

Tickell's 1720 *Poetical works*, Fenton's 1725 *Paradise lost*, Bentley's 1732 *Paradise lost*, Newton's 1749 *Paradise lost* and 1752 *Paradise regained* with the other poems, the 1785 Warton edition of the *Poems*, the 1794 to 1797 Hayley and Cowper edition of the *Poetical works*. The *Paradise regained* editions are not quite as well represented as the *Paradise lost*, but there are a good proportion among the lesser editions and reprints, particularly of Tonson and his successors—the 1705 and 1707 octavos, the 1711 and 1713 duodecimos, the Baskerville editions of 1758, 1759 and 1760, lacking only the 1758 quartos which have since come with the Stuart purchase. Reprints of Newton are there, along with a scatter of editions from the unofficial publishers and the pirates; some important, like the 1770 Foulis folio and the 1776 Bell edition of the *Poetical works*, and some less important—like the 1773 duodecimo *Paradise lost* without imprint which Turnbull describes: 'This is a rare edition & is unmentioned by any bibliographies . . . The edition is interesting owing to a misprint in the first line of the poem which reads "Of man's first obedience . . .".' There is also the Wesley abridgement of 1763 which is so uncommon that one commentator<sup>13</sup> writes as though the 1791 edition had been prepared in that year, despite the preface being dated 1763. There is also a 1798 edition with notes which was 'printed for G. Whitfield . . . and sold at the Methodist preaching houses in town and country'; the only other example of the imprint that I have seen is a Methodist tract of 1791, a *Short account of Wesley* in the Victoria University Library.

There are very few of these provincial, Irish and Scottish editions among Turnbull's purchases in proportion to the number actually known to have been published and there are also very few of the translations and continental editions which appeared during the eighteenth century. Turnbull's purchases were affected by his enforced reliance on booksellers. He began buying from the Scottish and European booksellers most likely to supply these provincial and continental editions several years after beginning his Milton collection<sup>14</sup> and it seems to have been only incidentally that Milton works were bought from them, for the dealers were unlikely to search for Milton material without specific instruction.

Turnbull's comparative lack of interest or (it would probably be truer to say) comparative ignorance of the publication of Milton outside London is, I suspect, the result of his education as a London gentleman. The same influence is at work that led him to buy underwear and toiletries as well as suits, hats and shirts from London firms<sup>15</sup>—the 'London mentality' which is reputed to believe that the remote North of England begins at Potters Bar.

The representation of the prose works also reflects Turnbull's background. Most people with his upbringing would have been quite well