



EARLY 18TH-CENTURY BRITISH PAMPHLETS & BROADSHEETS

a short list e-catalogue
DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS





DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

EARLY 18TH-CENTURY BRITISH PAMPHLETS & BROADSHEETS

Additional illustrations of each item can be found on our website by clicking the linked descriptions.



CONTACT INFORMATION

WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM

INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM

212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10021

ON THE COVER

**BARTOLOZZI, Francesco (1727-1815) -
after J. CHAPMAN and LUTHERBURGH.**

*To the Right honourable William Pitt this
Accurate Perspective View of Inside] of the
Royal Exchange, in London...*

London: published & sold by Mr. Chapman, "1788"
[but 19th-century]. Copper engravings by Bartolozzi
after Chapman & Lutherburgh.



The CASE of Francis Beaumont, Undertaker for Forage, delivered to the Forces in Flanders in the Year 17¹¹/₁₂.



HE said *Beaumont* enter'd into a Contract with his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and afterwards with Lieut. General *Cadogan*, for delivering *Forage* to the Troops in the Pay of Her late Majesty, serving in *Flanders*, in their Winter-Quarters, 17¹¹/₁₂. and the Spring following, upon express Condition, That he should forthwith receive the Advance-Money, and his entire Payment in a Month after the Delivery of the *Forage*; and upon the repeated Assurances of a punctual Payment, he furnish'd the *Forage* cheaper than any former Contractors had done, or even than the States-General allow'd their Undertaker for the same time.

THE said *Beaumont* having perform'd his Part of the Contract to the entire Satisfaction of all the General Officers of the Army, had Reason to hope for a punctual Payment, the Parliament having provided, in the Sessions 17¹¹/₁₂. for the greatest Part of this Service; but that Money (as he has been inform'd) being apply'd to other Uses, he is so far from receiving the Satisfaction he expected, that, after Three Years continual Solicitation, he has not yet receiv'd the Advance-Money.

THE said *Beaumont's* Account has pass'd several Examinations, and has always been reported in his Favour: It was first refer'd to Mr. *Watkins* in *Flanders*, then to the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, afterwards to Mr. *Brydges*, (now Earl of *Caernarvon*) then to Mr. *Watkins* again, who had a particular Commission from Her late Majesty for that Purpose; whose Report being laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in the last Parliament, was there approv'd of, and reported to the House as a Debt amounting to 54750 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* Sterling.

THAT Parliament having granted 300,000 *l.* Sterling upon Account of the Debts of the Army, the said *Beaumont* had reason to hope, that he should have been speedily paid; but instead thereof, his Account was order'd to be re-examined by the Right Honourable Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Pulteney*, and the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army; who do not only report, that the said Debt appears to be justly due, but also that it deserves to be paid preferably to others; and do therefore propose, that it shall be paid out of the Remainder of the said 300,000 *l.*

THE said *Beaumont* humbly hopes, That this Honourable House will consider the irreparable Damages he has suffer'd by this long Delay; the Interest and Charges of what is so justly due to him, having more than sunk the Profit which he propos'd to make by the said Undertaking; neither is that his only Misfortune, having been oblig'd to sell the greatest Part of his Effects to support his Credit; and by his long Attendance at *London*, to sollicite this Business, has lost the best Employment he had at *Maastricht*; and is in danger of being thrown into a Gaol, for the Debts he has contracted for the Service of the Crown of *England*.

IT is therefore humbly hop'd, that this Honourable House will be pleas'd to insert a Clause in such Bill as they shall think proper, That the said *Beaumont* may be paid out of the Remainder of the said 300,000 *l.* granted by Parliament upon Account of the Debts of the Army; without which he is in danger of being still postpon'd from Time to Time, to the entire Ruin of himself and numerous Family, as well as many more Families in *Holland*, *Flanders* and *Brabant*, who are engag'd with him in this great Undertaking.

[BEAUMONT, Francis]. *The Case for Francis Beaumont, Undertaker for Forage, Delivered to the Forces in Flanders in the Years.*

London: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Ornamental border and initial. Disbound. Small folio. Two contemporary manuscript corrections. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Mild foxing.

A rare document lobbying Parliament for payment to Francis Beaumont, who supplied British troops in Flanders with fodder during the War of the Spanish Succession in 1711 and 1712.

Beaumont had contracted with the Duke of Marlborough to provide the forage with the understanding that he would receive an advance payment before the winter of 1711 and the remaining payment due one month after delivery. Although he never received the advance payment, Beaumont still provided the forage, yet still had not received any payment three years after the fact. As a result, Beaumont, "as well as many more families in Holland, Flanders and Brabant," were left in crippling debt and faced ruin.

An early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. Rare, with ESTC and Hanson recording only one copy, at Oxford.

Hanson 2159

(#21229)

\$ 475



SHAFTSBURY ELECTION:

To be further Heard, May 3. 1715.

A Particular of Mr. Benson's Estate at Bromley in Middlesex, whereby he makes out his Qualification, in Answer to the Exceptions of the Sitting Members.

	per Annum.
B romley Houfe and Gardens with the Wildernez, Fish Ponds and Paddock all Wall'd in, in Mr. Benson's own Hands, worth to be Lett.	150 : 00 : 00
A Houfe and Garden Lett to Mr. Lloyd,	40 : 00 : 00
Several Houfes adjoining together call'd the Row, Lett at	48 : 10 : 00
A Houfe in the Occupation of the Reverend Mr. Wood,	12 : 00 : 00
A Houfe Lett to Mrs. Osborne,	8 : 00 : 00
The Fishery Lett to John Boswell,	1 : 01 : 06
Ozier Ground Lett to one Smith,	4 : 00 : 00
The Great and Small Tithes in kind worth to Lett	70 : 00 : 00
The Profits of holding the Court Baron of Bromley Mannor, Com- munibus Annis.	10 : 10 : 00
	<hr/> 344 : 01 : 06

This Estate was purchased by Sir William Benson, of *l.*
Sir Joseph Tily, and cost, } 6500.

And was settled by Sir William Benson, 2 Junii, 1708.
on Mr. Benson, who has been in possession thereof as Tenant
for his Life, ever since his Fathers Death, viz. Aug. 21, 1712.

The Fee Farm Rents, in the Parish of Bromley,	78 : 01 : 11
The Rest of the Fee Farm Rents, in the Mannor of Bromley,	23 : 19 : 7

This Estate was bought by Sir William Benson, of Richard
Wilshaw, and Benoni Wilshaw for, } 2500.

To be settled on Mr. Benson for Life, pursuant to Marriage
Articles, and hath been accepted of by him accordingly, and
he hath been in possession thereof, ever since his Fathers Death.

A Houfe and Land Lett to Mr. Dadd,	40 : 00 : 00
A Houfe and Lime-kiln Lett to Mrs. Moore,	20 : 00 : 00
A Parcel of Ground Lett to Dame Martha Benson,	7 : 00 : 00
A little Field Lett to Kent,	3 : 00 : 00

This Estate was Bought by Sir William Benson, of several
Persons and Cost, } 1250.
And came to Mr. Benson by Virtue of a Deed Dated, June
21, 1714. in further part of his Marriage-settlement.

These several Estates amount in all to the Yearly Value of 516 : 03 : 02
They cost (as above appears) 10250. and are free from
all charges and Incumbrances whatsoever.

BENSON, William. *Shaftsbury Election: to be further Heard, May 3. 1715. A Particular of Mr. Benson's Estate at Bromley in Middlesex, whereby he makes out his Qualification, in answer to the Exceptions of the Sitting Members.*

London: 1715. Broadsheet, 13 1/2 x 10 inches. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Small stain, affecting one character of text, toning at upper edge.

An interesting assessment of a country squire's income.

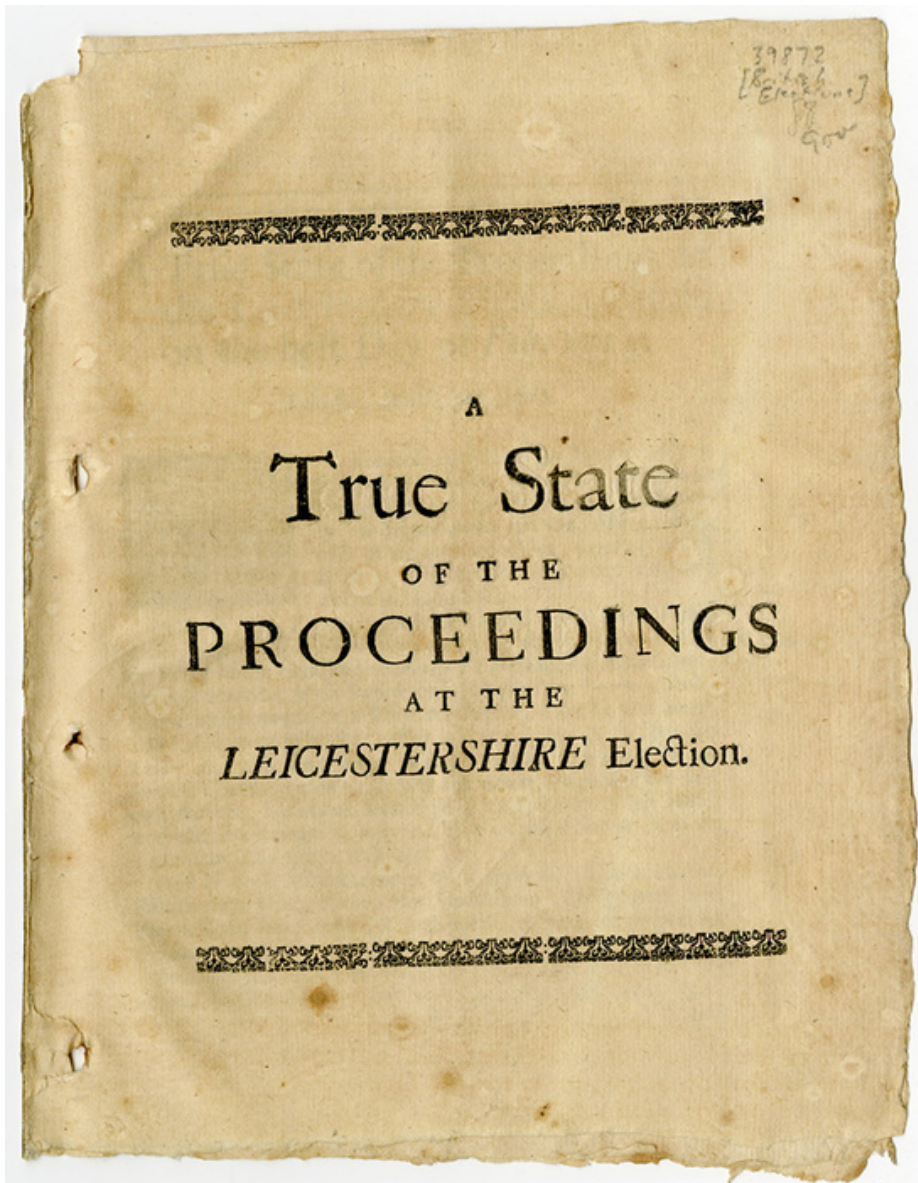
An unrecorded document lobbying Parliament in support of the election of William Benson as MP for Shaftesbury, disclosing the ownership history and financial information on his family estates in Middlesex. William Benson (1682-1754) was a prominent early Whig political writer, politician, amateur architect, and patron of the arts. This broadsheet refers to the election by which Benson would first enter Parliament, by petition, in 1716. In 1718, Benson vacated the seat to replace Christopher Wren as Surveyor General of the Royal Works. He was relieved of that position the following year, after a humiliating incident in which he condemned the chamber of the House of Lords, incorrectly declaring that it was in imminent danger of collapse.

An early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. No copies recorded by ESTC or OCLC.

DNB II, p.261.

(#21159)

\$ 625



[BRITISH ELECTIONS]. *A True State of the Proceedings at the Leicestershire Election.*

Leicester: 1715. 10pp. Disbound. Early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing. Untrimmed and unopened.

Discovered in a bound volume of ca. 1713-15 British petitions to Parliament, this is a rare and early example of British lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons during the major changes in British government of the mid-1710s.

A fascinating political pamphlet relating to charges of fraud, intimidation, and violence in the Leicestershire election of February 1714. The author of the pamphlet rebuts recent charges made in the "Flying Posts and other printed News Papers" that William Baresby, Under-Sheriff and overseer of the election, was attacked by partisans of the two winning candidates, forced from the polling station, and then sent fleeing with a bounty on his head. It is responded that numerous witnesses can verify that no such violence occurred and that Baresby, in fact, had attempted to commit voting fraud in favor of his friends, George Ashby and Thomas Bird, who were losing by an overwhelming margin (and ultimately lost) to the baronets Sir Thomas Cave and Sir Jeffrey Palmer. Baresby's injuries, further, are said to have been caused by a drunken night at a pub: after cordially drinking wine with the baronets, Baresby "left the Court, and went to a Publick House hard by, call'd the Round-Head's Inn, with some of his Friends, he Supt there, and drank plentifully of strong Ale, and was very merry; and a young Woman Daughter of the Mistress of the House, coming about her occasions to the Kitchen Fire, where he was Drinking, he fell to Kissing her very eagerly, and in that action (not regarding the Fire that was near him) burnt his Coat...and it is Credibly reported in the Country, that this burnt Coat has been shewn, as a Proof of the Dangers and Sufferings he underwent, for faithfully executing his Office" (p.9).

ESTC records four copies: at the British Library, Oxford, the National Library of Wales, and the Folger Library.

(#21164)

\$ 450



THE
CASE
OF
Saint EDMUND's - BURY.

The Hon^{ble} CARR HERVEY, Esq; } JERMYN DAVERS, Esq; }
AND } Sitting-Members, } AND } Petitioners.
AUBRIE PORTER, Esq; } Against } GILBERT AFFLECK, Esq; }

KING JAMES the First, by Letters-Patents in the Fourth Year of his Reign Ordain'd, That the Town of St. Edmund's-Bury should be from thenceforth a Free Borough, and thereby Incorporated the Inhabitants of the said Town, by the Name of ALDERMAN and BURGESSES, and Constituted an Alderman, 12 Capital Burgesses, and 24 Burgesses of the Common-Council, for the Government of that Corporation.

AND by Charter in the 12th Year of his Reign he granted, That there should be Two Burgesses to Serve in Parliament for the said Borough, to be Elected by the Alderman, 12 Capital Burgesses, and 24 Burgesses of the Common-Council, or the Majority of them.

IN pursuance whereof, the Elections and Returns thereupon were constantly made, by the Alderman, Capital Burgesses, and Burgesses of the Common-Council, without any Interruption by the Populace upon any Pretence whatsoever, till the Year 1680.

IN 1680 some Persons (who had had a considerable Share in the Government of that Corporation, in the Times immediately preceding the Year 1660) upon some general Notions, by a *Select Number* alone, were derogatory to the Freedom of Parliaments (which Opinion had indeed receiv'd some sort of Countenance, from a pretended Ordinance of the usurping Powers, about the Year 1656) prevailed upon some of the Inhabitants to assume to themselves a Right of Electing the Burgesses to serve in Parliament; who proceeded thereupon to elect Sir Thomas Callum and Mr. Rotherham, in Opposition to Sir Tho. Hervey, and Mr. Jermyn, Grandfather to one of the present Petitioners, who were Elected and Returned by the *Select Number* alone: Whereupon Mr. Rotherham Petitioned the then House of Commons, and insisted upon a pretended Right of Election, residing in the Populace; But upon hearing the Merits of that Petition, 'twas resolv'd, That Sir Tho. Hervey and Mr. Jermyn were duly Elected, as by the Journal of that House doth appear; and the Elections have ever since been accordingly made conformable to that DETERMINATION, without any Dispute, until this present Election; when the Petitioners insisted, that they were Elected by some of the Populace of the said Town, in Opposition to the Sitting-Members, who were Elected and Return'd by the *Select Number*, as usual.

SO that the *Single Question* will be, In whom the Right of Election Resides, whether in the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said Town, as is Asserted by the Petitions, or in the Alderman, Capital Burgesses, and Burgesses of the Common-Council? agreeable to the Words of the Charter, to constant Usage, and the Determination abovesaid.

'T WAS formerly objected by Mr. Rotherham's Counsel, That there could be no such Thing as a Right of Election subsisting by Charter; and admitting there could, yet it could not be Vested in the Governing Part of the Corporation alone, exclusive of the Populace.

BUT to this was oppos'd 1st. Co. 4. Inst. 49. 2 Rolls abr. 198. Hob. 143. 15. 2dly, Constant and Universal Experience, and 3dly, The Constitution of Two-thirds of the Parliamentary Boroughs in England, who Elect at this Day, in several Manners, by Force of their several Charters.

BUT 'tis Observeable, That even supposing the Truth of what the then Petitioner urged, yet no Right could result from thence to the Petitioners; for since it can never be proved, that we did Elect by Prescription, and 'tis assert'd that we cannot Elect by our Charter; the plain Consequence of it must be, That this Borough has no Right to Elect Members at all; a Consequence which would not only direct this Borough of the best of its Franchises, but would render precarious the Rights of above half the Parliamentary Boroughs in England.

THEN 'twas objected, That Bury sent Burgesses to Parliament by Prescription; but there being no evident Traces of any such Right, they produced an old Memorandum or two, endors'd only upon some old Writs of Summons, as long ago as the Reign of Edward I. wherein mention is made of the *Seneschallus LIBERTATIS Sancti Edmundi*, tho' no Elections were ever pretended to be made thereupon.

BUT it being plain, That the Liberty of St. Edmund was a Franchise, comprehending 7 Hundreds and an half, entirely distinct from the Borough; That the Steward of that Liberty was not the Person to whom the Precepts for Electing Burgesses to serve for this Borough, had, at any Time, been directed; Nor did ever any Steward of the Liberty (which is an Office enjoy'd at this Day by Grant from the Crown) pretend to be the Returning Officer for this Borough, that piece of Evidence was dropped, as utterly inapplicable to the Dispute then on Foot; and accordingly the Alderman is admitted to be the Returning Officer by the present Petition.

N. B. That St. Edmund's-Bury was not anciently a Town of any considerable Note; the Inhabitants were call'd *Hominer*, or *Vassalli Sancti Edmundi*, and generally belong'd to the Abbot, who was a Lord of Parliament; but it began to increase as the Abby grew great, by whose Reputation and Protection it chiefly subsisted: And this is the Reason no Mention is made of this Town as a Borough, either in Domesday Book, or any other ancient Record.

'TIS therefore humbly insist'd upon, That the Right of Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough, depends upon the same common Foundation with the Rights of the greatest Part of the Parliamentary Boroughs in England; which in consequence must be equally affected by any thing which may invalidate the Effect of this Charter, or render precarious the Right of Election depending thereupon, especially since the Determination of Parliament has added the highest Authority to the Privileges of this Corporation.

[BRITISH ELECTIONS]. *The Case of Saint Edmund's-Bury. The Honble Carr Hervey, Esq; and Aubrie Porter, Esq; Sitting Members, against Jermyn Davers, Esq; and Gilbert Affleck, Esq; Petitioners [caption title].*

London: 1714. Broadsheet, 15¾ x 12¼ inches. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Very light foxing and offsetting.

A 1714 petition on the subject of direct, political representation

A rare and interesting British political petition relating to the right of burgesses to serve in Parliament for St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk. The document traces the political structure and representation of St. Edmundsbury from ancient times through the establishment of the town as a free borough by King Richard II, its charter that soon followed, and controversy over rights to elect members of Parliament beginning in 1680. The petitioners write that the controversy is based on the question of "In whom the right of Election Resides, whether in the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said Town...or in the Alderman, Capital Burgesses, and Burgesses of the Common-Council." Parliament would decide upon the latter in a resolution passed on April 27, 1714.

An interesting look at the issue of direct representation closely preceding the major changes in the British government of 1714 and 1715, and an early example of lobbying literature.

ESTC records three copies: at the British Library, Oxford, and the National Library of Wales.

Hanson 1966.

(#21163)

\$ 450



Considerations on the Quakers Solemn Affirmation; and making the same Perpetual; Humbly Proposed to the Consideration of the High Court of Parliament.

Right Honourable and Honourable,

W HEREAS there is a Bill depending for renewing the Act for the Quakers' Solemn Affirmation to pass instead of the usual Oath, and to be made Perpetual. It is humbly Hoped that you will make it Universal including all Persons that go under that Name; and that such as shall refuse to give Evidence either for the King or Country, being Legally Summoned or Subpoened by Authority, may be liable to a Fine, or Imprisonment, as to your great Wisdom shall seem meet. For tho' they pretend not to be changeable, nor to seek to Authority, yet none are more Changeable, or seek more to Authority than themselves, not withstanding they upbraid others there with, for proof of the First, viz. *The Papist Cries Help, Help, Higher Powers, or else my Masters will Down; The Episcopal Men Cries Help, Help, Higher Powers, or my Common-Prayer goes Down; The Presbyterian Cries Help, Help, Higher Powers, or my Directory will Down; The Independents and Annabaptists Cries Help, Help, Higher Powers or we shall not stand. But the Pure Religion which we Quakers are of, doth not Change.* (a)

For Proof of the second, Namely, that they never Change being of the Pure Religion as they pretend. I remember about Anno. 1696, the Parliament in Consequence, Granted an Act in their Favour, That their Solemn Affirmation *In the Presence of Almighty God, the Witnesses of the Truth of what I say*, should stand (in some Cases) as valid as the usual Oath; which Act was Renewed the latter end of the Reign of King William. But this Act did not Please them, having not room left to Lye and Dissemble with God and Man, as their Practice had been where their bare Word only was given in Evidence: Wherefore Anno. 1707, they presented a Petition to the Honourable House of Commons, which was to have an Alteration made in the Act for their Solemn Affirmation, Namely, to have the words, *In the Presence of Almighty God the Witnesses of the Truth of what I say*, left out, for (said they) those words seems to look too much like an Oath, which Petition was Signed by John Field and about 40 of their Grantees, and read in the House of Commons, February the 27th 1707; and thrown out the same Day with Indignation to the Joy of all Orthodox Christians. This First Authority that they can, like others, seek to outward Authority; and Secondly, that for a need they can Alter and Change; who from 1696, they could take this Solemn Affirmation for 8 or 9 Years together, but when they found it Pinch'd them, and that it was so like an Oath, that they were forced to Speak the Truth; which, without it, they very seldom do, they mov'd to have an Alteration made as above said.

But again, the words, *In the Presence &c.* did so Pinch these Simple Saints (so Speak Ironically) that Anno. 1711, they presented another Petition to the House of Commons, Signed by the same John Field and about 20 more of their Chiefs, till Complaining of those words, looking so like an Oath, that it did not suit with the Liberty they desired, Praying that they might not be Enjoyned

to use the Sacred Name of God, &c. Upon which (as I was Informed) a Member stood up, and said: What! You cannot Affirm in the Name of God, shall we put in *hele-bub*; and so their Petition which was offered to them February the 9th 1711, was thrown out and never brought up to the Table. But they still being at Liberty whether to Affirm or to refuse, they always had a back Door to creep out at, like Hambel, of whom it is said, he never Fought without an Ambushment.

I Remember that when the Act of Abjuration was made, there being no Provision for the Quakers to Abjure the Pretender, by their Solemn Affirmation: A Peer of the Lords House told them of it, and was minded in their Favour, to move the House of Peers to insert a Clause, that they might Abjure the Pretender upon their Affirmation, but in a Day or two's time they brought a Paper to the Lords (a Copy whereof was given me) wherein they desired to be excused, for they could not do it for Conscience sake; nor from that Day to this I never understood that one Quaker ever Abjured. And for which doubts (if they had a reason, for had he come in, their refusal (no doubt) had been Meritorious of his Favour; no, nor in any one of their Addresses to their Late Majesties K. William or Q. Anne, I could never see one Word against the Pretender, all which looks very much that way.

I also Remember that when a Rich Quaker in our Town was Nominated for an Assessor of the Land Tax, that Year when it was to be done upon Oath. But he refused to Affix upon his Solemn Affirmation, for that his Conscience (their old Scaffolding) would not allow him, for he was a Rich Man, and could not wish any Colour of Justice discover his Neighbours Estate and conceal his own. This and many other Instances might be brought, to shew the Necessity of Enjoining the Quakers under a Penalty upon all urgent Occasions, to take the Affirmation; and that universally Inclusive of all that go under that Name, since they desire the Act to be made Perpetual.

For their Pretensions to Conscience, are so various and Deceitful, that they bring to my mind the Practice of one of their Predecessors, viz. Namely, St. Thomas Becket, who having had many Broils and Fallings-out with K. Henry II. at last (as History saith) by the persuasion of the French King, and other Nobles, he said *Becket fell down prostrate like a very Humble Saint; saying, my Lord and Sovereign, I do here Commit unto your own Judgment the Cause and Controversy between Us, so far forth as I may, Saving the Honour of Almighty God.* The King being much offended with this last Exception, turned himself to the French King, saying, I am so well acquainted with the Tricks of this Fellow, that I cannot hope for any good Dealing at his Hands. See ye not, how he goeth about to Delude me with this Clause, *Saving the Honour of Almighty God*; for whatsoever shall displease him, he will by and by alledge to be Prejudicial to Almighty God, &c.

I could bring in many Instances of the Quakers Prevaricating in other Cases, but this Paper will not

[BUGG, Francis]. *Considerations on the Quakers Solemn Affirmation; and Making the same Perpetual; Humbly Proposed to the Consideration of the High Court of Parliament.*

London: 1715. Broadsheet, 14½ x 9¼ inches. [2]pp., including printed docket title. Printed in two columns. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of lower inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Mild foxing.

A scarce and highly informative letter to Parliament offering a critical history of the Quakers' "solemn affirmation."

In 1696, after experiencing decades of exclusion and imprisonment for conscientiously refusing to take loyalty and court oaths, Quakers were granted the right by Parliament to take a "solemn affirmation" in legal situations in place of an actual oath.

Over the next two decades, many Quakers continued to object to the use of God's name in the affirmation, and various non-Quakers continued to express their resentment over the entire matter. In 1715, a bill was under consideration in Parliament to renew indefinitely the Quakers' right to the affirmation. The author of this document, Francis Bugg, recommends against passing it "Without a Universal Obligation upon them...without a Penalty upon every Quaker that shall neglect or refuse to take it in due Form," pointing to hypocrisy and disingenuousness he has perceived among that community. Bugg (1640-1724?) was a Quaker apostate who published numerous writings against Quakerism from about 1680 through the 1720s. Dated May 5, 1715, and signed in print by F. Bugg.

Not listed in Joseph Smith's Biblioteca Anti-Quakeriana or A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books. ESTC lists copies at three institutions: the British Library, the Library of the Religious Society of Friends, and Oxford.

DNB III, pp.226-8.

(#21165)

\$ 875

(a) A general Epistle to them who are of the Royal Priest-Hood and Chosen generation &c. by George Fox p. 68. Also the same in his Folio, viz. A Collection of his Epistles, p. 150, 152. Printed 1698. (b) See Mr. Primos Antiquary, p. 21.



The CASE of *Mountague Earl of Abingdon* and *Robert Earl Ferrers*, upon their BILL for Explaining and better Executing the Intentions of a former ACT, Intituled [*An Act for making Provision for the PROTESTANT CHILDREN of the Earl of Clanricarde and Lord Bophin*] and for Sale of farther part of the said Earl's Estate for Payment of the Debts and Portions remaining, Chargeable upon the same.

BY the said former Act *John Burke*, commonly called *Lord Bophin*, now Earl of *Clanricarde*, was restored to his Honour and Estate subject to the Payment of 25000*l.* to the use of the Publick. And it was intended that his Children should be educated in the Protestant Religion; and for that end, they were put under the Guardianship of the Earl of *Abingdon*, *Earl Ferrers*, and *Henry Thynne Esq;* since deceased, and were to have proper Maintenances allowed them.

But altho' by that Act the Earl of *Clanricarde's* Estate was taken out of the Trustees for Sale of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in *Ireland*, yet still it continued subject to the Debts and Incumbrances wherewith it was chargeable before the Earl's Attainder, which were so large, that after the 25000*l.* had been raised for the Publick, and 5000*l.* for *Alexander Pendarvis Esq;* as that Act required, the Rents of the remaining Estate in Possession, would little more than satisfy the accruing Interest, and there was but small hope the Principal should be paid off, and suitable Provisions made for the Earl and his Children, unless some part of the Estate could be sold for those purposes.

To this end the Earl and the Lord *Dunkellin* his eldest Son (who being brought up a Protestant, was zealous to promote the Designs of that Act) came into Settlements whereby they have Power to raise Money for Payment of the Debts, Incumbrances and Portions affecting the Estate: pursuant to which some Sales were made; but before the Earl would execute the Deeds, he insisted on receiving part of the Portion of his third Son *Ulick*, who is since gone into *France*; and it is not to be doubted but the Earl will insist on the same thing in respect of his other Children, if the Estate remains on the Foot it now is.

The Interest of the Debts and other Incumbrances to which the Estate is still subject, make it impracticable for the Guardians to raise Maintenances for educating the younger Sons of the said Earl Protestants: Therefore the Guardians, for the better executing the Trust reposed in them by the former Act, and to prevent the Earl of *Clanricarde* from giving any Obstructions to the same, have been adviced to apply to Parliament for the present Bill, whereby the younger Sons of the Earl will be educated in the Protestant Religion, the old Incumbrances which Papists have upon the Estate will be discharged, and the Protestant Interest strengthened.

[BURKE, John]. *The Case of Mountague Earl of Abingdon and Robert Earl Ferrers, upon Their Bill for Explaining and Better Executing the Intentions of a Former Act, Intituled [An Act for Making Provision for the Protestant Children of the Earl of Clanricarde and Lord Bophin] and for Sale of Farther Part of the said Earl's Estate for Payment of the Debts and Portions Remaining, Chargeable upon the same [caption title].*

London: ca. 1715. (9 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches). Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early stab holes in left margin. Moderately soiled and foxed.

A petition to Parliament by Montagu Venables-Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, the guardians of the children of John Burke, 9th Earl of Clanricarde.

Burke had fought in Ireland in the army of James II against William of Orange and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Aughrim in 1691. His estates in Ireland were forfeited and his children given to the care of the Earl of Abingdon and Earl Ferrers with instructions that they receive a Protestant education. After Burke was acquitted by an act of Parliament in 1701 and restored to his estates, the taxes that had accrued on his property hindered the flow of payments the English lords required for the care and education of his children. In the present document those lords seek a sale of Burke's lands to fund a situation "whereby the younger Sons of the Earl will be educated in the Protestant Religion, the old Incumbrances which Papists have upon the Estate will be discharged, and the Protestant Interest strengthened."

(#21166)

\$ 625



CARTER, Richard. *An Easie Method to Raise this Present Year, 1715, 5000l. per ann. for ever...without Taxing either Persons or Trade* [docket title]. *whereas His Majesty has been Graciously Pleased for to Recommend to this Honourable House of Commons that a Provision be made for the Ministers who are to Officiate in the 50 New Churches which are to be built in and about the Cities of London and Westminster...*[caption title].

London: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Ornamental initial. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

A scarce leaflet, printed for distribution among members of the House of Commons, proposing a lottery to fund the salaries of ministers being installed at new churches in London and Westminster.

The document is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records four copies, at the Goldsmiths' Company, University of London, Oxford, and Harvard.

Hanson 2160.

(#21174)

\$ 500



Hereas His Majesty has been graciously pleased for to recommend to this Honourable House of Commons that a Provision be made for the Ministers who are to Officiate in the 50 New Churches which are to be built in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

And this Honourable House Voted a Supply be granted to His Majesty for the Ministers who are to Officiate in them.

III. And to raise that Supply the Committee for that Purpose Voted to lay a Duty of Three Shillings a Chaldron on Coales, and Three Shillings on a Tonn of Pit-Coal, for Ten Years; which, with humble Submission, will prove a Hardship upon the Poorer Sort of People, and on several Sorts of Trades and Employs that uses large Quantities of Coals.

Therefore if the Honourable House of Commons should think fit to recommit such the Resolution of that Committee, the Government may raise 100,000l. this present Year 1715, by Erecting a Lottery for one Million of Money at Twelve and a Half per Cent. Deduction out of the Prizes.

That Ten per Cent. will raise 100,000l. and Two and a Half per Cent. will be sufficient to defray the whole Charge in the Management of such a Lottery.

That some Eminent Persons in this City are ready to undertake to this Honourable House to Answer the aforelaid Profit and Advantage for the Ministers who are to Officiate in the said New Churches; which Money will raise an Income of 5000l. per Annum, and that will be 100l. a Year for each Church, without Taxing either Person or Goods with a Penny.

N. B. That the Treasury to appoint Managers, &c. and the whole Money to be paid into the Exchequer to make Good, and Answer all Payments of the Prizes and incident Charges.



[COMMERCE]. *Reasons Humbly Offered for Passing the Bill for the Better Preventing the Covering Aliens Goods Imported* [caption title].

London: 1714. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

An early British petitionary leaflet calling for greater enforcement of customs laws for imported goods. The author charges that most consignments of foreign goods are now being made to "Naturalized Foreigners and Unfreemen," who are not under the same obligations as Freemen, who state in their oath "not to Colour or Cover the Goods of Aliens." If "no Remedy be given," it is argued, "all Persons will be discouraged from taking their Freedoms, and few will be left of Substance to perform the necessary Service in the Government of [London]." The document is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records four copies, at the British Library, Oxford, the National Library of Wales, and the California State Library.

Hanson 1980

(#21230)

\$ 375

REASONS

Humbly Offered for

*Passing the BILL for the better
Preventing the Covering Aliens
Goods Imported.*

THE Goods of Aliens and Merchant - Strangers Imported, are by the Laws of this Realm to pay One fourth part more than Her Majesty's Subjects do pay, as the Goods are rated in the Book of Rates made the Twelfth of Charles the Second; but not any thing more in the Additional Duties laid since the making the said Book of Rates.

The Freemen of London are all Sworn, at their Admission into the Freedom, not to Colour or Cover the Goods of Aliens; but Unfreemen not being under the same Obligation of an Oath, is one chief Reason why they refuse to take their Freedoms, and do Colour the said Goods of Aliens; by which means the Consignments of Goods from Aliens and Merchant-Strangers, which used to be made to the Freemen, are now almost wholly made to Naturalized Foreigners and Unfreemen: And if no Remedy be given, in time the whole will be lost to the Freemen of this City; all Persons will be discouraged from taking their Freedoms, and few will be left of Substance to perform the necessary Service in the Government of the said City.

All that is desired by the City of London is, That the Freemen and Unfreemen may be on an equal Foot, and make Oath, that the Goods entred are not Aliens Goods; whereby Her Majesty's Revenue will be advanced, and the City not lie under such great Discouragements.



[1]

THE
C A S E
OF
HERTFORD.

The NUMBERS at the last POLL for the
Borough of HERTFORD, were,

For Mr. Caesar—373	{ For Sir Thomas Clarke—281
For Mr. Goulston—361	{ For Mr. Boteler—271

Taken from the Petitioners POLL—142
Taken from the Sitting-Members POLL—186

Remains to { Mr. Caesar—187	Remains to { Sir Thomas Clarke—139
{ Mr. Goulston—165	{ Mr. Boteler—129

NOTWITHSTANDING the Complaint of the Partiality of the Mayor, in Behalf of the Sitting-Members, he admitted as many Persons to Poll for the Petitioners, who were excluded by the Resolution of 1705, as offered themselves to Poll; excepting such only, as he knew himself were neither Free-men nor Inhabitants.

The Act of Parliament does not prohibit the Mayor taking any Man's Name upon the Poll; only enjoins him, to make a Return according to the last Determination in Parliament, which he has done.

The Mayor had been acquainted that great Numbers, on both Sides, intended to bring their Actions against him, (if he refused them Voting) was not willing to have the Trouble and Charge of defending himself against Two Hundred, or Three Hundred Actions, but thought, if he made his Return according to the last Determination, he should show a due Regard to the Determination, and Act, which the Petitioner's Witness, *Mobraye*, gave in Evidence, he declared he would do.

He was the more afraid of these Actions, because the Petitioners offered, and gave great Sums of Money to these disqualified Voters, to come and Poll for them.

The first Time Occasional Inhabitants were brought in at *Hertford*, was at the Election in 1710; they were first brought in by Sir Thomas Clarke, and his Friends; he sent his own Waggon down with Goods to Furnish Houses, and Rooms, for such Voters, Two or Three Days before that Election.

The

[HERTFORD ELECTIONS]. The Case of Hertford. *The Numbers at the Last Poll for the Borough of Hertford were...*[caption title].

London: 1715. Broadsheet. 2pp., including printed docket title on p.2. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

A rare leaflet relating to the controversial Hertford Parliamentary contest between Charles Caesar, Richard Goulston, Sir Thomas Clarke, and John Boteler in 1715.

During the first quarter of the 18th century, debates raged over issues of election fraud in the borough of Hertford, which elected two members of the House of Commons. Disagreements over whether non-resident freemen could cast valid votes led to various abuses, charges and countercharges, and, in the election of 1715, an overturning of the election results by petition. The present document defends the election of Caesar, a prominent Tory and Jacobite, and his long-time ally Goulston over Clarke and Boteler, both Whigs. Clarke and Boteler petitioned against the results, declaring that the mayor of Hertford refused legal votes of "occasional residents" cast for them. This leaflet argues in response that the mayor acted within bounds set by Parliament and that Clarke and Boteler sought election through threats and bribery and points out that the "first Time Occasional Inhabitants were brought in at Hertford, was at the Election in 1710; they were brought in by Sir Thomas Clarke, and his Friends; he sent his own Waggon down the Goods to Furnish Houses, and Roomes, for such Voters, Two or Three Days before that Election." Clarke and Boteler were ultimately successful in overturning the election, however, and joined the historic 1715 sweep of the Whigs into Parliament.

Among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records only two copies, both at Oxford.

(#21198)

\$ 500



[JONES, Richard, Viscount and Earl of Ranelagh]. *The Case of the Lord Coningsby's Two Infant Daughters, with respect to the Bill now Passing the Honourable House of Commons, for Sale of the Estate of the Late Earl of Ranelagh at Chelsea and Cranborne, in the County of Middlesex and Berks* [caption title].

London: 1713. Broadsheet, 15 x 11 inches. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Ornamental initial. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Mild foxing.

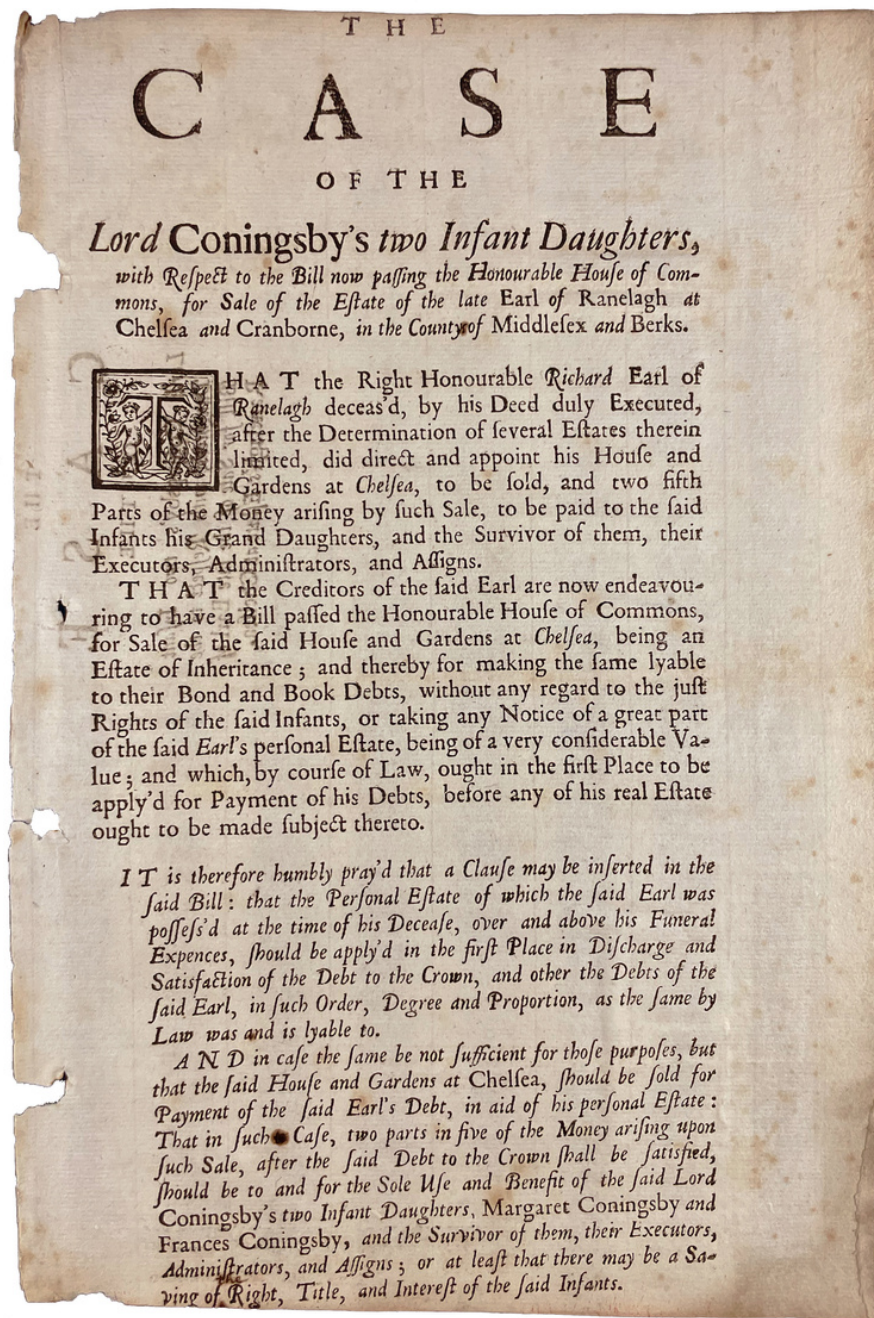
Richard Jones, 3rd Viscount and 1st Earl of Ranelagh (1641-1712), was an Anglo-Irish aristocrat, Irish politician, and Member of Parliament in the English House of Commons (his peerage was Irish, which did not disqualify him) from 1685 to 1703. In 1702, discrepancies were discovered in his accounts as paymaster-general of the army; his resignation from that position was interpreted as an admission of guilt, and he was expelled from Parliament in 1703 and convicted of having misappropriated more than £900,000. The scandalous nature of Ranelagh's life in both political and personal realms led the DNB to note, "Perhaps the only redeeming feature in Ranelagh's character was the unaffected pleasure he took in building and gardening." He helped design and build the structures and gardens of an architecturally celebrated pair of estates in Chelsea and Cranborne Chase, near Windsor. In the present leaflet, advocates of Ranelagh's two granddaughters, Margaret and Frances Coningsby, petition Parliament to ensure that, if any property remains from Ranelagh's estates after being sold to pay off his substantial debts, it be given to them, as per his wish. A scarce and early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s.

ESTC records copies at four locations in the U.K. and one in the U.S., the University of Kansas.

DNB X, pp.1042-4.

(#21203)

\$ 425





The CASE of Bramber-Election, which was
on Thursday the 27th of January, 1714.

For Edward Minshull, Esq; Petitioner, }
AGAINST
Sir Thomas Stiles, Bart. Return'd. }

The Candidates were }
Sir Thomas Stiles, } Return'd.
Sir Richard Gough, }
Sir Charles Kemish, }
Edward Minshull, Esq; the Petitioner. }

THE Right of Election is in the Inhabitants of Burgage-Tenements, paying Scot and Lot, the Number whereof is about Thirty Two; but it generally happens, that many of the Tenements, at the time of Election, are inhabited by the Widows of former Tenants, and so have no Inhabitants in them qualify'd for Electors.

The Return is made by the Conftable, who is chosen at the Court-Leet thus: The Jury present one, and the former Conftable another, and the Steward takes which of the Two he pleaseth.

The Steward is made by the Duke of Norfolk, who is Baron of Bramber, and Lord of the Mannor.

The Lord Windsor (now Lord Mountjoy) who, in his Lady's Right, hath nine of those Tenements, sometime before the Court-Leet next before the Election in May, 1708. obtain'd the Stewardship from the Duke, and deputed Mr. Pike for Steward.

And at that Court-Leet John Jap (one of Lord Windsor's Tenants) was presented by the former Conftable, and taken by Pike for Conftable.

And at the then Election, the Candidates being Lord Windsor and Mr. Shippen, against Sir Cleave More and Mr. Hales, Jap, by Lord Windsor's Command, made a false Return for him and Mr. Shippen, against the other two Candidates: But Sir Cleave and Mr. Hales, upon a full Hearing at the Bar of the House, were adjudg'd duly elected, and sat in that Parliament.

When the Writs issu'd for the next Parliament, one French was Conftable, who declaring that he would return whomever was duly elected, Pike (by Lord Windsor's Command) call'd a Court on purpose to change the Conftable; and to secure Jap to be again presented Conftable, Pike put one of Lord Windsor's Servants (then come down with him) on the Jury, who presented Jap, and Pike took him again for Conftable.

And thereupon the Precept was immediately deliver'd to Jap by the Under-Sheriff, who was there the Day before, and ought to have then deliver'd it to French as Conftable.

As soon as Jap had the Precept, he proclaim'd the Day for Election, and openly declar'd, that he would return whom Lord Windsor pleas'd (tho they had but two Votes.)

Whereupon two Gentlemen, then in the Country, who came down to stand Candidates, having notice of this Change of the Conftable, declin'd to appear, and so Lord Windsor and his Brother were return'd.

And at the last Court-Leet, before this Election now in Contest, Jap was presented, and taken Conftable by Pike again.

And receiving the Precept on Sunday, he (the same Day after Sun-set) proclaim'd the Day of Election for Thursday following.

And taking on him (as he always did) to call whom he pleas'd to the Poll, he call'd and poll'd for Sir Thomas Stiles Seven Persons who were no Inhabitants; Three whereof came down and return'd with Lord Mountjoy as his Servants or Attendants;

And refus'd the Votes of Four Inhabitants tender'd for Mr. Minshull.

By which he made the Poll for Sir Thomas Stiles to be Seventeen, and for Mr. Minshull Thirteen, and thereupon return'd Sir Thomas Stiles with Sir Richard Gough.

Whereas Sir Thomas had but 10 due Votes,

And Mr. Minshull 17.

As will be made appear by the Proofs.

[MISHULL, Edward]. *The Case of Bramber-Election, which was on Thursday the 27th of January, 1714. For Edward Minshull, Esq; against Sir Thomas Stiles, Bart. Return'd...*[caption title].

[London?: ca. 1714]. Broadsheet, 13½ x 8½ inches. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in the left margin. Minor foxing.

A petition to Parliament by Edward Minshull, a parliamentary candidate who argues that his loss to Sir Thomas Stiles in the 1714 Bramber election was the result of illegal voting.

Bramber, a small village in West Sussex, was one of the most notorious of the "rotten boroughs," parliamentary constituencies whose representation in the House of Commons far exceeded the appropriate ratio to the voting population, thus allowing one or a few major landholders in the area undue political influences in the government. In 1295, when Bramber was a larger market town, it and the neighbouring town of Steyning collectively returned two members of Parliament; by the reign of Edward IV in the 15th century, Bramber and Steyning returned two MPs each, with properties in a part of Bramber that overlapped Steyning theoretically entitled to a vote in each borough. In 1831, a year before the Great Reform Act abolished the rotten boroughs, Bramber contained only thirty-five houses and twenty voters. As this document shows, Bramber was somewhat unusual in that the "Right of Election is in the Inhabitants of the Burgage-Tenements," rather than in the owners, who generally lived elsewhere. The petitioning candidate, Edward Minshull, points out the difficult matter that of the residents of the thirty-two existing tenements, a large number were widows of former tenants and thus unable to vote, leaving very few legal voters in the election. He claims that seven non-inhabitants were called in to vote for Thomas Stiles (three of whom were servants or attendants of one of the landlords) and that four inhabitants supporting himself were refused their votes, creating a false count of seventeen to thirteen in favour of Stiles rather than the true count of ten to seventeen in favour of Minshull.

An early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. A fascinating case of election abuses and a rare document, with ESTC recording only three copies: at Oxford, the British Library, and Harvard.



[NAVAL CHAPLAINCY]. *The Case of the Chaplains of Her Majesty's Navy, to the Number of about Eighty, Most Humbly Submitted to the Honourable House of Commons [caption title].*

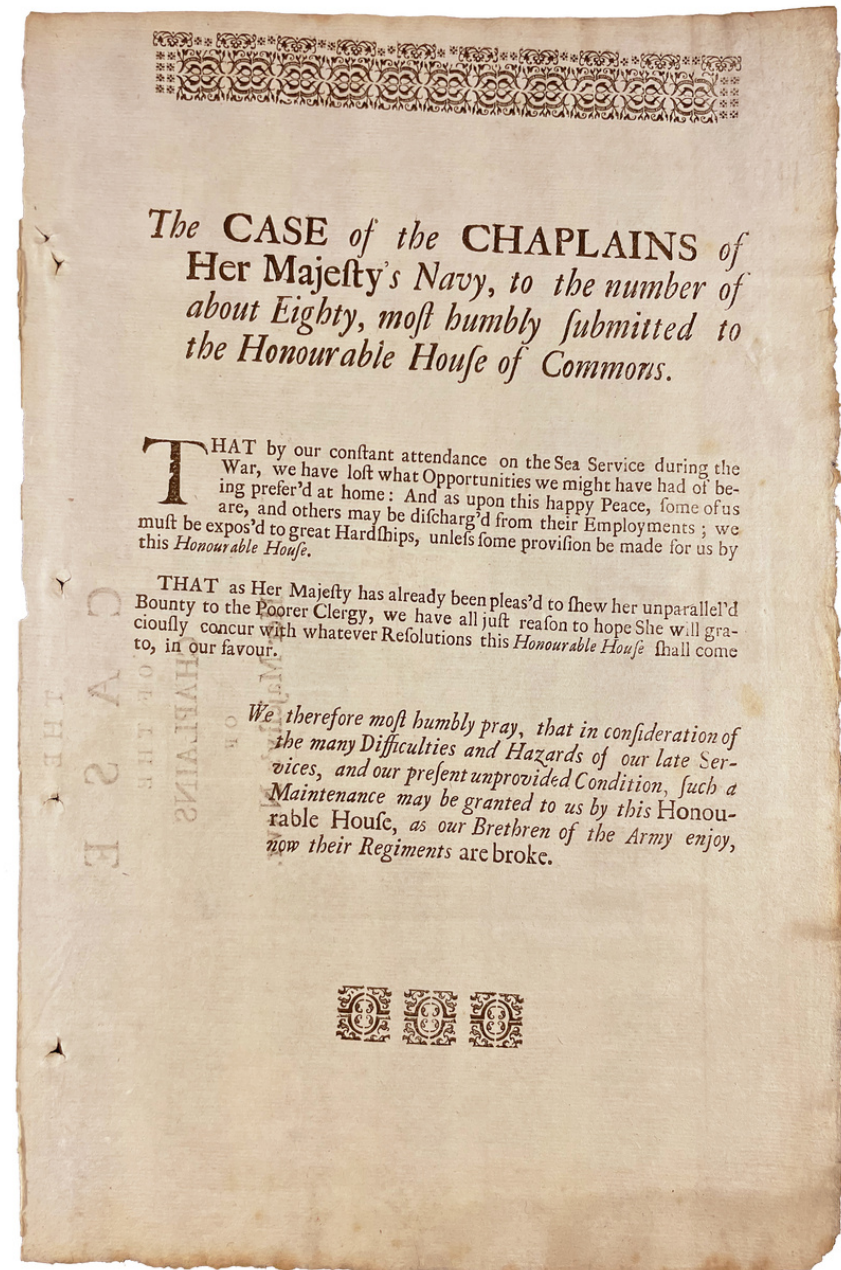
[London?: 1714]. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Ornamental borders in upper and lower margins. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin.

A rare, early petition to Parliament on behalf of chaplains who had served with the British navy during the War of the Spanish Succession. Many of these chaplains returned to Britain without employment and here request similar public support as had recently been accorded to "the Poorer Clergy." The document, printed in the final year of Queen Anne's reign, is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records three copies, at the British Library, Oxford, and the National Library of Wales.

Hanson 2111.

(#21167)

\$ 325





(1)

CONSIDERATIONS

*Relating to the Intended Duties on PAPER, humbly
Submitted to the Honourable House of Commons.*



THE Duty on Paper hath been already advanced, by several Additional Duties, to such a Degree, that *Demy, Fools-Cap, and Crown Papers*, (the Three most usual Sorts for Printing,) which, before the late Wars paid but Two-pence Half-penny per Ream Custom, do now pay from Two Shillings and Seven Pence, to Two Shillings and Eleven Pence per Ream; being about Fourteen Times more than was formerly paid for the Same.

This Excessive Tax upon Paper, hath already much hindered the Printing of Learned and Useful Books in *England*: If New Duties should be added thereon, (*especially since the Thirty per Cent. on Foreign Books is taken off*), 'tis to be fear'd the best Part of the Printing Trade will be Lost to the Nation, and Our Neighbours Print and Import upon us all Valuable Books.

The High Duty Impos'd Two Years since upon Stock in Hand bore very hard upon Stationers, and other Dealers in Paper, the Prices not advancing answerably to what was paid: And there are still remaining in their Shops and Ware-houses some Quantities of Paper, that are for the most Part Unsaleable, without very great Loss; and for which they having so lately Paid, do therefore humbly hope this Honourable House will not encrease their Hardship, by laying again a Tax upon Stock in Hand.

And whereas all Writing Papers do Tell but Twenty-four Sheets, and all Papers made for Printing do Tell Twenty-five Sheets to the Quire; And when accidentally they prove otherwise, must be made up to the Printers: The Custom-House Officers insisting upon Payment for these Sheets, occasion many Disputes and Difficulties in Passing Entries: Therefore they humbly Pray they may be permitted to Enter all Reams of Paper as formerly, *viz.* Writing Twenty-four Sheets, and Printing Papers Twenty-five Sheets to the Quire.

As

[PAPER]. *Considerations Relating to the Intended Duties on Paper, Humbly Submitted to the Honourable House of Commons* [caption title].

London: 1714. Broadsheet. 2pp., including printed docket title on verso. Ornamental initial. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Trimmed close, with slight loss to the first line of caption title and docket title. Minor foxing.

The document is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s.

The most enlarged of three editions of this title was recorded by Hanson, who assigns all three a date of 1712. While Parliament did introduce certain paper taxes that year (to which this document appears to refer), this petition also refers to the "late" wars, which indicates it was actually published following the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Its discovery within a large bound collection of similar documents, nearly all of which may be dated conclusively to 1714 or 1715, and its reference to a "High Duty Impos'd Two Years Since upon Stock in Hand" strongly suggest a 1714 printing date.

The petition protests new paper taxes, charging that the already-existing "Excessive Tax upon Paper, hath already much hindered the Printing of Learned and Useful Books in England" and that any additional duties would ruin the domestic paper industry and the book trade. With good information on specific kinds of paper, measurements, and duties.

ESTC records four copies in the United Kingdom and three in North America.

Hanson 1702.

(#21232)

\$ 550



REASONS

*Humbly offered to the Honourable
House of Commons, for Relieving
the Fair-Dealer in Pepper.*

IT is Computed that One thousand Bags
of Pepper is Yearly Consumed in *England*,
which at the first Duty of Six Pence *per*
Pound, did usually raise Seven thousand Pound
and upwards, *per Annum*.

Notwithstanding the Consumption can by
none be allowed to be lessened, since an addi-
tional Duty of Eighteen Pence *per* Pound, was
laid on the said Commodity, which ought to
swell the Amount of the Revenue to Thirty
thousand Pounds and upwards; yet the whole
Fund of Two Shillings *per* Pound, doth not
now raise Three thousand Pound, *per Annum*;
as the proper Books at the *Custom-House* will
make appear.

Her Majesty (it plainly appears) is Defraud-
ed of Her Duty; this Hon^{ble} House Disappointed
in their design'd Fund, and the honest Traders
have entirely lost their Trade, in the said Com-
modity.

It is therefore humbly hoped, That this Hon^{ble}
House will take it into their Consideration, and
give such Relief to the Fair-Dealer, as they shall
think proper.

[PEPPER]. *Reasons Humbly Offered to the Honourable House of Commons,
for Relieving the Fair-Dealer in Pepper [caption title].*

[London:1714]. Broadsheet. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound.
Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Minor foxing.

An early petitionary leaflet calling attention to pepper merchants defrauding
British customs and requesting relief for the "Fair-Dealer." The document notes
that during its time, "One thousand Bags of Pepper is Yearly Consumed in
England"; a bag of pepper was 316 pounds. This is among the earliest examples of
commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major
changes in the British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records four copies in
the U.K. and one in the U.S., at Columbia.

Goldsmiths 5121; Hanson 1999

(#21186)

\$ 500



To the Right Honourable, and Honourable, the
Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in
Parliament Assembled.

The Humble PETITION of Henry Pickworth, of New
Sleaford in the County of Lincoln; in behalf of himself and many
others of his long mislead Friends, Call'd Quakers; over whom he
hath been Elected Overseer and Elder, according to the Discipline
practis'd among them.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT whereas I have for several Years,
not only been made sensible of divers
Gross Errors, in Doctrine, Discipline,
and Practice, that have been Indulgent-
ly maintain'd and fomented, by a Leading Party
of deprav'd Teachers amongst us; to the danger of
Ruining our Selves and Posterity Temporally and
Spiritually, if not timely prevented.

But also, have by VVord and VVriting, Privately
and Publickly, several times, offered to prove the
same, by plain Matter of Fact; in their Audience,
in our Yearly Meeting, held in London; that they
might be Amended, to Avoid those unhappy Conse-
quences that has been found to attend them: Yet I
have been so far from obtaining my Righteous End
therein, as that I have (thro' the prevalency of those
Deprav'd Teachers) been illegally kept out of the
said Meetings, by their Bearing their publick and
Guarding their private Doors, against my Entrance,
time after time, contrary to their own Ancient Dis-
cipline and late Repeated Pretensions.

Wherefore, as it hath been found by woful Expe-
rience, impossible, to Rectifie matters of this Nature
by Print, thro' their having the Command of all our
Printing-Presses, (from which they allow no Books
to be publish'd amongst us, but what they approve of)
and whereas they have heretofore several times desir'd
in Print, that they might be Conven'd by Authority
to a Hearing with their Opponents, in a publick Con-
ference on other occasions, as the only Method, to
Rectifie Religious Differences, according to King
Charles I. Sentiments: I humbly hope your Honours
will for once be pleas'd to oblige them so far, in
Convening them to one against me, in order to their
Defences, from the Charge of Error, Heresy, Uncharity,
Falshood, Evasion, Inconsistency, Innovation, Imposition,
Infidelity, Hypocrisy, Pride, Rallery, Apostacy, Perjury,
Idolatry, Villainy, Blasphemy, Abomination, Confusion,
and worse than Turkish Tyranny in their Church Capa-
city: as in June 1711. I by a printed half Sheet
publickly offered, and now again am ready to prove
them Guilty of, before such Impartial Persons as
your Honours shall be pleas'd to depute, as Judges for
Decision, in a publick Assembly or otherways; with-
out suffering Your selves to be any longer Diverted by
their Hypocritical Out-cries against me, as a Fomen-
ter of their Persecution, as they have heretofore
made against others, in order to Amuse our Superi-
ors, and keep us under their illegal Subjection: And
whatever Indignity may be judg'd requisite, to put up-
on the busy Promoters of their Heresies, as a warning
to others, is wholly Submitted to your Great Wisdom.

Their Persecution, is as far from my desire, as it
would be from Answering my End in it; many
of 'em being so prepossess'd by their Apostle Fox's
Exhortations, to stand Valiant for the Truth, as they
call it; as that there is not the worth of his Dotage,
but they will dye for, rather than by pecuniary Pe-
nalities, or corporal Punishment be forc'd from any
of them, as hath been found by Experience.

Wherefore, as their Out-cries of this Nature (a-
gainst the Endeavours of the Clergy of Norfolk and
Suffolk, to bring them to a fair Hearing, in Parlia-
ment) was only to prevail with our Legislators to let
their Corruptions lie uncorrected; thro' their sensible
Inabilities to defend their Principles in Verbal Confe-
rences, before Impartial Auditors; has been acknow-
ledged of late, by divers of the most judicious amongst
them in my hearing.

I hope, that since it is no other than themselves
have solicited for, (before they found their Effects at
West-Deurham, &c. to contradict their Expectations)
Your Honours will be pleas'd to oblige me (amongst
many others of our abused Friends) to Summon
George Whitehead, William Pen, and John Whiting, with
the rest of their Deprav'd Collegues of the Second
Days Meeting, to have a Conference with me: in or-
der to their Restoration from their most deplorable
Depravity; as you desire to avoid Divine Displea-
sure for such Omission of so great a Duty towards
a deceived People, since as I can Appeal to God,
that it is only for his Honour, and our misled
Friends Souls sake, that I thus Solicit you.

I shall as freely Condemn my self, if in any thing
I have wrong'd them, as I hope, you will by Christian
Means, if possible, oblige those our Leaders to Con-
demn publickly the Destructive Errors I Charge them
with, if they appear Guilty on a fair Examination,
according to their Duty and repeated Pretensions.

In order whereof, As I hope your Honours will in-
able me to send for such personal or written Evidence
in their Custody, as I can't obtain without your Au-
thority; I doubt not of your Allowance of such As-
sistance in the management of my Charges, as may
be found requisite for the better Discovery of their
Soul-damning Corruptions, in order to their Repen-
tance, and others future Security from their Conta-
gious Influence.

Who am Your Obliged in all Christian Services,
and their truly Well-wishing, tho' greatly
Abused Friend,

From my Lodging at
the Golden Key,
in New gate-Mar-
ket, London April
9th. 1714.

Henry Pickworth.

[PICKWORTH, Henry]. *To the Right Honourable, and Honourable, The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons, in Parliament Assembled. The Humble Petition of Henry Pickworth, of New Sleaford in the County of Lincoln; in behalf of himself and many others of his long misled friends, call'd Quakers; over whom he hath been elected Overseer and Elder, according to the Discipline Practised among Them* [caption title].

[London: 1714]. Broadsheet, 14 x 9 inches. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Some foxing. Very good.

Henry Pickworth (1673?-1738?) was an English Quaker who, in 1701, challenged the Quaker apostate Francis Bugg to visit New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, and debate him at a public conference. Bugg accepted and prevailed before the judges and clergymen assembled, which led to the public burning of two Quaker books and the publication of numerous pamphlets attacking Bugg by Pickworth. As the controversy died down, however, Pickworth was won over by Bugg and soon began writing against the Quakers and attending the annual Friends' meeting in London to present his protests and testimonies. Eventually, in June 1714, the Lincoln quarterly meeting disowned him.

In this rare and historically noted petition, Pickworth lobbies Parliament to grant him another public conference in Lincolnshire, this time against the Quakers of his home meeting. He asks that members of the Lincoln meeting be convened "to one against me, in order to their Defences, from the Charges of Error, Heresy, Uncharity, Falshood, Evasion, Inconsistency, Innovation, Imposition, Infidelity, Hypocrisy, Pride, Rallery, Apostasy, Perjury, Idolatry, villainy, Blasphemy, Abomination, Confusion, and worse than Turkish Tyranny in their Church Capacity." He was denied and subsequently issued a book with a title based on the series of invectives above (itself printed earlier in a half-sheet Pickworth published in 1711).

In addition to being an important artefact of early 18th-century Quaker history, the document is among the first examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records four copies in the U.K. and one in the U.S., at Haverford College.

DNB XV, p.1133; Smith, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books*, Vol. II, p.416.

(#21189)

\$ 475



[QUAKERS]. *Some Reasons Humbly Offered, to the Considerations of Both Houses of Parliament, why the Quakers Affirmation should not pass instead of an Oath* [caption title].

London: 1715. 4pp. Printed in two columns. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Some foxing.

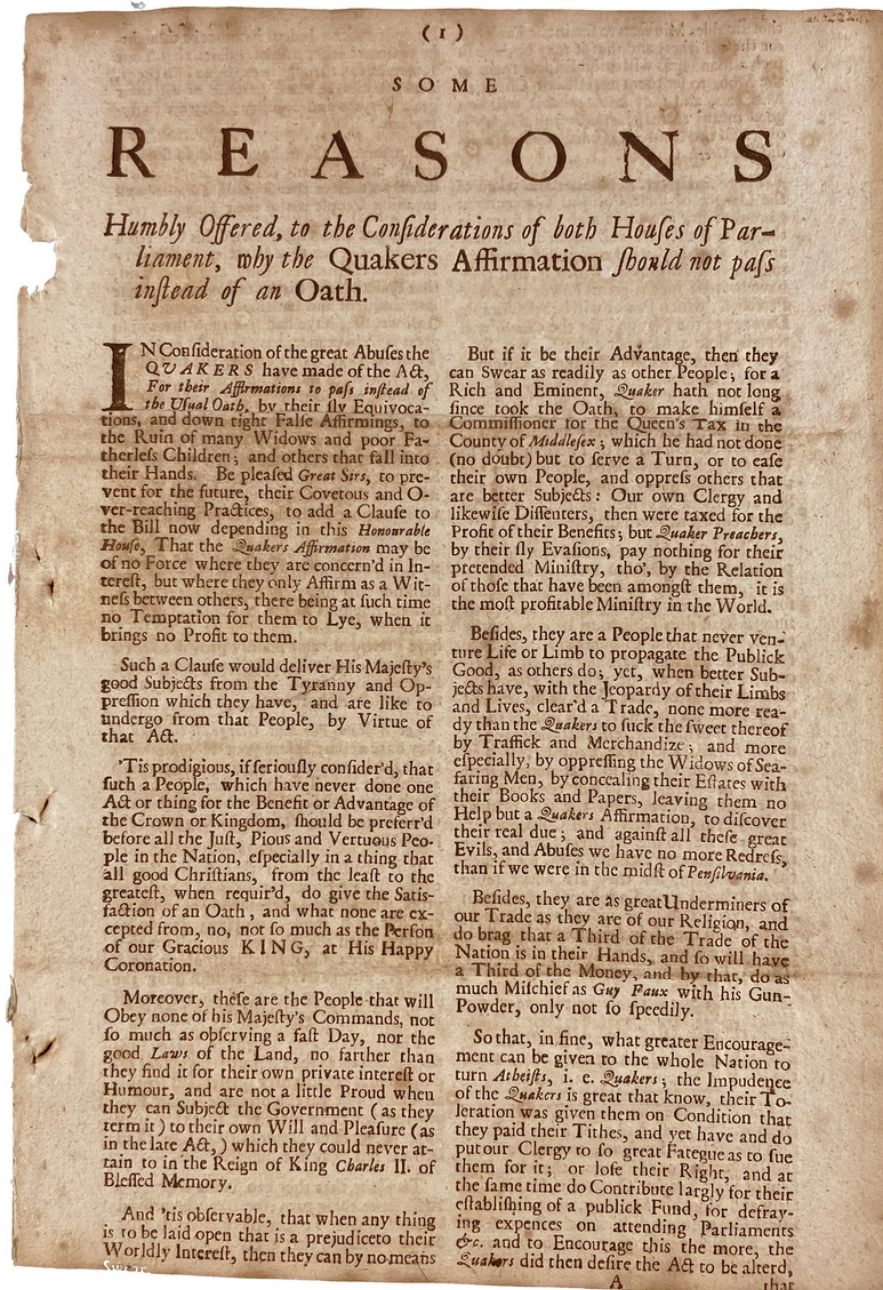
One of Two Known Copies

A rare and expansive appeal to Parliament against the 1715 bill to renew the Quakers' right to the "solemn affirmation" in place of the legal oath. In 1696, after experiencing decades of exclusion and imprisonment for conscientiously refusing to take loyalty and court oaths, Quakers were granted the right by an act of Parliament to take a "solemn affirmation" in legal situations in place of an actual oath. In 1715, a bill was under consideration in Parliament to renew that act indefinitely. Significantly longer than most lobbying documents from this time, this petition asks that Parliament only extend the act if the affirmation be made "of no Force where they are concern'd in Interest, but where they only Affirm as Witnesses between others, there being no Temptation for them to Lye, when it brings no Profit to them." Many Quakers by this time had achieved significant prosperity in manufacturing and commerce, adding fuel to their enemies' resentment. The author of this pamphlet charges various Friends with hypocrisy, greed, and swindling and reprints an earlier petition describing six widows of commanders of two "Guinea ships" allegedly defrauded by Quakers (including one Quaker from Maryland).

Not listed in Joseph Smith's Biblioteca Anti-Quakeriana or A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books. ESTC records only one copy, at Oxford.

(#21205)

\$ 1,000



R E A S O N S

Humbly Offered, to the Considerations of both Houses of Parliament, why the Quakers Affirmation should not pass instead of an Oath.

IN Consideration of the great Abuses the QUAKERS have made of the Act, For their Affirmations to pass instead of the Usual Oath, by their fly Equivocations, and down right False Affirmings, to the Ruin of many Widows and poor Fatherless Children; and others that fall into their Hands. Be pleased Great Sirs, to prevent for the future, their Covetous and Over-reaching Practices, to add a Clause to the Bill now depending in this Honourable House, That the Quakers Affirmation may be of no Force where they are concern'd in Interest, but where they only Affirm as a Witnesses between others, there being at such time no Temptation for them to Lye, when it brings no Profit to them.

Such a Clause would deliver His Majesty's good Subjects from the Tyranny and Oppression which they have, and are like to undergo from that People, by Virtue of that Act.

'Tis prodigious, if seriously consider'd, that such a People, which have never done one Act or thing for the Benefit or Advantage of the Crown or Kingdom, should be prefer'd before all the Just, Pious and Vertuous People in the Nation, especially in a thing that all good Christians, from the least to the greatest, when requir'd, do give the Satisfaction of an Oath, and what none are excepted from, no, nor so much as the Person of our Gracious KING, at His Happy Coronation.

Moreover, these are the People that will Obey none of his Majesty's Commands, not so much as observing a fast Day, nor the good Laws of the Land, no farther than they find it for their own private interest or Humour, and are not a little Proud when they can Subject the Government (as they term it) to their own Will and Pleasure (as in the late Act,) which they could never attain to in the Reign of King Charles II. of Blessed Memory.

And 'tis observable, that when any thing is to be laid open that is a prejudice to their Worldly Interest, then they can by no means

But if it be their Advantage, then they can Swear as readily as other People; for a Rich and Eminent, Quaker hath not long since took the Oath, to make himself a Commissioner for the Queen's Tax in the County of Middlesex; which he had not done (no doubt) but to serve a Turn, or to ease their own People, and oppress others that are better Subjects: Our own Clergy and likewise Dissenters, then were taxed for the Profit of their Benefits; but Quaker Preachers, by their fly Evasions, pay nothing for their pretended Ministry, tho', by the Relation of those that have been amongst them, it is the most profitable Ministry in the World.

Besides, they are a People that never venture Life or Limb to propagate the Publick Good, as others do; yet, when better Subjects have, with the Jeopardy of their Limbs and Lives, clear'd a Trade, none more ready than the Quakers to suck the sweet thereof by Traffick and Merchandize; and more especially, by oppressing the Widows of Seafaring Men, by concealing their Estates with their Books and Papers, leaving them no Help but a Quakers Affirmation, to discover their real due; and against all these great Evils, and Abuses we have no more Redress, than if we were in the midst of Pennsylvania.

Besides, they are as great Underminers of our Trade as they are of our Religion, and do brag that a Third of the Trade of the Nation is in their Hands, and so will have a Third of the Money, and by that, do as much Mischief as Guy Faux with his Gun-Powder, only not so speedily.

So that, in fine, what greater Encouragement can be given to the whole Nation to turn Atheists, i. e. Quakers; the Impudence of the Quakers is great that know, their Toleration was given them on Condition that they paid their Tithes, and yet have and do put our Clergy to so great Fatigue as to sue them for it; or lose their Right, and at the same time do Contribute largely for their establishing of a publick Fund, for defraying expences on attending Parliaments &c. and to Encourage this the more, the Quakers did then desire the Act to be altered, that



[QUAKERS]. *The Case of the People Called Quakers, with respect to many of their friends in South-Britain, and their friends in general in North-Britain, who conscientiously scruple the taking of the present affirmation.*

[London?: 1715]. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Dbd. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Moderate toning and foxing. Very good.

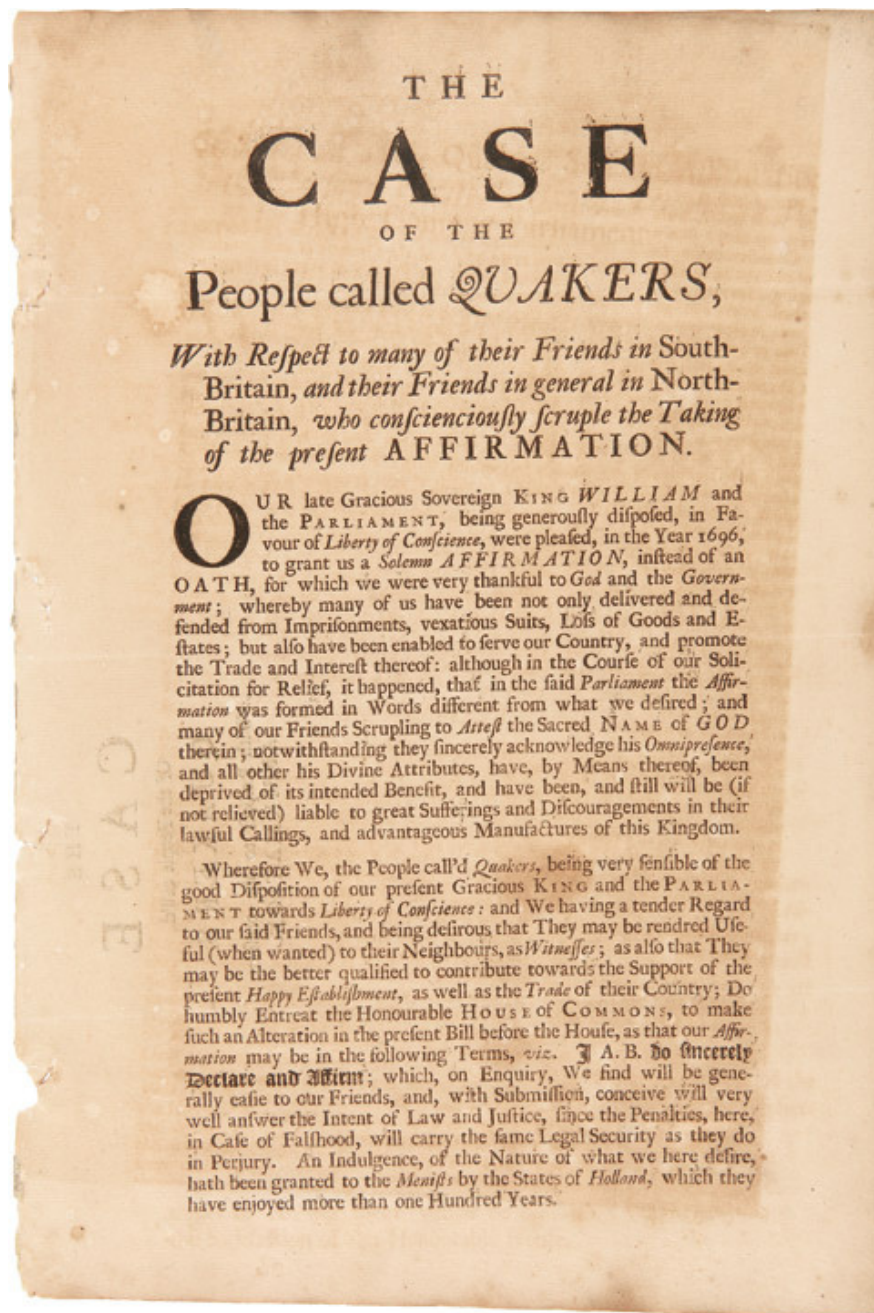
Quakers seek relief on affirmation.

In 1696, after experiencing decades of exclusion and imprisonment for conscientiously refusing to take loyalty and court oaths, Quakers were granted the right by Parliament to take a "solemn affirmation" in legal situations in place of an actual oath. Over the next two decades, numerous Quakers objected to the invocation of God's name in the official affirmation and refused it as they had the oath. In 1715, a bill was under consideration in Parliament to renew indefinitely the Quakers' right to the affirmation. The Quaker authors of the present petition support the bill but ask that it be amended with a revised affirmation that does not include the name of God. ESTC lists copies at four institutions: the British Library, the Library of the Religious Society of Friends, the National Library of Scotland, and Oxford.

Smith, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books*, Vol. II, p.265 (listing its imprint at "about 1721")

(#21197)

\$ 875





To the HONOURABLE
The Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgesses of Great Britain, in Parliament Assembled :

The Humble Petition of John Rotherham.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner about two Years since laid before the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, a Paper wherein he set forth, That the Queen's Majesty's was Defrauded of great part of the Duty on Tobacco Imported by Merchants having the Duty remitted on Tobacco damaged, or pretended so to be. And that nevertheless such uncustom'd Tobacco was not only vended at home, but Exported abroad ; on which the Exporter obtain'd a Draw-back as if Custom had been paid.

To prevent which your Petitioner propos'd, That whenever any Importer apply'd to the said Commissioners to Remit the Duty on Tobacco under pretence of its being damag'd It shall not be Remitted, unless such Tobacco be in one entire quantity publickly Burnt and Destroy'd, in Cask or Bulk as Imported.

Whereby your Petitioner humbly believ'd wou'd be prevented the Fraud in selling Uncustom'd Tobacco, and obtaining a Draw-Back thereon, as well as sending damag'd Tobacco abroad, to the discredit of our Trade in Foreign Markets.

Your Honours Petitioner computed, That a Fourth Part of the Tobacco Imported in one year, has been Exempted from paying Duty, on pretence of Damage, besides the loss by Draw-back on such uncustom'd Tobacco.

And whereas there is a Bill depending in this Honourable House, Entitul'd, *A Bill for Lessening the Draw-back on Tobacco carry'd into Ireland*, Your Petitioner therefore *most humbly Proposeth*, That the Lessening the Draw-back on that Commodity be General, and not confined to *Ireland* only. Or, That no Tobacco pretended to be damag'd have Custom remitted, unless such Tobacco be destroy'd as aforesaid.

Your Honours Petitioner having been early in his Application and Endeavours, to advance this Branch of the Royal Revenue, *humbly hopes* he shall have a Recompence suitable to his Service.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

[ROTHERHAM, John]. *To the Honourable the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgesses of Great Britain, in Parliament Assembled: The Humble Petition of John Rotherham* [caption title].

London?: 1714. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

Fraud In the Tobacco Trade

A petition to Parliament by John Rotherham, charging that massive fraud has been committed in drawbacks on tobacco imports. Rotherham, a long-time tobacco trader, states that a full quarter of the year's tobacco was falsely marked as damaged by traders in order to avoid paying duties. He recommends that to prevent this fraud, all tobacco marked damaged should be destroyed. He also recommends that a current bill for "Lessening the Draw-back on Tobacco carry'd into Ireland" be extended to include tobacco arriving in Britain and requests a "Recompence suitable to his Service."

The document is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records four copies in Great Britain and three in the U.S., at the California State Library, New York Public Library, and the National Archives.

Goldsmiths 5124. Hanson 1990.

(#21209)

\$ 625



[SOAP]. *Memorial concerning the Difference of the Custom and Duties on Sope Imported, and the Duties Imposed on that made in Great Britain* [caption title].

[London]: 1715. 4pp., including printed docket title on p.4. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Trimmed close, with loss to docket title. Some foxing.

A rare and detailed petition to Parliament charging that the prohibitively high tariff on imported soap has created a black market for soap imports that are driving domestic soap manufacturers out of business.

The decline in domestic soap manufacture, the authors argue, is also having detrimental effects on the commerce and industries it supports, including "the Trades to Russia and the Baltick for Pot-ashes and Clapboards, the Straits for Oyl, New England and Newfoundland for Whale and other Fish Train, and the Fishery on the Coast of the Kingdom...which yields large Quantities of Fish-Oyl."

The document also contains an interesting economic history of the soap trade between England and Scotland before unification. The petition is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons around the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. Rare, with only one recorded copy, at the Goldsmiths' Library at the University of London.

Goldsmiths 5239; Hanson 2167.

(#21212)

\$ 675

(1)

Memorial concerning the Difference of the Custom and Duties on Sope imported, and the Duties imposed on that made in Great Britain.

THE Parliament of Great Britain, by their Act in the tenth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, having amongst other things laid a Duty upon all Sope, which at any time within and during the Term of thirty two Years (to be reckoned from the tenth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and twelve) shall be imported and brought into the Kingdom of Great Britain, over and above all Customs, Subsidies, and Duties imposed on the same, the Sum of two Pence for every Pound weight of sixteen Ounces Averdupoize; and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity, to be paid in ready Money by the Importers, before the landing thereof, under the Pain of forfeiting the same or its Value; one Moiety to Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, and the other Moiety to such Person or Persons as should seize, inform, and sue for the same in the Courts of Record at Westminster, the Courts of Session, Justiciary, or Exchequer, in Scotland respectively; did also by the same Act lay another Duty upon all Sope of whatsoever kind, which at any time or times, within and during the said Term of thirty two Years should be made within the said Kingdom, the Sum of one Penny for every such Pound weight aforesaid; and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity, to be paid by the Makers thereof respectively; and did thereby ordain that every Sope-Maker, within the Weekly-Bills of Mortality of the Cities of London and Westminster, shall once every four Weeks make a true Entry in Writing, upon Oath, of all the Sope by them severally made within the said space, and how much thereof in every Week, and in four Weeks thereafter to clear and pay off all the Duties due for the same: And that every other Sope-Maker not within the Limits aforesaid should make the like Entry once in every six Weeks, and in six Weeks thereafter pay and clear off all the Duties due by them respectively under the several Penalties aforementioned, viz. 50*l.* for every such Neglect of Entry, and the double of the Duty for every Neglect or Refusal of Payment; and that no Maker of Sope after such Default in Payment shall sell, deliver, or carry out any Sope, until he hath paid and clear'd off the Duties due by him, on Pain of forfeiting double the Value of such Sope so delivered or carried out; and several other Clauses containing Restraints, Penalties and Forfeitures, were also thereby enacted for preventing the Sope-Makers to commit any Fraud whereby Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, might be deprived of the Duties upon the Sope made within the Kingdom, granted by the said Act, which doth declare that the Barrel of Sope should and ought to consist of 256 Pounds weight Averdupoize.

That in the twelfth Year of Her said late Majesty's Reign, the Parliament of Great Britain, amongst other things, did impose the several and respective additional or new Duties upon all Sope of whatsoever kind, over and above all former Customs and Duties chargeable on such Sope, for thirty two Years to be reckon'd from the second Day of August 1714, (viz.) for every Pound weight of sixteen Ounces Averdupoize, which shall be imported or brought into the Kingdom within or during the Term aforesaid, one Penny, and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity, to be paid in ready Money by the Importers thereof from time to time before landing of the same; and also for every such Pound weight of Sope to be made within the Kingdom and Term aforesaid one half Penny, and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity by the Makers thereof respectively.

The Duties impos'd by the aforesaid several Acts on the Barrel consisting of 256 Pound weight of Sope imported into the Kingdom come to 3*l.* 4*s.* and the former Custom on the same to 12*s.* 4*d.* which together doth make 3*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* from which the several Duties laid by the same Acts on the Barrel of Sope made within the Kingdom amounting to 1*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* being deducted, the Difference betwixt the Custom and Duties of the Barrel of the foreign and home-made Sope appears to be 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Tho' by the above-recited Acts of Parliament the importing of Sope from Places beyond Seas is not prohibited, yet without doubt the imposing double the Duties of the



[SOAP]. *The Case of the Soap-Makers Making Green-Soap* [caption title].

[London]: [1715]. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

An early lobbying leaflet petitioning Parliament to lift the duty on domestic green soap.

The authors argue that the soap is being twice-taxed, as the oil and potashes from which it is made amounts to fifty percent of the duty already being paid on the soap itself, and that the resulting high prices have created a black market in soap. The petition is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons around the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC and OCLC together record copies at six institutions in Britain and three in the U.S. (Harvard, University of Michigan, and University of Texas at Austin).

Hanson 1723.

(#21213)

\$ 425





[TEXTILES]. *[The Clothiers' Proposal,] To Satisfy the Woollen-Drapers in the Water-Measure of Cloth. With Some Farther Overtures, for the Benefit and Improvement of the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom. Humbly Offered to the Parliament of Great Britain.*

[London]: 1714. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Trimmed close, with loss of almost all the first line of caption title. Minor foxing.

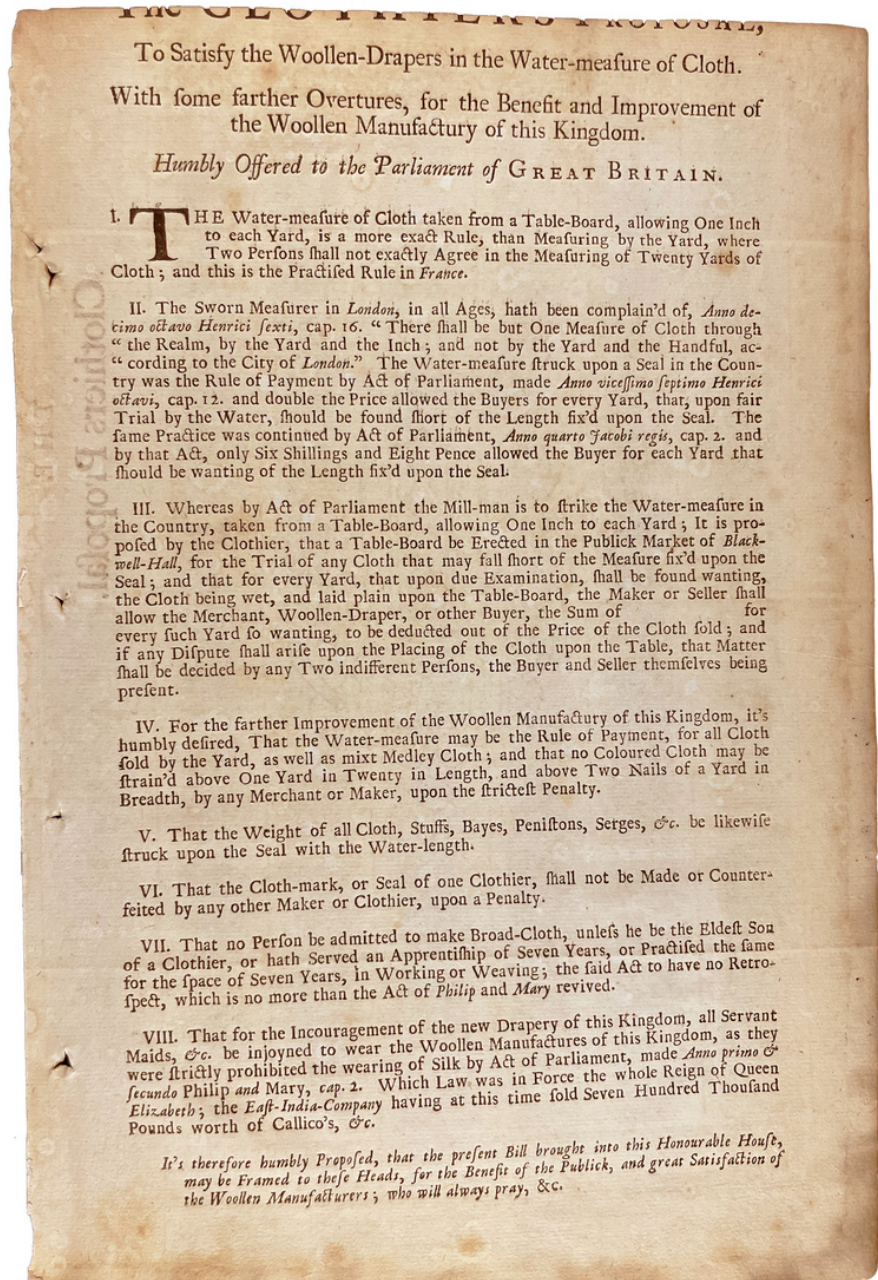
A scarce British leaflet petitioning Parliament for stricter measuring standards of cloth.

The authors, writing on behalf of British woollen drapers, ask that the French method of water measure replace the less accurate method of measuring cloth by the yard. Additional regulations relating to the industry are also requested, including the reinstatement of a requirement that "all Servant Maids, &c. be enjoyed to wear the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom." The document, printed in the final year of Queen Anne's reign, is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records four copies, at the British Library, the Gloucestershire Record Office, Oxford, and the National Library of Wales.

Hanson 1964

(#21218)

\$ 375





[TEXTILES]. *A Proposal for Raising Sixty Thousand Pounds per annum, without Charge of Collecting, in a Treble Benefit to the Nation by the Payment. Humbly Offered to the Parliament of Great Britain [caption title].*

[London]: 1714. Broadsheet, 14 x 9 inches. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Some foxing and light offsetting.

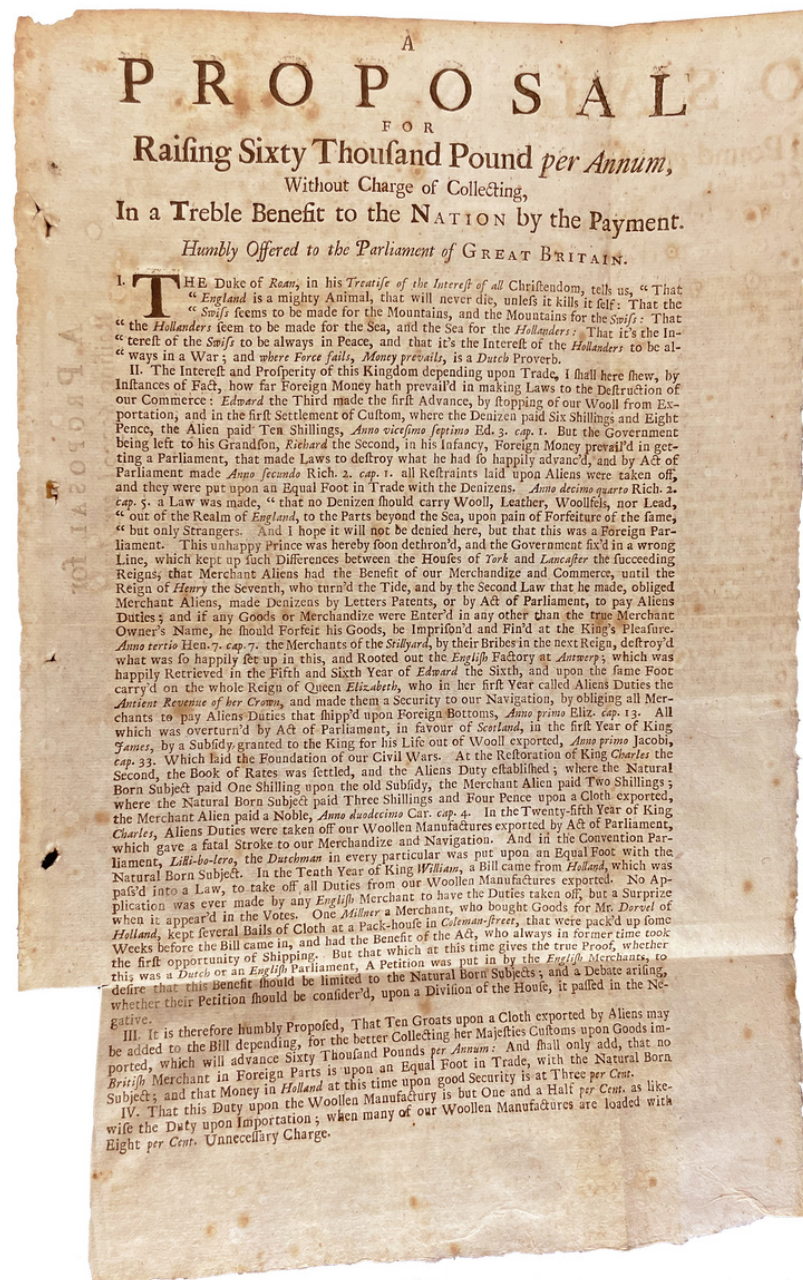
An early petitionary leaflet detailing the history of English trade protections on wool since the reign of Edward III, expressing concern over Dutch economic competition, and proposing a ten groat-per-cloth duty on woollens being exported from Britain by alien merchants.

The document is among the first examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records four copies in the U.K. and three in the U.S.: at Columbia, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the University of Kansas.

Goldsmiths 5157. Hanson 2035.

(#21220)

\$ 475





[TEXTILES]. *Reasons Humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons, for Bringing in a Bill, Pursuant to whom it was refer'd to consider the Laws in being, for Preventing the Exporting of Wool from Great Britain and Ireland to France; and how far the same may be made more Effectual, and for the Considering of Proper Methods for the Encouragement of Woollen Manufacture [caption title].*

[London]: 1715. [London? 1715]. 3pp. plus printed docket title on verso of second leaf. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

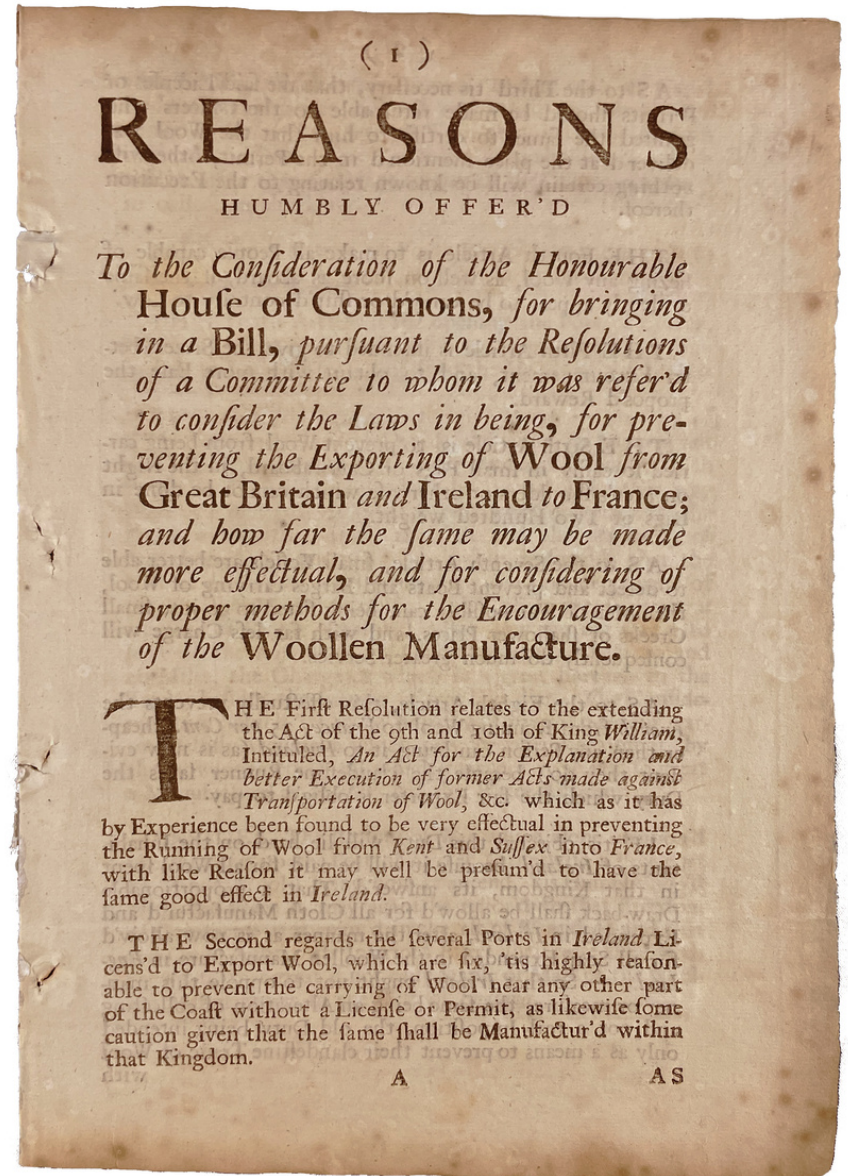
A rare political petitionary pamphlet lobbying for greater and better-enforced restrictions on the exportation of wool from Great Britain and Ireland to France.

The document is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons around the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records three copies: two at Oxford and one at the University of London.

Hanson 2143

(#21217)

\$ 500





[TEXTILES]. *Reasons Humbly Offer'd for Amending and Explaining an Act, Made in the Tenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Intituled, An Act for Regulating, Improving and Encouraging the Woollen-Manufacture of Mixt or Medly Broad Cloth, &c. [caption title].*

London: 1714. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Some foxing.

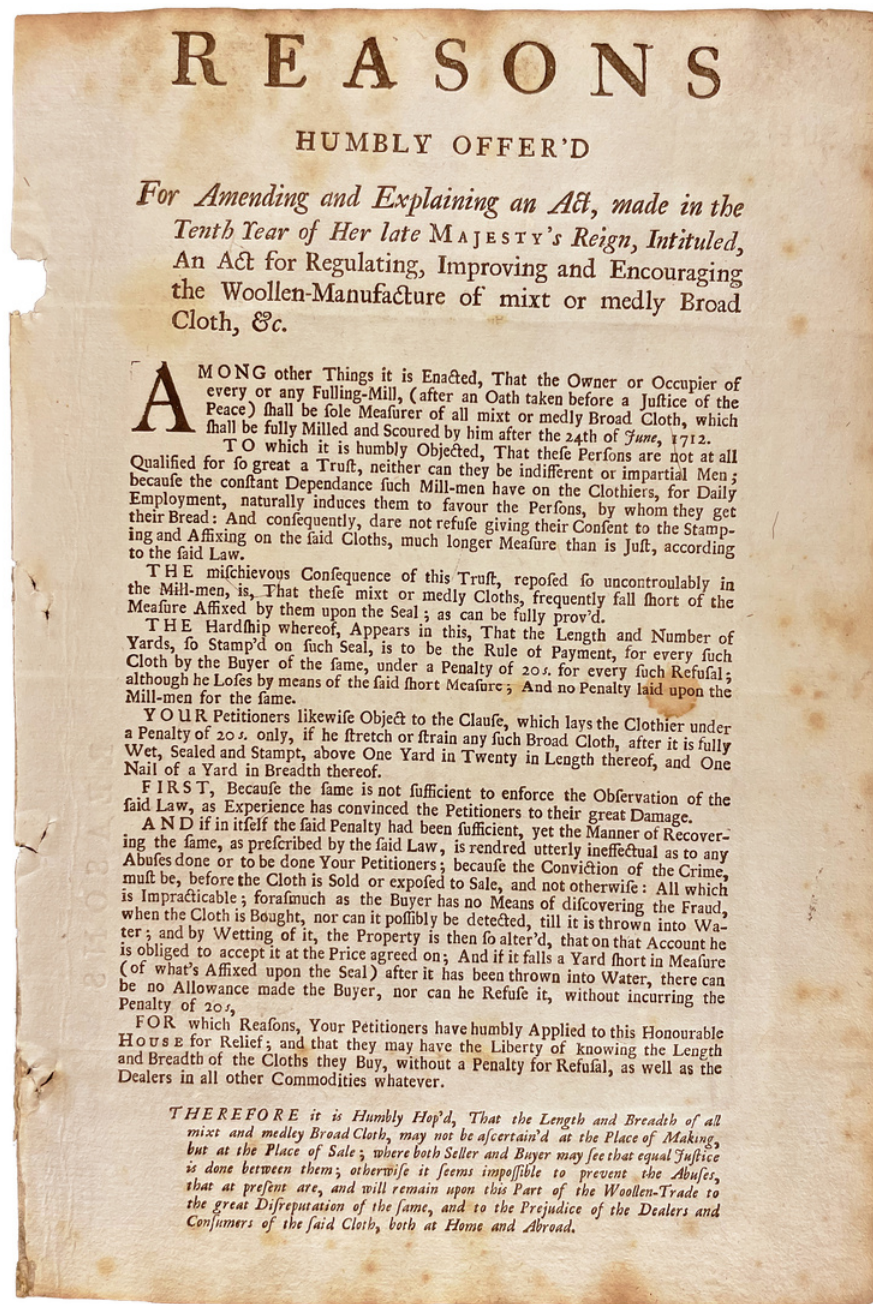
An early British political leaflet lobbying for change in regulations on the wool textile industry.

The petitioners ask that Parliament require that "the Length and Breadth of all mixt and medley Broad Cloth, may not be ascertain'd at the Place of Making, but at the Place of Sale; where both Seller and Buyer may see that equal Justice is done between them." The document is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons around the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records copies at five British institutions and one American (Harvard)

Hanson 1969.

(#21215)

\$ 375





[TEXTILES]. *The Clothiers Reasons for Petitioning the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled, for Adding a Clause (Effectually to Oblige All Buyers of Cloth upon Credit, to Give Notes that May Carry Interest, from and after Six Months Date) to the Bill now Depending, Entitled for Amending the Act of Decimo Reginae, relating to Medley Cloth, &c. [caption title].*

[London]: 1714. Broadsheet, 14 x 9 inches. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Some foxing and light offsetting.

An early and interesting petition proposing a new set of rules for clothing merchants buying cloth on credit.

The document describes the economic relationships between the various branches of the woolen industry (drapers, factors, traders, etc.) and argues that the proposed system will lead to lower prices, employment of the poor, and better British competition against foreigners in the trade. It is among the first examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC lists copies at four locations in the U.K. and four in the U.S., at the California State Library, Columbia, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins.

Hanson 1966.

(#21222)

\$ 375

The Clothiers REASONS

For Petitioning the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled, for adding a Clause (effectually to oblige all Buyers of Cloth upon Credit, to give Notes that may carry Interest, from and after Six Months Date) to the Bill now depending, Entitled For Amending the Act of Decimo Reginae, relating to Medley Cloth, &c.

THE Wisdom of the Legislature being truly sensible of the Necessity of the Poor, have Enacted many good Laws for the better Paying and Employing of them.

Whereby the Clothiers are obliged to pay ready Money for all Labour, or as soon as the Work is performed; tho' many Christian tender-hearted and well disposed Clothiers, as we hope there are not a few, that daily seeing the great Want, and hearing the Complaints of the Poor, do advance and credit them in their Extremity with great Sums of Money, amounting to Hundreds of Pounds to the Set of Work to their great Hazard of losing it, as often happens; and the defraying of the Labour of the Poor arises to almost half the Value of the Cloth, which is not left in the Hands of the Poor than four or five Months to perfect for the Market.

And no Clothier that buys Wooll at Fairs, Markets, or at the Farmers Houses, but must pay for it at the Scales, and the greatest part of it not proper to be used 'till Six Months afterwards, so that the Wooll is commonly paid for Ten Months before the Cloth is, or can be exposed to Sale. Dying-stuff and Oil are Commodities that will not admit the Third of the Credit which the Draper generally takes.

These are Hardships to the Clothiers, that cannot be instanced in any other Manufacture or Trade of this Kingdom. The Retailer can buy of the Merchant or Manufacturer, as the Occasion of his Commission, or Prospect of Sale prompts him to, and upon as long Credit as the Retailer gives.

And whereas the Clothiers Affairs in London are transacted by a Factor, and therefore is necessary that all Buyers of Cloth should give Notes for it, but it has been a great Discouragement to the Woollen Manufacture, that the same could not be obtained, and introduced the long Credit of Twelve, Fourteen, Sixteen, and Eighteen Months, or more; when in such Cases, and what was before recited, the Clothiers find not a Return for their Money in Two Years, which has very much contributed to the Ruin of the Traders, and a great Oppression upon the Poor.

The natural Inconveniences and Hardships of our Trade we cannot Remedy, but do humbly Pray that our Grievances so justly complain'd of in our late Petition (of the Exorbitant Credit taken by the Drapers, so many Months beyond the Retailers of any other Commodity that is sold in this Kingdom have or can pretend to be Credited with) will in your Honours Great Wisdoms be redressed, by adding a Clause to the aforesaid Bill, effectually to enforce them to give Notes, as required to do by an Act of the Eighth and Ninth of King William, which the Clothiers can have no Benefit from, by Reason the Penalty of the Buyer is but twenty Shillings, which is too small to enforce the due Execution of it; and therefore with Submission to your Honour, we pray that a greater Penalty be laid, and that the Notes shall carry Interest from and after the Expiration of Six Months after the Dates, if demanded; which will be attended with the following Six Good Effects, viz.

First, It will obviate the Insinuations, and remove the Jealousies, that some Factors place the bad Debts to what Clothiers they please.

Secondly, It will totally Remove the Clothiers Suspicion, of the Factors allowing too good a Pennyworth in one Man's Cloth, to support the Price of another.

Thirdly, In obviating the said Suggestions, 'twill effectually Unite the Clothiers and Factors, and prevent a groundless Occasion of Reflection upon both.

Fourthly, Their Notes will pass as Money, by which all Clothiers of small Stocks will be capable of augmenting their Trades, and better paying and employing the Poor; whereas, since the long Credit taken by the Drapers, a Thousand Pound Stock is hardly sufficient to make one Cloth per Week.

Fifthly, It will enable the Clothiers the better to remove from one Factor to another, and consequently procure his Business by the Factor the better to be transacted, or at least remove the Preference of a Tie so often complain'd of.

Sixthly, It will be a Means to bring our Cloth the cheaper to Market, and enable us to stand in Competition with Foreigners in Trade.

And if this Honourable House, in their Great Wisdom, shall think proper further to add a Clause to the said Bill, framed according to our reasonable Proposals deliver'd to this Honourable House, for the obliging all Clothiers or Makers of every Branch of the Woollen-Manufactures, to use no other Weight than the Averdupois, which is sixteen Ounces to the Pound, 'twill prevent all Abuses upon the Poor of that Nature, and set the Honest Traders upon a Level with those that support themselves by Oppression and Exaction.



REASONS humbly Offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Tobacco and Wine Merchants, against Payment of Interest for the Time past on their Bonds at the Custom-house, where the Principal is paid.

I. **W**HEN the Duties on Tobacco and Wines were first advanced, this Honourable House was pleased, the better to enable the Merchants to import large Quantities (as an Expedient) to order that Credit should be given, for part of the Duties on Bonds at the Custom-house; on which, even in Times of Peace, and when the Duties were not half so high as they now are, Interest was never exacted; nor doth the Law impole any on the Merchants, but what ariseth upon the Penalty of the Bond.

II. The Duties on Tobacco were payable at 3, 9, and 18 Months, which occasioned a great Part of the Interest now demanded; but that is prevented for the Time to come by an Act passed last Parliament, which made all the Duties payable at 18 Months.

III. The Tobacco Traders, on Exportation, are intituled to draw back the Half Suddidy, and whatsoever Duties they paid down at Importation; and their Debentures are generally from 4 to 6 Months passing the several Offices of the Custom-house, during which Time no Consideration is given them; but were Interest allow'd, it would amount to a much larger Sum than is now demanded.

IV. A considerable Part of the Interest now demanded ariseth on Bonds, where the Principals have become either dead or insolvent, and their Securities with much difficulty have paid the principal Debt; but should they be forced to pay the Interest also, it would utterly ruin many Widows and others, who otherwise would become useful and profitable Traders to the Crown.

V. The Merchants in the late Wars sustained great Losses, sometimes their Effects being taken by the Enemy, and very often Persons breaking in their Debts, who not only run away with the prime Cost, Freight, and Charges of the Goods, but also with the high Duties, which the Merchants had either paid or secured.

VI. The Bonds now standing out against the Wine Merchants were chiefly given during the late War, when the Exigences of the Government so hindred them from regular Convoys, that great Quantities of their Wines have been so decay'd, that they have not been worth the Custom paid for them; and for want of their Returns home, they were put under great Difficulties for the Payment of the principal Money; which hath been chiefly done by Certificates and Debentures due on the Exportation of Corn, and Manufactures, on which the Crown allow'd no Interest, altho' they were as long due as the Bonds they discharged.

It is therefore humbly hoped, that this Honourable House will relieve the said Merchants in the Premises.

[TOBACCO AND WINE]. *Reasons Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Tobacco and Wine Merchants, against Payment of Interest for the Time Past on their Bonds at the Custom-House, where the Principal is Paid [caption title].*

London?: 1715. Broadsheet, 12 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Upper margin trimmed close, with slight loss to first line of text. Two-inch closed tear in body of text. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Minor foxing.

An early political leaflet petitioning on behalf of tobacco and wine merchants for relief from interest on duties owed during the War of the Spanish Succession.

The document is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating during the major changes in the British government in the mid-1710s. ESTC records only two copies, at the British Library and Harvard.

Hanson 2065.

(#21224)

\$ 750



[WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. *The Case of the Officers of Lieutenant General Hamilton's Late Regiment of Foot (Subjects of Great-Britain) Broke in the Service of the States General of the United Provinces [caption title].*

London?: 1715.

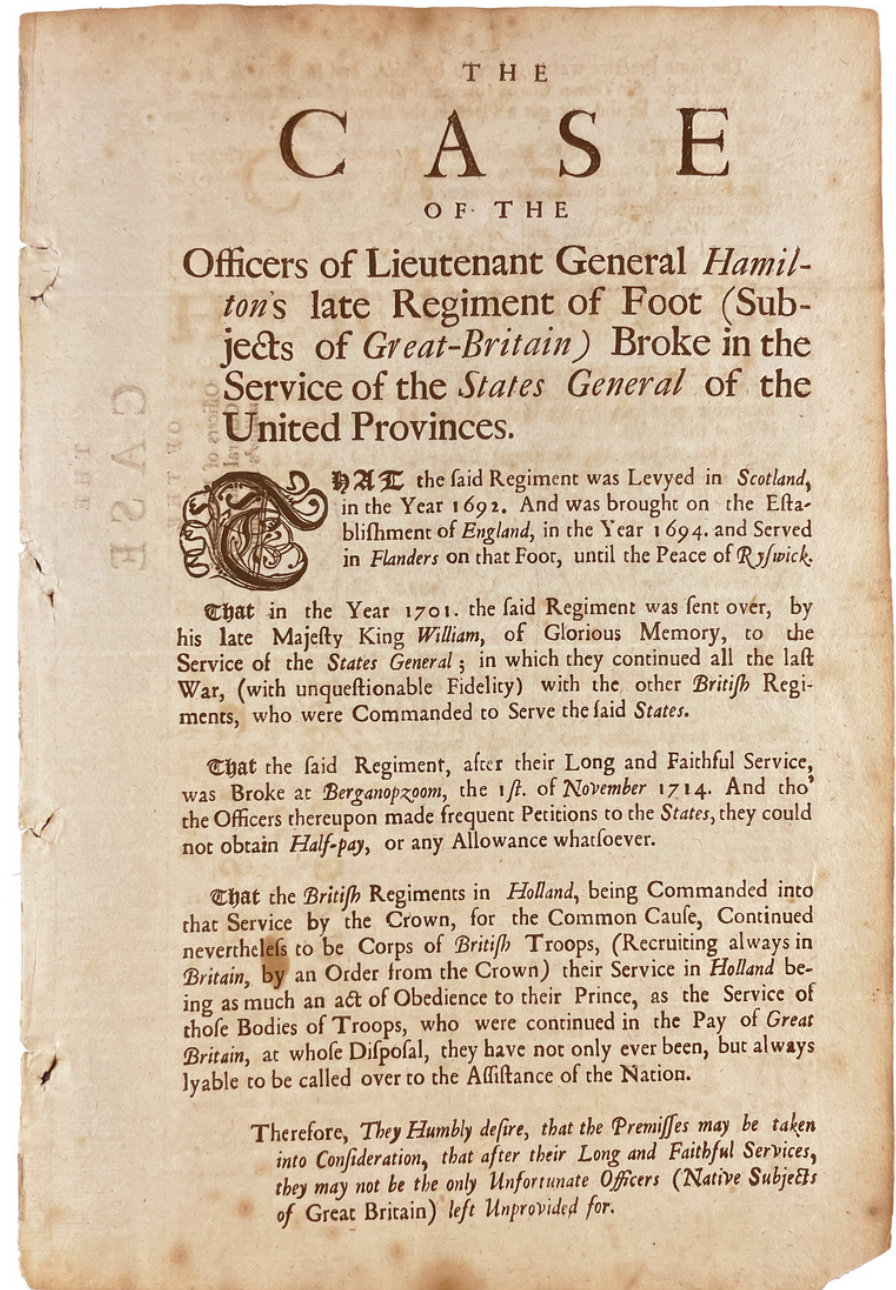
A petition to Parliament by the officers of Lieutenant General George Hamilton's Regiment of Foot, seeking pay due for services abroad in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Lord George Douglas-Hamilton (1666-1737), was a Scottish Williamite officer during the Glorious Revolution who later married William III's mistress, Elizabeth Villiers, became a confidant of William, was created Earl of Orkney in 1696, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1714, and in 1736 was the first British general promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. In 1701, at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, Hamilton led the First Regiment of Foot (the Royal Scots) to the Netherlands, where the regiment fought for the remainder of the war. Despite their long service and the high position of Hamilton, the officers suggest in the present petition that, having been so long overseas, they had been forgotten by the British government and charge that they had not received their pay, even after frequent petitions.

The document is an early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records four copies, two at the British Library, one at Oxford, and one at the National Library of Scotland.

(#21225)

\$ 450





BARTOLOZZI, Francesco (1727-1815, engraver) - after J. CHAPMAN and LUTHERBURGH. [Pair of Prints] *To the Right honourable William Pitt ... this Accurate Perspective View of the Outside [... this Accurate Perspective View of Inside] of the Royal Exchange, in London, is ... Dedicated, by ... J. Chapman*

London: published & sold by Mr. Chapman, "1788" [but 19th-century]. Copper engravings by Bartolozzi after Chapman & Lutherburgh. Expert restoration to margins. Sheet sizes: 18 3/4 x 23 inches and 19 x 23 3/8 inches.

A famous pair of engravings of the second Royal Exchange by Bartolozzi, one of the greatest engravers of his age. The first image is of the exterior on Cornhill, the second of the interior.

There have been three Royal Exchanges, each of which in their heyday were at the heart of what the City of London does best: commerce. The first, based on the Antwerp Bourse was built at the expense of Sir Thomas Gresham in 1565 (the Grasshopper on the top of the present Exchange recalls Gresham's family crest). The site was provided by the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercer's Company. Roughly triangular, it is formed by the converging streets of Cornhill and Threadneedle Street. The present image is of the second exchange. Built on the same site after the Great Fire of London, designed by Edward Jerman and opened in 1669. This too was destroyed by fire on 10 th January 1838. The present exchange, still at the heart of the City of London, built to a design by Sir William Tite was opened in 1845. Heywood's lines about the first Exchange are equally apt for the second: "Not in my life; yet I have been in Venice, In the Rialto there, called Saint Mark's; 'Tis but a bauble, if compared to this. The nearest, which most resembles this, Is the great Burse in Antwerp, yet no comparable Either in height or wildeness, the fair cellarage, Or goodly shops above. Oh my Lord Mayor, This Gresham hath much graced your city, London; His fame will long outlive him." (Thomas Heywood If You Know Not Me, You Know Nobody part 2).

(#19913)

\$2,250





CONTACT INFORMATION

WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM

INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM

212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10021

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items are subject to prior sale. Prices quoted on our website are subject to change without notice.