

BULLETIN OF  
The John Rylands University Library  
of Manchester

Edited by Dr. F. Taylor, F.S.A.

*Published with the aid of the Francis Neilson Fund*

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VOL. 60

AUTUMN 1977

No. 1

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NOTES AND NEWS

**I**N commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II a special exhibition was held in the Rylands building in Deansgate from 12 April to late September. Entitled "Aspects of the Monarchy", it displayed manuscripts, books and prints from the Library's collections ranging in date from the twelfth century to the twentieth.

SILVER  
JUBILEE  
EXHIBITION

We are fortunate to possess a number of original account books of the Royal Household dating from the early 1290s to the sixteenth century and the first Case contained a selection of these. Amongst them were Wardrobe Books of Edward I (1298) and Edward II (1323-4) and two Household account books of Philippa, Queen of Edward III, one containing her expenses for 1330-1; the other, for the following year, was exhibited closed to show the original binding. An account book of Joan, Queen of Henry IV, is unusual as dealing with a period (March 1420-March 1421) when she was in custody on a charge of treason by witchcraft. The latest in date of these volumes amongst our manuscripts, a Wardrobe Book of Katherine of Aragon for 1520, was also shown.

The Library has an interesting collection of seals and the second Case contained examples of these, beginning with the First Seal of Henry III (1252). Most of the items here had a northern interest. Included were the County Palatine Seals of Chester of Henry VII (1505), Henry VIII (1531), Charles, Prince of Wales (1616) and Charles II (1660). The Chester

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Exchequer Seal of the Black Prince, also on exhibition, is attached to a pardon granted to John de Moeles in 1349 and a fine Second Seal of Elizabeth I has the additional interest of authenticating a presentation by her successor James I to the Rectory of Longford, co. Derby, made on 4 June 1603; James had only succeeded to the throne the preceding March.

Medieval chronicles formed another aspect of the exhibition. These were opened at pages describing coronations or the activities of various kings in war and in peace from the thirteenth century to the fifteenth. Among lesser-known works on display were late thirteenth-century texts of the *Intinerarium . . . Ricardi Regis Angliae* and *Le Livere de Reis*, a fourteenth century *Histoire des Ducs de Normandie et Rois d'Angleterre*, and, perhaps most notable, *La Vie Seint Edmund Le Rei*, an article on which is printed below. Another Case was devoted to manuscripts with royal associations and here may be mentioned a thirteenth-century *Psalter*, written and illuminated in Paris, bearing the signature of the Queen Joan whose account book is noted above, and a fifteenth-century Flemish *Horæ* containing inscriptions identified as being in the hand of Mary, Queen of Scots. Two manuscripts associated with Elizabeth I were a fifteenth-century Wycliffite *Gospel Book* and a roll, some 12 feet long, listing New Year presents given and received by her in 1559. In July 1551 Edward VI became a member of the French Order of St. Michel and a copy of the Statutes, apparently presented to him on that occasion, was also included. Other presentation copies of this nature featured in a fifth Case, containing illuminated manuscript armorials and genealogies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Amongst these were armorials presented to Frederick II of Denmark in 1582 and Charles Ludovic, Count Palatine of the Rhine in 1635 when each was invested with the Garter. A plainer armorial in this Case contains arms of the Cheshire gentry entered in the Visitations of that County in 1663 and 1664. It was formerly owned by Dugdale, then Norroy King of Arms, and has many notes and an Index in his hand.

The first Case in the printed section of the exhibition was concerned with official accounts and records of coronation ceremonies. There was the unadorned pamphlet commemorat-

ing the first crowning at Scone of Charles II on 1 January 1651. In marked contrast was the superbly illustrated account by Sandford of the coronation of James II on 23 April 1685, with copper-plate engravings covering every aspect of the ritual and processions. It seems appropriate that the most ostentatious coronation book displayed was that of George IV, issued in 1837, with highly-coloured plates emphasizing the splendour of the celebrations. The coronations of Anne in 1702 and of George V in 1911 were also represented, and the most modern exhibit had a special interest in view of the Jubilee—the signature of Elizabeth II on the summons sent to William Derrick Lindsay, Lord Bishop of Manchester, to attend her coronation.

The following Case was reserved for books by, for, or about British monarchs. Here was shown the famous *Assertio septem sacramentorum*, 1521, written under the name of Henry VIII to refute Luther's denial of the uniform doctrinal validity of the seven sacraments; for this work the King was rewarded by the Pope with the title of Defender of the Faith. Another supposititious royal work, the *Eikon Basilike* of Charles I, was issued a few hours after his execution in January 1649; the authorship is generally attributed to John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester. The writings of James I are authentic and he was probably one of the most learned of our past sovereigns. The finely produced edition of his collected works published in 1616 was displayed. This includes his *Counterblast to tobacco*, an attack on the habit of smoking which would endear him to present-day physicians. In the same part of the exhibition was the splendidly printed and illustrated *Book of common prayer*, 1901-3, prepared for Edward VII by the Essex House Press: side by side with it were placed the original drawings and designs executed by C. R. Ashbee.

Also exhibited were examples of royal proclamations and broadsides from the collection deposited in the Library by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. These ephemera, intended for general circulation among the people, recreate for the reader of today the immediacy of past events. A proclamation by Charles II issued on 7 November 1683 banned squibs, fireworks and bonfires from the streets of London because the wife of the Ambassador from the Netherlands had been "dangerously

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wounded" by firebrands thrown into her carriage during the festivities of 5 November. There was also the proclamation of the accession to the throne of George I in 1714, inaugurating the Hanoverian dynasty. Less formal was the broadside celebrating the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1840, which contains a special version of the National Anthem with an extra stanza in honour of the event. The broadsheet announcement of the funeral of Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, in 1827 bears a crude woodcut depicting the Duke on his deathbed.

The next Case was devoted to illustrations of royal residences. Windsor Castle, Buckingham House, St. James's Palace, Holyrood House, the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and Osborne House in the Isle of Wight were all shown, the artists including Hollar, Rowlandson, Pugin and Nash. Finally, a small collection of royal bindings completed the exhibition, ranging from the sober blind-stamped bindings of Henry VIII and Edward VI to the elaborate gold-tooled ornamental bindings of James I, Anne and George II.

The Library has recently acquired a copy of the Latin edition of an account of the espousal ceremonies which took place in December 1508 between Mary Tudor, A ROYAL FESTIVAL BOOK daughter of Henry VII and, by proxy, Charles, Prince of Castile, Archduke of Austria, later the Emperor Charles V. At least five copies of the edition, published at London by Richard Pynson, are known to have survived. Our copy bears the bookplate of Robert Davies of Lannerch and the coat-of-arms of Lord Kenyon.

The work was obviously an official, commissioned piece of printing, furnished with elaborate woodcuts, destined for the *litterati* at home and abroad, but scant attention was paid to it by historians and bibliographers until the late nineteenth century. Those who did notice it remarked on its scarcity: in 1785 William Herbert, in his revised version of Joseph Ames' *Typographical Antiquities* (vol. I, pp. 289-91), gave a long description of the contents on the following grounds: "This tract being extremely scarce, and our chronicles almost silent in the affair, have induced me to give so circumstantial an account of it."

The reason for this neglect rests solely on the mode of Pynson's presentation. The Latin work, apparently authorized for formal distribution, lays stress on the two dull, laudatory Latin poems which precede and follow the account of the celebrations. In a conventional library catalogue the book appears under the name of Petrus Carmelianus, Brescian poet and Latin Secretary to Henry VII, simply because the first words on the titlepage are *Petri Carmeliani Carmen*. Any prospective reader who knew, or did not know, the *carmina* of Carmelianus may not have ventured any further.

Carmelianus, however, probably wrote the narrative as well as the eulogistic verses. In 1814 Sir Henry Ellis, in a letter to the Society of Antiquaries, published in *Archaeologia* (vol. 18, pp. 33-39), revealed his knowledge of an English account of the espousal, also published by Pynson, succinct in narration and sparse in woodcut decoration. This copy, still unique, is in the British Library. Sir Henry, however, appeared to be unaware of the existence of the Latin version, probably because the name of Carmelianus does not appear anywhere in the English text, and his poems are omitted. In 1818 this unique copy was reproduced in lithographic facsimile for the Roxburghe Club.

By the middle of the nineteenth century a relationship between the two texts had been identified. In *Lives of the Princesses of England* (vol. V, pp. 10-11), 1854, M. A. Everett Green described the Latin version as "more copious than the English". Both issues were edited for the Camden Society by Gairdner in 1893. There are, of course, other records of the festival surrounding the celebration of the proxy marriage, notably in the *Revels Account* for 1508-9, quoted by Dr. Anglo in his article on Henry VII's court festivals, published in the *BULLETIN* (vol. xliii, pp. 12-45).

The Latin narrative of Carmelianus provides, however, the most complete description of the whole proceedings. The legation from the Emperor Maximilian, grandfather and custodian of Prince Charles, was led by his Chamberlain, the Sieur de Bergues. The visitors were met at Calais, escorted to Dover, then to Canterbury, Sittingbourne and Dartford with repeated receptions, and ecclesiastical and civic welcomes at every stage. They

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rode in procession through the city of London on 5 December and they were finally received by the King at Greenwich, where a ceremonial banquet was held. After this ritual it was time for formal business, the rigorous examination by the lords spiritual and temporal of the contracts and agreements already formulated.

On 16 December the royal court and the legation adjourned to the new palace at Richmond, where the spousals were celebrated on Sunday, 17 December between Charles, a boy of eight years old, and Mary, a girl of twelve. The Sieur de Bergues made the vows of marriage on behalf of the Prince, performed the official clasping of hands and placed a gold ring on the bride's finger. The Princess, standing under a golden canopy, with the King and Prince Henry attending nearby, made her vows in French, clearly and distinctly, and with great dignity. After the signing of the contract the trumpets sounded, High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of London, and several days of festivities ensued. There were banquets, jousts, tournaments, pageants and masques at court. The citizens of London celebrated in the streets with bonfires, music and dancing, free wine and sweetmeats. Prince Charles's present to his bride was a brooch incorporating "K" (for "Karolus"), embellished with diamonds and pearls and bearing, in Latin, the quotation from the New Testament: "Mary has chosen the better part which shall not be taken away from her."

But it was taken away. By 1514 Henry VIII, for whom Mary was a beloved sister, was disillusioned with the policies of the Emperor Maximilian and King Ferdinand of Aragon and their furtive arrangements to make a separate peace with France. He decided to ingratiate himself with an erstwhile enemy, the widowed, ailing Louis XII by persuading Mary to repudiate her proxy marriage and by arranging a marriage between her and the ageing King of France. Francis Bacon, in his *Historie of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh*, 1622 (p. 197), aptly summarizes the circumstances of the espousal of Princess Mary to Prince Charles: "But these blossomes of unripe marriages were but friendly wishes, and the Aires of loving entertainment. . .".

There may be undiscovered copies of the Latin version of Carmelianus in private libraries at home and abroad. Sir Henry

Ellis attributed the scarcity of the English version to the fact that it was probably "suppressed" because it referred to Mary Tudor as Princess of Castile, a position she did not hold in political terms. There is an alternative theory for the elusiveness of this account of a royal festival: perhaps both English and Latin versions disappeared because their owners discarded from their libraries descriptions of the elaborate preliminaries to an important event which never took place.

The Library has recently acquired another 31 letters of Ruskin and his father, consisting of 15 letters by the latter to Mrs. Augusta Hayes written between 1849 and 1863, 14 letters from John Ruskin to the same, written in the years 1853 to 1870, and a further two by Ruskin to Mrs. Hayes' sister Emma, Lady Edwardes. The sisters were the step-daughters of Dr. Grant of Richmond who was both physician to the Ruskins and a family friend. In *Praeterita* the girls are described as "familiar visitors to us" and these letters are evidence that the friendship continued beyond the lifetime of Ruskin's parents.

SOME NEW  
RUSKIN  
LETTERS

In April 1849 Ruskin travelled abroad with his parents and the earliest letters of his father to Mrs. Hayes were written in June and July of that year. They contain accounts of the family's life at Chamonix and of Ruskin's activities. His father writes of him as preferring to be "settled where he can occupy himself with the work he has on hand or ramble about glaciers . . . mere travelling he dislikes and his books and portfolios are most cumbrous travelling companions". He explains that Ruskin's liking for the scenery of Chamonix has caused them to remain there, for "in order to keep him company his Mama and I give more weeks to Chamouni [*sic*] than others give days . . . this is a sad out of the world place and no tourist comes". The remaining letters to Mrs. Hayes from John James Ruskin date between 1860 and 1863. At this time Ruskin was abroad for many months each year and his parents were in very poor health and unable to travel. The letters contain details of the difficulties of their daily life and their regrets that they could no longer entertain as in the past, the noise and excitement of visitors being too great for them.

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Some of the letters are written from the Queen's Hotel in Norwood, to which they moved to relieve Mrs. Ruskin "from household care which she is too feeble to struggle with all the year". Always they include expressions of affection for Mrs. Hayes and her family and references to Sir Herbert and Lady Edwardes.

Ruskin's letters to Mrs. Hayes deal with a wider range of subjects, and as an old friend he expresses himself with frankness, giving his views on civilization and art and on his own attitudes and those of society to religion and politics. In March 1864, shortly after his father's death, he writes: "for the last five years I have been occupied in showing the general bearings of a political constitution which should be founded on Honesty . . . Now the trade, the politics and the greater part of the religion of Europe, are at present founded on customary and constant Dishonesty." He cites his published works for further explanation of his views and sends copies of them to her.

Ruskin greatly admired Sir Herbert Edwardes' work in India, where he had a distinguished career as a soldier and an administrator. In a letter of February 1869, written soon after the latter's death, he describes him as one of the country's "noble servants". In the same letter he approves of Lady Edwardes' plan "to set before England some image of Sir Herbert's life", and gives his ideas of the form this should take. It was to be an edition of Sir Herbert's writings and, although she was to decide what should be published, "no Editor's name ought to appear . . . he alone should speak". Ruskin suggests himself as possibly being "of some use in superintending the mechanical work of reduction", once the first selection had been made. In fact, her book was not published until 1886. Ruskin's own tribute to Sir Herbert appeared a year earlier when he published *A Knight's Faith*.

The two groups of letters are a valuable addition to the Library's extensive Ruskin collection, supplementing the materials it contains relating to his family and their friends.



The following is a list of recent Library publications, consisting of reprints of articles which appeared in the latest BULLETIN (Spring 1977):

RECENT  
LIBRARY  
PUBLICA-  
TIONS

"Christ and Spirit in Paul." By F. F. Bruce, M.A., D.D., F.B.A., Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 27. Price 95p.

"Recent Poetry." By C. B. Cox, M.A., M.Litt., Professor of English Literature and Director of the Poetry Centre, University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 12. Price 45p.

"The Ruling Class of the Roman Republic and Greek Philosophers." By H. D. Jocelyn, M.A., Ph.D., Hulme Professor of Latin in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 43. Price £1.30.

"A Lapsed Chinese Manichaean's Correspondence With A Confucian Official In The Late Sung Dynasty (1265): A Study of the *Ch'ung-Shou-Kung Chi* By Huang Chen." By Samuel N. C. Lieu, M.A., Lecturer in Classical Civilization in the University of Warwick. 8vo, pp. 29. Price 90p.

"How To Make a Revolution: The Paris Districts in 1789." By R. B. Rose, M.A., Professor of History in the University of Tasmania. 8vo, pp. 32. Price 95p.

"Why Parables? A Study of Mark IV." By É. Trocmé, D.Théol., D.D., Professor of New Testament in the Université des Sciences Humaines, Strasbourg. 8vo, pp. 14. Price 50p.

"The Building of an Informal British Empire in China in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century." By J. Y. Wong, D.Phil., Department of History, University of Sydney. 8vo, pp. 14. Price 60p.

Each of the following reprints consists of two articles which appeared in the BULLETINS for Autumn 1976 and Spring 1977:

"John Ruskin and Sir Arthur Helps." By J. R. DeBruyn, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of English at Lambuth College, Tennessee. 8vo, pp. 45. Price £1.50.

"'Your Good Influence on Me.' The Correspondence of John Ruskin and William Holman Hunt." By George P.

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Landow, Ph.D., Department of English, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. 8vo, pp. 62. Price £1.60.

The following is a list of the public lectures (the seventy-sixth series) which have been arranged for delivery in the University Library Building in Deansgate during the current session 1977-8 at 5.15 p.m. :

26 October 1977. "St. John in Ephesus." By F. F. Bruce, Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester.

THE  
SEVENTY-  
SIXTH  
SERIES OF  
RYLANDS  
PUBLIC  
LECTURES

9 November 1977. "How Immoral Were the Victorians? A Reconsideration." By W. H. Chaloner, Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester.

14 December 1977. "The Origin of Evil in Stoic Thought." By G. B. Kerferd, Hulme Professor of Greek in the University of Manchester.

11 January 1978. "Concept or Afterthought : The Development of Roman Frontiers." By G. D. B. Jones, Professor of Archaeology in the University of Manchester.

15 February 1978. "The State of Civil Liberties in England Today." By Harry Street, Solicitor of the Supreme Court and Professor of English Law in the University of Manchester.

15 March 1978. "Luther on the Castle Coburg, 1530." By The Rev. E. G. Rupp, Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge.

24 May 1978. "The Date of St. Patrick." By The Rt. Rev. R. P. C. Hanson, Professor of Historical and Contemporary Theology in the University of Manchester.

In the first half of 1977 the following made valuable gifts to the Library and to them we offer our grateful thanks :

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