

ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis: The Library of Charles Carroll of
Carrollton

Name of degree candidate: Michael T. Parker

Degree and Year: Master of Arts, 1990

Thesis directed by: Professor Emory Evans, History
Department

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was a pivotal leader in revolutionary Maryland and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. This thesis attempts to set forth Carroll's intellectual life through an examination of the Carroll correspondence and the Antilon-First Citizen letters, and more important, by reconstructing the Carroll library as it existed during the years of the American Revolution. The reconstruction is based on five book lists that were made between 1759 and 1767, and on a catalogue made of the library in 1864 prior to its being sold at auction. The reconstruction is only an approximation of the Carroll library due to the following methodological limitations. First, not all the books that Carroll mentions in his correspondence are included on any of the book lists or in the auction catalogue. Second, after the death of his father Carroll undoubtedly merged his books with the family library. Third, only those books in the catalogue with a publication date prior to 1783 are included, thus including some and excluding others that Carroll may or may not have had during the Revolution. By the nature of the books in the library and

from numerous hints in the Carroll correspondence, it is concluded that Carroll attempted to create an ideal library. Therefore, because Carroll was one of the most erudite political participants of his time, this library is not only a reflection of Carroll's mind, but a map to the intellectual landscape of revolutionary America.

"THE FITTEST SEASON FOR READING"
THE LIBRARY OF
CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

by

Michael T. Parker

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of The University of Maryland in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts

1990

Maryland

LD

3231

.M70m

Parker,

M. T.

FOLIO

Advisory Committee:

Professor Emory Evans, Chairman/Advisor
Professor Ronald Hoffman
Professor James Gilbert

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Chapter I The Making of a Colonial Intellectual	5
I Family Background	5
II Education Abroad	11
III The Young Intellectual	24
IV The Revolutionary	31
Chapter II The Library	41
I Introduction to the Library	41
II "A List of French Books"	54
III "A List of [Law] Books"	64
IV "Law Books remaining by me"	75
V "A List of Eng: Books in Fol:"	76
VI "Books chosen by Charles Carroll of Carrollton"	99
VII Catalogue of the Library	118
VIII Foreign Language Books from the Catalogue of the Library	181
IX "Pamphlets, Important, Rare and Interesting" from the Catalogue of the Library	213
Bibliography	226
Index	231

Abbreviations

<u>Catalogue</u>	<u>Catalogue of the Library</u>
CCA.....	Charles Carroll of Annapolis
CCC.....	Charles Carroll of Carrollton
Watt.....	Watt, Robert, <u>Bibliotheca Britannica</u>

The following abbreviations indicate the size of a book based on the number of folds in the printing paper. Their usage in chapter two follows Watt.

4o, 4to.....	quarto
8o, 8to.....	octavo
12o, 12mo.....	duodecimo
18mo.....	octodecimo
32mo.....	triginta duo
Fol.....	folio, a sheet folded twice

The following abbreviations indicate book cover types.

Calf.....	calfskin
Russia.....	Russia leather or Russia calf, a tanning technique using willow, birch or oak, and a phenolic oil derived from the European birch.
Sheep.....	Sheepskin

Introduction

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was a planter, lawyer, political thinker, scion of one of the first families of colonial Maryland, delegate to the Continental Congress, the lone Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence, and an important moderate voice in the often volatile politics of revolutionary Maryland. There are several ways in which his life and thought might be explained. Certainly his family heritage and his relationship with his mother and father were crucial to his psyche, but the theme which unites the disparate elements of his career and makes his deeds understandable is the life of his mind. A history of Carroll's thought is possible primarily because of the preservation of his correspondence with his father. Most of the letters between Charles Carroll of Carrollton and his father, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, are concerned with the issues of the day, with books they were reading or desired to possess, or with the educational progress of the young Carroll. There are also a small number of letters preserved between Carroll and several of his British friends with whom he corresponded in the 1760s and 1770s. Altogether, the extant Carroll letters open a wide window on the life and thought of one of Maryland's great revolutionary leaders. Chapter One of this thesis will, through this correspondence, explore his

literary and intellectual pursuits.¹

A second window on the mind of Carroll is the Carroll family library. Due to financial difficulties in the midst of the Civil War, the entire library was put up for auction on December 5, 1864. While an intact library would have been a boon for intellectual historians and antiquarians alike, the auction was not an unmitigated tragedy. A catalogue of the library, which included 1,434 items, was completed for the auction. Some of the entries were given cryptic abbreviations, and consequently the full title and author have not been determined. Most however are generally perspicuous. The entries include the author, title, size of the book, and date and place of publication. Chapter Two of this thesis contains a reconstruction and analysis of what the library probably included in about 1782 or 1783. This time was chosen because 1782 was the year of his father's death, thereby ending the rich literary record contained in the correspondence between father and son, and because 1783 was the final year of the American Revolution. The reconstruction proceeded on the premise that any book in the catalogue with a publication date prior to 1783 was probably owned by Carroll during the period of this study. It is possible that some of the books included in this list were books purchased

¹ All the quotations and author and book titles that appear in this paper are presented without correcting spelling deviations and without the usual "sic."

some years later. Consequently, the most that can be claimed for this list is that it is only an approximation.

A further limitation on producing a completely reliable reconstruction of the library is that after his father's death Carroll doubtlessly united his father's library with his own. While this may appear at first blush to be an insufferable obstacle to restoring the original library of the younger Carroll, the consequences are not as dire as they may appear. During his school days in Europe, when Carroll first began to consider what books he wanted for his own library, it is clear that he considered the books in his father's collection to be his own, and even went so far as to request a series of book lists from his father so that he could avoid duplications in his purchases. Far from dissenting from this perception, the older Carroll sent the desired book lists and encouraged his son to acquire books not on the lists. After Carroll returned from Europe he enjoyed complete access to his father's library. The Carroll correspondence indicates not only that each spent long periods of time in the other's home, but that father and son often sent their books to one another. Given the interest Carroll showed in his father's books and his voracious reading habits, it is highly probable that he was entirely familiar with the books on his father's shelves. It appears then that though the two libraries were not physically united during the lives of father and son, they were united in spirit, and that a reconstruction of the Carroll library

that excluded the father's books would be a misleading and unnecessarily truncated collection.

In addition to books included from the auction catalogue, the items from the four book lists that Carroll requested from his father between 1759 and 1761 have also been included. Each list included a different selection of the family library. Two of the lists were of the family law books, which Carroll's grandfather brought from England in 1688. These lists have been combined and duplications eliminated. The two other lists were of the French and English language books possessed by the Carroll family. A fifth list consists of the books bequeathed to Carroll by his friend Phillip Ludwell III.

In reviewing the intellectual content of the Carroll correspondence and the items on his library shelves, the intellectual breadth and depth of the man become increasingly apparent. More important, Carroll reflected the best of eighteenth century colonial thought. His Catholicism, his studies in France, his fluency in French and Latin, indicate that he was not a perfectly representative man of his times. Yet, his ideas were firmly planted in the intellectual milieu of the Anglo-American tradition. This study represents a step toward more fully illuminating and comprehending that tradition.

CHAPTER ONE

THE MAKING OF A COLONIAL INTELLECTUAL

Family Background

I

The eighteenth century Maryland Carrolls traced their family back to the parish of Litterluna in the Irish midlands of the twelfth century. Subsequently the English confiscated the family lands during the reign of James I, and the Carrolls moved to a neighboring parish of Shirkyran, where Daniel Carroll, Charles Carroll's great-great-great-grandfather, owned 1,773 acres. Cromwell's suppression of the Irish Rebellion in 1649-52 resulted in the Carroll's loss of this land too. Soon thereafter the Carrolls became tenants on their former possessions. Not surprisingly, they joined James II in his attempt in 1689 to capture Ireland, and to use it as a base to recapture his English throne. After James II was defeated by William III at the Battle of the River Boyne, the Irish army held out until 1691, when they finally surrendered under the terms of the Treaty of Limerick. The English quickly repudiated the treaty, and subsequently increased restrictions on Irish property rights, as well as introduced other legal, penal and politically repressive statutes. The Anglo-Irish clique that ruled Ireland in the decades following the Glorious Revolution was responsible for making it the most

repressive era in all of Irish history.² The life and thought of Charles Carroll of Carrollton the revolutionary, should be seen against this family background of political, economic, and religious persecution.

It was during this repressive era that most of the younger generation of Carrolls left Ireland for the relative uncertainties of life in Maryland.³ The first Carroll in America was Charles Carroll's grandfather of the same name, and known to historians as the Settler. He had, because English schools were neither congenial nor open to Catholics, been educated in France at Lille and Douai, and then, in 1685, pursued a legal education at the Inner Temple in London. During the hiatus in Catholic disabilities that occurred during the brief reign of James II, the third Lord Baltimore commissioned the Settler to be Maryland's attorney general. The Settler landed in Maryland on October 1, 1688, but one month later a "Protestant wind" landed William of Orange at Torbay with a force of 15,000 troops. Maryland Protestants took the opportunity presented by the Glorious Revolution to overthrow the Catholic clique that controlled the colony. Coode's Rebellion quickly dispossessed Maryland Catholics of

² William B. Willcox, The Age of Aristocracy, 1688-1830, fifth edition (Lexington: D.C. Heath and Company, 1988), 17-21.

³ Ronald Hoffman, "Marylando-Hibernus," The William and Mary Quarterly, 3d Series, Volume XLV (April 1988): 207-209. All of the background provided here about the Settler and the Carroll family in Ireland has been derived from Dr. Hoffman's article.

many of their political rights, and effectively barred the Settler from his appointment to the position of attorney general. Equally important for the Settler, the Lords Baltimore were dispossessed of their proprietorship, and Maryland became a crown colony.

With the burden of persecution weighing heavily on his shoulders, the Settler turned his attention to the private pursuit of wealth and power. In a short time he was remarkably successful. He retained the Calverts as his clients, and settled down to the life of a planter, lawyer, money lender, and merchant. The cornerstone of his wealth, however, was his vast acquisition of land. Two decades after his arrival in Maryland, Carroll was the most powerful Catholic in the province, and at his death in 1720 the Settler was the largest land owner in Maryland.* Earlier, in 1715, the fourth Lord Baltimore converted to the Church of England and then received the proprietorship of Maryland from the crown. The Settler, who still had Calvert support, returned to London where he received a fresh commission as the Proprietor's Agent and Receiver General, but he was again to be disappointed. Under the royal government Catholics had retained the right to vote, but could not hold office or worship in public. When Carroll presented his commission to

* Ibid., 219, 226. Hoffman specifies that in 1720 Carroll owned 47,777 acres and held a warrant for an additional 20,000 acres.

Maryland's Governor, John Hart, he refused to accept it and Lord Baltimore backed down rather than compromise his newly regained proprietorship. In 1718, following this action, the Maryland legislature disbarred Catholics from public office, deprived them of the right to vote, and imposed other disabilities. Ironically, the Settler's efforts to assert Catholic political rights had resulted in the further diminution of Catholic civil liberties in Maryland.⁵

When the Settler died in 1720 he bequeathed the mantle of Catholic resistance to arbitrary government to his son, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, who concluded his education in France in 1720 and returned home to take up his responsibilities as the head of the Carroll family. Unlike his father, he would not engage his opponents in the arena of Maryland politics. Even after 1776, when the new government lifted the political restrictions against Catholics in Maryland, the Settler's son would remain an outsider in Maryland politics.

Charles Carroll of Annapolis seems to have had the single-minded aim of preserving and expanding the family fortune and social position within Maryland, and he let very little stand in the way of his goal. When he returned home, he consolidated the family estate, which had been parcelled out to several members upon the Settler's death. He

⁵ Ibid., 234.

administered the estate for the entire family, charging a fee for his services. He continued his father's practices of land acquisition and money lending and, in addition, he helped to establish the Baltimore Iron Works in 1737. By this time he was a very wealthy man and not without detractors. Reading the letters between Carroll and the auditor of his accounts during the arbitration of a financial dispute in the 1750s, he emerges as an irascible, proud and arrogant man, sure in the rightness of his own cause, stung by the ingratitude of others, blind to the appearance of injustice, and deaf to the plea of equity. But if Carroll's business life revealed him to be a prickly character, his domestic life presents a more paradoxical picture.

Perhaps the most revealing aspect of Charles Carroll of Annapolis's life was his relationship with his wife Elizabeth Brooke. They began their life together in Annapolis, where their son Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born in 1737, but it was another 20 years before they were married. Sally Mason concludes that Carroll was concerned about Elizabeth's dower

rights.⁶ Should Carroll have died, his wife would have inherited one third of the vast Carroll estate, and controlled the remainder on behalf of her underage children. Remarriage at this point would have fractured the Carroll estate. To avoid this, Carroll allowed his common law wife to live with a demeaning and precarious legal and social status, and his son to be illegitimate until his twentieth year. At the same time, Carroll seems to have been a loving and considerate husband, and this strange relationship between mother and father does not seem to have made Charles Carroll of Carrollton insecure about his status in the family. If the father was a tyrant, he was a benevolent tyrant, and well able to inspire the love and respect of those around him. Still, this situation bespeaks a granite-like ambition on the part of the father, and a patience and submissiveness on the part of wife and son that might easily have led to a bitter estrangement in people of less fortitude or who had less financial incentive.

⁶ Sally D. Mason, "Charles Carroll of Carrollton and His Family 1688-1832", "Anywhere So Long As There Be Freedom": Charles Carroll of Carrollton, His Family & His Maryland, Ann C. Van Devanter, editor (Baltimore: The Baltimore Museum of Art, 1975) 17-18.

See also Sally D. Mason, "Mama, Rachel, and Molly: Three Generations of Carroll Women," Women in the Age of the American Revolution, Ronald Hoffman and Peter J. Albert, editors (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1989) 250-262.

Education Abroad

II

Charles Carroll of Annapolis may have been a hard and calculating man, but he clearly loved his son and wanted the very best for him, including a superior education. He sent Young Charles to France in 1749, when he was only 11, to begin his education. He was to remain abroad for nearly 16 years. The correspondence between father and son during this period has been marvelously preserved and provides a rare insight into both the influence of the father and the developing personality and intelligence of the son. The letters are full of encouragement to excel, as when in 1753 Carroll of Annapolis urged his son not to be satisfied with third place in his class rank: "Aut Cesar aut Nullus" [Caesar or nobody] was his counsel.⁷ Nor did he hesitate to admonish his son, as in these remarks written to the fifteen year old Charles.

All the Letters I have or shall write to you or concerning you to any [one] are carefully entered in a Book so that in case you should be so unfortunate [as to] return not improved in proportion to the Money Time and Care laid out on you [they] will at least be undeniable Testimonies of my Attention to your well fare and a cons[tant] Reproach to you for not corresponding on your part to that attention....⁸

⁷ Charles Carroll of Annapolis (CCA) to Charles Carroll of Carrollton (CCC), October 10, 1753, The Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Manuscript 1225, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

⁸ CCA to CCC, October 9, 1752, MS. 220, Md.Hi.

Under his Father's loving if heavy-handed direction, the broad liberal and legal education Carroll received gave him the intellectual tools to be a political leader in revolutionary America. The schooling itself was tinged with the spirit of revolt, for every step in his education was determined by his nonconformity to the state religion. The first school he attended, the Bohemia Manor School, was specifically established for the sons of the Catholic gentry. Located on the Eastern Shore, Carroll attended this school for almost a year with 40 other boys, and was there introduced to the mysteries of writing and arithmetic. Most of the students, like himself, were preparing for the Jesuit English College of St. Omers in French Flanders.

Then at the age of 11 Carroll travelled to Europe for a prolonged period of formal education that continued into young manhood. St. Omers was established for the English Catholic gentry, and Carroll was there from 1748 to 1754, where he learned, among other things, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, English literature and history, ballroom dancing, the Catholic catechism, and the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. Young Carroll was a good student. In a class of 22, he was consistently ranked third. His only weaknesses were handwriting and arithmetic. In a 1752 letter, Charles Carroll of Annapolis mentioned that his son had already read Cicero's Epistle, and that he was sending him the Odyssey,

Horace, Dryden's Virgil, and a biography of Cicero.⁹

In the fall of 1754 Carroll went from St. Omers to the Jesuit College in Rheims, where he remained one year, studying primarily poetry, but also history, geography and heraldry. A year spent in the study of poetry may seem a poor preparation for a future man of the world, but Carroll's easy familiarity with the classics and his eloquent pen would serve him well in his later public career. The love of literature that Carroll enjoyed all his life was undoubtedly cemented at this time.

Carroll then pursued the study of philosophy at The College of Louis-le-Grand in Paris. Because his teachers were Jesuits it was inevitable that he would learn the metaphysics of Aristotle and Aquinas, but he also probably learned the Catholic Enlightenment ideology of Francisco Suarez and Juan Mariana,¹⁰ as well as the more mainstream philosophical teachings of Locke and Montesquieu and the physics of Newton. He completed his course of study there in 1757, making a public defense of philosophy with his proud father in attendance.

In November of 1757 Carroll began to study Roman and

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Thomas O'Brien Hanley, Charles Carroll of Carrollton: The Making of a Revolutionary Gentleman (Washington D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, Inc., 1979) 32.

French civil law at the University of Bourges,¹¹ where the main texts were Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilis and Jean Doumat's The Civil Laws in Their Natural Order (1694).¹² "I hope with his [Dumat] help and my work," Carroll informed his father "to acquire in a year a fairly complete understanding of civil law."¹³ It was also a time of intellectual ferment, both in France and in the growing intellectual awareness of Carroll. He was reading Montesquieu, Voltaire, Pierre de Charlevoix and others.¹⁴ More important, his mind became fixed on the charm of literature and the possibilities of personal intellectual growth. From Bourges he wrote his father of his delight in reading in a letter that is full of youthful exuberance and sincerity.

The uniformity of my way of living can scare furnish me with matter enough to fill up a letter. My chief nay my allmost only amusement is reading, I find no conversation more agreeable than that of a Horace's Virgil's a Racine's &c. Their company is instructive an at the same time agreeable, monent et mulcent [they instruct and they charm]. Sometimes I forsake the Poets & prefer to the mellodious harmony of the muses the profitable and faithfull lessons of History; here I learn to be wise at the expence of other's and to attain to true glory by the example of the great, good, & Just.¹⁵

¹¹ Bourges is located at the geographical center of France, about 120 miles south of Paris.

¹² CCC to CCA, December 28, 1757, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

¹³ CCC to CCA, August 10, 1758, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

¹⁴ Hanley, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 62-63.

¹⁵ CCC to CCA, June 14, 1758, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

Bourges was too provincial a town to hold a young man brimming with a zest for learning. When his law professor died, Carroll took the opportunity in January of 1759 to return to Paris to complete his study of the civil law at the College of Louis-le-Grand. It was in this period that the young scholar began to think seriously about building a library. To those who have read the Carroll papers to this point in Carroll's life, this would come as no surprise. The letters between father and son are astonishingly bookish. During his school years Carroll loved to quote Horace in the Latin for his father, and never tired of informing him of the latest books he was reading and those he wanted to acquire. Nor was the father shy about suggesting books his son should purchase or with advise about how to obtain them. For example, in July of 1756, Carroll of Annapolis wrote to his son, "I suppose you may buy Lock and Newton in Paris, if not, desire you[r] Cousin Anthony to write to Mr. Perkins to send them to you or any other Book you may want."¹⁶ In February of 1758 Carroll requested of his father "two little pocket Horaces of the Glasgow Edition", and David Hume's six volumes of British history. In this same letter he confides to his father his desire "to make a collection of all the Latin authors."¹⁷

¹⁶ CCA to CCC, July 26, 1756, MS. 220, Md.Hi.

¹⁷ CCC to CCA, August 14, 1759, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

Sometime later Carroll asked his father for a list of all his French books so that he could avoid duplication in his purchases.¹⁸ He was thinking forward to the time when he would leave France for England, and then return home. Carroll wanted to construct a library fit for the gentleman and scholar that he pictured himself to be, and he frequently and enthusiastically listed the books that he intended to purchase. At other times he seemed to be aware that his enthusiasm might be disquieting to his father, and pleaded conservativeness: "I intend only to buy such as are usefull & entertaining & the most esteemed in the french language, for example their best Dramatick poets & some others as Boileau[,] Rousseau &c."¹⁹ Doubtless, this major undertaking was a labor of love, but he was not without limitations. Building a library was expensive and in June 1759 he wrote his father of his plans.

I desired you in my last to send me a list of all the french books you have by you. I intend, with your leave, to buy their best authors, as for example Boileau, Rousseau, Voltaire; the later has lately published a new & correct edition of all his works. I proposed like wise by your advice to get the Classicks of the 4th edition in usum Delphini; but as they are So excessively dear (for I am informed they cost about a 100 guineas) I must go without 'em: perhaps they may be had at a better rate in England. It wou'd be ridiculous to have studied latin 6 years & forget it for want of books.²⁰

¹⁸ CCC to CCA, November 7, 1758, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

¹⁹ CCC to CCA, August 14, 1759, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

²⁰ CCC to CCA, January 17, 1759, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

But when Carroll left Paris in September of 1759 to take up residence in London, he had already acquired a substantial library for which he paid over L42 in customs duties and of which he would later boast included "a good number of French books...."²¹ His purchase of classical books, however, was not to his satisfaction. He wanted to buy Cicero, Virgil, Horace and Juvenal in the expensive folio editions, but declined to do so when he calculated that it would cost nearly L100 sterling.²² Nevertheless, Carroll had apparently made a significant beginning on the library that would grace his seasoned years.

He arrived in London on September 2, 1759 to begin a five year study of the Common Law at the Middle Temple. But, the young man would not abandon his other literary interests for a single-minded devotion to the law. He mentioned to his father, for example, his desire to purchase an atlas, and of his enthusiastic regard for David Hume's six volume history of sixteenth and seventeenth century England: "Have you read Hume's history of the houses of Stuart and Tudor? If not, you have a great satisfaction to come or I am mistaken."²³ A list of his expenses for the period October 1759 through June 1761 included his book purchases. As might be expected, there were

²¹ CCC to CCA, September 27, 1759, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

²² Ibid.

²³ CCC to CCA, May 16, 1760, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

several law books: three by Blackstone, "Dalrymple on feudal property", "Wood's Institutes", "Jacobs Dictionary", "Fitzherbuts Natura brevium", and "Gilbert's Tenures." But Carroll's tastes also included "Ansons voyage", "a book of Arithmetick", "Lord Bolingbrook's Letters", a "description of the roads of Eng.", and a "New Testament."²⁴ This list is not exhaustive for the period, because Carroll regularly mentioned books that he was reading, or intended to purchase, but it does provide a sense of the continuing catholicity of his taste.

From the first, Carroll viewed the law as a collection of dry bones. He deplored the lack of system in the English law, which in his view made it nearly impossible for the neophyte to grasp. And after years of studying the refined prose of the ancient and modern masters, Carroll balked at the arcane jargon of the law, referring to it as a "barbarous language" and asking his father rhetorically why "good sense & knowledge [cannot] be delivered in good language?"²⁵ "However, neither its difficulty or dryness frighten me," he gamely told his father at the beginning of his studies, for "I am convinced of its utility and therefore am resolved at all hazards to plunge into this Chaos[.] I expect to meet with no smaler difficulties than attended Satan on his voyage

²⁴ CCC Expense Account, October 1759 to June 1, 1761, MS. 219, Md.Hi.

²⁵ CCC to CCA, May 15, 1761, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

thro' the primeval one."²⁶ Several years later, when he was desperately trying to convince his father to allow him to come home, Carroll's attitude toward the study of the law was expressed in much less guarded terms:

Nothing can be more absurd than the usual method of a young gentleman's studying the Law. They come from the University, take chambers in the temple, read Coke [upon] Little[ton] whom they cannot possibly understand, frequent the Courts whose practice they are ignorant of; they are soon disgusted with the difficulties and dryness of the study; the Law books are thrown aside[,] dissipation succeeds to study, immorality to virtue; one night plunges them in ruin, misery, and disease.²⁷

But despite his dislike of the law, once Carroll set his hand to the plow he did not look back. At the outset of his studies he asked his father to send him his grandfather's law books to avoid unnecessary expense since he would inherit the books anyway.²⁸ When Carroll received the books, he noted that some had the Settler's coat of arms, some were inscribed with Daniel Carroll's name, and others apparently were not marked in any way. Some of the editions were too old to be of use, while others simply needed new bindings.²⁹ His father assured him, "All the Books I sent you belong to me, dispose of them as you please, but remember I desired you to see a

²⁶ CCC to CCA, June 29, 1760, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

²⁷ CCC to CCA, January 7, 1763, Dreer Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

²⁸ CCC to CCA, November 13, 1759, MS> 206, Md.Hi.

²⁹ CCC to CCA, March 17, 1762, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

complete collection of Law Books."³⁰ Carroll of Annapolis wanted his son to collect a definitive library that would include all the standard works on the law as well as the more general works of western classical and modern writers. This was to be a library that would meet all the wide-ranging needs of a member of the colonial upper class.

And so in the midst of his legal studies Carroll continued to think about the great day when he would return home, and of the library that would be the delight of his leisure hours on the fringe of the British Empire. In his second year of legal study Carroll wrote his father for a list of the books in his library written in English, so that in his continuing purchases he would avoid duplications.³¹ With some guidance from his father he continued to read widely.³² For example in 1761 he was reading, among other things, "Croisets Reflections", "the Oratorio", "the Roseiad a Poem", " the Practice of the Kings Bench & Com: Pleas", "Dia[logue] of the Dead", and "Melmoth['s] transla[tion] of Cicero's Letters."³³

³⁰ CCA to CCC, June 29, 1762, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

³¹ CCC to CCA, March 28, 1761, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

³² CCA to CCC, July 10, 1761, MS. 220, Md.Hi.

³³ CCC Expense Account, January 1, 1761 to December 30, 1761, MS. 219, Md.Hi. Full authors and titles of the books include the following: Charles Churchill, The Rosciad, see Catalogue #222 1/2; William Brown, Practice of the Court of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, published in 1700; George Lyttleman, Dialogues of the Dead, published in 1760; William Melmoth, translation of Cicero's The Letters to his Friends, see Catalogue #214 and 215.

At the same time Carroll of Annapolis was recommending that he read "Kerby's Perspective of Architecture", and "Collin Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus"--- a detailed study in architectural drawings.³⁴ He also urged on his son the study of surveying and bookkeeping. Dutifully, Carroll studied both, referring to the double-entry bookkeeping he pursued as "the Italian method."³⁵

Perhaps the only rift between father and son with regard to the latter's education was over the issue of Carroll's continued study of the law in London. After more than a dozen years abroad, Carroll dearly wanted to go home, and he argued that he could as well learn the law in Annapolis as in London since he could work as an apprentice and study the requisite law books in either place. Also, that he continued to dislike the law cannot be doubted: "I am disgusted with its subtilties and perplexed by its intricacy particularly from want of knowing its practice." He believed that "knave[r]y has introduced all those subtilties, those mean arts, which disgrace the science, obstruct justice, and disgust a liberal mind."³⁶ Father and son fenced back and forth on this issue through several letters, but the Father was adamant and won in the end. He argued that reason and experience showed that

³⁴ CCA to CCC, September 2, 1762, MS. 220, Md.Hi. See Catalogue #187.

³⁵ CCC to CCA, April 8, 1762, MS. 220, Md.Hi.

³⁶ CCC to CCA, July 2, 1763, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

the Temple was the best place to learn the law, and that it was possibly the only place to do so. Here, Charles Carroll of Annapolis was speaking from his own experience. He had intended to study at the Temple when his own father's death called him home. He returned expecting to study the law in Maryland, but made little or no progress despite his resolve. Continuing his argument, Charles Carroll of Annapolis revealed to son his fondest hopes.

You call the stay you are still to make in Europe a Banishment, had I listened to nature & been only guided by Inclination & a mistaken love, I should never have parted with you. By the Course of Nature you are long to survive me & therefore a Sincere love guided by Reason prompts me to make the rest of your life happy, easy & Ornamental by giving you the best Education in my power & in particular by giving you an Opportunity of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the Law without which I may say a Gentleman is unfinished.³⁷

Herein the Father opened a window into his soul. Feeling himself "unfinished" for not having studied the law, he wanted his son to be all that he was not. Charles Carroll of Annapolis spent sixteen years of expensive study, away from family and home, so that he could complete what fate and duty had prevented his father from achieving.

When his legal studies were completed and a brief flirtation with Miss Louisa Baker, a young English woman, was safely behind him, Charles Carroll of Carrollton at long last embarked from England, arriving in Annapolis in February of 1765. The young lawyer-scholar promptly received from his

³⁷ CCA to CCC, July 14, 1760, MS. 220, Md.Hi.

father a 10,000 acre estate in Frederick County known as Carrollton Manor. It was at this time that Charles Carroll adopted the name Charles Carroll of Carrollton to distinguish himself from his father. There was no manor house at Carrollton Manor, and the land was tenanted. Consequently, for the period of this study, Carroll lived most of the time in the Carroll home in Annapolis and only occasionally at the magnificent Doughoregan Manor in Howard County, where his father lived.³⁸ While settling into the life of a Maryland tobacco planter, Carroll continued to build his library. Where before he had acted as his father's or his own agent in Europe to purchase books, now he turned to London friends, especially William Graves, to fill this much valued function.³⁹ Graves was a British aristocrat, soon to be a member of the House of Commons, and his brother, Thomas Graves, was later to be the famous British Admiral during the American Revolution.⁴⁰ The size of his library was also increased as a result of the death of his friend Phillip Ludwell III in 1767, who bequeathed to Carroll any books he would care to chose from his library. "I have accepted of this token of my friend's remembrance," Carroll averred "more from this motive

³⁸ Mason, "Charles Carroll of Carrollton and His Family 1688-1832", "Anywhere So Long As There Be Freedom", 19-22.

³⁹ CCC to William Graves, August 27, 1767, MS. 203, Md.Hi.

⁴⁰ Dictionary of National Biography: From the Earliest Times to 1900, volume VIII, Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, editors (London: Oxford University Press, 1959-1960), 438-448.

[friendship], than from any real want of the books I have selected from his collection for my use."⁴¹ He selected some 53 titles from the Ludwell library, carefully noting their shelf locations for the convenience of the executors.

The Young Intellectual

III

The same year that Carroll returned to Maryland the Stamp Act crisis exploded in the American colonies. Carroll corresponded with William Graves over the next decade about the British-American relationship. He also wrote to other British friends concerning the issue. Taken together, this body of correspondence shows Carroll to be a classic American Whig. He argued that the Stamp Act was inconsistent with the English constitution, the common law, and the rights of Americans.⁴² He praised Daniel Dulany's pamphlet "Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies."⁴³ He saw American independence as inevitable as early as 1766.⁴⁴ Carroll compared America's potential subjugation to the plight of the Irish under the

⁴¹ CCC to Edmund Jennings, August, 13, 1767, MS. 203, Md.Hi.

⁴² CCC to William Graves, September 15, 1765, MS. 203, Md.Hi.

⁴³ CCC to Thomas Bradshaw, November 21, 1765, MS. 203.1, Md.Hi.

⁴⁴ CCC to Edmund Jennings, May 27, 1766, MS 203.1, Md.Hi.

English, and quoted Swift's fourth Drapier letter to show that "government without the consent of the governed ... is the very definition of slavery."⁴⁵ In what may be an attempt to sound like Swift in a letter that discussed British limitations on American manufacturing, Carroll argued that the growing American population was making independence inevitable and therefore if Britain wanted to save the colonies they should insist that Americans go naked. This he believed would result in limiting the population, and thereby making rebellion less likely of success.⁴⁶

Carroll believed that the decline of virtue in the English Parliament was another cause of the friction between Britain and the American colonies.⁴⁷ Why should Americans, he asked Graves, send money to England "while you suffer yourselves to be eat up with unnecessary Placemen, Pensioners, and the public Money to be squandered away in Jobbs, contracts, and Briberies at Elections."⁴⁸ While the English people allowed these corruptions to continue, he believed that Americans ought to consider the English to be "as drunken,

⁴⁵ CCC to William Graves, August 12, 1766, MS. 203.1, Md.Hi

⁴⁶ CCC to William Graves, August 27, 1767, MS., 203.1, Md.Hi.

⁴⁷ CCC to Thomas Bradshaw, November 21, 1765, MS. 203.1 Md.Hi.

⁴⁸ CCC to William Graves, February 10, 1775, MS. 206, Md.Hi

Idle, profligate, Sturdy Beggars and treat you accordingly."⁴⁹

A decade of British ill-treatment of the colonies only served to confirm Carroll's belief that a lack of virtue in the British Parliament was at the root of Anglo-American troubles.

In August of 1774 Carroll wrote the following to Graves.

Thus has a mistaken policy[,] an ill grounded jealousy, or rather the insatiable avarice or worse ambition of corrupt ministers intent on spreading that corruption thro' America, by which they absolutely govern in GB-- brought the british empire to the brink of ruin, armed (the expression is not too strong) subject against Subject, the parent against the child, ready to add unnatural murders to the horrors of civil war. And do these men expect to escape the vengeance of an insulted, a spirited, and powerful People?⁵⁰

While Carroll was particularly forthcoming about his Whiggish political opinions, on the far more personal subject of the importance of religion in his life he is more difficult to appraise. The religious books that strained the shelves of his library tended to be Catholic apologetics. Yet, the religiosity that the Carroll letters reveal was largely of a devotional rather than of a theological character. Though his library included 23 volumes of the devotional literature of the French cleric Jean Croisset, being a Catholic layman and being influenced by the Enlightenment, Carroll's devotionalism was probably not expressed in private contemplation, but chiefly in the public ritual of the church. In his youth

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ CCC to William Graves, August 15, 1774, MS. 203.2, Md.Hi

Carroll once related to his father a story of juvenile drunkenness that resulted in a humorous if vulgar mishap, to which his father responded with Christian admonitions. In a letter in which he came as close as he ever did to sounding sanctimonious, Carroll admitted the sagacity of his Father's remarks, replying that he believed a good conscience and a virtuous life are among God's greatest blessings. Carroll then explained that he aimed at a via media in religion, striving to be neither like the saints nor the scoffers.

I observe my religious duties, I trust in the mercy of God not my own merits, which are none, & hope he will pardon my daily offences. I retain as yet that salutary fear of his Justice which by the wisest of men is stiled initium sapientiae. I love him tho' far less than his infinite goodness deserves & I cou'd wish to do.⁵¹

Despite years of Catholic education and the youthful comradery of his cousin John Carroll, who became America's first Catholic bishop, Carroll never described his faith in theological terms. His father recommended several books of Catholic apologetics so that he would be able to defend his religion in conversation and his own mind might be settled on controversial points.⁵² But the theological issues that swirled around Catholicism in the Protestant world of England

⁵¹ CCC to CCA, January 17, 1759, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

⁵² CCA to CCC, May 1, 1760, MS. 220, Md.Hi: CCA sent CCC the four volume "Preuvs de la Religion de Jesus Christ", and recommended "Bishop of Meaux Histoire de Variations," and "Englands Conversion & Reformation Compared."

CCC to CCA, April 8, 1762, MS. 220, Md.Hi: CCA recommended "Rodger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, The Catholic Apology."

and America never appeared in the Carroll correspondence. It is probable, therefore, that his religion was essentially pietistic rather than doctrinal, and that the fundamental influence that the Catholic religion had on Carroll was moral rather than intellectual--- his library did include seven volumes of the moral sermons of France's most popular preacher, Louis Bourdaloue. While it is possible that Carroll was influenced by the Catholic enlightenment writers Suarez and Mariana, it is unlikely since he never mentioned them. At most, they may have provided Carroll an unofficial Catholic imprimatur on the Enlightenment writers he did quote and referred to approvingly, such as Locke, Montesquieu, and even Voltaire. What is also clear is that Carroll was able to separate his faith from the personalities and institutions of the Catholic church. Amidst the growing controversy within the church that led to the banning of the Jesuit order in 1772, Carroll denied to his father the wisdom of a slavish devotion to the institutional church: "Reason was not given to man merely to restrain his passions, or merely to regulate his own actions, but to weigh & examin wether the actions he is sollicitated or commanded by others to perform" will meet the approval of God.⁵³ He believed that if men of republican principles could replace Jesuits in the French Parliament, then within a generation the French nation would be noted for

⁵³ CCC to CCA, October 22, 1761, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

its loyalty, and the nobility for its love of liberty.⁵⁴ Liberty, he observed on another occasion, is not an attribute of any catholic country; and given a choice between Britain with its anti-catholic laws and a despotism in a Catholic country, he preferred the former.⁵⁵

Given Carroll's primarily Enlightenment world view, his disdain of the Jesuits, his devotional rather than intellectual religious orientation, and the legal disabilities to which Catholics were subject in the English-speaking world, it is at least paradoxical that he did not abandon the Catholic faith and join the Church of England. His friend Graves suggested as much in 1774, arguing that all religions are equally acceptable to God and therefore Carroll ought to embrace the established church of his countrymen. Carroll's response was revealing:

What? If they have embraced an absurd one? Yes certainly--because the one I have been brought up in is still more absurd. Granted--What then do you advise me to? To quit a false religion & to adopt one equally false, & this merely to humor the prejudices of fools, or to be put on a footing with Knaves. I have too much Sincerity & too much pride to do either, even if my filial love did not restrain me--for I can truly say nequeo lachrymas perferre Parentis.⁵⁶

In the next paragraph he reflected further on the religious prejudices of his countrymen.

If my countrymen judge me incapable of serving them in

⁵⁴ CCC to CCA, August 8, 1763, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

⁵⁵ CCC to CCA, January 1, 1761, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

⁵⁶ CCC to William Graves, August 15, 1774, MS. 203.2, Md.Hi.

a public station for believing the moon to be made of green cheese, in this respect their conduct (if not wicked) is not less absurd than my belief, and I will serve them in a private capacity notwithstanding.⁵⁷

A gracious reading of these passages reveals that at least for argument's sake Carroll was willing to admit that his religion was absurd, but he did not believe that this should disqualify him from public office; and in any event, he would not change religion for reasons of family fealty and the sake of his own pride. More critically, one might see in these lines a frustrated politician and son of the Enlightenment, who felt trapped by his Irish-Catholic heritage and the tradition of resistance to anti-Catholic laws that the Carroll family had come to symbolize. He wrote this in the year following the Antilon-First Citizen controversy that had propelled him into the political limelight. Coming so close to political power but unable to grasp it, he may have yearned to cut the ties of blood and prejudice that held him back. Yet, he never did. Carroll remained a Catholic until his dying day.

The Revolutionary

IV

The Antilon-First Citizen controversy was a newspaper duel between Carroll and Daniel Dulany over the governor's proclamation of a fee scale for the colony's tobacco

inspectors. The apparent banality of the issue disguises the fundamental constitutional dispute at its heart. It was also Carroll's entree into Maryland politics and a stage whereon he could demonstrate his intelligence, lucidity, and cogent grasp of the evolving principles that would lead to the American Revolution. The controversy is important in this context because it reveals the intellectual approach and literary style that betray Carroll's bookish interests.⁵⁸

In an attempt to dramatize the excessive prerogative rights of the governor, the anti-proprietary party in the Maryland assembly in 1770 refused to pass a new tobacco inspection bill together with a fee scale for the tobacco inspection officers. The fees collected by the officers were too high and considered extortionist. The presence of some of the officers on the Governor's council compounded the issue. In November the anti-proprietary party gained the cause celebre they wanted when Governor Robert Eden broke the impasse by establishing the officer's fees by proclamation. This dramatized the threat to liberty that existed due to the prerogative power. The issue remained at the center of Maryland politics until late in 1773, when the Assembly finally passed an inspection act without a fee scale, thus losing its political leverage. The literary contest between

⁵⁸ Peter S. Onuf, ed., Maryland and the Empire, 1773: The Antillon-First Citizen Letters (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1974). Onuf has written a very helpful introduction to the controversy, pp. 1-39.

Dulany and Carroll was waged in the Maryland Gazette, in letters written between January 7, 1773 and July 1, 1773. The Assembly may have lost the struggle with the governor, but in the far more important arena of public opinion the Assembly was victorious through the skilled pen of Charles Carroll.

It is interesting that despite Carroll's philosophical bent, his First Citizen letters did not resort to natural rights but rather turned on the historical principles of the British constitution. Carroll was imbued with the radical Whig interpretation of British history. He did not trust the procedures of the common law to protect civil rights. Following the account of Hambden's trial in David Hume's History of England, he insisted that judges can be tools of the crown and thereby distort constitutional arrangements. "The opinion even of a Camden, will have no weight with me, should it contradict a settled point of constitutional doctrine."⁵⁹ The settled point that concerned Carroll was that a magistrate cannot be both a judge and party in his own cause. Since Maryland judges were removable at the pleasure of the Governor and might even receive the tobacco fees in question, they were necessarily interested parties.⁶⁰ Furthermore, the governor issued the Proclamation with the

⁵⁹ Charles Carroll quoted in Onuf, Maryland and the Empire, 1773, 55.

⁶⁰ Carroll, "First Citizen's Second Letter," in Onuf, Maryland and the Empire, 91.

advice of his council, three of whom were also provincial judges who would decide the legality of the Governor's actions. The underlying constitutional principle for which Carroll argued was the separation of powers, which he derived from Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws. "There is no liberty" he quoted Montesquieu, "if the power of judging be not separated from the legislature, and executive powers."⁶¹

Governor Eden, Carroll argued, was a "loco Regis".⁶² This position allowed Carroll to make some unflattering comparisons between the Governor and the Stuart kings. Proclamations, he noted, were attacked as a threat to liberty and Parliamentary rights during the reign of James I.⁶³ Carroll's reference to Hambden's trial also raised the issue of the questionable legality of the collection of Ship-money during the despised "personal rule" of Charles I. And he did not shrink from raising the specter of James II and the Glorious Revolution. Carroll argued that Kings who subvert the constitution by expanding their prerogative powers gave the people no choice but to revert to the right of rebellion.

⁶¹ Ibid., 86.

For a fully developed argument on the influence of Montesquieu on Carroll, see Thomas O'Brien Hanley, "Young Mr. Carroll and Montesquieu," Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume 62, Number 4 (December 1967): 394-418.

⁶² Carroll believed that Eden was a "local king", i.e. that he acted in the place of George III in Maryland.

⁶³ Carroll, "First Citizen's Second Letter," in Onuf, Maryland and the Empire, 89.

Under tyrannical circumstances "resistance would then not only be excusable, but praiseworthy, and deposition, and imprisonment, or exile, might be the only means left, of securing civil liberty, and national independence."⁶⁴ Occurring during the uncertain calm between the repeal of the Townshend Duties and the Boston Tea Party, the long term contribution of First Citizen was to keep alive in Maryland the fundamental conflict between England and the American colonies over the key issue of where sovereignty resided. Citing Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England (Vol.II), Carroll argued that fees were a form of taxation.⁶⁵ If the Governor set these taxes against the expressed will of the legislature, then government by consent was at an end. Maryland's tobacco fee controversy paralleled the issue expressed in the phrase "no taxation without representation," the watchword of the earlier Stamp Act crisis. Quoting from William Molyneux's Lockean tract, The Case of Ireland being bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated, Carroll explained, "Whatever another may rightfully take from me without my consent, I have certainly no property in." Therefore, he thundered, "if you render property thus insecure, you destroy the very life, the very soul of

⁶⁴ Ibid., 88.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 92.

liberty."⁶⁶

An economic depression began in Maryland in 1772. Consequently the First Citizen-Antilon controversy proved not only to be a forum for Whig political ideas but also a means of galvanizing the voting public around the "popular party" and the leadership of Charles Carroll, among others. Though banned from political office due to his religion until the Revolution, Carroll quickly became a part of the independence movement. He attended the First Continental Congress as an observer in 1774, was a member of Maryland's Committee of Correspondence in 1775, and joined Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Chase on a diplomatic mission to Canada in 1776. He was Maryland's official delegate to the Continental Congress for 1776-1778. In August of 1776 he signed the Declaration of Independence, and later helped to write Maryland's new state constitution.

Between 1777 and 1780 Carroll was an important revolutionary leader in Maryland's state senate. As a revolutionary leader, but also as a conservative planter-aristocrat, he helped to steer the difficult path to social stability following independence. Desperately concerned with economic issues and unmoved by the Whig ideology of natural

⁶⁶ Carroll, "First Citizen's Third Letter," in Onuf, Maryland and the Empire, 144.

For background information on William Molyneux, see Caroline Robbins, The Eighteenth-Century Commonwealthman (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1959) 137-143.

rights and individual liberties, the lower classes in Maryland were on the verge of social revolution in the two years following the Declaration of Independence.⁶⁷ At one point Carroll nearly despaired of success:

If safe & honourable terms can be had, we had better return to our old connections & forms of Government under which we were once happy & flourished than hazard civil war among ourselves & the erection of a despotism as a sure consequence.⁶⁸

Maryland's new constitution was extremely conservative, yet the elite did make concessions to the rest of society. They remained in control of the government, but they also provided the poorer classes with a new tax law and a paper tender law that gave the disaffected a stake in the Revolution and eased their financial hardships. The tax law shifted the burden of financing government to the wealthy, and the tender law allowed the poor to repay their debts in an inflated currency. Adopting these laws entailed sacrifice on the part of the gentry. In accepting them, Carroll showed a comprehension of the Revolution as a social movement that his father was never able to grasp. Pauline Maier believes that Charles Carroll of Carrollton learned from the example of his mother's relationship to his father to be patient and submissive, and

⁶⁷ The best discussion of the politics of revolutionary Maryland and of Carroll's political ideas and activities is in Ronald Hoffman, A Spirit of Dissension: Economics, Politics, and the Revolution in Maryland (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1973).

⁶⁸ CCC to CCA, October 4, 1776, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

that this lesson allowed him to be the effective revolutionary leader that he was.⁶⁹ When his father threatened to leave Maryland in 1756 because of a double taxation on Catholics, Carroll urged forbearance, arguing that while England had abusive laws Catholic countries were not noted for their regard for civil liberties. Similarly, when the revolutionary assembly passed the tender law and tax law, Carroll of Annapolis urged his son to abandon the Senate rather than be implicated in the passage of immoral laws. But with more light than heat, Carroll continued in the Senate, and eventually saw the tender law repealed and the establishment of civil liberties for all Catholics. Maier argues that "the skills of the revolution were, in this sense, womanly skills."⁷⁰ Whether Carroll's patience was prompted by lessons learned in childhood or by a political acumen gleamed from the broad fields of education and practical experience, it is clear that in political matters he saw more clearly and acted more wisely than his father. Writing to his father, Carroll explained his actions in pragmatic terms: "It cannot be expected that such great revolutions should happen without much partial injustice & sufferings....I think I can bear adversity with firmness, and have gradually prepared myself

⁶⁹ Pauline Maier, The Old Revolutionaries: Political Lives in the Age of Samuel Adams (New York, Knopf: distributed by Random House, 1980) 201-268.

⁷⁰ Ibid., 237.

against the worst events."⁷¹

If the years of the American Revolution did not prove to be the worst of times for Carroll, they were the crowded years of his life, leaving little time for purely intellectual pursuits. Certainly his correspondence from this period reflected his preoccupation with his involvement in current political events. In the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war, Carroll's correspondence indicated that he was reading a wide variety of books, including Cicero's Letters to Atticus, Hooke's Roman History, Clarendon's Life and History of the Rebellion, Milton's Works, and Machiavelli's Works, among many others. But Carroll did not abandon his books during the war, for they remained close companions throughout his life. Writing to his friend Graves, who lamented that he did not read as much as in his younger years, Carroll responded by expounding his unwavering commitment to learning and his continuing, unshakable dedication to reading.

Money can not be laid out better, in my opinion, than in the purchase of valuable books. You think like me in this respect, or why should you lay out yearly L30 in that article? You indeed say, that upon reflection you always blame yourself for so doing, because you read less than ever & because your memory is less retentive; read more & your memory will grow stronger: you must blame yourself therefore for becoming indolent, not for purchasing books. Age, I mean your age, is the fittest Season for reading: the Judgement is then matured, a knowledge & a greater experience of the world enables a man of 40 or 50 to read with more benefit to himself,

⁷¹ CCC to CCA, March 15, 1777, MS. 206, Md.Hi.

than men of under that age usually reap from books. It too frequently happens that men Engaged in business and advancing in life, either from mulltiplicity of employments or from an indolence natural to years, neglect the fittest time for the improvement of their understandings.⁷²

It is doubtful that Carroll ever indolently missed any opportunity to improve his understanding. From his earliest reading of Cicero and Horace at St. Omers, where his father encouraged his academic pursuits with the words "Caesar or nobody", through the period of his assiduous political career, to the halcyon years of his retirement, Carroll was from first to last a lover of books. To gain a fuller appreciation of Carroll's intellectual world, it is now necessary to examine his library as it existed at the end of the American Revolution, when Carroll was himself enjoying that time in life which he considered "the fittest Season for reading."

⁷² CCC to William Graves, August 14, 1772, MS. 203.2, Md.Hi.

CHAPTER TWO

THE LIBRARY

Introduction to the Library

I

America during the colonial era was an intellectual satellite of Europe. The frontier experience and the existence of a vast and sparsely populated continent was a potent influence on the American character, but the people of British North America continued to look to Europe as the fountainhead of culture and ideas. The gentry often sent their sons to England to be educated, while the majority sent them to provincial colleges. In either place they could be sure that the books their children read and the curriculum they followed would be European.

The Puritans established the first colonial printing press in Massachusetts in 1639, the early settlers of the Chesapeake colonies established another in the 1680s, and colonists of the eighteenth century established many more up and down the Atlantic seaboard. But Americans of the colonial period did not use their presses primarily for the publication of books. Rather, they printed newspapers, local laws, religious tracts, and political pamphlets. Books that did come off the colonial presses were generally pirated copies of books popular in Britain. Americans saw themselves as

expanding the frontiers of civilization and not as establishing a new civilization on the frontier.

Book collectors in the colonies were practical men and purchased books for their usefulness. The colonists did not purchase books principally order to decorate their studies or to engage their idle hours in pleasant entertainment. Richard Beale Davis believes that this criterion of usefulness ought to be broadly interpreted to include all those books which might bring "virtue and happiness" to their owner. In surveying the inventories of the colonial period, Davis arrived at a number of generalizations about colonial books. The most common books were on religious topics, which for a religious people had the practical purpose of teaching righteousness for this life in preparation for the life to come. Next to religion history books were more frequently found than any other. For those separated from Europe by 3,000 miles of ocean, the study of history may have given them a self-understanding and sense of historical connectedness not to be gained in any other way.¹

Practical subjects such as medicine, the law, or husbandry are also to be found. In a world where doctors were not always available, most large libraries contained handbooks on practical medicine. Following medicine in frequency, most

¹ Richard Beale Davis, Intellectual Life in the Colonial South 1585-1763, Vol. 2 (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1978) 491-626, see especially 492-495, 510-512, 518.

general libraries included a few law books. These were not the law books of such luminaries as Coke or Blackstone, but practical books about property law and manuals on the duties of the local justice of the peace. In an era that knew much litigation, especially over property, a practical understanding of the law would have been essential. For a people who were overwhelmingly agricultural, it is surprising that more of their books were not concerned with husbandry and farming. This suggests that most colonists did not turn to books for instruction in this area.

They were not wanting in theoretical and belletristic books, according to Davis. Classical authors such as Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian, and historians such as Herodotus, Sallust and Tacitus frequently appeared in colonial libraries. Political books were also wide ranging. The eighteenth century "Commonwealthmen" such as Locke and Rapin de Thoyras were frequent in the medium-sized and large libraries, but Tory writers such as Hobbes, Filmer, Hume, and Bolingbroke were also represented.

In Maryland as in other colonies, there were many large and diverse library collections. Daniel Dulany and Robert Morris probably owned the greatest libraries in Maryland.² But the Maryland gentry were not great readers. They generally preferred social activities to the austere habits

² Ibid., 519.

of the study. They particularly enjoyed card playing, dancing, horse racing, and after 1760, the theatre in Annapolis. The Maryland gentry also enjoyed a number of social clubs such as the South River Club, the Western Branch Club, the Forensic Club, and the celebrated Tuesday Club. And while intellectual discussions may have occurred in these settings, their primary purpose was social.³

The lack of towns in Maryland slowed the development of bookstores and libraries, but they were not completely neglected. In the last decade of the seventeenth century the Bishop of London, Dr. Thomas Bray, established parochial libraries for the missionary clergy and laymen of the Anglican church. The number of books varied from place to place, but a typical parochial library would have had less than a hundred books, and half of them would have been on religious subjects. Bray also established a provincial library in 1696, the Annapolitan Library. The collection included 1,095 books. The library continued to operate into the nineteenth century, and currently St. John's College has retained about 400 of these books.⁴

Maryland's first bookseller was probably Evan Jones, who was the clerk of both houses of the legislature from 1700 to 1722 during which time he probably operated a small bookstore.

³ J.A. Leo Lemay, Men of Letters in Colonial Maryland, (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1972), 188-189.

⁴ Ibid., 510-511.

William Rind attempted to operate a bookstore in Annapolis a generation later, from 1758 to 1762, which he ran out of his house. He also attempted to establish a circulating library for the entire colony from 1762 to 1764. Unfortunately there were too few subscribers, and so his business failed. William Aikman successfully operated a circulating library and bookstore in Annapolis from 1773 to 1775. He also wisely diversified his business, selling wine and ale, which probably increased the foot traffic through his store and made it a gathering place. Unfortunately for Maryland bibliophiles, Aikman moved to Jamaica in 1775, being a supporter of the Tories.⁵ Due to Maryland's desultory record in the establishment of libraries and bookstores in the eighteenth century, those who wanted books generally ordered them from Europe.

Joseph Towne Wheeler surveyed the 4,000 extant probate inventories from Maryland's colonial period in an attempt to determine the extent and nature of the colony's libraries.⁶ He discovered that 60 percent of these inventories contained books. Of these, some 15 percent listed only a Bible and/or a Book of Common Prayer. Another 75 percent contained about

⁵ Joseph Towne Wheeler, "Booksellers and Circulating Libraries in Colonial Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXIV (June 1939), 111-137.

⁶ Wheeler did a doctoral dissertation in the 1930s on the libraries and reading interests of colonial Marylanders, which appeared in a series of articles in the Maryland Historical Magazine from 1939 to 1943.

10 volumes or less. Less than 3 percent of the inventories indicated a collection of more than 20 books. In the 25 largest libraries, he found that 23 percent of the books were on a religious subject, and only about 13 percent were of a literary nature. The remainder of the books covered a wide variety of subjects--history, biography, travel, law, medicine, science, botany, agriculture. Upper class Marylanders also read classical literature, but they preferred translations rather than the original Greek or Latin.⁷

Among Maryland's many private libraries, the library of Charles Carroll of Carrollton stands out for its comprehensive sweep of literature, history and law. While it was not a compendium of Western civilization, it did include nearly all the titles that one would expect a truly great eighteenth century, Anglo-American library to have. Carroll's library was a large collection for its day, containing about 436 titles, and another approximately 74 pamphlets.

The largest portion of the library is devoted to history, constituting about 17 percent of the total. From a modern perspective Carroll's historical interests seem narrow, for about two-thirds were about Great Britain and France, and most of the remainder was about Western Europe. His interest in French history seems to have been primarily centered on the

⁷ Joseph Towne Wheeler, "Reading and other Recreations of Marylanders, 1700-1776," Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXVIII (September 1943), 274-275.

great kings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Henry IV, Louis XIII and Louis XIV. His interest in English history centered on the monumental conflicts of the seventeenth century between the King and Parliament. This interest in French absolute monarchs and England's heroic struggle against Stuart tyranny suggests Carroll's Whiggish perspective on history. His interest in historical theory is suggested by the presence of Voltaire's Abrege de l'histoire universelle, and Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History.

After history, legal titles were the most frequently found in the library, composing about 14 percent of the total. This confirms Wheeler's finding that about 15 percent of the books in the larger colonial inventories were on the law. Of the lawyer's libraries that Wheeler studied, he found that they tended to be almost entirely made up of law books, with only a smattering of books on other subjects.⁸ As a law library Carroll's collection was well appointed. It had the standard and practical law books, such as Bracton's classic thirteenth century overview of the law, Coke's Institutes on the Law of England, Coke's, Plowden's, Dyer's, and Saunde's reports on the law, and such useful provincial works as Bissett's Abridgment of the Laws of Maryland and Moryson's The Laws of Virginia now in force. There were also more

⁸ Joseph Towne Wheeler, "Reading Interests of the Professional Classes in Colonial Maryland, 1700-1776," Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXVI (September 1941), 281-289.

theoretical legal works, which perhaps suggest Carroll's philosophical inclination. His library included for example Francis Bacon's legal maxims, which were an attempt to establish a coherent system out of the chaos that was England's common law. There was also William Fulbeck's seventeenth century attempt at comparative legal studies, a study of civil, cannon and common law.

The study of the law in the eighteenth century was also a study in the history of the struggle for liberty. Concepts such as the "immemorial law", the Norman yoke, the antiquity of Parliament, and an independent judiciary, were part of the intellectual equipment of the colonial lawyer as much as they were of his British counterpart.⁹ It is apparent from Carroll's letters and the Antilon-First Citizen debate that his political thought was within the "real Whig" tradition described by Caroline Robbins.¹⁰ His study of the law should only have reinforced this position, and it is certainly not inconsistent with the titles in his legal library.

Following history, books on the subject of religion are most frequent, about 10 percent of the total. What is most obvious from Carroll's collection of religious books is his apparent defensiveness and possible insecurity on this subject. The titles alone suggest this possibility: Prove de

⁹ H. Trevor Colbourn, The Lamp of Experience (Williamsburg: The University of North Carolina Press, 1965), 25-39.

¹⁰ Caroline Robbins, The Eighteenth-Century Commonwealthman.

L'Religion Jesu Christ, England's Conversion and Reformation Compared, A Defense of the Christian Revelation, The Rights of the Christian Church Asserted, Catholic Apology, and Advice to the Roman Catholicks of England. If Carroll were a Protestant one might expect to see less apologetic literature, but as a Catholic in a Protestant world his books reflect a siege mentality. Carroll was also concerned with the religious controversies of his age. He had books reflecting the reappraisal of religion in the age of the Enlightenment, such as View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century. He also had Pascal's Les Provinciales, which was in support of the Jansenist cause and against the Jesuits. He did not own Bower's scandalous History of the Popes, but he did have Corker's attack on Bower's work. If Carroll was defensive about his Catholicism he did not allow his devotion to his church to restrict his reading. The fact that this library included authors that were on the Catholic Index, such as Voltaire and la Fontaine, speaks for his open-mindedness. Yet, with the exception of Paradise Lost, Carroll did not have Anglican or Puritan classics on his shelves. There were no works by Thomas Hooker, John Bunyan or Daniel Defoe, but the library did include Samuel Butler's satirical attack on Puritans, Hudibras.

If this library were reassembled at Carroll's Annapolis or Doughoregan home and its titles quickly scanned, perhaps

the most striking characteristic one might note is its eclecticism. The variety of subject matter and the quality of the literature, often classics in the Western tradition, was an accurate reflection of the broad though refined mind of the collector. About 8 1/2 percent of the titles were works from classical antiquity, including authors such as Epictetus, Josephus, Lucan, Terentius, Varro, Petronius, Cicero, Demosthenes, Juvenal, Virgi, and Quintilian. While Carroll enjoyed the classics as literature, many of the antique books on his shelves were histories, which he may have treasured primarily for the perspective they gave him on his own time. Most of these books are in the original Latin, but others appear in translation such as the famous translation of Tacitus by the Whig writer Thomas Gordon. Many of the seminal political thinkers of the eighteenth century also appeared: Montesquieu, Voltaire, Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, Puffendorf, Adam Smith, Rousseau, Diderot, Hume, Locke, and Burke. Older thinkers, important to eighteenth century thought, were also represented, such as Francis Bacon and Machiavelli. About 9 percent of the library was made up of strictly literary titles. His literary tastes included most of the English authors from the period that are still widely appreciated today: Addison, Steele, Swift, Butler, Pope, Milton, Sidney, Johnson, and Davenant. But his tastes were not so refined that he could not enjoy Smollett's Adventures of Roderick Random or Sterne's Life and Opinions of Tristram

Shandy, Gentleman. His French literature collection included the poets la Fontaine and Boileau, the playwrights Racine and Crebillon, and the popular novelists De Genlis and Fenelon. And, not to be anything less than de rigueur, Carroll even included a Spanish edition of Cervante's Don Quixote.

While the intellectual world of history, literature, religion and the law held the greatest fascination for Carroll, his tastes did not exclude the worldly and the practical. The library included a smattering of books on a variety of down-to-earth subjects. There are a surprising number of books on foreign cultures and distant travels, some 27 altogether. They range from the august---Charlevoix's journey to the Great Lakes and descent of the Mississippi, and Anson's voyage around the world---to the merely picturesque---Drydone's Tour of Sicily and Malta and Wood's The Ruins of Palmyra. Many were simply travel books, usually letters home from a traveller to such exotic places as California, South America, Switzerland, Scotland, Asia, Africa, and Italy. Carroll was also interested in scientific matters. His library included Cavallo's treatise on electricity, Franklin's experiments on electricity, Hale's work on ventilators, and Watson's essays on chemistry. He had about a dozen books altogether on the unromantic subjects of horticulture, husbandry, agriculture, and practical medicine. Finally, the library contained a number of how-to books on subjects including bookkeeping, navigation, surveying, and currency

exchange.

If it were not already apparent from Carroll's correspondence, the number, variety, and concentration of interests this collection contains, suggests a conscious attempt by a cultured and literate eighteenth century gentleman-lawyer-scholar to create a balanced, well rounded, and tasteful library. It was not like Jefferson's library, which attempted to include everything, and whose modern catalog fills five volumes. Neither was it a professional's library, with the bulk of the books limited to the collector's specialty. Nor was it a haphazard and idiosyncratic collection by a gifted personality. The importance of this library is that it was an attempt by an intellectually acute and cultivated American, living at the time of the Revolution, to create an ideal library. Its greatest virtue for the historian lay in its proximity to the unattainable, archetypical standard, which like one of Plato's forms, is the perfect measure against which others can be judged.

*

*

*

The remainder of this chapter is a compilation of the books of the library with brief annotations where possible. Perhaps the easiest form of presentation for the general reader would have been to arrange the books by alphabetical order according to author and to further subdivide them by subject matter. This was not done in order to accommodate

the scholar, whose research will not begin with this thesis, but rather with the original book lists left by Carroll and with the Catalogue of the Library. It is, then, with future Carroll library specialists in mind that each of the five Carroll book lists appears below, indented and in bold print, to distinguish them from the annotation. Entries from the Catalogue of the Library appear next, further subdivided into English language books, foreign language books, and pamphlets. To the left of each entry appears its catalogue number so that it can be conveniently cross referenced to the original auction listing.

"A List of French Books"

II

(Carroll first requested a list of his father's French books in November 1758. See pages 15-17.)

Le Grand Dictionnaire de mons: Morery 4 Vol: in Fo A la
Hage 1698

Moreri, Louis (1643-1680), Le grand Dictionnaire historique, ou le melange curieux de l'histoire sacree et profane. First published in Lyon, 1674. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1370): published in Amsterdam, 1698, folio, boards. An extraordinarily popular and influential encyclopedia in Europe, it began as a one volume folio in 1674 and went through twenty editions and expansions, reaching ten folio volumes in the last edition of 1759. The original work was particularly noted for its strength in the areas of geography and biography.⁸

Dictionnaire Historique et Critique Par Monsr: Piere Bale
4 Vol: Fo:

Bayle, Pierre (1647-1706), Dictionnaire Historique et Critique. First published in 1697. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1191). It is noted as "the best edition", published in Rotterdam, 1720, 4 volumes, folio, sheep.

⁸ Robert Collison, Encyclopedias: Their History Throughout the Ages (New York, Hafner Publishing Co., 1964), 88-89.

Originally conceived as an expansion of Moreri's encyclopedia, Bayle's work was influential in Europe for well over a century. Skeptical of religious claims, his scientific approach had little regard for established authorities. The dictionary was a forerunner for the later eighteenth century encyclopedistes.⁹

Dictionnaire de Commerce par Monst: Savary 2 Vol 4°

Savary Des Bruslons, Jacques, Dictionnaire universal de commerce, d'histoire naturelle, d'arts et metiers. First published in Paris, 1723-1730, 3 volumes. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1405): published in Amsterdam, 1726, 2 volumes, 8 vo., calf.

Histoire de France Sous Louis 14 par Monsr: de Lurry 3 Vol: 4°

De Larrey, Isaac, (1638-1719), Historire de France sous le regne de Louis XIV. Published in Rotterdam, 1718-1722, 3 volumes, in-4°. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1266): published in Rotterdam, 3 volumes, 8 vo., calf.

Pere Orleans Histoire D'Angletere 8°

D'Orleans, Pierre-Joseph (1644-1698), Histoire des revolutions D'Angleterre. First published in Paris 1692-1694, 3 volumes, in-4°. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1279): published in Paris, 1750, 4 volumes, 18mo., Calf.

Pere Daniell Histoire de France 10 Vol: 4°

⁹ Ibid. 96.

Daniel, Le P. Gabriel (1649-1728), Histoire de France du P. Daniel, augmentie de notes, de dissertations historiques et critiques, du regne de Louis XIII et du journal de celui de Louis XIV. First published in Paris, 1713, 3 volumes, folio. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1245): published in Paris, 1729, 10 volumes, 8vo., calf. "Father Daniel" was a French writer of philosophical and theological works. Some of his other efforts include Historie de la Milice Francioise, Voyage to the World of Descartes; a satirical confutation of the Cartesian Philosophy, Dialogues between Cleander and Eudoxius, and A Theological Tract touching on the Efficacy of Grace.

Histoire du peuple de Dieu 7 vol: 4° par P: Berruyer
Berruger, Isaac Joseph, S. J (1681-1758), Histoire du peuple de Dieu depuis son origint Jusqu' a la Fin de la Synagogue, avec paraphrase litterale des epitres des Apotres. Various parts of Berruger's 13 volumes were published in 1728, 1754, and 1757. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1193). The entry indicates that all 13 volumes (8vo., calf.) were published in La Haye in 1728, but only the first seven volumes were published in that year.

Charlevoix Histoire de la nouvelle France et Son Journall

3 Vol: 4°

Charlevoix, Pierre Francois Xavier de (1682-1761), Histoire et Description generale de las Nouvelle-France avec le Journal historique d'un Vogage fait par Ordre du Roi dans l'Amerique

septentrionale. Published in Paris, 1744, 3 volumes, in-4°. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1226): published in Paris, 1744, 3 volumes. The Carroll's owned the English translation of the Journal of a Voyage to North America, published in 1761. Charlevoix wrote the first history of Canada. He was a Jesuit who taught at the Jesuit seminary in Quebec from 1705 to 1709. Charlevoix's journal, originally appended to the History of New France, describes his voyage (1720-1722) up the St. Lawrence River, through the Great Lakes, an abortive trip on the Missouri, and then a descent of the Mississippi to New Orleans. He was sent by the Duke of Orleans to discover a route to the Pacific ocean. Subsequent to his arrival in New Orleans, he suffered a shipwreck and then visited the Island of Santo Domingo. From 1733 to 1755 Charlevoix was sent on a number of missions by the Jesuit order and continued to write about them.¹⁰

D° Histoire de St Dominique 2 Vol: 4°

Charlevoix, Pierre Francois Xavier de (1682-1761), Histoire de l'isle de St. Dominique. First published in Paris, 1730, 2 volumes, in-4°. See Above.

D°: Histoire du Japon 8°

Charlevoix, Pierre Francois Xavier de (1687-1761), Histoire

¹⁰ Encyclopedia Canadiana, volume 2 (Toronto: Grolier of Canada, 1977), 315-316.

The New International Encyclopedia, volume II, second edition (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1930), 76.

du Japan. First published in Paris, 1715, 3 volumes, in-12. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1227): published in Paris, 1754, 6 volumes, 18mo. calf. See above.

L'Esprit des Loix 3 Vol 8°

Montesquieu, L'Esprit des lois; ou du rapport que les lois doivent avoir avec la constitution de chaque gouvernement, les mœurs, le climat la religion, le commerce, etc. First published 1748. Listed twice in the Catalogue of the Library (items 1366 and 1367). The first entry shows that it was published in Geneve, 8vo. calf. The second entry gives the date of 1751, and that it was published in London, 3 volumes, 18mo. calf. This was Montesquieu's masterpiece of political theory. It is most remembered for its division of government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and for its clear enunciation of the principle of the separation of powers.

Traite de la Vrai Religion 4 Vol: 8°

Lettres Edificantes et Curieuses 27 Vol: 8°

_____, Lettres edifiantes et curieuses ecrites des Missions Etrangères par quel ques missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. Published in Paris, 1717, 28 volumes. 18mo., calf. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1340) without an author or editor. This was a collection of Jesuit missionary letters, which first appeared in 1697, and was expanded in 1702-17-9, 1709, and 1776.

L'Ecole du monde par Mr. le Noble 4 Vol: 12°

Noble, Eustache De (1643-1711), L'école du Monde. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library, (items 1333 and 1334): published in Amsterdam, 1709, 4 volumes, 24mo., calf., and published in Paris, 1750, 4 volumes, 18mo., calf. Noble wrote on a variety of subjects: politics, religion, and history. L'Ecole du Monde consists of 24 dialogues.

Lettres de Madam Maintenon 7 Vol: 12°

Maintenon, Francoise D'Aubigne, marquise de (1635-1719) Lettres de Mme de Maintenon. Published in Amsterdam, 1756, 9 volumes, in-12. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 1352): published Paris 1753, 12mo., half russia.

Born of Huguenot parents, Maintenon became a Catholic and, after the death of Mme. de Montespan, was secretly married to Louis XIV.

Memoirs de Maintenon 5 Vol: 12

Maintenon, Francoise D'Aubigne, marquise de (1635-1719), Memoires pour servir a l'histoire de Mme de Maintenon et a celle de siecle pousse. Published in 1756, 6 volumes, in-12. See above. Maintenon's memoires are concern with both personal matters and issues of church and state in the reign of Louis XIV.

Henry 4 par Perefixe 1 Vol: 8

Perefixe, Hardouin de Bearmont de (1605-1671), Histoire du roy Henry le Grand. First published in Amsterdam 1661, in-12. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1378): published in Paris, 1755, 18mo., calf. Perefixe was Louis

XIV's tutor and was later made archbishop of Paris. Henry IV (1553-1610), King of France from 1589, converted from Protestantism to Catholicism and is sometimes known as "the great." He is especially remembered for two phrases: "la poule au pot" for every laborer, and "Paris vaut bien une messe" (Paris is worth a mass).

Voyage de Paris

Environs de Paris

Although the format of this list indicates that the above are two separate books, entries in the Catalogue of the Library (items 1429, 1430 and 1431) suggest the possibility that they may be different copies of the same work: Voyage Pittoresque des environs de Paris, &c. The three copies shown in the catalogue were published in Paris in the years 1749, 1752, and 1762. All three are 18 mo. The first was published in sheep, and the other two in calf.

Recueil des Voyages qui ont Servi a L'établissement de la
Compagnie des Indes de Provinces Unies 12 Vol: 8°

_____, Recueil des Voyages qui ont servi a l'établissement et aux progres de la Compagnie des Indes orientales. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1391): published in Rouen, 1725, 12 volumes, 12mo., calf.

Voltaire Histoire Universell

Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet de (1694-1778), Abrege de l'histoire universelle, &c. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1426): published in London 1753, 18mo., sheep. Voltaire's "Resume of World History" existed in manuscript by 1740. There were only six copies, one of which was owned by Frederick of Prussia. When Frederick's copy was stolen and published at The Hague, it was unedited, incomplete and contained many errors. More importantly, it insulted the Catholic Church as well as heads of states. At the time Voltaire was working to gain the permission of Louis XV to return to Paris. Consequently, upon an oath before a notary, he declaimed the book.¹¹

D°: Seicle de Louis 14ze

Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet de (1694-1778), Siecle de Louis XIV. First published in 1751. This book does not appear in the Catalogue of the Library, but the Carrolls owned the edition published in Frankfort, 1751. The "Century of Louis XIV" was one of Voltaire's major historical works. He collected information from witness for a period of 20 years. Moving beyond a simple political-military history, Voltaire wrote of France's art, science and society.

Les Provinciales de Monsr: Pascall Avec les notes de

¹¹

Jean Orieux, Voltaire (New York, Doubleday, 1979), 282.

Richard Aldington, Voltaire (New York, George Routledge & Sons Ltd., 1925), 104.

Wendrock 3 Vol: 12°

Pascal, Blaise (1623-1662), Lettres ecrites par Louis de Montalte a un provincial de ses amis et aux RR. PP. Jesuites sur la morale et la politique de us Peres. Originally appearing as a series of 18 pamphlets 1656, the collected edition first appeared in 1657. Posing as an untutored provincial under the pseudonym of Louis de Montalte, Pascal championed the cause of the Jansenism by asking a series of apparently innocent questions and thereby exposing the sophisms of the Jesuits. Cornelius Otto Jansen's St. Austine, His Doctrine on Human nature, and Arguments against Heretics, 1640, takes a position close to Calvin on the question of freewill and predestination. Antoine Arnauld defended the Jansenist position, and was put on trial before the Faculty of Theology at the Sorbonne. The Provincial Letters defends Arnauld with cool reason and stylistic elegance. Pascal argued for the importance of spirituality over the authority and orthodoxy asserted by the Jesuits. This classic of religious literature was considered by Bossuet and Voltaire to be the greatest masterpiece of French prose.¹²

Cent Nouvellles Nouvelles 4 Vol: 8°

Contes de la Fontaine 2 Vol: 8°2

La Fontaine, Jean de (1621-1695), Contes de La Fontaine. The

¹²

Francis X.J. Coleman, Neither Angel nor Beast: The Life and work of Blaise Pascal (New York, Routledge and Degan Paul, 1986), 85-106.

first of La Fontaine's Contes (stories) was published in 1664, and new editions continued to be printed even after his death. The Contes is a collection of racy stories derived from Italian sources, and stocked with sexual jokes, unfaithful spouses, and iniquitous clergymen. La Fontaine, especially noted for the Fables and considered one of France's greatest writers, repudiated the Contes as immoral after his religious conversion in 1690. They would not be considered untoward today because they employ allusion rather than explicit detail.¹³

Oeuvres de Brantome 15 Vol 12°

Brantome, Pierre de Bourdeilles, seigneur de (1540-1614), Oeuvres de Brantome. Published in La Haye, 1740, 15 volumes, in-12. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1253): published by La Haye, 1740, 15 volumes, 32 mo., calf. The first volume was missing. Brantome is important as a memorialist and chronicler of the life, prejudices and foibles of sixteenth century France. The Memorires de Brantome were available in print in 1665, and his popularity is attested by the number of pirated editions subsequently available. The 15 volume 1740 publication was the next major edition of Brantome's works and it continued to be popular throughout the eighteenth century.

Traite du Vrai Merite de L'Homme 2 Vol: 8°

¹³

Marie-Odile Sweetser, La Fontaine (Chicago, Twayne Publishers, 1987), 36-38.

Le Maitre de Claville, Charles-Francois-Nicolas (1670-1740), Traite du vrai Merite de l'homme conditions, avec des principes d'education propres a former les jeunes gens a la vertu. First published in 1734, 2 volumes, in-12. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1256): Published in La Haye, 1738, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf.

"A List of [Law] Books"

III

(Carroll requested a list of his father's law books in November 1759. See pages 19-20.)

Levintzs Reports

Levinz, Sir Creswell, (1627-1701), Sir Creswell Levinz's Reports. Published in 1702 in Law-French. These are the reports, i.e. pleadings, issues, verdicts and judgments, of the Court of King's bench and Common Pleas from 1660 to 1697.

Plowdens D°

Plowden, Edmund, (1517-1584/5), Les comentaries ou les Reportes. First published in 1571, and printed five more times until 1684. It was translated into English in the 1761 edition. Plowden's Reports, along with Coke's, Dyer's and Saunder's, held the greatest authority in the courts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The reports cover the period from 1550 to 1580 on the Queen's Bench.

Browlows plead:gs & Declarations 3

Brownlow, Richard (1553-1638), Declarations, Courts, and Pleadings, in actions, real, personal and mixed, with some choice Precedents in the Upper Bench, by some Authors of good Note, in two parts. Part one was first published in 1652, 1653, and 1659. The third edition, published in 1654, was the only one to include the second part. Brownlow was the chief prothonotary (a person who entered the pleadings in action) of the court of Common Pleas from 1591 until his death. His Declarations were a collection of legal precedents assembled from the office of the prothonotaries. Brownlow's volumes were an important continuation of the work first begun by William Rastell in his book of Entries, 1564.

a Treatise collected out of y^e Statutes

Cooke upon Littleton

Coke, Sir Edward, (1549-1634), Institutes on the Law of England, Part Ist, or a Translation and Commentary on the Tenures of Sir Thos. Littleton. First published in 1628, and going through sixteen editions by 1824. "Coke's Institutes" were written in four parts. Part one is generally referred to as "Coke upon Littleton". See "Coke's Institutes" below.

The act of Tonage & poundage 3 Sets

Carkesse, Charles, Acts of Tonnage and Poundage, of Rules of Merchandise, with the farther Subsidy, the one-third and two-third Subsidies, the Old Impost, the Additional Impost, and all other Duties relating to his Majesty's Customs, payable upon any sort of Merchandize imported or exported, digested in an easy method; to which is added, A Supplement. Published in 1728, 1730, and 1737, folio. Another possibility is listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 5): published in London, 1682, 18mo., old calf.

Statutes relating to y^e Revenue of Ireland

Fleming, James, Irish and English Statues, relating to his Majesty's Revenues in Ireland; with Notes, &c. Published in Dublin, 1741, 4to.

The Laws provision for Women

———, The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights: Or the Lawes Provision for Women. A Methodicall Collection of such Statutes and Customes, with the Cases, Opinions, Arguments and points of Learning in the Law as doe properly concerne Women. Published in 1632.

a Collection of Maxims from y^e Com: Law

Bacon, Sir Francis, Viscount St. Albans, (1560/1-1626), Collection of some principall rules and maxims of the Common lawes of England. Published in 1630, 1636, and 1639, 4to. Bacon planned to organize the law into a set of 300 legal principles from which further laws could be derived and

expounded. As an initial effort in 1596, Bacon published 25 of his legal maxims and dedicated the effort to the Queen.¹⁴

Bracton on the Eng: Laws

Bracton, Henry de (d.1268), De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae. Written in Latin around 1250, it was first printed in 1569, folio, and reprinted in 1640. Bracton's work gives a complete overview of the law for its own time. It was the most important treatise on the law before Coke's Institutes, and was considered an authoritative work by the courts.

Statutes 3 Vol: Fol:

Dyers Reports

Dyer, Sir James (1512-1582), Reports in the Reigns of King Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Q Mary and Elizabeth. First published in London, 1585, folio. It was printed seven more times until 1672. Originally written in Law French, in 1651 it was abridged in English by Sir Thomas Ireland. Dyer was the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. His Reports cover the period from 1513 to 1582 on the King's (Queen's) Bench. They were considered of great authority by the courts.

Salkelds D°

Salkeld, William (1671-1715), Reports of Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench; with some special Cases in Chancery, Common Pleas and Exchequer, alphabetically digested

¹⁴ A. Wigfall Green, Sir Francis Bacon: His life and Works (Denver, Alan Swallow, 1952), 249.

under proper heads, from the first of King William and Queen Mary to the tenth of Queen Anne, in 2 parts. First published in 1717, and printed five more times by 1743. Salkeld's Reports cover the cases from 1689 to 1712 on the King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer and Chancery. When Salkeld wrote there had not been a recent abridgment of the law. The cases in his report were presented in alphabetical order to make them more accessible.

Bridgmans Conveyancer 2 Vol:

Bridgman, Sir Orlando (1606?-1674), Conveyances, being select precedents of deeds and instruments, concerning the most considerable estates in England. Published in London, 1682, 1699, 1710. The 5th edition was in 2 parts: London 1705, folio. Bridgman's Precedents of Conveyances was a groundbreaking book, and he has been described as the father of conveyancers.

Cookes Entries

Coke, Sir Edward (1549-1634), A booke of entries. Published in 1614 and 1671, folio. The Entries is a collection of precedents in the form of pleadings given with notes, which were gathered from Coke's own legal career. Many of the pleadings can also be found in his reports.

Sanders Reports

Saunders, Sir Edmund (d.1683), Reports of several Pleadings and Cases in the Court of King's Bench in the time of Charles II; with three Tables; the first of the names of the cases;

the second of the matters contained in the pleadings; and the third of the principal matters contained in the cases. The first edition was published in 1686, in Law French, 2 volumes, folio. The second edition was translated into English. The third edition of 1722 was expanded with notes and references by John Williams, Esq., Serjeant-at-law. Saunders was the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. His reports cover the period from 1666 to 1673, and they are considered of the highest authority by the courts.

Lex Mercatoria

The Carroll library held at least two books on the Law Merchant. First, Malynes, Gerard de (fl.1586-1641), Lex Mercatoria; or the Ancient law Merchant: in three parts, according to the essential of Traffick. Published in London, 1629 and 1686, fol. Malynes was not a lawyer but a merchant. He wrote the first treatise to cover the entire Law Merchant. Similar works were then appearing in Europe from which Malynes borrowed. His book therefore served to keep England abreast of continental developments. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 664): published in London, (no date), 4to. old calf. Second, Beawes, Wyndham (fl.1775), Lex Mercatoria Rediviva, or the Merchant's Directory. Published in 1751. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 83): published in Dublin, 1773, 8vo., calf. This was less a law book than a guide for merchants to the rules of law. It had greater breath than Malyne's work, and was based largely on Savary's

Dictionnaire de Commerce.

Cookes Institutes

Coke, Sir Edward (1549-1634), Institutes of the Laws of England. "Coke's Institutes" are in four parts. The First Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, or, A Commentary upon Littleton. The first Institute is generally referred to as "Coke upon Littleton". It was first published in 1628 in 2 volumes. (See above "Coke upon Littleton.") The Second Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, Containing the Exposition of Many Ancient and other Statues. Coke completed the 2 volumes of the second Institute in 1628, but it was published posthumously in 1642, and it was printed five more times by 1681. The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, Concerning High Treason, and other Pleas of the Crown and Criminal Causes. Completed in 1628 and published posthumously in 1644, and it was printed five more times by 1680. The Fourth Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, Concerning the Jurisdiction of Courts. Completed in 1628 and published in 1644. Coke's Institutes had perhaps the greatest authority, and were cited more frequently, than any other commentary on the law. It was still in use in the nineteenth century, and continues to be an excellent guide to seventeenth century law.

The Orphans Legacy

Godolphin, John (1617-1678), The Orphan's Legacy; a Testamentary Abridgement of Last Wills and Testaments, Executors and Administrators, Legacies and Devises; in 3 parts, Published in London, 1674, 1677, 1685, 4to; fourth edition, London, 1701, 4to. Godolphin wrote the first truly competent works on ecclesiastical law. The Orphan's Legacy dealt with both ecclesiastical and common law, as the fields overlapped in this area.

Brownlows & Goldsboroughs Reports

Brownlow, Richard (1553-1638), Goldesborough, John (1568-1618), Divers choice Cases in Law, in the Common Pleas, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, 2 parts. Published in London, 1651, 1654, 1675, 4to. The Reports cover the period 1569-1625. Both Brownlow and Goldesborough were prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas.

Fulbeck's parallel of the Civ: & Can Law

Fulbeck, William (br.1560), A Parallel, or Conference, of the Civil, Canon, and Common Law of this Realm of England. Published in London, 1601, 1602, 1618, 4to. Fulbeck's book is in the form of fifteen dialogues between the three different types of law: civil, cannon and common. It is an attempt to show the differences and similarities between them.

Brownlows Judicial Writs

Brownlow, Richard (1553-1638), Writs Judicial, shewing the Nature and Entries of all manner of Executions, in real,

personal, and mixed actions in the Common Pleas, and some special Writs in the King's Bench, in English. Published in London, 1653, 4to. Brownlow was the chief prothonatary of the Court of Common Pleas from 1541-1638.

Nelsons Lex Testamentaria

Nelson, William (1657-1720), Lex Testamentaria; or, a Compendious System of all the Laws of England, as well before the Statute of Henry VIII, as since, concerning Last Wills and Testaments. First published in London, 1714. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 764): published in London, 1714, 12mo. calf. Nelson wrote eight books of law, and translated or edited several others. His work is not noted for reliability.

The Clerks Manuel

_____, The Compleat Clerk's and Serivener's Guide. Published in London, 1683, 8vo., old calf. First published in 1671. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 237): published in London 1683, 8vo., old calf. The Catalogue adds this description: "Containing the best Forms for all sorts of Presidents for Conveyances and Assurances." There were a number of Clerk's manuals available in the eighteenth century that Carroll may have possessed. Two prominent possibilities include the following: Burn, Richard, Clerk of Assize, The office of the clerk of Assize together with the office of the clerk to the Peace (1682); and Jacob, Giles (1686-1744), Clerk's remembrancer: containing all sorts of small and useful

precedents; with proper directions in conveyancing (1714 and 1730). Other possibilities include: The Clerk's English Tutor; Clerks Tutor in Chancery, 1687; Clerk's Guide, 1672.

Kitchens Jurisdictions

Kitchen, John, Jurisdictions; or, the lawful authority of Courts Leet, Courts Baron, court of Marshalseyes, Court of Pypowder, and Ancient Demesne; together with the learning of Tenures, Pleadings, &c. To which are added, forms of all manner of Writs. In French and English. Originally published in Law-French in 1580. This edition was first published in 1651, and was published four more times in the 17th century. Kitchen (spelled in a variety of ways) dealt with the law which regulates land, primarily with the rights and duties of copy-holders but also with the jurisdictions of the courts Leet and Baron. The book's distinction is in its separation of these two courts, and in its new organization of the court's business.

Munby Collection of Statutes

Manby, Thomas, Collection of the Statutes, as well repelled as in force, made in the Reigns of King Charles I and II, &c. Published in London, 1667, folio. Manby's worked was based on Pulton's edition of the statues, and was a much needed short abridgment of the statues. (See below, Statutes Abridged.)

Roots Abridgm.^t 4 Vol:

Abridgm.^t of y^e Laws of Maryland

Bissett, William, Abridgment of the Laws of Maryland. Printed in Philadelphia by William Bradford, 1759. Though it was widely sold in Maryland, it was generally denigrated as a careless compilation. Known as "Bissett's Abridgement", it was succeeded 1765 by the much respected The Laws of Maryland at Large by Thomas Bacon, and better known as "Bacon's laws".¹⁵

Prove de L'Religion Jesu Christ. n 4 vol:"

Laurent Francois (1698-1782), Les Preuves de las Religion de Jesus-Christ, contre les spinosistes et us deistes ((Jean Chretien Ferdinand) Hoeter, ed., Nouvelle biographie generale depuis les temps recules jusqu'a nos jours, avec les reseignements bibliographniques et l' indication des sounds a consulter. (Paris, 1862-1870) XVIII, 547). Listed in the Catalogue of the Library, (item 1385), indicating it was published in Paris, 1751, as 4 volumes.

¹⁵ Lawrence C. Worth, A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland 1686-1776, (Baltimore, Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922), 102-103.

"Law Books remaining by me"

IV

(Carroll received a second list of law books from his father. All the books on the previous list are also on this list with the exception of the following two.)

Browns Bills in Chancery

Brown, William, The clerk's Tutor in Chancery; giving true Directions how to draw affidavits, petitions, interlocutory orders, reports before musters, bills, answers &c. Published in 1694, 1695, and 1705, 8vo. A second possibility: Brown, William, Praxis Almae Curiae, Cancellariae; A Collection of Precedents, by bill and answer, plea and demurrer, in causes of the greatest moment (wherein equity hath been allowed,) which have been commenced in the high Court of Chancery, with appeals to the House of Peers. Published in 1697, 1704, and 1714 as 2 volumes, 8vo. The fourth edition of 1725 was supplemented with additions. A third possibility: Brown, William, The Practice of the High Court of Chancery, as now regulated by Act of Parliament. Published in London, 1706, 8vo.

2.3.4.5. Statutes Abridged

Bacon, Matthew(fl.1730), A new abridgment of the Law, new edition, corrected, with considerable Additions. Published in London, 1736-1762, 5 volumes. These volumes are discussed by the Carrolls in letters 98 and 168. They are also listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 769), indicating that

volume one is missing. Published in London, 1762, 4to calf. Bacon's work was a major step forward in legal writing. He abandoned the crude abridgment technique of putting case notes and statutes under headings and sub-headings in alphabetical order. Instead he wrote treatises on the various branches of law, which he supported with authorities, cases, and statutes. This was in effect an encyclopedia of the law. It was originally published anonymously, attributed to "a Gentleman of the Middle Temple", and was completed by sergeant Sayer and Owen Ruffhead.

"A List of Eng: Books in Fol:"

V

(Carroll requested a list of his father's English books in March 1761. See page 20.)

	Vol:
Chambirs's Dictionary	2
Scotts Supplem: ^t to D°	2
Chambers, Ephraim (d.1740), <u>Cyclopaedia, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, containing the definitions of the terms, and account of the things signified thereby.</u> First published in London, 1728, 2 volumes, fol. Editions beginning in 1753 were expanded with a supplement by Scott. Listed in the <u>Catalogue of the Library</u> , (item 206): published in London, 1751, 2 volumes, folio, old calf. The catalogue also shows	

that the Carrolls owned Scott's supplement: published in London, 1753, 2 volumes, folio, old calf. Chambers conceived his cyclopaedia as an enlargement of John Harris's Lexicon Technicum, 1704. At the time of its publication it was the only English dictionary devoted to the sciences. The dictionary won immediate acclaim for its author, who was then elected a member of the Royal Society.

Charls History of England 4

Millers Gardiners 1

Dictionary

Miller, Philip (1691-1771), The Gardiner's Dictionary; or A Complete System of Horticulture. Volume 1 was first published in London, 1731 and volume 2 in 1739. It was enlarged to 3 volumes in 1759 and altogether it achieved 8 editions by 1768. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 707): published in London, 1768, folio, calf. Miller wrote numerous books on gardening, and was an acknowledged authority on the subject in Britain for most of his life. He was the foreman of the Chelsea Garden from 1722 to 1770.

The Laws of Virginia 1

Moryson, Francis, The Laws of Virginia now in force. Published in London, 1662. Colonel Moryson served as Deputy-Governor from March 23, 1661 to December 23, 1662, during Berkeley's absence. During this period the laws of Virginia were reviewed by the Great Assembly at Jamestown, and a copy was sent to Berkeley in England to acquire the King's

confirmation.¹⁶

Pantopidans History
of Norway

1

Pontoppidan, Eric (1698-1764), The Natural History of Norway, containing a particular account of the temperature of the Air, the different Soils, Waters, Vegetables, Metals, Minerals, Stones, Beasts, Birds and Fishes; with the Dispositions, Customs, and Manners of Living of the Inhabitants, &c. from the Danish of E.P. with plates. Published in London, 1755, 2 volumes, fol. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 879): published in London, 1755, folio, calf. Pontoppidan's writings specialize in the history and geography of Norway. The History of Norway was translated into English in 1755, and was his most popular work in Britain.

Salmons State Trials

1

Salmon, Thomas (1679-1767), Abridgment and Review of the State Trials, with some new Trials. Published in London, 1737, folio. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 959): published in London, 1737, folio, calf. The printer and publisher John Darby (d.1733) first conceived the idea of publishing a collection of state trials. Thomas Salmon edited the various chronicles, histories, and records gathered by Darby. The first edition appeared in 4 volumes in 1719, and

¹⁶ The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Ainsworth R. Spofford, editor, volume 13 (New York: James T. White & Company, 1906), 385.

covered the period 1407-1710. Salmon published an abridgment of the state trials in 1720 and 1731. See State Trials below.

Heads of Illustrious Psons

1

Birch, Thomas, The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, with their Lives and Characters. Published in London, 1743-1751, 2 volumes, folio. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 92): published in London, 1747, folio, sheep. The Catalogue does not indicate which volume Carroll held. Birch was the rector of three parishes in London. Houbraken, Gravelot, and Virtue copied the engravings from famous paintings. Volume one contains 80 representations, volume two 28.

Harris's Coll: of Voyages

2

Harris, John, (1667-1719), Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca; or a complete Collection of Voyages and Travels, consisting of above 400 of the most authentic, together with such other Histories, Voyages, Travels, or Discoveries as are in general esteem. To which is prefixed an Introduction, comprehending the rise and progress of the Art of Navigation, together with the invention and use of the Loadstone, and its variation. First published in London, 1702 and 1705, 8vo. The book was revised and enlarged by John Campbell, L.L.D. (1708-1775), published in 1744-1748, 2 volumes, folio. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 466): published in London, 1745, 2 volumes, folio, old calf. Harris was an anglican minister, whose greatest distinction was his writing

of the first "Dictionary of Arts and Science" in the English language. He also wrote books on mathematics, astronomy, and published many sermons.

Cansons Holy Court

1

Caussin, Nicholas (1580-1651), Holy Court. Published in Paris, 1664, 2 volumes, folio, in French. Caussin was a French Jesuit, and Confessor of Lewis XIII. Written in French, The Holy Court or La cour sainte was Caussin's most famous work, and was translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English. It contains Caussin's moral reflections and thoughts on the spiritual life.

Hookers Irish Chronicle

1

Holinsted, Raphael (d. 1580), Cronicles of England, Ireland and Scotland. First published in 1577, 2 volumes, folio. Other editions were bound in 1 volume, 3 volumes and 6 volumes. The Cronicles appear under the name of Holinsted, but were actually edited, revised and in some places wholly written by several other authors. The section entitled "The Conquest of Ireland" was written originally in Latin by Giraldus Cambrensis (c1146-c1220), and was translated by John Hooker (c1526-1601). Volume 2 of the three volume 1587 edition, which is sometimes found independent of the others, was the single volume owned by the Carrolls. The Chronicles of Ireland, beginning where Giraldus did end; continued until the year 1509, from Philip Flatsburie, Henrie of Marleborow, Edumnd Compain, &c. by R. Holinshed, and from thence to 1586,

by R. Stanihurst and John Hooker. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 184): published in London 1587, folio. The authorship is ascribed to Cambrensis, and the book is denoted simply as "The Irish Historie, from the conquest to the present time. Translated by Jno. Hooker."

Books in 4th

Ansons Voyage

1

Anson, Lord George (1697-1762), Voyage round the World in 1740-2-3-4, compiled from his Papers, and published under his direction; with Charts of the Southern part of South America, of part of the Pacific Ocean, and of the Tract of the Centurion round the world, by Richard Walter, A.M. Published in London, 1748, 4to. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 37): published in London, 1749, 8 vo., calf, and illustrated with 42 large copper plates.

Anson was the Lord of the Admiralty from 1751-1762, with a brief respite in 1756/7. His voyage around the world began with a squadron of six ships and 961 men with the aim of harassing the Spanish. At its conclusion only the ship Centurian was left and only 200 of the crewmen were still alive, but L500,000 of booty had been obtained.

Hanways Travels

2

Hanway, Jonas (1712-1786), An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea; with a Journal of Travels from London through Russia into Persia, and back again through Russia, Germany, and Holland. To which is added, the

Revolution of Persia, during the present century; with particular History of the great Usuper Nadir Kouli. Published in London, 1753-1754, 4 volumes, 4to. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 459): published in London, 1754, 2 volumes, 8vo. old calf., and illustrated with maps and copperplates. Hanway gained a partnership in a merchant house in St. Petersburg in 1743. Beginning on 10 September 1743 he traveled to Persia on business with a caravan which was plundered at Astrabad during a rebellion in the city. After many difficulties Shah Nadir ordered his goods to be restored. On the return trip his ship was assaulted by pirates in the Caspian sea, and he was held in quarantine for five weeks on Caraza when he contracted a fever. He arrived safely in St. Petersburg on 1 January 1745, and then returned to London by way of Germany and Holland, where he settled down and wrote his adventures.

Coxes History of Ireland

2

Cox, Sir Richard, (1650-1733), Hibernia Anglicana; or the History of Ireland from the Conquest thereof, by the English, to the present time; with an Introductory Discourse touching the Ancient State of that Kingdom. Published in London, 1689, 2 volumes, folio. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 255): published in London, 1689, 2 volumes, 4to., old calf. Part of the Anglo-Irish elite, Cox was the Lord chancellor of Ireland from 1703 to 1707. Present at the Battle of the Boyne, he was also helpful in the subjection of

Ireland as the military governor of Cork in 1691. Despite his anti-Catholic attitude, he was insistent on adhering to the terms of the articles of Limerick and was consequently removed from the Privy Council in 1695. His chief writing is the History of Ireland, which is an undistinguished and derivative work.

Campions D°

1

Campion, Edmund (1540-1581), History of Ireland. Originally written in 1569, it was first printed in Holinshed's Cronicles, 1587. (See Holinshed in this catalogue.) It was printed again by Sir James Ware in his History of Ireland, published in Dublin, 1633, folio. Campion was an Oxford graduate, noted for his eloquence, whose misfortune (or glory) was to be a Jesuit in Elizabethan England. He was imprisoned and brutally racked in the Tower of London in 1581. After a rigged trial he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. His History of Ireland was less a history than an extended argument for educating the Irish as a method of subduing them.

Dictionary

Boyer, Abel (1667-1729), The Royal Dictionary; in two parts, 1 French and English: 2 English and French. First published in London 1699, folio. An abridged edition of this work is listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1211): published in London, 1755, 12mo., sheep. Several other editions are contained in the Catalogue but all were published after Carroll received this list. Boyer was born in France and moved to England in 1689 when things were becoming increasing difficult for his Huguenot family. He was a classical scholar who also wrote histories of James II, William III, and the annals of the reign of Queen Anne. His most noted work is The Royal Dictionary. It made Boyer's name familiar to many generations of English speakers, receiving its 41st publication in 1860. It was superior to all the French/English dictionaries that proceeded it, and was the model for many that followed.

D.° - in 8^{vo}

Letters to the peoples 1

of England

Remarks on Bowers 1

Lives of the Popes

Croker, Rev. Henry Temple, Bower Detected as an Historian; or, his many Essential Omissions, and more Essential Perversions of Facts in Favour of Popery demonstrated.

Published in London, 1758, 8vo. 1s. Croker was one of many who attacked Archibald Bower (1686-1766) and his History of the Popes, published in 7 volumes from 1748 to 1766. Bower was a Jesuit, who, upon witnessing the cruelty of the inquisition in Purgwgia, renounced the Society of Jesus and eventually conformed to the Church of England. Scandal erupted in 1756 when it was alleged upon good evidence that Bower had retained a secret liaison with the Jesuits for several years. The History of the Popes was written to refute the doctrine of papal supremacy.

Rolls His: of the War

4

Quincys Dispensary

1

Quincy, John, M.D., Pharmacoeia Officinalis et Extemporanea; or, a Complete English Dispensatory; in four parts. First published in London, 1718. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 907): published in London, 1730, 12mo., calf. Quincy practiced medicine as an apothecary. His book was a complete collection of drug prescriptions, which were very popular in the 18th century.

England Conversion &

1

Reformation Compared

Manning, Robert, England's Conversion and Reformation Compared; or, The Young Gentlemen directed in the Choice of his Religion. To which is premised, A Brief Enquiry into the General Grounds of the Catholic Faith, In a Conversation between a young gentleman and his preceptor. Divided into

four dialogues. Published in Antwerp, 1725. Manning was a professor of humanity and philosophy at the English College at Douay. He arrived in England as a Catholic controversialist, writing many treatises attacking the established church and defending catholicism.

Present State of Europe

1

printed in 1752.

Campbell, John (1708-1775), Present State of Europe. Published in London, 1750, 1753, 8vo. It went through six editions during his life. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (items 895 and 896): published in London, 1752 and 1761, 12mo., calf. and includes the subtitle "Explaining the Interests, Connections, &c. of its several Powers, with a Constitutional History of each Country." Campbell, a historian of Scottish origin, gained an international reputation with The Present State of Europe. It was a historical summary of the principle European countries with comments on current foreign policy matters.

Shaftsbury's Characteristics

3

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times. Published in 1711-23, 3 volumes, 8vo. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 246): published in London, 1723, 3 volumes, 12mo., calf. Cooper, the third Earl of Shaftesbury, was a philosopher whose grandfather was the towering politician of Green Ribbon fame. His chief works were assembled in the Characteristics. He

coined the phrase "moral sense" which Hutcheson made famous through the founding of the Scotch school of philosophy. He was immensely influential on the ethical writing of the eighteenth century, and affected German luminaries such as Mendelssohn, Lessing, and Wieland. Bradley on Gardening

1

Bradley, Richard (d1732), New Improvement of Planting and Gardening, Both Philosophical and Practical, explaining the Motion of the Sap and the Generation of Plants, in three parts. Published in London in 1717, 1718, 1719, 1724, and 1731, 8vo. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 125): published in London, 1726, 12mo., sheep. Bradley wrote many works on botany and horticulture. After he became the professor of botany at Cambridge in 1724 the university was scandalized to learn that he was ignorant of both Greek and Latin. Nevertheless, he continued to be a popular writer and retained his professorship until his death.

West's Defence of the

1

Christian Revelation

West, Gilbert (1703-1756), Lyttleton, George Lyttleton, baron (1709-1773), A Defense of the Christian revelation, on two very important points; as contained, in one treatise, intituled, Observations on the history and evidences of the resurrection of Jesus Christ; by Gilbert West...and in another intituled, Observations on the conversion and apostleship of St. Paul, by the Honourable George Lyttleton...In a letter

to Gilbert West... Published in London, 1748. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1150): published in London, 1747, 12mo. calf. West's Observation on the Resurrection was a harmonizing of the gospel accounts of the resurrection. The similarity of the different accounts is presented as a proof of the resurrection. The book reached a fourth edition by 1749 and often was paired with Lyttleton's letter. Lyttleton was an influential member of Parliament from 1736 until his death, and is remembered as a poet.

The Drapiers Letters

Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745), The Hibernian Patriot, Being a collection of Drapier's Letters to the people of Ireland, concerning Mr. Wood's Brass Half-Pence, together with Considerations on the attempts made to pass that coin, and reasons for the people of Ireland's refusing it. To which are added Poems and Songs on the same subject. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 483): Published in Dublin, 1730, 12mo. old calf. In 1722 William Woods received a patent to provide copper coins for Ireland. The Irish Parliament balked at the arrangement due to the high price and their disgruntlement over not being consulted. Under the pseudonym of M.B. drapier, Swift published a series of letters arguing that Woods's coins would ruin the Irish economy and that actions directly effecting the Irish people ought to be based on the consent of the governed. Swift's authorship was not in doubt, and he became very popular in Ireland as a result

of the drapier letters. In the end popular feeling was so greatly aroused that Wood was forced to surrender his patent. (Note: this cannot be a reference to the letters of Sir William Draper in response to the famous Letters to Junius, because the letters did not appear in bound print until 1769.)

Books in 8^{vo}

Dissertation on Parties

1

Saint-John, Henry, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke (1672-1751), Disserations upon Parties. First published in London, 1735. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 314): published in London, 1739, 12mo., old calf. The Catalogue adds that the letters were addressed to Caleb D'Anvers. In his campaign to oust Horace Walpole from the office of Prime Minister, Bolingbroke published a series of articles in The Craftsman in 1733 and 1744. The entire series was entitled A Dissertation on Parties. His object was to unite elements of the Whig and Tory parties into a coalition to oppose Walpole.¹⁷

The Vineyard

1

——, The Vineyard. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 1110): published in London, 1727, 12mo., old calf.

Prideaux Life of

1

Mahomed

¹⁷ H.J. Dickinson, Bolingbroke, (London: Constable, 1970), 185-186.

Prideaux, Humphrey, Dean of Norwich (1648-1724), Life of Mohomet; with a Discourse for the vindicating of Christianity from the charge of Imposture; in a Letter to the Deists of the present age. Published in London, 1697, 1698, 1708, 1716, 8vo. Prideaux, an orientalist, is also noted for his book the Connection, which is a history of the period between the Old and New Testaments. Prideaux used the occasion of his biography of Mohammed as an opportunity to attack deism.

Hist: of the Rebellion 1746

1

_____, History of the Rebellion, 1715 and 1746, containing a full account of its Rise, Progress and extinction, &c. By an impartial hand, who was an eye witness to most of the facts. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 495): published in London, 1748, 12mo., half russia.

Robson Account of

1

Hudsons Bay

Robson, Joseph, An Account of 6 years' Residence in Hudson Bay, from 1733 to 1736, and from 1744 to 1747. Published in London 1752, 8vo. Robson was an official of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Rights of the Xan Church

1

Tindal, Matthew (1657-1733) The Rights of the Christian Church asserted, against the Romish and all other Priests who claim an independent power over it; with a Preface, concerning the Government of the Church of England as by law established. Published in 1706, 8vo. Tindal, who styled himself a "Christian diest", attacked in his book what he believed to be the pretensions of High Church Anglicanism. In turn this highly controversial book was vehemently attacked by the High Church party, and in 1710 the House of Commons ordered the book burned together with Sacheverell's sermon.

Bollinbrook on the

1

Study of History

Saint-John, Henry, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751), Letters on the Study and Use of History: to which are added, two other Letters, and Reflections upon Exile. Published in London, 1752, 2 volumes, 8vo. This is a collection of letters some of which were written as many as three decades prior to publication. The most controversial were the five Letters on the Study and use of History, because it cast aspersions on the reliability of the Bible as history as well as on the veracity of church history. Several of the letters were a review of recent European diplomatic history. They were largely a self-serving defense of the Tory ministry and the Treaty of Utrecht under Queen Anne. Reflections upon Exile, written in 1716 and based on Seneca's "De Consolatio ad

Helviam," was an attempt to convince the world that he was content with his lot as a philosopher following his exile.¹⁸

D^o: on the present State

1

of the Nation

Saint-John, Henry, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751), Letter to Sir William Wyndham; some Reflections on the present State of the Nation; and a letter to Mr. Pope. Published in London, 1753, 8vo. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 113): published in London, 1753, 12mo., calf. The Letter to Sir William Wyndham was originally circulated among Tories in 1717. It was Bolingbroke's defense of his actions as Secretary of State to Queen Anne and for his support of the Old Pretender in 1715. Some Reflections, written in 1749, argued that the parliament was being corrupted and the constitution undermined by stock-jobbers and usurers. Political power, he believed, ought to reside with landed men under the leadership of a "patriot king". The letter to Pope was used originally as an introduction to Bolingbroke's philosophical essays, which were critical of organized religion.¹⁹

18

Ibid., 250-251.

19

Ibid., 145.

Spectators

8

Addison, Joseph (1672-1719) Spectator. A periodical paper published six days a week, the Spectator ran from March 1, 1711 to December 6, 1712, and over 3,000 copies were printed daily. The paper ran again from June 8 through December 20 1714. Altogether there were 555 issues. It was first published as a bound set in 7 volumes in 1714. It grew to 8 volumes after 1714. By 1763 28 editions had been published. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1025): published in London, 8 volumes, 12mo., sheep---the publication date was not given. Addison was a poet, essayist, and statesmen. He collaborated primarily with Richard Steele on the Spectator, but others also contributed. Addison wrote 274 of the Spectators, and it is his essays that are chiefly remembered and admired. The paper examined current fashions, literature, morality, wit, and a variety of other subjects. See Richard Steele below.

Swifts Works

6

Swift, Jonathan, (1667-1745), Works of Jonathan Swift. The collected works of Swift were first published in 1735. A 6 volume collection appeared in 1738 and 1755, 4o. See Swift below.

Hudibras

1

Butler, Samuel (1612-1680), Hudibras. Part one was first published in London 1662, 8vo.; part two appeared in 1664; and part three in 1678. It was reprinted as one volume in

1700, 1716 and 1720. Butler, a restoration poet and satirist, based Hudibras in outline on Don Quixote. Hudibras, the hero whose name is taken from The Faerie Queene, is a Presbyterian and his squire is an Independent. Butler satirizes religious intolerance, hypocrisy, fanaticism as well as the literary conventions of the epic. It was a highly popular book during the Restoration because of its attack on Puritanism and the patronage it received from Charles II.

Butlers Posth: Works

1

Butler, Samuel (1612-1680), Posthumous Works of Samuel Butler, Being a collection of Satires, Speeches and Reflections upon the times of Charles II. First published in London 1715, 3 volumes, 12mo. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 173): published in London, 1732, 18mo., calf. Many spurious editions of Bulter's collected works were published early in the eighteenth century, but the first authoritative collection did not appear until 1759. See Butler above.

Popes Works

7

Pope, Alexander (1688-1744), Works of Alexander Pope, With his last Corrections, together with the Commentary and Notes of Mr. Warburton. Published in London, 1751 and 1760, in 9 volumes, 8vo. Published in 1764 in 6 volumes, 8vo. Listed in the Catalogue (item 881), but the 1769 dating is too late for this list. See Pope below.

Tatler

4

Steele Richard (1672-1729), The Tatler. Published as a

periodical three times a week from April 12, 1709 to January 2, 1711, the paper totaled 271 issues. It was first published as a 4 volume set in 1710-1711, and was reprinted 25 times by 1797.

Appearing under the pseudonym of Isaac Bickerstaff, 188 essays were contributed by Sir Richard Steele, and Steele together with Joseph Addison produced another 36 essays. Unlike the Spectator (see above), this periodical attacked the Tory government and was closed down due to political pressure. When the Spectator began two months later it was non-partisan. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (items 1065 and 1065 1/2), but the publication dates of 1774 and 1777 are too late for this list.

Paradise Lost

1

Milton, John, (1608-1674), Paradise Lost; a Poem, written in ten books, by John Milton, licensed and entered according to order. First published in London, 1667, 4to. The only 8vo edition before 1767 was printed in Glasglow, 1750. Milton's immortal Christian classic on the fall of man was written during the Restoration, after the demoralizing failure of Puritanism under Cromwell. Also remembered as a political thinker who justified tyrannicide and favored republicanism, Milton's most durable work in the field of political theory was the Areopagitica (1644), in which he sought to defend the principle of free speech.

History of Minorca

1

Armstrong, John (1674-1742), The History of the Island of

Minorca. Published in London, 1752. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 46): published in London, 1752, 12mo., calf. Armstrong served with the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene in the War of the Spanish Succession. It was during this war that Minorca was captured in 1708. Armstrong became the Chief Engineer of England (1714-1742).

Lodges Peerage of Ireland

4

Lodge, John (d1774), Peerage of Ireland; or, a Genealogical History of the Present Nobility of the Kingdom, with the Paternal Coats of Arms engraven on copper. Collected from the Public Records, authentic Manuscripts, approved Historians, well attested Pedigrees, and personal information. Published in London, 1754, 4 volumes. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 636): published in London, 1754, 12mo., calf. Lodge was an archivist whose chief work was The Peerage of Ireland. A graduate of Cambridge, he lived in Dublin sometime previous to 1744, and in 1751 became deputy-keeper of the records in Bermingham Tower. Subsequently he became deputy-clerk and keeper of the rolls and then deputy-registrar of the court of prerogative.

The Bishop of Derrys

1

Irish Historical Library

Mossom, Robert, Bishop of Londonderry (d.1679), Narrative, Panegyrical of the Life, Sickness, and Death of George Bishop of Derry. Published in London, 1665, 4to. Mossom was a loyalist and strongly in favor of the Church of England. He was given preferment at the time of the Restoration and became the bishop of Derry. Londonderry is the sea-port capital of the county by the same name in Ireland.

Salmons Gazetteer

1

Gothers Works

18

Cath: Apology

1

Palmer, Rodger, Earl of Castlemaine (1634-1705), The Catholique Apology, with a Reply to the Answer; together with a clear Refutation of the Seasonable Discourse, its reasonable Defense and Dr. Du Moulin's Answer to Philanax; as also Dr. Stillingfleet's last Gunpowder-Treason Sermon, his Attaque about the Treaty of Munster, and all matter of fact charg'd on the English Catholiques by their Enemies. Published in Antrwerp, 1764. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 196): published in 1674, 18mo, old calf. A loyalist during the civil war and raised to the Irish peerage by Charles II, Palmer was a Roman Catholic. Subsequent to the anti-Catholic sentiment in England that followed the fire of London, Palmer protested the loyalty of Catholics in The Catholique Apology. Later denounced as a traitor by Titus Oates during the Popish

Plot hysteria, Palmer spent some time in the Tower but was eventually acquitted. James II sent him as an ambassador to the Curia in 1685, but, annoyed by his persistence, Pope Innocent asked that he be recalled. He served on the Privy Council in 1687, but after the Glorious Revolution he was placed in the tower on suspicion of treason, and was in and out of trouble with the new government for several years before he was finally exiled in 1696.

Hales treatise on Ventilators

1

Hales, Stephen (1677-1761), On the benefit of Ventilation in preserving Health in ships, &c. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 446): published in London, 1758, 12mo., boards. Hale invented a ventilation system for use in such places as prisons, ships and granaries. It has been noted that as a result of his invention the mortality rate at Savoy and Newgate prisons greatly diminished.

Do^r: Lelands View of

2

Deistical Writers

Leland, John (1691-1766), View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century, &c. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 612): published in London, 1757, 2 volumes, 12mo., sheep. Leland, a pastor in Dublin, is chiefly known for this attack on Deists, wherein Bolingbroke and Hume are highlighted.

Don Quixot by Peter

Motteux in 4 Vol: "I have

lost the 2^d Vol: & desire you

will procure it for me

Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660-1717/8), Translation of Don Quixote. Published late in 1711 or early in 1712, 4 volumes. Motteux's Don Quixote is described as "a good though free translation" by the Dictionary of National Biography.

"Books chosen by Charles Carroll of Carrollton"

VI

(Phillip Ludwell III died on March 25, 1767. Carroll wrote Ludwell's executors in August 1767 that he wanted the following books from his library. See page 24.)

Press. A. Shelf 1.

Roma illustrata

Quintus Curtius

Curtius, Quintus Rufus, De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni. Printed in Latin 25 times in the seventeenth century and 11 times in the eighteenth century before 1767. It is uncertain when the author of the "Life of Alexander the Great" lived. It could have been at the time of Vespasian or as late as Constantine.

M: Acii Planti Comedie

Auli Gelly noctes atticae

Gellius, Aulus, Noctes Atticae (c A.D. 130 - c. 180) First

printed in 1472. It was printed eight times in the seventeenth century and three times in the eighteenth century before 1767. Gellius's work consists of a series of short chapters exploring a variety of subjects based on information derived from other writers. His subjects include grammar, history, law, philosophy, as well as many others.

Hugo Grotius~R

Grotius, Hugo (1583-1645). Noted for his contribution to international law. His two major works are De Jure Praedae (On the Law of Prize and Booty) 1604, and De Jure Belli ac Pacis (On the Law of War and Peace) 1625. He also wrote poetry, and books on religion, history, politics, Biblical commentary, and philosophy.

Shelf 2.

Memoires des Retz.

Retz, John Francis Paul de Gondi de (1614-1679) His Memoirs, written by Himself, in French. Published in Amsterdam 1719, 7 volumes, 12mo., and 1731, 4 volumes, small 8vo. A French politician in the reign of Louis XIV, Retz was a cardinal, coadjutor of Paris, supporter of the Jansenist party, and archbishop of Paris. For twenty years he was an opponent of Cardinal Jules Mazarin. His memoirs shed light on the court of Louis XIV and the church conflicts of the period.²⁰

The Life and Philosophy of

New Catholic Encyclopedia, volume XII (New York: McGraw Hill Company, 1967), 433.

Epictetus

Epictetus, of Hierapolis (c A.D. 55 - c. 135), The life and Philosophy of Epictetus; with the Emblem of Human Life by Cebes: rendered into English by John Davies. Published in London, 1670, 8vo. Epictetus was a stoic philosopher who lived in Rome and Nicopolis. His work comes to us through a summary of his lectures by Flavius Arrianus in the Manual. The Emblem of Human life is generally known as Cebetis Tabula (Cebes's Picture). Cebes's work was an extended argument for the proposition that only true virtue together with the development of the mind can make for human happiness. The translator, John Davis (1627?-1693), nearly always made translations from French. He graduated from Cambridge in 1646 and then sojourned in France until 1652, returning to write and translate.

Shelf 3.

De Wits true Interest of Holland.

De Witt, John (1625-1672), The true Interest and Political Maxims of the Republic of Holland. Written originally in Dutch. Published in translation in London, 1748, 8vo. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 299): published in London, 1702, 12mo., calf. Since this appears to be an English translation, the Catalogue is probably referring to the publication date of the original Dutch printing. De Witt was the grand pensionary of Holland (1653-1672), leading the Dutch republic through the first and second Dutch Wars with

England. When France and England went to war in 1672 de Witt resigned. He was lynched with his brother two weeks later by an "orange" mob. His book is not only a collection of political maxims, but a program for action. He recommends domestic manufacturing, a strong shipping capacity, religious toleration, republican government, few taxes, and the advantages of a commercial empire, among other ideas.

Shelf 4

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion

Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon (1609-1674), History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, begun in 1641; with the precedent passages and actions that contributed thereunto, and the conclusions thereof, by the King's Restoration, 1660. Published in Oxford, 1702-4, 3 volumes folio; Oxford 1705-6, 6 volumes, 8vo. Clarendon was Charles II's Lord High Chancellor. His history was written over a period of twenty years and was largely based on his personal experience or access to official records. It is considered to be the most important contemporary history of the interregnum.

Illustrious History of Woman

Capaccio, Julias Caesar(d.1631), Illustrium Mulierum et Virorum Historia. Published in Naples, 1608,1609, 4to. Capaccio was a seventeenth century historian. His other works include Historia Puteolana, and Historia Napolitana.

Shelf 6.

Works of Josephus.

Josephus, Flavius (37-c93), The Works of Josephus, with great diligence revised and amended, according to the excellent French Translation of Mons. Arnauld d'Andilly; also the Embassy of the Jews to the Emperor Caius Caligula. With Scripture References, a Map of the Holy Land, and divers copperplates. Published in London, 1683. Listed in The Catalogue of the Library (item 556): published in London, 1683, folio, sheep. Josephus was a Pharisee who commanded Galilee at the beginning of the Jewish revolt in 67. He was captured and subsequently adopted the side of Rome. He was eventually made a citizen and was given a pension under Titus. There are numerous editions in Latin, Greek and English of his works. Antiquitates is a history of the Jewish people from Adam to the first century. Bellum Judaicum is a history of the Jewish/Roman war, beginning with the rule of Herod the Great. His lesser known works are Vita, a defense against the charge of being a traitor to the Jews, and Contra Apion, a defense of Judaism against four hundred years of anti-Semitic writers concluding with Apion.

Press. B. Shelf 2.

Lettres de Bayle

Bayle, Pierre (1647-1706), Lettres Choiesies. Published in Amsterdam, 1714, 3 volumes, 8vo. A second possibility: Lettres, avec Remargues, par Des Maizeaux. Published in Amsterdam, 1729, 3 volumes, 8vo. A third possibility:

Nouvelles Lettres. Published in Haye, 1739, 8vo. Bayle was a professor of philosophy, who antagonized both Catholics and Protestants with his critique of received history presented in his famous dictionary. See Bayle above.

Lucaïn Pharsalia

Lucan, Marcus Annaeus (37-65), Pharsalia. There are many English editions of this work. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1343): Published in London, 1719, 24mo., calf. Pharsalia, actually entitled Bellum Civile, is a history in epic verse of the Roman Civil War. Written in ten books, the work was never completed due to Lucan's death following his unsuccessful conspiracy against Nero. Pharsalia is the Greek city where Caesar defeated Pompey.

Catullus et Propertius

Catullus, Gaius Valerius (c B.C. 84-54), Propertius, Sextus Aurelius (c B.C.54-47 - d. B.C.10), Tibullus, Albius (b. B.C.55-48), Catullus, Tibullus, et Propertius. These three Latin writers usually were published together. They were influenced by Alexandrian poetry and wrote elegiac poetry--- a medium principally suited to the theme of love.

Comedies de Terence 2

Terentius, Publius Afer (c 190 B.C. - 159 B.C.), Comedies de avec la traduction et les remarques de Madame Dacier. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1413): published in Rotterdam, 1717, 3 volumes, 18mo., calf. Terence died at the age of 36 and probably only produced six comedies --- all of

which exist. He is noted for the relative realism of his style. The most popular of his plays in his own lifetime was "The Eunuch".

Shelf 3.

Commonwealth of Bees.

Hartlib, Samuel (d.1670), The Reformed Commonwealth of Bees, and the Reformed Virginia Silk-Worm. Published in London, 1655, 4to. Hartlib was a Polish immigrant to England in about 1628, when he was about 30 years of age. He wrote primarily on education and husbandry.

Friendship in Death

Rowe, Elizabeth (1674-1736/7), Friendship in Death, in twenty letters from the Dead to the Living. Letters moral and entertaining. 3 parts. Published 1729-1733, 8vo. She wrote principally religious poetry. Friendship is Death is an argument for the immortality of the soul.

Father Pauls letters.

Paulus, Venetus Serosta (sometimes called Petro Soavez Polano), Father Paul's Letters, by Edw. Browne. Published in London, 1692, 8vo. Watt gives the title as simply "His Letters." Paulus was a Catholic Italian historian-priest, whose other works translated into English include History of the Council of Trent (see below), Father Paul's History of the Quarrels of Pope Paul V. with the State of Venice, and History of the Holy Inquisition.

Tale of the Tub

Swift, Jonathan, D.D. (1667-1745), A Tale of the Tub; with an Account of a Battle between the ancient and modern Books in St. James Library. Published in London, 1704, 8vo. A mock heroic account of a battle between ancient and modern learning, "The Battle of the Books" was the first of Swift's literary efforts to achieve notice. Originally circulated in manuscript form, it was first published together with A Tale of a Tub in 1704. The later work is a satirical attack on pedantry. It was especially censorious of the theological pedantry of the Catholic Church and of the dissenters.

Shelf 4.

Compleat body of Husbandry

Bradley, Richard (d.1732), A Complete Body of Husbandry. Published in London, 1727, 8vo. See Bradley above.

Gentleman's Dictionary

Varronis Opera.

Varro, Marcus Terentius, Opera. Seventeenth century printings occurred in 1601, 1619, and 1623. According to Watt no editions were published in the eighteenth century. Often called the greatest Roman scholar, Varro wrote on a variety of subjects: history, geography, philosophy, law, rhetoric, music, medicine, architecture, literature, education, and much more. Of his many works only De lingua latine libri and Rerum rusticarum libri remain intact. The former is concerned with philology and grammar. The latter explores various facets of agriculture, breeding of livestock, and smaller farm animals.

Varro was a praetor, who fought for Pompey in Spain in 49. After the Civil War he was allowed to spend his time entirely in study.

Shelf 5.

Petronius

Petronius, Arbitor (d. 66), Satyricon. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1379): published in Amsterdam, 1669, 12mo., calf. Scholars have difficulty in identifying Petronius. He may have been a courtier of Nero, who was forced to commit suicide in 66. Satyricon is a series of fragments, apparently a comic romance set in southern Italy.

Quintilliani declamationae

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (c42-124 A.D.), The Declamations of Quintilian: buy an Exercitation or Praxis upon his twelve Books, concerning the Institution of an Orator, by Mr. Warr. Published in London, 1686, 8vo. Three of the Declamations were printed as early as 1475. Fuller editions were also published in 1675 and 1692. A declamatio is a rhetorical exercise focused upon a single theme. Quintilian was a Latin rhetorician who gained fame as a teacher. His extant declamations total 164. It is uncertain however that the Declamationes were authored by Quintilian. It is more likely that they are a compilation of many writers over a long period of time.

Ditto Institutiones natoriae

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (c42-124 A.D.), Institutionum

oratoriarum in asum Scholarum, a Carolo Rollin. Published in Paris, 1715, 1738, 2 volumes, 12 mo. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1387): published in 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. (no date given). The Institutio Oratoria lays out an educational plan for an orator from very early childhood to maturity. The book was influential among Medieval and Renaissance writers such as Erasmus and Vives. See Quintilian above.

Lucianus.

Lucian of Samosata (c A.D. 120 - 180f) wrote primarily in dialogue form, and satirized religion, philosophy, and human vanity. His corpus includes 80 some works, which were published in Greek, Latin and English many times, in part or whole, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Shelf 6.

Sidney's Arcadia

Sidney, Sir Philip (1554-1586), The Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia; written by Sir Philip Sidney. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 999): published in London 1674, 4to., calf. Arcadia was a romance written for Sidney's sister, the Countess of Pembroke, between 1580 and 1583. It is considered the most important work of prose fiction in English of the sixteenth century. It was tremendously influential through the eighteenth century, when it began to receive its first serious criticism.

Bradley's Works of Nature

Bradley, Richard, (d.1732), Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature, endeavouring to set forth the several gradations remarkable in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Parts of the creation, illustrated with Figures. Published in London, 1721, 4to. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 126): published in London, 1721, 4to., calf. See Bradley above.

Langley on Gardening

Langley, Batty (1696-1751), New Principles of Gardening; with Experimental Directions for Raising the several kinds of Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, etc. Illustrated with great variety of Grand Designs, curiously engraved on 28 folio plates by the best hands. First published in London, 1728. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 600): published in London, 1728, 8vo., calf. Langley was originally a

landscape gardener, but became an architect and established a school for architectural drawing. The New Principles of Gardening was innovative in that it urged the retention of a tree's natural shape.

Tollius Longinus

Tollius, James, (d.1696) And of Longious. Published in 1694, 4to. There were both French and Latin versions. Traditionally Cassius Longinus is said to have written On the Sublime in the third century. This work on literary criticism was actually written in the first century, and the author is anonymous.

A Rich Cabinet

Purnell, Robert (d.1666), A little Cabinet richly stored with all sorts of heavenly varieties, and soul-reviving influences. Published in London, 1657, 8vo. Purnell was a founder and ruling elder of the first baptist church at Bristol. He wrote many religious tracts.

Press C. Shelf 1.

Transactions of the Court of

Chancery

Tothill, William, Esq., Transactions of the High Court of Chancery, both by practice and precedent; with the Fees thereunto belonging, and all special orders in extraordinary cases. Published in London, 1671, 8vo., and 1699, 12mo.

Shelf 2.

Religion of Nature

Dove, John, A Creed founded on truth and common sense; with some strictures on the origin of our Ideas, the primary design of the decalogue, the light, law, and religion of nature, natural conscience, and the moral sense. Published in 1750, 8vo. This is only a possibility.

Burnets Sacred History of the Earth

Burnet, Thomas (1635?-1715), Sacred Theory of the Earth. Containing an account of the Original of the Earth, and of all the changes which it hath undergone, or is to undergo till the consummation of things, m &c. First published in Latin, 1681. An English version appeared in 1684. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 161): published in London, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. (no date). Burnet was master of the Charterhouse under James II, and chaplain in ordinary and clerk of the closet to William III. Not noted for his scientific acumen, Burnet's book likens the earth before the deluge to an egg. On the occasion of the deluge the egg was broken, releasing vast quantities of water, tilting the earth, and forming mountains from the broken shell.

Parliamentaria

Pettgt, (or Petyt), George, Lex Parliamentaria; or a Treastise of the Law and Custom of the Parliaments of England, shewing their antiquity, names, Kinds, and qualities of the Three Estates, Election of Members, Electors' Rights to return, and

the Sheriff's Duty, electing of the Speaker, Passing Bills &c.
Published in London, 1689. Listed in The Catalogue of the
Library (item 626): published in London, 1689, 18mo., calf.

Arcana Parliamentaria

Self 3.

Letters on the present

State of Italy

Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715), Letters concerning the State of
Italy. Published in London, 1688, 8vo. Listed in The
Catalogue of the Library (item 617): published in 1688,
18mo., sheep. The Catalogue includes the fuller title:
...written in 1687, relating to the Affair of Molinos and the
Quietists, the Inquisition, and the Policy and Interests of
some of the States of Italy. Being a Supplement to Dr.
Burnet's Letters. Burnet is best remembered for his History
of the Reformation in England and the posthumous memoir
History of My Own Time. He was a supporter of the Whigs
during the reign of Charles II, and was William III's chaplain
during the Glorious Revolution. Subsequently he was made
Bishop of Salisbury. Burnet wrote two other books concerning
Italy in 1686 and 1687. Miguel de Molinos (1628-1696), with
whom he is concerned in the letters, was convicted of heresy
under Pope Innocent XI in 1685, and remained in prison for the
rest of his life. His handbook Spiritual Guide taught
Christian perfection through Quietism. Molinos's heresy
involved some sexual aberrations that are no longer known.

mans Works

Grotius droit de la guerre

hran -

Grotius, Hugo (1583-1645), Sur le Droit de la Paix et de la Guerre (On the Law of War and Peace). Published 1625. See Grotius above.

Shelf 4.

Puffendorfs Law of Nature and Nations

Puffendorf, Samuel, (1632-1694), Laws of Nature and Nations: translated by Kennet. Published in London, 1703, 1710 1717 1729, folio, 5th edition. A German jurist, Puffendorf occupied the chair of natural law at the university of Lund in Swenden, from 1668 to 1688. This was his most important work. It asserts that human equality and freedom are based on natural law rather than on theological claims. This fundamental proposition was echoed in the Declaration of Independence.

State Tryals. 6 volumes.

Emlyn, Sollom (1697-1754), A Complete collection of state-trials; and proceedings for high-treason, and other crimes and misdemeanours; from the reign of King Richard II. to the end of the reign of King George I. With two alphabetical tables to the whole. The 2d ed. with great additions. Published in London, 1730, 6 volumes. This second edition of the state trials edited and augmented Salmon's work. (See

Salmon's State Trials above.) The series was enlarged to 8 volumes in 1735, but a 1742 edition appeared without the supplemental material in 6 volumes. The "State Trials" were primarily collected from individual pamphlets that documented specific treason, heresy or sedition trials. They were not official laws books, yet they were cited in the courts. Popular among colonial lawyers, the "State Trials" record the slow evolution of English law from the often cruel and dubious proceedings of the late medieval period.

Press D. Shelf 2.

Primroses popular errors.

Primerose, James, M.D., (d.1659), Popular Errors; or the Errors of People in matters of Physic; translated by Robert Wittie. Originally written in Latin and published in London, 1638. This translation was published in London, 1651, 8vo. Both Primerose and Wittie were physicians. Popular Errors attacks generally held medical superstitions.

Joyful news not of the new found

World

Shelf 3.

Delphini

——, The Delphick Oracle, Set Forth by the Most Learned Scholars in the most famous Universities of Europe. A periodical published between September 1719 to March 1720.

Bacon's Philosophical Works.

Bacon, Francis (1560/1-1626), Philosophical Works of Francis

Bacon, methodized and made English, from the originals; with Notes, by Peter Shaw, F.R.S. Published in London, 1725 and 1733, 3 volumes, 4to. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 62): published in London 1733, 3 volumes, 8vo., calf. Bacon's most important philosophical works were The Advancement of Learning (1605) and Novum Organum (1620). In these and other works Bacon elaborates his themes that scientific truth can be arrived at through the inductive method, and that through science the utopian dream of a reversal of the effects of the fall can be achieved in the natural world. Peter Shaw (1694-1763) was a popular London physician, lecturer and writer. He is noted for his editions of the works of both Bacon and Boyle.

In a Trunk.

Caesars commentaires Delphini

Caesar, Julius, Caesar's Commentaries. Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1215): published in London, 1719, 12mo., calf. This book is included in the foreign language section of the Catalogue, but according to Watt no Latin versions of the commentaries were published in 1719. However, two English translations did appear in 1719, one by Martin Bladen, which was first published in 1705, and the other by Bowyer.

Natural History of Winds

Bacon, Francis, Historia de Ventis. Published in Leyden 1638, 1648, and in Amsterdam in 1662. A London edition

appeared in 1653 and 1672, translated from the Latin by R.G. Part three of Bacon's Instauratio Magna was to be entitled "Natural history". The only section completed by Bacon for part three was Historia Ventorum (History of the Winds). It was based largely on Aristotle's Problems, Pliny's Natural History, and Acosta's Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias. The book is a strange mixture of old wives' tales, classical knowledge, and recent experimentation with windmills and something akin to a wind tunnel. Written in an elegant hand, it begins "To men the winds are as wings."²¹

Queries concerning the revolution

of human Souls

Life of Julian the Apostate

Johnson, Samuel (1649-1703), Julian the Apostate; being an account of his life, and the sense of the Primitive Christians about his Succession, &c. Published in London, 1682, 1689, 8vo. Johnson was the Chaplain to Lord Russel, and Rector of Corington, Essex. His book is written against the doctrine of passive obedience.

Advice to the Roman Catholicks

of England

Smith's Select discourses.

Smith, John (1618-1652), Select Discourses in Divinity; published, with some Account of the Author, by J. Worthington.

First published in 1660, reprinted in Cambridge 1673 "with a Sermon at his Funeral by J.(sic.) Patrick." Listed in the Catalogue of the Library (item 1014): published in Cambridge, 1673, 4to, 12mo., old calf. Smith was a fellow of Queens College, Cambridge, and a noted Cambridge Platonist. Dead at 35, his papers were published posthumously by John Worthington. A young colleague at Queens College, Simon Patrick, preached Smith's funeral sermon. The Cambridge Platonists were influential during the Restoration period. They were a reaction to the "enthusiasm" of the Puritans, stressing reason, toleration, and a non-dogmatic approach to theology. Their movement led in the direction of the later Latitudinarians, whose teachers they often were.²²

Shelf 7.

Davenants Works.

Davenant (D'Avenant), Sir William (1606-1668), Works, containing his Plays and Poems. Published in London, 1673, folio. Davenant was a famous playwright and poet who became poet laureate in 1632. A royalist during the Civil War, he was knighted by Charles I in 1643 for his military efforts.

Stapletons.

Stapleton, Thomas (1535-1598) Opera omnia; nonnulla auctius et emendotius, quaedam jam antea Anglice scripta, nunc primum

²² Gerald R. Cragg, The Church & the Age of Reason 1648-1789: The Pelican History of the Church, Owen Chadwick, general editor, Volume 4, (New York, Penguin Books, 1984), 67-70.

studio et dilyentia doctorum virorum Anglorum Latine reddita.
Published in Paris, 1620, 4 volumes, folio. A noted Catholic controversialist, Stapleton moved to Luvain when Elizabeth gained the throne. He was a teacher at the English College in the University of Duay, and later was given the chair of holy scripture at Louvain. Pius V consulted Stapleton's writings for information about England before he issued his famous bull of excommunication against Elizabeth in 1570.

Catalogue of the Library

VII

(On December 5, 1864 the Carroll family library was put up for auction by Gibson & Company, located at 7 North Charles Street, Baltimore. The company published a catalogue of the Carroll collection for the perusal of possible buyers. All books on the list which show a publishing date of 1782 or earlier either appear below or have appeared previously in this thesis. The numbers preceding each entry correspond with the item numbers in the Catalogue of the Library. All the entries that are preceded by an asterisk are books that have not been found outside of the catalogue.)

- 13 Addison, Joseph (1672-1719), Miscellaneous Works.
Published in London, 1721, 4 volumes, 4 to., calf.

This is a collection of Addison's work by Tickell.
Addison's most famous work was the journal The Spectator.

920 Alban, Butler (published anonymously), Remarks on the two first volumes of the late Lives of the Popes; in letters from a Gentleman to a Friend in the Country. Published in Douay, 1754, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. This was the first attack on Bower's History of the Popes. See Bower above.

767 Anstey, Christopher (1724-1805), The New Bath Guide; or, Memoirs of the B-r-d [Blunderhead] Family, in a series of Poetical Epistles. Published in London, 1767, 12mo., half russia. First published in 1766. An immensely popular poem, Anstey's work humorously ridiculed life at Bath as well as current fashions in letters, religion, and other aspects of eighteenth century life.

41 Aristo, Ludovico (1474-1533), Orlando Furiso, with notes. Published in London, 1773-83, 5 volumes, 12mo. calf. Translated from the Italian by John Hoole (1727-1803). An Italian Renaissance poet, Aristo's most famous work was the Orlando Furiso, which was first published in 1516. He continued to revise it until shortly before his death, and the definitive edition was published posthumously in 1545. This story is a continuation of

the Charlemagne epics, for Orlando is Italian for Roland. Hoole (1727-1803) was a distinguished translator, and friend of Samuel Johnson.

45 Armstrong, John (c1709-1779), Miscellanies, containing the art of preserving Health. Published in London, 1770, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. The author studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and liked to indulge a poetic taste. In 1744 he first published "Art of Preserving Health", a popular poem in blank verse, which teaches practical medicine.

63 Bacon, Francis, Letters, Speeches, Charges, &c. Published in London, 1763, 12mo., calf. Edited by Thomas Birch. See Bacon above.

61 Bacon, Thomas, Laws of Maryland, with proper Indexes, now first collected into a complete Body, and published from the original Acts and Records in the Secretary's Office of the said Province, with Notes, &c. to which is prefixed, the Charter, with an English Translation. Published in Annapolis, 1765, folio, old calf. Known commonly as "Bacon's Laws", it was a compilation of the laws passed by the Maryland assembly from its inception, with marginal references and a brief abridgement. It is considered an accurate and useful. Wroth believed that

"To possess a collection of works on Maryland history from which a copy of Bacon has been omitted it to have a house built upon sand."²²

- 74 Barette, Joseph (1716-1789), An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy, with Observations on the Mistakes of some Travellers, with regard to that Country. Published in London, 1768, 2 volumes, 12mo. calf. Giuseppe Marc' Antonio Barette came to London in 1751, became a teacher of Italian, wrote several literary works, but became famous for his Italian and English Dictionary, 1760. Following a trip to Italy in 1766, Barette wrote this travel book about his experience, specially directing it against the errors of Samuel Sharp's Italian travel book.

- 76 Barrington, Daines (1727-1800), Observations on the more ancient Statutes, from Magna Charta to the 21st James V. cap. XXVii. with an Appendix, being a Proposal for new Modelling Statutes. Published in London, 1766, 4to, sheep. This is less a law book than a historical commentary on the law, with antiquarian and etymological notes. Barrington never rose higher than a middling position as a judge and this is his only memorable work.

²² Wroth, A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland 1686-1776, 110.

- 77 Bartlett, J., The Gentlemen's Farriery, or a Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Horses; wherein the best Writers on the subject have been consulted, and M. la Fosse's Method of Trepanning Glandered Horses is particularly considered and improved; also a new invented Method of Nicking Horses in recommended. Published in London, 1754, 12mo calf. The Catalogue shows a publishing date of 1759, but Watt shows that it was only published only once in 1754.
- 701 Bethume, Maximilian de, Duke of Sully (1560-1641), Memoirs of Maximilian de Bethume, Duke of Sully, containing the History of the Life and Reign of that Monarch, and his own Administration under him: To which is added, the Trial of Ravallac for the murder of Henry the Great. Published in Dublin, 1781, 6 volumes, 18mo., calf. First published in 1756. The duc de Sully was Henry IV's most important minister, who is credited with fashioning policies that helped to make France prosperous.
- 100 Blackstone, William (1723-1780), Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, and correct Copies, from the most authentic records, of the several republications and exemplifications enacted in confirmation of them. With

an Historical Account of the several Originals, and of the alterations that were made from the first granting thereof, 17th King John, A.D. 1215, to their final establishment, 29th Edw. I. A.D. 1300. Published in Oxford, 1758, 4to., half calf. The Catalogue shows a publishing date of 1759. Blackstone wrote five legal tracts in the 1750s before beginning his famous Commentaries. This is the last of the tracts, which was an important work for constitutional scholars and lawyers. Blackstone arranged the charter manuscripts from the first issuing of the Magna Charta in 1216 to the charter of 1300. His work highlighted the differences between the charters, which had not before been apparent.

- 101 Blackstone, William (1723-1780), Commentaries on the Laws of England. Published in Dublin, 1775, 4 volumes, 18mo., calf. First published in 1765-8. Blackstone was the first professor of law at Oxford, 1758-1766. His commentaries are based on his lectures, and were intended as a textbook for university students and not lawyers. Consequently, they often lack the detail of other legal books, but, nevertheless, they were of fundamental importance in the establishment of American law.
- 104 Blackstone, William (1723-1780), Analysis of the Laws of

England, with an Appendix of Tables of Consanguinity and of Descent, with their Explanation, and Precedents of divers Instruments and Forms of Judicial Proceedings, in common use. Published in Oxford, 1759, 18mo., calf. First published in 1754. (The third edition, which this might be, contains a "Discourse of the Study of Law.") Between 1753 and 1766 Blackstone lectured at Oxford on the law, becoming in 1758 the first Vinerian professor of English law. This second of Blackstone's five legal tracts was a synopsis of the law for his students.

- 251 Boyle, John, Earl of Cork and Orvery (1706-1762), Letters from Italy, written in 1754 and 1755 to William Dancombe, Esq. Published in London, 1774, 12mo. calf.

The author had literary pretensions, but he had a second rate mind and his "Remarks on Swift" reveal his literary obtuseness. His other works concerned Pliny the younger, and Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth. His letters to Dancombe include a life of Boyle by Dancombe.

- 144 Brydone, Patrick (1736-1818), Tour through Sicily and Malta, in a series of letters to William Bukford, Esq., of Somerly Suffolk. Published in London, 1776, 2 volumes, 12mo. half morocco. First published in 1773.

Based on a tour in 1770, Brydone's travel account of Sicily and Malta was well received. It was reprinted

several times and translated into French and German. That Malta was then little known may account for some of its popularity.

- 147 Buchanan, George, History of Scotland, from the earliest time to the reign of James VI. Published in London, 1762, 2 volumes, 12mo., half Russia. First published as Rerum Scoticarum historia in Edinburgh, 1582. It was first translated into English in 1690.

A critic of the Scottish church during the Scottish Reformation, Buchanan was a Latin poet, teacher and historian. He was also James VI's (later James I of England) tutor.

- 151 Burke, Edmund (1730-1797), A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful. Published in London 1782, 8vo. calf. First published in 1756. "A Discourse concerning Taste" was added to the 1770 and following editions. This was Burke's first work that achieved critical attention, and helped to establish his reputation. It is concerned with aesthetic theory.

- 164 Burrow, James (1701-1782), A Series of Decisions in the Court of King's Bench, on Settlement Cases, from the death of Lord Raymond, March 1732, to Hilary Term 16th Geo. III. 1776. Published in London, 1768-72-76, 2

volumes, 4to., calf. Being the Master of the Crown Office from 1733 to 1782, Burrow listened to the proceedings in the court of King's Bench, artfully summarizing the cases and the important points of law that arose. He published his reports for the period 1756 through 1772. They were accepted as a major advance in the technique of legal reports that others soon followed.

187 Campbell, Colin (d.1729), Vitruvius Britannicus; or the British Architect, containing Plans, Elevation, and Sections of the Regular Buildings, both Public and Private, and Gardens, in Great Britain, and variety of new Designs, in 200 cooper plates, &c. Published in London, 1771, 5 volumes, folio, calf. First published in 1717-1725. A Scottish architect influenced by Palladio's designs, Campbell's work was considered useful enough for two successful English Architects, John Woolfe and James Gaden, to reprint a half century later.

189 Carroll, William, Dissertation upon the Tenth Chap. of the Fourth Book of Mr. Locke's Essay, concerning Human Understanding. Published in London, 1706, 12mo., calf. The tenth chapter of Hume's book is entitled "Of our knowledge of the Existence of a God."

191 Carver, Jonathan (1732-1780), The new Universal

Traveller, containing a full and distinct Account of all the Empires, Kingdoms, and States in the known World.

Published in London, 1779, folio, old calf.

Carver is known for the "Travels to the Interior Parts of North America," which first appeared in 1778. The above work was published under his name. It came out in 55 weekly installments, with 56 engravings and maps.

- 38 Cary, John (d.c1720), Vindication of the Parliament of England, in answer to Mr. Molyneaux. Published in London, 1698, 12mo., old calf. The title in the Catalogue adds "...respecting the Parliamentary Subjection of Ireland to England." A successful merchant and advocate of mercantile policies for Britain, Cary was also one of the trustees of the Irish land forfeited after the repudiation of the Treaty of Limerick.

- 198 Cavallo, Tiberius (1749-1809), A Complete Treatise of Electricity, in Theory and Practice, with original Experiments. Published in London, 1782, 12mo., sheep. First published in 1777. Born in Italy, Cavallo moved to England at an early age and began a scientific career devoted to investigating electricity. In 1779 he became a fellow of the Royal Society.

- 202 Chamberlayne, John (c1666-1723), Magnae Britanniae

Notitia; or the present State of Great Britain. The work was begun by Edward Chamberlayne (1616-1703), First published in 1669, it went through several revisions and 21 editions under the title Angliae Notitiae, or the Present State of England. John Camberlayne continued the work after his father's death. The work under the new title was first published in London, 1708, 8vo. There were more than 15 editions by 1755. Chamberlayne's work was a handbook on the British government, which included statistics and lists of public officers.

281 Chandler, Debates in the House of Lords, From 1660 to 1741. Published in London, 1752, 8 volumes, 12mo., calf. The Catalogue shows the publication date to be 1742.

282 Chandler, Debate in the House of Commons, from 1660 to 1741. Published in London, 1752, 14 volumes, 12mo., calf. The Catalogue shows the publication date to be 1742.

207 Chandler, Richard (1738-1810), Ionian Antiquities. Published with permission of the Society of Dilletanti, by R. Chandler, M.A., N. Revett, architect, and W. Pars, painter. Published in London, 1769, with plates, folio, boards. Having published several works on antiquities, Chandler was commissioned by the Society of Dilettanti

to tour the ancient sites of Asia Minor and Greece together with the architect Nicholas Revett. Chandler wrote the historical sections of the book, while Revett described the architecture.

- 222 Churchill, Charles, Poems by Charles Churchill. Published in London, 1768, 2 volumes, 8vo., calf. First published in 1764. Churchill gained fame in 1761 with his satirical poem "Rosciad", which attacked the London theatre. A friend of John Wilkes, he defended England's symbol of political liberty in The Duelist and The Candidate. His other works include The Prophecy of Famine and Epistle to William Hogarth.

*

- 213 Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 BC), Cicero on the complete Orator, with Notes and Illustrations; by George Barnes. Published in London, 1761, 2 volumes, 12mo., half calf. Cicero rose quickly in Roman politics, but unfortunately backed Pompey in the civil war, and later attacked Antony after the murder of Caesar. Consequently, he was murdered by Antony's soldiers. Cicero was Rome's greatest orator, and the 58 of his speeches that have survived are considered models of oratory.
- 214 Cicero, Letters of Cicero to several of his Friends;

& with Remarks. Published in London, 1753, 3 volumes,
215 12mo. calf. The second copy was published in Dublin,
1753, 3 volumes, 18mo. calf. Translated by William
Melmoth (1710-1799). This is a translation of Cicero's
"Ad Familiares", a collection of his letters from 68-43.
See Melmoth above.

228 Coke, Edward, The Declarations and other Pleadings
contained in the 11 books of Reports, in English.
Published in London, 1659, 4to., sheep. First published
in 1650. It was translated into English by W. Hughes in
1659. For Coke's Reports see above. For another
reference to W. Hughes see Wingate below.

237 ———, The Compleat Clerk's and Serivener's Guide.
Published in London, 1683, 8vo., old calf. First
published in 1671. The Catalogue adds "...Containing
the best Forms for all sorts of Presidents for
Conveyances and Assurances." This was a practical guide
to both pleadings and conveyancing.

576 ———, Court and City Kalendar for 1758, 1762, '64,
'71, '74 and '79. Published in London, 6 volumes, 24mo.,
sheep. A legal calendar shows in chronological order all
the statutes, noting which ones have been affected by
later enactments or have expired.

269 Dalrymple, John (1726-1810), Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. until the Sea Battle off La Hogue. Published in Edinburgh, 1771, 3 volumes, 4to., calf. The Catalogue shows 2 volumes. Dalrymple was a Scottish solicitor, whose work was largely indebted to Burnet's "History" and the "Hardwicke Papers."

272 Davenant, Charles (1656-1714), Political and Commercial works relating to the Trade and Revenues of England, the Plantation Trade, the East India Trade, and African Trade, collected and revised by Sir Charles Whitworth. Published in London, 1771, 5 volumes, 12mo., calf. Son of the famous poet, John Davenant, Charles was a member of several Parliaments from 1685 to 1714. Between 1705 and 1714 he was inspector-general of Britain's exports and imports. The book is a collection of his essays on the questions of trade and finance.

*

283 ———, Debates and Proceedings of the British House of Commons, from 1743 to 1760. Published in London, 1770, 5 volumes, 12mo., calf.

*

284 ———, Debates relative to the affairs of Ireland in 1763 and 1764. Published in London, 1776, 2 volumes,

12mo., calf.

291 Demosthenes, All the Orations of Demosthenes, pronounced to excite the Athenians against Philip King of Macedon. Translated into English: digested and connected so as to form a regular History of the Progress of the Macedonian Power; with Notes, Historical and Critical. Published in London, 1756-1770, 8vo., calf. There were three volumes published in 1756, 1761 and 1770 in London respectively. The Catalogue indicates that Carroll had the London publication of volume one and what was probably a pirated copy of volume two, printed in New York. No date was given for the latter. It was translated by Thomas Leland D.D. (1722-1785), a Senior Fellow of Trinity College and Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

295 Dermott, Laurence(1720-1791), Ahiman Rezon, or a Help to a Brother, shewing the Excellency of Secresy, and the first cause of the Institution of Free Masonry, with Masonic Songs, &c. Published in Belfast, 1782, 12mo., calf. A successful promoter of masonry, Dermott's book was prominent among the masonry literature of the eighteenth century. He was made grand secretary of the "Ancient" masons in 1752 and later served as deputy grand master until 1787.

*

300 _____, Dialogues upon the Present Posture of Affairs, National Debts, Public Revenues, &c. Published in London, 1710, 12mo., old calf.

324 Dow, Alexander, The History of Hindostan, from the earliest account of time, to the death of Akbar. Translated from the Persian of Mahammud Casim Ferishta, of Delhi. Together with a Dissertation concerning the Religion and Philosophy of the Brahmins. With an Appendix, containing the History of the Mogul Empire, from its decline in the reign of Mahammud Shah to the present times. Also, an Enquiry into the State of Bengal. Published in London, 1770, 3 volumes, 4to., calf. First published in 1767, 1768. Dow was a British soldier in India from 1760 to 1779, achieving the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He wrote several books on India and was also a playwright.

330 Dryden, John (1631-1700), Fables, ancient and modern. Translated into verse, from Homer, Ovid, Boccaccio, and Chaucer; with Original Poems. Published in Glasgow, 1776, 32mo., sheep. First published in London, 1700. Literary titan of his age and England's poet laureate from 1668-1688, this was Dryden's last work. The Catalogue notes "1st vol. only," but there was only one

volume.

- 333 Echard, Lawrence (c.1671-1730), The Gazetteer, or Newsman's Interpreter; being a Geographical Index of all the considerable Cities, Patriarchships, Bishoprics, &c. in Europe. Published in London, 1741, 12mo., calf. First published in 1703-4, 2 volumes.

Echard was chiefly famous for his history of England from Julius Caesar to William and Mary, but "The Gazetteer" was also popular, going through 15 editions by 1741 and translated into French, Italian and Spanish.

- 899 Eden, William, first Baron Auckland (1744-1814), The Principles of Penal Law. Published in Dublin, 1772, 12mo., calf. First published in London 1771. Eden was only a few years out of the Middle Temple when he wrote this book, which helped to launch his impressive political and diplomatic career. His book was the first comprehensive study of the penal law. It was also controversial, arguing against cruelty in capital punishment, and insisting that punishments ought to be proportionate to crimes. Later, as a member of the House of Commons, he tried to have a policy of transportation instituted in place of hard labor.

- 395 ———, Examination of the Common Methods employed to

prevent the Growth of Popery; with their Defects and Errors, and the Advantages they give Papists. Published in London, 1766, 12mo., calf.

- 1039 1/2 Evremond, Charles St. (c1613-c1703), The Posthumous works of M. de St. Evremond; containing a variety of elegant Essays, Letters, Poems, and other Miscellaneous Pieces on several curious subjects. Published in London, 1728, 3 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1705. Charles De Marguetel De Saint Denis De Saint-Evremond was born in Normandy and was a French solider and literary figure. Falling into disgrace for shadowy reasons, he was exiled and spent time in Holland and the court of Charles II. As a poet and essayist he was celebrated during his lifetime, but declined in fame in the eighteenth century.

*

- 373 ———, A First Letter to the People of England on the Present Situation and Conduct of National Affairs. Published in London, 1756, 12mo., half sheep.

- 394 Franklin, Benjamin, Experiments and Observations on Electricity, made at Philadelphia; to which are added, Letters and Papers on Philosophical Subjects; the whole corrected, methodized, and now first collected into one volume, and illustrated with plates. Published in

London, 1774, 8vo., sheep. First published in London, 1769. Franklin made his important discoveries in electricity between 1746 and 1752. His Opinions and Conjectures, concerning the Properties and Effects of the Electrical Matter, Arising from Experiments and Observations, Made at Philadelphia first appeared in 1749.²³

607 Gilbert, Geoffrey (or Jeffrey), (1674-1726), The Law of Evidence. Published in London, 1777, 12mo., calf. First published in 1761, it was reprinted in 1764 and 1777. The Catalogue gives the date as 1717, but nothing by this title appears in Watt for that year. The cataloguer probably misread the 1777 date. The 1777 edition included the following addition to the title: with a life of the author prefixed, also, by way of introduction, an abstract of Locke's "Essay concerning Human Understanding." Blackstone considered this work a classic, and it was the standard authority on evidence for the latter half of the eighteenth century.

422 Goldsmith, Oliver (1728-1774), Grecian History, from the earliest State to the Death of Alexander the Great. Published in Dublin, 1774, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf. Of

²³ Carl Van Doren, Benjamin Franklin a Biography (New York, Bramhall House, 1938), 160, 171.

Anglo-Irish background, Goldsmith was a famous essayist, novelist poet and dramatist. Some of his more memorable works include The Citizen of the World, The Vicar of Wakefield, and She Stoops to Conquer. Because of mounting debts Goldsmith also did hack work, among which the above is included.

- 431 Grieve, James, The History of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands, with the Countries adjacent. Illustrated with maps and cuts. Translated from the Russian of Kraskeninicoff. Published in Gloucester, 1764, 8vo., calf. Originally published in 1763. Stepan Petrovick Krasheninnikov (1711-1755) was a professor at the St. Petersburg Academy of Science. He explored the Kamchatka Peninsula from 1737 to 1741 and subsequently wrote Description of the People of Kamchatka and On the Conquest of the Land of Kamchatka. His were the first historical, geographical and anthropological works on Kamchatka.²⁴

- 442 Gurdon, B. (1663-1733), History of the High Court of Parliament, its Antiquity, Pre-eminence and Authority, and the History of Court Baron and Court Leet, together with the rights of Lords of Manors in Common Pastures

²⁴ A.M. Prokhorov, Ed., Great Soviet Encyclopedia, volume 13, 3rd edition, (New York, MacMillian, Inc., 1973), 465.

and the growth of the privileges the Tenants now enjoy there. Published in London, 1731, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. Gurdon was an antiquary and a one time receiver-general of Norfolk. He also wrote Essay on the Antiquity of the Castle of Norwich, 1728.

443 Gyllenborg, Gustavus Adolphus, Natural and Chemical Elements of Agriculture. Translated from the Latin by John Mills. Published in London, 1770, 12mo.

445 Hale, Matthew (1609-1676), History of the Common Law of England, in twelve chapters; together with an Analysis of the Laws, being a Scheme or Abstract of the several Title and Partitions of the law in England digested into Method. Published in London, 1739, 12mo., calf. First published in London, 1713. Hale was the Lord Chief Justice of England. His book was the first comprehensive attempt to understand the law in its historical development. Arguing against Edward Coke's concept of an unchangeable "immemorial law," Hale asserted that the law was modified overtime as a result of changing custom, and the work of Parliament and the judicial system.²⁵

²⁵ J.G.A. Pocock, The Ancient constitution and the Feudal Law: A Study of English Historical Thought in the Seventeenth Century 1987 edition (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1987), 170-181.

446 Hales, Stephen (1677-1761), Treatise on Ventilators.
Published in London, 1758, 12mo., boards. Hales invented
a ventilator for use in such places as prisons, ships and
granaries. His invention notably saved lives at Savoy
and Newgate prisons.

458 Hanmer, Meredith (1543-1604), Campion, Edmund (1540-
1581), and Spencer, Edmund (1552-1599), Historie of
Ireland. Published in Dublin, 1633, 4to., old calf.
These three separate works were published together by
James Ware. Hanmer's book was originally entitled
"Chronicle of Ireland", but was first published by Ware
in this collection. Campion's work was a pamphlet, which
in essence was an argument for the education of the
Irish as a means to subdue them. Spencer's "A View of
the State of Ireland, written dialogue wise between
Eudoxus and Irenaeus," was included as an appendix.
Campion was a famous catholic martyr under Elizabeth I.
He was tortured in the Tower as a Jesuit spy and hanged
for treason. Spenser is famous as the author of The
Faerie Queene.

464 Harris, James (1709-1780), Hermes; or a Philosophical
Inquiry concerning language and Universal Grammar.
Published in London, 1771, 12mo., calf. A member of the
House of Commons 1761-1780, Harris held several offices,

including a position as a lord of the admiralty and one as a lord of the treasury. His philosophy was Aristotelian.

- 472 Hawkesworth, John (c1715-1773), Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of his present Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere; performed by Commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, and Capt. Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavor. Drawn up from the Journals which were kept by the several Commanders, and from the Papers of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Illustrated with charts and maps. Published in London, 1773, 3 volumes, 4to., calf. Hawkesworth was a popular writer, who contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine, started the successful journal the Adventurer, and was an editor of Swifts works. He was appointed in 1771 to publish an account of the South Sea voyages of British commanders. The book was criticized for inaccuracies and for not attributing the harrowing escapes of its protagonists to Divine Providence.

- 476 Herbert, Edward, first Baron Herbert of Chisbury (1581-1648), Life of Lord Herbert, written by himself. Published in London, 1770, 8vo., calf. First printed privately in 1764. The Catalogue shows Henry Author Herbert, Lord of Chirburg as the author. Considered "the

father of English Deism," Herbert's autobiography recounts his eventful life as a soldier, diplomat, writer, and philosopher.

- 481 Hervey, James (1713/4-1758), Meditations and Contemplations: vol:I. containing Meditations among the Tombs; Reflections on a Flower Garden; and a Descant on Creation. Vol.II Contemplation on the Night, and Starry Heavens; and a Winter Piece. Published in Paisley, 1774, 18mo., sheep. Volume one was first published in 1746, and volume two 1747. These volumes were often bound together. A parish priest of the Church of England, he wrote popular devotional literature in an evangelical spirit.
- 484 Higgon, Bevil (1670-1735), Historical and Critical Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times. Published in London, 1727, 12mo., sheep. First published in 1725. Burnet was a major figure in both the Scottish and English churches from the Restoration to his death. As the accession of James II approached, he preached against catholicism. Later he landed with William III at Torbay, and was rewarded with the bishopric of Salisbury. As a Whig, a man of broad church views, and a supporter of religious toleration, Burnet's History of his own Times was attacked by Dartmouth, Swift, and

others as partisan and inaccurate.

- 493 ———, History of Modern Europe, with an account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and a view of the Progress of Society from the Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris in 1763, in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. Published in Dublin, 1779, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf.
- 494 ———, History of the Late Minority, explaining the Conduct, Principles and Views of that Party, during the years 1762, 1763, 1764 and 1765. Published in London, 1765, 12mo., calf.
- 503 Holy Bible. Published in Edinburgh, 1775, 8vo., sheep.
- 506 Home, Henry, Lord Kames (1696-1782), Sketches of the History of Man. Published in Dublin, 1779, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1774.
- 507 Home, Henry, Lord Kames (1696-1782), Six Sketches on the History of Man. Published in Philadelphia, 1776, 12mo., sheep. The appears to be an abridged copy of the above.
- 512 Houghton, John (d.1705), A Collection of Letters, for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade. Published in

London, 1727, 3 volumes, 12mo., old calf. First published in 1681-3 as two volumes. Houghton wrote on trade and agriculture. The present volume was a periodical he edited, which included a wide variety of agricultural subjects.

- 520 Hume, David (1711-1776), The History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688. A new edition, corrected. To which is added, a Complete Index. Published in Dublin, 1780, 8 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1775. Carroll relied on Hume's history in writing the First-Citizen letters. Dulany attacked him for this, noting a link between the Roman Catholic faith and Hume's "studied apology for the Stuarts." Given Hume's pro Stuart history, it is surprising that Carroll would use it. John Adams referred to these volumes as Hume's "elegant lies".²⁶

- 521 Hume, David (1711-1776), The History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Accession of Henry VII. Published in London, 1762, 6 volumes, 8vo., calf. See above.

- 522 Hume, David (1711-1776), Essay and Treatise on several

²⁶ Colbourn, The Lamp of Experience, 86, 142.

subjects. Published in London, 1758, 8vo., calf. Watt shows that it was actually published in 1768. Also, the Catalogue does not show if the Carrolls held one or both volumes. Volume one contains moral, political and literary essays. Volume two contains "An Inquiry concerning Human Understanding", "An Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals", and "Natural History of Religion."

- 523 Hunter, Alexander (1729-1809), Georgical Essays; in which the Food of Plants is particularly considered, several new composts recommended, and other important articles of Husbandry explained upon the principles of Vegetation, (by a Society instituted in the North of England, for the improvement of Agriculture.) Published in York, 1777, 12mo., calf. First published in London, 1770-1774, 4 volumes. The Catalogue does not indicate volumes held. A Scottish born physician who practiced in London after 1763, Hunter helped to found the Agricultural Society at York in 1770. Various essays on plants were collected and edited by him for these volumes.

- 217 Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon (1609-1674), An Account of his own Life, from his birth to the Restoration in 1660; and a Continuation of the same, and of his History of the Grand Rebellion, from the Restoration to his

banishment in 1667. Written by himself. Published in Oxford, 1759, 3 volumes, 12mo., calf. Clarendon opposed "Ship Money" in the 1630s and supported Pym in 1641, but he was a Royalist during the Civil Wars and was later Charles II's Lord Chancellor in the first years of his reign. He fell in 1667, being blamed for the king's fruitless marriage to Catherine of Braganza and England's defeat in the Second Dutch War, among other things. His history and autobiography were sympathetic to the Stuart kings, but were still considered standard works in the eighteenth century and continue to be valued as classics of English history. Nevertheless, John Adams, who preferred Whig historians, referred to Hume and Clarendon in a letter to Jefferson, asking scornfully, "Who reads any of them at this day?"²⁷

- 242 Jackson, William, The Constitutions of the several Independent States of America; the Declaration of Independence; and the Articles of Confederature between the said States; and other important state Papers. Watt shows the publication to be in London, 1783, but the Catalogue shows Philadelphia, 1781. The London edition included documents probably not available in 1781, e.g. a copy of the Treaty of Paris between Britain and the

²⁷ Ibid., 105.

United States.

555 Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784) A Dictionary of the English
& Language; in which the Words are deduced from their
556 originals, and illustrated in their different
significations by examples from the best writers. To
which are prefixed, A History of the Language, and an
English Grammar. Published in london, 1755, 2 volumes,
folio, calf. The second copy was published in 1775.
Famous conversationalist and writer, Dr. Johnson wrote
the first major English dictionary. He is best
remembered today in James Bosmwell's Life of Johnson,
1791.

561 Johnson, Nathaniel, The Excellency of the English
Monarchical Government, especially the English Monarchy.
Published in London, 1686, 4to., old calf.
The Catalogue adds: "wherein is largely treated of the
several benefits of Kingly Government, and the
inconvenience of Commonwealths, likewise the duty of
subjects, and the mischiefs of faction, sedition,
rebellion, &c."

575 Juvenal, Decius Junius (br c60-65), Persius Flaccus,
Aulus (Ad 34-62), The Satires of Decimus Junius
Juvenalis. Translated into English verse, by Mr. Dryden.

and several other eminent hands; together with the satires of Aulus Persius Flacus, made English, by Mr. Dryden, with explanatory Notes. Published in London, 1754, 18mo., calf. First published in 1693, with nine more editions by 1754. The satires of Juvenal and Persius were generally published together. Dryden translated the first, third, tenth, and sixteenth satires.

*

608 ———, The Law French Dictionary, &c., to which is added the Law-Latin Dictionary, &c. Published in London, 1718, 12mo., calf.

*

609 ———, Legal Tracts, containing "another Letter to Mr. Almon on Libel, with P. S. on Contempt of Court and Attachment," "Almon's Trial for a Libel," "Morris' Letter to Judge Aston," "Speech on the Suspending and Dispensing Prerogative," "Lord Hardwicke's Speeches on the Heretable Jurisdiction in Scotland, and the Militia Act." Published in London, 1771, 12mo., calf.

622 ———, Letters concerning the Present State of Poland; together with the Manifesto of the Courts of Vinenna, Petersburg, and Berlin, and the Letters Patent of the King of Prussia. Published in London, 1773, 12mo., calf.

*

- 620 ———, Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, &c. Published in London, 1759, 2 volumes, 12mo., sheep.

*

- 623 ———, Letters of the Right Honorable Lady M---v, W---y, M---e, written during her Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, to Persons of Distinction, &c. Published in New York, 1766, 12mo., paper.

- 631 Locke, John (1632-1704), The Works of John Locke. Published in London, 1727, 3 volumes, 4to., calf. First published in 1714. One of the fathers of the English Enlightenment, his works include essays in philosophy, religion, education, and economics.

- 632 Locke, John (1632-1704), Essay on Human Understanding.
& Published in London, 1775, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. The
633 Second copy was published in Glasgow, 1759, 3 volumes, 18mo., sheep, (volume two was missing). First published in 1690, this was Locke's most famous work. It was an argument in favor of an empiricist approach to epistemology, which rejected the notion of innate ideas.

- 634 Locke, John (1632-1704), Thoughts concerning the

Education of children. Published in London, 1779, 12mo., sheep. First published in 1693. Locke advocated physical as well as mental training for children, and believed that character development ought to proceed intellectual attainments. He elevated the role of parents in education by emphasizing their function as role models.

290 Lolme, John Louis De (1745-1807), A Parallel between the English Government and the former Government of Sweden, containing a Translation from the French of his Constitution of England; or, an Account of the English Government, in which it is compared with the Republican Form of Government, and other Monarchies in Europe. Published in London, 1781, 12mo., sheep. First published in 1775. A third and fourth edition were published in 1781, and the latter was corrected and enlarged. A favorite of John Adams, Lolme was a Whig historian who greatly admired the Glorious Revolution.²⁸

642 Lucretius Carus, Titus (c99 - 55 BC), De Natura Rerum. Translated by Thomas Creech (1659-1700). Published in London, 1715, 12mo., calf. Watt contradicts himself on the first publication date: 1682 or 1695. Lucretius was

²⁸ Ibid., 33, 48.

a Roman poet, whose work Concerning Nature was an exposition on Epicurus's atomic theory.

645 Lyttelton, George (1709-1773), The History of the Life of King Henry the Second, and of the Age in which he lived; in five books. To which is prefixed, A History of the Revolutions of England, from the Death of Edward the Confessor, to the Birth of Henry II. Published in London, 1767-71, 4 volumes, 4to., calf. Lyttelton served in the House of Commons from 1735 to 1756, when he was elevated to the House of Lords. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1755-56, and opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. Lyttelton had a literary reputation, whose works include Dialogue of the Dead which Carroll also read. See pages 19 and 20.

646 Lyttelton, George (1709-1773), Miscellaneous Works,
& formerly published separately, with some other Pieces
647 never before printed; edited by G.E. Ayscough. Published in London, 1774, 4to., calf. The second copy was published in Dublin, 1775, 12mo., calf. According to Watt it contains "Observations on the Roman History; Observations on the Life of Cicero; Observations on the Present State of our Affairs, at Home and Abroad; Four Speeches in Parliament: Letters to Sir Thomas Lyttelton; and an Account of a Journey into Wales."

- 655 Machiavel, Nicholas (1469-1527), Works and Life.
Published in London, 1680, 4to. First published in 1675.
The great Renaissance exponent of realism in politics,
Niccolo Machiavelli's most famous works are The Prince
and The Discourses. The Catalouge adds that it was
translated into English.
- 663 Mair, John, Book-keeping Methodized; or, Merchants' Accounts, by double entry, according to the Italian form.
Published in Edinburgh, 1760, 12mo., calf. First
published in 1741. An "improved" edition appeared in
1757. Mair was a notable Scottish schoolmaster.
- 693 Mawe, Thomas and Abercrombie, John (c1726-1806),
Everyman his own gardener, being a new and more complete Gardener's Kalendar than any one hitherto published.
Published in 1776. Abercrombie wrote this book but
Mawe's name was also used on the title page because he
was more widely known. Abercrombie was a market-gardener
and nurseryman. This was the most popular of his several
gardening books. A final edition appeared in 1879.
- 705 Middleton, Conyers (1683-1750), History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero. Published in London, 1750, 3
volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1741.
Middleton's biography is a compilation of Cicero's own

words.

- 711 Milton, John (1608-1674), Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous Works; with an Historical and Critical Account of his Life and Writings, by Thomas Birch, F.R.S. Published in London 1753, 2 volumes, 4to., calf. First published in 1738. Thomas Birch (1705-1766).²⁹

*

- 723 Modern Conveyancer, or Conveyancing improved, being a choice collection of Precedents on most occasions, &c. Published in London, 1717, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf.

- 725 Molyneux, William (1656-1698), The Case of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England, stated, to which is added, the case of Tenures. Published in London, 1720, 12mo., calf. First published in 1698 without the case of Tenures. The Catalouge adds, "...upon the Commission of Defective Titles, argued by all the Judges of Ireland, with their resolutions, and the reasons of their resolutions." Based on Locke's two treatises on government as well as on Whiggish constitutional theory, Molyneux argued that England and

²⁹ The Catalogue of the Library number 712 shows John Milton's Poetical Works, with a publication date of 1749. The only 3 volume edition of Milton's poetical works in Watt was published in 1794. Therefore, the book does not appear on this list.

Ireland were united only through the British crown, and that therefore Ireland is independent of the English Parliament. Individual inherent rights, he averred, could not be trampled by right of conquest, and no country had the right to place another in subjection. Molyneux's republican principles also undercut England's colonial mercantile policies.

- 1 Monnipenny, J., Abridgement of the Scots Chronicle; with a Description of the whole Realm of Scotland. Published in Edinburgh, 1633, 24mo., half sheep. The Catalogue adds, "...with a short description of their original, from the coming of Gathelus, their first Progenitor, out of Graecia into Egypt, &c."
- 736 Moore, John Hamilton, The Practical Navigator, and Seaman's New Daily Assistant. Published in London, 1781, 12mo, sheep. First published in 1772.
- 738 Moore, John (1730-1802), A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent characters. Published in Dublin, 1781, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1779. Temporarily abandoning his medical practice, Moore went on a five year tour of the continent and spoke with such luminaries as Voltaire and Frederick the Great.

His account of this tour was so successful that he published a second volume in 1781, which dealt with Italy.

- 754 Muller, Samuel, Voyages from Asia to America, for
& completing the Discoveries of the North-west Coast of
755 America. To which is prefixed, a Summary of the Voyage
made by the Russians on the Frozen Sea, in search of a
North-west Passage. From the High Dutch of S. Muller;
with the additions of three maps. Translated by Thomas
Jefferies. Published in London, 1761, 4to.

*

- 769 _____, New Abridgment of the Law. By a Gentleman of
the Middle Temple. Published in London, 1762, 4 volumes
with the first volume missing, 4to., calf.

- 777 Nisbet, Alexander (1657-1725), System of Heraldry,
Speculative and Practical; with the true Art of Blazon:
with Cuts. Published in Edinburgh, 1722-1742, 2 volumes,
4to., russia, folio. Catalogue adds, "...according to
the most approved Heralds in Europe. Illustrated with
suitable examples of Armorial Figures and Achievements
of the most considerable Surnames and Families in
Scotland, &c. together with Historical and Genealogical
Memorials relative thereto." Nisbet was well known for
his many books on heraldry and armory. R. Fleming, an

Edinburgh printer, published a second volume of Nisbet's System of Heraldry in 1742, which was based on Nisbet's manuscripts.

496 Orme, Robert (1728-1801), The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, from the year 1745 to 1763; to which is prefixed, or Dissertation on the Establishments made by Matometan Conquerors in Indostan. Published in London, 1763-1778, 3 volumes, 4to. Born in India, Orme studied at Harrow and then moved to Calcutta, where he worked in various capacities from 1742 to 1759. After returning to England, he wrote his history of India based on materials he had been collecting for two decades.

803 Ozinde, J.B., Theory and Practice of the French Tongue: the Theory containing the Rules, with many additions; and the Practice, the Examples to each Rule; being for the most part excellent moral sentences, extracted from the best French Authors, and rendered into easy English; in order to shew the different idioms and turns of expression in both languages. Published in London, 1756, 12mo., calf.

848 Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England from the earliest times to the Restoration, &c. By several

hands. Published in London, 1762, 24 volumes, 12mo., calf. Watt shows an eight volume edition of this work appearing in 1751, but with its historical narrative only reaching 1640.

852 Paul, Father (Pietro Soane Polano, i.e. Pietro Sarpi), Translation of the History of the council of Trent, from the Original of Paulus. Translated by Nathaniel Brent (1573-1652). Published in London, 1676, 4to., old calf. First published in 1619. Archbishop of Canterbury George Abbot originally arranged for Father Paul's history to be translated from the original Italian.

854 Pennant, Thomas (1726-1798), Tour in Scotland, in 1769. Published in Warrington, 1774, 8vo., calf. First published in 1771. English naturalist and member of the Royal Society, Pennant also wrote books on zoology and geology. The Tour in Scotland describes local customs and natural history, and is based on a trip made in 1769.

853 Pennant, Thomas (1726-1798), Tour in Scotland, and Voyage to the Hebrides, in 1772. Published in Chester, 1774, 8vo., calf. The success of Pennant's first tour book (see above), prompted him to produce a second volume. The latter was based on a trip made in 1772.

*

- 857 The Phoenix, or a Revival of Scarce and Valuable pieces from the remotest antiquity down to the present times, being a collection of Manuscripts nowhere to be found but in the closets of the curious, by a gentleman who has made it his business to search after such pieces for twenty years past. Published in London, 1707, 12mo., calf.
- 861 Phipps, Constantine John (1744-1792), Journal of a Voyage, undertaken anno 1773, by order of his present Majesty, for making Discoveries towards the South Pole. Published in London, 1774, 4to., calf. Phipps attempted to discover a northern route to India, but was blocked by ice in the area north of Spitzbergen and so returned home without success.
- 614 Poivre, Pierre (1719-1786), Translations from the French of Travels of a Philosopher; or, Observations on the Manners and Arts of the various nations in Africa and Asia. Published in London, 1769, 18mo., calf. A French missionary and entrepreneur, Poivre traveled in Indochina, China, India, and Africa.
- 878 Polybius, The General History of Polybius; in five Books; translated from the Greek, by Mr. Hampton. Published in London, 1756, 2 volumes, 4to., calf. Translated by Rev.

James Hampton (d1778). Watt described the work as "An accurate and elegant performance."

880 Pope, Alexander (1688-1744), Poetical Works. Published in Edinburgh, 1780, 4 volumes, 32mo., sheep. First published in 1768. Principally known for his poems "An Essay in Criticism", "The Rape of the Lock", "The Dunciad", and "An Essay on Man", Pope was perhaps England's greatest poet in the Augustan age. Certainly he was Carroll's favorite poet.³⁰

881 Pope, Alexander (1688-1744), Works of Alexander Pope, With a Commentary and Notes by O'Ruffhead. Published in London, 1769, 5 volumes, 4to, calf. There is a fuller title in the Catalouge: "Works of, with his last Corrections, Additions and improvements, with the Commentary and Notes of his Editor; to which is annexed the Life of the Author, compiled from original Manuscripts, with a Critical Essay on his Writings and Genius, by Owen Ruffhead, Esq." The Catalogue shows 1759, but Watt shows 1769.

882 Pope, Alexander (1688-1744), The Dunciad; an heroic Poem, With Nottae Variorum, and the Prolegomena of Scriblerus.

³⁰ CCC to William Graves, August 15, 1774, MS. 203.3, Md.Hi.

Published in London, 1729, 12mo., sheep. The Dunciad was first published alone in 1728.

883 Pope, Alexander (1688-1744), Homer's Iliad, translated by Alexander Pope, Esq.; with Observations, and an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Learning of Homer. First published in London, 1715-20, 6 volumes, 4to. It was printed 10 more times before 1782.

885 Porny, Mark Anthony, Elements of Heraldry; to which is annexed, a Dictionary of the Technical Terms made use of in Heraldry, &c. Published in London, 1765, 12mo., half russia. The Catalogue adds that the book has "several fine cuts and 24 copper plates." Watt shows that the publishing date was 1766. Porny was a French Master at Eton College.

897 Price, Richard (1723-1791), Observations on Reversionary Payments; Schemes for providing Annuities; the Value of Assurances on Lives, and the National Debt. Published in London, 1772, 12mo., calf. First published in 1769. The Catalogue adds: "...to which are added 4 Essays on Life Annuities and Political Arithmetic, with tables." A dissenting minister, Price was best known for Review of the principal Questions in Morals. The Observations on Reversionary Payments is primarily concerned with

calculating contingent reversions for insurance and benefit societies.

904 Puente, Lewis of, Meditations upon the Mysteries of our Holie Faith, with the practice of mental prayer, touching the same, in 2 parts; Translated from the Spanish by Jno. Heigham. Published in Somers, 1619, volume 2 only, 12mo, sheep. First published in translation in 1610. Watt shows the translator to be Richard Gibbons (c1550-1632), a preacher at the college at St. Omer for a short while. He spent his last years in translating Catholic works at Duai. Punte was a Spanish Jesuit.

911 Rapin, Paul de Thoyras (1661-1725), History of England; In English, with Notes, as well ecclesiastical as civil, by Tindall; With a Continuation, by Thomas Lediard. Published in London, 1728-1747, 30 volumes, 12mo., calf. Rapin's history was first published in 1724-1735. Nicholas Tindall (1687-1774), continued Rapin's work from the Revolution of 1688 to the accession of George II, 1725-1731, in 15 volumes.³¹ Rapin was a French Huguenot and lawyer who landed with William of Orange at Torbay and fought at the battle of the Boyne. He studied history at the Hague from 1707 until his death. His

³¹ Thomas Lediard extended Tindall's work, 1732-1736, to include the reigns of William and Mary, and Anne.

volumes on English history appeared in French between 1723 and 1725. Written for foreigners, Rapin began with the Roman invasion and concluded with the Glorious Revolution. Nicholas Tindal translated Rapin's history between 1726 and 1731, and his work became the standard English translation. Until Hume's history, Rapin's was the standard history of England. Colbourn writes that Rapin was one of the principle Whig histories consulted by the colonists.³²

715 Rayner, William, Miscellaneous Pieces in Verse and Prose. Published in London, 1770, 12mo., sheep. The Catalogue does not give the author, and therefore this is only a possibility. Watt gives the title of Rayner's book as Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, published in Ipswich, 1767, 4to. Rayner was the curate of Worlingtonworth, in Suffolk.

935 Robertson, William (1721-1793), The History of Scotland, during the Reigns of Queen Mary, and of King James VI, till his accession to the crown of England: With a Review of Scottish History previous to that period; and an Appendix, containing Original Papers. Published in London, 1761, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published

³² Colbourn, The Lamp of Experience, references appear throughout the book, but see especially pp.36 and 44-46.

in 1758-1759. A Presbyterian minister, Robertson was a Scottish historian, educated at Edinburgh, who supported the Stuart rebellion in 1745. His history received universal acclaim from men of letters, his style being modeled on Swift.

934 Robertson, William (1721-1793), The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.; with a View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the 16th century. Published in London, 1769, 3 volumes, 4to., calf. This was Robertson's masterpiece. With its anti-Catholic bias and Whiggish political sentiments, it gained him a European reputation.

936 Robertson, William (1721-1793), History of America. Published in Dublin, 1777, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. Beginning with the discovery of the New World, the book proceeds to seventeenth century colonial history. The American Revolution made the book timely, but it prevented Robertson from completing his work. Books IX and X contain the history of Virginia to the year 1688 and the history of New England to the year 1652.

941 Rollin, Charles (1661-1741), De la Maniere d'etudier et d'enseigner les Belles Lettres. Translated from the

French. Published in Dublin, 1778, 4 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1726-1728. In 1765 the Belles Lettres were updated "with Alterations, Reflections and Instructions with regard to the Eloquence of the Pulpit, the Bar and the Stage." A Jansenist, French historian and professor of rhetoric and eloquence, Rollin was the rector of the University of Paris and later coadjutor to the principle of the College de Beauvais.

- 942 Rolt, Richard (1724/5-1770), Representation of the Conduct of the several Powers of Europe engaged in the late War, including an Account of all the Naval and Military Operations, from the commencement of Hostilities between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain in 1739, to the conclusion of the general treaty of pacification at Aix-la-Chapelle 1748. Published in London, 1749, 4 volumes, 12mol., calf. After joining the rebellion of 1745, Rolt made his living as a writer. He wrote poetry, plays and journal articles on a variety of subjects, but most of his writings were historical in nature.

- 947 Rousseau, John James (1712-1778), Miscellaneous Works. Published in London, 1767, 18 volumes, 12., calf. Watt shows the first edition appearing in 1768, with only 5 volumes. A seminal French philosopher whose ideas influenced the French Revolution and nineteenth century

Romanticism, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's most famous works include "Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts", Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, Julie: or, The New Eloise, Emile: or, On Education, The Social Contract, and Confessions.

- 316 Saint-Germain, Christopher (c1460-1540), Doctor and Student; or Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the laws of England, concerning the grounds of these laws. Published in 1761, the sixteenth edition, 12mo., calf. First published in 1523 in Latin as "Dialogus de Fundamentis legum et de Conscientia." An English translation appeared in 1531.

As a barrister of the Inner Temple and knowledgeable in the cannon law, St.Germain contrasted the two legal traditions. In this handbook written for law students he was very critical of the common law, arguing the application of equity. Ultimately his work was important to the development of equity in the common law, and was cited as late as Blackstone.

- 956 Sale, George (d1736), Translation of the Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mahomed, from the original Arabick; with explanatory Notes, taken from the most approved Commentators; to which is prefixed, a Preliminary Discourse. Published in London, 1734, 8vo., calf. Sale

was the principle translator of the Arabic New Testament, but his most famous work was his translation of the Koran, which continued as the major English translation through the nineteenth century.

965 _____, The Scotch Preacher; or a Collection of Sermons. By some of the most eminent Clergymen of the Church of Scotland. Published in Edinburgh, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. The Catalogue does not give a date. Watt shows that the publication in London occurred in 1775.

991 Sheppard, William, The Touchstone of common Assurances and Conveyances in general, viz. Feoffments, Gifts, Grants, Leases, &c. Published in London, 1641, 8vo., old calf. Holdsworth thinks the author may actually have been Sir John Dodderidge.³³ Sheppard, an unoriginal writer, purchased Dodderidge's library, and may have stumbled upon a manuscript on conveyances. Whoever the author, it was an important work because it was the first to be exclusively concerned with conveyancing, and came out at a time when there were many collections of precedents but no practical and comprehensive book on the subject.

³³ William Holdsworth, A History of English Law, vol. V (London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1924-1972), 388-392.

- 992 Sheridan, Thomas (1720-1788), A Discourse, being Introductory to his Course of Lectures on Elocution and the English Language. Published in London, 1762, 8vo. First published in 1759. Famous first as an actor and manager of the Theatre Royal in Dublin, Sheridan changed professions in 1756. Moving to London, he became a teacher and lecturer on elocution. His writings were on education, elocution, and include an English Dictionary.
- 994 Sherwin, Henry, Mathematical Tables of Logarithms, Natural Sines, Tangents, Secants, and Versed Sines, with their Logarithms; contrived after a most comprehensive plan by Mr. Briggs, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Halley, and Mr. Abraham Sharp. Published in London, 1761, 8vo., calf. First published in 1706. In 1741 the book was revised by William Gardener, and it was updated again in 1771 by Samuel Clarke.
- 1016 Smith, Adam (1723-1790), The Theory of Moral Sentiments; or an Essay towards an Analysis of the Principles by which man naturally judges concerning the Conduct and Character, first of their Neighbors, and afterwards of themselves: to which is added, a Dissertation on the Origin of Languages, and on the different Genius of those which are original and compounded. Published in London, 1761, 12mo., calf. First published in 1759. Best known

for The Wealth of Nations, Smith was a Scottish philosopher and political economist. The Theory of Moral Sentiments was Smith's first work. In it he struggled with the duality of human nature. He posited a bifurcation of the mind between an "impartial spectator" similar to Freud's superego, and the passions and self-interest that otherwise seem to guide human actions. This book not only laid the psychological foundations for The Wealth of Nations, but in it he also first introduced the concept of an "invisible hand" that guides acquisitive men in the interests of society.

1020 Smollett, Tobias (1721-1771), The Adventures of Roderick Random. Published in London, 1760, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf. First published in 1748. Smollett was a surgeon in the Royal Navy for several years before he established a practice in London. He gained fame as a satirical novelist with his first novel, The Adventures of Roderick Random, which concerns a description of life in the royal navy that continues to be valuable.

1021 Smollett, Tobias (1721-1771), Expedition of Humphrey Clinker. Published in London, 1771, 3 volumes, 12mo., calf. This was Smollett's last novel and it was his masterpiece. Based on his own recent travels through Scotland and England, it was a comic story that met great

critical and popular success. See above.

1026 Spelman, Sir Henry (1562-1641), Reliquiae Spelmannianae; or, his Posthumous Works, relating to the laws and antiquities of England; with a Life of the Author, by Edm. Gibson. Published in London, 1727, folio, old calf. First published in 1698. Spelman was interested in the origin of English law. Together with other legal scholars of the time, he discovered that the law was not immemorial as Edward Coke and the common law lawyers believed, but that it had a definite beginning in time and was related to the feudal law tradition on the continent. When this idea was eventually embraced by the Tories after the exclusion crisis, it posed a major challenge to the Whig interpretation of history that was not fully met until John Locke's The Second Treatise of Government.³⁴

1030 _____, Sportsman's Dictionary, or the Gentleman's Companion for Town and Country; containing full and particular Instructions for Riding, Hunting, Fowling, Setting, Fishing, Racing, Farriery, Locking, Hawking, &c. By experienced Gentlemen. Illustrated with Copper

³⁴ Pocock, The Ancient Constitution and the Feudal Law: A Study of English Historical Thought in the Seventeenth Century, 1987, see chapter, "The Discovery of Feudalism: Sir Henry Spelman."

plates, representing all the different kinds of Nets, Snares, and Traps that are now made use of. Published in London, 1735, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf. The Catalogue notes that there are 30 copper plates.

- 3 Stanyan, Abraham (c1669-1732), Account of Switzerland written in the year 1714. Published in London, 1714, 12mo., calf. As an English envoy to the Swiss cantons during the War of the Spanish Succession, and later important in the settlement of the Treaty of Utrecht, Stanyan saw much of Switzerland. His book is a reflection on his observations of the Swiss constitution, religion, and the politics of the cantons. The Catalogue incorrectly lists his brother, Temple Stranyan, as the author. Temple was an historian and translator of Diderot. The National Biography notes that the Bodleian Library made the same mistake.
- 440 Steele, Richard (1672-1729), The Guardian. Published in London, 1779, 3 volumes, 12mo., sheep. First published in 1714. The Guardian was a highly partisan Whig journal that was often engaged in debate with the Examiner, a Tory journal written by Jonathan Swift. The Guardian ran from March to October 1713, and like its famous predecessor, The Spectator, was co-authored by Joseph Addison.

1041 Sterne, Lawrence (1713-1768), The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman. Published in London, 1781, 4 volumes, 18mo., sheep. First published in 1759. An immediate popular and critical success when it appeared in 1760, Sterne's book is often concerned with sexual matters and includes bawdy puns and stories. Yet, Thomas Jefferson defended it: "The writings of Sterne, particularly, form the best course of morality that ever was written." Sterne as a cleric upheld traditional morality, but enjoyed tweaking his readers.³⁵

1052 Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745), Works of Jonathan Swift. Published in Dublin, 1772, 20 volumes, 12mo. Watt shows 14, 25, and 18 volumes sets, but no 20 volume sets. Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Swift was a brilliant political satirist whose most memorable works include A Tale of a Tub, "The Battle of the Books", Gulliver's Travels, Drapier's Letters, and "A Modest Proposal."

1053 Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745), Letters, collected and revised by D. Swift, Esq. Published in London, 1768-9, 6 volumes, 12mo. The Catalogue shows a 6 volume set,

³⁵ Ian Campbell, ed., Laurence Sterne: The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1983), XI.

published in London, 1766, 12mo.

1056 ----, The Tablet of Memory; or, The Historian's Assistant; shewing every remarkable Event in History, more particularly that of England, &c. Published in London, 1773, 12mo.

1058 Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, The Works of Tacitus, translated into English; with Discourses in the Same. Translated by Thomas Gordon (d1750). Published in London, 1737, 4 volumes, 12mo., old calf. First published in 1728-31. Gordon is most widely known for his co-authorship with John Trenchard of the essays known as the Independent Whig and Cato's Letters. When Trenchard died in 1724, Gordon married his widow and settled down to a life of wealth and ease, devoting himself to the translation of Tacitus and Sallust. Gordon's translations included a moral commentary which drew Whiggish inferences from the ancient Romans and Germans.³⁶

1084 ———, Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws, &c; to which is added, A Supplement; containing several Papers and Calculations which tend to explain and confirm

³⁶ Robbins, The Eighteenth-Century Commonwealthman, 115-125.
Also, Colbourn, The Lamp of Experience, 26.

what is advanced in the foregoing Tracts. Published in London in 1766, 8vo. Britain imported grain, or "corn", to supplement its domestic market and stabilize prices. The corn laws did not become controversial until they became protectionist following the Napoleonic Wars.³⁷

- 491 Udall, W. The History of the Life and Death of Mary Stewart, Queen of Scotland. Published in London, 1636, 24mo., calf.

*

- 1095 ———, Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church in matters of Faith, &c. Published in 1735, 18mo., sheep.

- 1096 ———, Universal History from the Earliest Accounts of Time to the Present, compiled from Original Authors. Illustrated with Maps, Cuts, Notes, Tables, &c. Published in Dublin, 1744, 7 volumes, folio, calf.

*

- 1113 ———, Voyage in South America, describing Cities, Towns, &c. with Reflections on Customs, Manners, &c. Translated from the Spanish. Illustrated with Copper Plates. Published in London, 1760, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf.

³⁷

Willcox, The Age of Aristocracy 1688 to 1830, 288.

- 1104 Venegas, Miguel, Natural and Civil History of California, containing an accurate Description of that Country, its Soil, Mountains, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers, and Seas ; its Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, and famous Fishery for Pearls, the Customs of the Inhabitants, their Religion, &c.; illustrated with Plates. Translated from Spanish. Published in London, 1759, 2 volumes, 12mo., calf.
- 1105 Vergy, Peter Henry Treysac de (d1774), Henrieita, Countess of Osenvor. A Novel, in a series of Letters. Translated from the French. Published in Dublin, 1770, 18mo., calf. First appeared in English in 1767.
- 1106 Vertot, D'Auboeuf Rene Aubert de (1655-1735), History of the Revolutions of Portugal. Translated from the French. Published in London, 1724, 12mo., calf. First published in 1700. The Portuguese revolted from Spanish control in 1640, which resulted in several wars until Spain recognized Portugal's independence in 1668.
- 1111 Virgil, Publius Maro (1631-1700), The Works of Virgil; containing his Pastorals, Georgie's, and Aeneis, translated into English verse, by John Dryden, adorned with one hundred Sculptures. Published in London 1718, 18mo., calf. First published in 1697.

1123 Waller, Edmund (1606-1687), Works, in Verse and Prose.

Published in London, 1758, 18mo., calf. First published in 1729. Waller was a political figure, who sat in Parliaments under James I, and was active in the Long Parliament. In 1643 he was discovered in the scheme known as "Waller's Plot", which as an attempt to allow Charles I to regain London. He saved his life by implicating others, and was later fined and banished. He returned to England in 1651 through the influence of Cromwell. He was re-elected to the Parliament in the Restoration, where he remained until his death. Waller was a popular poet in the seventeenth century. Many of his poems were on timely political subjects. His most famous poem was "Go, lovely Rose!" He is also important as a stylist. Moving away from metaphysical poetry and using the couplet, he was a precursor of the heroic couplets of Pope and Dryden.

1132 Ware, James (1594-1666), Inquires concerning Ireland and its Antiquities; revised, improved with many material additions, with a Continuation to the present century, by Walter Harris. Translated by Walter Harris.

Published in Dublin, 1764, 4to., old calf. First published in 1654. A founder of the study of Irish history, Ware published several volumes in Latin on Irish history. Ware's great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Ware,

married Walter Harris (1686-1761), who subsequently became inspired by Ware's work and made the translation of Ware's latin manuscripts his life's work. Harris also continued Ware's narrative too 1739.

1133 Warner, Ferdinard (1703-1768), History of Ireland. Published volume one of what was to be a two volume set in London, 1763, 4to. Warner wrote on a variety of subjects. The second volume of his intended two volume history of Ireland was abandoned when the funding he expected from the Irish Parliament was not forthcoming.

1135 Watson, Richard (1737-1819), An Apology for Christianity; in a Series of Letters to Edward Gibbon, Esq. 1776. Published in Dublin, 1777, 12mo., calf. Responding to Edward Gibbon's depiction of the spread of Christianity in the fifteenth chapter of his The History of The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Watson defended the early Christians from what Gibbon described as the "melancholy duty" of the historian to "discover the inevitable mixture of error and corruption" which became fixed to the true religion.³⁸

³⁸ Edward Gibbon, The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, volume I (New York, The Modern Library, Random House, Inc., no date), 382-383.

1137 Watson, Richard (1737-1819), Chemical Essays. Published in London, 1782, volume I of 5 volumes, 18mo., sheep. First published in 1757. A professor of chemistry at Cambridge from 1764 to 1771, Watson's Chemical Essays were famous for their practical importance. Some of his more useful essays were concerned with experiments on the degrees at which water boils, the condensing of pit-coal, and the smelting of lead.

1149 Welwood, James (1652-1727), Memoirs of the most material Transactions in England for the last 100 years preceding the Revolution in 1688. Published in Glasgow, 1744, 12mo., calf. First published in 1702.

Wellwood was the physician to William and Mary, whose "Memoirs" were a defense of the Whig cause. His writings also included two defenses of the Glorious Revolution.

1151 Weston, Richard (1735-1806), The Gardener and Planter's Calendar; containing the Method of raising Timber Trees, Fruit Trees, and Quick for Hedges; with Directions for Forming and Managing a Garden every Month in the Year; also, many new Improvements in the Art of Gardening. Published Dublin, 1782, 12mo., calf. First published in 1773. Working as a thread-hosier in Leicester, Weston wrote on a variety of agricultural subjects.

*

1162 Wilson, Henry, Theory and Practice of Surveying.
Published in London, 1740, 12mo., calf.

353 Wingate, Edmund (1596-1656), Exact Abridgment of all the Statutes in force from the Magna Charta to the Reign of King George. Published in London, 1720, 5 volumes, 12mo., calf. Rastell and Pulton produced the standard abridgments of the statutes for the seventeenth century, but both works were large and grew larger with each new edition. Wingate supplied a need by creating a short abridgment. It was first published in 1641, and after Wingate's death it was continued by W. Hughes and others to 1708.

1166 Wollaston, William (1659-1724), Religion of Nature delineated. Published in London, 1731, 8vo., old calf. First published in 1724. This was Wollaston's only important work, a moral treatise that deduced all virtue from truth.

949 Wood, Robert (1717-1771), The Ruins of Palmyra; otherwise Tedmor in the Desart; taken from Botra, Bouverie and Dawkins, with fifty-seven plates. Published in London, 1753, 2 volumes, large folio, half sheep. John Bouverie and James Dawkins were Wood's travel companions in France, Italy, and Greece. Wood wrote several books

based on their travels together. In March 1751 Wood and Dawkins visited Palmyra, and in 1753 published The Ruins of Palmyra, which included engravings done by Borra, an Italian artist.

1170 _____, The World Displayed, Or a Curious Collection of Voyages and Travels, selected from the Writers of all Nations. Published in Dublin, 1779, 20 volumes, volumes 1, 11, 14 and 16 missing, 24mo., calf. First published in 1759.

1175 Wright, John, American Negotiator; or the various Currencies of the British Colonies in America, as well the Islands as the Continent; reduced into English money by a series of tables suited to the several exchanges between the Colonies and Britain. Published in London, 1761, 12mo., calf.

1176 Wyld, Samuel, Practical Surveyor; or the Art of Land-measuring made easy, shewing, by plain and familiar rules, how to survey any piece of land whatsoever, by the Plain Table, Theodoliter, or Circumferentur, or by the Chair only. Published in London, 1760, 12mo., sheep.

349 Wynne, Edward (1734-1784), Eunomus; or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England; with an

Essay on dialogue. Published in London, 1774, 4 volumes, 12mo., calf. First published in 1767. This was a student handbook that used the form of a dialogue to explain the principles of the English law and constitution. The dialogue took place between Eunomus, Policrites, and later Philander.

Foreign Language Books
from
The Catalogue of the Library
VIII

- 1181 Aesop, Aesoplarum Fabularum Libri Quinque. Published in Paris 1756, 18mo, calf. Aesop lived in the first half of the sixth century, and is the most famous fabulist in Western history.
- 1276 Alembert, Jean Le Rond D' (1717-1783), Destruction des Jesuites en France. Published in Paris, 1765, 12mo., half russia. A philosophe and mathematician, Alembert is generally remembered as Diderot's primary assistant editor on the Encyclopedie. The philosophes of the Enlightenment opposed the Jesuit order as their principle intellectual opponents. By the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Jesuits were also seen as an obstacle to further state control of the church, the society was

suppressed by France, Naples, Portugal and Spain. In 1773 Pope Clement XIV suppressed the order altogether, and it was not restored until 1814.

*

1246 D'Arnaud, (M.) Nouvelles Historiques. Published in Maestricht, 1782, first and second volumes, 18mo., sheep.

1247 Aulnoy, Marie-Catherine, Comtesse D' (c1650-1705), Memoires de la Cour d'Espagne. Published in La Hague, 1695, 32mo., sheep. First published in 1690. A writer of fairy-tales, Aulnoy's more popular works include The Yellow Dwarf and The White Cat.

1248 D'Auteroche, (M. L'Abbe Chappe), Voyage en Siberie, en 1761 Contenant les moeurs, les usages des Russes. Published in Paris, 1768, 4to., calf. Translated from the Russian of Kracheninnikow.

1249 D'Avrigny, Hyacinthe Robillard D' (1675-1719), Memoires pour servir a l'histoire universelle d'Europe, depuis 1600 jusqu' a 1716. Published in Paris, 1757, 5 volumes, 12mo., calf. French historian and Jesuit, D'Avrigny wrote of the age of Louis XIV.

1192 Bayle, Piere (1647-1706), Nouvelles Lettres. Published in La Haye, 1739, 2 volumes, 18mo calf. Bayle was a

professor of philosophy at Sedan and Rotterdam, who wrote several books on philosophical-religious subjects. He is remembered principally for the Dictionnaire historique et critique. See Bayle above.

- 1329 Le Beau, Charles, Historie du Bas Empire, en commençant a Constantin le Grand. Published in Paris, 1756-1779, 29 volumes, 12mo., calf. This work continues Jean-Baptiste-Louis Crevier's (1693-1765) Historie des Empereurs. Le Beau traces the history of the Byzantine Empire from the transfer of the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great in 330 A.D.

*

- 1194 Bertin (M.) Histoire de. Published in Paris, 1753, 18mo. half calf.

*

- 1197 Bienfaisant, Oeuvres de Bienfaisant. Published in Paris, 1764, (1st and 2nd volumes only, in one), 18mo., sheep.

- 1199 Boileau, (or, Boileau-Despreaux) Nicolas (1636-1711), Oeuvres de Boileau. Published in Paris, 1757, volumes 2 and 3, 24mo. calf. A major seventeenth century French poet and founder of French literary criticism, some of Boileau's works include Satires, Epitre, Art poetique, and a translation of Longinus.

1200 Bossuet, Jacques-Benigne (1627-1704), Histoire des variations des Eglises protestantes. Published in Paris, 1747, 4 volumes, calf. First published in 1688.

A priest, tutor to "le Grand Dauphin", and bishop of Meaux, Bossuet wrote on a variety of religious subjects but was generally acclaimed for his published sermons, funeral orations, and several books written for the Dauphin's education. History of the variations of Protestant Churches is a polemic against Protestant theology and individualism.

1201 Bossuet, Jacques-Benigne (1627-1704), Discours sur l'histoire universelle. Published in Paris, 1752, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf. Written as an educational tract for the Dauphin, this work traces world history, paying close attention to religion and the role of providence in the fate of empires. See above.

1252 Bougainville, Louis-Antoine De (1729-1814), Voyage autour du monde. Published in Paris, 1771, 8vo., calf. Serving first in the army and then in the navy, Bougainville was Montecalm's aide-de-camp at the battle of Quebec, and from 1766 to 1769 he circumnavigated the globe. Also, the plant known as Bougainvillia was named after him.

- 1202 Bougeant, Buillaume-Hyacinthe (1690-1743), Histoire des guerres et des negociations qui precedele traite de Vestphalie sous le regne de Louis XIII &c. Published in Paris, 1751, 5 volumes, "incomplete," 18mo., calf. First published in 1727. Abbe Bougeant, a Jesuit who wrote plays and histories, based this account of the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years War, on the memoirs of the French ambassador, Count d'Avaux.
- 1204 Bourdaloue, Louis (1632-1704), Sermons pour le caresme. Published in Paris, 1716, 3 volumes, 18mo., calf. The most famous French preacher of his day, Bourdaloue was a Jesuit and an opponent of Jansenism. His sermons were usually on timely moral themes.
- 1205 Bourdaloue, Louis (1632-1704), Sermons sur les mysteres. Published in Paris, 1726, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf. See above.
- 1206 Bourdaloue, Louis (1632-1704), Sermons pour Pavent. Published in Paris, 1716, 18mo., calf. See above.
- 1207 Bourdaloue, Louis (1632-1704), Retraite Spirituelle. Published in Paris, 1747, 18mo., calf. See above.
- 1208 Boyer, Abel (1667-1729), Dictionnaire Royal. Published in Basle, 1769, 2 volumes, 8vo., sheep. First published

in 1702. This is a standard English-French/French-English dictionary. Boyer was a literary, historical, and political writer. He was also a Huguenot. See Boyer above.

1211 Boyer, Abel (1667-1729), Royal Dictionary abridged. Published in London, 1755, 12mo., sheep. See above.

1264 La Bruyere, Jean De (1645-1696), Les Caracteres de Theophraste traduits du grec, avec les caracteres ou les Moeurs de ce siece. Published in Paris, 1756, 2 volumes, 24mo., calf. First published in 1688 and enlarged in 1694. Theophrastus (c371- c288 BC) was a Greek philosopher whose most important surviving work was in the discription and classification of plants. Theophrastus also wrote Characters, which examines thirty human types. Writing with wit and style, La Bruyere extended Theophrastus' work to include a collection of portraits of often living people, with their names changed.

1223 Cervantes, Miguel de (1547-1616) El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha. Published in Madrid, 1780, 4 volumes, sheep, illustrated. The Catalogue adds that "this edition is published under the direction of the Spanish Academy." First published in 1605-1615. Spain's

greatest literary achievement, Don Quixote was a parody of the chivalric novels then popular. The protagonist is an idealistic knight-errant, who attempts to right the world's wrongs but consistently fails in his many adventures.

1231 Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 BC), Ciceronis Opera Omnia. Published in Paris, 1740, 9 volumes, 4to., half calf. A lawyer, statesman, orator, Cicero was also a voluminous writer whose surviving works include pieces on rhetoric, oratory, letters to various friends, and moral and political philosophy.

1230 Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 BC), Lettres de a Attiens. Published in Paris, 1738, 6 volumes, 18mo., calf. The Epistolae Ad Atticum are letters from Cicero to Atticus from the years 68-44 BC. Altogether, more than 900 of Cicero's letters survive. See above.

*

1236 _____, Collection des lettres sur les miracles, &c.
Published in Neufchatel, 1765, 12mo., calf.

*

1257 De Colonia, De Arte Rhetorica Libri Quinque. Published in 1753, 18mo., sheep.

*

1237 Confucius, Pensees Morales, traduites du Latin par M.

Levesque. Published in Paris, 1782, 32mo., calf.

*

1239 _____, Considerations sur les causes de la grandeur des Romains et de leur decadence. Published in Paris, 1755, 18mo., calf.

1240 Corneille, Pierre (1606-1684), Le Theatre de Corneille. Published in Paris 1755, 7 volumes, 18mo., calf. First published in 1692. A popular dramatist, Corneille's most famous work was Le Cid. This collection of his work includes 9 comedies and 22 tragedies.

1241 Crevier, John Baptist Lewis (1693-1765), Histoire des Empereurs Romains depuis Auguste jusqu' a Constantin. Published in Paris, 1763, 12 volumes, 18mo., sheep. First published in 1756. A French historian, Crevier also wrote Observations sur l'Esprit des Lois and Rhetorique Francoise.

1242 Croisset, Jean (d.1738), Exercices de Piete pour tous les jours de l'annee. Published in Lyon, 1745, 18 volumes, 18mo., calf. Croisset was a Jesuit and ascetic theologian, whose works were concerned with the spiritual life.

1243 Croisset, Jean (d.1738), Exercices de piete pour les

dimanches et les fetes mobiles de l'annee. Published in Lyon, 1764, 5 volumes, 18mo., calf. See above.

1244 Croisset, Jean (d. 1738), Vie de Jesus. Published in Lyon, 1765, 18mo., calf. See above.

1255 Chaulieu, Guillaume Amfrye, Abbe De (1639-1720), Oeuvres de Chaulieu. Published in Paris, 1757, 2 volumes, 24mo., calf. In the age of Louis XIV Chaulieu was a famous poet and part of the literary society of the Temple.

1258 Crebillon, Prosper Jolyot, Sieur De (1674-1762), Oeuvres de Crebillon. Published in Paris, 1754, 3 volumes, 24mo., calf. A celebrated playwright, De Crebillon's most important plays include Idomenee, Atree e Tyeste, Electre, Rhadamiste et Zenobie, Xerxes, Semiramis, and Catilina. The plays are tragic and violent melodramas.

1275 Destouches, Philippe Nericault (1680-1754), Oeuvres de Destouches. Published in Paris, 1768, 10 volumes, 24mo., calf. Destouches wrote a number of comedies including Le Currieux impertinent, L'Ingrat, Le Philosophe marie, Le Tambour, and La Fausse Agnes. He sought to write comedies of moral value that would be uplifting to his audiences.

1278 Diderot, Denis (1713-1784), Encyclopedie des Sciences, des Arts, et des Metiers, avec Recueil de planches. Published in Lausanne, 1778, 39 volumes, 12mo., half sheep. The work appeared between 1751 and 1780. Diderot was the primary director of L'Encyclopedie, whose aim was among the nobelist of the Enlightenment, the systematic cataloging of all human knowledge. Diderot did not accomplish his project alone. Jean le Rond D'Alembert was his chief assistant, and some of the most famous names of the period were also associated with the effort --- Voltaire, Montesquieu, Turgot, Rousseau, and Buffon. Altogether there were about 50 contributors.

1283 Echard, Laurence (c1670-1730), Dictionnaire Geographique, portatif, &c. Traduit de l'Anglois par M. Vosgien. Published in Paris, 1759, 18mo., calf. Originally published in English, 1715, under the title Classical Geographical Dictionary. An English cleric and historian, Echard is best remembered for his History of England from the first entrance of Julius Caesar and the Romans to the end of the Reign of James the First, published between 1707 and 1720. This was the most popular history of England until it was supplanted by Tindal's translation of Rapin.

1271 Eon de Beaumont, Charles D' (also known as Chevalier

d'Eon) (1728-1810), Lettres, Memoires du D'Eon.
Published in London, 1764, 4to., paper. Employed by
Louis XV, d'Eon was a secret agent in both Russian and
England. In the Court of Elizabeth of Russia he posed
as a woman.

1284 _____, Erreurs de Voltaire. Published in Avignon,
1762, 12mo., calf.

*

1285 Fenelon, Francois De Salignac (or Salagnac) De la Monthe-
(1651-1715), Les Aventures de Telemaque. Published in
Donai, 1736, 12mo., sheep. First published in 1699. In
this didactic romance, Telemaque was the son of Ulysses,
who set out in search of his long missing father. After
many adventures, Telemaque comes to the ideal republican
city of Salente. The novel caused Fenelon to fall from
favor in the court of Louis XIV, because his Utopia had
too many enlightened ideas that could be interpreted as
a critique of his king. In Salente, for example, the law
was above the King, war was deprecated, and suspects were
presumed innocent until proven guilty.

*

1289 Le Financier Citoyen. Published in 1757, 2 volumes,
18mo., calf.

1291 Fleury, Claude (1640-1723), Histoire ecclesiastique

depuis le Commencement du Christianisme jusqu' en 1401;
avec la Continuation par le P. Fabre jusqu'en 1726.
Published in Paris, 1722-1734, 34 volumes, 8vo., calf.
First published between 1691 and 1720. Church historian,
lawyer, and tutor to several princes, Fleury's principle
work was the Histoire ecclesiastique, which was a
standard church history in the eighteenth century.

- 1292 Fleury, Claude (1640-1723), Institution au droit
ecclesiastique. Published in Paris, 1753, 2 volumes,
18mo., calf. See above.

*

- 1293 Fleury, (L'Abbe), Discours sur l'histoire ecclesiastique.
Published in Paris, 1750, only volume 2, 18mo., calf.
See above.

- 1326 La Fontaine, Jean De, Fables choisies, mises en vers.
Published in Paris, 1759, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf. The
library contained a second copy published in 1778. The
first six books originally appeared in 1668, five
additional books came out in 1678-9, and a final book
was added in 1694. La Fontaine's chief claim to fame,
the Fables were widely read in seventeenth century
England, although they were not translated until the
eighteenth century. They were loosely based on
contemporary and ancient sources such as Aesop, Phaedrus,

Horace and Bidpai, and they tended to be animal stories that contained a stated or inferred moral.

- 1260 Fontenelle, Bernard Le Bovier, Sieur De (1657-1757), Oeuvres de Fontenelle. Published in Paris, 1766, 18mo., calf. De Fontenelle wrote on a variety of subjects. His dramas included Dialogues des Morts and Entretiens sur la pluralite des mondes. He also wrote Histoire des Oracles and Digression sur les Anciens et les Modernes. In the latter work he took the side of the moderns, and in general his writings favored a scientific rather than a religious explanation of the natural world.
- 1297 Ganganelli, Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio, Pope Clement XIV (1705-1774), Lettres de Ganganelli. Published in Paris, 1777, 4 volumes, 18mo., calf. The letters were published by Ganganelli's biographer, Caraccroli. They are now considered to be forgeries. Pope Clement XIV is generally remembered for his suppression of the Jesuits in 1773.
- 1262 Genlis, Felicite Ducrest De Saint-Aubin, Mme De (1746-1830), Le Theatre de l'education. Published in Dublin, 1781, 4 volumes, 18mo., sheep. First published in 1779. The Comtess de Genlis was a writer of popular romances in the nineteenth century. Her husband was executed

during the reign of terror in 1793, and she subsequently lived abroad until 1802. She was popular during the Napoleonic period and continued to publish during the Restoration. Le Theatre de l'education was one of her first efforts.

1300 Girard, L'Abbe Gabriel (1677-1748), Synonymes francois, leurs significations, et le choix qu'il en faut fiare pour parler avec justesse. Published in La Haye, 1776, only volume 2, 18mo., sheep. A highly valued dictionary, it was edited and supplemented several times and was incorporated in other works as late as 1829.

1302 Griffet, Henri (1698-1771), Histoire du regne de Louis XIII. Published in Paris, 1758, 3 volumes, 8vo., calf. Griffet wrote pious works, among which one of the most popular was Annee du Chretien. His historical works include a new edition of "Daniel's History of France", and a new edition of D'Avrigny's Memoirs.

*

1303 _____, Guide, ou nouvelle description d'Amsterdam. Published in Amsterdam, 1753, 18mo., calf.

1373 Henault, Charles-Jean-Francois (1685-1770), Nouvel Abrege Chronologique de l'histoire de France. Published in Paris, 1756, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf. First published in 1744.

Henault's history was skewed in favor of an absolute monarchy. Translated into English by Thomas Nugent in 1762 with this title: A New Chronological Abridgement of the History of France; containing he Public Transactions of that Kingdom, from Clovis to Louis XIV, their Wars, Battles, Sieges, &c., their laws, Manners, and Customs.

*

1311 ____ ____, Historie du regne de Marie-Therese. Published in Bruxelles, 1781, 12mo., calf. When Charles VI died in 1740, Marie Theresa (1717-1780) was heir to the Hapsburg empire. Detecting weakness in the young female monarch, Frederick the Great of Prussia invaded Silesia, thus beginning the War of the Austrian Secession (1740-1748). Maria Theresa kept her empire but lost Silesia, and during the Seven Years War she attempted to regain it but failed. Over the course of her 40 year reign she introduced many reforms that helped to maintain the empire until World War I. She produced 16 children, the most famous being Marie Antoinette.

*

1313 ____ ____, Historie de la Virginie, &c. Published in Amsterdam, 1707, 18mo., calf.

*

1314 ____ ____, Historie, des Indes. Published in La Haye, 1774, 7 volumes, 12mo., calf.

1316 Horace, Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65-8 BC), A Poetical Translation of the works of Horace; with the original Text and Critical Notes, collected from his best Latin and French Commentators. Published in London, 1750, 4 volumes, 18mo., calf. The Catalogue gives the title as simply Horace, in Latin and English. Translated by Rev. Philip Frances. Dispossessed of his land as a result of the civil war, Horace turned to poetry among other things to make a living. Writing Latin lyric poetry, Horace was popular in antiquity and continued to be popular through the early modern period, influencing English writers such as Ben Johnson and Alexander Pope.

*

1319 Janicon, (F.M.) Etat present de las republique des provinces-unies, &c. Published in La Haye, 1755, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf.

1321 Justin, Marcus Junianus (third century A.D.), Justini historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio Libri XLIV. Published in London, 1713, 18mo., calf. Justin abridged the work of Pompeius Trogus, Philippicae et totius mundi origines et terrae situs. Primarily about the monarchies of Macedonia, Greece, and Parthia, Trogus' work has been lost but lives on in Justin's abridgement.

*

1322 Juvenal, Decius Iunius Iuvenalis (c60/65- 127), Persius

Flaccus, Aulus (AD 34-62), Juvenalis et Persii Satyrae. Published in Paris, 1739, 18mo., calf. Generally published together, editions of Juvenal and Persius were numerous in the eighteenth century. Writing in hexameter, Juvenal wrote 16 satires, and Persius 6.

*

1341 Liste Generaie des Postes de France. Published in Paris, 1756, 18mo., sheep.

1345 Lucretius, Titus Carus (c99 BC - c43 AD), De Rerum Natura. Published in London, 1717, 12mo, calf. A philosophical poem, "Concerning Nature" expresses the atomic theory of Epicurus, which asserts that all nature is made of atoms, all mental activity has a physical explanation, the universe is infinite, and man is mortal. There were many editions of this poem available in the eighteenth century, with the most common translation was by Thomas Creech.

1346 Mably, Gabriel Bonnot, Abbe De (1709-1785), Entretiens de Phocion sur le rapport de la morale avec la politique. Published in Amsterdam, 1763, 18mo., calf. An historian and political philosopher, Mably believed that property produced inequality in society, from which all social evils could be traced.

- 1347 Mably, Gabriel Bonnot, Abbe De (1709-1785), Observations sur l'histoire de France. Published in Geneve, 1766, 18mo, calf. First published in 1765. The Catalogue mistakenly gives the title as Observations sur l'histoire de Greece.
- 1348 Mably, Gabriel Bonnot, Abbe De (1709-1785), De la legislation ou principe des lois. Published in Amsterdam, 1776, 18mo, calf. See above.
- 1350 Ma-Geoghagen, James (1702-1764), Histoire de l'Irlande & ancienne et moderne, tiree des monuments les plus authentiques. Published in Paris, 1758-1763, 3 volumes, 8vo., calf. Item 1351 has only the first volume.
- 1351
- 1269 Manstein, Christophe-Hermann De (1711-1756), Memoires sur La Russie, from 1728 to 1744. Published in Leipzig, 1771, 12mo., calf. Manstein was a Russian officer, whose memoirs span the years from 1727 to 1744, when Russia was at war with Turkey and then Sweden. In addition to discussing the wars, Manstein remarks on the Russian military, economy, and politics.
- 1357 Mehegan, William Alexander (1721-1766), Tableau de l'histoire Modernec. Published in Paris, 1766, 3

volumes, 12mo., calf. French historian with an Irish background, Mehegan's history was translated into English in 1779 with this title, A View of Universal Modern History, from the Fall of the Roman Empire.

*

- 1358 _____, Memoires de la maison de Brandenbourg.
Published in Berlin, 1751, 18mo., calf. Frederick I (1657-1713) assumed the title "King in Prussia" in 1701, but kept his capital in Berlin in the kingdom of Brandenburg. His son, Frederick II, called Frederick the Great, led Prussia to victory over Austria in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748). Due to its growing military might, Prussia was a new power in Europe and something of a marvel at the time. Later, Napoleon commented that Prussia was hatched from a cannonball.⁴⁰

*

- 1359 _____, Memoires Chronologiques et dogmatiques, &c.
Published in 1739, 4 volumes, 18mo., calf.

*

- 1360 _____, Memories sur l'Italie, traduits du Suedois.
Published in London, 1764, 3 volumes, 18mo., sheep.

- 1328 Mirabeau, Victor De Riquetti, Marquis De (1715-1789),
L'Ami des hommes ou traite de la population. Published

⁴⁰ Willcox, The Age of Aristocracy, 1688 to 1830, 115.

in Avignon, 1756, 3 volumes, 18mo., calf. Following the ideas of Francois Quesnay (1694-1774), the founder of the Economistes, Mirabeau argued that a nation's wealth is in its land, and that commerce and manufacturing are relatively inconsequential.

1414 Mirabeau, Victor De Riquetti, Marquis De (1715-1789), Theorie de l'Impot. Published in 1761, 18mo., calf.

Mirabeau opposed the philosophes, but like them he embraced social reform. Following the publication of his Theory of Imposts, he was imprisoned for the liberal views expressed in his book. See above.

1364 Moliere, Jean-Baptiste Poquelin (1622-1673), Oeuvres de Moliere. Published in Paris, 1753, 8 volumes (the fifth volume was missing), 24mo., calf. A highly successful and influential playwright, Moliere's two masterpieces are Le Tartuffe and Le Misanthrope. He was controversial because he loved to heap ridicule on pedantry, affectation and hypocrisy where ever he found it in French society.

1366 Montesquieu, Charles De Secondat, Baron De (1689-
& 1755), Lettres persanes. The library has two

1367 copies, one published in Geneve with no further description, and the other in London, 1751, 3 volumes,

18mo., calf. Originally published in 1721, Montesquieu added more letters in 1754, and left corrections to be made posthumously. The Persian Letters consist of an imaginary correspondence between two residents of Paris, who comment on French society, government, law, religion, and culture. The letters capture the spirit of the age.

*

1372 Nepos, Cornelius (c100-c24 B.C.), Vitae Excellentium Imperatorum. Published in London, 1767, 12mo., sheep. Also known as "Lives of Famous Men" (De Viris Illustribus), Nepos' work consists of 25 short biographies, which include Hannibal, Themistocles, Alcibiades, and Atticus. Dozens of editions were available in the eighteenth century.

*

1374 Novele Morali, &c. Published in London, 1332, only volume 2, 12mo., boards.

*

1376 Orationis ex Sallustii, Livii, Curtii, et Taciti historiis collectae. Published in Paris, 1754, 24mo., calf.

1377 Pascal, Blaise (1623-1662), Pensees de sur la religion. Published in Amsterdam, 1750, 18mo., calf. Dead at the age of 39, Pascal did not have time to complete his ambitious Apologie de la religion chretienne. Instead

he left only his Pensees (thoughts). The thrust of his argument was that reason is inadequate to judge of spiritual matters, and that Christian faith is not at odds with reason but above it.

*

1380 Philosophiae Rationalis Pars major, Dicata Anno, 1717, &c. Found as a manuscript, 12mo., sheep.

1408 Pluche, Abbe Antoine Noel de (1688-1761), La Spectacle de la Nature. Published in Paris, 1749, 8 volumes, 18mo., calf. Pluche helped to popularize current scientific knowledge, and his books were widely read.

1382 Plutarch, of Chaeronea (c AD 45/50-125), Plutarque, les vies des hommes Illustres. Published in Paris, 1778, 12 volumes, 18mo., calf. The Parallel Lives (Vitae Parallelae) originally included 50 biographies of Greeks and Romans, arranged in parallel and compared to one another. Twenty-three pairs survive, with nineteen comparisons. Plutarch's biographies are less concerned with historical accuracy than with morality. As a favorite through the ages, they have influenced Western literature.

1384 Pompadour, Antoinette Poisson, Marquise (1721-1764), Lettres de Madame de Pompadour. Published in London,

1771, 2 volumes, 18mo., sheep. The influential mistress of Louis XV, Madame de Pompadour once said to him, "Après nous le deluge!"

1388 Racine, Jean (1639-1699), Oeuvres de Racine. Published in Paris, 1755, volumes two and three only, 24mo., calf. A dramatist who delighted in classical Greek themes, Racine's plays were not well received in London until the eighteenth century. Some of his plays include La Thehaide, Alexander le Grand, Andromaque, Les Plaideurs, Britannicus, Berenice, Bajazet, Mithridate, Iphigenie, Iphigenie, and Phedre.

*

1389 _____, Recherches et considerations sur les finances de France. Published in Liege, 1758, 6 volumes, 18mo., calf.

*

1390 _____, Recherches sur Forigine du despotisme oriental. Published in London, 1762, 18mo., calf.

1393 Regnard, Jean-Francois (1655-1709), Oeuvres de Jean-Francois Regnard. Published in Paris, 1758, 4 volumes, 24mo., calf. A comic dramatist, in his own time Regnard was considered the successor to Moliere. Some of his works include La Provencale, Voyage en Laponie, Le Joueur, Le Distrait, Democrite, Les Folies amoureuses,

Les Menechmes, and Le Legataire universal.

1394 Regnault, Noel (1683-1762), Entretiens mathematiques, &c. Published in Paris, 1743, 3 volumes, 18mo., calf. This is an elementary textbook on geometry and algebra. Regnault held the chair of mathematiques at the college of Louis-le-Grand.

1395 Restaut, Pierre (1696-1769), Principles generaux et raisonnees de la grammaire francoise, avec des observations sur l'orthographe, les accents, la ponctuation et la prononciation. Published in Paris, 1755, 18mo, calf. This is an elementary textbook on French grammar.

1361 Robbe, Jacques (1643-1721), Methode pour apprendre la & Geographie. Published in Paris, 1751, 12mo., calf.

1398 This was a very successful book on geography, by a man considered a litterateur.

1399 Rollin, Charles (1661-1741), Histoire ancienne. Published in Paris, 1731, 13 volumes, 18mo., calf. Published between 1730 and 1738. Rollin's Histoire ancienne and his later Histoire romaine were uncritical histories. See above.

- 1400 Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712-1778), Lettres ecrites de la Montagne. Published in Amsterdam, 1765, 12mo., half calf. First published in 1764. See Rousseau above.
- 1332 Le Roy, Ruines des plus beaux monuments de la Grece. Published in Paris, 1768, Large folio, calf., containing 26 plates. First published in 1758. Le Roy was an architect and antiquary, who wrote a number of books on the ancient world. His other books include one on the construction of masts for the navy, and another entitled On the Construction of Hospitals.
- 1336 Le Sage (or, Lesage), Alain-Rene (1668-1747), Le Bachelier de Salamancue. Published in 1777, 3 volumes, 24mo., calf. First published in 1736. A dramatist and novelist, Le Sage is chiefly remembered for the romance novel Gil Blas. Le Bachelier is the picaresque story of Don Cherubin, who travels abroad as a tutor, presenting the reader with a variety of interesting characters and places.
- 1337 Le Sage (or, Lesage), Alain-Rene (1668-1747), Histoire de Gil Blas. Published in Paris, no date, 8 volumes, 32mo., sheep. Originally published as 4 volumes, the first two in 1715, the second in 1724, and the fourth in 1735. A popular novel in the eighteenth century, Le Sage

tells the tale of an ordinary Spaniard's rise from humble origins to great wealth, and then his inevitable fall and final recovery. In the end Gil Bal has gained wisdom and moral virtue, leaving the reader feeling optimistic about the nature of man.

1338 Le Sage (or, Lesage), Alain-Rene (1668-1747), Le Diable boiteux. Published in Paris, 1781, 24mo., sheep. The protagonist of Le Sage's novel frees the Devil, who has been imprisoned in a bottle by an astrologer. The Devil shows him all the perversity of life in Madrid, but the novel is actually a social commentary on life in Paris.

1403 Sallust, Gaius Sallustius Crispus (BC 86-34), and Florus, Lucius Annaeus (or Julius) (c first part of the second century), Sallusth. et Flori. Opera. Published in Birmingham, 1774, 18mo., calf. Sallust and Florus were Roman historians. Sallust was a Roman politician, who fought with Caesar in the civil war. His works include Bellum Catilinae, Bellum Jugurthinum, and Histories. Florus's history includes the period from the civil war to Rome's foreign wars until 150 BC. His work is ostensibly an epitome of Livy, but it also includes other historians' works.

*

1409 Systeme Social, &c. Published in London, 1773, 12mo.,

calf.

1410 Tacitus, Cornelius (c55-c117), Taciti Opera. Published in 1721, 2 volumes, 8vo., calf. Tacitus wrote a number of works, including Dialogus De Oratoribus, a biography Agricola, and Germania. The later was important for its idealized description of the German tribes, which were seen in contrast to the corruption of Rome. His two major works were Histories and Annals, which together narrated Roman history from AD. 14 through 96. Tacitus believed that Rome was better off under the Republic, and the emperors in his history are often depicted as subverters of liberty. See Gorden's translation above.

1412 Terence, Publius Terentius Afer (BC c190-159), Terentii Comoediae. Published in London, 12mo., calf.

Terence wrote six plays, which though not popular when produced were eventually considered a model of Latin writing, and were used as textbooks for Latin students. His plays include Andria, Hecyra, Heauton Timorumenos, Eunachus, Phormio, and Adelphoi.

1417 Varro, Marcus Terentius (116-27 BC), Varronis Opera. The most recent publications of this book were in 1601, 1619 and 1623. The Catalogue is unclear, but it may be indicating a publication date of 1601, 12mo., calf.

A voluminous writer, Varro was considered Rome's greatest scholar. Of his nearly 500 books only On Agriculture (De Re Rustica) is complete. He wrote on a variety of subjects, including geography, history, music, medicine, and Latin.

1416 Vattel, Emmerich De (1714-1767), Droit des Gens, ou Principes de la Loi Naturelle. Published in Paris, 1758, 3 volumes, 12mo., calf. In 1760 Vattel's book was translated into English with the following title: The Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature, applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns. Vattel attempted to apply the theory of natural law to international law. His book was especially popular in the United States, and was a rival to Groitius and Puffendorf's books on international law. For Puffendorf and Groitius see above.

1418 Vegece, Des Institutions Militaires. Published in Paris, 1759, 24mo., calf. This is a military handbook in four books, written between AD. 383 and 450. It discusses military training, recruiting, organization, tactics, naval warfare, and other themes.

1419 Virgil, Publius Vergilius Maro (BC 70-19), Virgillii & Opera. Published in Paris, 1722, 8vo., calf. A

1420 second copy was published in Paris, 1743, 3 volumes, 18mo., calf. Virgil wrote many poems,, but he has gained eternal fame from the Aeneid, the epic story of the founding of Rome.

1422 Voiture, Vincent (1598-1648), Oeuvres de Voiture.

Published in Paris, 1729, 2 volumes, 18mo., calf.

Voiture was a noted letter writer and poet among the wits of the Hotel de Rambouillet.

1415 Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778), Traite sur la tolerance a l'occasion de la mort de Jean Calas.

Published in 1763, 12mo., calf. The execution of Jean Calas was a notorious case of intolerance against the Huguenots. Calas was falsely accused of killing his son, who had probably committed suicide. It was generally accepted, however, that the son was about to convert to Catholicism, which provided the motive for his murder at the hands of his Catholic father. Voltaire brought international attention to the case with his book, which ends with a plea for tolerance. With continued efforts by Voltarie, by the third university of Calas's execution his name was officially cleared.⁴¹

⁴¹ Mason Hayden, Voltarie: A Biography (Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press, 1981), 98, 99.

1423 Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778), Oeuvres de Voltaire. Published in 1763, "4 odd vols.", 12mo., calf. Together with Montesquieu Voltaire was the dominant figure among the early Philosophes. As historian, philosopher, dramatist, and novelist, he was a voluminous writer. Voltaire attacked the Christian faith, was vehemently anti-clerical, and battled for a rational political order, which he believed ought to be headed by a philosopher king. His best tragedies include Zaire, Merope, and Alzire. His three principle histories are Siecle de Louis XIV, Essai sur les Moeurs, and Histoire de Charles XII. Voltaire's early career was marked by an optimism about the human condition that did not survive into his later years. This transformation can be seen by comparing the optimism his early work, Zadig, to the pessimism of his later masterpiece, Candide.

1424 Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778), Recueil des faceties parisiennes. Published in Geneve, 1766, 12mo., calf. A minor work, Voltaire wrote this in support of the Encyclopedie against the play by Palissot, Les Philosophes.⁴²

1425 Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778), La Tactique,

⁴² Ibid., 97.

et autres Pieces Fugitives. Published in Geneve, 1774, 12mo., calf. Voltaire's poem is a satirical attack on war. It is also a veiled criticism of the warlike behavior of Frederick the Great of Prussia.⁴³

1432 Waraeus, Jacobus (or James Ware), (1594-1666), De Scriptoribus Hiberniae. Published in Dublin, 1639, 12mo., sheep. Ware was an Irish historian and antiquary. He served in the Irish Parliament and in the Irish Privy council. During the Civil War he spent eleven months in the Tower and from 1649 to 1651 he stayed in France. Then he returned to London and remained until his death. Ware wrote many books on Irish history, and is considered one of the founders of the study of Irish history. See above, Catalogue # 1132, for James Ware.

⁴³ Theodore Besterman, Voltaire (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1976), 561-163.

"Pamphlets, Important, Rare and Interesting"

From the Catalogue of the Library

IX

809 Volume 6

Bertie, Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon (1740-1799),
Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of
Bristol, on American Affairs. Published in Oxford, 1777.

*_____, Circular Letter from Congress to their
Constituents. Half morocco.

Dickinson, John, Letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania
to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. Published
in Philadelphia, 1768.

*_____, Essay on Free Trade and Finance.

Paine, Thomas (1736-1809), Common Sense: Addressed to
the Inhabitants of America, on the Following interesting
subjects. I. Of the origin and design of government in
general, with concise remarks on the English
Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
III. Thoughts on the present state of American Affairs.
IV. Of the Present Ability of America, with some
Miscellaneous Reflections. Published in Philadelphia,

Lancaster, and Salem, 1776.

Price, Richard (1723-1791), Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the principles of Government , and the Justice and policy of the war with America. To which is added, an appendix, containing a state of the national debt, an estimate of the money drawn from the public by the taxes, and an account of the national income and expenditure since the last war. Published in London and Philadelphia, 1776.

Smith, William, An Oration in memory of General Montgomery, and of the officers and soldiers, who fell with him, December 31, 1775, Before Quebec; Drawn up (And Delivered February 19th, 1776.) At the Desire of the Honorable Continental Congress. By William Smith, D.D. Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. Published in Philadelphia, 1776.

811 Volume 8

_____, A Collection of State Papers, relative to the first Acknowledgement of the Sovereignty of the U.S. of America by Holland, to which is prefixed the Political Character of John Adams, Esq. Published in London, 1782.

_____, A Declaration by the Representatives of the

United Colonies of North-America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, seting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up Arms. Published in Philadelphia, New York, Newport and Providence, 1775.

_____, Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. Containing the Bill of Rights, A list of Grievances, Occasional Resolves, the Association, and Address to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the inhabitants of the British American Colonies. Published by Order of Congress. Published in New York, (and several other colonial cities), 1774.

824 Volume 21

*_____, Proceedings of several Court Martials, on the Trials of Col. J. Carvil Hall and Capt. Edward Norwood. Published in Annapolis, 1779.

*_____, The Touchstone; a Philosophical Controversy, interspersed with Satire and Raillery, by John Lyon. Published in 1781.

831 Volume 28

_____, Considerations on the Legality of General Warrants. London, 1765.

*_____, Defence of the Minority in the House of Commons. Published in 1764.

_____, The Late Regulations respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America, considered. In a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in London. Published in London, 1766.

_____, A Postscript to the letter on Libels, Warrents, &c. in Answer to a Postscript in the Defense of the Majority. Published in London, 1765.

*_____, Power and Duty of Grand Juries. Published in 1766.

*_____, A Question of Importance, &c. Published in 1765.

*_____, Reply to the Defence of the Majority. Published in 1764.

832 Volume 29

*_____, Answer to a Pamphlet called a Second Letter to the People. Published in 1755.

_____, Considerations on the Legality of General Warrants. Published in London, 1765.

*_____, Considerations on the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics. Published in 1764.

_____, Counter Address to the Public, on the late Dismission of a General Officer. Published in London, 1764.

*_____, Defence of the Minority in the House of Commons. Published in 1764.

_____, The Expedition against Rockefort fully stated and considered; in a Letter to the Right Honourable the Author of the London Reflections on the Report of the General Officers, &c. By a Country Gentleman. Published in London, 1758.

*_____, Interests of Great Britain with regard to her Colonies. Published in 1760.

*_____, Letter to two great men on the Prospect of Peace. Published in 1760.

*_____, Letter to the Proprietors of the East India

Stock. Published in 1764.

_____, The Occasional Patriot, or an Enquiry into the Present Connections of Great Britain with the Continent. Published London, 1756.

_____, A Postscript to the Letter on Libels, Warrants, &c. in Answer to a Postscript in the Defence of the Majority. Published in London, 1765.

833 Volume 30

*_____, A Miscellany, containing several Tracts on various subjects, by the Bishop of Cologne. Published in 1752.

*_____, Study of Sacred Literature.

Wilkes, John (1727-1797), Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament, on Friday, Jan. 29, 1762. Published in 1762.

Belloni, the Marquis Jerome, Dissertation on Commerce.
Translated from the Italian. Published in London, 1752.

_____, Candid Reflections on the Report, (as
published by authority), of the General Officers
appointed by his Majesty's Warrants of the first of
November last, to inquire into the causes of the Failure
of the late Expedition to the coast of France. In a
Letter to a Friend in the Country. Published in London,
1758.

* _____, Deliberate Thought on the System of our late
Treaties. Published in 1756.

* _____, Exposition of the Motives which induced the
King of Prussia to lay an Attachment upon the Capital
Funds, &c.

_____, The Proceeding of a General Court-Martial,
held in the Council Chamber at Whitehall, on Wednesday
the 14th, and continued by several Adjournments to
Tuesday the 20th of December 1757, upon the Trial of
Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt [1697-1758], by
Virtue of his Majesty's warrant, bearing date the 3d day
of the same month; published by authority. Published in

London, 1758.

_____, The Report of the General Officers appointed by his Majesty's Warrant of the first of November 1758, to inquire into the Causes of the Failure of the late Expedition to the coasts of France; to which is prefixed, a Copy of his Majesty's Warrant directing the said Inquiry; with an Appendix, containing the Papers referred to in the said Report, published by authority. Published in London, 1758.

*_____, Secret History of the Rye-House Plot. Published in 1754.

835 Volume 32

*_____, An Enquiry into the present System. Published in 1756.

*_____, Fair Representation of His Majesty's Right to Nova Scotia. Published in 1756.

Hay, William (1695-1755), Essay on Deformity. Published in London, 1754.

*_____, The Important Question concerning Invasions, a Sea War, raising the Militia, &c. Published in 1755.

_____, A Letter to a friend; given a concise, but just Account, according to the advices hitherto received, of the Ohio Defeat; pointing out the many good ends his inglorious event is naturally adapted to promote: Or, showing wherein it is fitted to advance the interest of all the American British Colones. To which is added, some general account of the New-England forces, with what they have already done, counter-balancing the above loss. Published in Boston and Bristol, 1755. Evans notes that the pamphlet was signed by "T.W.", who was probably Timothy Walker.

_____, A Letter to a Friend in the Country upon the News of the Town. Published in London, 1755.

* _____, Nature and use of Subsidiary Forces.

* _____, The Oxfordshire Contest on the whole Controversy between the Old and New Interest. Published inn 1753.

* _____, Present State of the Tobacco Trade. Published in 1751.

_____, Reflections on the Welfare and Prosperity of

Great Britain in the present Crisis. Published in London, 1756.

_____, A second letter to a friend, giving a more particular narrative of the defeat of the French army at Lake-George, by the New-England troops, than has yet been published, representing also the vast importance of this conquest to the American-British colonies. To which is added, such an account of what the New-England governments have done, to carry into effect their design against Crown-Point, as will show the necessity of their being help'd by Great-Britain, in point of money. Published in Boston, 1755. As above, signed by "T.W."

836 Volume 33

_____, An Enquiry into the Original and Consequence of the Public Debt. By a Person of Distinction. Published in London, 1753.

*_____, History of the Public Debt. Published in London, 1754.

837 Volume 34

*_____, Examination of the Principles of the two B-
---rs, &c. Published in London, 1764.

Kalm, P., Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil,
Divers Productions, Animals, &c. made in his Travels from
Pennsylvania to Onendago, Oswego, and the Lake Ontario;
with an Account of the Cataracts at Niagara, by P. Kalm,
a Swedish Gentleman. Published in 1751.

_____, The Naked Truth. Published in London, 1755.

*_____, Narrative of the Crew of the Wager Store
Ship, which attended Com. Anson.

_____, Policy and Justice; an Essay; being a Proposal
for augmenting the Power and wealth of Great Britain, by
uniting Ireland. Published in Dublin, 1755.

Zenger, John Peter (1697-1746), A Brief narrative of the
case and trial of John Peter Zenger, Printer of the New-
York Weekly Journal, for a Libel. Published in 1765.
First published in New York, 1746.

38 Volume 35

*_____, Authentic Account of the young Chevalier's

[Charles Edward Stewart] Conduct, from the Battle of Culliden to the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

*_____, Collection of Declarations, Proclamations.
Published in 1745.

*_____, The Devil on Crutches in England.

_____, Memoirs of the House of Brandeburgh. Published
in 1750.

*_____, Recapitulation of National Crimes and Grievances. Published in 1749.

*_____, Young Chevalier's [Charles Edward Stewart] Escape from the Battle of Culloden.

839 Volume 36

*_____, Account of the Eye, &c. Published in 1754.

*_____, Address from the Freeholders of Munster [in Ireland]. Published in 1753.

*_____, Address to the Merchants of London.
Published in 1751.

*_____, Answer to Considerations, &c.

*_____, Considerations on the Jewish Bill. Published in 1753.

*_____, Letter to the Public. Published in 1753.

*_____, The Northern Election or Nest of Beasts; a Drama in six acts. Published in 1749.

_____, A modest Apology for the Citizens and Merchants of London, who petitioned the House of Commons against naturalizing the Jews. Published in 1753.

_____, Thoughts on the Affairs of Ireland, with the Speeches of the Lord Chancellor, Cardinal Wolsey, and Gerald, Earl of Kildare. Published in London, 1754.

Watkins, William, A Treatise on Forest Trees. Published in London, 1753.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Dreer Collection, (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Historical Society.)

The Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society.)

Onuf, Peter S., Ed., Maryland and the Empire, 1773: The Antillon-First Citizen Letters. (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1974.)

Books

Catalogue of the Library of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. (Baltimore: Published by Gibson & Co., 1864.)

Colbourn, H. Trevor, The Lamp of Experience: Whig History and the Intellectual Origins of the American Revolution. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965.)

Davis, Richard Beale, Intellectual Life in the Colonial South 1585-1763, Volume 2. (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1978.)

Hanley, Thomas O'Brien, Charles Carroll of Carrollton: The Making of a Revolutionary Gentleman. (Washington: The Catholic University of America Press, Inc., 1979.)

Hoffman, Ronald, A Spirit of Dissension: Economics, Politics, and the Revolution in Maryland. (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1973.)

Land, Aubrey C., Colonial Maryland: A History. (New York: KTO Press, New York, 1981.) See Chapter 8: "Beginnings of the Golden Age."

Lemay, J.A. Leo, Men of Letters in Colonial Maryland. (Knoxville, The University of Tennessee Press, 1972.)

Lockyer, Roger, Tudor and Stuart Britain, 1471-1714, second edition. (Essex, England: Longman Group UK Limited, 1985.)

Maier, Pauline, The Old Revolutionaries: Political Lives in the Age of Samuel Adams. (New York, Knopf: distributed by Random House, 1980.)

Onuf, Peter S., Ed., Maryland and the Empire, 1773: The Antillon-First Citizen Letters. (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1974.) See introduction.

Robbins, Caroline, The Eighteenth-Century Commonwealthman, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1959.)

Van Devanter, Ann C., Ed., "Anywhere So Long As There Be Freedom": Charles Carroll of Carrollton, His Family & His Maryland. (Baltimore: The Baltimore Museum of Art, 1975.)

Willcox, William B., and Arnstein, Walter L., The Age of Aristocracy, 1688 to 1830, fifth edition. (Lexington: University of Illinois, D.C. Heath and Company, 1988.)

Articles

Hanley, Thomas O'Brien, "Young Mr. Carroll and Montesquieu." Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 62, No. 4, (December 1967): 294-418.

Hoffman, Ronald, "'Marylando-Hibernus': Charles Carroll the Settler, 1600-1720." The William and Mary Quarterly, 3d Series, Volume XLV (April 1988): 207-236.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Booksellers and Circulating Libraries in Colonial Maryland." Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXXIV (June 1939): 111-137.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Reading Interests of the Professional Classes in Colonial Maryland, 1700-1776." Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXXVI (June 1941): 184-201.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Reading Interests of the Professional Classes in Colonial Maryland, 1700-1776." Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXXVI (September 1941): 281-301.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Reading Interests of Maryland Planters and Merchants 1700-1776." Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXVII (September 1942): 291-310.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Reading and Other Recreations of Marylanders, 1700-1776." Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXXVIII (March 1943): 37-55.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Reading and Other Recreations of Marylanders, 1700-1776." Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXXVIII (June 1943): 167-191.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne, "Reading and Other Recreations of Marylanders, 1700-1776." Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXXVIII (September 1943): 273-276.

General References Used to Locate
and Annotate the Library

Bateson, Frederick Wilse, Ed., The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, volume II, 1600-1800. (Cambridge: England: The University Press, 1966.)

Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary. (New York: Ams Press, Inc., Kraus Reprint Co., 1969.)

Evans, Charles, American Bibliography, volumes 2-5 (New York: Peter Smith, 1941.)

The Dictionary of National Biography: From the Earliest Times to 1900, Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, editors. (London: Oxford University Press, 1959-1960.)_

Hammond, N.G.L., Sculland, H.H., Ed., The Oxford Classical Dictionary. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970.)

Holdsworth, Sir William, A History of English Law. (London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1924-1972.)

Nouvelle Biographie Generale, De M. Le Dr. Hoefer, 46 volumes. (Paris: Firmin Didot Freres, Editeurs, Imprimeurs-Libraires de L'Institut De France, 1855-1866.)

Phillips, O. Hood, and Hudson, A.H., A First Book of English Law, seventh edition. (London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1977.)

Smith, William, A New Classical Dictionary. (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1860.)

Watt, Robert, Bibliotheca Britannica: or A General Index to British and Foreign Literature, Vols. 1-4. (Edinburgh: Archibald Constable and Company, 1824.)

References Used to Annotate
Specific Books in the Library

Aldington, Richard, Voltaire. (New York: George Routledge & Sons Ltd., 1925.)

Besterman, Theodore, Voltaire. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1976.)

Bowle, John, John Evelyn and his World: A Biography, (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981.)

Campbell, Ian, ed., Laurence Sterne: The Life and Opinions of Tristran Shandy, Gentleman. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1983.)

Colbourn, H. Trevor, The Lamp of Experience. (Williamsburg: University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1965.)

Coleman, Francis X.J., Neither Angel nor Beast: The Life and Work of Blaise Pascal. (New York: Routledge and Degan Paul, 1986.)

Collison, Robert, Encyclopedias: Their History Throughout the Ages. (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1964.)

Dickinson, H.J., Bolingbroke. (London: Constable, 1970.)

Cragg, Gerald R., The Church & the Age of Reason 1648-1789: The Pelican History of the Church, Volume 4. (New York: Penguin Books, 1984.)

Encyclopedia Canadiana, Keaneth H. Pearson, editor. (Toronto: Grolier of Canada, 1977.)

Gibbon, Edward, The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, volume 1. (New York: The Modern Library, New York, no date.)

Green, A Wigfall, Sir Francis Bacon: His Life and Works. (Denver: Alan Swallow, 1952.)

Hayden, Mason, Voltaire: A Biography. (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1981.)

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, volume 13, Ainsworth R. Spofford, Editor. (New York: James T. White & Company, 1906.)

New Catholic Encyclopedia, volume XII (New York: McGraw Hill Campany, 1967.)

The New International Encyclopedia, second edition, volume II. (New York: Dodd, Mead & co., 1930.)

Orieux, Jean, Voltaire. (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1979.)

Prokhorov, A. M., ed., Great Soviet Encyclopedia, vol. 13. 3rd edition (New York: MacMillian, Inc., 1973.)

Pocock, J. G. A., The Ancient constitution and the Feudal Law:

A Study of English Historical Thought in the Seventeenth Century. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.)

Sweetser, Marie-Odile, La Fontaine. (Boston: Twayne Publishers, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1987.)

Van Doren, Carl, Benjamin Franklin a Biography. (New York: Bramhall House, 1938.)

Worth, Lawrence C., A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland 1686-1776. (Baltimore: Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922.)