this version features a Black Peter portrayed as a combination Golliwog and minstrel performer. The 15 card-pairs depict white and two Asian children, most of them pursuing such activities as hiking, sailing and skating. The image on the box is a tuxedo-clad performer with black hands and a blue face.

IN A SUPERB CONTEMPORARY BINDING,
OWNED BY TWO DISTINGUISHED
BIBLIOPHILES

36

Favre, Antoine. *Iurisprudentiae Papinianae Scientia, Ad Ordinem Institutionum Imperialium Efformata, In Qua Universum Ius Civile, Nova Methodo, Ad Propria & Indubitata Sua Principia Refertur, & Ex Iis Clarissimè ac Certissimè Demonstratur.* Lyon, 1658. \$2,500.

LATER EDITION. Faber was a humanist jurist who wrote several practical treatises. Recognized as the first scientific student of interpolation in the Roman law, he discovered hundreds of passages in the *Corpus Juris Civilis* of Justinian that had been altered or omitted by later editors. The present work is a commentary on the great Roman jurist Papinian, whose works were a primary source for Justinian. It was first published in 1607.



N° 36



N° 37



N° 35

Our copy had two distinguished later owners. Chandon de Briailles [1850-1908] was a French historian bibliophile and wine merchant who played a leading role in the champagne industry. Aboussouan [1919-2013] was an important Lebanese diplomat, lawyer, writer and bibliophile. He made important contributions to the literary and cultural life of Lebanon and France and served as Lebanon's permanent ambassador to UNESCO from 1983-1987. Much of his vast and impressive private library, including this volume, was sold at Sotheby's in 1993.

A "NOVELISTIC" FRENCH LEGAL GUIDE
FOR FRENCH WOMEN WRITTEN DURING
A PERIOD THAT WITNESSED AN
EROSION OF THEIR RIGHTS

37

Guichard, Aug[ustin] Ch[arles]. *Le Code des Femmes, De Leurs Droits, Privilèges, Devoirs et Obligations.* Paris, 1828. \$750.

SECOND AND FINAL EDITION, "considérablement augmentée." An interesting guide to the laws relating to women after the Bourbon Restoration (1814-1830), a period in

which women suffered significant setbacks, most notably with the 1816 repeal of divorce, reinforcing a patriarchal, traditional, and religious social order. Its playful style imitates a contemporary French novel, a device praised by a review of the 1823 first edition in the *Journal des Débats*, which is excerpted in the preface. This was probably a ploy to attract a female audience; the subtitle boasts that the work's "simple reading" comprehensively educates women to manage their own affairs "in a few hours and without any fatigue." This was changed from the first edition, which was less explicit about the work's audience and style and did not directly attribute the work to Guichard. The second edition also includes a special author's preface in addition to other enhancements.

Guichard was a prolific author of both legal treatises and popular guides to the law for a lay audience. His works covered a wide range of topics, including land law, commercial law and community policing.

The second edition is scarce. OCLC locates 7 copies worldwide, 2 in North America (University of Chicago, University of Kansas). Not in Camus.



Justification de cet exemplaire N° 4

N° 38

ONE OF ONLY 10 COPIES ON
IMPERIAL JAPANESE VELLUM WITH
AN ORIGINAL SIGNED WATERCOLOR

38

Hémard, Joseph. *Code Pénal: Commentaires Images de Joseph Hémard.* Paris, c. 1940.
\$2,500.

NUMBER 4 from an edition limited to 10 copies printed on luxurious *Papier Impérial Japon Nacré* (Japanese vellum). This copy is distinguished by the inclusion of an original signed watercolor by the artist, Joseph Hémard, specifically relating to the text. Hémard was a prolific French illustrator celebrated for transforming dry, “sober” texts—including the French Civil Code and tax laws—into whimsical works of art. Richly illustrated throughout with witty, satirical, and occasionally risqué color pochoir (stencil) illustrations. These vibrant images provide a humorous counterpoint to the official text of the French Penal Code. Of the 910 total copies produced, only the first 10 (and select *hors commerce* copies) were printed on Japan paper, making this among the most desirable copies in existence.

“HISTORICAL” AND “LEGAL” STUDIES OF
VIRGINITY, ADULTERY AND PROSTITUTION

39

Kornmann, Heinrich. *Sibylla Tryg-Andriana: De Virginitate, Virginum Statu & Iure Tractatus.* Frankfurt, 1610. [Bound with] **Kornmann, Heinrich.** *Linea Amoris.* Frankfurt, 1610. \$1,500.

FIRST EDITIONS. Collected by a German lawyer, these are collections of erotic texts presented as historical and legal studies. The first addresses virginity, the second discusses adultery and prostitution. Both offer fascinating, and often fantastical, content concerning love, sex, women and marriage laced with references to astrology, popular folklore, magic, superstition, history and classical authors.

Sibylla has two dedications. The first is to Kornmann’s patron, Georg von Hatzfeld, the second to Juliana Morell, a Spanish Dominican nun and intellectual child prodigy who was the first woman to receive a university degree. Usually bound together by contemporary owners, *Sibylla* and *Linea Amoris* were originally issued separately. They were published together in subsequent editions. Popular works, they were reissued, and republished with other titles, well into the

eighteenth century. Enjoyable as works of *curiosa*, they are also valuable for their insights into early-modern legal discourses on sexual, gender and family issues.

WITH 64 PLATES DEFINING
THE “CRIMINAL” BODY

40

Lombroso, Cesare. *L’Homme Criminel: Atlas.* Paris, 1895. \$350.

SECOND FRENCH EDITION. Lombroso was one of the first professional academic criminologists and a leading figure in the field of positivist criminology. In opposition to Beccaria and his followers, who believed that criminal behavior was an act of free will, the positivists sought to use empirical physical evidence and the scientific method to determine a set of physical defects that led to criminal behavior. They maintained that whether inherited or the result of environment, most criminals have physically evident abnormalities which constitute a distinct anthropological type. This redefined the idea of criminal responsibility and permanently shifted the field of criminology, though Lombroso’s theories are largely considered unscientific and discriminatory by modern criminology.



N° 40

The present work is a supplement to the text of Lombroso's classic work *L'Uomo Delinquente*. First published in Italian in 1876, the work is considered a foundational text of positivist criminology. The third edition was the first to split the work into two distinct volumes, one containing the text and another, the "Atlas," containing illustrations. These include charts, diagrams, illustrations and photographs of known criminals intended to document the physical traits that Lombroso believed demonstrated criminality.

COPY OF THE 1649 RESTATEMENT OF LAWS GOVERNING THE IMPORTANT TRADE FAIR OF LYON IN A SPLENDID BINDING

41

[Lyon]. *Privileges des Foires de Lyon*. Lyon, 1649. \$1,500.

ONLY EDITION. Lyon's location in central France at the confluence of two major rivers (the Rhône and Saône) helped to establish the city as a trading center and an ideal location for trade fairs. By the late fifteenth century, fairs produced by Italian merchants made Lyon the banking center of France. Given its economic importance, and the jealousy of other cities and, on occasion, kings of France, the city was careful to record and assert its



N° 41



N° 42

rights. As much a political statement as it a legal handbook, the *Privileges* is a compilation of laws, orders, privileges and other legislation granted to the fair of Lyon from 1349 to 1563.

OCLC locates 3 copies in North American law libraries (George Washington University, UC-Berkeley, Yale).

INCUNABLE EDITIONS OF TWO IMPORTANT EARLY REFERENCE WORKS FOR SCHOLARS OF THE DECRETALS OF GREGORY IX

42

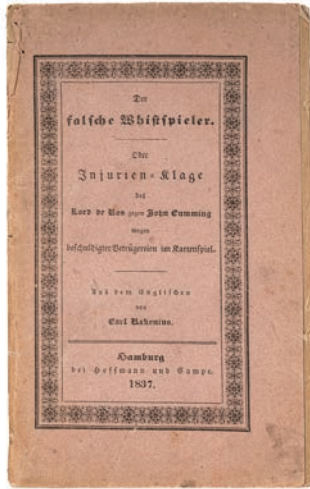
[Polonus, Martinus (Martin of Opava) (d.1278)]. *Margarita Decreti*. [Strasbourg, 1493]. **[Bound with] [Polonus, Martinus (Martin of Opava)]; [Brant, Sebastian, Editor].** *Annotatio[n]es Sive Reportatio[n]es Margaritaru[m] Omniu[m] Decretalium*. [Basel, 1496]. \$18,000.

THIS VOLUME contains two important early legal reference works for scholars of the *Decretals*

of Gregory IX (or *Liber Extra*), one of the principal books of the *Corpus Juris Canonici* ("Body of Canon Law"), the foundational books of canonical law, serving as the primary legal source for the Roman Catholic Church from the Middle Ages until 1918.

The *Margarita Decretalium*, or "Pearls of the Decretals," is an index to the *Decretals* of Gregory IX. First printed in 1481, the *Margarita* was probably assembled during the late thirteenth century, some time before the appearance of the *Liber Sextus* in 1298. Its compilation is attributed to Martin of Opava, a Dominican friar who produced a number of influential educational works. The 1493 imprint in this volume is the tenth incunable edition of the text.

The other work is an edition of the *Margarita* by noted legal scholar and humanist Sebastian Brant. Remembered today as the moral and satirical poet of *Das Narrenschiff* [*The Ship of Fools*], Brant completed a doctor of laws degree at Basel and served on the faculty there before becoming city clerk of Strasbourg, his birthplace. Our 1496 imprint is one of two issues from that year, which are the only incunable printings of this title.



N° 43

THE PREMIER BARON'S FINAL GAMBLE:
THE SHOCKING 1836 WHIST SCANDAL
OF LORD DE ROS

43

Rakenius, Carl. Fitzgerald-de Ros, Henry, 22nd Baron de Ros,, Defendant. *Der Falsche Whistspieler: Oder Injurien-Klage des Lord de Ros gegen John Cumming wegen Beschuldigter Betrügereien im Kartenspiel.* Hamburg, 1837. \$1,650.

ONLY EDITION. Henry Fitzgerald-de Ros, 22nd Baron de Ros, one of the finest whist players in England, was involved in a gambling scandal in 1836. He was accused of cheating, which led him to initiate an action for libel. This was not a wise move. The trial showed that Ros cheated. Disgraced, he left England and settled in Rotterdam, where he spent the rest of his life. This trial attracted a good deal of attention. As indicated by this German account, interest in this trial was not limited to England. According to the title page, this work was translated from an English source. We were not able to locate any English equivalent to this work, however. The translated portion of our work is a court report, which is not credited to an original source. It is preceded by an original preface that discusses the case and its background.

OCLC locates 2 copies, both in Germany.

AN ENLIGHTENMENT ARGUMENT
AGAINST WITCHCRAFT TRIALS

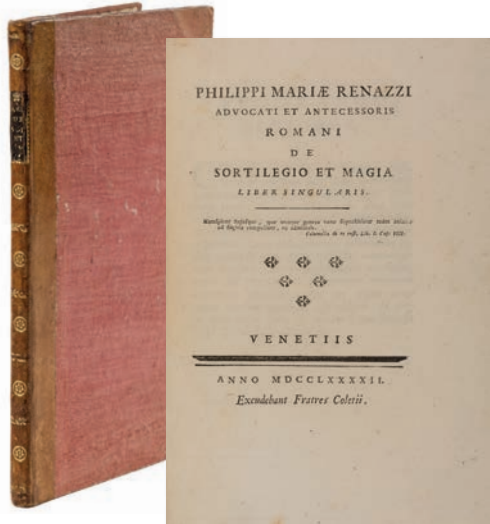
44

Renazzi, Filippo Maria. *De Sortilegio et Magia. Liber Singularis.* Venice, 1792. \$2,500.

FIRST INDEPENDENT EDITION of this significant treatise on the decriminalization of magic. Filippo Maria Renazzi (1745–1808), a preeminent Roman jurist and historian, was a key figure in the Italian Enlightenment. Much like his contemporary Cesare Beccaria, Renazzi sought to overhaul a medieval criminal justice system with the tools of reason and humanitarianism.

Originally conceived as part of his monumental *Elementa Juris Criminalis* (first edition 1773-1786), this 1792 Venice edition marks the first time Renazzi's arguments against the prosecution of "superstitious crimes" were published as a standalone work. In it, Renazzi systematically deconstructs the legal basis for witchcraft, arguing that such "crimes" were often the result of mental illness or harmless delusion rather than malice, and thus should fall outside the jurisdiction of the hangman. Later editions were published in 1793, 1803 and 1821.

All are scarce. OCLC locates 8 copies of the 1792 edition in North America, none in law libraries.



N° 44



N° 45

SEM'S ACCOUNT OF A NOTABLE TREASON
TRIAL: THE BOLA-PACHA AFFAIR

45

Sem [Gorsat (Goursat), Georges]; Bolo, Paul [d. 1918], Defendant. *Affaire Bolo-Pacha: 68 Croquis d'Audience par Sem.* [Paris: S.n., c. 1918]. 68 lithographic images on 24 sheets and a sheet of captions. \$1,750.

FROM A SIGNED EDITION of 300 on Arches paper, this number 283. This rare portfolio captures the high-stakes courtroom drama of Paul Bolo, a French financier turned traitor. Bolo orchestrated a massive anti-war propaganda campaign in France using \$2.5 million in German funds—funneled through the Egyptian Khedive, Abbas Hilmi. After the plot was unmasked, Bolo (who had adopted the title "Bolo Pasha") was convicted of treason and executed by firing squad in April 1918.

Across 68 masterful lithographic sketches, the renowned caricaturist Sem (Georges Goursat) documents the tension of the proceedings. His sharp, economical lines bring to life the judge, the defiant defendant, and the parade of witnesses. While Sem is best known for his whimsical depictions of the Belle Époque elite, this work demonstrates his keen eye for the psychological weight of a national crisis.



N° 45



N° 46

Georges Goursat, better known as Sem, was the premier social chronicler of his age. A regular contributor to France's leading periodicals, his work remains highly esteemed today for its ability to capture the essence of the French ruling class with equal parts wit and precision.

A NOTABLE BAVARIAN CODE
WITH A STRIKING TITLE PAGE

46

[**Wilhelm IV, Ludwig X, Dukes of Bavaria**]. *Gerichtzordnung im F[ue]rstnthumb Oberrn und Niderrn Bairn Anno 1520 Aufgerichtet*. [Munich, 1535]. \$4,000.

REPRINT OF THE FIRST EDITION, 1520. Enacted in 1518, the reformed Bavarian *Ordnung* revised the Bavarian civil and criminal law code of 1346. It is notable because it incorporated input solicited from representative members of different classes and professions.

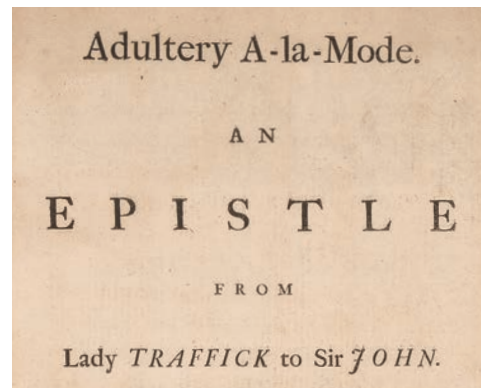
This is indicated by the title page image, which portrays Dukes Wilhelm and Ludwig flanking a table with a copy of the revised laws before an audience composed of men representing various groups. The reformed laws were published in German rather than Latin, which made them accessible to a wider segment of the public. This was another way the laws acknowledged people who weren't part of the elite classes. Clofigl was a Munich artist who served as court-painter to Duke Wilhelm IV from about 1516 to 1529.

No copies located in North America. The *USTC* locates 9 copies, all in Germany.



N° 46

Great Britain



N° 47

A BITING MID-HANOVERIAN SATIRE ON
THE "EPIDEMIC" OF MARITAL INFIDELITY

47

[**Adultery**]. *Adultery A-la-Mode. An Epistle from Lady Traffick to Sir John*. London, 1746. \$1,250.

ONLY EDITION. This biting mid-Hanoverian satire on the "epidemic" of marital infidelity is written as an exchange between the aptly named "Lady Traffick" and "Sir John." It serves as a socio-political critique of how adultery had transcended the decadence of the aristocracy to infect other classes, from the "modish Wife and Husband" to the merchant and squire. "One Sinner soon makes public Rumour spread," the narrator remarks, "But, when the whole is wrong, all Censure's dead: / By high Example, thus the Marriage State / is epidemically stain'd of late" (5). Near the poem's end, the narrator takes a softer tone on the causes of infidelity, concluding: "If you the threaten'd dread Divorce pursue, / Think, from your own Neglect, 'tis but your Due" (11).

OCLC locates 6 copies of this title, 3 in North America (Newberry Library, Pennsylvania State University, University of Wisconsin). Library Hub adds 2.

DELAY AND COMPLICATION TABLES.—SHEET I.

TABLE I.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Nº 48

**BENTHAM'S PLAN FOR SCOTTISH
LAW REFORM, "WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
FROM ENGLISH NON-REFORM"**

48

Bentham, Jeremy. *Scotch Reform; Considered, With Reference to the Plan, Proposed in the Late Parliament, For the Regulation of the Courts, And the Administration of Justice, In Scotland.* London, 1808. \$2,500.

FIRST PUBLISHED EDITION, presumed first issue. *Scotch Reform* appeared as Bentham had continued to make progress on his theories of evidence and judicial procedure. He "was now able to apply his recently developed principles to the practical and topical issue of the reform of Scottish civil procedure. Yet Bentham moved far beyond an isolated treatment of the Scottish system and, in *Scotch Reform*, presented a penetrating critique of the English system as well. Bentham attempted to illustrate 'English non-reform' and to identify the many imperfections, abuses and corruptions of the English system" (Draper). Utilitarian in its aims, the work is marked by Bentham's typical acid disdain for lawyers and judges. This disdain also

extends to juries, and Bentham concludes that the proposals to introduce trial by jury to the Scottish system were "not likely to abridge Delay, Vexation and Expense."

Like many of Bentham's works, *Scotch Reform* has a complex publication history. It was first printed, but not published, in 1807. We have seen records of copies dated 1808 in three states: [iv], 100 pp. with two tables (as in the present copy); [iv], 100 pp. with four tables (as called for by Chou); and [iv], 113 pp. with four tables. The unpublished 1807 edition had two tables, and only two tables are mentioned in the "Advertisement." We believe our copy and others like it represent the earliest issue of the 1808 edition. A second edition appeared in 1811 and the title appeared in Bowring's collected-works editions in 1838 and 1843.

"CRIMES OF LOVE AND PASSION"

49

Brame, Geoffrey; Rénin, Paul, Editor. *Crimes of Love and Passion, No. 2: The Crimes of Belle Gunness, Murderess, Adulteress, And Baby Farmer. A Wife as Prey: The True Story of the*

Notorious Arnould de Tily Who Impersonated His Soldier Friend, Deceiving Even His Beautiful Wife [Cover Title]. London, c.1928. \$750.

THIS is a title in the true crime series *Crimes of Love and Passion*. Originally issued around 1928 (the issues are not dated) and re-issued in the 1950s, this series had four volumes. Issue No. 2 has two parts: "Arnould de Tily, Impersonator-Deceiver-Thief. An Amazing True Story" by Geoffrey Brame and "Belle Gunness, 'The Female Bluebeard'" by Henry K. Vernon.

In 1556, a man claiming to be the long-absent French peasant Martin Guerre resurfaced. He successfully convinced Guerre's wife and son of his identity, but when he tried to claim the inheritance left by Guerre's deceased father, other family members grew suspicious. Finally, the real Martin Guerre returned during legal proceedings against the imposter, whose identity was revealed as Arnaud du Tilh. He was hanged in 1560.

Gunness was a prolific Norwegian-American serial killer who operated in Illinois and Indiana between 1884 and 1908. She is credited with at least fourteen and as many as forty murders; most of her victims were men lured to her Indiana home by personal advertisements she placed. She is alleged to have killed two of her husbands and three infant children in order to collect insurance



Nº 49

money. Her crimes were discovered in 1908 when her farmhouse burned to the ground, leaving the remains of a headless woman and three children inside and at least eleven sets of partial remains elsewhere on the property. The woman was presumed to be Gunness, but the identity of the body was never confirmed.

OCLC locates 2 copies, both re-issues (Kent State University, University of Arizona).

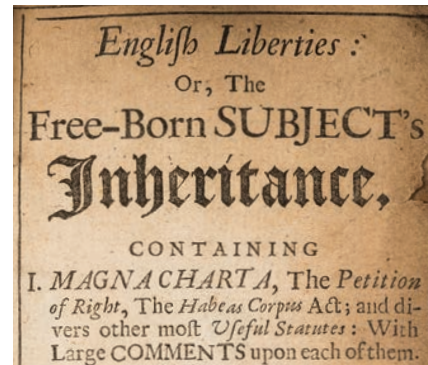
THE ONLY KNOWN COPIES

50

[Broad­sides]. [Crime]. [25 Unrecorded English Crime and Execution Broad­sides]. England, [1810-1879]. \$25,000.

HASTILY WRITTEN, cheaply printed and sold in their thousands on street corners or at executions

throughout the nineteenth century, English crime and execution broadsides are important examples of the development of modern print culture and provide interesting insights for the social historian of today. The broadsides in this collection represent the only known copies, with no others recorded on OCLC, Library Hub or in institutional collections such as those at Harvard or the British Library. They provide grisly accounts of murder, necrophilia, rape, domestic abuse, infanticide and labor unrest. The executions they document were solemn and uneventful, or carried out by celebrity executioners, or, in one case, never happened at all. Some include elaborate woodcuts or verses. Others are simple columns of hastily struck type. All provide a unique picture of criminal justice in England from the days of the Bloody Code to the reforms of the Victorian era. Detailed physical and content descriptions of each item are available on request.



Nº 51

FIRST EDITION OF A CLASSIC GUIDE TO ENGLISH LAW AND GOVERNMENT THAT INSPIRED THE AMERICAN FOUNDERS

51

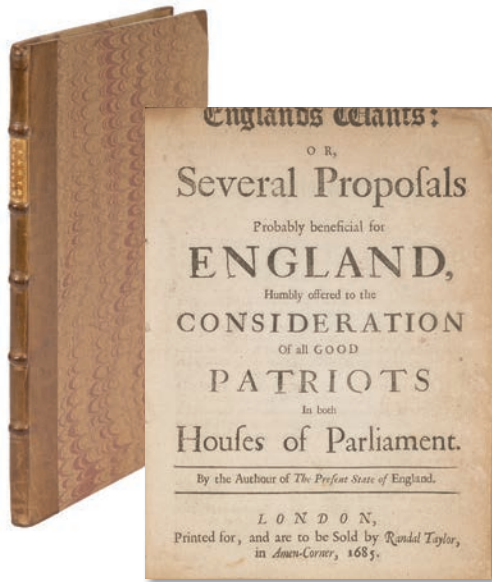
[Care, Henry]. *English Liberties: Or, The Free-Born Subject's Inheritance, Containing I. Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, The Habeas Corpus Act; And Divers Other Most Useful Statutes.* London, [1682]. \$1,850.

FIRST EDITION, one of two imprints from that year (1682 publication date conjectured by Wing). This classic layman's guide reviews, from a Whig perspective, the principles of English law and government. It emphasizes the role of Magna Carta, Parliament and juries in the preservation of civil rights and prevention of tyranny. First published in America in 1721 by James Franklin in Boston, and by John Carter in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1774, it had a profound influence on several colonial readers, including the founders. It was the primary source for William Penn's *Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property* (1687), a work that inspired support for the revolution. George Mason used it when drafting Virginia's Declaration of Rights (1776). Jefferson, who owned this edition and another copy printed in London in 1719, probably referred to it when he wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom. Its influence is also evident in the Bill of Rights.

OCLC locates 2 copies of this imprint (Harvard Law School, Library of Congress).



Nº 50



N° 52

VISIONARY 17TH-CENTURY BLUEPRINT FOR ENGLISH LEGAL REFORM, FINELY BOUND IN PERIOD-STYLE CALF

52

[Chamberlayne, Edward]. *England's Wants: Or, Several Proposals Probably Beneficial for England, Humbly Offered to the Consideration of All Good Patriots in Both Houses of Parliament.* London, 1685. \$650.

SECOND EDITION. In this influential Restoration-era pamphlet, first published 1667, Chamberlayne—a distinguished diplomat and scholar holding doctorates from both Oxford and Cambridge—outlines seventy-five ambitious proposals to revitalize the English state. While focused heavily on property law and legal efficiency, the “Wants” also touch on public welfare, trade, and education, reflecting the intellectual ferment of late 17th-century political thought. Chamberlayne is perhaps best remembered for his definitive *Angliae Notitia (The Present State of England)*, and this work serves as the proactive, reformist companion to that famous descriptive text. A crisp, well-margined copy of a significant economic and legal treatise.

A HANDSOME VOLUME WITH A GLADSTONE ASSOCIATION

53

Chitty, Joseph. *A Practical Treatise on the Law of Nations.* London, 1812. **[Bound with] Ord, Mark.** *An Essay on the Law of Usury.* London, 1809. \$1,800.

PRACTICAL TREATISE: first edition; *Essay:* third and final edition. Chitty was one of the most wide-ranging and prolific legal writers of the nineteenth century. This treatise and an edition of Beawes's *Lex Mercatoria* (1813) were his two contributions to international law. Marvin's *Legal Bibliography*, though critical of the *Practical Treatise*, finds merit in its digest of Sir William Scott's judgments in prize cases (190). The work is also interesting because it summarizes the British view of wartime commerce at the outbreak of the War of 1812, a point Chitty makes in the Preface.

An Essay on the Law of Usury was first published in London in 1797. A popular and practical work published in both England and America, it covers English, Irish and American decisions and has a robust index and table of cases. Ord was a barrister based in London and York.

Fasque House in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the source of our copy, was purchased in 1829 by John Gladstone [1764-1851], the father of future prime minister William Ewart Gladstone [1809-1898]. The younger Gladstone was largely responsible for the development of the family's impressive private library.

CLASSIC ENGLISH HANDCUFFS, ALONG WITH KEY AND CARRYING CASE

54

[Criminology]. [Thomas Froggatt Company “Plug 8” Handcuffs with Key and Carrying Case, Birmingham, England, 1900-1950]. \$950.

ALSO KNOWN as a “Figure 8” or “Irish 8,” this design was introduced in the mid-1800s and was

used by law enforcement throughout Great Britain and America into the mid-1900s. It was also popular with escape artists, most notably Harry Houdini. Indeed, Houdini and Froggatt were close friends and collaborators.

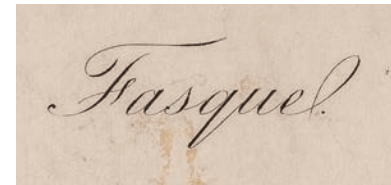
The design of these cuffs changed very little over the years. We dated our set to the 1900s due to the style of the key, which matches examples we have seen on sets that were issued with production dates.

A LANDMARK OF LEGAL EDUCATION: THE SCARCE 1631 ONLY EDITION OF THE ENGLISH LAWYER

55

Doddridge, Sir John. *The English Lawyer.* London, 1631. \$2,500.

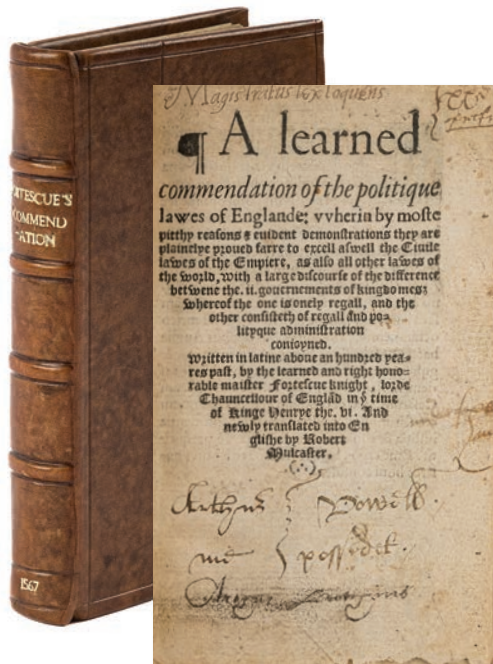
ONLY EDITION. Intended to advise law students, this important book offers insight into the qualities of a good lawyer and the fundamental



N° 53



N° 54



Nº 58

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH OF A BOOK
"WORTHY TO BE WRITTEN IN
LETTERS OF GOLD"

58

Fortescue, Sir John; Mulcaster, Robert, Translator. *A Learned Commendation of the Politique Lawes of England.* [London, 1567]. \$9,500.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. *De Laudibus Legum Angliae*, a history of English law, was written around 1470 and first published (in Latin) in 1537. It was originally composed for the instruction of Edward, the young Prince of Wales. Cast in a friendly dialogue form, it demonstrates that the common law was the oldest and most reasonable legal system in Europe. The first work to examine trial by jury and the Inns of Court at length, it also extols the superiority of a constitutionally limited monarchy to an absolute monarchy. A work of authority for generations, Coke deemed it "worthy to be written in letters of gold." The first English translation was produced by Robert Mulcaster, the great Elizabethan educationalist.

A LANDMARK IN ECONOMIC HISTORY:
ONE OF GILBERT'S TWO ESSENTIAL
EXCHEQUER STUDIES

59

[Gilbert, Sir Geoffrey (1674-1726)]. *An Historical View of the Court of Exchequer, And of the King's Revenues, There Answered.* [London], 1738. \$950.

FIRST EDITION. Gilbert was a distinguished Whig judge, puisne baron of the exchequer, fellow of the Royal Society and prolific legal writer. *An Historical View of the Court of Exchequer* is one of two studies he wrote about that court. A well-regarded work, it went through two later editions in 1795 and 1817.

MURDERED BY A JEALOUS
(AND INSANE?) EX-LOVER

60

[Hackman, James]. *The Case and Memoirs of the Late Rev. Mr. James Hackman, And of His Acquaintance with the Late Miss Martha Reay: With a Commentary on His Conviction, Distinguishing Between His Crime in Particular, And That of Others Who have been Condemned for Murder.* London, 1779. \$450.

FOURTH EDITION. Ray (or Reay) was a singer and the mistress of the Earl of Sandwich, to whom she bore nine children. She had a short-lived affair with James Hackman, a soldier turned minister. When she broke the affair off, Hackman remained obsessively infatuated and continued to pursue her. He came to believe that she had taken another lover and murdered her and attempted to shoot himself. This failed and he was hanged at Tyburn. Questions as to his sanity at the time of the crime inspired this sympathetic pamphlet, which includes an apology for his character and an appendix lamenting the abuses of the press and the "arrogant conduct" of justices of the peace. It went through nine editions (some re-issues with new title pages), all in 1779.

OCLC locates 3 copies of the fourth edition in North America (Library of Congress, University of Georgia, Western University).

A RADICAL'S EXPOSÉ OF TORTURE AND
CORRUPTION: RARE FIRST EDITION
WITH CRUIKSHANK PLATES

61

Hunt, Henry. *Investigation At Ilchester Gaol, In the County of Somerset, Into the Conduct of William Bridle, The Gaoler.* London, 1821. \$500.

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM, originally issued in parts. A primary source of 19th-century social justice, this work documents the brutal regime at Ilchester Gaol through the eyes of the radical reformer Henry "Orator" Hunt. Following his conviction for leading the ill-fated Peterloo Massacre protest, Hunt used his two-year sentence to dismantle the corrupt prison system from the inside.

Hunt leveled 21 harrowing charges against jailer William Bridle, including torture, bribery, embezzlement, and "licentious conduct" toward female inmates. The resulting Commission of Inquiry—documented here—led to Bridle's historic dismissal and sparked a national conversation on prison reform. A portrait frontispiece of Bridle by George Cruikshank is



Nº 61

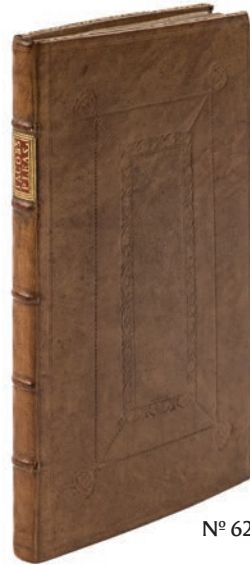
followed by five “mock portraits” of magistrates attributed to Robert Cruikshank. Our copy also includes the often-missing supplementary addresses to the Sheriff and Magistrates.

JACOB'S CONTINUATION OF
HALE'S DEFINITIVE CRIMINAL TREATISE

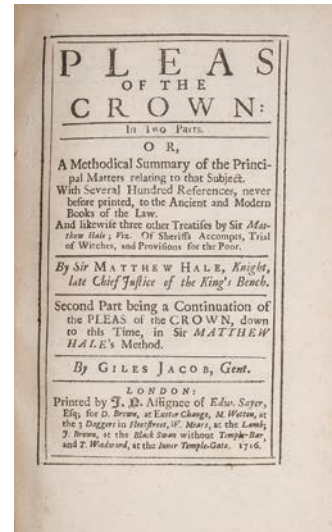
62

Jacob, Giles; [Hale, Sir Matthew]. *Pleas of the Crown: The Second Part. Or, A Methodical Summary of the Principal Matters Relating to that Subject. By Way of Supplement to Sir Matthew Hale. London, 1716.* \$1,250.

ONLY EDITION. A unique 18th-century bridge between the “Scientific” Common Law of the Restoration and the statutory complexities of the Georgian era. While Sir Matthew Hale’s *Summary* (1678) served as the definitive criminal law manual for decades, it was Giles Jacob—the most influential legal encyclopedist of his generation—who undertook this rare 1716 effort to complete and modernize it. This is the sole appearance of Jacob’s specific continuation, making it an



Nº 62



Nº 62



Nº 63

essential acquisition for completions of Hale’s *Pleas of the Crown*. Jacob provides the necessary updates to Hale’s seventeenth-century jurisprudence, capturing the shift in criminal procedure and felony law during the early Enlightenment. Overall, this work links the “Father of Modern Common Law” with the author of the first great English law dictionary.

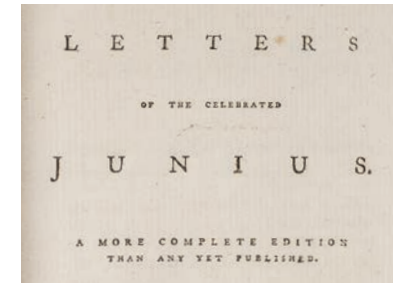
This copy is a fascinating contemporary variant. It contains the general title page intended for the full two-part set, providing physical evidence of publisher John Nutt’s distribution strategy where the “Supplement” was frequently issued and sold as a standalone volume.

THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS: A MASTERPIECE
OF POLITICAL INVECTIVE AND MYSTERY,
A NOTABLE EDITION IN A HANDSOME
CONTEMPORARY BINDING

63

Junius. *The Letters of the Celebrated Junius. A More Complete Edition than Any Yet Published. London, 1783.* \$250.

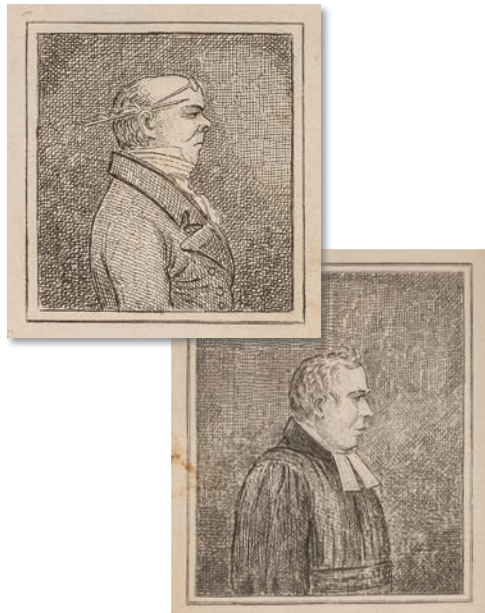
LATER EDITION. Who was Junius? To this day, the identity of the author behind these 69 scathing letters remains one of literature’s greatest



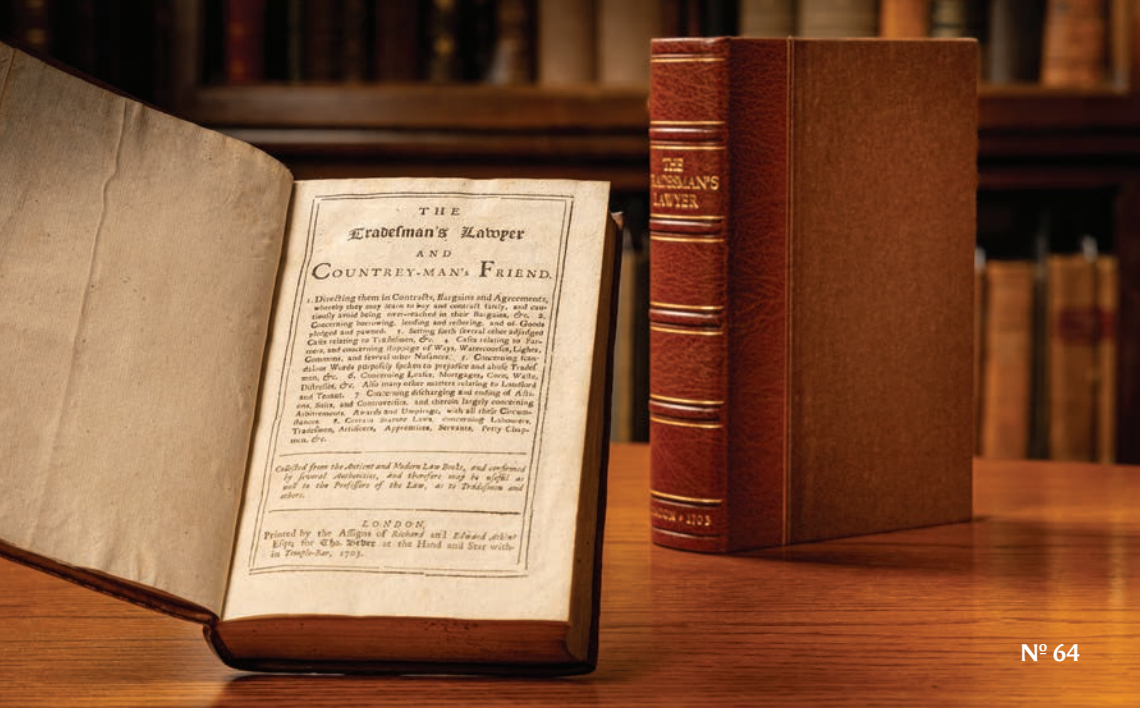
Nº 63

unsolved mysteries. Originally published between 1769 and 1771 in London’s *Public Advertiser*, these letters leveled fearless attacks against the highest powers of the British establishment, including the Duke of Grafton, Sir William Blackstone and Lord Mansfield.

The letters were collected in several editions, some before 1772 and several afterwards. Our 1772 edition was based on the 1772 edition by Henry Sampson Woodfall [1739-1805], which was produced under Junius’s authorization and, it appears, supervision. Publishing these letters was a radical and dangerous act; Woodfall was famously tried for seditious libel. Though a jury found him guilty, a mistrial declared by Lord Mansfield—one of the very men Junius attacked—allowed Woodfall to narrowly escape imprisonment.



Nº 61



N° 64

A SUPERB COPY OF THE RARE FIRST EDITION OF A BOOK WRITTEN TO PROTECT MEMBERS OF THE MIDDLE RANKS OF ENGLISH SOCIETY FROM THE "CUNNING" OF "PERSONS OF A HIGHER RANK"

64

[Layman's Guide]. *The Tradesman's Lawyer and Country-Man's Friend.* [...] Collected from the Antient and Modern Law Books, And Confirmed by Several Authorities, And Therefore May be Useful as Well to the Professors of the Law, As to Tradesmen and Others. London, 1703. \$5,000.

FIRST EDITION. An early form of "consumer protection," this book was written to protect members of the middle ranks of English society from the "cunning" of "persons of a higher Rank," who always enjoyed the "Learning and Leisure to read the Law." Two later editions were published in 1709 and 1720 with the title *Gentleman's Assistant*, *Tradesman's Lawyer* and *Country-Man's Friend*.

The ESTC and OCLC locate 7 copies worldwide, 1 in a law library (Library of Congress).



N° 65



DOUBLE, DOUBLE, LEGAL TROUBLE

65

[Legal Humor]; [Shakespeare, William]. *Indictment: Theatre Royal Adelphi.* [London?, c.1875]. \$1,950.

DURING THE SECOND HALF of the nineteenth century, London's Adelphi Theatre was known for featuring humorous adaptations of Shakespeare's plays, which were frequently targeted by critics and other arbiters of "good taste." In this mezzotint the theatre is on trial for its desecration of Shakespeare.

The judges and lawyers are women dressed in legal garb with witch's hats. The defendant is conrtrite male actor in a classic Shakespearean costume, possibly that of Macbeth, his head bowed. Before him is a large book on a lectern, most likely Shakespeare's collected works. The three judges presiding over the trial are likely an allusion to the witches from *Macbeth*. The jury consists of a series of characters from children's

literature, including *Cinderella*, *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Jack and the Beanstalk*. Observing the proceedings are two groups of people, one sitting in a "Commentators Box," the other in a "Critics Box."

Below is a passageway to “The Cells”; a jail-keeper is standing between the entrance and the defendant. (The letter C in “Cell” looks a bit like an S. This could be an example of a poorly executed letter or a pun on “what sells.”)

The five cartoons on the verso are from the early 1800s. Similar in style to the works of James Gillray and Thomas Rowlandson, but with voice bubbles, they are titled “A Fit of Coffin,” “A Subscriber to the Penny Magazine,” “Taking a Room to Avoid the Gripes” and “A Fit of the Gripes.”

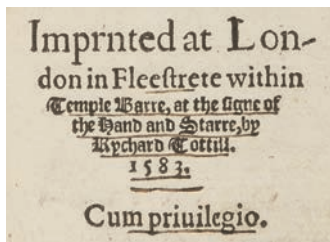
No copies located on OCLC or Library Hub or at the Folger Shakespeare Library. We located a copy, however, at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

THE “ORNAMENT OF THE COMMON LAW”:
THIS COPY IN AN APPEALING
CONTEMPORARY BINDING

66

Littleton, Sir Thomas. *Littletons Tenures in English*. [London, 1583]. \$1,000.

WRITTEN during the reign of Edward IV [1442-1483] and first published around 1481, Littleton’s *Tenures* is probably the most revered treatise in the history of the common law. Much admired for its learning and style, it is concerned with tenures and other issues relating to real property. This venerable work, which Coke called “the ornament of the Common Law, and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was written in any humane science,” is considered a landmark because it renounced the principles of Roman law (and the Latin language) in favor of guidelines and doctrines drawn from the Year Books and, when necessary, hypothetical cases.



Nº 66



Nº 67

THE “FOUNDATION OF LIBERTY”
IN A RARE TUDOR POCKET EDITION

67

[Magna Carta]. *Magna Carta Cum Aliis Antiquis Statutis*. [London, 1540 (colophon 1541)]. SOLD

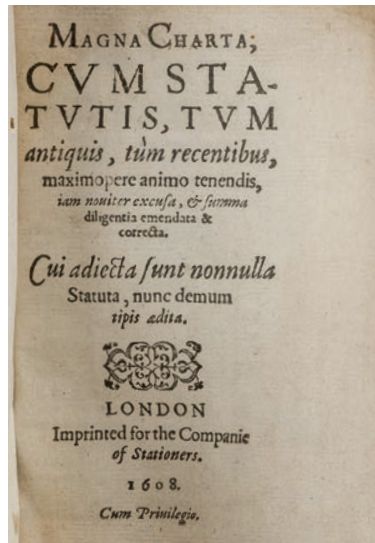
IT IS DIFFICULT TO OVERSTATE the significance of the Magna Carta. Originally a 1215 agreement to settle a noble rebellion, it evolved through its thirteenth-century iterations into the essential framework for English freedom and American liberty. Thomas Jefferson likely consulted these early printings while drafting the Declaration of Independence, and Alexander Hamilton specifically cited Magna Carta in *Federalist* No. 84 to bolster the United States Constitution.

This rare 1540 edition was issued by Thomas Berthelet, King’s Printer to Henry VIII. While Richard Pynson issued the first printed edition in 1508, this Berthelet printing represents a sophisticated “portable library” for the 16th-century legal practitioner. It includes the Carta de Foresta

and vital statutes predating the reign of Edward III. Beyond the “Great Charter,” the text provides a raw look at the complexities of medieval law, including the notorious statutes of Edward I concerning the Jewish population, alongside early laws governing wills, women’s rights, and “Fraudulent Deedes.”

This copy boasts a direct link to the administration of Tudor law, bearing the early signature of Thomas St. Aubyn, a member of the prominent Cornish gentry. Historically, two men of this name served as High Sheriff of Cornwall (one in 1545 and another in 1589); given the 1540 imprint date, this volume was likely the working reference for the elder St. Aubyn during his shrievalty. The volume later passed to Edward Gatty (1792-1872), an English solicitor, who gifted it in 1848 to the Kent solicitor Henry Jeffreys Farrar (1829-1877), both of whom left their marks on the title page and endpapers.

This edition is notably scarce. ESTC and OCLC locate only four copies in North American institutions: Columbia, Harvard, Yale Law School, and the Library of Congress.



Nº 68

EARLY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY EDITION OF
MAGNA CARTA, "THE FRAMEWORK
FOR ENGLISH FREEDOM"

68

[**Magna Carta**]. *Magna Charta, Cum Statutis,
Tum Antiquis*. London, 1608. \$2,500.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST seventeenth-century printings of the Magna Carta, which was first printed around 1508 by Richard Pynson. It also includes the Carta de Foresta of Henry III, the Statutes of Merton and Marlebridge, the Statutes of Edward I, and other statutes. Among the most notorious statutes are those of Edward concerning Jews, including the Edict of Expulsion (1290), which banished them from England. Other statutes relate to women, wills, forcible entry, "Fraudulent Deedes" and other topics. Our edition contains a topical index useful to "all Studentes of the law for their private studies, Readings, Mootes, Bolts, cases, & other exercercises" and "practiceres of the same for their daily affaires and causes."

Published in 1608, this edition appeared during a period of increasing tension between James I and Parliament as James sought to expand the scope of the royal prerogative. He was met with opposition from leading jurists and politicians, like Sir Edward Coke and Francis Bacon, who

found a basis for Parliamentary authority in key common law texts like Magna Carta and the statutes included in this edition. The importance of Magna Carta as a foundation of civil rights in the English constitutional tradition would only grow as political tensions increased throughout the seventeenth century and boiled over during its numerous civil wars. Indeed, it evolved into the fundamental blueprint of English liberties, one that would inspire many of the American founders.

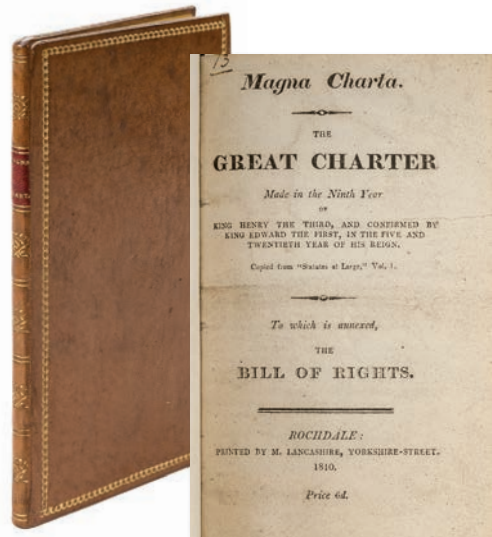
A former owner of this copy may be Francis Logan [1784-1862], a surgeon with the Royal Navy from 1808-1839 who served on a number of convict ships bound for Australia.

FROM RUNNYMEDE TO ROCHDALE:
A RARE POCKET-SIZED REGIONAL PRINTING
OF MAGNA CARTA IN A SUPERB BINDING

69

[**Magna Carta**]. *Magna Charta. (...) To Which
is Annexed, The Bill of Rights*. Rochdale, 1810.
\$1,500.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO OVERSTATE the
significance of Magna Carta. An agreement from
1215 that settled a dispute between King John and



Nº 69

a group of nobles, its meaning evolved into the fundamental blueprint of English liberties. "The Bill of Rights followed in 1689 in the aftermath of the Glorious Revolution, affirming fundamental civil liberties for citizens and establishing a basis for the rights and powers of Parliament. Both documents greatly inspired the American founders, among others. Together, they laid the foundation for much of Western political thought.

Our 1810 edition was published in Rochdale, an industrial town in the Greater Manchester area. It appeared, alongside other similar titles, against a backdrop of increased interest in the English constitution as everyday citizens turned to Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights to demand greater political representation and true social reform. (Magna Carta's 600th anniversary in 1815 also played a role.) It includes a small critical apparatus of footnotes, mostly taken from Coke.

This is a rare title. OCLC locates 1 copy (University of Sydney). None are added by Library Hub.

"OUT OF PURSE" AND OUT OF PATIENCE:
CANDID REFLECTIONS FROM THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

70

[**Manuscript**]; *Rokeby, Sir Thomas. [Autograph Diary]*. England, c.1687/8-August 1697. [With] *Rokeby, Sir Thomas; Boyd, William, Editor. The Diary of Mr. Justice Rokeby. Printed from a MS. in the Possession of Sir Henry Peek, Bart.* [London, 1887. \$17,500.

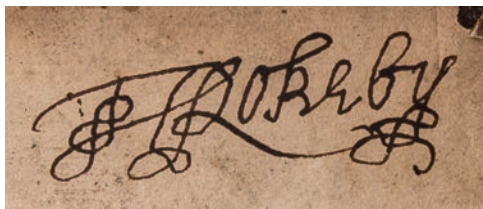
THIS FASCINATING MANUSCRIPT provides a rare glimpse into the intimate details of judicial life in seventeenth-century England. We could find no comparable manuscripts sold at auction on Rare Book Hub. More than a docket or account book (although at times serving those functions), it reveals the mechanics of the judicial process at a higher level than many other surviving manuscripts of its kind and provides many interesting personal insights into its compiler. It is a compelling artifact of a judge's work at an eventful time in English history.

Rokeby, a barrister of Gray's Inn, had a

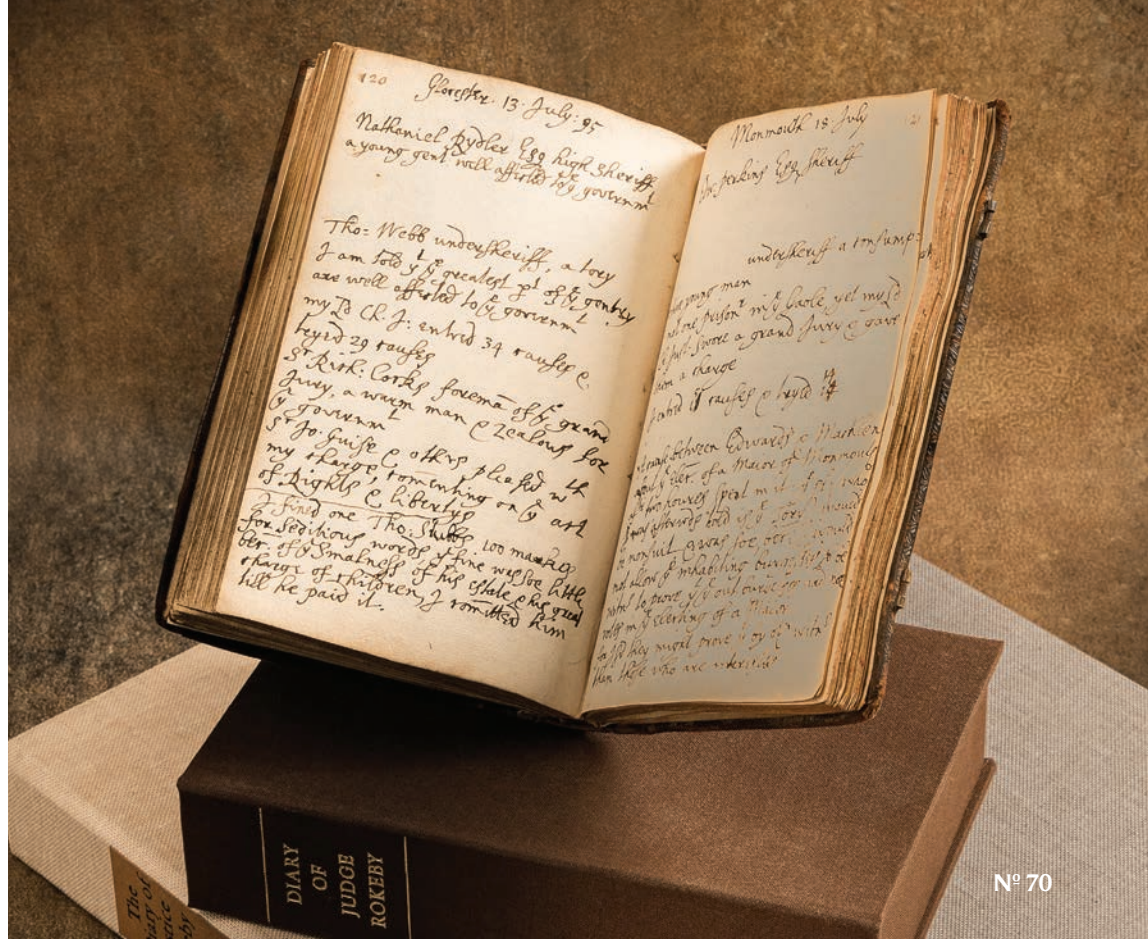
successful career as a lawyer and was appointed to several local offices in Yorkshire. After the Glorious Revolution of 1688, he was made a serjeant-at-law and then elevated to the bench as a judge of common pleas on May 8, 1689.

The life of a judge on circuit was not always a romantic one, as the diary makes clear. Rokeby was often "out of purse" by significant amounts. Sometimes, he reveals acid judgments of the local officials, and at Launceston in August 1693, his frustration comes through strongly: "Tho: Hele, Esq., Sworn J: of P: but acts against the Interest of the Governm, a Jacobite, & one who never observes the fasts. Rowl: Whiddon, debauched & unfit. The Grand Jury, maior pt. of them not freinds [sic] to the Government, they publikely complaind of Mr. Trout, & some of them said that severall persons would not act if he were continued in commission. I demanded a list of the names of those who would not act, but they gave me none" (84).

"In his religious opinions Rokeby was strongly tinged with Puritanism...It is not too much to say that Rokeby became the chief and most confidential adviser of the Nonconformists in the North of England" (Memoir). It is clear from the manuscript that he carried these views into his judicial work during a time of heightened tensions around religious freedom. Local officials are often noted as friendly to Protestant dissenters. He comments several times on the quality and content of the assize sermons, including one that "reflected upon the indulgence by act of parl: to protestant dissenters, & sd, the wisdom of the nation had givn every man liberty to spit in the face of the Church...I tooke notice of the offensiveness of this passage, both to the grand Jury in my charge, & in my discourse with the Sheriff, who afterwards told me, he was much troubled about it" (93). In April 1694, he writes: "...one Mr. Berisford, a



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young Lawyer, told me that some dissenters...were much troubled att some expressions of mine in a cause there...the defendant was a poor Townsman, ruined in Mounmouth's [sic] insurrection & I expressed my dislike of the persecution, & they told me it was done by some great traders, who were dissenters, & I said the persecution was worse in them, than in other men, bec. they had been sufferers under the severe persecution of rigorous penalllawes" (100).

His sympathy was not given exclusively to religious dissenters. In the cases of Benjamin Cranmer, convicted "1st, for drinking the late K. Ja: s health; the 2d for words, that they can never make K: Wm. lawfull heire of the crown," and Thomas Stubbs, also convicted "for seditious words," he imposed smaller fines because of their

poverty (48, 120). He notes several instances where he disagreed with a verdict or commuted a sentence.

Rokeby sat in King's Bench until his death in 1699 and it is almost certain that he continued his diaries, but this volume is the only one known to survive. It was transcribed and published for private circulation in 1887, when it was owned by Sir Henry Peek. It was sold from Peek's collection at Sotheby's in 1987 to William C. Nesheim, who "discovered a love for rare historic books and manuscripts during his time as a graduate student at the University of Missouri. Over 60 years, he built an exceptional collection, focused on rare books of superb condition and completeness" (Bonhams).



N° 71

A CATHOLIC STRONGHOLD:
FOUR GENERATIONS OF RECUSANT
LIFE IN COUNTY DURHAM

71

[Manuscript]. [Tempest, Sir Francis, 5th Baronet; Widdrington, Jane Tempest; Widdrington, William, 4th Baron Widdrington; Widdrington, Henry Francis]; Silvertop, Albert, Steward & Compiler. [Stella Hall Ledger and Account Book]. Blaydon-on-Thyne, County Durham, 1692-1750. \$3,500.

THIS LEDGER details accounts for the English manor Stella Hall, kept primarily by the estate's steward Albert Silvertop. (The earliest records may have been kept by a member of the Dunn family.) Originally a seat of the Tempest baronets, the estate passed into the Widdrington family upon the marriage of Jane Tempest to William Widdrington, 4th Baron Widdrington in 1700. Both families were staunch Catholic recusants and many of their members were Northumbrian Jacobites. Along with several of his neighbors and family members, Widdrington participated in the 1715 Jacobite rising, an ill-fated attempt to restore James Edward Stuart to the throne. He was convicted of high treason after the Battle of Preston.

He managed to escape with his life (thanks largely to the intervention of his second wife, Catherine Graham), but his title and estates were attained. His son reclaimed the title and land after his death, but they passed out of the family when the son died without an heir. This is reflected in the account book, which ceases abruptly in 1715 and resumes with an inventory of the estate as claimed by Henry Widdrington in 1750.

The ledger provides interesting insights into the close-knit, largely Catholic community surrounding Stella. "For the Catholic landlord it was clearly better to employ a Catholic steward, who would be more discreet about the Catholic practices he saw on the estate, and lease to Catholic tenants who were, perhaps, more loyal and easier to direct than their Anglican counterparts" (Lock). Silvertop was indeed Catholic; though he remained neutral during the rising, he maintained deep loyalty to the family he served and did everything he could to prevent the estate's capture by Protestant industrial interests. Silvertop died in 1738 "having laid the foundations of his family's fortune. He had started as a steward and viewer, typical of those trusted servants upon whom the English landed gentry relied to a very large extent for honest and efficient management of their estates. He had become a power in the coal trade, both as agent for Widdrington and then on his own account, carving out for himself an enviable estate in the face of considerable opposition" (Gooch). Our ledger is a physical artifact of the legacy he tried to preserve and the foundations of his family's future.

"I AM INCLINED TO GIVE CREDIT TO HER
ASSERTIONS": AN IRISH MAGISTRATE'S
DEFENSE OF AN 1807 RAPE VICTIM

72

[Manuscript]. [Account of a Rape]. [County Carlow, Ireland, 1807]. \$1,500.

MADE BEFORE magistrate Gilbert Fitzgerald, this appears to be testimony by Margaret Janson against Myles Barin. It reads, in part: "[Myles Barin] opened his small cloths, informant asked him what he was going to do to her he answered he would ride her then extending her legs and

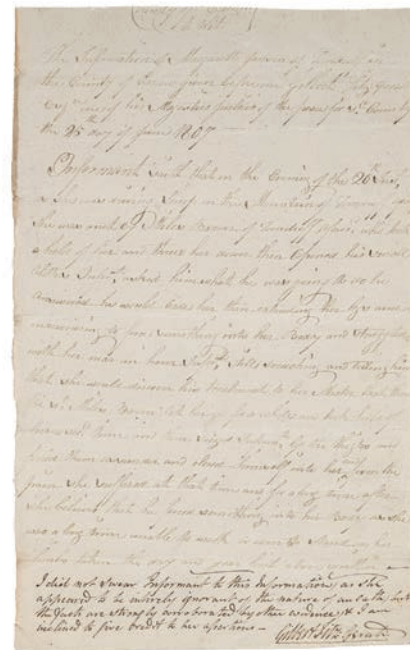
endeavouring to force something into her body and struggled with her near an hour." Fitzgerald notes: "I did not swear Informant to this Information, as she appeared to be entirely ignorant of the nature of an Oath, but the facts are strongly corroborated by other evidence and I am inclined to give credit to her assertions."

PROPOSALS FOR ADDRESSING
"THE PRESENT STAGNATION
OF MATRIMONY"

73

[Marriage]. *Considerations on the Causes of the Present Stagnation of Matrimony*. London, 1772. \$450.

ONLY EDITION. In addition to the usual female vanity and male debauchery, this pamphlet discusses parents' undue influence over their children's marriages and the tendency to view marriage as a way to gain wealth and social status. The author suggests that the celibacy requirement for fellows at Oxford and Cambridge be lifted and



N° 72

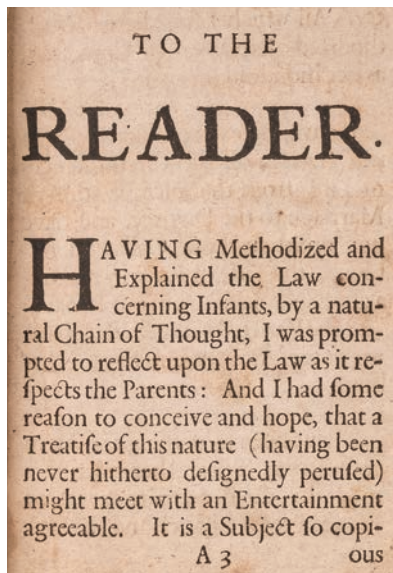
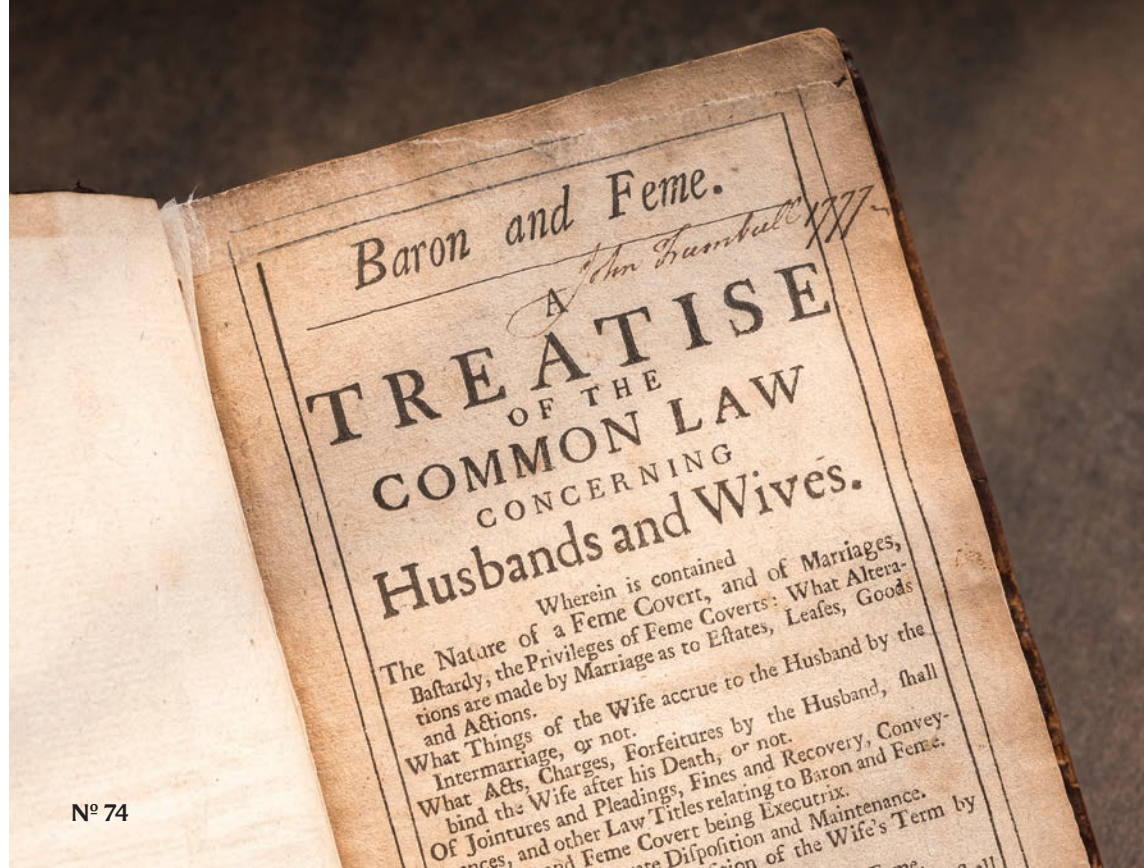
that the age of consent for marriage be lowered in order “to leave young folks open to the influence of their own affections, before the pride of life had corrupted the simplicity of nature” (70).

A COPY OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TREATISE
ON MARRIAGE LAW OWNED BY AN
EARLY CONNECTICUT LAWYER,
POLITICIAN AND POET

74

[Marriage Law]. *Baron and Feme: A Treatise of the Common Law Concerning Husbands and Wives*. London, 1700. \$7,500.

FIRST EDITION. Passing through subsequent editions in 1719 and 1738, this was the first English treatise devoted exclusively to the law of husband and wife. Our copy was owned by John Trumbull, a Connecticut poet, lawyer, politician and man of letters. (He is the cousin of the painter of the same name.) Trumbull, a graduate of Yale College, studied law at the university and remained there for two years as a tutor, writing his first verse satire there. He is best known for his satirical poem *M’Fingal*, a political mock-epic. He turned

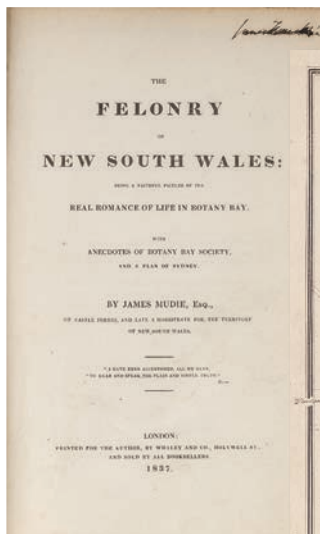


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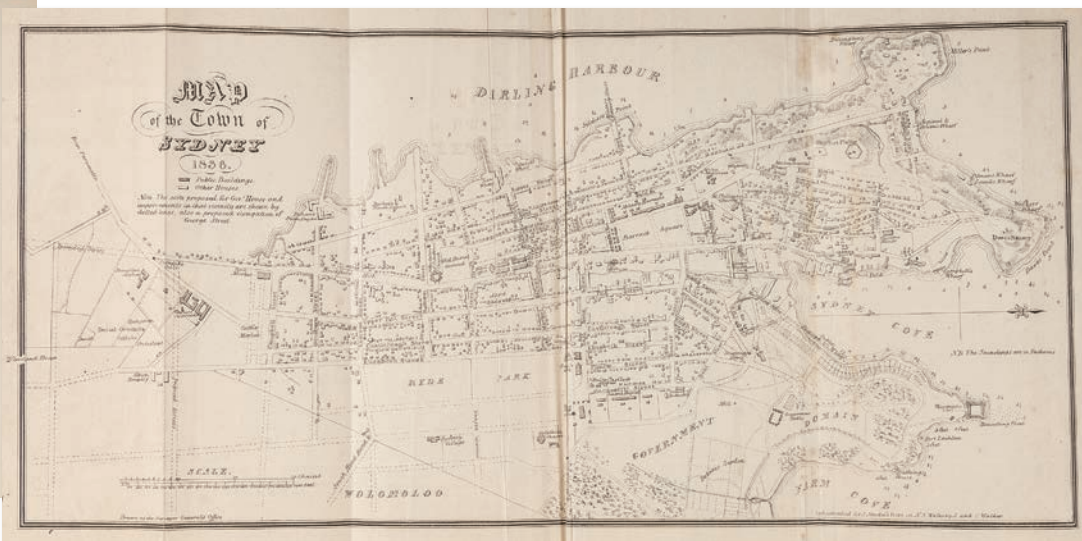
from poetry to politics in 1789, beginning as State’s Attorney for Hartford County and concluding as a member of the Connecticut Supreme Court from 1808-1819.

Baron and Feme appeared against a backdrop of other works, “solitary and isolated perhaps, but impassionate and intelligent, [that] raised for public consideration the contradictions and inequities of women’s social, domestic, legal, cultural, and economic status” (Glover). These included *The Lawes Resolution of Womens Rights* (1632), which addressed the legal status of women in the common law, and *Some Reflections Upon Marriage* (1700), Mary Astell’s strident critique of coverture and marriage law. A broadly conceived work, it covers ground “from the solemnization of marriage to the divorce” and considers “baron and feme in all the circumstances of life,” including such “collateral byblows” as bastardy (To the

Reader). Despite its publication in English, rather than Latin or Law French, it was intended for students and practitioners, unlike similar treatises of the era that claimed to be written at least in part for the benefit of women. “The treatise’s value lies in its clear enunciation of rules of law and legal principles...The fact that the treatise was reprinted twice and both times with substantial additions...strongly suggests that it was an important and authoritative reference in the period. Its influence on other legal treatises of the period, in particular *A Treatise of Feme Coverts* [1732], likewise offers proof of its value to legal practitioners” (Greenberg). It is also interesting for its considerable discussion of the alternative property arrangements by which a feme covert could circumvent some of coverture’s restrictions, including trusts, marriage settlements and separate maintenance agreements.



N° 75



N° 75

**A SCATHING ACCOUNT
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW SOUTH
WALES OWNED BY LADY JANE FRANKLIN,
AN ADVOCATE FOR FEMALE CONVICTS**

75

Mudie, James. *The Felony of New South Wales: Being a Faithful Picture of the Real Romance of Life in Botany Bay, with Anecdotes of Botany Bay Society and a Plan of Sydney.* London, 1837. \$1,250.

ONLY EDITION. After being discharged from the military and suffering years of financial insolvency in Britain, Mudie was saved from ruin by Sir Charles Forbes, a politician and fellow Scot, who granted him and his children free passage to New South Wales (ADB). He emigrated there in 1822 and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1830. He quickly gained a reputation for his severe administration of justice, including the use of flogging for both major and minor offenses, and his combative temperament. After a number of clashes with the governor of New South Wales and other critics, Mudie's appointment to the Commission of the Peace was not renewed. Furious, he left for England and published this work in an attempt to

exact vengeance on his political enemies. It consists of vicious criticism of Governor Bourke and other individuals who had opposed Mudie or disagreed with his methods, and portrays the justice system in New South Wales as overly lenient and indulgent of criminals.

This copy was owned by Lady Jane Franklin [1791-1875], who would certainly have been interested in its content. Franklin's husband, the explorer John Franklin, was appointed lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land in 1836. She took a keen interest in his work and in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with particular attention to education and prison conditions for female convicts. Along with Elizabeth Fry and other reformers, she led the British Ladies Society for Promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners for 25 years. She is best known for the expeditions she commissioned and funded in search of her husband after his disappearance near the Arctic. Although unsuccessful, they greatly enhanced the world's scientific and geographical knowledge of the region.

Daniel J. Ryan [c.1866-1936], a later owner, was a prominent journalist and local historian in Maitland, Australia.

**THE CASE THAT ESTABLISHED THE
CONCEPT OF PARTIAL INSANITY IN
ENGLISH LAW, A COPY PROBABLY
ANNOTATED BY THE EDITOR**

76

Nicholl, Sir John; Haggard, John, Editor. *A Report of the Judgment of Dew v. Clark and Clark.* London, 1826. \$950.

ONLY EDITION. Dew v. Clark and Clark established the concept of insane delusion, a testator's false conception of reality that may invalidate a will altogether, or one or more of its provisions. In this case a father believed falsely that his daughter was "the devil incarnate" and disinherited her. The court found that his thoughts about her, "did and could only proceed from, and be founded in, insanity," a "partial insanity" that only extended to his thoughts about his daughter, which caused the will to fail. The annotations in our copy, the latest dated March 5, 1830, indicate that Haggard (or another editor) was planning a revised edition of this work.

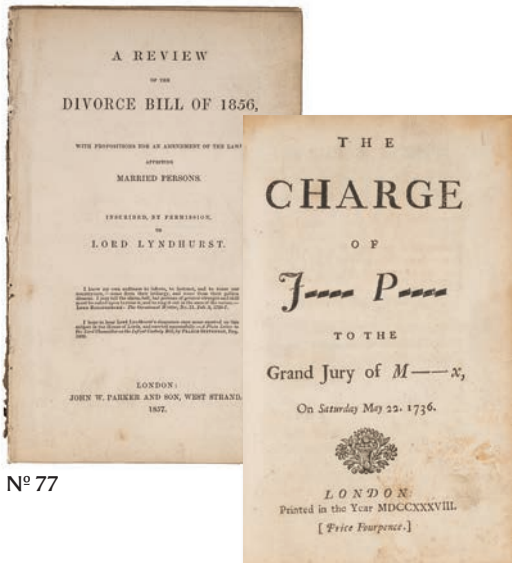
ESSAY BY AN IMPORTANT ADVOCATE
FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE
LEGAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN

77

[Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah].
*A Review of the Divorce Bill of 1856, With
Propositions for an Amendment of the Laws
Affecting Married Persons.* London, 1857. \$650.

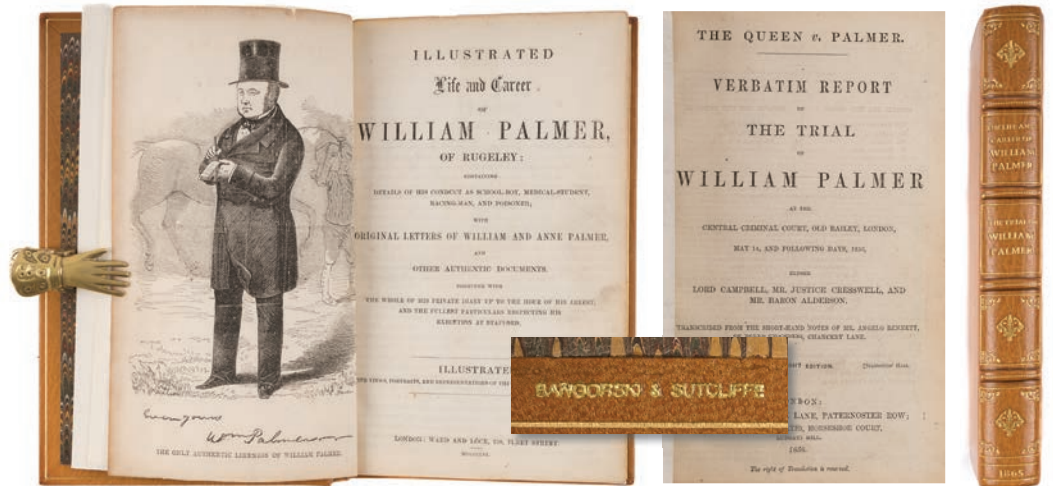
ONLY EDITION. Norton, the granddaughter of playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was a notable writer who published three novels, several volumes of poetry and numerous articles in periodicals. Unfortunately, she led an unhappy life with her husband, George Chapple Norton, who subjected her to beatings and other forms of abuse. She left Norton in 1836. He retaliated by keeping their children away from her, attacking her reputation and preventing her from seeking a divorce.

Her experiences led her to become an important advocate for women's rights and enhanced legal protections for women. Her efforts played a decisive role in the creation and passage of the Custody of Infants Act (1839), the Married Women's Property Act (1870) and the Matrimonial Causes Act (1857), which is the subject of our pamphlet. It is dedicated to



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John Copley, 1st Baron Lyndhurst [1772-1863], a former Lord Chancellor, who supported Norton's cause in the House of Lords and cited her in his speeches. The Matrimonial Causes Act, which was enacted, transferred jurisdiction over divorce from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, which expanded the availability of divorce to larger numbers of people.

This is a scarce title. OCLC locates no copies in North America.

OCLC locates 2 copies in North American law libraries (Harvard, UT-Austin).

TWO PAMPHLETS, ONE WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS, ABOUT "THE PRINCE
OF POISONERS" IN A NOTABLY
HANDSOME BINDING

79

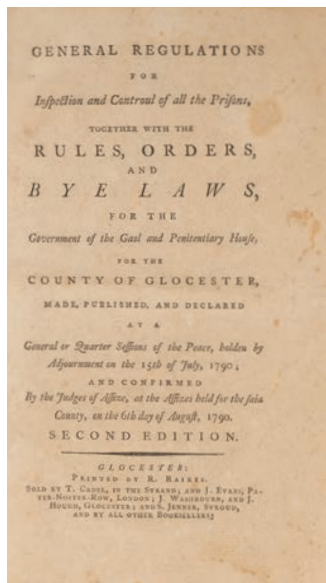
[Palmer, William]. *Illustrated Life and Career of William Palmer.* London, 1856. [Bound with] [Palmer, William]. *The Queen v. Palmer. Verbatim Report of the Trial of William Palmer.* London, 1856. \$750.

78

[Page, Sir Francis]. *The Charge of J--- P--- to the Grand Jury of M---X, on Saturday May 22, 1736.* London, 1738. \$650.

ONLY EDITION, one of two issues, both from 1738. Written in a bantering style, this pamphlet deals with two topics: alcoholism and unrepaired highways. "J--- P---" is a reference to Sir Francis Page. Known as "the Hanging Judge," he was known for his insolence, coarse language and severity. He was satirized by Pope, Fielding, Hogarth, Johnson and Savage, over whose trial for murder he presided. (Savage was convicted but pardoned afterwards.)

ONLY EDITIONS. Also known as the Rugeley Poisoner or the Prince of Poisoners, Palmer, was a physician who abandoned his practice to own and breed racehorses, which often put him in financial difficulty. A first-rate sociopath, he saw murder as a way to restore his finances. In order to collect on their life insurance policies, he poisoned his brother, wife, his mother-in-law and four of his children, who were killed before their first birthdays. He also defrauded a friend, John Cook, when he was poisoning him and cheated his wealthy mother out of thousands of pounds. He was finally convicted in 1855 for murdering Cook, and was executed the following year.



N° 80

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ASSOCIATION COPY, LIKELY ANNOTATED BY THE AUTHOR, SIR GEORGE ONESIPHORUS PAUL

80

[Penology]; [Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus]. *General Regulations for Inspection and Controul of All the Prisons.* Gloucester, [1790]. [Bound with] [Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus]. *Address to the Justices of the County of Gloucester.* [Gloucester, 1789]. [And] *General Regulations for Inspection and Controul of All the Prisons.* [Gloucester, 1790]. \$1,500.

THIS VOLUME presents a unique and vital collection of three foundational documents outlining the highly influential “Gloucester Model” of prison reform from the late 18th century.

Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, a leading philanthropist and magistrate, revolutionized penal administration based on principles of humane treatment, sanitary conditions, and spiritual reformation. The Gloucester system directly influenced numerous local prison reforms and the national Penitentiary Act of 1812.

This specific compilation is extraordinary: it is an extensively annotated working copy, featuring early ink and pencil corrections and notes in many places. These detailed annotations were almost certainly made by Paul himself in preparation for a subsequent edition.

The volume brings together parts of the Second Edition of the *General Regulations* (1790), Paul’s *Address to the Justices* (1789), and part of the First Edition of the *General Regulations* (1790). Though bibliographically complex, the volume is textually complete for the full regulations, making it a complete set of the core information in one historical binding.

This is a crucial artifact for serious collectors, criminologists, and institutional libraries specializing in penal history or 18th-century British social history.

General Regulations did not have a third edition under that title. However, the 1808 title *Proceedings of the Grand Juries [...] of the County of Gloucester...* is organized similarly to our volume and bears the statement “Third Edition” on its title page. (We could locate no stated first or second editions under the *Proceedings* title.) Paul is credited on the title page as the editor.



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Our volume consists of most of the second edition of *General Regulations*, an address by Paul on prison reform and the second part of the first edition of *General Regulations* (including its special title page). Despite being bibliographically incomplete, the information missing from the second edition is supplied by the included portion of the first edition (and vice versa), making the volume a complete set of the regulations in itself.

A COPY IN AN ENGLISH ROYAL BINDING WITH CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS

81

Prynne, William. *Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva.* London, 1662. \$2,500.

ONLY EDITION. Complete in itself, this is the third part of a four-volume collection issued from 1659 to 1664 known collectively as the *Brief Register*. Our 1662 volume contains material from the reigns of King Edward I through King Edward IV. Other volumes collect material from different periods. Prynne was a contentious and erudite Puritan attorney and legal antiquarian who wrote several books and pamphlets about legal history,



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religion and politics. He had an unrivalled ability to antagonize others. His personality and choice of targets eventually led to his disbarment, imprisonment, and mutilation (loss of ears) by Star Chamber. After the Restoration Prynne was appointed Royal Archivist in the Tower of London. It was during this period that he compiled the latter volumes of the *Brief Register*.

Camden [1714-1794], an important lawyer, judge and Whig politician, was a leading proponent of civil liberties, jury rights and the limitation of state power. The annotations discuss passages in the book concerning writs and returns for knights (i.e. substantial landowners) and writs concerning the election of knights of shires (Members of Parliament representing a county). We were not able to determine the identity of John Cottam. The presence of the English royal arms on the binding suggests this book belonged to one of the royal libraries. The date 1662 above the royal arms, with a zero stamped in error instead of a second six, shows this book was added during the reign of Charles II in its year of publication. Prynne dedicated the book to him.



Nº 82



Nº 82

A FEMINIST “MASTERSTROKE”: A CARD GAME USED TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE

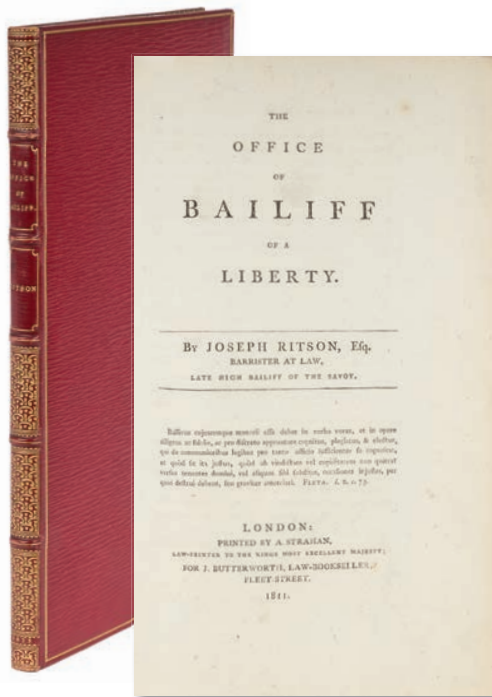
82

Reed, E[dward] T[ennyson] [1860-1933], **Illustrator.** *Panko, Or Votes for Women: The Great Card Game, Suffragists v. Anti-Suffragists.* London: Peter Gurney, c.1909. 48 lithographed cards. \$2,500.

NAMED AFTER the English suffragist Emmeline Pankhurst [1858-1928], *Panko* was produced by the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) to raise funds for its activities and publicize its goals. “The translation of the mechanics of the women’s suffrage campaign into board and card games was a masterstroke...Not only were funds raised, but the message of the cause was brought into domestic

circles where more rabid propaganda might not have been welcomed. ... The advertisement for the game claimed, ‘Not only is each picture in itself an interesting memento, but the game produces intense excitement without the slightest taint of bitterness’” (Crawford).

The cards were illustrated by Edward Tennyson Reed, best-known for his illustrations for *Punch*. They reflect some of the key moments and characters in the Suffrage movement, such as Pankhurst wearing her WSPU sash, a Suffragist being escorted to a police station, a group of Suffragists trying to gain entry to the House of Commons, a Suffragist declaring a hunger strike in jail and an image of the attorney Christabel Pankhurst [1880-1958], Emmeline’s daughter, addressing the viewer in her robes.



BOUND BY RIVIERE & SON

N° 83

SCARCE ENGLISH TREATISE ON BAILIFFS
IN A HANDSOME RIVIERE BINDING

83

Ritson, J[oseph]; [Frank, Joseph, Editor]. *The Office of Bailiff of a Liberty.* London, 1811.
\$750.

FIRST EDITION. Ritson, a former bailiff, was a member of Gray's Inn and the author of several practical and historical works on legal subjects. Holdsworth says his study of bailiffs of a liberty, that is, a court officer who executes process, is a "learned antiquarian tract based mainly on the Year Books and mediaeval statutes, with notes of such later statutes as referred to these bailiffs." Crichton-Smith [1847-1900], an extremely wealthy member of the landed gentry who made an additional fortune as an industrialist, was a notable antiquarian, scholar, bibliophile, philanthropist and architectural patron.

36

A LANDMARK IN LEGAL HISTORY:
THE FIRST DEDICATED HISTORY OF THE
OFFICE OF LORD HIGH STEWARD

84

[Russell, Sambrook Nicholas]. *The Lord High Steward of England; Or An Historical Dissertation on the Origin, Antiquity, And Functions of That Officer.* London, 1776. \$850.

ONLY EDITION. The Lord High Steward ranked above the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister. One of the office's most important powers was the sole legal power to preside over impeachment trials of peers. Since 1421 the office has generally remained vacant. (For trials of peers, the Lord Chancellor was deputized to act as Lord High Steward.) Today, it is now a ceremonial office that is filled for coronation ceremonies. Russell's was the first history of this important office. A fine example of eighteenth-century historical scholarship, a time when antiquarianism was beginning to be displaced by more rigorous research methods, it provided a great deal of unknown information. Also an interpretive work, it refutes Coke's history and definition of the office in his *Third Institutes*.

"ANTIEN T LAWES" AND COMMON RIGHTS:
CALMING THE FEARS OF A
UNITED KINGDOM

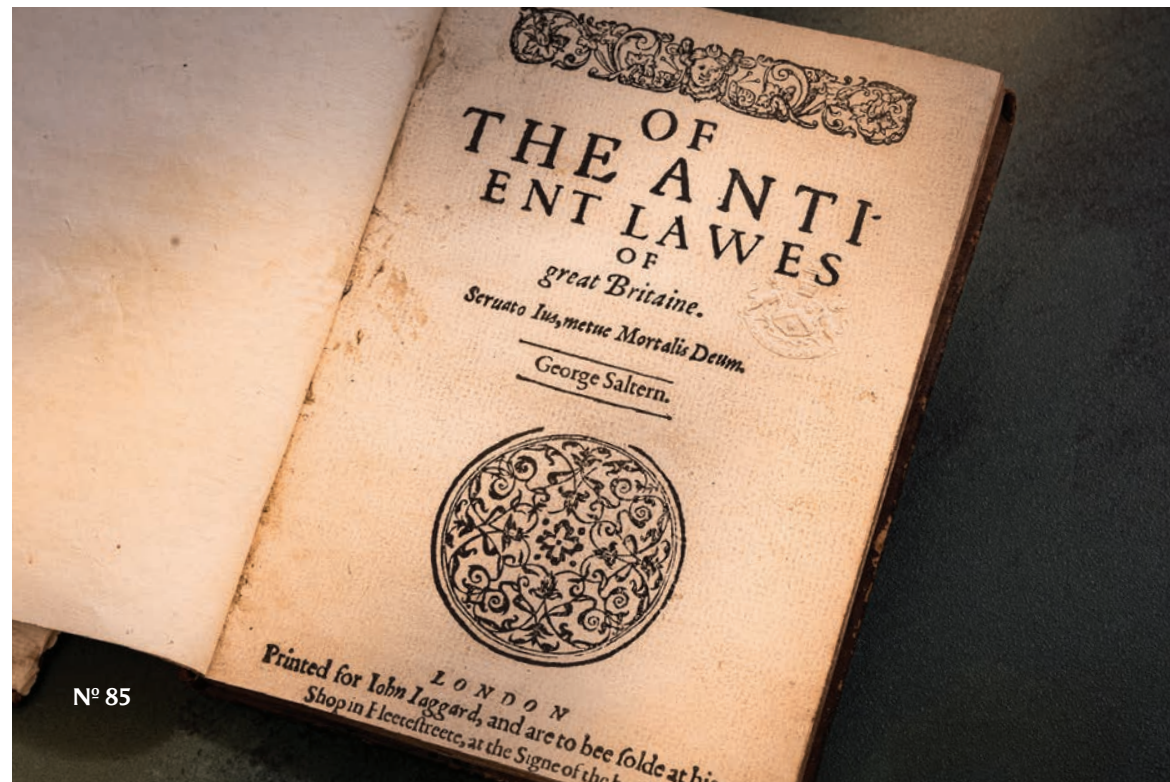
85

Saltern (Salteren), George. *Of the Antient Lawes of Great Britaine.* London, [1605].
\$5,000.

ONLY EDITION. An imaginative work of propaganda, this book was written to support the unsuccessful campaign of King James I & VI to



N° 84



N° 85

unite the political and legal systems of England and Scotland. (The kingdoms would eventually be united under Queen Anne in 1707.) Unique among Unionist authors, Saltern addresses fears that a union would damage existing English and Scottish rights and liberties by showing that both kingdoms share a common legal heritage. Drawing on myth and history, Saltern outlines a common legal tradition from the pre-Roman era to the present.

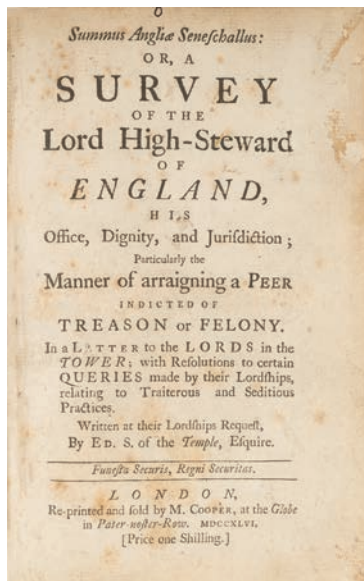
Our copy of this title belonged to the library of the Earls of Macclesfield. Housed in Shirburn Castle, near Watlington, Oxfordshire, it was one of the finest private libraries in Great Britain.

**A RARE MID-18TH CENTURY SURVIVAL:
SAUNDERS' DEFINITIVE 1746 SURVEY
OF THE HIGH STEWARD**

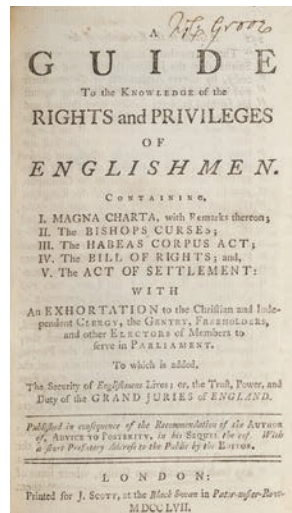
86

[Saunders], Ed[mond]. *Summus Angliae Seneschallus: Or, A Survey of the Lord High-Steward of England.* London, 1746. \$750.

SECOND AND FINAL EDITION. The Lord High Steward ranked above the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister. One of the office's most important



N° 86



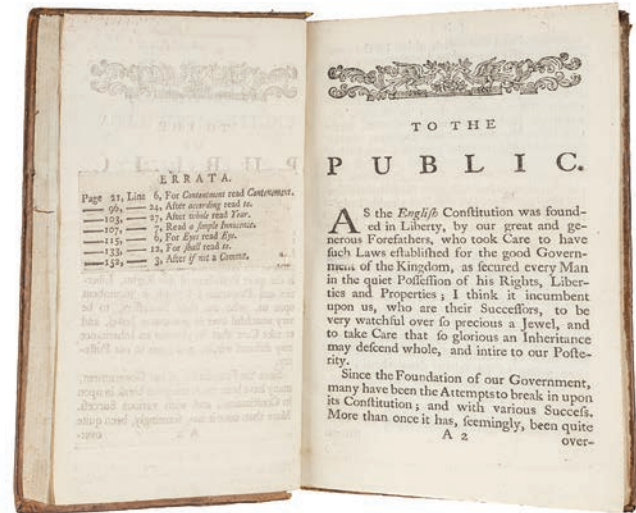
N° 87

powers was the sole legal power to preside over impeachment trials of peers. Since 1421 the office has generally remained vacant. (For trials of peers, the Lord Chancellor was deputized to act as Lord High Steward.) Today, it is a ceremonial office that is filled for coronation ceremonies. Saunderson's essay on the powers of this office was first printed in 1680.

**THE BLUEPRINT FOR 1776:
LORD SOMERS' 1757 COMPENDIUM
OF THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN**

87
[Somers, John Somers, Baron]; [Lewis, John, Editor, Author of *The Sequel of Advice to Posterity*]. *A Guide to the Knowledge of the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen. (...) With a Short Prefatory Address to the Public by the Editor.* London, 1757. \$1,750.

FIRST EDITION. Attributed to John Lord Somers, a chief architect of the English Bill of Rights this deeply influential compendium of the foundational documents of British liberty served as a powerful 18th-century manual for civic independence and legal protection. It includes Somers' landmark treatise on the "Trust, Power, and Duty of the Grand Juries of England." This

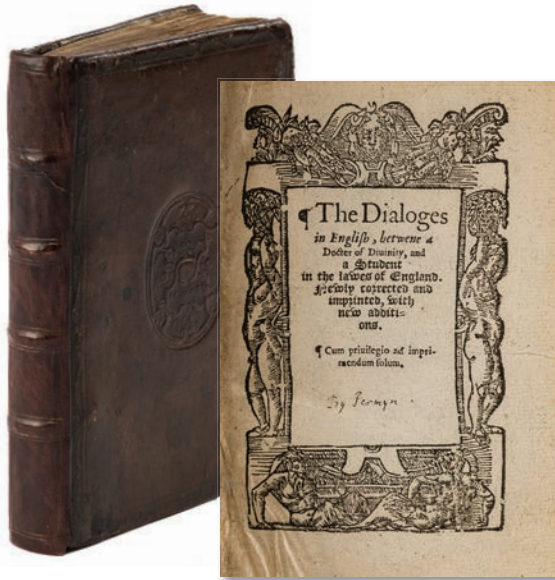


N° 87

text remains a seminal work of legal thought, arguing that the grand jury is the primary barrier against "false accusers" and arbitrary state power.

Attributed sometimes to John Dunton and Daniel Defoe, it went through numerous editions and includes the full text and commentary on Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. This work served as a foundational "legal toolkit" for the American Revolutionary generation. While printed in London, its contents, specifically those attributed to Lord Somers, provided the intellectual and legal justification for colonial resistance. Somers was viewed by Thomas Jefferson and John Adams as the "Oracle" of Whig ideology. The included treatise, *The Security of Englishmen's Lives*, was central to the American concept of the Grand Jury. By empowering juries to block "malicious and oppressive prosecution," Somers' principles enabled colonial juries to refuse to indict fellow patriots, effectively neutralizing British law years before 1776.

The documents contained here are the direct ancestors of the U.S. Bill of Rights. From the right to petition to protections against excessive bail, the American Founders essentially "re-adopted" these 1689 principles into the U.S. Constitution.



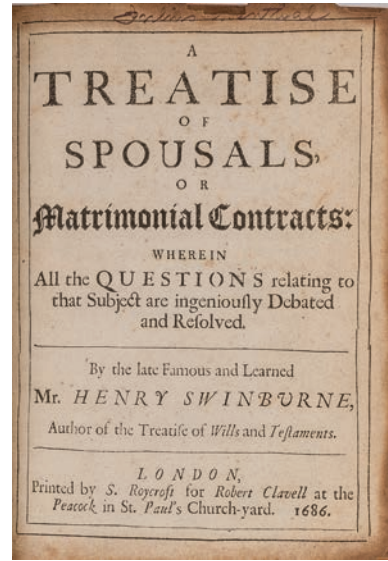
Nº 88

A HANDSOME ELIZABETHAN LAW BOOK
IN CONTEMPORARY CALF: 1580 TOTTELL
IMPRINT OF DOCTOR AND STUDENT

88

[St. Germain [German], Christopher].
*The Dialoges in English, Betwene a Doctoe of
Divinity, And a Student in the Lawes of England.*
[London, 1580]. \$6,500.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN in Latin in 1528, this work contains two dialogues between a doctor of divinity and a student of English law. St. Germain's first and best-known published work, it is "surely the most remarkable book relating to English law published in the Tudor period, and quite unlike any book to have come from the pen of an English lawyer before" (ODNB). It explored and popularized a number of important legal ideas: canonist learning on the nature and object of law, the religious and moral standards of law, the foundations of the common law, and other issues regarding the jurisdiction of Parliament. A very important work in the development of equity, *Doctor and Student* appeared in numerous editions. An authority well into the eighteenth century, it shaped early modern legal thought and influenced several writers, including Blackstone. The annotations in our 1580



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Tottell imprint, mostly brief glosses, case citations or references to other works, reflect the work's utility to students and practitioners.

A FIRST EDITION OF THE
FIRST ENGLISH TREATISE ON
MATRIMONIAL CONTRACTS WITH A
DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN
LEGAL PROVENANCE

89

Swinburne, Henry. *A Treatise of Spousals, Or Matrimonial Contracts.* London, 1686.
\$3,500.

FIRST EDITION. This was the first English treatise on matrimonial contracts and one of the first English legal treatises devoted to laws concerning women. It discusses marriage, the relationship between spousal contracts and marriage contracts, the dissolution of those contracts and divorce.

Swinburne was commissary of the exchequer and judge of the consistory court at York. Julius Rosenthal [1828-1905], a leading Chicago attorney who specialized in wills and probate, was the librarian of the Chicago Law Institute from 1867-1877 and 1888-1903 (and the organization's president

from 1878-1880). An enthusiastic scholar with a deep knowledge of legal history and jurisprudence, particularly Anglo-American, he enlarged the Chicago Law Institute's collection considerably and amassed an impressive personal library.

UNIQUE CONTEMPORARY COMPILATION
OF SCARCE PRIMARY SOURCES ABOUT
THE UNSUCCESSFUL 1790 REPEAL OF
A SET OF ACTS DESIGNED TO EXCLUDE
CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANT
DISSENTERS FROM PUBLIC LIFE

90

[Test and Corporation Acts]. [Ten Pamphlets
*About the Unsuccessful Movement to Repeal of
the Test and Corporation Acts*]. London, 1770-
1790. \$2,500.

THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS (1673 and 1661) required all local and state officials to belong to the Church of England. Both were, for the most part, repealed in 1828; the remaining provisions against Catholics followed in 1829. (Jews were granted these rights between 1833 and 1890.)



Nº 90



The pamphlets in this volume concern an effort to repeal the acts that began in the mid-eighteenth century and ended in an unsuccessful campaign to pass a repeal bill in 1790. Overall, this volume is a unique contemporary compilation of primary sources, all of them scarce with few copies listed in North American libraries. One is by Anna Letitia Barbauld [1743-1825], poet, essayist, literary critic,

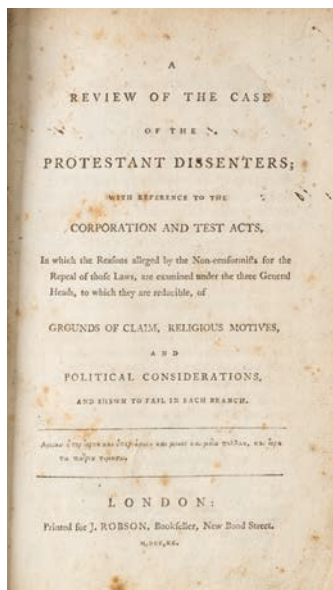
Nº 91



Nº 91



Nº 91



Nº 90

editor, children's author and leader of the Blue Stockings Society, an important women's education movement, who was a dissenter. The spine title reads "Priestley/Etc." and the heading of the table of contents refers to "Dr. Priestley." Joseph Priestley [1733-1804], the prominent scientist, polymath and dissenter, who played a leading role in the repeal campaign.

A RARE AND VIBRANT VICTORIAN SATIRE OF THE CENTURY'S MOST INFAMOUS LEGAL CHARADE

91

[Tichborne Case]. *The Tichborne Trial as Told to Our Grandchildren*. London, [c.1872]. \$1,750.

THIS FOLDING SATIRICAL PANORAMA WAS ISSUED DURING THE HEIGHT OF PUBLIC FASCINATION WITH THE TICHBORNE CASE, WHICH CAPTIVATED VICTORIAN

England in the 1860s and 1870s. In 1854, Roger Tichborne, the 25-year-old heir to the Tichborne baronetcy, disappeared while traveling in South America, presumed to have died in a shipwreck. In 1865, an Australian butcher named Thomas Castro (sometimes referred to as Arthur Orton), claimed to be the missing heir. He failed to convince the courts, was convicted of perjury and served a long prison sentence. The dispute over his identity continued until his death in 1898.

The case generated a vast body of popular literature and has continued to captivate the public as recently as Zadie Smith's 2023 novel *The Fraud*. Our example is one of several known silhouette illustration satires of the case by Clarke & Co, all of which are rare. The vivid hand-coloring highlights the illustration style, which had the advantage (for the publisher) of emphasizing Castro's size.



Nº 92

AN INCOMPARABLE TONTINE ARCHIVE

92

[Tontines]. [Archive of English, Scottish, British Empire, Continental and American Tontines, 1690-1953]. 501 items, comprising bound manuscripts, manuscript and part-printed documents, books, paper ephemera, graphic material and realia. \$58,000.

COMBINING the prudence of an annuity with the risk of a lottery, a tontine is an investment vehicle that binds a group of investors that pay into a trust that generates periodical income. As the investors die their shares are divided among the others, generating ever-larger payouts until the death of the final member. The tontine is named after Lorenzo de Tonti, a Neapolitan banker who is generally credited with its invention in 1653. The

first tontine was organized in the city of Kampen in the Netherlands in 1670. Tontines were often established to fund businesses or civic projects. An example in New York City is the Tontine Coffee House on Wall Street, the first home of the New York Stock Exchange. They often appear in popular culture. Tontine plots can be found, to cite a few examples, in novels by Henry Louis Stevenson, Thomas B. Costain, and Agatha Christie and episodes of M*A*S*H, The Simpsons, and Archer.

Compiled by Kent McKeever, the former director of the Arthur W. Diamond Law Library of Columbia Law School, this archive, which encompasses English, Scottish, Australian, American and Continental examples from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, is likely the largest known collection of tontine and tontine-related items. About 55% of its material is English, 35% is American, 5% is Continental and 5% is Scottish or Australian. Most of the archive dates from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s.

Its core is a group of 50 paper and parchment documents establishing tontines and certifying ownership of shares. There is also a group of 11 tontine ledgers. 52 items are drawings, engravings, postcards, color prints and plans of structures financed by tontines. The majority of the material, however, is paperwork relating to the administration of tontines, which is not surprising



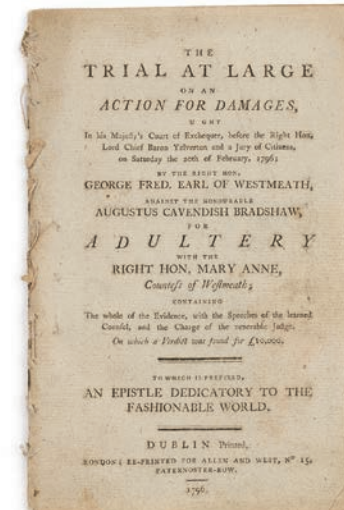
Nº 92

because their existence could span decades. This group includes 73 letters to and from lawyers and 25 receipts. The other items record such matters as share transfers, notices about changes of interest and administrative fees. Among its items are an English tontine ledger from 1808 that later belonged to Sir Thomas Phillipps [1792-1892], one of the great English antiquarians and book collectors of the 19th century, a 1700 tontine establishing a system of street lights in Antwerp, a 1799 tontine establishing a deed for a library in Birmingham and an English tontine annuity form on parchment from 1789 describing the benefit of survivorship.

It also has a group of secondary material advertising or discussing tontines: 19 broadsides, 13 books, 18 pamphlets and 16 newspapers. This is complemented by a group of tontine-themed objects: a set of c.1900 serving pieces, including

a pitcher, from the Tontine Hotel, New Haven, CT, a pair of Masonic candlesticks and a gavel made of oak salvaged from Glasgow's Old Tontine Hotel, a pair of tobacco tins, MacDonald's Tontine Navy and MacDonald's Flake, an advertisement placard for MacDonald's Tontine Mixture and a bar advertisement and a hang tag for Cameron's Tontine Sweet Milk Stout

This archive furnished research material for two books by McKeever, *The Role of Tontines, 1750-1800: Studies in the Financial History of Georgian Britain* and *A Portrait of the Georgian Stock Market: Studies in the Financial History of Great Britain*, both forthcoming from Palgrave Macmillan in May 2026. An excellent source of teaching and exhibition material, we are certain it will inspire additional research in the fields of law, insurance, commercial history and gambling.



Nº 93

WITH INTERESTING COMMENTARY
ON IRISH AND ENGLISH MORALS

93

[Trial]; Cavendish Bradshaw, Augustus, Defendant. *The Trial at Large on an Action for Damages (...)* By the Right Hon. George Fred. Earl of Westmeath, Against the Honourable Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, For Adultery with the Right Hon. Mary Anne, Countess of Westmeath. (...) To Which is Prefixed, An Epistle Dedicatory to the Fashionable World. London, 1796. \$750.

ONLY LONDON EDITION, reprinted from the first Dublin edition. Westmeath, an Irish peer, sought £20,000 in damages after he caught his wife Maryanne carrying on an affair with Bradshaw during a period of separation. The jury awarded him £10,000, though Bradshaw's relative poverty made the damages difficult to recover. The Westmeaths later divorced and Bradshaw and Maryanne married in 1796. An interesting feature of this account is the extensive editor's preface, addressed "to the Right Honourable, Right Fashionable, Truly Liberal, and Uncontrollable Amateurs of the *Haut Ton*." It discusses, among other topics, Irish assimilation into English culture and high society and the subsequent loosening of Irish morals.



Nº 92



Nº 94

WITH A DUPLICATE COLORED FRONTISPIECE
ANNOTATED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK

94

[Trial]; Thistlewood, Arthur, Watson, James, Preston, Thomas and Hooper, John, Defendants. [Cruikshank, Isaac, Illustrator; Cruikshank, George, Annotation. *High Treason!! The Whole Proceedings on the Trial of Arthur Thistlewood, Gent. James Watson, The Elder, Surgeon, Thomas Preston, Cordwainer, And John Hooper, Labourer: Upon an Indictment Found Against Them for High Treason.* London, 1817. \$950.

ONLY EDITION. A "Fairburn's Edition," which provides the "whole proceedings" of the trials. It includes verbatim accounts of the evidence presented, arguments from defense attorneys, and the cross-examination of witnesses.

The trials occurred during a period of significant post-Napoleonic War economic hardship and political repression in Britain. The defendants were

part of a movement advocating for radical reforms like universal suffrage and land redistribution.

The men organized two mass meetings at Spa Fields to protest and petition the Prince Regent. While the first meeting was largely peaceful, the second, on December 2, 1816, devolved into a riot, during which a mob raided a gunsmith's shop and exchanged gunfire with troops. The conspirators' plan was to seize key locations like the Tower of London and the Bank of England to spark a general uprising.

The government, fearing a revolution, charged the ringleaders with high treason. James Watson was tried first. The defense successfully discredited the main prosecution witness, a government spy named John Castle, as an agent provocateur. Watson was acquitted, and consequently, the prosecution dropped all charges against Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper, who were then released.

Fairburn's serialized account features a courtroom scene and portraits of the defendants by Isaac Cruikshank, who is not credited. The colored

duplicate frontispiece has an annotation by his son George Cruikshank reading: "Not any of it by me-GCK." This remark illustrates how the work of the two men was often confused.

A fascinating look into a high-profile legal battle that ultimately exposed the use of government spies to inflame radical movements, leading to an embarrassing acquittal for the state. Arthur Thistlewood would later be involved in another, more infamous, plot—the failed Cato Street Conspiracy of 1820—for which he was executed.

The previous owner of this copy, William Hartmann Woodin, was an industrialist who served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1927 to 1932 and briefly as treasury secretary under Franklin Roosevelt in 1933.

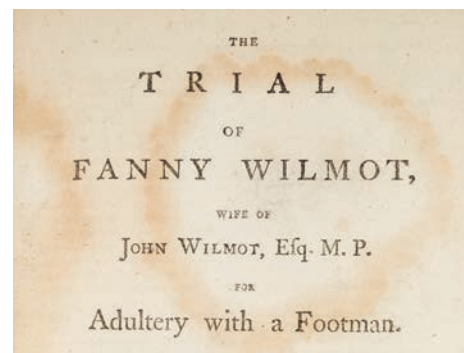
OCLC locates 3 copies (National Library of Australia, Oxford, University of Illinois).

"A SINGULAR AND LAMENTABLE AMOUR":
THE RARE 18TH-CENTURY TRIAL OF AN
MP'S WIFE AND HER FOOTMAN

95

[Trial]; Wilmot, Fanny, Defendant. *The Trial of Fanny Wilmot, Wife of John Wilmot, Esq. M.P. for Adultery with a Footman.* London, 1792. \$1,500.

ONLY EDITION. Intended to titillate the 18th-century public with a collection of depositions detailing Fanny Wilmot's affair with her footman, Edward Washborn. The depositions, many



Nº 95

provided by domestic servants, trace the “singular and lamentable amour” from the drawing-room to its discovery at Washborn’s lodgings. The case attracted significant public notice as the cuckolded husband, John Eardley Wilmot, was a distinguished lawyer, author, and Member of Parliament. A divorce was ultimately granted.

OCLC locates 5 copies, 3 in North America, 1 in a law library (Harvard).

RARE ACCOUNTS OF “MODERN GALLANTRY AND DIVORCES,” ONE OVERLOOKED
BY THE ESTC

96

[Trials]; A Civilian of Doctor’s Commons. *A New Collection of Trials for Adultery: Or, General History of Modern Gallantry and Divorces. [...] Embellished with an Elegant Set of Plates.* London, 1799. **[Bound with] Campbell, Harriet, Defendant.** *Summary of the Proceedings in Doctors’ Commons, In a Cause Instituted by Charles Colin Campbell, Esq. Against Harriet His Wife, For Adultery.* London, 1796. **[And] Hope (Biscoe), Susanna Harriot, Defendant.** *The Trial of Mrs. Biscoe, For Adultery with Robert Gordon, Esq.* London, 1794. **[And] Newton, Catherine, Defendant.** *The Trial of the Hon. Mrs. Catherine Newton [...] Upon a Libel and Allegations, Charging Her with the Crime of Adultery.* London, 1782. \$3,500.

COMPILED by a contemporary reader, this volume gathers four scarce works providing accounts of trials for adultery. Primarily intended to amuse and titillate, these accounts are still of value to legal scholars and historians for their accurate reports and vivid background histories. Together, they constitute a fascinating document of English attitudes toward adultery and divorce at the end of the early modern period.

The *New Collection of Trials for Adultery* was first issued in four volumes in 1796 as *A New and Complete Collection of Trials for Adultery*. A second volume was added to the 1799 edition in 1802 and



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the *English Short-Title Catalogue* considers it a two-volume work, but the 1799 volume is complete in itself and considered bibliographically distinct in other records. It is unclear how many plates the 1799 edition had, and it may have been issued in parts or in variant states. We found records of copies with as few as three and as many as fifteen plates (our copy has twelve).

The Newton trial had a second part published later in 1782, which is advertised as forthcoming at the end of our copy.

RARE ACCOUNT OF THE
CATO STREET CONSPIRACY TRIAL
WITH A FOLDING PLATE

97

[Trials]; [Cato Street Conspiracy]. *The Trials of Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, and Others, for High Treason.* Leeds, 1820. \$950.

LED BY ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD, the event known as the Cato Street Conspiracy was an

attempt to murder all of the ministers and prime minister of King George IV in 1820. Motivated in part by the economic depression of the period, the conspirators wished to avenge earlier protests suppressed by the state, such as the Paterloo Massacre. The conspirator’s goal was to overthrow the government and initiate a revolution similar to the French Revolution. Betrayed by one of the co-conspirators, Thistlewood and four others were captured, tried and executed. There are many accounts of this trial, nearly all published in London.

This account printed by John Barr is rare. Library Hub locates 1 copy at the British Library. OCLC adds 5: Harvard Law School, New York Public Library, Library of Congress, University of Georgia Law School, University of Melbourne. Only two of these have records mention the folding table, which suggests some copies were issued without one.

AN APPARENTLY UNRECORDED POSTER
PROMOTING A CONCERT TO BENEFIT
A LEFTIST BRITISH MAGAZINE
FOCUSED ON LEGAL RIGHTS WITH
WONDERFUL TYPOGRAPHY

98

Up Against the Law Collective. *A Benefit in Aid of Up Against the Law...* [London, 1972?]. \$450.

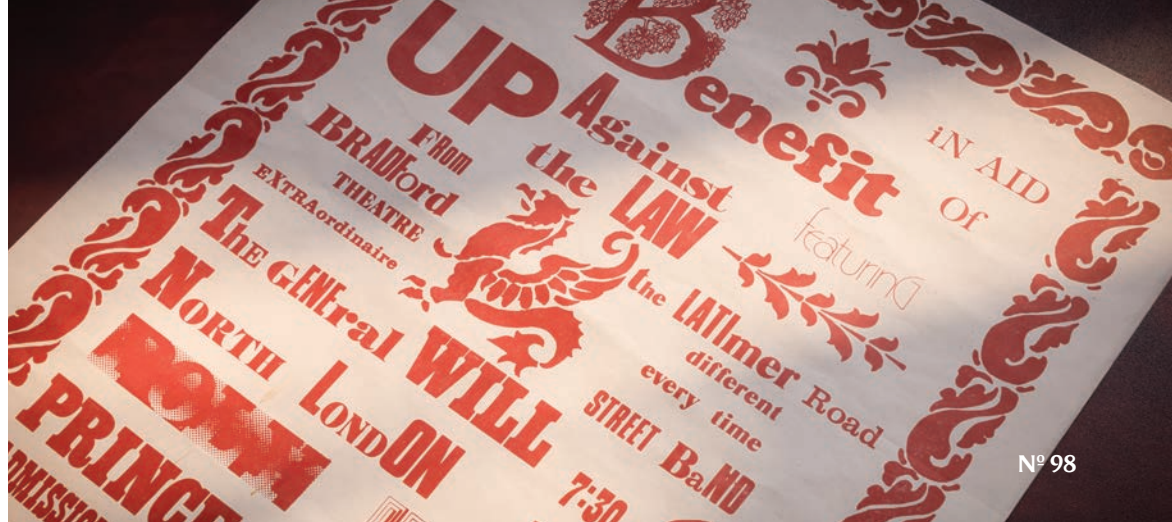
UP AGAINST THE LAW was a leftist British periodical focused on popular education in legal rights and the documentation of abuses of the law by police. Several members of the Collective had been involved in other leftist action groups with a legal orientation, such as the Stoke Newington 8 Defence Group. The magazine was issued at sporadic intervals from 1972 to 1975. (OCLC locates copies of this magazine in 13 libraries, 4 in North America: Library of Congress, Emory, Harvard, University of Michigan). This apparently unrecorded poster advertises a benefit concert to raise funds for the group, held at the North Western Polytechnic building in North London. The building was a hub for student protests and events.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT LANDMARK OF
WOMEN'S JURISPRUDENCE: THE FIRST
COMPREHENSIVE 18TH-CENTURY TREATISE
ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

99

[Women]; [Great Britain]. *The Laws Respecting Women, As They Regard Their Natural Rights, Or Their Connections and Conduct....* London, 1777. \$7,500.

ONLY EDITION. A cornerstone in the evolution of women's legal history, this 1777 treatise represents the definitive Enlightenment-era synthesis of gender and the law. While Thomas Edgar's *The Lawes Resolutions of Womens Rights* (1632) was the first work on the subject, this volume is the first to apply a systematic, modern philosophical approach to the legal status of women. It was issued by the influential publisher J. Johnson, known for his association



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with radical thinkers and his later patronage of Mary Wollstonecraft, placing this work at the heart of 18th-century intellectual reform. Legal historian Sir William Holdsworth held the text in the highest regard, considering it "the best of the earlier books on the subject" for its clarity and superior organization.

The volume concludes with a dramatic and critical account of the Duchess of Kingston's sensational 1776 bigamy trial. This account serves as more than mere high-society scandal; it provides a sophisticated look at the jurisdictional conflicts between Common and Ecclesiastical law. Elizabeth Chudleigh's conviction and subsequent flight to Europe remains one of the era's most famous legal dramas, ensuring this work's lasting significance in both serious jurisprudence and popular history.

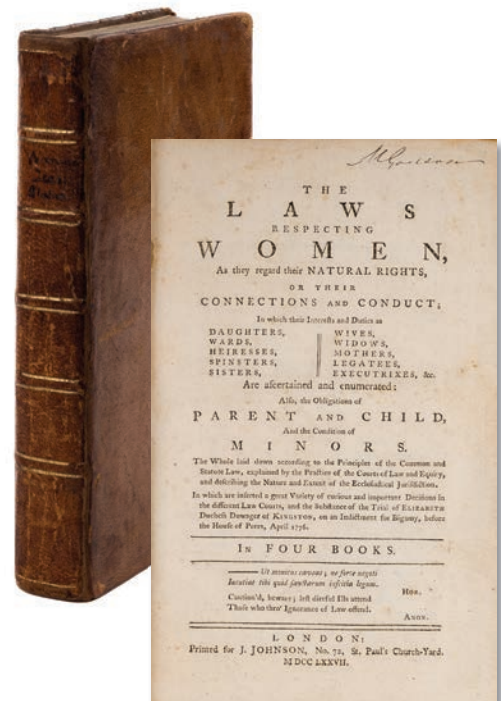
A LANDMARK WORK ON
HIGH TREASON AND FORFEITURE

100

[Yorke, Charles]. *Some Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture, For High-Treason.* London, 1746. \$250.

SECOND EDITION. First published in 1745, Yorke's essay argues that corruption of blood and forfeiture are justifiable consequences of treason. This work was a response to the cases of treason that followed the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 and a

defense of treason legislation introduced by Yorke's father, the Earl of Hardwicke, who was then lord chancellor. Going beyond the common law, Yorke draws on examples from Athenian, Roman, Jewish and feudal sources. The final edition of this book, the fourth, was published in 1795.



Nº 99

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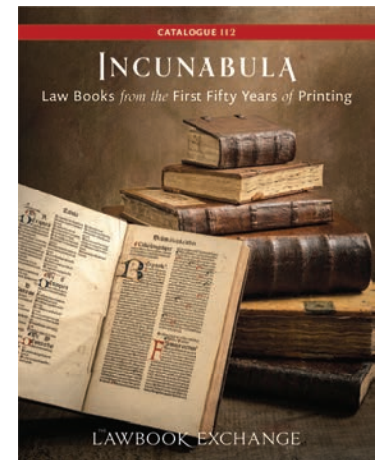
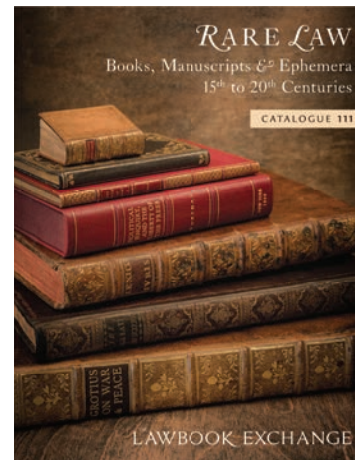
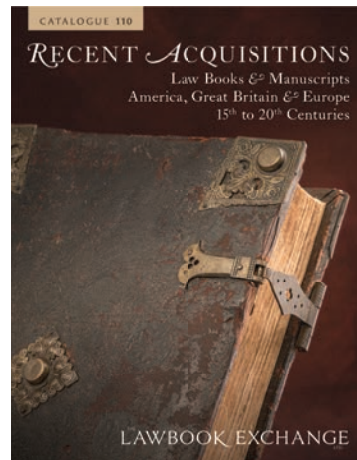
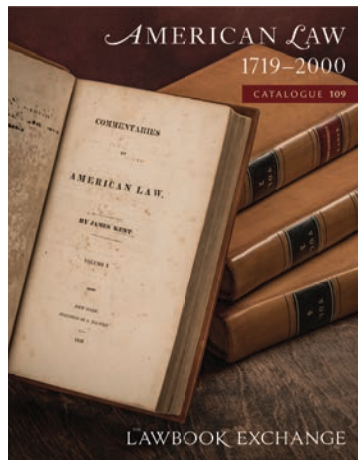
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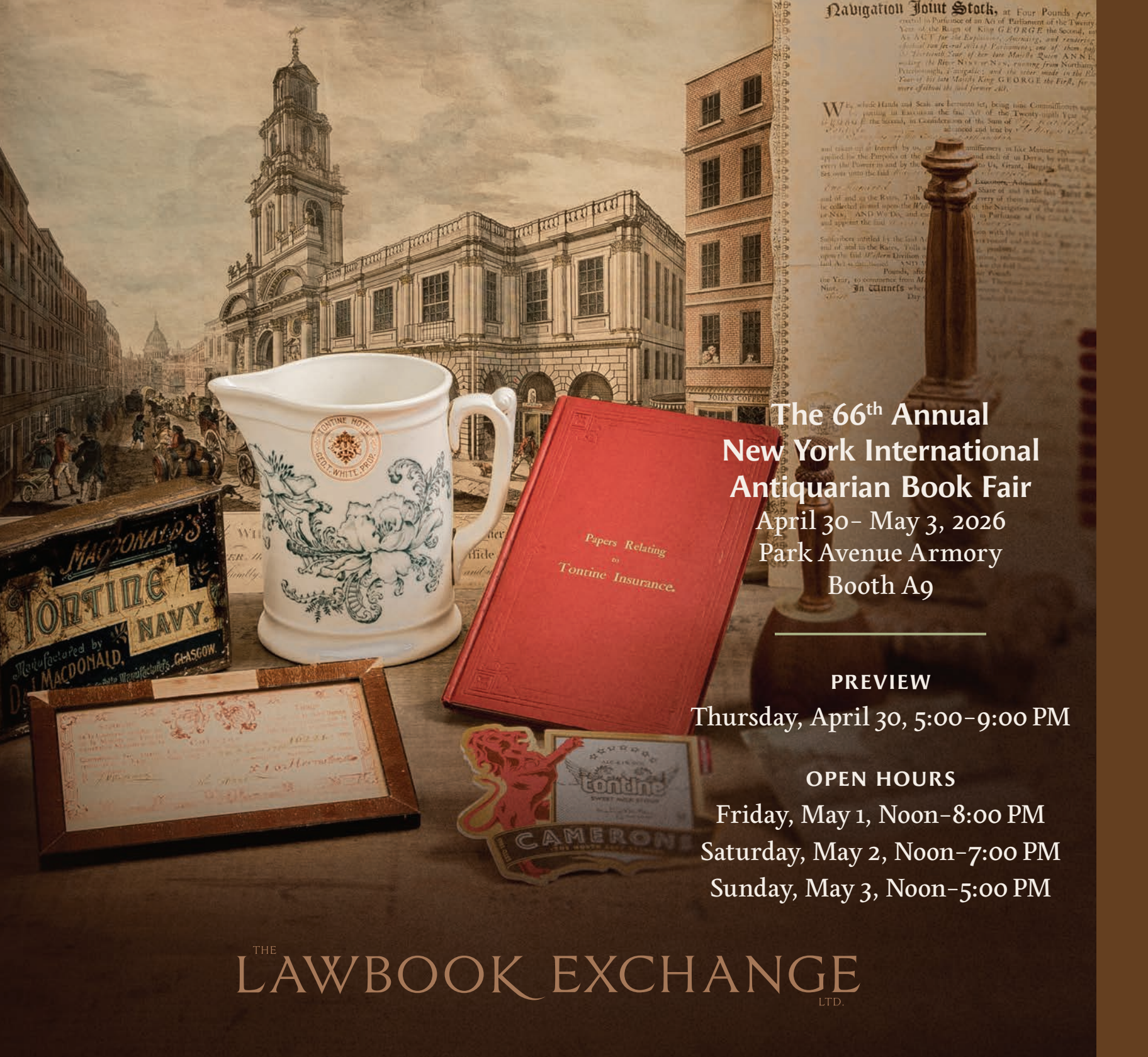
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Booth A9

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