



KAREN THOMSON CATALOGUE 102

PART I. ANGLO-SAXON BOOKS.

PART II. JANE AUSTEN FAMILY LETTERS.

PART III. BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The only letter which I possess relating to the Leigh family, is a copy of that which I inclose a description. The original is, I believe, in the possession of the eldest surviving son of my Uncle Adm^l Sir Francis Austen, to whom it passed on the death of his sister, my Aunt, Miss Cassandra Austen, the elder sister of Jane, the Author of the



pondentes dixerunt ad eos. Si iustus est

Interf.

Impudentem predicare.

Interf.

vos potius audire quam dicit. *Indicant*

ne. ut anglic. & format. Signa. & predicantem.

ut quidam & audiamus non loquimur.

AT

g. p. p. l. m.

Q. l. m. q. p. l. & p. l. m. n. o. s. r. e.

et dimiserunt eos. in inuenientes qui

Q. l. m. n.

Q. l. m. n. in canis nomine fecerunt.

et p. l. m. q. a. o. m. s. clarificabant id

B. Ingresso. Omnes clarificabantur. deus meo qd factum est & non habetur in eo quod u. a. d. e. a. r.

Q. l. m. n. o. s. r. e. a. r. e.

Broughton Lib.

PART I. ANGLO-SAXON BOOKS

The first book printed using Anglo-Saxon type

[1]

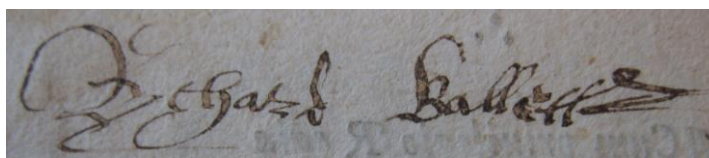
Aelfric Grammaticus, Abbot of Eynsham

A testimonie of antiquitie, shewing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the sacrament of the body and bloude of the Lord here publikely preached, and also receaved in the Saxons tyme, above 600. yeares agoe. [Edited by Matthew Parker and John Joscelyn.]

Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns. Cum privilegio Regiæ Maiestatis. [1566?] (STC 159.5: variant with the royal privilege at the bottom of the title-page, and the inverted *e* of *Maiestatis* corrected)

£12,000

Small 8vo. A-K8, L8. Fore-margin of the title-page sometime torn away, minor old staining and corners curling but an attractive and large copy, resewn.



THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED WITH ANGLO-SAXON TYPE, BOUND IN A TWELFTH-CENTURY VELLUM MANUSCRIPT AND WITH THE CONTEMPORARY INSCRIPTION OF RYCHARD BALLETT ON COLOPHON LEAF, THE NOTE 'BROUGHTON LIB' ON FRONT COVER, AND EARLY PEN TRIALS.



The manuscript used for binding this copy is appropriate to one of the political purposes of the book. The text is from the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and includes the beginning of verse 13: “Videntes autem Petri constantiam, et Joannis, comperto quod homines essent sine litteris, et idiotæ, admirabantur” ‘When they saw the outspokenness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were uneducated and ordinary men, they were astonished’. Matthew Parker, Queen Elizabeth’s Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, wanted not only to make known that the mystery of transubstantiation was not Anglo-Saxon doctrine, but also that the early church used the language of the people: not Latin, but Old English.

With an unknown edition of the *Epistola Eleutheri* in manuscript

[2]

William Lambarde

Archaionomia, sive de priscis anglorum legibus libri, sermone anglico, vetustate antiquissimo, aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti.

Londini, ex officina Joannis Daii. An. 1568 (STC 15142)

£10,000

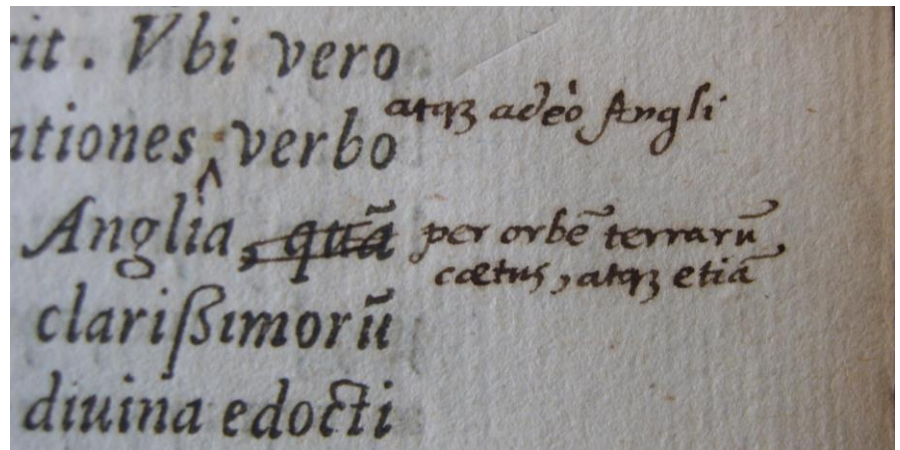


Small 4to. ff.[xvi]+[i] (explanation of the map)+[i] (errata leaf) +140+[1] +[ii]. A-D4, E2, C-2Q4. Full-page woodcut map in text. Contemporary calf ruled in blind, blindstamped lozenge to both boards, lacks ties, rebaked in the nineteenth century with matching calf, joints cracking again, some wear to corners and boards, in a nineteenth-century slipcase and morocco-backed cloth box. Contemporary inscription of R. Wright at foot of title-page and nineteenth-century inscription of A. De Welles Miller in upper margin. Old dampstaining at head, scattered early marginal annotations and underlining.

FIRST OF THREE ISSUES, WITH LAMBARDE'S MS CORRECTIONS TO HIS TRANSLATION AT 26r FOUND IN SOME COPIES (ILLUSTRATED BELOW), AND A SEVENTEENTH- CENTURY MANUSCRIPT EDITION, WITH SCHOLIA, OF THE EPISTOLA ELEUTHERI AT END (SEE FOLLOWING PAGE).

Lambarde had published an edition of the *Epistola Eleutheri* on fol. 131 of his *Archaionomia*, which was simply reprinted by Wilkins in his 1721 edition of the Anglo-Saxon laws. The

manuscript edition given at the end of this volume is different. The writer has consulted the Cotton, Stowe, and Breton MSS, and gives variations in punctuation, capitalization, and abbreviation throughout. There are also more substantive variants: for example *rege* for *reges* in the eighth line of his manuscript, referring to the Cotton MS and to Ussher, and *non dimidiabunt* (Breton and Cotton) for Lambarde's *non dimidicabunt* in line 25.



Eloutheri P. Rescriptum ad Lucium Britannia. regem.

Potestis a nobis leges Romanas et Caesaris vobis transmitti quibus
in regno Britannia uti volumitis. Leges Romanas et Caesaris semper
probari possumus, legem Dei nequaquam. Suscepistis enim in
misericordia divina in regno Britannia legem et fidem Christi: Ha-
betis penes vos in regno utraque paginam: ex illis Dei gratia per
consilium regni vestri sume legem, et per illam Dei patientiam vestrum
regem Britannia regnum. Vicarius vero Dei estis in regno, iux-
ta prophetam regem: Domini est terra et plenitudo eius, orbis ter-
rarum et universi qui habitant in eo. et rursum iuxta prophetam
Regem: Diluxisti iusticiam et odisti iniquitatem, propterea
vixit te Dominus deo in terra latitans pro consortibus tuis. Et rursum
iuxta prophetam regem: Deus iudicium tuum. Et. Non enim
dixit iudicium nequitiam Caesaris. Filii enim Regis gentes
Christianae et populi regni sunt, qui sub vestra protectione et
pace in quo regno degunt et consistunt: iuxta Evangelium,
Inuicem admodum gallina congregat pullos sub alis. Gentes vero
regni Britannia et populi vestri sunt, quos diuisos debetis in unum
ad concordiam et pacem et ad fidem et ad legem Christi et ad sanctam
ecclesiam congregare, revocare, fovere, manutenere, protegere,
regere, et ab iniuriis et malitiosis et ab inimicis semper defendere.

Vae regno cuius Rex puer est, et cuius principes in auro comen-
dunt. Non voco regem, propter parvam et minimam etatem, sed
propter stultitiam et iniquitatem. iuxta prophetam Regem, Viri san-
guinum et dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos. Per comestorem in-
telligimus gulam, per gulam luxuriam, per luxuriam omnia turpia
et peruersa et mala: iuxta Salomonem regem. In malevolam animam
non introibit sapientia, nec habitabit in corpore subdito peccatis.

Rex dicitur a regendo, non a regno. Rex eris dum bone regis,
quod nisi feceris, nomen Regis non in te constabit, et nomen
Regis perdes, quod absit. Det vobis omnipotens Deus regnum
Britannia sic regere, ut possitis cum eo regnare in aeternum, cuius
Vicarius estis in regno praedicto. A

Codex noster qui vocat Broton, hic definit: Ms. Cottonianus
et versio Storae addit, Qui cum patre et filio. Et.
Harrison describit Britannia l. i. cap. 7. Qui cum filio et spiritu sancto

Ms. Cotton. recte ut
ait vss. / al. reges.
Psalmi. 24. 1.

x. ps. 45. 7.
x. ps. 72. 1.

habet haec vox in
Ms. Cotton deest in
alijs.

x. sic Ms. Cotton. al.
et.

Math. 23. 27.
cc. sic Ms. Cotton. deest
al. [et] quos. Et.

Eccl. 10. 16.

v. (puerum) infundam.

a. ita Broton et recte

al. inimicum hunc

ps. 55. 23.

ps. Broton: sed Est:

et al. dimidica-

bunt.

o. sic Ms. Cot. deest

in alijs.

Sapient. 1. 4.

A large and fine copy

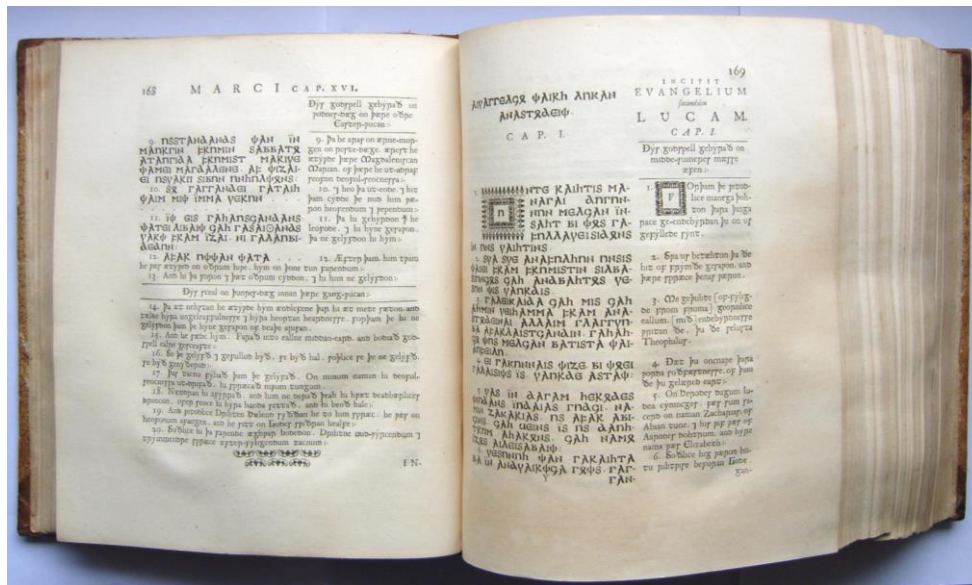
[3]

Franciscus Junius and Thomas Marshall, Editors

Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum versiones perantique duæ, gothica scil. et anglo-saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primùm depromisit. Accessit & glossarium gothicum: cui præmittitur alphabetum gothicum, runicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii.

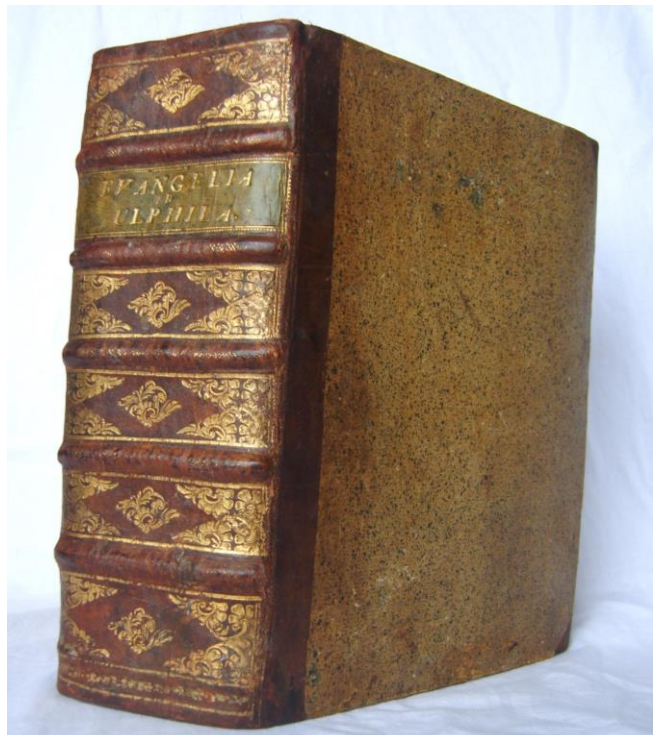
Dordrecht, typis & sumptibus Junianis 1665

£1,100



4to, an unusually large copy (22.5 x 19 cms). pp.[xvi]+565+[3]+[xxiv]+431. Eighteenth-century Swedish half tan calf, speckled paper sides, spine richly decorated in compartments, olive leather label, expertly restored. Additional engraved title-page. A few spots, occasional old staining, some marginal ink cross-referencing in an early hand, a handsome copy, with a series of seventeenth-century inscriptions.

The first printing of the gospels in Gothic from the Codex Argenteus, in parallel with the second edition of the Old English gospels. Junius later brought the types he had designed for this work to England and gave them to the University of Oxford, leading Thomas Dibdin mistakenly to “suspect that this book was in fact printed at Oxford”.



Borrowed by Colt Hoare's amanuensis Thomas Phillipps

[4]

Edmund Gibson

Chronicon Saxonicum. Ex MSS codicibus nunc primum integrum edidit, ac Latinum fecit.

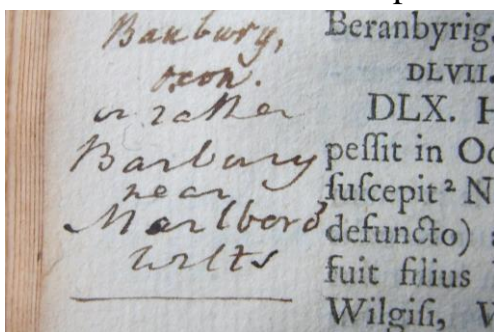
Oxford, e Theatro Sheldoniano 1692 (Wing A3185)

£750

4to. pp. [xii] + 244 + [xxxvi] + 64. Contemporary speckled calf ruled in blind, twentieth-century functional rebacking, red sprinkled edges. Sheldonian vignette on title, folding map, decorated initials. Some staining, particularly in the gutter, corners worn, pencilled note on paste-down "Borrowed from Sir Richard Colt Hoare to be taken back Ja. 1822 T[homas P[hillipps]]" and early ink descriptions of the work in two hands on front free endpaper.

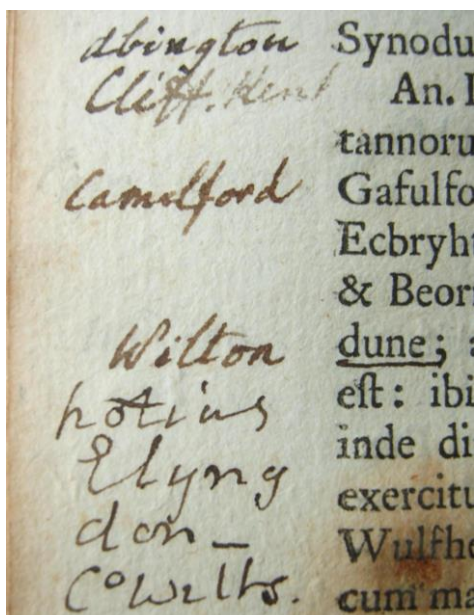
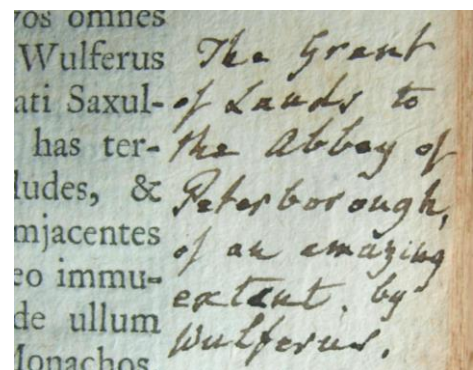
SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE'S COPY, WITH CORRECTIONS TO GIBSON'S GLOSSES TO OLD ENGLISH PLACE NAMES.

There are ink notes to place names throughout the text. The earliest hand largely



copies glosses from Gibson's 'Explicatio' at the end of the book, and is possibly that of Henry Hoare, Colt Hoare's grandfather, from whom he inherited his Wiltshire estate and library. Colt Hoare's scattered marginalia

regularly supply corrections to these, particularly to mistakes relating to Wiltshire. There are further scholarly annotations in another nineteenth-century hand.



Thomas Phillipps, who borrowed the book in 1822, had devoted his time at Oxford to antiquarianism, which "gave him the confidence to write to the veteran antiquary Sir Richard Colt Hoare offering to help with his history of Wiltshire. Hoare welcomed this and set him to work copying documents at Salisbury." (DNB) Colt Hoare's *Ancient History of Wiltshire* was published in two volumes which appeared in 1812 and 1821.

Presented by George Hickes to his “great encourager”

[5]

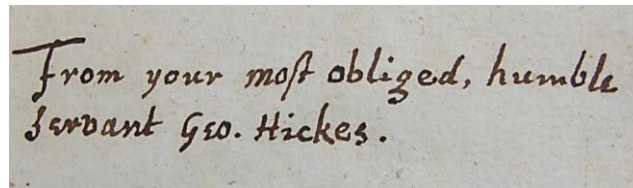
Edward Thwaites, Editor

Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; anglo-saxonice. Historiæ Judith fragmentum; dano-saxonice. Edidit nunc primum ex MSS codicibus Edwardus Thwaites, è Collegio Reginae.

Oxford, e Theatro Sheldoniano 1698. Typis Junianis (Wing B2198)

£1,500

8vo. pp. [viii] + 168 + 32. Contemporary panelled calf, spine decorated in gilt, lacks label, red sprinkled edges. Fine engraved frontispiece, 2 large engraved initials and 2 vignettes by Burghers. With the embossed blindstamps of the Earl of Macclesfield's library at Shirburn Castle and bookplate of of the first earl, Thomas Parker, dated 1704, lightly rubbed, handsome.



PRESENTATION COPY FROM GEORGE HICKES, TO WHOM THE WORK IS DEDICATED, TO THOMAS PARKER, LATER EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

Thomas Parker was an important patron of Old English scholarship. Hickes addressed him in a letter of 1704 (Harris *Chorus of Grammars* 269), as “one of my great encouragers”; and John Nichols recounts his generosity to one of Hickes’s proteges, being “so munificently indulgent as to be at the expense of cutting a new sett of Saxon types for Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob’s Saxon grammar” (*Literary Anecdotes* I, p.67).

Confirming Thwaites’s editorship of the *Vocabulary*

[6]

Edward Thwaites, Editor

[*Another copy of the above, viz.*] Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice. Edidit nunc primum ex MSS codicibus Edwardus Thwaites, è Collegio Reginae.

Oxford, e Theatro Sheldoniano 1698

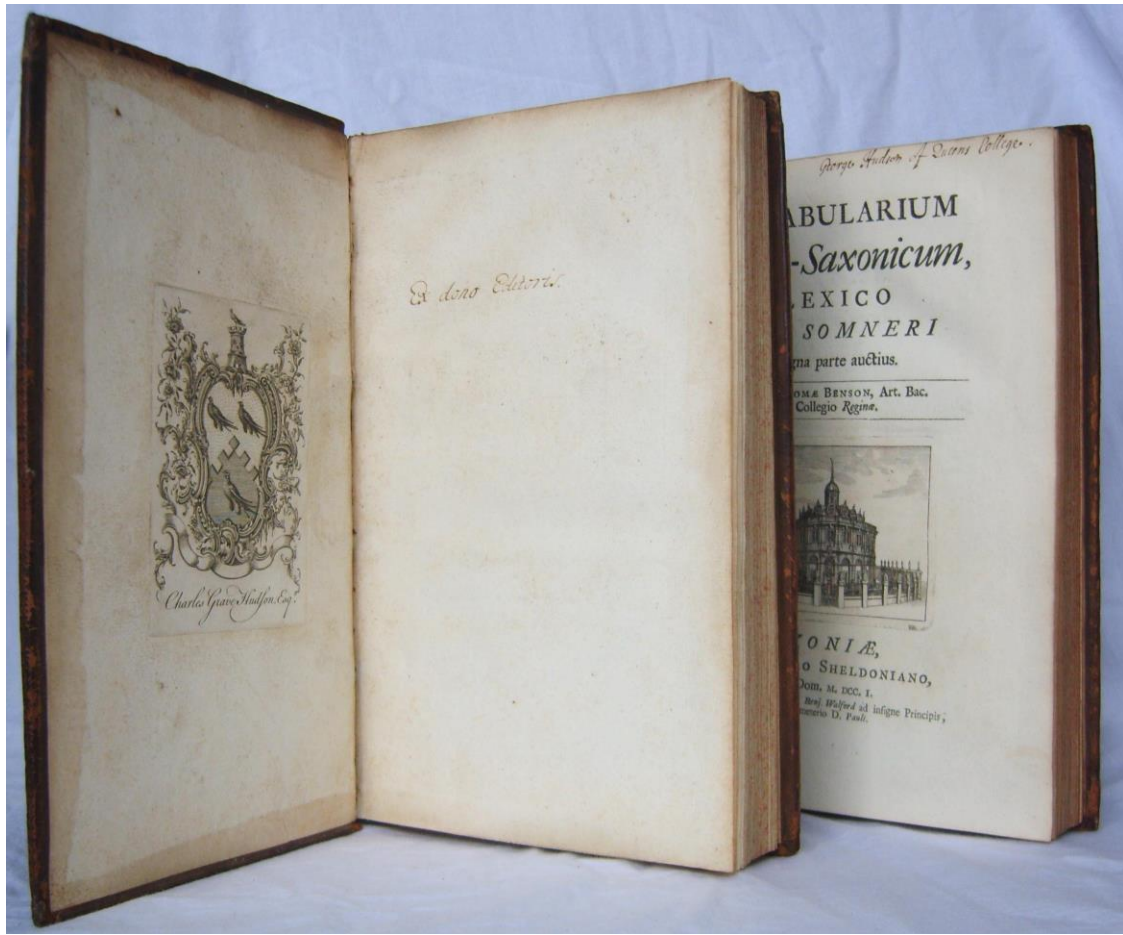
[with]

Vocabulary Anglo-Saxonicum, lexico Gul. Somneri magna parte auctus. Opera Thomæ Benson, Art. Bac. è Collegio Reginae.

Oxford, e Theatro Sheldoniano 1701

£1,200

Together in matching contemporary bindings, with the eighteenth-century armorial bookplate of Charles Grave Hudson in each.



8vo. pp.[viii]+168+32 (Heptateuchus); [iv+186+[ii]] (Vocabularium). Dark panelled calf, red sprinkled edges, joints splitting, preserved in a solander box. The same engraved frontispiece by Burghers in each volume, with different banner text.

THE SAME HAND HAS RECORDED ON THE FREE ENDPAPER OF EACH BOOK "EX DONO EDITORIS", AND THE VOCABULARIUM IS INSCRIBED ON THE TITLE-PAGE "GEORGE HUDSON OF QUEENS COLLEGE".

Edward Thwaites had written to Humfrey Wanley in 1699, "We want Saxon Lexicons. I have fifteen young students in that language, and but one Somner for them all". He put his students to work to resolve the difficulty, and George Hudson, who matriculated at Queen's College in 1695, may well have been one of them. The *Vocabularium* is generously ascribed on the title-page to Thomas Benson, one of Thwaites's pupils at Queen's College, and Benson is given as the sole author by ESTC. These two volumes, however, with their parallel "ex dono editoris" inscriptions, confirm what Thomas Hearne tells us about the editorship of the *Vocabularium*: "It bears the name of Mr. Thomas Benson, but it was done chiefly by Mr. Thwaites. Mr. Todhunter... had some hand in it as had also two or three more young gentlemen of the same College" (quoted by Douglas, *English Scholars*, p.66).

Expensive autograph

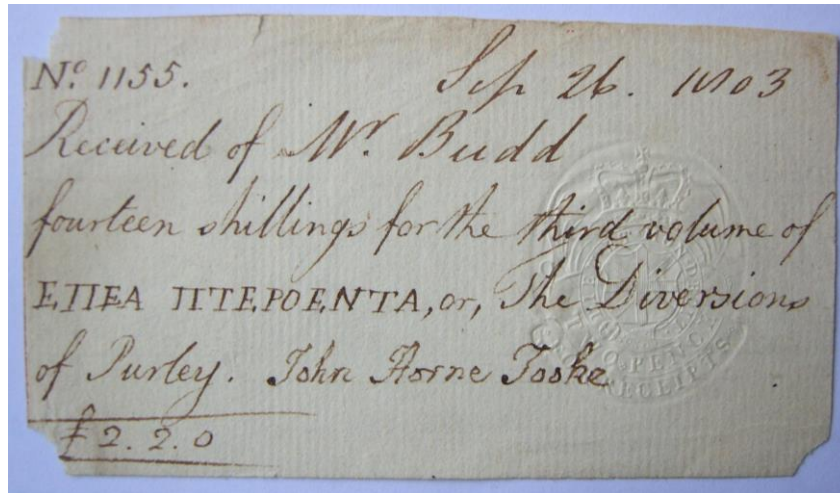
[7]

John Horne Tooke

[Signed autograph receipt (2.5 x 4.5 inches) in ink dated "Sep. 26. 1803/ No. 1155."]

Stamped in blind with a circular Two Pence Receipt stamp. Slightly browned and creased, three corners torn.

£85



If "No. 1155" is a true reflection of the number of advance subscriptions Horne Tooke raised for his projected third volume this was a good source of income: the volume never appeared because he set fire to the manuscript. "During his last illness, he formed the resolution of destroying all his manuscripts... The operation was performed in an apartment above stairs, and lasted during a whole month. An incessant fire was kept up for that purpose, and on this occasion he burned the MS. for a third volume of the 'Diversions of Purley,' all his valuable correspondence, and a treatise on moral philosophy, written in opposition to the doctrines of Paley. It is not a little remarkable, that the life of the author had nearly been sacrificed at the same time with his works; for the combustion became so violent as to extend to his clothes, and actually scorched his coat to such a degree, as to render it unfit to be worn again." (from the *American Quarterly Review*, 1829)

Unrecorded

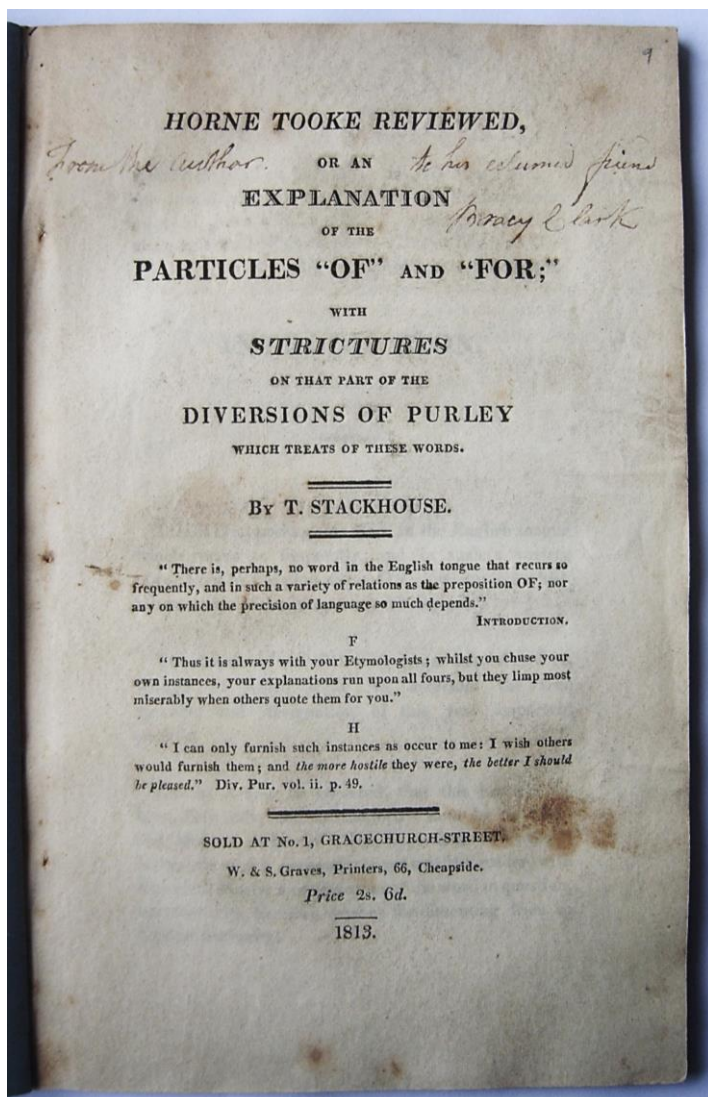
[8]

T[homas]. Stackhouse

Horne Tooke Reviewed, or an explanation of the particles "of" and "for;" with strictures on that part of the Diversions of Purley which treats of these words.

Sold at No. 1, Gracechurch Street, W. & S. Graves, Printers, 66, Cheapside. 1813

£750



8vo. pp.36. Later sugar-paper wrappers, printed paper label on front cover. Wrapper edges faded and chipping, sometime extracted from a bound collection of pamphlets (part of Henshall's 'Etymological Organic Reasoner' remaining with it). With a handful of marginal comments (e.g. "not english").

UNRECORDED,
PRESENTATION COPY TO "HIS
ESTEEMED FRIEND BRACY
CLARK".

The existence of this pamphlet has hitherto only been known from an anonymous review of it in *The Antijacobin*. Bracy Clark, the recipient of this copy, was a well-known farrier, but he strayed into etymology: his *Exposure of the corruption of the Saxon name Arm's Housen into Alms Houses*, was published in 1844.

Annotated throughout by one of Bosworth's predecessors at Oxford

[9]

Joseph Bosworth

A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language.

London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, Talboys, Oxford; Stevenson, Cambridge 1838

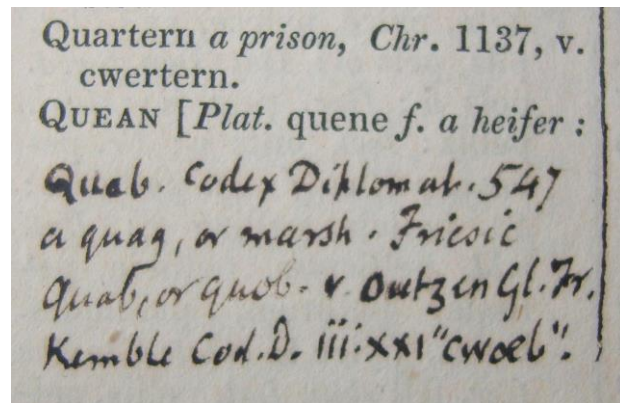
£850

8vo. pp.[vi]+ccvii+[i]+721. Folding coloured map and table of alphabets, 2 pages of advertisements. Original calf, elaborately gilt in compartments, lacks label, marbled edges and endpapers. Rubbed and dry, joints broken.

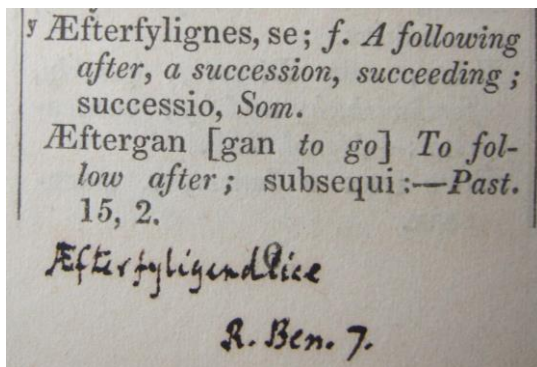
WITH MARGINAL ADDITIONS THROUGHOUT IN INK AND IN PENCIL BY
WILLIAM EDWARD BUCKLEY (1817-1892), RAWLINSON PROFESSOR OF
ANGLO-SAXON AT OXFORD FROM 1844 TO 1849.

The book is not inscribed, but the annotations are without doubt by Buckley. He records, on the front free endpaper, the purchase and binding of the book in Oxford in 1848, during the period of his tenure of the Rawlinson chair, and the first of his pencilled notes on the facing blank reads “ayen in Partheope line 701” – Buckley published an edition of

Partonope of Blois in 1862. After leaving Oxford he was rector of Middleton



Stoney in Oxfordshire for thirty-nine years, and on page 101 he has supplied an additional headword in ink in the upper margin, “Ellenstub. Cod. Dipl. 544 Elderstump. An enclosure in Middleton Stoney Glebe so called at present, 1881.” The *Codex Diplomaticus* occurrence was later added by T. Northcote Toller to his 1921 supplement to Bosworth’s dictionary.



Buckley’s notes are scholarly throughout, with references to the work of Thorpe, Rask, Sweet, and many others. He adds numerous citations, particularly from “R. Ben”, the Benedictine Rule.

[10]

John Mitchell Kemble

Codex diplomaticus ævi saxonici.

London, English Historical Society 1839-1848 (Gross-Graves 2201; Greenfield & Robinson 6479)

£850

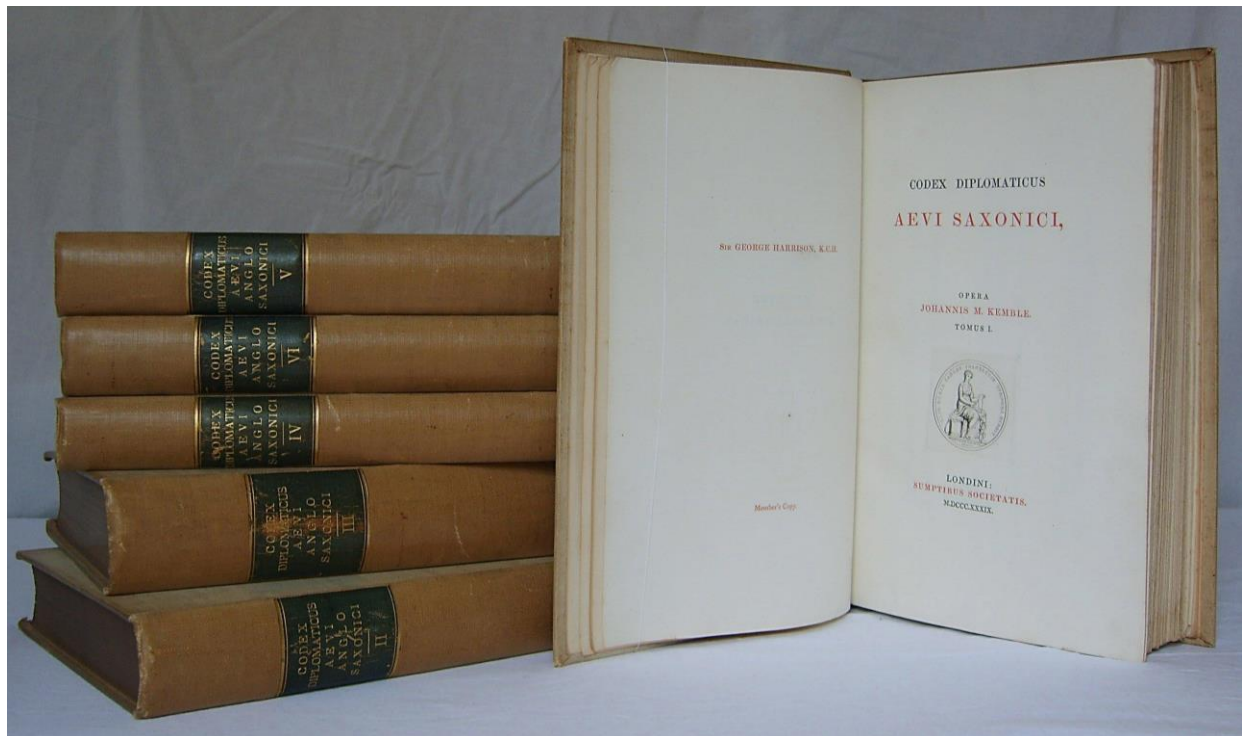
Royal 8vo (25x16cms). 6 vols. Uncut and partly unopened in original cream buckram, olive leather labels gilt. 3 facsimile plates. Occasional foxing, lightly rubbed and spines somewhat darkened, a handsome set, early note to one page of vol. ii in red, bookplates of the medieval historian Thomas Hodgkin (1831-1913).

MEMBER’S SET PRINTED ON LARGE PAPER.

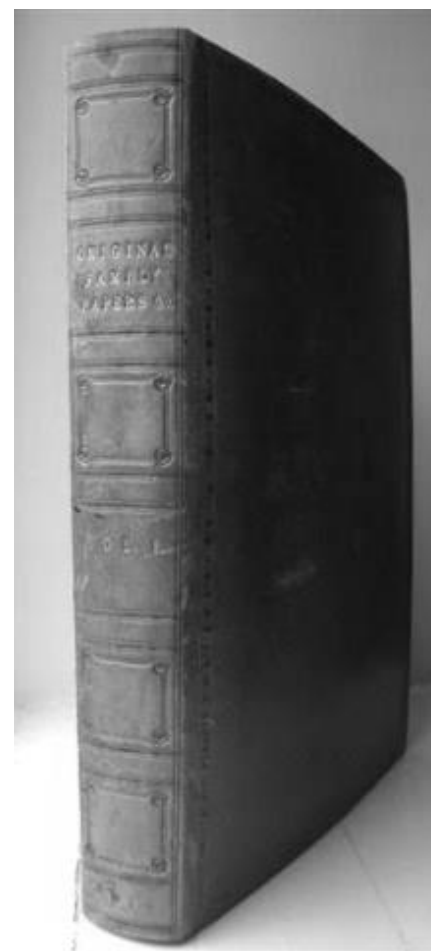
The first two volumes have the subscriber’s name of Sir George Harrison printed in red on the title-page verso, the third the name of John Walker, and the fourth that of the Hon. William Tennant; the last two volumes are without a subscriber’s name. The Cambridge Anglo-Saxonist and Kemble scholar Simon Keynes has a

similarly mixed set, which bears an unexplained relationship to this, his first two volumes having the printed name of John Walker.

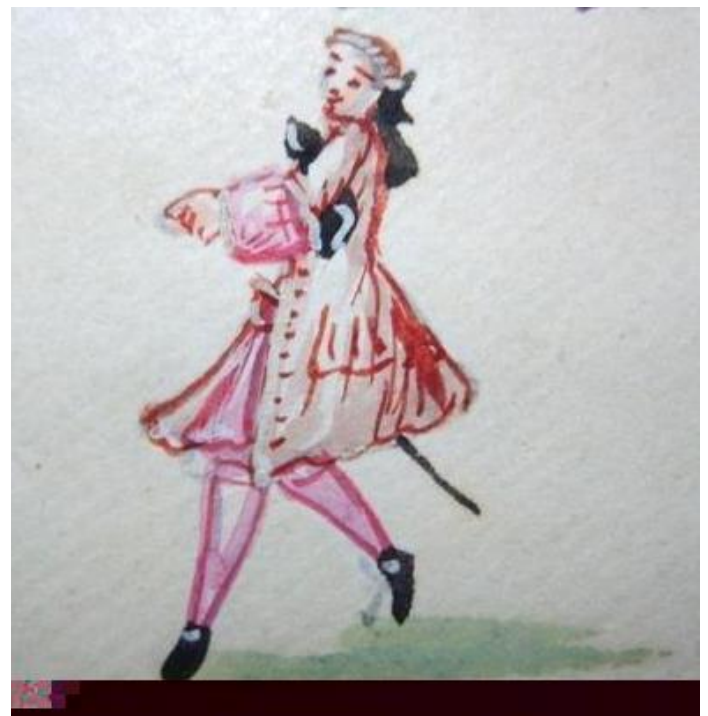
There are member's sets in the Squire Law Library at Cambridge, and in the libraries of All Souls (with subscriber's name in vol. ii only) and of Queen's College Oxford.



PART II.
JANE AUSTEN FAMILY LETTERS.



The only letter which I possess relating to the Leigh family, is a copy of that which I enclose a description. The original is, I believe, in the possession of the eldest surviving son of my Mother, Adm^l Sir Francis Austen, to whom it passed on the death of his sister, my Aunt, Miss Cassandra Austen, the elder sister of Jane, the Author's.



This letter was written by the Rev^d Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstead Ridware Author of I believe, (or his father) of Cooper's Sermons. Son of Rev^d Cooper & Miss Leigh of Adlestrop

[11]

A COLLECTION OF UNPUBLISHED LETTERS, POEMS AND OTHER MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL (1686-1823 & 1866, 52 items) FROM THE LEIGHS OF ADLESTROP, JANE AUSTEN'S MOTHER'S FAMILY.

£35,000

Some pieces bound in, others loosely inserted, in a nineteenth-century quarto album of brown diced russia, titled in gilt on spine "Original Family Papers &c. Vol. I. MSS.", with the armorial bookplate of a descendant of the family, Frederick Leigh Colvile, on front pastedown.

"I have always maintained the importance of Aunts as much as possible", wrote Jane Austen jokingly in a letter to her niece Caroline in 1815, but it was not just aunts: all her relations mattered to her. In his 1932 review of Chapman's edition of her letters E.M. Forster concluded: "they show, more clearly than ever, that Miss Austen was part of the Austens, the Knights, the Leighs, the Lefroys. The accidents of birth and relationship were more sacred to her than anything else in the world, and she introduced this faith as the groundwork of her six great novels."

Many of the early letters in this family collection are by women, four by aunts of Jane's mother Cassandra Austen and of an intimate and lively nature, discussing relationships and domestic affairs. The collection also includes a letter about the propriety of describing a woman as "playful" on her tombstone, sent by Warren Hastings to the Reverend Thomas Leigh at Adlestrop Rectory and received on July 31st 1806, on which date the Austens are known to have been staying with him; a reference to the hospitality of one of Jane Austen's recorded male admirers; and a long letter of condolence written by her cousin Edward Cooper. This appears to be the only surviving example of one of his "Letters of cruel comfort", as Jane described them. The unctuous Mr Collins of *Pride and Prejudice* is believed by many scholars to be based on Edward Cooper.

The collection includes two later letters, from Jane's nephew and first biographer James Edward Austen-Leigh to his relation Frederick Leigh Colvile, offering him a copy made by his half-sister Anna Lefroy of the "curious letter of advice and reproof" of 1686 which is transcribed in full in his *Memoir of Jane Austen*, and giving additional information about its provenance with reference to Jane.

Provenance.

The early letters were preserved by Theophilus Leigh (b.1693), Cassandra Austen's uncle and godfather to Jane Austen's sister Cassandra, who was Master of Balliol College Oxford from 1726 until his death in 1785 and Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1739 to 1741. They passed to his daughter Mary and her husband, also cousin, the Reverend Thomas Leigh (1734-1813) at Adlestrop, who added to the collection. Mary Leigh copied one of the seventeenth-century letters into her MS history of the family in 1788.

Three of Jane Austen's visits to Adlestrop are documented, those of 1794, 1799 and July/August 1806. Throughout this period the letters were in the possession of the Reverend Thomas Leigh at Adlestrop Rectory, with whom the Austens always stayed. At the time there were portraits of many of their writers on the walls of the Rectory and of the adjacent manor house (now Adlestrop Park): where this is known there is a (P) after the first mention of the writer in the description that follows. The Austen scholar Jon Spence wrote in 2004 in *The Leighs: the Revelations of Stoneleigh*, about one of the group portraits (which in 1806 would have still been in Adlestrop), "Mrs Austen must have known which child was her father; she must also have known which was her beloved aunt Cassandra, after whom she had named her own elder daughter. Jane, who knew neither her grandfather nor her great-aunt Cassandra, would have been fascinated". It must have been on one of their visits to Adlestrop that the Austens acquired the "curious letter of advice and reproof" from James Henry Leigh at the manor house, and they would also surely have been shown the treasured early letters in the Reverend Thomas Leigh's possession.

The letters went with the Reverend Thomas Leigh from Adlestrop to Stoneleigh Abbey some time after the summer of 1806, eventually becoming incorporated into a large accumulation of later Stoneleigh material. This was put into eight albums and annotated in the 1870s by Frederick Leigh Colville, a grandson of James Henry Leigh to whom Stoneleigh passed on the death of Thomas Leigh. Six of his eight albums of "Original Family Papers", including this first volume, were sold at auction in London in 2009. The later material was donated to Stoneleigh Abbey in 2013 and is now in the family archive at the Shakespeare Memorial Trust in Stratford.

References.

Austen, Jane. *Letters*. Fourth Edition, collected and edited by Deirdre Le Faye. OUP 2011.

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Dear Mr Leigh June 11th
 I had answered you of
 last past but was prevented by a fall
 of a stone in my kidneys but I thank
 God I am as well as I used
 to be. my she doctor sends me word
 she does not doubt but to cure me yet
 but I thinke nothing will doe it but
 yt one Catholicon in all diseases which
 is Death. I may give my thanks to Mr
 Leigh & his wife which my thanks
 for her presents of such advice & make
 my apology for not writing my self
 for my senses are very dull as before
 my lady remembers her love to you
 & thankes Mr Leigh. the horses are
 pretty well & eat their meat heartily
 with you could meet Mr Leigh by chance
 only I have what he would say. you Leigh

Two letters to the elder Theophilus Leigh
 (P) (1643-1725), Jane Austen's
 great-grandfather and father of the Master
 of Balliol of the same name, from his
 ailing first wife Elizabeth (Craven).

On March 12th 1686, "your kind Letters do
 comfort me much; but your presence will
 more; when I hope to receive the substance,
 of what I doe now in words"; and June 11th
 1687, foreseeing her death later that year:
 "my she doctor sends me word she does not
 doubt but to cure me yet. but I thinke nothing
 will doe it but yt one Catholicon in all
 diseases which is Death". This second letter
 was copied a century later by Mary Leigh
 (1731-1797) into her manuscript history of
 the Leigh family, now at the Shakespeare
 Birthplace Trust.

Letter to Theophilus Leigh
 senior from his mother,
 Joanna (Pury) (P), Jane
 Austen's great- great-
 grandmother, Oxford June 23
 1688.

Addressed "Deare Sonne"; it
 includes shopping requests: "if
 your Sister might be in towne I
 would have her buy me a newer
 fashion slight skarfe to wear
 heere if I had beene at home my
 ould one should serve if she be
 not in Towne bid my daughter
 brandon doe it at Contebury".

Deare Sonne
 Oxon June 23 88
 your letter I have receivd was as glad to hear you are
 all well yet I thinke is indifferent he looks better then
 he did before he came to Oxford & the doctor and the
 surgeon say that his last wounds beyond expectation
 but I suppose you shall staye here some quarters of a year
 so that you may come downe with your wife this way
 and let her staye here 3 or 4 dayes I can have a
 very good lodging for her in the house will cost you not
 the way lodge with Mrs. Cuffes daughter who is about her
 business a very pretty girl & about the same time that you intend to
 come we will and the coach shall be ordered so come I
 should have you all some that her father doth expect that
 that he should buy the vestments he gave him money so do
 and he would have him take you advise in the buying of
 them you father doth expect him downe before you if
 your sister would be in towne I would have her buy me a
 newer fashion slight skarfe I have the woman here if I had beene
 at home I should have bid her do it at Contebury bid my daughter
 brandon do it at Contebury my Cousin Martins being bishop
 of Exeter so I have a bishopricke already with your father
 and my love to you and all the rest of you I am and am
 your mother
 J L

is settled there; & Betty Parsons y^e like (I believe) at
 Mr. Willis's. Mr. Hastings is pretty well, since his
 return home; & walks about. He says Capt. Jacob
 is returned again to his Quarters. Tell Tom: he is
 very silent, & very Lazy. Col. Bright & all our friends
 have my hearty service; & You & Y^r Bro. I am
 blessing & praying for (Dear son /
 Y^r ever affectionate Father
 T. Leigh

Letter from
 Theophilus Leigh
 senior to his son
 Theophilus
 (henceforth TL) (P)
 at Corpus Christi
 College Oxford.

June 21 1716, family
 matters, referring to
 Jane Austen's
 grandfather Thomas
 (1696-1764) (P):
 "The hot Weather
 wch agrees ill wth ye

Bath waters, has obliged me to send for Yor. Sister sooner than was intended: So yt
 Yors. & Yor. Bror. Tom's progresse to Bath, is for this time disappointed.... Tell Tom.
 he is very silent, & very Lazy".

Four lively and interesting letters from TL's sisters Cassandra (P), Tryphena (P),
 and Mary (P), which appear to be the only surviving letters from these great-aunts
 of Jane.

Two from Cassandra (1695-1779), godmother to Jane Austen's elder brother Edward
 (b.1767). She was a benefactress to the Austen family: in her will of September 1779,
 the year that their youngest child Charles was born, she relieved Mrs Austen of a debt to
 her of £200 inherited from her father, on which interest had been annually due.

The first is undated,
 docketed "Abt. 1721".
 Their mother Mary
 (Brydges) (P) had died in
 childbed, and there is
 joking speculation about a
 possible romance – "Papa
 leads Betty to Church very
 gallantly wthout his Hat".
 The letter is written
 quickly, as if she were
 speaking: "My thoughts are
 so confus'd wth joy at
 hearing from My Dear
 Brother yt. I know not how
 to express my self! and my
 eys are wet wth Tears wch

...the first is undated, docketed "Abt. 1721". Their mother Mary (Brydges) (P) had died in childbed, and there is joking speculation about a possible romance – "Papa leads Betty to Church very gallantly wthout his Hat". The letter is written quickly, as if she were speaking: "My thoughts are so confus'd wth joy at hearing from My Dear Brother yt. I know not how to express my self! and my eys are wet wth Tears wch

flow from two contrary Passions they weep with joy to view yor. lines; and with grief yt they cant see ye Person from whom they came! Tis near supper time, I'm vex'd to Death yt. I cant command an hour, - for I've a thousand things to tell yo! - However if I'm interrupted now, I'll finish it when I come to bed”.

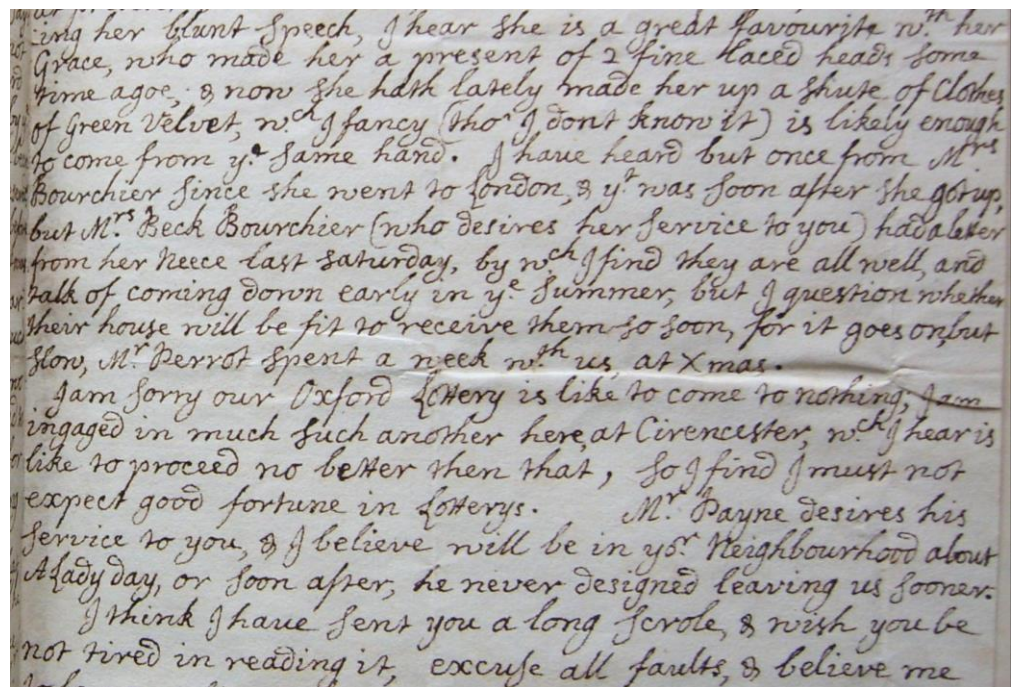
This is an example of Jane Austen’s “ideal letter”, as described to her sister Cassandra in 1801:

I have now attained the true art of letter-writing, which we are always told, is to express on paper exactly what one would say to the same person by word of mouth; I have been talking to you almost as fast as I could the whole of this letter. (Letter 29)

Great-aunt Cassandra describes the family's poetic aspirations, including her own, and again refers to Thomas as a poor letter writer: “I’ve not heard from Tom since he went to London”. No letters written by Jane Austen’s grandfather survive.

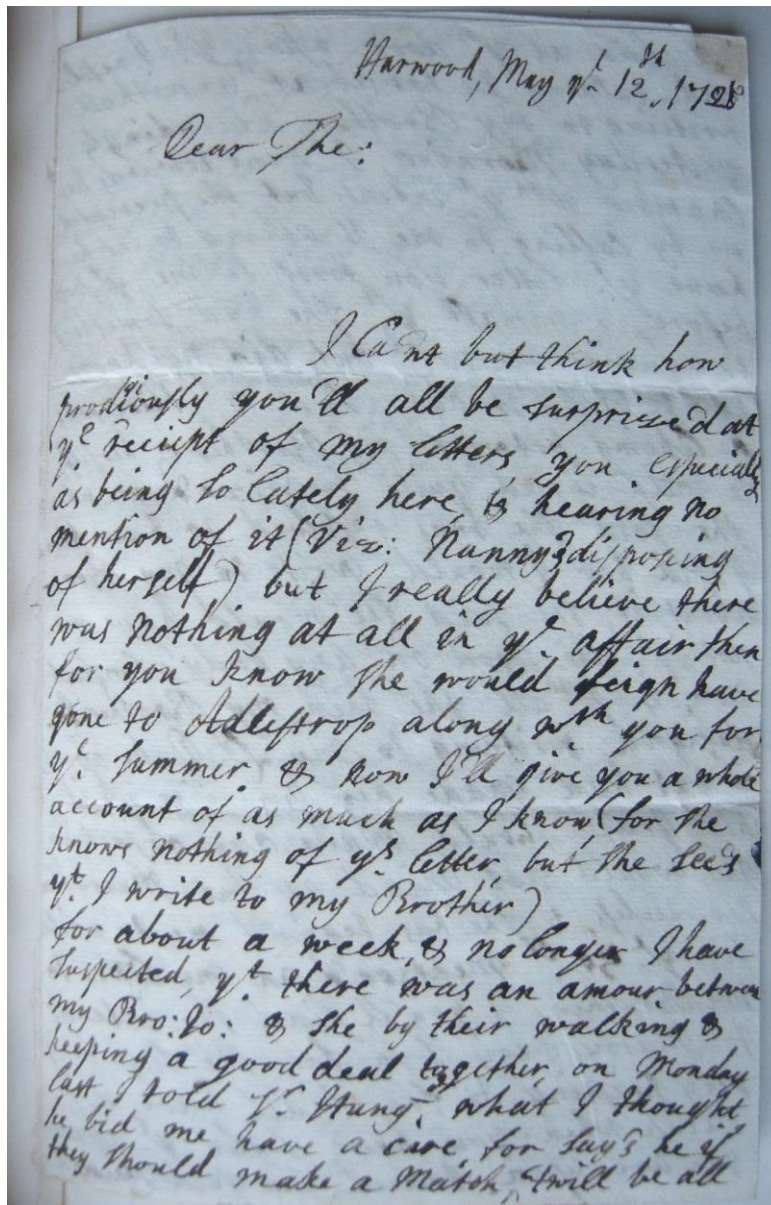
The second, March 19th [1726], demonstrates the operation of petticoat influence: “ye Dutchess of Chandos made a short visett here ys. Evening, and lay’d her Commands on me to write to yo, to use yor intrest wth yor friends at Oxford for Dr. Brydges, to be chose Master of Balioll, in ye. room of Dr. Hunt, whome ye. Duke hears is Dead”.

Letter from Tryphena Leigh (b. 1678) to her half-brother TL, from Barnsley in Gloucestershire, February [1721], (3 pages): her brother's match “is quite at an end, notwithstanding Mrs. Jacob had taken it in hand, as I heard some time agoe. I can't say I am sorry yt. is off, for by ye. character I have heard, of ye. mother, I fear he would not have been very happy in ye.



ing her blunt speech, I hear she is a great favourite wth her Grace, who made her a present of 2 fine faced heads some time agoe; & now she hath lately made her up a shute of clothes of green velvet, w^{ch} I fancy (tho' I don't know it) is likely enough to come from y^r. same hand. I have heard but once from M^{rs}. Bourchier since she went to London, & y^t was soon after she got up, but M^{rs}. Beck Bourchier (who desires her service to you) had a letter from her Niece last Saturday, by w^{ch} I find they are all well, and talk of coming down early in y^r. Summer, but I question whether their house will be fit to receive them so soon, for it goes on but slow, M^r. Perrot spent a week wth us, at Xmas. I am sorry our Oxford Lottery is like to come to nothing, I am engaged in much such another here at Cirencester, w^{ch} I hear is like to proceed no better then that, so I find I must not expect good fortune in Lotterys. M^r. Payne desires his service to you, & I believe will be in y^r. Neighbourhood about A Lady day, or soon after, he never designed leaving us sooner. I think I have sent you a long scrole, & wish you be not tired in reading it, excuse all faults, & believe me

Daughter”, and about the completion of Barnsley Park, “they talk of coming down early in ye. summer, but I question whether their house will be fit to receive them so soon, for it goes on but slow, Mr. Perrot spent a week with us at Xmas”. Barnsley Park was used as the model for Kellynch Hall in the 1995 film of *Persuasion*.



A 3-page confidential letter from TL's sister Mary, dated May 12th 1725, addressed "Dear The:", describing the rapid progress of an "amour" between their youngest sister Anne ("Nanny") and John Hoskyns: "I'll give you a whole account of as much as I know (for she knows nothing of ys. letter, but she sees yt. I write to my Brother)". The matter is urgent, "you'll find she intends to Marry very soon, for she says he is very pressing... let me have an answer to ys. but if Nanny must not see it, get somebody else to direct it not frank'd, & red wax". This aunt clearly had a shotgun wedding: their first son, James, was born later the same year.

Two-page friendly letter from Joseph Trapp, first Professor of Poetry at Oxford, August 1739, to TL.

Asking his advice as Vice-Chancellor about publishing his Assize Sermon: "It being one thing for their Lordships to express their Desire to have the Sermon printed; and another for them to say that they desire it may be done as at their Request". And two others to TL from academic colleagues.

Six to TL from his elder brother William (1691-1757) (P) at Adlestrop, 1744-1747.

Including a 3-page letter, January 1744, about payments made for his sons' education at New College School. And three from members of William's family, including a 3-page letter from his eldest son James, March 1750, describing the London earthquake: "a General panick seems to have taken possession of all here particularly the Female World... London is to share the Fate of Lima".

Five from Sir Edward Turner of Ambrosden (1719-1766) (P).

Intimate, joking, and discursive, sent between 1739 and 1763. His daughter became Lady Saye and Sele – see below.

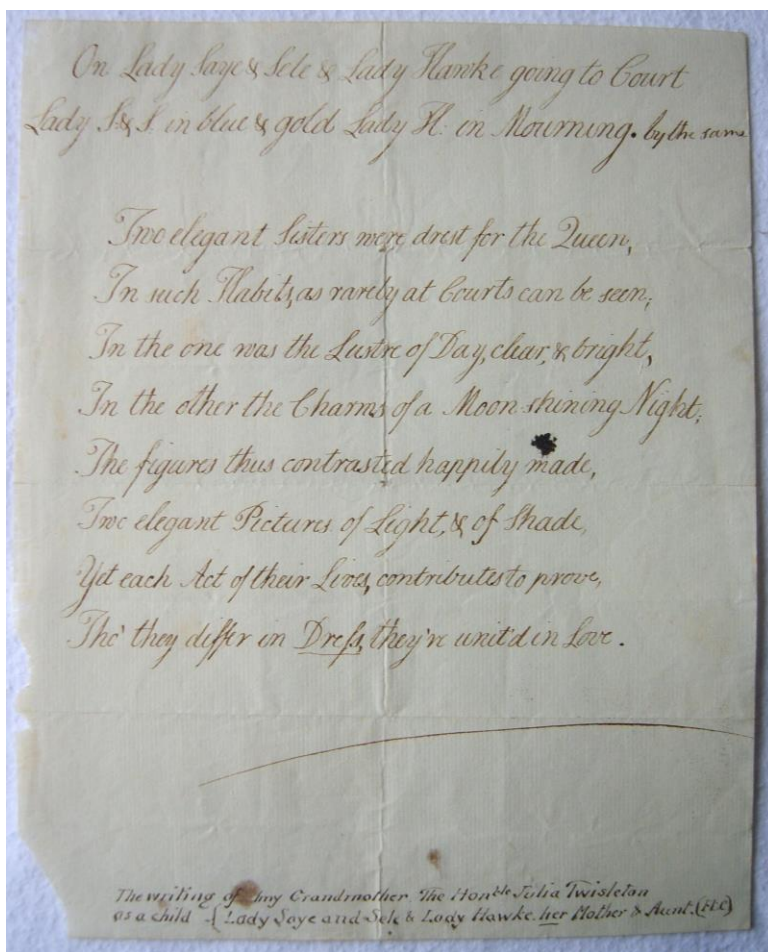
Three from the Leighs of Stoneleigh. Jane Austen would have seen the portraits of all three of these writers on her 1806 visit to Stoneleigh Abbey.



The only known letter from Edward Leigh, elder son (b.1708) of the 3rd Lord Leigh, disinherited for reasons that remain unclear; he then predeceased his father, dying abroad in 1737.

A 4-page, sad letter written to TL from Brussels in June 1736, much-handled and extensively repaired but all readable. "I have at last had my desire fulfill'd, for if you remember Sr. I allways had an inclination to travell, but I am sorry it's now upon such an Account, but as it has made such a noise in the World, I have no occasion to mention it to you, for I presume you heard of it long since... I can't tell whether I shall ever see England again particularly Warwickshire, for I have entirely bid Adieu to that except, Fortune shou'd be more kind to me than I can expect."

A 2-page letter to TL from Thomas, younger brother of the above who became 4th Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh as a result of his elder brother's disinheritance, Oct. 1744, "My Girl desires Her best Compliments to Miss. Leigh, & returns Her a great many thanks for her very kind pres:t of the Oxford Almanack", and a scrawled note from his son Edward, 5th Baron Leigh, April 1764, the year of his coming of age, already showing signs of mental problems. Edward died in 1786 insane and childless, and the terms of his will ultimately led the Adlestrop Leighs to inherit the Stoneleigh estate, occasioning the Austens' visit to Stoneleigh Abbey in 1806.



Two poems written out in an nineteenth-century childish hand describing Eliza, Lady Saye and Sele.

“On Miss Turner (now Lady Saye and Sele), by John Willes Esqr” (she married in 1767), and “On Lady Saye and Sele and Lady Hawke going to Court” (1805 or later).

When the Austens visited Stoneleigh Mrs Austen described her:

Poor Lady Saye and Sele to be sure is rather tormenting, tho' sometimes amusing, and affords Jane many a good laugh - but she fatigues me sadly on the whole. (Austen Papers 247)

Her sister Cassandra, Lady Hawke, published a novel, *Julia de Gramont*, in 1788.

Letters and poems relating to the Rev. Thomas Leigh (1734-1813) (P) and his unmarried sister Elizabeth (1735-1816) (P).

Jane Austen was fond of them both, writing on Thomas's death:

The respectable, worthy, clever, agreeable Mr Tho. Leigh, who has just closed a good life at the age of 79, and must have died the possessor of one of the finest Estates in England... - We are very anxious to know who will have the living of Adlestrop, and where his excellent Sister will find a home for the remainder of her days. (Letter 86)

His sister Elizabeth was another godparent to Cassandra, and Jane mentions “your good godmother” several times in the letters. On her death she wrote to her niece Caroline,

We all feel that we have lost a most valued old freind (Letter 140).

Includes a letter signed “T&E Leigh” detailing the route of a tour to the Lake District, 3 quarto pages, sent to their nephew James Henry Leigh and his wife, July 1802, in which they mention having stayed with the Coopers, Jane Austen's cousins. They also stay with another Leigh relation: “While Mr: Holt Leighs, and his admirable Sisters hospitality insisted on detaining us at Wiggan, the new member elect, was made

supremely happy by the letter from his friend & name-sake, with the assignation of a meeting at St: Stephens!”

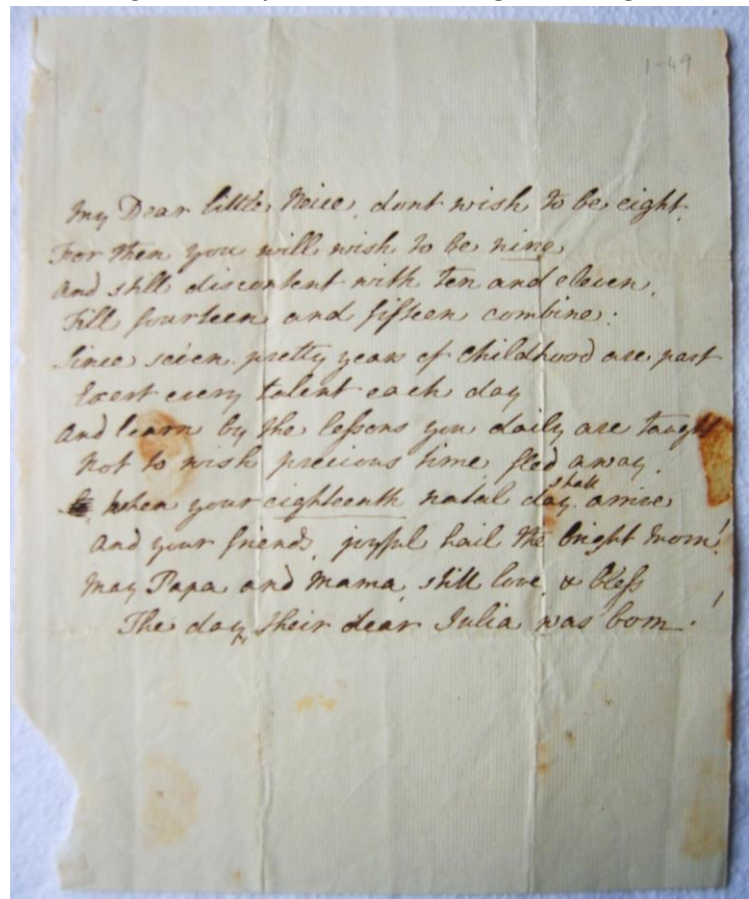
The Austens met the member for Wigan during their visit to Stoneleigh four years later, as recorded again by Mrs Austen:

A Mr. Holt Leigh was here yesterday and gave us all Franks... a single man, the wrong side of forty, chatty and well bred, and has a large Estate (Austen Papers 247).

Her reference to his chattiness and marriageability was presumably because he admired Jane, as recalled by her niece Caroline. “Aunt Cassandra told me, [that Mr Holt Leigh] was a great admirer of her sister. They were all passing guests at Stoneleigh Abbey – & all passed away, & never met again & I mention this only as showing that her pretty face did not pass through the world without receiving some tributes of admiration.” (quoted by Gaye King in ‘The Jane Austen Connection’, in Bearman, Ed. *Stoneleigh Abbey*, p.173).

Also included is a 2-page letter of Sept. 1748 from Thomas Leigh as a schoolboy to TL at Balliol, requesting a book: “the Book-sellers in Evesham and about this country cannot furnish me with it”, enclosing a poem, “Soliloquy”, by his sister Elizabeth to be delivered to his cousin; a copy of a 3-page “Epithalamium”, 1755, the text not in Thomas's hand but identified as being composed by him on the reverse, “Verses made by me Thomas Leigh upon Mr. James Leigh & Lady Carolines Bridges marriage”; and an entertaining 5-page letter to TL from another of Thomas’s sisters, March 1760, detailing a visit to the fashionable amusements of London in company with Thomas and Elizabeth, “the divine lookd not very Clerical, nor Miss Betty very creditable.”

And two further literary attempts by Elizabeth Leigh: an account of another tour in search of the picturesque, this time to Malvern, 4 folio pages dated 1797, made together with her brother Thomas and his wife Mary; and a poem, “Don't wish to be eight”, addressed to “My Dear little Neice”.



Letter from Warren Hastings to the Reverend Thomas Leigh, its receipt dated July 31st 1806 when the Austens are known to have been staying with him at Adlestrop, devoted to the subject of the propriety of the use of the word *playful* to describe a woman on her tombstone.

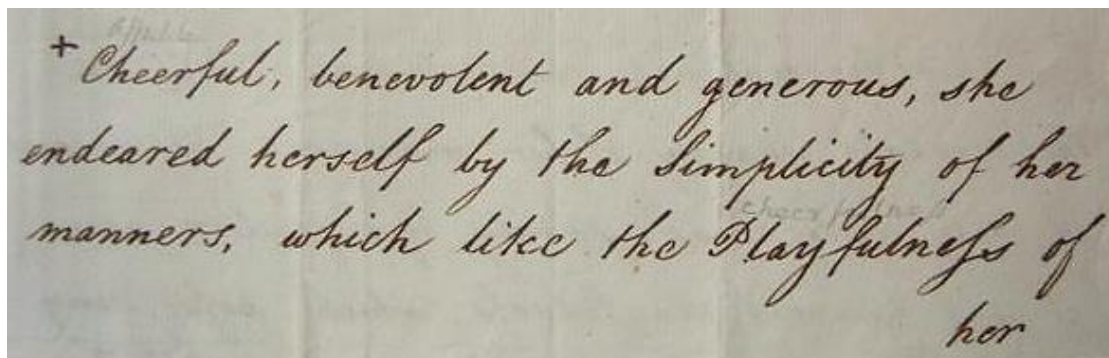
A 4-page letter from neighbouring Daylesford, in which Hastings encloses his draft text for the monument to the deceased wife of his friend Sir John D'Oyley. D'Oyley had written from India "expressing his particular desire that it should contain something allusive to 'the playful simplicity of mind which' (to use his own words) 'she possessed beyond almost any woman I ever met with.'" Hastings continues: "I felt the difficulty of this commission so great, that I had not the courage or presumption for many months to attempt the execution of it... though much critical labour has been bestowed upon it, I entertain doubts of its propriety... Yet knowing how much the affectionate purposes of my friend would be disappointed by the omission of that part of the Lady's character on which he has so particularly insisted, I have retained it under all the alternatives which the sketch has undergone. [...] I am, My dear Sir, Your truly affectionate Warren Hastings". A contemporary hand has suggested two alternatives in pencil, changing *playfulness* to *cheerfulness*, but the text appeared on Lady D'Oyley's tombstone as drafted by Hastings, although his authorship of it appears not to be recorded.



Deirdre Le Faye records the events of this period in her *Chronology of Jane Austen* (p.331). “End of July. Mrs GA, JA and CEA go to stay with Revd Thomas Leigh at Adlestrop rectory.” On August 1st Thomas Leigh wrote to his lawyer making arrangements for the Leigh contingent to set off for Stoneleigh on August 5th, telling him that “Mrs and Miss Austens will be of the party.” Le Faye also records that Warren Hastings and his wife left for a tour of Scotland on August 4th.

Hastings was intimately connected with the Austen family. His first child had been cared for while he was in India for by Mr and Mrs Austen in the early days of their marriage, and James Edward Austen-Leigh records in his *Memoir of Jane Austen* that “Mrs Austen had become so attached to him that she always declared that his death had been as great a grief to her as if he had been a child of her own” (p.13). The arrival of this letter at the rectory would surely have been shared with the Austens.

Its subject would have been of particular interest to Jane, who approved, up to a point, of an air of playfulness, describing it as “delightful in a woman one loves” in *Sense and Sensibility*, with which D’Oyley would have agreed. Playfulness, again in the context of being loved, is one of the charms of Elizabeth Bennet: “Elizabeth’s spirits soon rising to playfulness again, she wanted Mr. Darcy to account for his having ever fallen in love with her.”



Hastings admired the heroine of *Pride and Prejudice*. His view of the book is excitedly reported in 1813 in a letter to Cassandra, in which Jane Austen has just determined to moderate her style, “I am going to write nothing but short Sentences. There shall be two full stops in every Line,” a resolution which lasts for a paragraph. Then her enthusiasm spills over:

And Mr. Hastings - I am quite delighted with what such a Man writes about it. – Henry sent him the Books after his return from Daylesford – but you will hear the Letter too.

Let me be rational and return to my two full stops.

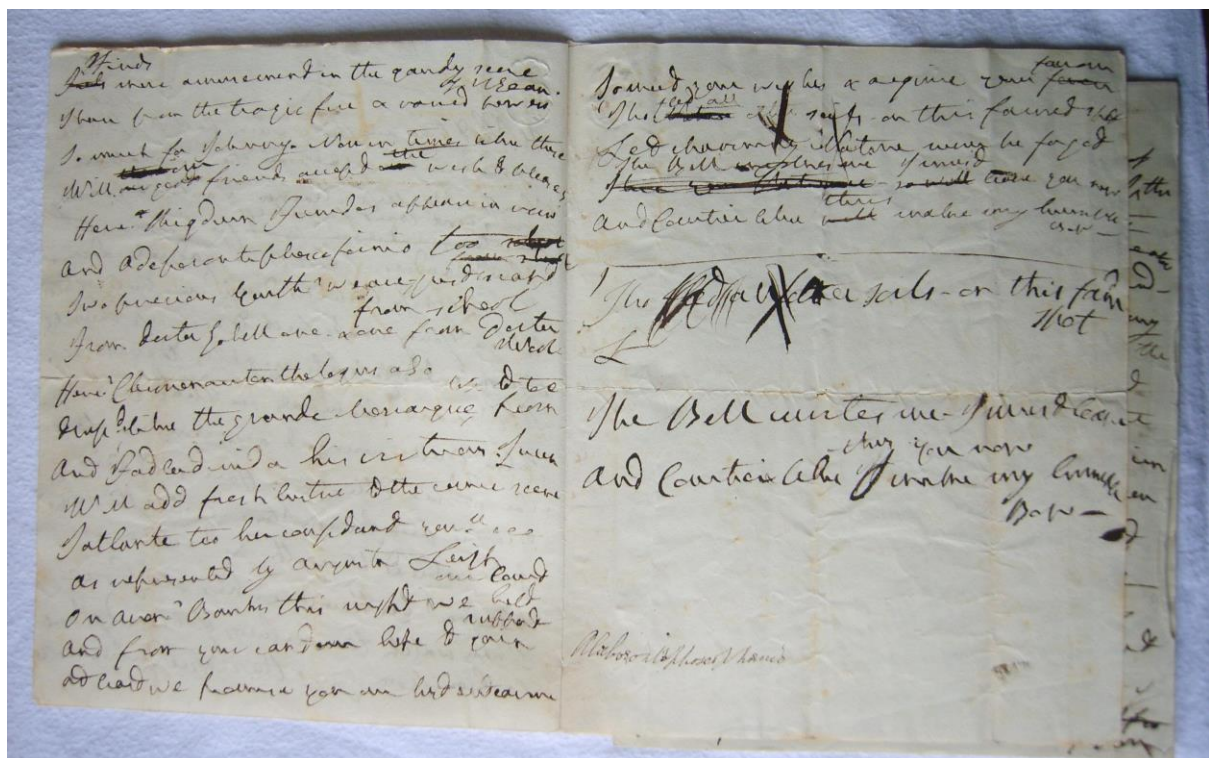
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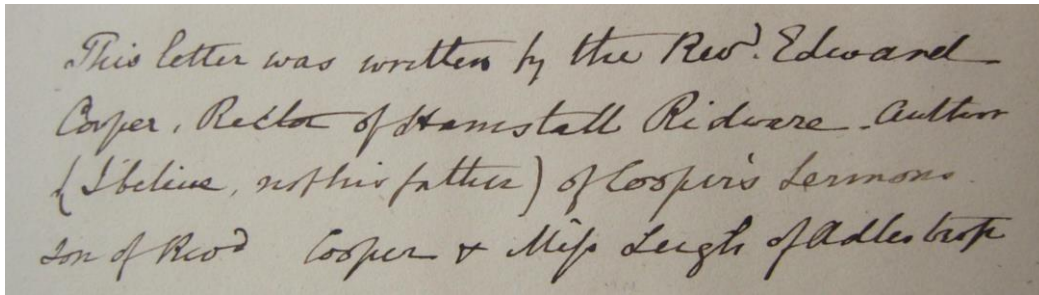
I long to have you hear Mr H’s opinion of P&P. His admiring my Elizabeth so much is particularly welcome to me. (Letter 87).

Prologue, 3 pages, by James Henry Leigh, much altered and spattered, written by him for a private production of *Chrononhotonthologos* performed *al fresco* at Stoneleigh in 1821. This appears to be the only record of the performance.

On Thomas Leigh's death in 1813 James Henry inherited Stoneleigh, and the collection of letters passed to him. It includes letters to him, and two manuscripts in his hand: a draft of a essay on the Sabbath, and this fine prologue. James Henry, one of "Jane's relations on the distaff side who had thoroughly inky fingers" (Harman *Jane's Fame*), unlike the others whose poetic endeavours are preserved in this collection made it into print: his *New Rosciad* was published in 1785.

*What times are these when half the British nation
Hurries each night to view the Coronation
When pretty Miss - Mama - & antient Granny
Avon's great bard forsake for Giovanni
When dandies - School Boys - Radicals, admire
The sprightly Vestris dress'd in male attire.
When Young stands forth to prop up Cheyney's muse
His splendid talents nightly to misuse?
To Pageants - Carnivals - see Kean give way
John Bull commands & we must all obey. [...]
On Avon's banks this night we hold our Court
And from your candour hope to gain support.[...]
The Bell invites me - I must leave you now
And Courtier like thus make my humble Bow -*





This letter was written by the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware. Author of *I believe, not his father*) of Cooper's Sermons. Son of Revd Cooper & Miss Leigh of Adlestrop

Letter of consolation from the Rev. Edward Cooper of Hamstall Ridware, Jane Austen's cousin, to James Henry Leigh's widow, November 20, 1823.

James Henry died unexpectedly in his sleep. His widow had the misfortune to receive, not just one, but two of the Rev. Edward Cooper's consolatory letters, the second of which, 5 pages long, is preserved here.

Jane Austen had expressed the hope to Cassandra in October 1808 that their brother Edward Knight would not be similarly afflicted on the occasion of his wife's sudden death.

I have written to Edwd Cooper, & hope he will not send one of his Letters of cruel comfort to my poor Brother. (Letter 59)

It is not difficult to understand why these letters were not generally kept: this is the only surviving example. Jane Austen's description is entirely apt.

Hamstall, Novr 20, 1823.

Dear Madam,

It was with feelings of peculiar interest that I perused your favour of the 11th: and much gratified have I felt at the kind reception you have given to my humble endeavour to lighten the weight of your severe affliction. [...] You have indeed yourself adduced no inconsiderable source of Consolation, in referring to the worth and excellence of your departed Husband. For when we have reason to believe, as in the present instance, that these things are the fruits of Christian Principles, and are built upon that only foundation in which alone they can stand, the Merits and Mediation of an Almighty Redeemer, then the recollection of them teaches us not only to submit to the divine dispensation which has taken away the Possession of them, but eventually to acquiesce with complacency in it, from the consideration of that high and glorious felicity, to which according to the Promise of a never-failing God, he is now advanced. And in this view, the very suddenness itself of the event, which at first so appalled our minds, becomes on reflection a cause even of satisfaction and thankfulness [...]

To the Survivors indeed such an event speaks very forcibly and with a voice that cannot be mistaken. It says to them, "Be ye also ready: for ye know not at what hour your Lord may come. Be not overcharged with the cares of this world. Do not slumber and sleep but see that your lights are burning, that you have oil in your vessels, as well as in your lamps – the reality as well as the profession of Religion; – so that whenever the Bridegroom cometh, you may be ready to enter with Him to the Marriage Supper of the Lamb."

Hamstall Nov 20, 1823.

Dear Madam,

I was with feelings of peculiar interest that I perused your favour of the 11th and much gratified have I felt at the kind reception you have given to my humble endeavour to lighten the weight of your severe affliction. I wish it were in my power to do it more effectually: but I trust that He who reveals Himself to us as "the God of all consolation" will do it. His word supplies us with abundant sources of comfort under all our trials; and they who seek it there, in dependance on His Spirit, shall find it – You have indeed yourself adduced no inconsiderable source of consolation, in referring to the worth and excellence of your departed Husband. For then we have reason to believe, as in the present instance, that these things are the fruits of Christian Principles, and are built upon that only foundation on which alone they can stand, the Spirit and Mediation of our

That such,
Dear Madam, may be
the happy portion of
You and of myself and
of all respectively
belonging to us, is the
fervent wish and
prayer of

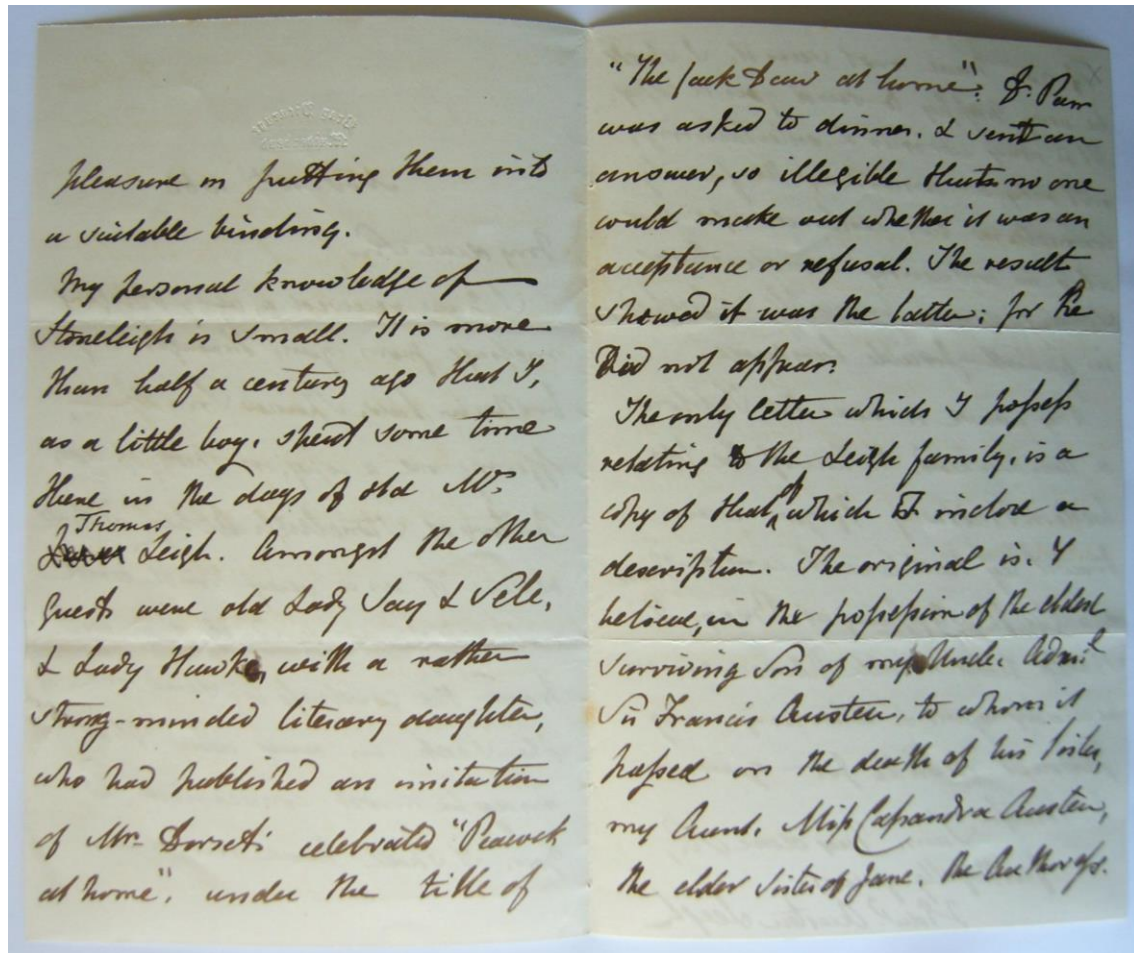
Your very faithful &
obliged
Friend & Servant
Edward Cooper.

On the very same day, in confirmation of his moral insensibility, Edward Cooper wrote a business letter to James Henry Leigh's heir to ensure that his livings would not be affected by James Henry's sudden death. The description comes from the Leigh of Stoneleigh archive at the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust:

"20 November 1823. Letter from Edward Cooper, Hamstall Ridware, to Chandos Leigh, asking that he may continue to hold jointly the livings of Yoxall and Hamstall Ridware."

Two letters of November 1866, from Jane Austen's nephew and biographer James Edward Austen-Leigh to his relation Frederick Leigh Colville (FLC), giving important new information about the provenance of the "very old Letter" which he printed in full in *A Memoir of Jane Austen*.

James Edward is writing in response to FLC's enquiry about his memories of Stoneleigh. In his first, of November 10th (4 pages), he describes the little that he remembers from a childhood visit.



He then turns to matters of more interest to him: that is, the history of the Austen branch of the family, and in particular, Jane Austen.

Austen-Leigh's biography of his aunt, still the prime authority for Jane Austen's life, was published three years later. He does, he tells Colville, have in his possession an old Leigh family letter; or rather a copy of one. It had been sent to Jane Austen's great-grandmother Mary Brydges in May 1686 – Mary Brydges was to become the second wife of the first Theophilus Leigh, and the mother of five of the letter writers in this collection. The "curious letter of advice and reproof", as Austen-Leigh describes it, was sent to Mary by her mother Eliza, Lady Chandos, who at the time was in Constantinople, where her husband James was Ambassador. It was one of a series of letters sent from Turkey to her daughter in London between 1682 and 1687, and in the

Memoir of Jane Austen James Edward transcribed it in full. However, he failed to explain why, and as a result scholars have always puzzled over the reason for its presence. Kathryn Sutherland, in her 2002 edition, concludes that “JEAL's inclusion of this letter to JA's great-grandmother can only be explained as symptomatic of that social anxiety which surfaces in the *Memoir* at several points and was itself a major feature of JA's novels.” (p. 220).

The justification for the inclusion of the “very old Letter” in his biography of Jane becomes apparent as a result of this 1866 letter to Colvile.

The only letter which I possess relating to the Leigh family, is a copy of that of which I enclose a description. The original is, I believe, in the possession of the eldest surviving Son of my Uncle, Adml. Sir Francis Austen, to whom it passed on the death of his Sister, my Aunt, Miss Cassandra Austen, the elder sister of Jane, the Authoress.

A letter that had been owned by Jane's elder sister Cassandra, passing on her death to their younger brother Frank, was very likely to have belonged to Jane. Cassandra inherited all Jane's papers, and distributed them among close family members before her death in 1845.

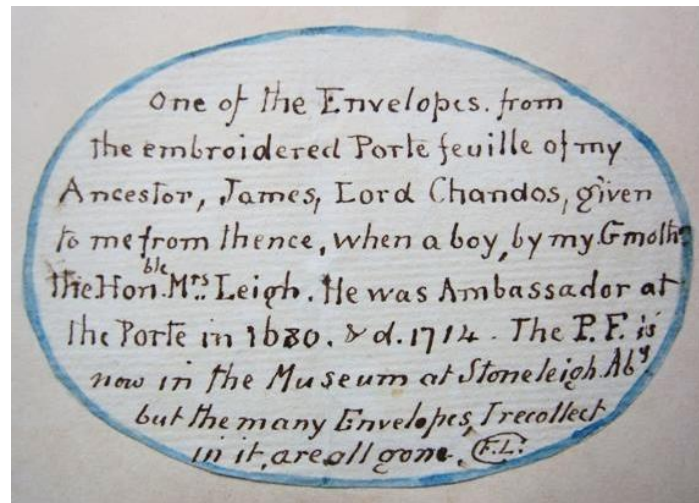
Mary Leigh had addressed her manuscript history of the family in 1788 to James Henry Leigh, then living at the manor house in Adlestrop. In it she describes James, Lord Chandos, and his wife Eliza: “they were patterns of conjugal Love. She was an excellent Woman. Her Letters to her Daughter Mary (our Grandmother, who remained with her Aunt Lady Child at Wanstead; not accompanying the family into Turkey,) are worthy of Madame Saveigné, & I believe, are now in yr possession.” The “curious letter of advice and reproof” sent from Turkey to Wanstead must have been given to the Austens on one of their Adlestrop visits. They would have seen the large and handsome portrait of its writer, now in an obscure corridor at Stoneleigh, which would have had pride of place in the manor house since both of James Henry's parents were descended from her.

Austen-Leigh's second letter of November 24th 1866, 2 pages, is a covering letter, enclosing the promised copy. However, neither his description, nor the copy, were still with the collection when it was sold in London in 2009.

It has been copied by my Sister, Mrs B. Lefroy, with all the abbreviations, irregular spelling, & scarcity of stops which are in the original. I am very glad to place so curious a piece of antiquity in the hands of another branch of the family, as the greater may be the number of Copies, the less chance is there of its being entirely lost.

An envelope that had belonged to Eliza's husband James, 8th Lord Chandos (1642-1714), painted in watercolour.

The envelope is pasted into the beginning of the album, and is captioned by Colvile, signing himself, as he regularly does in his annotations, with a neat monogrammed FLC.



PART III.
BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS 1609-1928.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

Jesuit datings

[12]

Pedro de Ribadeneira

Illustrium scriptorum religionis Societatis Jesu Catalogus. Hac secunda editione auctus.

Lugduni, apud Io. Pillehotte 1609

£200

Small 8vo. pp.304, [305-10], [ii] (errata). Title-page within woodcut border. Contemporary vellum, red edges, old ink titling on spine and lower edge, slightly torn on spine, bookplate of the College of Saint Ignatius, Berkeley Square.

First published in Antwerp by Moretus in the previous year. This copy has scholarly ink annotations throughout in more than one Jesuit hand.

Ray's tables revised by a contemporary botanist

[13]

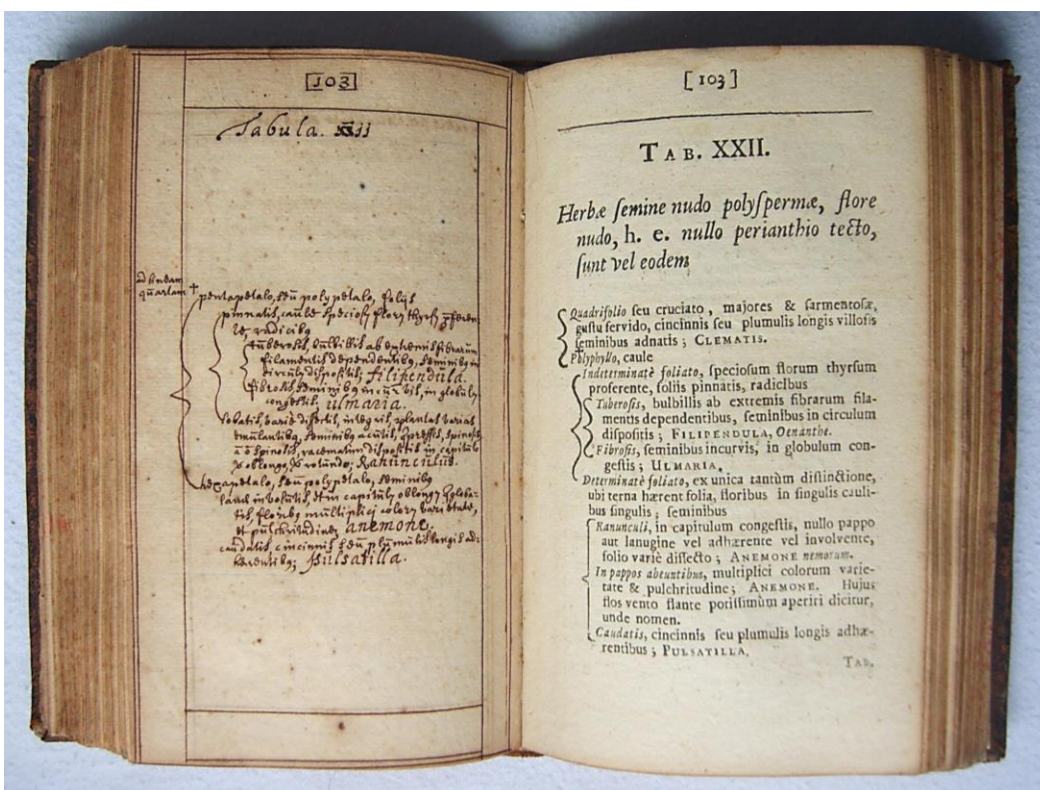
John Ray

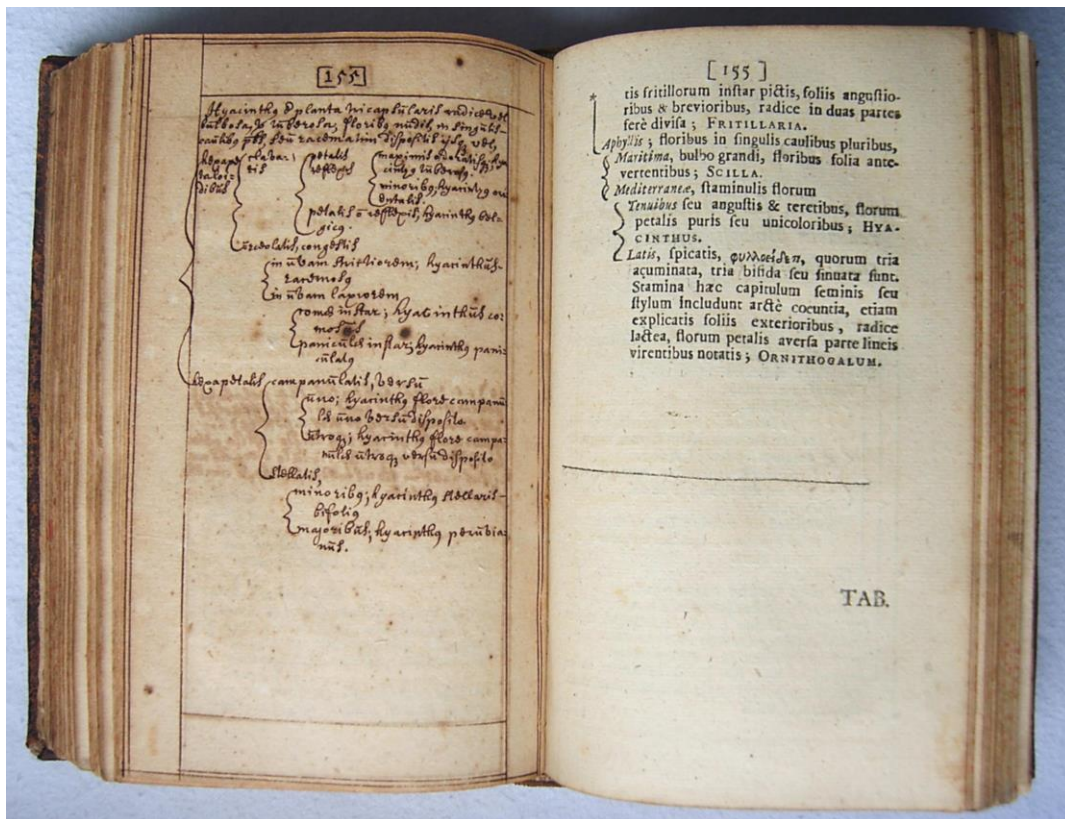
Methodus plantarum nova, brevitatis & perspecuitatis causa synoptice in tabulis exhibita.

London, impensis Henrici Faithorne, & Joannis Kersey 1682

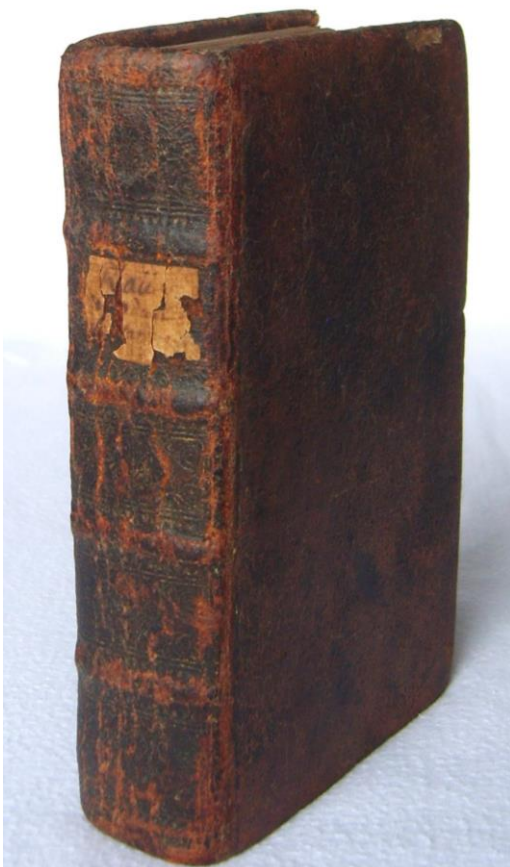
£2,500

Small 8vo. pp. [xxii]+166+[xxiv]. Frontispiece removed, 1 engraved plate. Contemporary sheep, dry and rubbed, remains of paper label on spine, red sprinkled edges. Main body of text interleaved with laid watermarked paper for the original owner. Some browning and foxing.





Twenty of the interleaved pages are annotated, all neatly ruled and numbered, and an additional eleven interleaves, facing misnumbered pages, are also ruled and the misnumberings corrected.



The annotations, in Latin, appear to be in an English hand and are highly systematic, following Ray's tabular format. Like Ray's text they are primarily concerned with classification. Botanical names in the text are neatly marked with symbols or superscript letters directing to the annotator's notes on the facing page. On some leaves spaces are left for anticipated intervening notes: for instance, an annotation marked "a" is followed by another, with space between, designated "h".

The two illustrated interleaves show the extent of the annotator's involvement with the text. On page 103 he has redrawn Ray's classification, and on page 155 he adds a new system for *Hyacinthus*, distinguishing *Hyacinthus tuberosus*, *orientalis*, *belgica*, *comosus*, *stellaris* and *peruvianus*.

*This little Man, he wrote a little Book;
Of little Use, thô such great Pains he took.*

[14]

[Anon.]

An Essay upon the *Reasonableness* and *Usefulness* of the Catholick Religion. Humbly offered to the serious consideration of such persons as may be unhappily seduced, either into Atheistick Doubts on one hand; as look-on Religion meerly as a party Engine occasionally to serve a Turn; or into Religious Factions, Feuds, Heresies and Schisms on the other Hand. And particularly recommended to the Consideration of those learned Writers, the Bishop of *Hereford*, Dr. *Snape*, Dr. *Tindale*, the Lord *Molesworth*, and Sir *Richard Steele*.

London, printed and sold by J. Roberts, at the *Oxford-Arms* in Warwick-Lane, 1722

£500

8vo. pp. [iv]+60. Handsome eighteenth-century black morocco gilt, marbled endpapers, gilt edges.

With two contemporary ink corrections to misprintings in the text (*mal-teraiting* / *mal-treating*, *Relation* / *violation*), and disparaging contemporary marginal pencil comments throughout, of which the text quoted above as heading, from an early blank leaf, is an example.

ESTC locates two copies only of the book, at the British Library (which is a different issue) and the Huntington Library.



Statutes of Rochester Cathedral

[15]

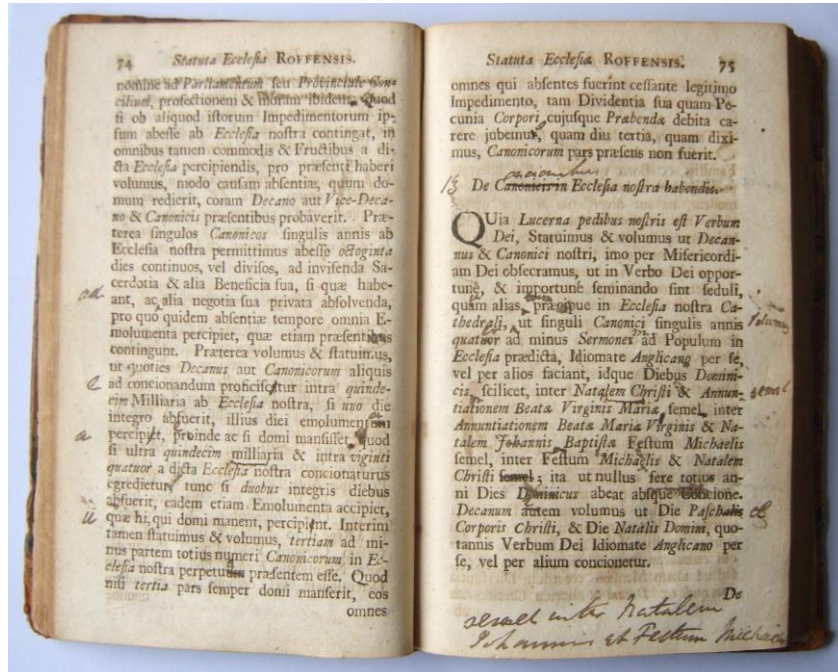
(Richard Rawlinson, Editor)

The history and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Rochester. Containing: I. The Local Statutes of that Church. II. The Inscriptions upon the Monuments, Tombs, and Grave-Stones. III. An Account of the Bishops, Priors, Deans, and Arch-Deacons. IV. An Appendix of Monumental Inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, supplementary to Mr. Somner's and Mr. Batteley's accounts of that Church. V. Some Original Papers, relating to the Church and Diocese of Rochester.

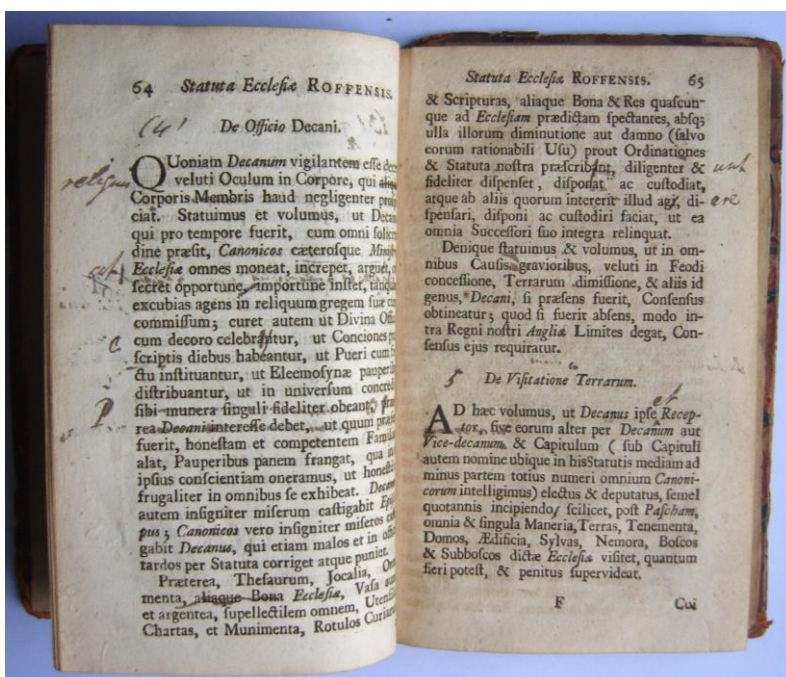
London, Printed for W. Mears, at the Lamb without Temple Bar: and J. Hooke, at the Flower-de-luce against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet 1723

£800

8vo. Lacks signature B. pp.[viii]
(Preface and Contents), 17-120+112.
Contemporary half calf, browned,
rubbed and worn, boards detached.



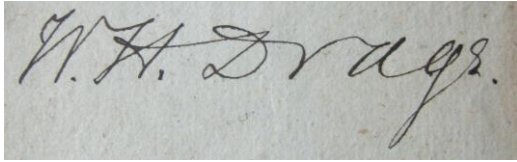
The working copy of the early nineteenth-century prebendary of Rochester Cathedral W.H. Drage. Drage has collated the text of the *Statuta Ecclesia Roffensis* (pp. 60-115 of the second part) against an unidentified version of the text.



In his Preface Rawlinson had written: "no small Care has been taken in comparing a Copy of the local Statutes of this Church, communicated by an Able and Learned Hand in the Diocese of Rochester, with another Copy in the Bodleian Library at Oxford".

There are three manuscripts in the Medway archives of the *Statuta Ecclesia Roffensis*. One possibly belonged to Henry Ulock, dean from 1689 to 1706. The second is a copy of this made in the early

eighteenth century (by Rawlinson's "Able and Learned Hand"?); and the third, a copy of the Bodleian manuscript, was done by Bodley's librarian Joseph Bowles at the request of Francis Atterbury, and then given to the dean and chapter of Rochester in 1723, the year that this issue of Rawlinson's text appeared.



Perhaps Drage is recording in his copy of Rawlinson's edition the alternative readings of the local manuscript. Or is he collating Rawlinson's text against another manuscript, now lost?

Newton's ghost

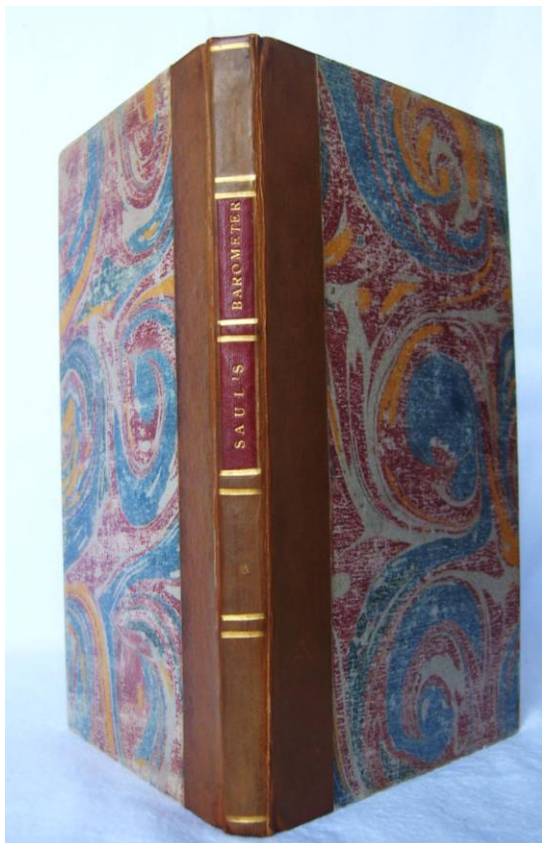
[16]

Edward Saul

An Historical and Philosophical Account of the Barometer, or Weather-Glass. Wherein the Reason and Use of that Instrument, the Theory of the Atmosphere, the Causes of its different Gravitation are assign'd and explain'd. And a modest attempt from thence towards a rational account and probable judgment of the weather. By Edw. Saul, A.M. late Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford, and Rector of Harlaxton, Lincolnshire.

London: printed for A. Bettesworth, and C. Hitch, at the Red-Lyon in Pater-Noster-Row, 1730 (Price 1s.6d.)

£2,000



8vo, pp.[xii]+100. Quarter calf, marbled boards, maroon labels on backstrip, red sprinkled edges, rubbed, title-page inscribed "Jno. Dashwood. ex Dono Doctor: Stukele[y] Jno. Frue[th?] ex Dono Jno Dashwo[od]". Inscriptions shaved by the original binder.

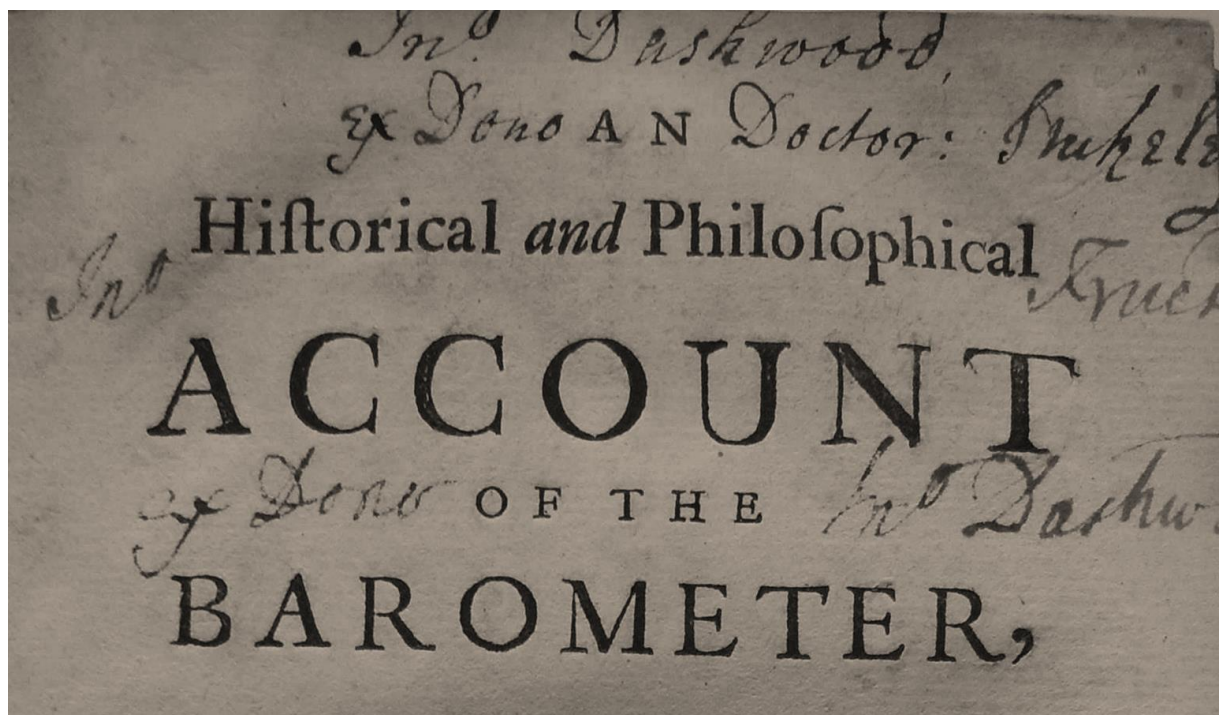
First edition of a work "drawn up in Part above Twenty Years ago" (*Dedication*). A second appeared in 1735, and a third in 1766, the year of Saul's death.

Isaac Newton's ghost seems to hang over the pages of this small study of the barometer. Edward Saul, William Stukeley and John Dashwood were all, like Newton, Lincolnshire men, and Harlaxton, Saul's parish, is roughly eight miles from Newton's first home at Woolsthorpe. The

antiquary William Stukeley (1687-1765), the original donor of this copy, was a friend of Newton's, and the source of the famous story of the falling apple. One evening, when the two of them were sitting together in Newton's garden, "amidst other discourse" Stukeley relates that Newton told him "he was just in the same situation, as when formerly, the notion of gravitation came into his mind: why shd. that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground, thought he to himself, occasion'd by the fall of an apple, as he sat in a contemplative mood. why shd. it not go sideways, or upwards? but continue constantly to the earth's center? assuredly, the reason is, that the earth draws it" (from Stukeley's *Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton's Life* written in 1752).

Saul concludes his small work with a personal recommendation to another compatriot. "That it may perhaps, be an Inducement to some of the Gentlemen of *Lincolnshire*, to deal with Mr. *Jonathan Sisson*, Mathematical Instrument Maker, at the Corner of *Beaufort Buildings*, in the *Strand, London*; that he is their Country-Man, and eminent for his great Skill, Accuracy and Fidelity, both in the Construction of his Barometers, and in whatever other Works he undertakes, or delivers out of his Hands." Sisson provides another link with Newton: he was one of the subscribers to Pemberton's *View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy* published in 1728, the year after Newton's death.

This first edition not in Folger or Yale, or in the library of Magdalen College Oxford, Edward Saul's college.



Leonora's proverbs



[17]

N[athaniel]. Bailey

An universal etymological
English Dictionary. The
Sixth edition, with
considerable
improvements.

London, for J.J. and P.

Knapton [and others] 1733

£375

8vo. Unpaginated. Neat old
paper repairs to upper outer
corners of U3 & 4 not
affecting text. Contemporary
panelled calf, spine
elaborately gilt in
compartments, morocco
label, red sprinkled edges.
Some wear to binding but
handsome, very good inside.

PROVERBS COLLECTED BY AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LADY.

Leonora Brereton, who inscribed the book in 1736, drew up, on two leaves tipped inside the front board, a list of "Proverbs contain'd in this book", from 'Every bean, has its black' (headword *Black*) to 'The Youngr. Brothr. is the better Gentleman' (headword *Younger*). 'ZEUXIS, an ancient Grecian painter' is added at the end for completeness. Leonora Brereton's good idea occurred again much later to an American editor, who published an edition of the proverbs in Bailey's dictionary in 1917 under the title *Divers Proverbs*.

[18]

[Johannes Ihre]

Swenskt Dialect Lexicon.

Upsala 1766

£75

Small 4to. pp.[xii]+200. Original paste-paper boards, old ink title on backstrip. Lightly rubbed, some spotting, very good, ownership inscription of the Swedish chemist J[ohan]. G[ottlieb]. Gahn on title-page.



Maniculed throughout



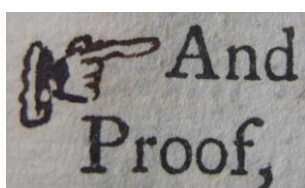
[19]

William Law

A Appeal to all that doubt or disbelieve the truths of the gospel, whether they be Deists, Arians, Socinians, or Nominal Christians. In which the true grounds and reasons of the whole Christian faith and life are plainly and fully demonstrated. To which are added, some animadversions upon Dr. Trap's reply. The Third Edition.

London, printed for Robinson and Roberts 1768

£100



8vo. pp. [iii]+332. Original calf and label, spine gilt in compartments, boards detached.

Thoroughly read by a contemporary Christopher Marshall, inscribed by him in three places, and with three hundred and seventy-five carefully

drawn manicules in ink throughout the text.



Manuscript account of the first Battle of Ushant

[20]

The Annual Register, or a view of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1778.

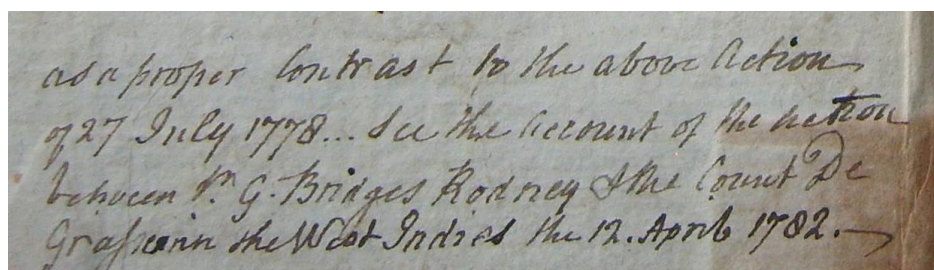
London: printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1779

£450

8vo. pp. iv+236; 161-334; [ii]+1-245+[xi]. Uncut in original quarter roan, sugar-paper boards, backstrip lettered in gilt, worn and stained but secure and pleasing.

JOHN MANLEY'S COPY, WITH HIS ARMORIAL BOOKPLATE AND SIX PAGES OF INK NOTES ON ENDPAPERS DETAILING THE ACTION OF THE BATTLE OF USHANT.

John Manley (d. 1801) was a barrister at the Middle Temple in London. One of his sons, Isaac George Manley, had sailed in the Endeavour with



Captain Cook as a youth, and later served under Rodney at the Battle of the Saintes on April 12th 1782, an engagement to which Manley refers, "as a proper Contrast" to the Battle of Ushant. (See above.)



The Annual Register for the year 1778 had failed to mention the Battle of Ushant, prompting Manley's detailed account on the endpapers of his copy. "Nothing", he writes, "shews the Partiality of the Compilers of this Register so strongly as their omitting to take Notice of the above Transaction both in the Historical part & in the Chronicle." He gives a *List of the Fleets in the Engagt. on 27 July 1788*, with ships, captains, and number of guns on each, and at the end of the volume he reproduces Admiral Keppel's letter of July 1778 misleadingly entitled 'Victory at Sea'. On the rear paste-down he gives a second list, *of the Killd and Wounded in the Action with the French Fleet, July 27, 1778*. Manley's information is precise, and occasionally slightly differs from the official record.

Shakespearean accentuation

[21]

Robert Nares

Elements of Orthoepey: containing a distinct view of the whole analogy of the English language; so far as it relates to pronunciation, accent, and quantity.

London, printed for T. Payne and Son 1784

£650

8vo. pp. xxvi (Preface)
+[i]+372+[iii]+[xl] (index).
Contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt
rules, red morocco label. Inscribed
"Ex dono Auctoris Joanni Berkeley
Barland" on front pastedown.
Extremities rubbed, front joint
beginning to split at head.

First edition. There was a reissue in 1792 with the more prescriptive title *General Rules for the Pronunciation of the English Language*. Nares is particularly concerned in the *Elements of Orthoepy* with accentuation, and his references to Shakespeare's works use the 1778 edition by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens, as noted by Courtney and Nichol Smith: "this was the edition of Shakespeare which John Monck Mason criticised in his *Comments on the last edition of Shakespeare's Plays* (1785), and from it are taken the references throughout the *Elements of Orthoepy* (1784) by Robert Nares" (p.109).

Nares highlights Shakespeare's consistency compared with other writers. Describing the pronunciation of *adverse*, for instance, he remarks that "Shakspeare is constant, I believe, in using it with the regular and modern accent" (p.327); the verse of Milton and Dryden sometimes clearly has the stress falling on the second syllable. On the word *character* Nares notes that Shakespeare accents noun and verb differently: the verb variously, on either the first or the second syllable, but the noun always on the first. Spencer, on the other hand, is less rigorous, and "has used it like the verb".

Not in the Folger Shakespeare Library.



Objectionable voters, including Pitt the Younger

[22]

[Manuscript: *Election at Chipping Wycomb Bucks on 19 June 1790.*]

“A List of the Corporation of Wycombe distinguishing their Situation in the Borough and for whom it is expected they will vote. The resident Burgesses are marked R.B. – the Non-resident NRB.”

List of the Expiration of Weymouth distinguishing their Situation in the Borough and for whom it is expected they will vote. — The resident Burgesses are marked R.B. the Non-resident N.R.B.					
		at 10 o'clock Weymouth, Dorset, Saturday		Observations	
A.	Alldridge J.	R.B.	}	Bulding Oak	
	Alldridge William	N.R.B.			
	Alldrich Ant	R.B. + +			
Commons lost	B. Bartley Sam ^e Esq ^r	N.R.B.	}	Clark of the Polls in the Exchequer (see Observation 6)	
	Boss Ed. Clerk of Polls	N.R.B. + +			
	Baldwin J.	N.R.B. X X			
	Bates John Esq ^r	Allderman			+
Bulding Oak	Bell	R.B. + +	}	defunct the Bulding Oak & Bartley having a joint of them in which part of the Bulding stand, from which the name given has taken its R.B. — That Burgesses has even been made (see Observation 6)	
	Bell John	R.B. + +			
	Bell J.	N.R.B. + +			
Bulding Oak	C. East	R.B. + +	}		
	Chasley J. C.	R.B. + +			
Bulding Oak	Clark	Allderman	}		
	Clark jun ^r	N.R.B. + +			
House between page 4 & 5 Down Road	F. Eastbridge	R.B. + +	}	(Burgess S. which from a former time, Loughborough is Unavailable now, and then, given from by another)	
	Eastmaier henth	N.R.B. + +			
lost.	G. George Henry	R.B. + +	}	— for Weymouth	
	H. Howard H.	N.R.B. + +			
	J. Jones Sir John	N.R.B.	}	Elected during the Majority of a Lord and Lord Mayor in 1774 Burgesses, and of the Expiration year of the Burgess, Clerk of the Borough (see Observation 6)	
	Jones Thomas	N.R.B. + +			
	K. King	Allderman	}	Remains the Burgess of the last year of the Burgess, Clerk of the Borough (see Observation 6)	
	L. Lonsdale Marquis of	Allderman			+
	Lane J.	N.R.B.	}	A Part of the Bulding	
	Lane	N.R.B.			+
M.	Manning Robt	Mayor	}		
	Manning	Allderman			+
P.	Pick	N.R.B.	}	Not sworn in (see Observation 6)	
	Pitt Capt. Wm. Esq ^r	N.R.B.			+
	Powell J.	R.B. + +			Bulding Oak —
	Poe Robt Justice	Allderman			+
R.	Roe J.	N.R.B. + +	}	the last Master of Weymouth — his father is now agent but it is known he has purchased the Borough and is now in the profits Allderman (see Observation 6)	
	Roe jun ^r	R.B. + +			+
	Roe	R.B. + +			+
	Roe	R.B. + +			+
S.	Stumpson Jos Esq ^r	N.R.B. + +	}	A Part of the Bulding	
	Stumpson Jos jun ^r	R.B. + +			+
	Stumpson John	R.B. + +			+
	Stumpson	Allderman			+
	Stumpson Esq ^r	N.R.B.	}		
	Stumpson	N.R.B. + +			+
	Stumpson	R.B. + +			+
T.	Tellamach. Mr. Latham	N.R.B. + +	}		
	Terry	N.R.B.			+

3 pages on 2 folio folded sheets, browned and chipped, with a folding covering sheet, very soiled, which gives the returns:

“L^d Wycomb – 34

S^r John Jarvis – 26

John Dashwood Esq 22.”

£300

Notes beside many of the names record the corruption involved. For example, “Informed Mr. Burley Ld. L. promised to convey a piece of Ground on which part of the Meeting stands upon condition that he would give his vote to Ld. L. – that Conveyance has since been made”. The second sheet concludes with “Mr. Graham’s Observations on the

objectionable Votes”, as for example on the above, “Nothing now can be done in these Cases if they deny hardily.”

One of the names listed is that of the Rt. Honble Wm Pitt, a non-resident, about whom Mr. Graham comments, “Mr Pitt cannot now intitle himself to vote. See the Durham Act 3 Geo 3^d. against occasional Freemen”.

More additions than in any recorded copy

[23]

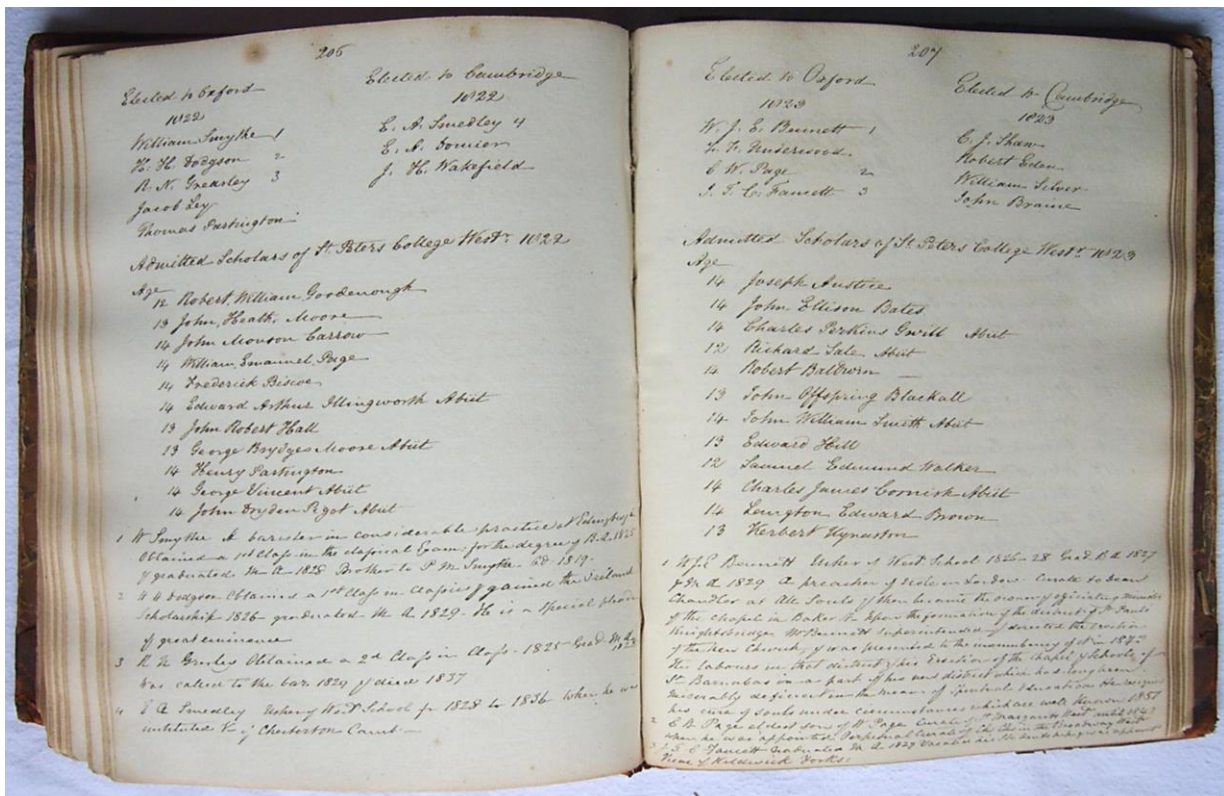
Joseph Welch, Editor

A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. From the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, MDLXI. To the present time.

London, printed by J. Nichols, Red-lion-Passage, Fleet-Street: sold by W. Ginger, College-Street, Westminster [and others] 1788

£300

4to. pp.vii+172+[xxvi] (Index). 2 engraved plates. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, some browning and plates foxed, worn but sound. Interleaved and annotated throughout. With 41 additional blank leaves on the same paperstock bound in, which have been used by two different hands to continue the entries to 1855.



Smaller interleaved copies of this work are common. According to COPAC, "Some copies are interleaved with blanks for ms. annotations, others have 10 unsigned unpaginated blank leaves between p. 172 and the index which share a watermark with the rest of the work." This copy, with its forty-one additional leaves before the index all of which have been used, was clearly bound for a more determined annotator. There are two similarly extended copies at Cambridge continuing the entries to 1827 and to 1847 respectively; this copy exceeds both. A new edition "by an old King's Scholar", Charles Bagot Phillimore, was published in 1852.

Early nineteenth-century Breton archive

[24]



AN EXTENSIVE ARCHIVE OF MATERIAL, POSSIBLY INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION, BY AN UNIDENTIFIED BRETON SCHOLAR AND CRITIC OF THE ACADEMIE CELTIQUE. [c. 1835.]

£950

The loose material, a total of eighty-nine neatly written pages, is half on small quarto folded sheets and half on detached numbered sheets, all of the same fine-quality laid paper. It comprises: *Vie de Ruth en Langue Bretonne*, with a translation and 3-page vocabulary; *Texte Breton* ("Eul leon"); *Extrait. Elements succincts de la Langue des Celtes-Gomériles ou Bretons*; and forty-six ink-numbered pages of notes on Breton grammar and syntax, "Fin" in a flourish at the end. Page 17 is the large folding table pictured above, composed of four sheets pasted together.

Together with the writer's heavily annotated copy of
Le Brigant, [Jacques].

Observations fondamentales sur les langues
anciennes et modernes; ou Prospectus de
l'Ouvrage intitulé, La Langue Primitive
Conservée.

* ce qu'il y a de plus probable
c'est que le radical Ku, Ky,
signifie chien. Ku-uv, Ki en
celtique Khi-ven en chinois,
Ga-nis en latin, Chi-en.
Mais quel est le primitif? ce
n'est certainement pas le celtique.

Paris, chez Barrois l'aîné, Libraire, Quai des Augustins 1787

4to. pp.[vi]+120=[i]. Uncut in eighteenth-century paste-paper boards, slightly rubbed, handsome.

The writer has made linguistic comments on most pages, of which the two illustrated are characteristic. There are also twenty pages on which his extensive commentary fills the margins. Bound in at the end of the book is an additional twenty-one page section of manuscript, "Notes et Extraits qui ont rapport à la langue Celtique".

* Voilà une remarque vraiment exacte, & on peut l'étendre, en allant sans crainte de se tromper que l'idée de l'existence est unie en Latin non seulement aux finales des verbes, mais encore à celle des noms, & que us, a, um, is, e, &c, sont de telles altérations plus ou moins sensibles du participes ens. Cette remarque s'applique au grec en entier, ou par exemple le verbe εἶναι, être & αἶναι, aller, se joint aux verbes, et ωs, a, ov, uv, &c aux noms. J'ai traité particulièrement ailleurs de ces désinences.

The note illustrated right, concluding "J'ai traité particulièrement ailleurs de ces désinences", suggests a writer who has already published on linguistic matters, but I have not managed to identify him.

Not a Wine List

[25]

Eric Partridge

A Wine List for Christmas & The New Year 1928-1929 suggested by The Scholartis Press.

[Colophon:] Printed and made in England at the Alcuin Press, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire November 8 - 19, 1928

£200

Small 4to. pp.16. Uncut in original hand-marbled wrappers with leading edge turn-ins, printed paper label. Rubbed, good.

Inscribed to "L.J. Lloyd Emmanuel College Cambridge with best wishes Eric Partridge", and with an ALS to Lloyd ("I write 'at the tout' as we used to say in the army") on deckle-edged paper loosely inserted.

This small collection of essays and poems was the second in a series of four gift books sent out by Eric Partridge for Christmas.

Two copies only are recorded, both in Australia.

