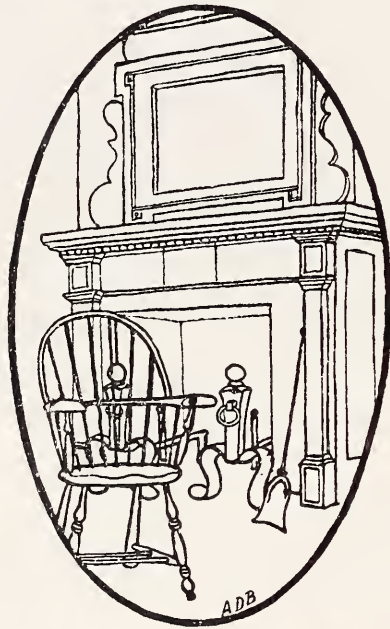




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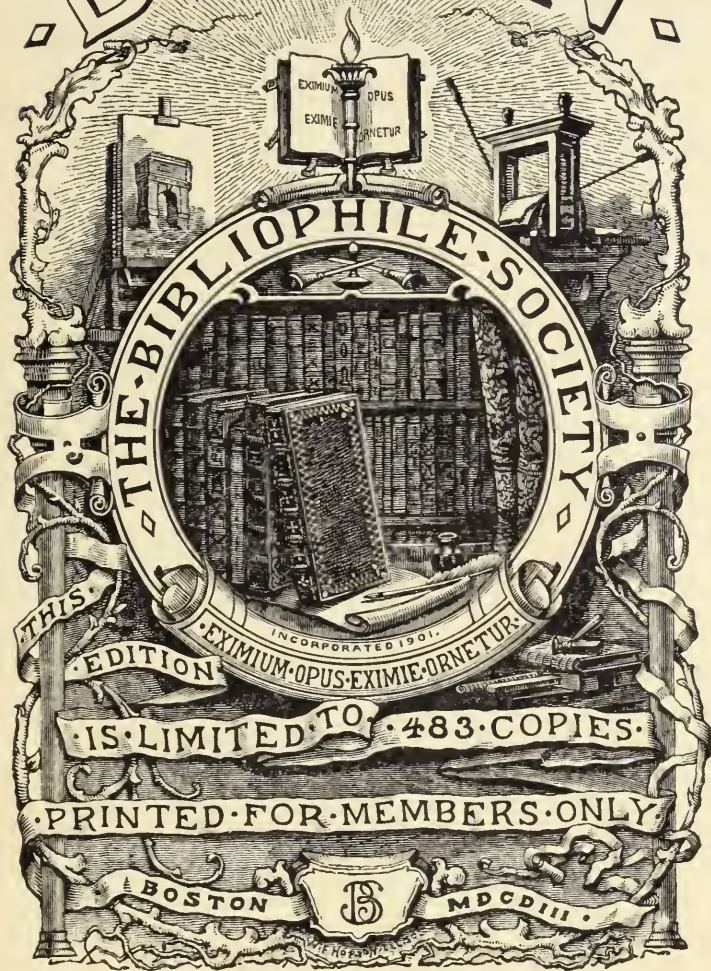
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THE BIBLIOMANIA

VOLUME IV.

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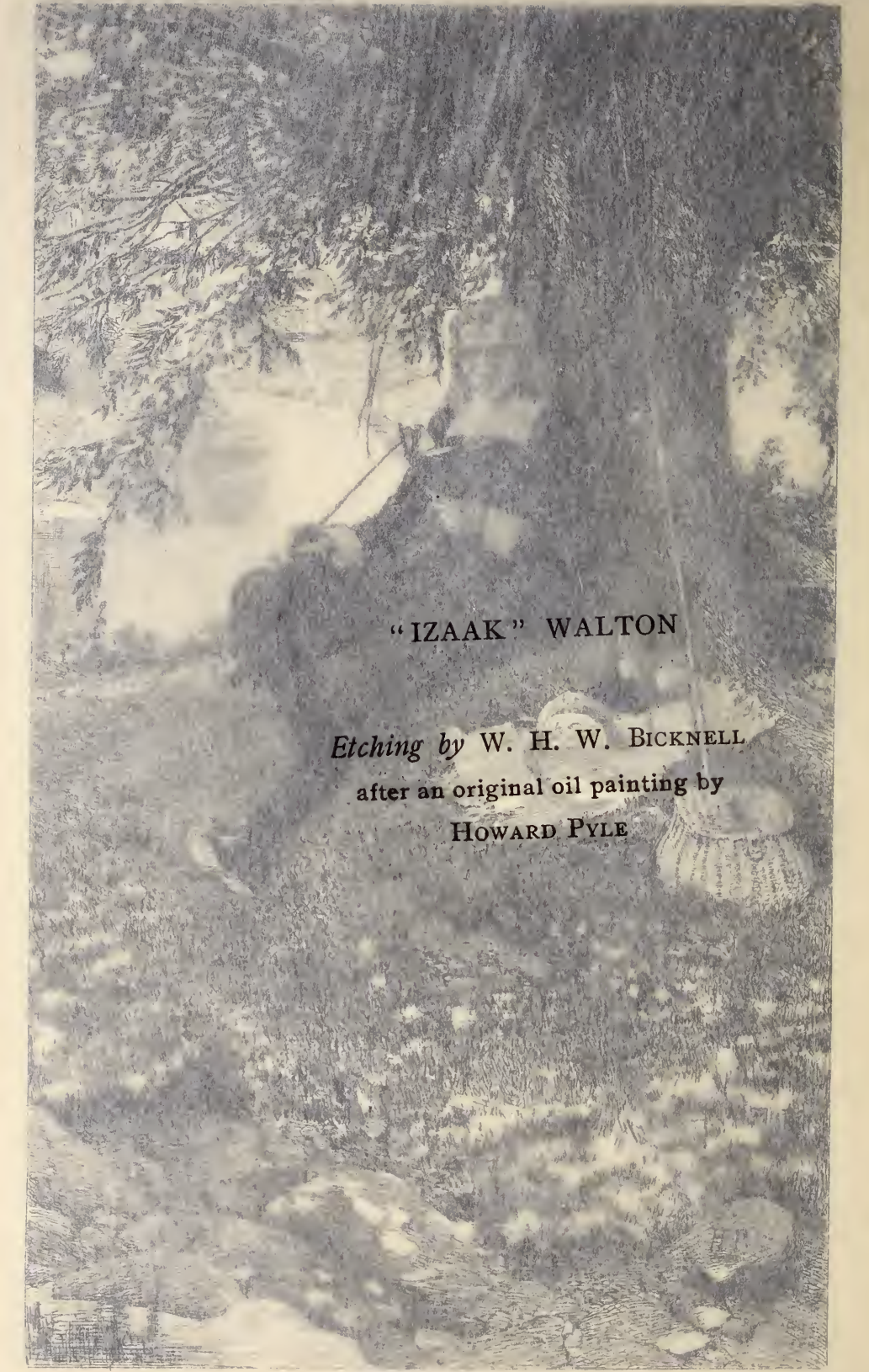


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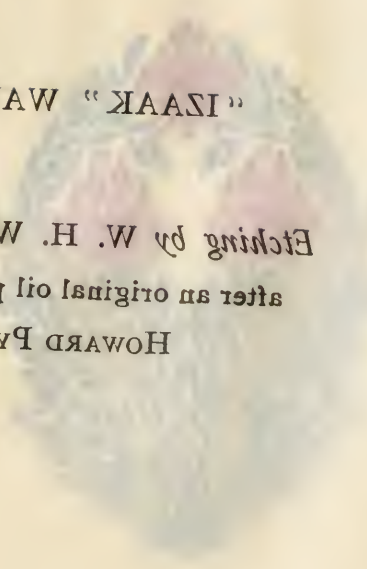
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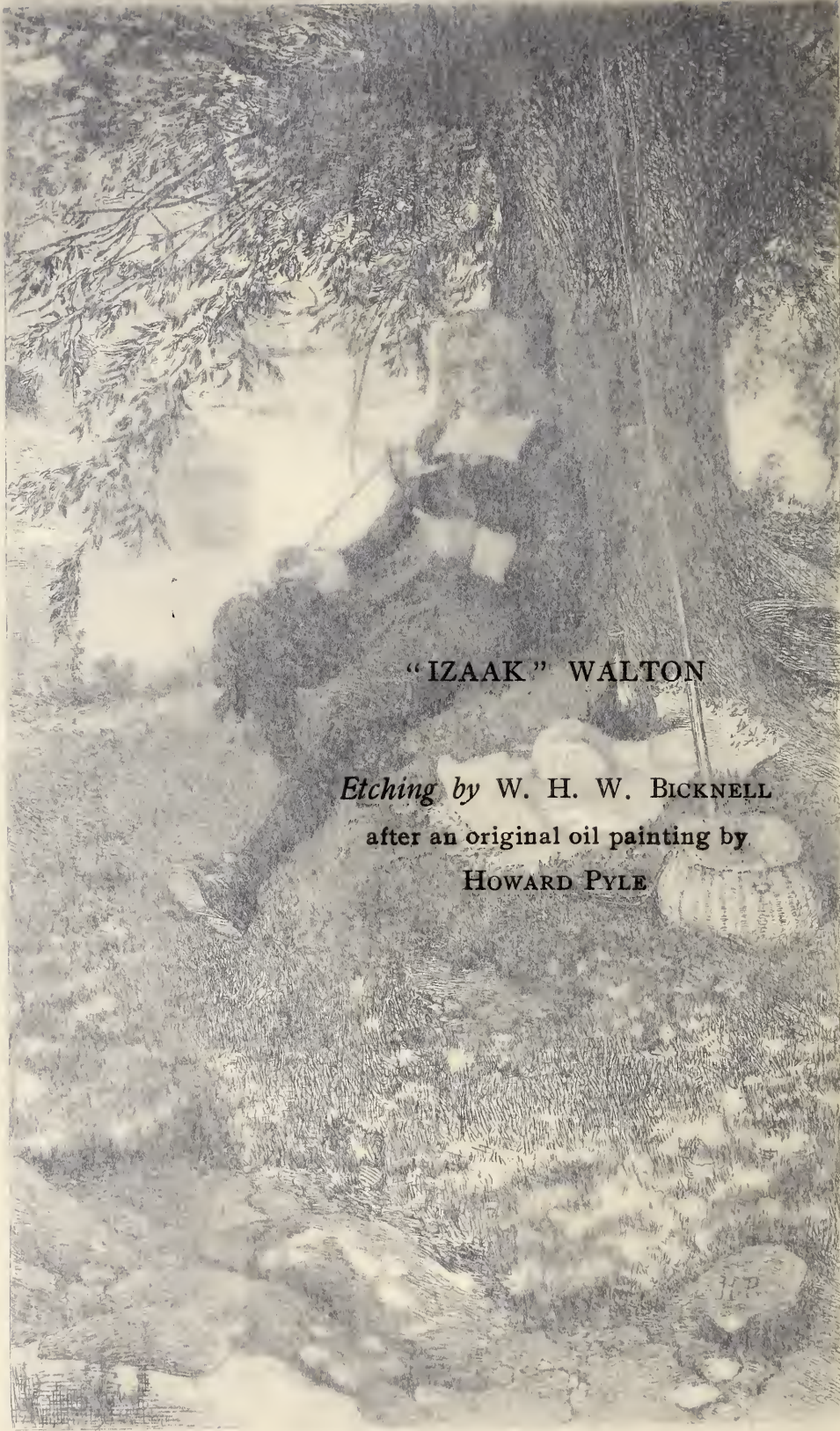


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NOTES ON THE BIBLIOMANIA



NOTES IN VOLUME II

[N. 1, p. 21.] The earliest publications, I believe, in this country, in the character of reviews, were the *Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious, &c.*, Lond., 1683, 4to, and *The Universal Historical Bibliotheque: or an Account of most of the considerable Books printed in all Languages, in the Month of January, 1686*, London, 1687, 4to. Five years afterwards came forth *The Young Student's Library*, by the Athenian Society, 1692, folio, called in the Preface “a kind of common theatre where every person may act, or take such part as pleases him best, and what he does not like he may pass over, assuring himself that, every one's judgment not being like his, another may chuse what he dislikes, and so every one may be pleased in their turns.” A six weeks' frost is said to have materially delayed the publication. After these, in the subsequent century, appeared the *Old and New Memoirs of Literature*; then the *Works of the Learned*, upon which was built, eclipsing every one that had preceded it, and not excelled by any subsequent similar critical journal, *The Monthly Review*.

[N. 2, p. 21.] After all, said the reviewing Doctor, we are of opinion, with the author himself, that this publication contains “the sentiments of one who has seen but little”: meaning, thereby, that the book was hardly worth perusal! What has become of the said Dr. Kenrick now? We will not ask the same question about the said Dr. Johnson, whose works are upon the shelf of every reading man of sense and virtue.

[N. 3, p. 24.] Let him who wishes to be regaled in a dull dreary night, when the snow is heavily falling and the wind whistles hollowly, open those leaves of Bayle's *Histor-*

ical and Biographical Dictionary which relate to this extraordinary character, and see there how adroitly Agrippa is defended against the accusation of “having two devils attending him in the shape of two little dogs—one of them being called Monsieur and the other Mademoiselle . . . whereas Paulus Jovius, Thevet, &c., speak only of *one* dog, and never mention his name.”

The bibliographer who wishes to be master of the most curious and rare editions of his works may go from Bayle to Clément, and from Clément to Vogt. He must beware of the castrated Lyons editions “per Beringos fratres,” against one of which Bayle declaims and produces a specimen—quite to his own liking—of the passage suppressed; another, of a similar kind, is adduced by Vogt, who tells us, however, that an edition of 1544, 8vo, without mention of place or printer—and especially a Cologne edition of 1598, by Hierat, in 12mo—exhibit the like castrations. This has escaped Clément, learned as he is upon the Lyons editions.

Agrippa’s *Vanity of Sciences* was first published at Antwerp in 4to, 1530; a book upon the rarity of which bibliographers delight to expatiate; his *Occult Philosophy*—according to Bayle, in 1531—at least, the Elector of Cologne had seen several printed leaves of it in this year—but according to Vogt and Bauer, in 1533. There is no question about the edition of 1533; of which Vogt tells us, “An Englishman, residing at Frankfort, anxiously sought for a copy of it, offering fifty crowns (*imperiales*) and more without success.” All the editions in Agrippa’s lifetime (before 1536) are considered uncastrated and the best.

[N. 4, p. 38.] Pope in his *Dunciad* has treated the conflagration of the two great ancient libraries with his usual poetical skill:

“Far eastward cast thine eye, from whence the sun
And orient Science their bright course begun:
One god-like monarch all that pride confounds,
He whose long wall the wandering Tartar bounds;
Heavens! what a pile! whole ages perished there,
And one bright blaze turns Learning into air.

Thence to the south extend thy gladdened eyes;
There rival flames with equal glory rise,

From shelves to shelves see greedy Vulcan roll,
And lick up all their Physic of the Soul."

Chi Ho-am-ti, Emperor of China, the same who built the great wall between China and Tartary, destroyed all the books and learned men of that empire. . . .

The caliph, Omar I., having conquered Egypt, caused his general to burn the Ptolemean library, on the gates of which was this inscription: ΨΥΧΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΕΙΟΝ: "The Physic of the Soul." (*Warburton's note.*)

[N. 5, p. 40.] "Anglica gens longe fuit negligentior in consignandis ingeniorum monumentis; nihil enim ab illis prodiit, quod mereatur nominari, cum tamen sint extentque pene innumera ingeniusissimae gentis in omnibus doctrinis scripta, prodeantque quotidie tam Latina quam vernacula lingua plura." (*Morhof: Polyhist. Literar.*, vol. I., 205, edit. 1747.)

Reimmannus carries his strictures upon the jealousy of foreigners at the success of the Germans in bibliography with a high hand: "Ringantur Itali, nasum incurvent Galli, supercilium adducant Hispani, scita cavilla serant Britanni, frendeant, spument, bacchentur ii omnes, qui praestantiam Musarum Germanicarum limis oculis aspiciunt. . . . Hoc tamen certum, firmum, ratum, et inconcussum est, Germanos primos fuisse in Rep. Literaria, qui Indices Librorum Generales, Speciales et Specialissimos conficere, &c. annisi sunt."—A little further, however, he speaks respectfully of our James, Hyde, and Bernhard.

[N. 6, p. 40.] *Sive de Amore Librorum.* The first edition, hitherto so acknowledged, of this entertaining work was printed at Spire, by John and Conrad Hist, in 1483, 4to, a book of great rarity according to Clément, Bauer, Maichelius, and Morhof. Santander has assigned the date of 1473 to this edition. Maittaire does not appear to have ever seen a copy of it, but, what is rather extraordinary, Count Macarthy has a copy of a Cologne edition in 4to, of the date of 1473. No other edition of it is known to have been printed till the year 1500, when two impressions of this date were published at Paris in 4to, the one by Philip for Petit, the other by Badius Ascensius. A century elapsed before this work was deemed deserving of republication, when the country

that had given birth to and the university that had directed the studies of its illustrious author put forth an inelegant reprint of it in 4to in 1599.

The seventeenth century made some atonement for the negligence of the past, in regard to Richard De Bury. At Frankfort his *Philobiblion* was reprinted, with "A Century of Philological Letters," collected by Goldastus, in 1610, 8vo — and this same work appeared again at Leipsic in 1674, 8vo. At length the famous Schmidt put forth an edition, with some new pieces, "typis et sumtibus Georgii Wolffgangii Hammii, 1703," 4to. It may be worth while adding that the subscription in red ink, which Fabricius notices as being subjoined to a vellum MS. of this work, in his own possession, and which states that it was finished at Auckland, in the year 1343, in the fifty-eighth of its author, and at the close of the eleventh year of his episcopacy, may be found in substance in Hearne's edition of Leland's *Collectanea*.

[N. 7, p. 44.] John Baptist Cardona, a learned and industrious writer and bishop of Tortosa, published a quarto volume at Tarragona, in 1537, comprehending the following four pieces: 1. *De regia Sancti Lamentii Bibliotheca*, 2. *De Bibliothecis (ex Fulvio Ursino)*, et *De Bibliotheca Vaticana (ex Omphrii Schedis)*, 3. *De Expurgandis haereticorum propriis nominibus*, 4. *De Diphycis*. Of these, the first, in which he treats of collecting all manner of useful books and having able librarians and in which he strongly exhorts Philip II. to put the Escorial library into good order, is the most valuable to the bibliographer. Vogt gives us two authorities to show the rarity of this book, and Baillet refers us to the *Bibliotheca Hispana* of Antonio.

[N. 8, p. 46.] "Scripsit et Erycius Puteanus librum *De Usu Bibliothecae et quidem speciatim Bibliothecae Ambrosianae Mediol.*, in 8vo, 1606, editum, aliumque, cui titulus *Auspicia Bibliothecae Lovaniensis*, an. 1639, in 4to." (Morhof.) "It is true," says Baillet, "that this Puteanus passed for a gossiping sort of writer, and for a great maker of little books, but he was, notwithstanding, a very clever fellow." He died in 1646. Possevinus published a *Bibliotheca selecta* and *Apparatus sacer* — of the former of which, the Cologne

edition of 1607, folio, and of the latter, that of 1608, are esteemed the most complete. The first work is considered by Morhof as less valuable than the second. The *Apparatus* he designates as a book of rather extraordinary merit and utility. Of the author of both these treatises, some have extolled his talents to the skies, others have depreciated them in proportion. His literary character, however, upon the whole, places him in the first class of bibliographers. He was one of the earliest bibliographers who attacked the depraved taste of the Italian printers in adopting licentious capital-initial letters. Schottus's work, *De Bibl. claris Hispaniae viris*, France, 1608, 4to, is forgotten in the splendour of Antonio's similar production; but it had great merit in its day.

[N. 9, p. 47.] Bolduanus published a *Theological* (Jenæ, 1614) and *Philosophico-Philological* (Jenæ, 1616), as well as an *Historical* (Lipsiæ, 1620), library, but the latter work has the pre-eminence. Yet the author lived at too great a distance, wanting the requisite materials, and took his account chiefly from the Frankfort catalogues, some of which were sufficiently erroneous. Draudius's work is more distinguished for its arrangement than for its execution in detail. It was very useful, however, at the period when it was published. My edition is of the date of 1611, 4to; but a second appeared at Frankfort in 1625, 4to.

[N. 10, p. 49.] Senebier, who put forth a very useful and elegantly printed catalogue of the MSS. in the public library of Geneva, 1779, 8vo, has the following observations upon this subject, which I introduce with a necessary proviso or caution that now-a-days his reproaches cannot affect us. We are making ample amends for past negligence; for, to notice no others, the labours of those gentlemen who preside over the British Museum abundantly prove our present industry. Thus speaks Senebier: "Il sembleroit d'abord étonnant qu'on ait tant tardé à composer le Catalogue des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Genève; mais on peut faire plus raisonnablement ce reproche aux Bibliothécaires bien payés et uniquement occupés de leur vocation, qui sont les dépositaires de tant de collections précieuses qu'on voit en Italie, en France, en Allemagne et en Angle-

terre ; ils le mériteront d'autant mieux, qu'ils privent le public des pièces plus précieuses, et qu'ils ont plusieurs aides intelligents qui peuvent les dispenser de la partie la plus mécanique et la plus ennuyeuse de ce travail. . . .”

[N. 11, p. 50.] Pitseus's work *De Rebus Anglicis*, Paris, 1619, 4to, vol. i, was written in opposition to Bale's. The author was a learned Roman Catholic, but did not live to publish the second volume. I was glad to give £1 16s. for a stained and badly bound copy of it.

[N. 12, p. 50.] “Gabriele Naudaeo nemo vixit suo tempore ἐμπερίας Bibliothecariae peritior.” “Naudaei scripta omnia et singula praestantissima sunt.” Says Vogt, “Les ouvrages de Naudé firent oublier ce qui les avoient précédé.” After these eulogies, who will refuse this author's “*Avis pour dresser une Bibliothèque*, Paris, 1627, 1644, 8vo,” a place upon his shelf? Unluckily, it rarely comes across the search of the keenest collector. The reader of ancient politics may rejoice in the possession of what is called the *Mascurat* — and *Considérations politiques* — concerning which Vogt is gloriously diffuse; and Peignot (who has copied from him without acknowledgment) may as well be consulted. But the bibliographer will prefer the *Additions à l'Histoire de Louis XI.*, 1630, 8vo, and agree with Mailchelius that a work so uncommon and so curious “ought to be reprinted.” Naudaeus was librarian to the famous Mazarin, the great Mæcenas of his day, whose library consisting of upwards of forty thousand volumes was the most beautiful and extensive one which France had then ever seen. Its enthusiastic librarian, whom I must be allowed to call a very wonderful bibliomaniac, made constant journeys, and entered into a perpetual correspondence, relating to books and literary curiosities. He died at Abbéville in 1653, in his fifty-third year, on returning from Sweden, where the famous Christian had invited him.

[N. 13, p. 51.] Le Père Louys Jacob published his *Traicté des plus belles Bibliothèques publiques et particulières, qui ont esté, et qui sont à présents dans le monde*, at Paris, in 1644 — again in 1655, 8vo — in which he first brought together the scattered notices relating to libraries, especially to modern ones. His work is well worth consultation ; although

Baillet and Morhof do not speak in direct terms of praise concerning it — and the latter seems a little angry at his giving the preference to the Parisian libraries over those of other countries. It must be remembered that this was published as an unfinished production: as such the author's curiosity and research are to be highly commended. I have read the greater part of it with considerable satisfaction. The same person meditated the execution of a vast work in four folio volumes, called *La Bibliothèque universelle de tous les Auteurs de France, qui ont écrits en quelque sorte de sciences et de langues*, which in fact was completed in 1638, but on the death of the author it does not appear what became of it. Jacob also gave an account of books as they were published at Paris and in other parts of France from the year 1643 to 1650, which was printed under the title of *Bibliographia Parisiana*, Paris, 1651, 4to.

[N. 14, p. 51.] Magliabechi put Cinelli upon publishing his *Bibliotheca Volante*, 1677, 8vo, a pretty work, with a happy title! — being an indiscriminate account of some rare books which the author picked up in his travels, or saw in libraries. It was republished, with valuable additions, by Sancassani, at Venice, in 1734, 4to. Works of this sort form the *ana* of bibliography! Conringius compiled a charming bibliographical work in an epistolary form under the title of *Bibliotheca Augusta*, which was published at Helmstadt in 1661, 4to, being an account of the library of the Duke of Brunswick in the castle of Wolfenbüttel. Two thousand manuscripts and one hundred and sixteen thousand printed volumes were then contained in this celebrated collection. Happy the owner of such treasures — happy the man who describes them! Lomeier's, or Lomejer's *De Bibliothecis Liber singularis*, Ultraj, 1669–1680, 8vo, is considered by Baillet among the best works upon the subject of ancient and modern libraries. From this book Le Sieur le Gallois stole the most valuable part of his materials for his *Traité des plus belles Bibliothèques de l'Europe*, 1685–1697, 12mo. Gallois dispatches the English libraries in little more than a page. I possess the second edition of Lomeier's book (1680 — with both its title-pages), which is the last and best — and an interesting

little volume it is! The celebrated Grævius used to speak very favourably of this work.

[N. 15, p. 56.] The *Bibliotheca Realis* of Lipenius contains an account of works published in the departments of jurisprudence, medicine, philosophy and theology: of these the *Bibliotheca Theologica et Philosophica* are considered by Morhof as the best executed. The *Bibliotheca Juridica* was, however, republished at Leipsic in two folio volumes, 1757, with considerable additions. This latter is the last Leipsic reprint of it. . . . I will just notice the *Bibliotheca Vetus et Recens* of Koenigius, 1678, folio — as chart-makers notice shoals — to be avoided. I had long thrown it out of my own collection before I read its condemnation by Morhof.

Perhaps the following account of certain works which appear to have escaped the recollection of Lysander may not be unacceptable. In the year 1653, Father Raynaud, whose lucubrations fill twenty folio volumes, published a quarto volume at Lyons under the title of *Erotemata de malis ac bonis Libris, deque justa aut injusta eorum conditione*, which he borrowed in part from the *Theotimus, seu de tollendis et expurgandis malis libris* (Paris, 1549, 8vo, of Gabriel Puhtherb). Of these two works it were difficult to determine which is preferable. The bibliographer need not deeply lament the want of either. In the year 1670, Vogler published a very sensible *Universalis in notitiam cujusque generis bonorum Scriptorum Introductio*. Of this work two subsequent editions — one in 1691, the other in 1700, 4to — were published at Helmstadt. The last is the best, but the second, to him who has neither, is also worth purchasing. The seven dissertations, *De Libris legendis* of Bartholin, Hafniæ, 1676, 8vo, are deserving of a good coat and a front row in the bibliographer's cabinet. "Parvæ quidem molis liber est, sed in quo quasi constipata sunt utilissima de libris monita et notitiæ ad multas disciplinas utiles." So speaks Morhof.

Adrien Baillet was the eldest of seven children born in a second marriage. His parents were in moderate circumstances, but Adrien very shortly displaying a love of study and of book-collecting, no means compatible with their situation were left untried by his parents to gratify the wishes of

so promising a child. From his earliest youth he had a strong predilection for the church, and as a classical and appropriate education was then easily to be procured in France, he went from school to college, and at seventeen years of age had amassed in two fair-sized volumes a quantity of extracts from clever works, which, perhaps having Beza's example in his mind, he entitled *Juvenilia*. His masters saw and applauded his diligence; and a rest of only five hours each night during two years and a half of this youthful period afforded Baillet such opportunities of acquiring knowledge as rarely fall to the lot of a young man. This habit of short repose had not forsaken him in his riper years: "he considered and treated his body as an insolent enemy, which required constant subjection; he would not suffer it to rest more than five hours each night; he recruited it with only one meal a day, drank no wine, never came near the fire, and walked out but once a week." The consequence of this absurd régime was that Baillet had ulcers in his legs, an erysipelatous affection over his body, and was in other respects afflicted as sedentary men usually are, who are glued to their seats from morn till night, never mix in society and rarely breathe the pure air of heaven. These maladies shortened the days of Baillet, after he had faithfully served the Lamoignons as a librarian of unparalleled diligence and sagacity, leaving behind him a *Catalogue des Matières* in thirty-five volumes folio. "All the curious used to come and see this catalogue: many bishops and magistrates requested to have either copies or abridgments of it." When Baillet was dragged by his friend M. Hermant from his obscure vicarage of Lardières, to be Lamoignon's librarian, he seems to have been beside himself for joy.

"I want a man of such and such qualities," said Lamoignon.

"I will bring one exactly to suit you," replied Hermant; "but you must put up with a diseased and repulsive exterior."

"Nous avons besoin de fond," said the sensible patron, "la forme ne m'embarrasse point; l'air de ce pays; et un grain de sel discret fera le reste: il en trouvera ici."

Baillet came, and his biographer tells us that Lamoignon and Hermant “furent ravis de le voir.” To the eternal honour of the family in which he resided, the crazy body and nervous mind of Baillet met with the tenderest treatment. Madame Lamoignon and her son—the latter a thoroughbred bibliomaniac, who, under the auspices of his master, soon eclipsed the book celebrity of his father—always took a pleasure in anticipating his wishes, soothing his irritabilities, promoting his views, and speaking loudly and constantly of the virtues of his head and heart. The last moments of Baillet were marked with true Christian piety and fortitude, and his last breath breathed a blessing upon his benefactors. He died A.D. 1706, ætatis 56. Rest his ashes in peace! And come we now to his bibliographical publications. His *Jugements des Savants* was first published in 1685, &c., in nine duodecimo volumes. Two other similar volumes of *Anti-Baillet* succeeded it. The success and profits of this work were very considerable. In the year 1722 a new edition of it in seven volumes, quarto, was undertaken and completed by De la Monnoye, with notes by the editor and additions of the original author. The *Anti-Baillet* formed the eighth volume. In the year 1725 De la Monnoye’s edition, with his notes placed under the text, the corrections and additions incorporated, and two volumes of fresh matter, including the *Anti-Baillet*, was republished at Amsterdam in eight duodecimo volumes, forming sixteen parts, and being in every respect the best edition of the *Jugements des Savants*. The curious, however, should obtain the portrait of Baillet prefixed to the edition of 1722, as the copy of it in the latter edition is a most wretched performance. These particulars, perhaps a little too long and tedious, are gleaned from the *Abrégé de la Vie de Baillet*, printed in the two last editions of the work just described.

[N. 16, p. 57.] Sir Thomas Pope Blount’s *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, Londini, 1690, folio, is unquestionably a learned work; the production of a rural and retired life—“Umbraticam enim vitam et ab omni strepitu remotam semper in delitiis habui,” says its author in the preface. It treats chiefly of the most learned men, and sparingly of the English. His *Remarks upon Poetry*, London, 1694, 4to,

in English, is more frequently read and referred to. It is a pity that he had not left out the whole of what relates to the Greek and Latin, and confined himself entirely to the English poets.

The first, and what Hearne over and over again calls the genuine edition of the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, was published in two folio volumes, 1691, 1692. That a third volume was intended by the author himself may be seen from Hearne's remarks in his *Thom. Caii Vind. Antiq. Oxon.*, vol. i, p. xliii. For the character of the work consult his *Rob. de Avesb.*, pp. xxvi, xxxiii. After the lapse of nearly half a century, it was judged expedient to give a new edition of these valuable biographical memoirs; and Dr. Tanner, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, was selected to be the editor of it. It was well known that Wood had not only made large corrections to his own printed text, but had written nearly five hundred new lives, his manuscript of both being preserved in the Ashmolean Museum. This new edition, therefore, had every claim to public notice. When it appeared it was soon discovered to be a corrupt and garbled performance; and that the genuine text of Wood, as well in his corrections of the old as in his compositions of the new lives, had been most capriciously copied. Dr. Tanner, to defend himself, declared that Tonson "would never let him see one sheet as they printed it." This was sufficiently infamous for the bookseller; but the editor ought surely to have abandoned a publication thus faithlessly conducted, or to have entered his caveat in the preface, when it did appear, that he would not be answerable for the authenticity of the materials; neither of which was done. He wrote, however, an exculpatory letter to Archbishop Wake, which the reader may see at length in Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. ii, p. 304.

I have great pleasure in closing this note by observing that Mr. Philip Bliss, of St. John's College, Oxford, is busily engaged in giving us, what we shall all be glad to hail, a new and faithful edition of Wood's text of the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, in five or six quarto volumes.

[N. 17, p. 59.] Of his *Historia Stephanorum, vitas ipsorum ac libros complectens*, 1709, 8vo, and the *Historia Ty-*

typographorum aliquot Parisiensium vitas et libros complectens, 1717, 8vo, which were originally published at four shillings, the common paper, Mr. T. Grenville has beautiful copies upon large paper. The books are rare in any shape. The principal merit of Maittaire's *Annales Typographici* consists in a great deal of curious matter detailed in the notes — but the absence of the “lucidus ordo” renders the perusal of these fatiguing and unsatisfactory. The author brought a full and well-informed mind to the task he undertook — but he wanted taste and precision in the arrangement of his materials. The eye wanders over a vast indigested mass; and information, when it is to be acquired with excessive toil, is comparatively seldom acquired. Panzer has adopted an infinitely better plan, on the model of Orlandi; and if his materials had been printed with the same beauty with which they appear to have been composed, and his annals had descended to as late a period as those of Maittaire, his work must have made us eventually forget that of his predecessor. The bibliographer is no doubt aware that of Maittaire's first volume there are two editions: why the author did not reprint, in the second edition (1733), the fac-simile of the epigram and epistle of Lascar prefixed to the edition of the Anthology, 1496, and the Disquisition concerning the ancient editions of Quintilian, both of which were in the first edition of 1719, is absolutely inexplicable. Maittaire was sharply attacked for this absurdity.

[N. 18, p. 59.] From the Latin life of Le Long, prefixed to his *Bibliotheca Sacra*, we learn that he was an adept in most languages, ancient and modern; and that “in that part of literature connected with bibliography — *Typographorum et Librorum Historia* — he retained everything so correctly in his memory that he yielded to few literary men; certainly to no bookseller.” Of the early years of such a man it is a pity that we have not a better account. His *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Paris, 1725, folio, has been republished by Masch and Boerner in four volumes, 4to, 1778, and enriched with copious and valuable additions. This latter work is quite unrivalled: no young or old theologian who takes any interest in the various editions of the Holy Scriptures in almost all languages can possibly dispense with such a fund

of sacred literature. The *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, 1719, folio, by the same learned and industrious bibliographer, has met with a fate equally fortunate. Fontette republished it in 1768, in five folio volumes, and has immortalised himself and his predecessor by one of the most useful and splendid productions that ever issued from the press. De Bure used to sell copies of it upon large paper, in sheets, for 258 livres, according to the advertisement subjoined to his catalogue of Count Macarthy's books in 1779, 8vo. The presses of England, which groan too much beneath the weight of ephemeral travels and trumpery novels, are doomed, I fear, long to continue strangers to such works of national utility.

[N. 19, p. 59.] The chief labours of Fabricius ("Vir ἑλληνιχώτατος" — as Reimannus truly calls him), connected with the present object of our pursuit, have the following titles :

1. *Bibliotheca Græca, sive Notitia Scriptorum Græcorum*, Hamb., 1705–8–14–18, &c., 4to, fourteen volumes.

2. *Bibliotheca Latina*; first published in one volume, 1703; then in three volumes, 1721, and afterwards in two volumes, 1728, 4to; but the last and best edition is that of 1773, in three volumes, 8vo, published by Ernesti at Leipsic, and yet not free from numerous errors.

3. *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, 1716, 4to, a new edition of Schaffshausen, in 1760, 4to, has superseded the old one. A work of this kind in our own language would be very useful, and even entertaining. Fabricius has executed it in a masterly manner.

4. *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, in quâ continentur variorum authorum tractatus de scriptoribus ecclesiasticis*, Hamb., 1718, folio, an excellent work, in which the curious after theological tracts and their authors will always find valuable information. It is generally sharply contended for at book auctions.

5. *Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis*, Leipsic, 1734, six volumes, 8vo — again, with Schoettgenius's supplement, in 1754, 4to, six volumes in three. This latter is in every respect the best edition of a work which is absolutely indispensable to the philologist.

A very excellent synopsis or critical account of Fabricius's works was published at Amsterdam, 1738, in 4to, which the student should procure. Let me here recommend the *Historia Bibliothecae Fabricianae*, compiled by John Fabricius, 1717-24, six volumes, 4to, as a necessary and interesting supplement to the preceding works of John Albert Fabricius. I have often gleaned some curious bibliographical intelligence from its copious pages.

[N. 20, p. 60.] I will not pretend to enumerate all the learned works of Burchard Gottlieb Struvius. His *Bibliotheca Librorum Rariorum* was published in 1719, 4to. The first edition of the *Bibliotheca Historica* appeared as early as 1705; a very valuable one was published by Buder, in 1740, two volumes; but the last and by far the most copious and valuable is that which exhibits the joint editorial labours of Buder and Meusel, in eleven octavo volumes, 1782, 1802, though I believe it does not contain every thing which may be found in the edition of the *Bibliotheca Historica Selecta*, by Jugler, 1754, three volumes, 8vo. The *Bibliotheca Historica Selecta*, by Jugler, was formerly published under the title of *Introductio in notitiam rei literariae et usum Bibliothecae*. Jugler's edition of it contains a stiff portrait of himself in a finely embroidered satin waistcoat. The first volume, relating to foreign libraries, is very interesting; but, unluckily, the work is rare.

[N. 21, p. 61.] Let us go gently over this British ground which Lysander depicts in rather a flowery manner. The first edition of Bishop Nicolson's *English Historical Library* was published in the years 1696, 1697 and 1699, comprehending the entire three parts. In 1702 came forth the Scottish Historical Library, and in 1724 the Irish Historical Library. These three libraries, with the author's letter to Bishop Kennet in defence of the same, are usually published in one volume, and the last and best editions of the same are those of 1736, folio, and 1776, 4to. Mr. John Nichols has recently published an entertaining posthumous work of the bishop's *Epistolary Correspondence* in two octavo volumes, 1809. Some of these letters throw light and interest upon the literature of the times. As to the authority of Bishop Nicolson in his historical matters, I

fear the sharp things which are said of his libraries by Tyrrell (preface to *Hist. Engl.*, vol. ii., p. 5) and Wood (*Athen. Brit.*, vol. ii., col. 980, ed. 1721), all which authorities are referred to by Mr. Nichols, are sufficiently founded upon truth. He was a violent and wrong-headed writer in many respects, but he had acumen, strength and fancy.

The *Bibliotheca Literaria* of Wasse — although his name does not appear as the professed editor — is a truly solid and valuable publication, worthy of the reputation of the learned editor of Sallust. The work was published in numbers, which were sold at one shilling each, but I suppose from the paucity of classical readers it could not be supported beyond the tenth number (1724), when it ceased to be published. Some of the dissertations are very interesting as well as erudite.

Oldys's *British Librarian* was published in six numbers during the first six months of the year 1737, forming with the index an octavo volume of 402 pages. It is difficult to say from the conclusion whether the work was dropped for want of encouragement or from the capriciousness or indolence of the author, but I suspect that the ground was suffered "to lie fallow" — to use his own words — till it was suffocated with weeds, owing to the former cause, as Oldys never suffered his pen to lie idle while he could "put money in his purse" from his lucubrations. This Oldys was the oddest mortal that ever wrote. Grove in his *Oleo* gives an amusing account of his having "a number of small parchment bags inscribed with the names of the persons whose lives he intended to write, into which he put every circumstance and anecdote he could collect, and from thence drew up his history." It remains to add that whatever were the singularities and capriciousness of Oldys, his talents were far beyond mediocrity, as his publication of the *Harleian Miscellany* and Raleigh's *History of the World* abundantly proves. To the latter a life of Raleigh is prefixed, and the number of pithy, pleasant and profitable notes subjoined show that Oldys's bibliographical talents were not eclipsed by those of any contemporary.

Meanwhile, the reader is informed that the *British Librarian* is a work of no common occurrence or mean value.

It is rigidly correct if not very learned in bibliographical information. I once sent three guineas to procure a copy of it, according to its description, upon large paper; but on its arrival I found it to be not quite so large as my own tolerably amply-margined copy. Bishop Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, which cost the author forty years' labour, was published in 1748, folio, with a preface by Dr. Wilkins. We must receive it with many thanks, imperfect and erroneous as many parts of it are. The *History of the Art of Printing*, by Watson, edition of 1713, 8vo, is at best but a meagre performance. It happens to be rare, and therefore bibliomaniacs hunt after it. My copy of it, upon large paper, cost me £1 8s.

[N. 22, p. 62.] The last edition of this work is the one which was printed in fifteen volumes, crown 8vo, at Paris, 1772, with a copious index and proportionable improvements in corrections and additions. It is now rare. I threw out the old edition of 1729, four volumes, 4to, upon large paper, and paid three guineas to boot for the new one, neatly bound.

[N. 23, p. 64.] Quirini published his *Specimen variae Literaturae quae in urbe Brixiae ejusque Ditione paulo post Typographiae incunabula florebat, &c.*, at Brescia, in 1739, two volumes, 8vo. Then followed *Catalogo delle Opere del Cardinale Quirini uscite alla luce quasi tutte da' Torchi di mi Gian Maria Rizzardi, Stampatore in Brescia*, 8vo. In 1751, Valois addressed to him his *Discours sur les Bibliothèques Publiques*, in 8vo. His eminence's reply to the same was also published in 8vo. But the cardinal's chief reputation as a bibliographer arises from the work entitled *De Optimorum Scriptorum Editionibus*, Lindaugiæ, 1761, 4to. This is Schelhorn's edition of it, which is chiefly coveted, and which is now a rare book in this country.

[N. 24, p. 64.] The *Bibliothèque Curieuse, Historique et Critique, ou Catalogue raisonné de Livres difficiles à trouver*, of David Clément, published at Göttingen, Hanover and Leipsic, in nine quarto volumes, from the year 1750 to 1760, is, unfortunately, an unfinished production, extending only to the letter H. The work is a *sine quâ non* with collectors; but in this country it begins to be—to use the

figurative language of some of the German bibliographers — “scarcer than a white crow” or “a black swan.” The reader may admit which simile he pleases — or reject both! But in sober sadness it is very rare and unconscionably dear. I know not whether it was the same Clément who published *Les cinq Années Littéraires, ou Lettres de M. Clément, sur les Ouvrages de Littérature, qui ont parus dans les Années 1748 à 1752*; Berol., 1756, 12mo, two volumes. Where is the proof of the assertion so often repeated that Clément borrowed his notion of the above work from Wendler’s *Dissertatio de variis raritatis librorum impressorum causis*, Jen., 1711, 4to? — Wendler’s book is rare among us; as is also Berger’s *Diatrise de libris rarioribus*, Berol., 1729, 8vo.

[N. 25, p. 65.] The principal biographical labours of this clever man have the following titles: *Histoire de l’Imprimerie*, La Haye, 1740, 4to, an elegant and interesting volume which is frequently consulted by typographical antiquaries. His *Dictionnaire Historique, ou Mémoires Critiques et Littéraires*, in two folio volumes, 1758, was a posthumous production, and a very extraordinary and amusing bibliographical commonplace book it is! . . . In the editor’s advertisement we have an interesting account of Marchand, who left behind for publication a number of scraps of paper, sometimes no bigger than one’s nail, upon which he had written his remarks in so small a hand-writing that the editor and printer were obliged to make use of a strong magnifying glass to decipher it — “et c’est ici,” continues the former, “sans doute le premier livre qui n’ait pu être imprimé sans le secours continuel du microscope.” Marchand died in 1753, and left his MSS. and books in the true spirit of a bibliomaniac to the University of Leyden.

[N. 26, p. 65.] The earliest edition of Vogt’s *Catalogus Librorum Rariorum* was published in 1732, afterwards in 1737, again in 1748, again in 1752, much enlarged and improved, and for the last time greatly enlarged and corrected, forming by far the *editio optima* of the work, at Frankfort and Leipsic, 1793, 8vo. We are told, in the new preface to this last edition, that the second and third impressions were quickly dispersed and anxiously sought after. Vogt is a greater favourite with me than with the generality of bib-

liographers. His plan and the execution of it are at once clear and concise, but he is too prodigal of the term "rare."

[N. 27, p. 65.] We are indebted to Pierre Simon Fournier *le jeune* for some very beautiful interesting little volumes connected with engraving and printing. 1. *Dissertation sur l'Origine et les Progrès de l'art de Graver en Bois*, Paris, 1758, 8vo. 2. *De l'Origine et des Productions de l'Imprimerie primitive en taille de bois*, Paris, 1759, 8vo. 3. *Traité sur l'Origine et les Progrès de l'Imprimerie*, Paris, 1764. 4. *Observations sur un Ouvrage intitulé Vindiciae Typographicae*, Paris, 1760. These treatises are sometimes bound in one volume. They are all elegantly printed and rare. We may also mention — 5. *Épreuves de deux petits caractères nouvellement gravés*, Paris, 1757; and especially his *chef-d'œuvre*. 6. *Manuel Typographique*, Paris, 1764–6, 8vo, two volumes, of which some copies want a few of the cuts. Those upon large paper — there is one of this kind in the Cracherode collections — are of the first rarity. Fournier's typographical manual should be in every printing office; his types "are the models [says his namesake] of those of the best printed books at Paris at this day."

[N. 28, p. 65.] The *Origines Typographicae* of Meerman, which was published at the Hague in two handsome quarto volumes, 1765 (after the plan or prospectus had been published in 1761, 8vo), secured its author a very general and rather splendid reputation till the hypothesis advanced therein concerning Laurence Coster was refuted by Heineken. It is somewhat singular that, notwithstanding Meerman's hypothesis is now exploded by the most knowing bibliographers, his dissertation concerning the claims of Haerlem should have been reprinted in French, with useful notes, and an increased catalogue of all the books published in the Low Countries during the fifteenth century.

[N. 29, p. 66.] The works of Guillaume-François de Bure deserve a particular notice. He first published his *Musæum Typographicum*, Paris, 1755, 12mo, of which he printed but twelve copies and gave away every one of them, including even his own, to his book-loving friends. It was published under the name of G. F. Rebude. Peignot is very particular in his information concerning this rare mor-

ceau of bibliography. (See his *Bibliographie Curieuse*, p. 21.) Afterwards appeared the *Bibliographie Instructive*, in seven volumes, 8vo, 1763–68, succeeded by a small volume of a catalogue of the anonymous publications and an essay upon bibliography. This eighth volume is absolutely necessary to render the work complete, although it is frequently missing. Fifty copies of this work were printed upon large paper of a quarto size. Its merits are acknowledged by every candid and experienced critic. In the third place, came forth his *Catalogue des Livres de L. J. Gaignat*, Paris, 1769, 8vo, two volumes, not, however, before he had published two brochures — *Appel aux Savants*, 1763, 8vo, and *Réponse à une Critique de la Bibliographie Instructive*, 1763, 8vo — as replies to the tart attacks of the Abbé Rive. The catalogue of Gaignat and the fairness of his answers to his adversary's censures served to place De Bure on the pinnacle of bibliographical reputation, while Rive was suffered to fret and fume in unregarded seclusion. He died in the year 1782, aged fifty, and was succeeded in his bibliographical labours by his cousin William, who with M. Van-Praet prepared the catalogue of the Duke de la Vallière's library in 1783, and published other valuable catalogues as late as the year 1801. But both are eclipsed, in regard to the number of such publications, by their predecessor Gabriel Martin, who died in the year 1761, aged eighty-three, after having compiled 148 catalogues since the year 1705. This latter was assisted in his labours by his son Claude Martin, who died in 1788.

[N. 30, p. 66.] The mention of De Bure and the Abbé Rive induces me to inform the reader that the *Chasse aux Bibliographes*, Paris, 1789, 8vo, of the latter, will be found a receptacle of almost every kind of gross abuse and awkward wit which could be poured forth against the respectable characters of the day. It has now become rare. The Abbé's *Notices calligraphiques et typographiques*, a small tract of sixteen pages, of which only one hundred copies were printed, is sufficiently curious. It formed the first number of a series of intended volumes (twelve or fifteen) "des notices calligraphiques de manuscrits des différens siècles, et des notices typographiques de livres du quinzième siècle,"

but the design was never carried into execution beyond this first number. The other works of Rive are miscellaneous; but chiefly upon subjects connected with the belles-lettres. From Peignot the reader is presented with the following anecdotes of this redoubted champion of bibliography: When Rive was a young man and curate of Mollèges in Provence, the scandalous chronicle reported that he was too intimate with a young and pretty Parisian, who was a married woman and whose husband did not fail to reproach him accordingly. Rive made no other reply than that of taking the suspicious benedict in his arms and throwing him headlong out of the window. Luckily he fell upon a dunghill! In the year 1789, upon a clergyman's complaining to him of the inflexible determination of a great lord to hunt upon his grounds, "Mettez-lui une messe dans le ventre," replied Rive. The clergyman expressing his ignorance of the nature of the advice given, the facetious Abbé replied, "Go and tear a leaf from your *mass book*, wrap a musket-ball in it and discharge it at the tyrant." The Duke de la Vallière used to say — when the knowing ones at his house were wrangling about some literary or bibliographical point — "Gentlemen, I'll go and let loose my bulldog," — and sent in to them the Abbé, who speedily put them all to rights. Rive died in the year 1791, aged seventy-one. He had great parts and great application, but in misapplying both he was his own tormentor. His library was sold in 1793.

[N. 31, p. 67.] We may first observe that *La Libreria del Doni Fiorentino*, Vinezia, 1558, 8vo, is yet coveted by collectors as the most complete and esteemed of all the editions of this work. It is ornamented with many portraits of authors and is now rare. Numerous are the editions of Haym's *Biblioteca Italiana*; but those of Milan, of the date of 1771, 4to, two volumes, and 1803, 8vo, four volumes, are generally purchased by the skilful in Italian bibliography. The best edition of Fontanini's *Biblioteca dell'Eloquenza Italiana* is with the annotations of Zeno, which latter are distinguished for their judgment and accuracy. It was published at Venice in 1753, 4to, two volumes; but it must be remembered that this edition contains only the *third* book of Fontanini, which is a library of the principal

Italian authors. All the three books (the first two being a disquisition upon the origin and progress of the Italian language) will be found in the preceding Venice edition of 1737, in one volume, 4to. In the year 1753–63 came forth the incomparable but unfinished work of Count Mazzuchelli, in two folio volumes (the latter volume being divided into four thick parts), entitled: *Gli Scrittori d'Italia, cioè Notizie Storiche e Critiche intorno alle Vite e agli Scritti dei Letterati Italiani*. The death of the learned author prevented the publication of it beyond the first two letters of the alphabet. The Count, however, left behind ample materials for its execution according to the original plan, which lay shamefully neglected as late as the year 1776. This work is rare in our own country. If the lover of Italian philology wishes to increase his critico-literary stores, let him purchase the *Biblioteca degli Autori Antichi Greci, e Latini volgarizzati*, &c., of Paitoni, in five quarto volumes, 1766; the *Notizie Istorico-critiche*, &c., *degli Scrittori Vineziani* of Agostini, Venez., 1752, 4to, two volumes; and the *Letteratura Turchesca* of Giambatista Toderini, Venez., 1787, 8vo, three volumes — works nearly perfect of their kind, and (especially the latter one) full of curious matter.

[N. 32, p. 67.] Barthélemy Mercier de St. Léger died in the year 1800 and in the sixty-sixth of his age, full of reputation and deeply regretted by those who knew the delightful qualities of his head and heart. His *Supplément à l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie, par P. Marchand*, was first published in 1773, and afterwards in 1775, 4to, a rare and curious work, but little known in this country. His *Bibliothèque des Romains, traduite du Grec*, was published in 1796, twelve volumes, 12mo. His letter concerning De Bure's work, 1763, 8vo, betrayed some severe animadversions upon the *Bibliographie Instruct.*; but he got a similar flagellation in return, from the Abbé Rive, in his *Chasse aux Bibliographes*, who held him and De Bure, and all the bibliographical tribe, in sovereign contempt. "He was a man," says Mr. Ochéda, "the most conversant with editions of books of all kinds, and with every thing connected with typography and bibliography, that I ever conversed with."

[N. 33, p. 68.] The *Onomasticon Literarium* of Christo-

pher Saxius, *Traject. ad Rhenum*, 1775–90, seven volumes, 8vo, with a supplement or eighth volume, published in 1803, is considered as a work of the very first reputation in its way. The notices of eminent men are compendious, but accurate; and the arrangement is at once lucid and new. An elegantly bound copy of this scarce work cannot be obtained for less than six or seven guineas. The first bibliographical production of the Abbé Laire was, I believe, the *Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ*, xv. seculi, Romæ, 1778, large 8vo; of which work, a copy printed upon vellum (perhaps unique) was sold at the sale of M. d'Hangard, in 1789, for three hundred livres.

[N. 34, p. 68.] In Lord Spencer's magnificent library at Althorpe, I saw a copy of Audiffredi's *Editiones Italicæ*, sec. xv., 1793, 4to, upon large paper. It is much to be wished that some knowing bibliographer upon the continent would complete this unfinished work of Audiffredi. His *Editiones Romanæ*, 1783, 4to, is one of the most perfect works of bibliography extant.

[N. 35, p. 69.] Heinecken's name stands deservedly high (notwithstanding his tediousness and want of taste) among bibliographical and typographical antiquaries. His *Nachrichten von Kunstlern und Kunst-Sachen*, was published at Leipzig, 1768, 8vo, two volumes (being "New Memoirs upon Artists and the objects of Art"—and which is frequently referred to by foreigners). I never saw a copy. It was again published in 1786. His *Idée Générale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes, &c.*, Leips., 1771, 8vo, is a most curious and entertaining book; but unconscionably dear in this country. His *Dictionnaire des Artistes dont nous avons des Estampes, &c.*, Leips., 1778, 8vo, four volumes, is an unfinished performance, but remarkably minute as far as it goes. The remainder, written in the German language, continues in MS. in the Electorate library at Dresden, forming twelve volumes.

[N. 36, p. 69.] Seemiller's *Bibliothecæ Incolstadiensis Incunabula Typographica* contains four parts or fasciculi; they are bound in one volume, quarto, 1787, &c.; but, unfortunately for those who love curious and carefully executed works, it is rather rare in this country. The *Notitia*

Historico-critica de libris ab art. typog. invent., by Placid Braun, in two parts, or volumes, 1788, 4to, with curious plates, is a desideratum in a bibliographer's collection. I know not how any well versed bibliographer can do without the *Bibliotheca Moguntina libris sæculo primo Typographico Mogunticæ impressis instructa*, 1787, 4to, of Wurdtewein. It has some curious plates of fac-similes. C. T. De Murr published a work of some interest, entitled *Memorabilia Bibliothecarum Publicarum Norimbergensium*, Norimb., 1786-91, three parts or volumes, 8vo, which is also rare. Rossi's valuable work concerning the annals of Hebrew typography—*Annales Hebraeo-Typographici*, à 1475 ad 1540, Parmæ, 1795, 1799, 4to, two separate publications—is prettily printed by Bodoni, and is an indispensable article in the collection of the typographical antiquary. Panzer's *Annales Typographici*, in eleven quarto volumes (1793-1803) is a work of the very first importance to bibliographers.

[N. 37, p. 70.] Michael Denis, the translator of Ossian, and a bibliographer of justly established eminence, was principal librarian of the Imperial Library at Vienna, and died in the year 1800 at the age of seventy-one. His *Supplement to Maittaire's Typographical Annals*, in two parts or volumes, 1789, 4to, is a work of solid merit, and indispensable to the possessor of its precursor. The bibliographical references are very few, but the descriptions of the volumes are minutely accurate. The indexes also are excellent. In the year 1793 Denis published the first volume (in three thick parts in folio) of his *Codices Manuscripti Theologici Bibl. Palat. Vindob.* The second volume appeared after his death in 1801. In 1795-6 came forth his second edition of an *Introduction to the Knowledge of Books*, in two quarto volumes. Armand Gaston Camus is a bibliographer of very first-rate reputation. The reader has only to peruse the following titles of some of his works, and he will certainly bewail his ill fortune if they are not to be found in his library: 1. *Observations sur la distribution et le classement des livres d'une Bibliothèque*; 2. *Additions aux mêmes*; 3. *Mémoire sur un livre Allemand* (which is the famous Tewrdannckhs); 4. *Addition au même*; 5. *Mémoire*

sur l'histoire et les procédés du Polytypage et de la Stéréotypie ; 6. *Rapport sur la continuation de la Collection des Historiens de France, et de celle des Chartres et Diplomes* ; 7. *Notice d'un livre imprimé à Bamberg en 1462*. All these works are thus strung together, because they occur in the first three volumes of the *Mémoires de l'Institut*. This curious book, printed at Bamberg, was discovered by a German clergyman of the name of Stenier, and was first described by him in the *Magasin Hist.-Litt. bibliogr.*, Chemnitz, 1792 ; but Camus's memoir is replete with curious matter and is illustrated with fac-simile cuts. In the *Notices et Extraits des MSS. de la Bibl. Nationale*, vol. vi., p. 106, will be found a most interesting memoir by him, relating to two ancient manuscript bibles, in two volumes folio, adorned with a profusion of pictures, of some of which very elegant fac-similes are given. These pictures are 5,152 in number ! each of them having a Latin and French verse beautifully written and illuminated beneath. Camus supposes that such a work could not now be executed under 100,000 francs ! "Where," exclaims he, "shall we find such modern specimens of book-luxury ?" In the year 1802 he published an admirable *Mémoire sur la collection des grands et petits voyages, et sur la Collection des Voyages des Melchisedech Thevenot*, 4to, with an excellent "Table des Matières."

[N. 38, p. 70.] In May, 1790, he thus addresses his old friend Mr. White, of Crickhowell, who, with himself, was desperately addicted to the black-letter :—

"I have been twenty-four years collecting materials ; have spent many a fair pound and many a weary hour ; and it is now ten years since the first part was committed to the press. I purpose to continue collecting materials in order to a fourth volume, &c. ;—yet by no means will I make myself debtor to the public when to publish. If it shall please God to take me to himself, Isaac will in due time set it forth. However, I shall keep an interleaved copy for the purpose."

Thus ardent was the bibliomaniacal spirit of Herbert in his seventy-second year ! The interleaved copy here alluded to (which was bound in six volumes 4to, in Russia binding, and for which Mr. Gough had given Herbert's widow £52 10s.), is now in my possession.

[N. 39, p. 70.] Dr. Edward Harwood published the fourth and last edition of his *View of the various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics*, in the year 1790, 8vo. This work, in the public estimation, has entitled its author's memory to very considerable respect in the classical world, although the late Professor Porson, in the fly-leaf of a copy of my second edition of a similar publication, was pleased to call the Doctor by a name rather unusually harsh with him, who was "Criticus et lenis et acutus"; censuring also my dependence upon my predecessor.

[N. 40, p. 71.] De la Serna Santander will always hold a distinguished place amongst bibliographers, not only from the care and attention with which he put forth the catalogue of his own books, but from his elegant and useful work entitled *Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du quinzième Siècle*, 1805, &c., 8vo, in three parts or volumes. Cailleau has the credit of being author of the *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*, &c., in three volumes, octavo, 1790, of which there are a sufficient number of counterfeited and faulty re-impresions; but which, after all, in its original shape, edition of 1790, is not free from gross errors, however useful it is in many respects.

[N. 41, p. 71.] Joseph Van Praet, principal librarian of the Imperial collection at Paris, and justly called by some of his fellow-labourers in the same career "one of the first bibliographers in Europe," was author of a *Catalogue raisonné* of books printed upon vellum, for which he prepared not fewer than two thousand articles! Among these vellum articles, gentle reader, I assure thee that thine eyes will be blest with the description of *The Shyp of Fooles*, printed by Pynson, 1509! The urbanity and politeness of this distinguished librarian were equal to his knowledge.

Lambinet will always be remembered and respected, as long as printing and bibliography shall be studied, by his *Recherches Historiques Littéraires et Critiques sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie; particulièrement sur les premiers établissemens au XVme siècle dans la Belgique*, &c., Bruxelles, an. vii. (1798), 8vo. It is indeed a very satisfactory performance: the result of judgment and taste — rare union!

In like manner, Rénouard has procured for himself a

bibliographical immortality by his *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aide*, 1803, 8vo, two volumes: a work almost perfect of its kind, and by many degrees superior to Bandini's dry *Annales Typog. Juntarum*, Lucæ, 1761. In Rénouard's taste, accuracy and interest are delightfully combined, and the work is printed with unrivalled beauty. There were only six copies of it printed upon large paper.

François Ignace Fournier, at eighteen years of age, published an elegantly printed little volume, entitled *Essai Portatif de Bibliographie*, 1796, 8vo, of which only twenty-six copies were struck off. In the year 1805 this essay assumed the form of a dictionary, and appeared under the title of *Dictionnaire portatif de Bibliographie, &c.*, 8vo, comprising seventeen thousand articles, printed in a very small character. In May, 1797, Fournier put forth a new edition of this *Dictionnaire*, considerably augmented; but in which (such is the fate of bibliographical studies!) notwithstanding all the care of the author, Brunet tells us that he has discovered not fewer than five hundred errors!

Antoine-Alexandre Barbier, librarian of the Council of State, has favoured us with an admirably well executed work, entitled *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes, composés, traduits ou publiés en Français, &c., accompagné de notes historiques et critiques*, Paris, Imprimis Bibliogr., 1806, 8vo, two volumes.

Brunet le fils, an able writer and enthusiastic devotee to bibliography, published an excellent and copious work which would appear greatly to eclipse Fournier's, entitled *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres, contenant: 1. Un Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique; 2. Une Table en forme de Catalogue Raisonnée*, Paris, 1810, 8vo, three volumes, in which he tells us he has devoted at least thirty years to the examination of books.

[N. 42, p. 86.] The quaint language of Lord Coke is well worth quotation: "And seeing we are to treat of matters of game, and hunting, let us (to the end we may proceed the more chearfully) recreate ourselves with the excellent description of Dido's Doe of the Forest wounded with a deadly arrow sticken in her, and not impertinent to our purpose:

‘Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
Urbe furens.’

And in another place, using again the word (*Sylva*) and describing a forest saith :

‘Ibat in antiquam sylvam stabula alta ferarum.’”

Institutes, ed. 1669.

Thus pleasantly could our sage expounder of the laws of the realm illustrate the dry subject of which he treated !

[N. 43, p. 87.] *Lecture* xlii, volume iii.

[N. 44, p. 88.]

“In the wild depth of winter, while without
The ceaseless winds blow ice, be my retreat
Between the groaning forest and the shore,
Beat by the boundless multitude of waves,
A rural, sheltered, solitary scene !”

Winter.

One would like a situation somewhat more sheltered when
“The ceaseless winds blow ice” !

[N. 45, p. 89.] There is a curious proclamation by Queen Elizabeth, relating to some Sabbath recreations or games, inserted in Hearne’s preface to his edition of *Camden’s Annals*, p. xxviii. It is a little too long to be given entire ; but the reader may here be informed that “shooting with the standard, shooting with the broad arrow, shooting at the twelve score prick, shooting at the Turk, leaping for men, running for men, wrestling, throwing the sledge, and pitching the bar” were suffered to be exhibited on several Sundays for the benefit of one “John Seconton Powlter, dwelling within the parish of St. Clements Danes, being a poor man, having four small children and fallen into decay.”

[N. 46, p. 94.] “Johannes Wolfius,” says Melchior Adam, “the laborious compiler of the *Lectionum Memorabilium et Reconditarum Centenarii XVI.* (being a collection of curious pieces from more than three thousand authors, chiefly Protestant), was a civilian, a soldier and a statesman. He was born A.D. 1537 at Vernac in the duchy of Deux Ponts, of which town his father was chief magistrate. He was bred under Sturmius at Strasbourg, under Melancthon at Wittemberg and under Cujas at Bruges. He travelled much and often, particularly into France and Burgundy,

with the Dukes of Stettin in 1467. He attended the Elector Palatine, who came with an army to the assistance of the French Huguenots in 1569; and in 1571 he conducted the corpse of his master back to Germany by sea. After this he was frequently employed in embassies from the electors Palatine to England and Poland. His last patrons were the Marquises of Baden, who made him governor of Mündelsheim and gave him several beneficial grants. In 1594 Wolfius bade adieu to business and courts and retired to Heilbrunn, where he completed his *Lectiones*, which had been the great employment of his life. He died May 23, A.D. 1600 — the same year in which the above volumes were published.” Thus far, in part, our biographer, in his *Vitæ Eruditorum cum Germanorum tum Exterorum*, pt. iii, p. 156, edit. 1706. These particulars may be gleaned from Wolfius’s preface; where he speaks of his literary and diplomatic labours with great interest and propriety. In this preface also is related a curious story of a young man of the name of Martin, whom Wolfius employed as an amanuensis to transcribe from his “three thousand authors” — and who was at first so zealously attached to the principles of the Romish church that he declared “he wished for no heaven where Luther might be.” The young man died a Protestant, quite reconciled to a premature end, and in perfect good will with Luther and his doctrine. As to Wolfius, it is impossible to read his preface, or to cast a glance upon his works — “magno et pene incredibili labore multisque vigiliis elaboratum” — (as Linsius has well said, in the opening of his admonition to the reader, prefixed to his index) without being delighted with his liberality of disposition, and astonished at the immensity of his labour. Each volume has upwards of one thousand pages closely printed upon an indifferent brown-tinted paper, which serves, nevertheless, to set off the several hundreds of well-executed woodcuts which the work contains. Linsius’s index, a thin folio, was published in the year 1608: this is absolutely necessary for the completion of a copy. As bibliographers have given but a scanty account of this uncommon work (mentioned, however, very properly by Mr. Nicol in his interesting preface to the catalogue of the Duke of Rox-

burgh's books; and of which I observe in the *Bibl. Solgeriana*, vol. i, no. 1759, that a second edition, printed in 1672, is held in comparatively little estimation), so biographers (if we except Melchior Adam, the great favourite of Bayle) have been equally silent respecting its author.

[N. 47, p. 95.] Henri de Ranzau's library was preserved at the Château de Bredemberg, and he thus threatened those that would disturb it: —

Libros partem ne aliquam abstulerit,
Extraxerit, clepserit, rapserit,
Concerpserit, coruperit,
Dolo malo :

Illico maledictus,
Perpetuo execrabilis,
Semper detestabilis

Esto maneto.

[N. 48, p. 97.] By the 1st of Richard III. (1433, ch. ix., sec. xii.) it appeared that, Whereas a great number of the king's subjects within this realm having "given themselves diligently to learn and exercise *the craft of printing*, and that at this day there being within this realm a great number cunning and expert in the said science or craft of printing, as able to exercise the said craft in all points as any stranger, in any other realm or country, and a great number of the king's subjects living by the craft and mystery of *binding of books*, and well expert in the same;" — yet "all this notwithstanding, there are divers persons that bring from beyond the sea great plenty of printed books — not only in the Latin tongue, but also in our maternal English tongue — some bound in boards, some in leather, and some in parchment, and them sell by retail, whereby many of the king's subjects, being binders of books, and having no other faculty therewith to get their living, be destitute of work, and like to be undone, except some reformation herein be had, — Be it therefore enacted, &c." By the fourth clause or provision, if any of these printers or sellers of printed books vend them "at too high and unreasonable prices," then the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, or any of the Chief Justices of the one bench or the other — "by the oaths of twelve honest and discreet per-

sons," were to regulate their prices. This remarkable act was confirmed by the 25th Henry VIII., ch. 15, which was not repealed till the 12th George II., ch. 36, sec. 3. A judge would have enough to do to regulate the prices of books by the oaths of twelve men in the present times!

[N. 49, p. 98.] *Antiphonere* is a book of anthems to be sung with responses, and from the following passage in Chaucer it would appear to have been a common school-book used in the times of papacy:—

This litel childe his litel book lerning,
As he sate in the scole at his primere
He *Alma Redemptoris* herde sing,
As children lered hir *Antiphonere* :

“A legend, an *Antiphonarye*, a grayle, a psalter,” &c., were the books appointed to be kept in every parish church “of the province of Canterbury” by Robert Winchelsea.

[N. 50, p. 99.] In a copy of this book, printed by Grafton in 1546, which was in the library of that celebrated bibliomaniac, Tom Rawlinson, was the following singular manuscript note: “At Oxforde the yere 1546, browt down to Seynbury by John Darbye *pryce* 14*d.* When I kepe Mr. Letymers shype I bout thys boke when the testament was obberagatyd that shepe herdys myght not red hit I pray god amende that blyndnes wryt by Robert Wylliams keppynge shepe uppon Seynbury hill. 1546.”

[N. 51, p. 99.] From Nichol's *Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times in England*, I make the following further extracts: 1539, item, paid for the half part of the Bybell, accordingly after the King's injunction, 9*s.* 9*d.*; 1544, item, also paid for six books of the Litany in English, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1549, paid for iv books of the service of the church, 16*s.* [this was probably Grafton's prayer-book of 1549, folio]; 1559, paid for a Bybyl and Parafrawse, 16*s.* (from the Ch. Wardens' Accts. of St. Margaret's, Westminster).

The Inventory of John Port, 1524. In the shop: Item, a premer lymmed with gold, and with imagery written honds, 8*s.* 4*d.* (from the do. of St. Mary Hill, London); to William Pekerynge, a ballet, called a Ryse and Wake, 4*d.* (from the books of the Stationers' Company).

[N. 52, p. 99.] By the kindness of Mr. William Hamper, of Birmingham, whom I must be allowed to rank among our present worthy bibliomaniacs, I am in possession of some original entries, which seem to have served as part of a day-book of a printer of the same name: "it having been pasted at the end of *The Poor Man's Librarie* printed by John Day in 1565." From this sable-looking document the reader has the following miscellaneous extracts:—

1553 — (Two) Meserse of bloyene in bordis, iis.; one Prymare latane & englis, iis.; Balethis (ballads) nova of sortis, iid.; Boke of paper 1 quire in forrell, vid.; Morse workes in forrell, 9s. viijd.; Castell of Love in forrelle, wi: a sarmo nova, xd.

1554 — Balethis nova arbull in 8vo 1 catechis, viiij d.; Prymare for a chyllde in 8vo englis, ivd.; Halles Croneckelle nova englis, xiis.

From a Household Book kept in London, A.D. 1561 (in the possession of the same gentleman): Item, p-d for a Lyttellton in English, xijd.; for the booke of ij englishe lovers, vjd.; for the booke of Songes and Sonnettes and the booke of dyse, and a frenche booke, ijs., viiij d. (viz., the frenche booke xvjd., the ij other bookes at viiij d. the pece); for printing the xxv orders of honest men, xxd.

[N. 53, p. 99.] Mr. Astle tells us that the famous *Textus Sancti Cuthberti*, which was written in the seventh century and was formerly kept at Durham and is now preserved in the Cottonian library (Nero, D. IV.), was adorned in the Saxon times by Bilfrith, a monk of Durham, with a silver cover gilt and precious stones. Simeon Dunelmensis, or Turgot as he is frequently called, tells us that the cover of this fine manuscript was ornamented "forensicis Gemmis et Auro." "A booke of Gospelles garnished and wrought with antique worke of silver and gilte with an image of the crucifix with Mary and John, poiz together cccxxij oz." In the secret Jewel House in the Tower: "A booke of gold enameled, clasped with a rubie, having on th' one side a crosse of dyamounds, and vj other dyamounds, and th' other syde a flower de luce of dyamounds, and iiij rubies with a pendaunte of white saphires and the arms of Englande. Which booke is garnished with small emerades and rubies hanging to

a cheyne pillar fashion set with xv knottes, everie one con-
teynning iij rubies (one lacking).” Although Mr. Astle has
not specified the time in which these two latter books were
bound, it is probable that they were thus gorgeously attired
before the discovery of the art of printing. It would seem
from Warton that “students and monks were anciently the
binders of books”; and from their Latin entries respecting
the same, the word *conjunctio* appears to have been used for
ligatura. Hearne, in No. III. of the appendix to *Adam de
Domerham de reb. gest. Glast.*, has “published a grant from
Rich. de Paston to Bromholm abbey of twelve pence a year
rent charge on his estates to *keep their books in repair.*”
From the *Liber Stat. Eccl. Paulinæ*, London, MSS., f. 6,
396, it appears to have been anciently considered as a part
of the Sacrist’s duty to bind and clasp the books. In
Chaucer’s time one would think that the fashionable bind-
ing for the books of young scholars was various-coloured
velvet, for thus our poet describes the library of the Oxford
Scholar: —

A twenty bokes, clothed in black and red
Of Aristote —

We have some account of the style in which Chaucer’s
royal patron, Edward III., used to have his books bound:
“To Alice Claver, for the making of xvi laces and xvi tas-
shels for the garnyshing of diuers of the King’s books, ijs.
viiij*d.* And to Robert Boillet for blac paper and nailles for
closing and fastenyng of diuers cofyns of ffyre wherein the
Kings boks were conveyed and caried from the Kings grete
wardrobe in London vnto Eltham aforesaid, *vd.* Piers
Bauduyn Stacioner for bynding gilding and dressing of a booke
called Titus Liuius, *xxs.*; for binding gilding and dressing of
a booke called Ffrossard, *xvjs.*; for binding gilding and dress-
ing of a booke called the Bible, *xvjs.*; for binding gilding and
dressing of a booke called le Gouuernement of Kings and
Princes, *xvjs.* For the dressing of ij books whereof oon is
called la forteresse de Foy and the other called the booke of
Josephus, *ijs. iiij*d.** And for binding gilding and dressing of
a booke called the bible historial, *xxs.*”

I suspect that it was not till towards the close of the
fifteenth century, when the sister art of painting directed

that of engraving, that books were bound in thick boards with leather covering upon the same, curiously stamped with arabesque and other bizarre ornaments. In the interior of this binding next to the leaves there was sometimes an excavation, in which a silver crucifix was safely guarded by a metal door with clasps. The exterior of the binding had oftentimes large embossed ornaments of silver, and sometimes of precious stones, as well as the usual ornaments upon the leather, and two massive clasps with thick metalled corners on each of the outward sides of the binding seemed to render a book impervious to such depredations of time as could arise from external injury. Meantime, however, the worm was secretly engendered within the wood, and his perforating ravages in the precious leaves of the volume gave dreadful proof of the defectiveness of ancient binding, beautiful and bold as it undoubtedly was! We find that in the sixteenth year of Elizabeth's reign, she was in possession of "Oone Gospell booke covered with tissue and garnished on th' onside with the crucifix and the Queene's badges of silver guilt, poiz with wodde, leaves, and all, cxij. oz." (*Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 221.) I am in possession of the covers of a book, bound (A.D. 1569) in thick parchment or vellum, which has the whole-length portrait of Luther on one side and of Calvin on the other. These portraits, which are executed with uncommon spirit and accuracy, are enriched with a profusion of ornamental borders of the most exquisite taste and richness.

[N. 54, p. 104.] "This remarkable *periwig*," says Warburton, "usually made its entrance upon the stage in a sedan chair, brought in by two chairmen with infinite approbation of the audience." The *snuff-box* of Mr. L. has not a less imposing air; and when a high-priced book is balancing between £15 and £20 it is a fearful signal of its reaching an additional sum, if Mr. L. should lay down his hammer and delve into this said crumple-horned snuff-box.

[N. 55, p. 108.] "Let me take this opportunity of recommending the amiable and venerable Izaak Walton's *Complete Angler*; a work the most singular of its kind, breathing the very spirit of contentment, of quiet and unaffected philanthropy, and interspersed with some beautiful

relics of poetry, old songs and ballads." So speaks the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, in his edition of *Pope's Works*, vol. i., p. 135. To which I add: Let me take this opportunity of recommending Mr. Bagster's very beautiful and creditable reprint of Sir John Hawkin's edition of Walton's amusing little book. The plates in it are as true as they are brilliant, and the bibliomaniac may gratify his appetite, however voracious, by having copies of it upon paper of all sizes. Mr. Bagster has also very recently published an exquisite fac-simile of the original edition of old Izaak. Perhaps I ought not to call it a fac-simile, for it is in many respects more beautifully executed.

[N. 56, p. 108.] The reader may see all this and much more, dressed in its ancient orthographic garb, in a proeme to the first edition of the merry art of fishing, extracted by Herbert in his first volume, p. 131. I have said the *merry*, and not the *contemplative*, art of fishing, because we are informed that "Yf the angler take fyshe, surely thenne is there noo man *merier* than he is in his spyryte!!" Yet Izaak Walton called this art, "The *Contemplative* Man's Recreation." But a *book-fisherman*, like myself, must not presume to reconcile such great and contradictory authorities.

[N. 57, p. 185.] As early as the sixth century commenced the custom in some monasteries of copying ancient books and composing new ones. It was the usual and even only employment of the first monks of Marmoutier. A monastery without a library was considered as a fort or a camp deprived of the necessary articles for its defence: "claustrum sine armario, quasi castrum sine armentario," as Peignot says. I am fearful that this good old bibliomaniacal custom of keeping up the credit of their libraries among the monks had ceased — at least in the convent of Romsey in Hampshire — towards the commencement of the sixteenth century. One would think that the books had been there disposed of in bartering for *strong liquors*; for at a visitation by Bishop Fox, held there in 1506, Joyce Rows, the abbess, is accused of *immoderate drinking*, especially in the night-time, and of inviting the nuns to her chamber every evening, for the purpose of these excesses, "post

completorium." What is frightful to add, — "this was a rich convent and filled with ladies of the best families." A tender-hearted bibliomaniac cannot but feel acutely on reflecting upon the many beautifully illuminated vellum books which were in all probability exchanged for these inebriating gratifications!

[N. 58, p. 186.] When Queen Elizabeth deputed a set of commissioners to examine into the superstitious books belonging to All-Souls library, there was returned in the list of these superstitious works "eight grailes, seven anti-phoners of parchment and bound." "A gradale" or "grail" is a book which ought to have in it "the office of sprinkling holy water; the beginnings of the masses, or the offices of *Kyrie*, with the verses of *gloria in excelsis*, the *gradales*, or what is gradually sung after the epistles; the hallelujah and tracts, the sequences, the creed to be sung at mass, the offertories, the hymns holy, and Lamb of God, the communion, &c., which relate to the choir at the singing of a solemn mass."

[N. 59, p. 187.] Hugh of Dia, by the ninth canon in the council of Poitiers (century xi.), ordained "That the sub-deacons, deacons, and priests, shall have no concubine, or any other suspicious women in their houses; and that all those who shall wittingly hear the mass of a priest that keeps a concubine or is guilty of simony shall be excommunicated."

[N. 60, p. 187.] The celebrated Ludovicus Vives has strung together a whole list of ancient popular romances, calling them "ungracious books." The following is his saucy philippic: "Which books but idle men wrote unlearned, and set all upon filth and viciousness; in whom I wonder what should delight men, but that vice pleaseth them so much. As for learning none is to be looked for in those men, which saw never so much as a shadow of learning themselves. And when they tell ought, what delight can be in those things that be so plain and foolish lies? One killeth twenty by himself alone, another killeth thirty; another, wounded with a hundred wounds and left for dead, riseth up again; and on the next day, made whole and strong, overcometh two giants, and then goeth away

loaden with gold and silver and precious stones, mo than a galley would carry away. What madness is it of folks to have pleasure in these books! Also there is no wit in them, but a few words of wanton lust; which be spoken to move her mind with whom they love, if it chance she be steadfast. And if they be read but for this, the best were to make books of bawd's crafts, for in other things what craft can be had of such a maker that is ignorant of all good craft? Nor I never heard man say that he liked these books, but those that never touched good books."

[N. 61, p. 198.] It is always pleasant to me to make comparisons with eminent book-patrons or, if the reader pleases, bibliomaniacs. Cardinal Ximenes was the promoter and patron of the celebrated Complutensian Polyglot Bible. His political abilities and personal courage have been described by Dr. Robertson (in his history of Charles V.) with his usual ability. We have here only to talk of him as connected with books. Mallinkrot and Le Long have both preserved the interesting anecdote which is related by his first biographer, Alvaro Gomez, concerning the completion of the fore-mentioned Polyglot.

"I have often heard John Brocarius," says Gomez, "son of Arnoldus Brocarius, who printed the Polyglot, tell his friends that, when his father had put the finishing stroke to the last volume, he deputed him to carry it to the Cardinal. John Brocarius was then a lad; and, having dressed himself in an elegant suit of clothes, he gravely approached Ximenes, and delivered the volume into his hands. "I render thanks to thee, O God," exclaimed the Cardinal, "that thou hast protracted my life to the completion of these biblical labours." Afterwards, when conversing with his friends, Ximenes would often observe that the surmounting of the various difficulties of his political situation did not afford him half the satisfaction which he experienced from the finishing of his Polyglot. He died in the year 1517, not many weeks after the last volume was published."

[N. 62, p. 204.] 1612, folio. De Bure might have informed us that the Paris and Basil editions of Bede's works are incomplete: and, at No. 4444, where he notices the Cambridge edition of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, we may

add that a previous English translation of it by the celebrated Stapleton had been printed at Antwerp in 1565, 4to, containing some few admirably well executed wood-cuts. Stapleton's translation has become a scarce book; and, as almost every copy of it now to be found is in a smeared and crazy condition, we may judge that it was once popular and much read.

[N. 63, p. 204.] The passage is partly as follows: "The sayde king did also erect a chapell of golde and siluer (to wit, garnished) with ornaments and vesselles likewise of golde and siluer, to the building of which chappell hee gaue 2640 pounds of siluer, and to the altar 264 pounce of golde, a chales with the patten, tenne pounce of golde, a censar 8 pound, and twenty mancas of golde, two candlesticks, twelue pound and a halfe of siluer, a kiver for the gospel booke twenty pounds"! &c. This was attached to the monastery of Glastonbury; which Ina built "in a fenni place out of the way, to the end the monkes mought so much the more giue their minds to heavenly things," &c.

[N. 64, p. 206.] Scot's celebrated reply to his patron and admirer Charles the Bald was first made a popular story, I believe, among the "wise speeches" in Camden's *Remaines*, where it is thus told: "Johannes Erigena, surnamed Scotus, a man renowned for learning, sitting at the table, in respect of his learning, with Charles the Bauld, Emperor and King of France, behaved himselfe as a slovenly scholler, nothing courtly; whereupon the Emperor asked him merrily, *Quid interest inter Scotum et Sotum?* (what is there between a Scot and a Sot?) He merrily, but yet malapertly answered, '*Mensa*'—the table—as though the emperor were the Sot and he the Scot."

[N. 65, p. 206.] "He endeavours to prove in his logical way that the torments of the damned are mere privations of the happiness or the trouble of being deprived of it; so that, according to him, material fire is no part of the torments of the damned; that there is no other fire prepared for them but the fourth element, through which the bodies of all men must pass; but that the bodies of the elect are changed into an ethereal nature and are not subject to the power of fire; whereas on the contrary the bodies of the

wicked are changed into air and suffer torments by the fire, because of their contrary qualities. And for this reason 't is that the demons, who had a body of an ethereal nature, were massed with a body of air that they might feel the fire." (Mackenzie's *Scottish Writers*: vol. i., 49.) All this may be ingenious enough; of its truth a future state only will be the evidence. Very different from that of Scotus is the language of Gregory Nazienzen: "Est in inferno frigus insuperabile: ignis inextinguibilis: vermis immortalis: fetor intollerabilis: tenebræ palpabiles: flagella cedencium: horrenda visio demonum: desperatio omnium bonorum." This I gather from the *Speculum Christiani*, printed by Machlinia in the fifteenth century. The idea is enlarged and the picture aggravated in a great number of nearly contemporaneous publications, which will be noticed in part hereafter. It is reported that some sermons are about to be published in which the personality of Satan is questioned and denied. Thus having, by the ingenuity of Scotus, got rid of the fire "which is never quenched" and by means of modern scepticism of the devil, who is constantly "seeking whom he may devour," we may go on comfortably enough, without such awkward checks, in the commission of every species of folly and crime!

[N. 66, p. 207.] The story of the wax tapers is related both by Asser and William of Malmesbury, differing a little in the unessential parts of it. It is this: Alfred commanded six wax tapers to be made, each twelve inches in length, and of as many ounces in weight. On these tapers he caused the inches to be regularly marked; and having found that one taper burnt just four hours, he committed them to the care of the keepers of his chapel, who from time to time gave him notice how the hours went. But as in windy weather the tapers were more wasted, to remedy this inconvenience he placed them in a kind of lanthorn, there being no glass to be met with in his dominions. This event is supposed to have occurred after Alfred had ascended the throne. In his younger days, Asser tells us that he used to carry about in his bosom, day and night, a curiously written volume of hours and psalms and prayers, which by some are supposed to have been the composition of Ald-

helm. That Alfred had the highest opinion of Aldhelm and of his predecessors and contemporaries is indisputable ; for in his famous letter to Wulfseg Bishop of London he takes a retrospective view of the times in which they lived, as affording “ churches and monasteries filled with libraries of excellent books in several languages.” It is quite clear therefore that our great Alfred was not a little infected with the bibliomaniacal disease.

[N. 67, p. 209.] There is an ample *Catalogue Raisonné* of these three scarce publications in the first volume of the *British Bibliographer*. And to supply the deficiency of any extract from them in this place, take, kind-hearted reader, the following, which I have gleaned from Eadmer’s account of St. Dunstan, as incorporated in Warton’s *Anglia-Sacra*, and which would not have been inserted could I have discovered any thing in the same relating to book presents to Canterbury cathedral : “ Once on a time the king went a hunting early on Sunday morning, and requested the Archbishop to postpone the celebration of the mass till he returned. About three hours afterwards Dunstan went into the cathedral, put on his robes and waited at the altar in expectation of the king ; where, reclining with his arms in a devotional posture, he was absorbed in tears and prayers. A gentle sleep suddenly possessed him ; he was snatched up into heaven and in a vision associated with a company of angels, whose harmonious voices, chaunting *Kyrie eleison, Kyrie eleison, Kyrie eleison*, burst upon his ravished ears ! He afterwards came to himself and demanded whether or not the king had arrived. Upon being answered in the negative he betook himself again to his prayers, and after a short interval was once more absorbed in celestial ecstasies and heard a loud voice from heaven saying : *Ite, missa est*. He had no sooner returned thanks to God for the same, when the king’s clerical attendants cried out that his majesty had arrived and entreated Dunstan to despatch the mass. But he, turning from the altar, declared that the mass had been already celebrated ; and that no other mass should be performed during that day. Having put off his robes, he inquired of his attendants into the truth of the transaction, who told him what had happened. Then assuming a

magisterial power he prohibited the king in future from hunting on a Sunday, and taught his disciples the *Kyrie eleison* which he had heard in heaven ; hence this ejaculation in many places now obtains as a part of the mass service." What shall we say to "the amiable and elegant Eadmer" for this valuable piece of biographical information? The face of things was so changed by the endeavours of Dunstan, and his master Ethelwald, that in a short time learning was generally restored and began to flourish. From this period, the monasteries were the schools and seminaries of almost the whole clergy, both secular and regular.

[N. 68, p. 210.] Though the abbey of Croyland was burnt only twenty-five years after the conquest, its library then consisted of 900 volumes, of which 300 were very large. The lovers of English history and antiquities are much indebted to Ingulph for his excellent history of the abbey of Croyland, from its foundation, A.D. 664, to A.D. 1091 ; into which he hath introduced much of the general history of the kingdom, with a variety of curious anecdotes that are no where else to be found.

[N. 69, p. 213.] I make no apology to the reader for presenting him with the following original character of our once highly and justly celebrated monarch, Henry II., by the able pen of Trevisa. "This Henry II. was somewhat reddish, with large face and breast; and yellow eyes and a dim voice; and fleshy of body; and took but scarcely of meat and drink: and for to *alledge* the fatness, he travailed his body with business; with hunting, with standing, with wandering: he was of mean stature, renable of speech, and well ylettered; noble and *orped* in knighthood; and wise in counsel and in battle; and dread and doubtfull destiny; more manly and courteous to a Knight when he was dead than when he was alive!"

[N. 70, p. 215.] "I shall retire back to *Godstowe*, and, for the farther reputation of the nunns there, shall observe that they spent a great part of their time in reading good books. There was a common library for their use well furnished with books, many of which were English, and divers of them historical. The lives of the holy men and women, especially of the latter, were curiously written on

vellum, and many illuminations appeared throughout, so as to draw the nunns the more easily to follow their examples," says Hearne. Again he says, "It is probable they (certain sentences) were written in large letters, equal to the writing that we have in the finest books of offices, the best of which were for the use of the nunns and for persons of distinction, and such as had weak eyes; and many of them were finely covered, not unlike the Kiver for the Gospell book, given to the chapell of Glastonbury by king Ina." Can the enlightened reader want further proof of the existence of the bibliomania in the nunnery of Godstow? As to Peterborough abbey, Gunston, in his history of the same place, has copied the catalogue of the different libraries belonging to the abbots. Benedict, who became abbot in 1177, had a collection of no less than *fifty-seven* volumes. But alas! the book reputation of this monastery soon fell away: for master Robert, who died abbot in 1222, left but *seven* books behind him; and Geoffrey de Croyland, who was abbot in 1290, had only that dreary old gentleman Avicenna to keep him company! At its dissolution, however, it contained 1700 volumes in MSS. Glastonbury seems to have long maintained its reputation for a fine library, and even as late as the year 1248 it could boast of several classical authors, although the English books were only four in number; the rest being considered as "vetustas et inutilia." The classical authors were Livy, Sallust, Tully, Seneca, Virgil and Persius.

[N. 71, p. 220.] Whether this presentation copy ever came, eventually, into the kingdom, is unknown. The duke detained it as being the property of an enemy to France! Now, when we read of this wonderfully chivalrous age, it does seem a gross violation (at least on the part of the Monsieur of France!) of all gentlemanly and knight-like feeling, to seize upon a volume of this nature as legitimate plunder! The robber should have had his skin tanned after death for a case to keep the book in!

[N. 72, p. 228.] This missal, executed under the eye and for the immediate use of the famous John, Duke of Bedford (regent of France), and Jane (the daughter of the Duke of Burgundy) his wife, was, at the beginning of the eighteenth

century, in the magnificent library of Harley, Earl of Oxford. It afterwards came into the collection of his daughter, the well-known Duchess of Portland; at whose sale, in 1786, it was purchased by Mr. Edwards for 215 guineas; and 500 guineas have been, a few years ago, offered for this identical volume. It is yet the property of this last-mentioned gentleman. Among the pictures in it there is an interesting one of the whole length portraits of the Duke and Duchess;—the head of the former of which has been enlarged and engraved by Vertue for his portraits to illustrate the History of England. The missal frequently displays the arms of these noble personages; and also affords a pleasing testimony of the affectionate gallantry of the pair; the motto of the former being “à vous entier”: that of the latter, “j’en suis contente.” There is a former attestation in the volume of its having been given by the Duke to his nephew Henry VI. as a “most suitable present.”

[N. 73, p. 229.] We will first notice Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, who “having had a great desire to show some love to his mother the university of Oxford, began, about the year 1320, to build, or at least to make some reparations for a library over the old congregation house in the north churchyard of St. Mary’s; but he dying soon after, before any considerable matter was done therein, left certain moneys for the carrying on of the work, and all his books, with others that had been lately procured, to be, with those belonging to the university (as yet kept in chests) reposed therein.” Some controversy afterwards arising between the University and Oriel College, to which latter Cobham belonged, the books lay in dreary and neglected state till 1367; when a room having been built for their reception, it was settled that they “should be reposed and chained in the said room or solar; that the scholars of the University should have free ingress and regress, at certain times, to make proficiency in them; that certain of the said books, of greater price, should be sold, till the sum of £40 was obtained for them (unless other remedy could be found) with which should be bought an yearly rent of £3, for the maintenance of a chaplain, that should pray for the soul of the said bishop, and other benefactors of the University both living and dead, and

have the custody or oversight of the said books, and of those in the ancient chest of books, and chest of rolls.”

William Rede, or Read, bishop of Chichester, “sometimes Fellow (of Merton College) gave a chest with £100 in gold in it, to be borrowed by the Fellows for their relief; bond being first given in by them to repay it at their departure from the college; or, in case they should die, to be paid by their executors: A.D. 1376. He also built, about the same time, a Library in the college; being the first that the society enjoyed, and gave books thereunto.” In Mr. Nicholl’s *Appendix to the History of Leicester*, p. 105, note 20, I find some account of this distinguished literary character, taken from Tanner’s *Bibl. Britan.*, p. 618. He is described, in both authorities, as being a very learned Fellow of Merton College, where he built and furnished a noble library; on the wall of which was painted his portrait, with this inscription: “Gulielmus Redæus, episcopus Cicastrensis, Magister in theologia, profundus astronomus, quondam socius istius collegii, qui hanc librariam fieri fecit.” Many of Read’s mathematical instruments, as well as his portrait, were preserved in the library when Harrison wrote his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed’s Chronicles; some of the former of which came into the possession of the historian. For thus writes Harrison: “William Read, sometime fellow of Merteine college in Oxford, doctor of divinitie, and the most profound astronomer that liued in his time, as appeareth by his collection, which some time I did possesse; his image is yet in the librarie there; and manie instruments of astronomie reserued in that house,” &c. In the year 1808, when I visited the ancient and interesting brick-floored library of Merton College, for the purpose of examining early printed books, I looked around in vain for the traces, however faded, of Read’s portrait: nor could I discover a single vestige of the Bibliotheca Readiana! The memory of this once celebrated bishop lives therefore only in what books have recorded of him.

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, “commonly called *the good*, was youngest brother to Henry V. and the first founder of the university library in Oxford, which was pillaged of the greater part of its books in the reign of Edward the

Sixth.” “As for the books which he gave,” says Wood, “they were very many, more by far than authors report ; for whereas ’t is said he gave 129, you shall find anon that they were more than treble the number.” The Duke’s first gift, in 1439, of one hundred and twenty-nine treatises, was worth, according to Wood, a thousand pounds. All his book presents, “amounting to above 600 (mostly treating of divinity, physic, history, and humanity), which were from several parts of the world obtained, were transmitted to the university, and for the present laid up in chests in Cobham’s library. The catalogue also of them which were then sent, and the indentures for the receipt of the said books, were laid up in the chest called *Cista Librorum et Rotulorum*.”

[N. 74, p. 234.] As a proof of the ardour with which the books printed by him are now sought after, the reader shall judge for himself when he is informed that an imperfect copy of the *Golden Legend*, one of Caxton’s commonest productions, produced at a book sale a few months ago the sum of *twenty-seven* guineas !

[N. 75, p. 235.] “In the library of Glastonbury abbey, in 1248, there were but four books in English, &c. We have not a single historian, in English prose, before the reign of Richard the Second ; when John Trevisa translateed the Polychronicon of Randal Higden. Boston of Bury, who seems to have consulted all the monasterys in Engleland, does not mention one author who had written in English ; and Bale at a lateer period has comparatively but an insignificant number : nor was Leland so fortunate as to find above two or three English books in the monastick and other librarys, which he rummaged and explored under the king’s commission.” (Ritson’s Dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy ; prefixed to his *Ancient English Metrical Romanceës*, vol. i., p. lxxxii.)

[N. 76, p. 236.] Henry Faulkener, No. 4, George Court, near the Adelphi, in the Strand, an honest, industrious, and excellent bookbinder, who in his mode of re-binding ancient books is not only scrupulously particular in the preservation of that important part of a volume, the margin ; but, in his ornaments of tooling, is at once tasteful and

exact. Notwithstanding these hard times, and rather a slender bodily frame and yet more slender purse — with five children, and the prospect of five more — honest Mr. Faulkener is in his three-pair-of-stairs confined workshop by five in the morning winter and summer, and oftentimes labours till twelve at night. Severer toil, with more uniform good humour and civility in the midst of all his embarrassments, were never perhaps witnessed in a brother of the ancient and respectable craft of bookbinding!

[N. 77, p. 237.] Speaking of the public library of Oxford at this period, Hearne tells us, from a letter sent by him to Thomas Baker, that there was “a chaplein of the Universitie chosen, after the maner of a Bedell, and to him was the custodie of the librarye committed, his stipend — *cvis. and viiid.* his apparell found him *de secta generosorum.* No man might come in to studdie but graduats and thoes of 8 years contynuance in the Universitie, except noblemen. All that come in must firste sweare to use the bookes well, and not to deface them, and everye one after at his proceedings must take the licke othe. Howers apoynted when they shuld come in to studdie, viz. betwene ix and xi aforenoone, and one and four afternoone, the keper geving attendaunce: yet a prerogative was graunted the chancelour Mr. Richard Courtney to come in when he pleased, during his own lieffe, so it was in the day-tyme: and the cause seemeth, that he was cheiffe cawser and setter on of the librarye.”

[N. 78, p. 238.] When Lysander talks of the reign of Henry VII. being the “Augustan age for books,” he must be supposed to allude to the facility and beauty of publishing them by means of the press: for at this period abroad the typographical productions of Verard, Eustace, Vostre, Bonfons, Pigouchet, Regnier and many others (“*quæ nunc perscribere longum est*”) were imitated, and sometimes equalled by W. de Worde, Pynson and Notary, at home. In regard to *intellectual* fame, if my authority be good, “in the reign of Henry VII. Greek was a stranger in both universities; and so little even of Latin had Cambridge, of its own growth, that it had not types sufficient to furnish out the common letters and epistles of the University. They

usually employed an Italian, one Caius Auberinus, to compose them, whose ordinary fee was twenty pence a letter." (Ridley's *Life of Ridley*, p. 22.) "Greek began to be taught in both universities: quietly at Cambridge, but ('Horresco referens!') with some tumult at Oxford!" (*Ibid.*) (See Note 48.)

[N. 79, p. 239.] It is certainly one of the comforts of modern education, that girls and boys have nothing to do, even in the remotest villages, with the perusal of such books as were put into the juvenile hands of those who lived towards the conclusion of the fifteenth century. One is at a loss to conceive how the youth of that period could have ventured at night out of doors, or slept alone in a darkened room, without being frightened out of their wits! Nor could maturer life be uninfluenced by reading such volumes as are alluded to in the text; and as to the bed of death, that must have sometimes shaken the stoutest faith and disturbed the calmest piety. For what can be more terrible, and at the same time more audacious, than human beings arrogating to themselves the powers of the deity, and denouncing, in equivocal cases, a certainty and severity of future punishment, equally revolting to scripture and common sense? To drive the timid into desperation, and to cut away the anchor of hope from the rational believer, seem, among other things, to have been the objects of these "ascetic" authors; while the pictures, which were suffered to adorn their printed works, confirmed the wish that, where the reader might not comprehend the text, he could understand its illustration by means of a print. I will give two extracts, and one of these "bizarre cuts," in support of the preceding remarks. In Note 65, ante, the reader will find a slight mention of the subject: he is here presented with a more copious illustration of it. "In likewise there is none that may declare the piteous and horrible cries and howlings the which that is made in hell, as well of devils as of other damned. And if that a man demand what they say in crying; the answer: All the damned curseth the Creator. Also they curse together as their father and their mother, and the hour that they were begotten, and that they were born, and that they were put into nour-

ishing, and those that them should correct and teach, and also those the which have been the occasion of their sins, as the bawd, cursed be the bawd, and also of other occasions in diverse sins. The second cause of the cry of them damned is for the consideration that they have of the time of mercy, the which is past, in the which they may do penance and purchase paradise. The third cause is of their cry for by cause of the horrible pains of that they endure. As we may consider that if an hundred persons had every of them one foot and one hand in the fire, or in the water seething without power to die, what *bruit* and what cry they should make; but that should be less than nothing in comparison of devils and of other damned, for they ben more than an hundred thousand thousands, the which all together unto them doeth *noysaunce*, and all in one thunder crying and braying horribly." The next extract is from *The Kalendar of Shepherds*, a book which was written to amuse and instruct the common people, being called by Warton a "universal magazine of every article of salutary and useful knowledge": —

In hell is great mourning
Great trouble of crying
Of thunder noises roaring
with plenty of wild fire
Beating with great strokes like guns
with a great frost in water runs
And after a bitter wind comes
which goeth through the souls with ire
There is both thirst and hunger
fiends with hooks putteth their flesh asunder
They fight and curse and each on other wonder
with the fight of the devils dreadful
There is shame and confusion
Rumour of conscience for evil living
They curse themself with great crying
In smoak and stink they be evermore lying
with other pains innumerable.

NOTES IN VOLUME III

[N. 80, p. 11.] When one thinks of the then imagined happiness of the fair object of these epistles — and reads the splendid account of her coronation dinner by Stow, contrasting it with the melancholy circumstances which attended her death — one is at a loss to think or to speak with sufficient force of the fickleness of all sublunary grandeur! The reader may perhaps wish for this “coronation dinner.” It is, in part, strictly as follows: “While the queen was in her chamber, every lord and other that ought to do service at the coronation, did prepare them, according to their duty: as the Duke of Suffolk, High-Steward of England, which was richly apparelled — his doublet and jacket set with orient pearl, his gown crimson velvet embroidered, his courser trapped with a close trapper, head and all, to the ground, of crimson velvet, set full of letters of gold, of goldsmith’s work; having a long white rod in his hand. On his left-hand rode the Lord William, deputy for his brother, as Earl Marshall, with ye marshal’s rod, whose gown was crimson velvet, and his horse’s trapper purple velvet cut on white satin, embroidered with white lions. The Earl of Oxford was High Chamberlain; the Earl of Essex, carver; the Earl of Sussex, sewer; the Earl of Arundel, chief butler; on whom 12 citizens of London did give their attendance at the cupboard; the Earl of Derby, cup-bearer; the Viscount Lisle, panter; the Lord Burgeiny, chief larder; the Lord Broy, almoner for him and his co-partners; and the Mayor of Oxford kept the buttery-bar: and Thomas Wyatt was chosen ewerer for Sir Henry Wyatt, his father.” “When all things were ready and ordered, the Queen, under her canopy, came into the hall, and

washed ; and sat down in the midst of the table, under her cloth of estate. On the right side of her chair stood the Countess of Oxford, widow : and on her left hand stood the Countess of Worcester, all the dinner season ; which, divers times in the dinner time, did hold a fine cloth before the Queen's face, when she list to spit, or do otherwise at her pleasure. And at the table's end sate the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the right hand of the Queen ; and in the midst, between the Archbishop and the Countess of Oxford, stood the Earl of Oxford, with a white staff, all dinner time ; and at the Queen's feet, under the table, sate two gentlewomen all dinner time. When all these things were thus ordered, came in the Duke of Suffolk and the Lord William Howard on horseback, and the serjeants of arms before them, and after them the sewer ; and then the knights of the Bath, bringing in the *first course*, which was eight and twenty dishes, besides subtleties, and ships made of wax, marvellous gorgeous to behold : all which time of service, the trumpets standing in the window at the nether end of the hall, played," &c. (*Chronicles*, p. 566, edit. 1615, fol.)

[N. 81, p. 15.] The biographical memoirs of Erasmus by Le Clerc, anglicised and enlarged by the learned Jortin, and Dr. Knight's life of the same, can never become popular. They want method, style and interest. Le Clerc, however, has made ample amends for the defectiveness of his biographical composition, by the noble edition of Erasmus's works which he put forth at Leyden, in the year 1703-6, in eleven volumes folio. In one of his letters to Colet, Erasmus describes himself as "a very poor fellow in point of fortune and wholly exempt from ambition." A little before his death he sold his library to one John a Lasco, a Polonese, for only 200 florins. Nor did he — notwithstanding his services to booksellers, and although every press was teeming with his lucubrations, and especially that of Colinæus, which alone put forth 24,000 copies of his *Colloquies* — ever become much the wealthier for his talents as an author. His bibliomaniacal spirit was such that he paid most liberally those who collated or described works of which he was in want. In another of his letters he de-

clares that "he shall not receive an *obolus* that year; as he had spent more than what he had gained in rewarding those who had made book-researches for him"; and he complains, after being five months at Cambridge, that he had fruitlessly spent upwards of fifty crowns. "Noblemen," says he, "love and praise literature, and my lucubrations; but they praise and do not reward." In the year 1519, Godenus, to whom Erasmus had bequeathed a silver bowl, put forth a facetious catalogue of his works, in hexameter and pentameter verses; which was printed at Louvain by Martin, without date, in 4to; and was soon succeeded by two more ample and methodical ones by the same person in 1537, 4to; printed by Froben and Episcopius. The bibliomaniac may not object to be informed that Froben, shortly after the death of his revered Erasmus, put forth this first edition of the entire works of the latter, in nine folio volumes; and that accurate and magnificent as is Le Clerc's edition of the same — may I venture to hint at the rarity of large-paper copies of it — "it takes no notice of the *Index Expurgatorius* of the early edition of Froben, which has shown a noble art of curtailing this, as well as other authors."

[N. 82, p. 20.] "The yearly revenue of all the abbeys suppressed is computed at £135,522 18s. 10d. Besides this, the money raised out of the stock of cattle and corn, out of the timber, lead, and bells, out of the furniture, plate, and church ornaments, amounted to a vast sum, as may be collected from what was brought off from the monastery of St. Edmonsbury. Hence, as appears from records, 5,000 marks of gold and silver, besides several jewels of great value, were seized by the visitors." (Collier's *Ecclesiastical History*, vol. ii., 165.) Collier specifies the valuation of certain monasteries, which were sufficiently wealthy; but he has not noticed that of St. Swithin's in Winchester, of which Strype has given so minute and interesting an inventory. A lover of old coins and relics may feed his imagination with a gorgeous picture of what might have been the "massive silver and golden crosses and shrines garnished with stones," but a tender-hearted bibliomaniac will shed tears of agony on thinking of the

fate of "a book of the four Evangelists, written all with gold, and the utter side of plate of gold"!

[N. 83, p. 25.] There are few bibliographers at all versed in English literature and history, who have not heard, by some side wind or other, of the last mentioned work, concerning which Herbert is somewhat interesting in his notes. (*Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iii., p. 1630.) The reader is here presented with a brief extract from this curious and scarce book, which was written expressly to defame Elizabeth, Cecil and Bacon, and to introduce the Romish religion upon the ruins of the Protestant. The author thus gravely talks of Queen Mary and her predecessors:—

"She found also the whole face of the commonwealth settled and acquieted in the ancient religion; in which, and by which, all kings and queens of that realm (from as long almost before the conquest as that conquest was before that time) had lived, reigned, and maintained their states; and the terrible correction of those few that swerved from it notorious, as no man could be ignorant of it. As King John, without error in religion, for contempt only of the See Apostolic, plagued with the loss of his state, till he reconciled himself, and acknowledged to hold his crown of the Pope. King Henry VIII., likewise, with finding no end of heading and hanging, till (with the note of tyranny for wasting his nobility) he had headed him also that procured him to it."

"*Libellous Character of Cecil.*—In which stem and trunk (being rotten at heart, hollow within, and without sound substance) hath our spiteful pullet (Cecil) laid her ungracious eggs, mo than a few: and there hath hatched sundry of them, and brought forth chickens of her own feather, I warrant you. A hen I call him, as well for his cackling, ready and smooth tongue, wherein he giveth place to none, as for his deep and subtle art in hiding his serpentine eggs from common men's sight: chiefly for his hennish heart and courage, which twice already hath been well proved to be as base and deject at the sight of any storm of adverse fortune as ever was hen's heart at the sight of a fox. And had he not been by his confederate, as with a dunghill cock, trodden as it were and gotten with egg, I

doubt whether ever his hennish heart, joined to his shrewd wit, would have served him, so soon to put the Q.'s green and tender state in so manifest peril and adventure."

[N. 84, p. 25.] "All curates must continually call upon their parochians to provide a book of the Holy Bible in English, of the largest form, within 40 days next after the publication thereof, that may be chained in some open place in the church," &c. (Injunctions by Lee, Archbishop of York: Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*, vol. iii., p. 136, Collections.) This custom of fixing a great Bible in the centre of a place of worship yet obtains in some of the chapels attached to the colleges at Oxford. That of Queen's, in particular, has a noble brazen eagle, with outstretched wings, upon which the foundation members read the lessons of the day in turn.

[N. 85, p. 26.] The curious reader who wishes to become master of all the valuable though sometimes loose information contained in this renowned work — upon which Dr. Wordsworth has pronounced rather a warm eulogium in his *Ecclesiastical Biography* — should secure the first edition, as well as the later one of 1641 or 1684, inasmuch as this first impression, of the date of 1563, is said by Hearne to be "omnium optima."

[N. 86, p. 26.] In Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 581, will be found rather a slight notice of this raw and vulgar satire. It has, however, stamina of its kind, as the reader may hence judge: —

Mark the gesture, who that lyst ;
First a shorne shaelynge, clad in a clowt,
Bearinge the name of an honest priest,
And yet in no place a starker lowte.
A whore monger, a dronkard, ye makyn him be snowte —
At the alehouses he studieth, till hys witte he doth lacke.
Such are your minysters, to bringe thys matter about :
But guppe ye god-makers, beware your galled backe.

Then wraped in a knaues skynne, as ioly as my horse,
Before the aulter, in great contemplacion
Confessinge the synnes of his lubbrysh corse
To god and all saynctes, he counteth hys abhominacion

Then home to the aulter, with great saintification
With crosses, and blesses, with his boy lytle Jacke :
Thus forth goeth syr Jhon with all his preparation.
But guppe ye god-makers, beware your galled backe.

Then gloria in excelsis for ioye dothe he synge
More for his fat liuinge, than for devocion :
And many there be that remember another thinge
Which syng not wyth mery hart for lacke of promocion
Thus some be mery, some be sory according to their porcion
Then forth cometh collects, bounde up in a packe,
For this saint and that saint, for sickness, and extorcion
But guppe ye god-makers, beware your galled backe.

At the sale of Mr. Brand's books, in 1807, a copy of this rare tract, of six or seven pages, was sold for £3 7s. 6d. This was surely more than both plaister and horse were worth! A poetical satire of a similar kind, entitled *John Bon and Mast Person*, was printed by Daye and Seres, who struck off but a few copies, but who were brought into considerable trouble for the same. The virulence with which the author and printer of this lampoon were persecuted in Mary's reign is sufficiently attested by the care which was taken to suppress every copy that could be secured. The only perfect known copy of this rare tract was purchased at the sale of Mr. R. Forster's books for the Marquis of Bute; and Mr. Stace, the bookseller, had privilege to make a fac-simile reprint of it, of which there were six copies struck off upon vellum. It being now rather common with book-collectors, there is no necessity to make a quotation from it here. Indeed there is little in it deserving of republication.

[N. 87, p. 27.] About the year 1519 Hall mentions the Earl of Surrey "on a great coursir richely trapped, and a great whistle of gold set with stones and perle, hanging at a great and massy chayne baudrick-wise." In Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope* is a very amusing page about the custom of wearing whistles, among noblemen, at the commencement of the sixteenth century. If Franklin had been alive he would have had abundant reason for exclaiming that these men "paid too much for their whistles!"

[N. 88, p. 29] "One helpe, and none of the smallest, that I obtained herein, was by such commentaries as Leland had sometime collected of the state of Britaine; books vtterlie mangled, defaced with wet and weather, and finallie vnperfect through want of sundrie volumes." The history of this great man, and of his literary labours, is most interesting. He was a pupil of William Lilly, the first head-master of St. Paul's school, and, by the kindness and liberality of a Mr. Myles, he afterwards received the advantage of a college education and was supplied with money in order to travel abroad and make such collections as he should deem necessary for the great work which even then seemed to dawn upon his young and ardent mind. Leland endeavoured to requite the kindness of his benefactor by an elegant copy of Latin verses, in which he warmly expatiates on the generosity of his patron and acknowledges that his acquaintance with the *almæ matres* (for he was of both universities) was entirely the result of such beneficence. While he resided on the continent he was admitted into the society of the most eminent Greek and Latin scholars, and could probably number among his correspondents the illustrious names of Budæus, Erasmus, the Stephenses, Faber and Turnebus. Here, too, he cultivated his natural taste for poetry; and, from inspecting the fine books which the Italian and French presses had produced, as well as fired by the love of Grecian learning, which had fled on the sacking of Constantinople to take shelter in the academic bowers of the Medici, he seems to have matured his plans for carrying into effect the great work which had now taken full possession of his mind. He returned to England, resolved to institute an inquiry into the state of the libraries, antiquities, records and writings then in existence. Having entered into holy orders, and obtained preferment at the express interposition of the king (Henry VIII.), he was appointed his antiquary and library-keeper; and a royal commission was issued, in which Leland was directed to search after "England's antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbies, priories, colleges, &c., as also all the places wherein records, writings, and secrets of antiquity were repositied." "Before Leland's time," says

Hearne — in a strain which makes one shudder — “all the literary monuments of antiquity were totally disregarded; and students of Germany, apprized of this culpable indifference, were suffered to enter our libraries unmolested, and to cut out of the books deposited there whatever passages they thought proper, which they afterwards published as relics of the ancient literature of their own country.” (*Preface to the Itinerary.*) Leland was occupied, without intermission, in his laborious undertaking, for the space of six years; and on its completion he hastened to the metropolis to lay at the feet of his sovereign the result of his researches. As John Kay had presented his translation of the *Siege of Rhodes* to Edward IV., as “a gift of his labour,” so Leland presented his *Itinerary* to Henry VIII. under the title of *A New Year's Gift*; and it was first published as such by Bale in 1549, 8vo. “Being inflamed,” says the author, “with a love to see thoroughly all those parts of your opulent and ample realm, in so much that all my other occupations intermitted, I have so travelled in your dominions both by the sea coasts and the middle parts, sparing neither labour nor costs, by the space of six years past, that there is neither cape nor bay, haven, creek, or pier, river, or confluence of rivers, breaches, wastes, lakes, moors, fenny waters, mountains, valleys, heaths, forests, chases, woods, cities, burghes, castles, principal manor places, monasteries, and colleges, but I have seen them; and noted, in so doing, a whole world of things very memorable.” Leland moreover tells his majesty that “By his laborious journey and costly enterprise, he had conserved many good authors, the which otherwise had been like to have perished; of the which part remained in the royal palaces, part also in his own custody,” &c. As Leland was engaged six years in this literary tour, so he was occupied for a no less period of time in digesting and arranging the prodigious number of MSS. which he had collected. But he sank beneath the immensity of the task. The want of amanuenses, and of other attentions and comforts, seems to have deeply affected him. The result was that Leland lost his senses, and, after lingering two years in a state of total derangement, he died on the 18th of April, 1552. The precious and voluminous MSS.

of Leland were doomed to suffer a fate scarcely less pitiable than that of their owner. After being pilfered by some and garbled by others, they served to replenish the pages of Stow, Lambard, Camden, Burton, Dugdale, and many other antiquaries and historians. "Leland's Remains," says Bagford, "have been ever since a standard to all that have any way treated of the antiquities of England. Reginald Wolfe intended to have made use of them, although this was not done till after his death by Harrison, Holinshed, and others concerned in that work. Harrison transcribed his *Itinerary*, giving a description of England by the rivers, but he did not understand it. They have likewise been made use of by several in part, but how much more complete had this been had it been finished by himself!" Polydore Virgil, who had stolen from these Remains pretty freely, had the insolence to abuse Leland's memory — calling him "a vainglorious man"; but what shall we say to this flippant egotist, who, according to Caius's testimony, "to prevent a discovery of the many errors of his own History of England, collected and burnt a greater number of ancient histories and manuscripts than would have loaded a waggon"?

[N. 89, p. 30.] His reputation as a bibliomaniac is fully recorded in the anecdote mentioned at pp. 22, 23, ante. His "magnum opus," the *Scriptores Britannicæ*, has already been noticed with sufficient minuteness (see vol. ii., p. 42, 43.) It has not escaped severe animadversion. Francis Thynne tells us that Bale has "mistaken infynyte thinges in that booke de Scriptoribus Anglie, being for the most part the collections of Lelande." (*Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer*, p. 23.) Picard, in his wretched edition of *Gulielmus Neubrigensis* (edit. 1610, p. 672), has brought a severe accusation against the author, of having "burnt or torn all the copies of the works which he described, after he had taken the titles of them"; but see this charge successfully rebutted in Dr. Pegge's *Anonymiana*, p. 311. That Bale's library, especially in the department of manuscripts, was both rich and curious, is indisputable, from the following passage in Strype's *Life of Archbishop Parker*: "The archbishop laid out for Bale's rare collection of

MSS. immediately upon his death, fearing that they might be gotten by somebody else. Therefore he took care to bespeak them before others, and was promised to have them for his money, as he told Cecil. And perhaps divers of those books that do now make proud the University Library, and that of Benet and some other colleges, in Cambridge, were Bale's" (p. 539). It would seem, from the same authority, that our bibliomaniac "set himself to search the libraries in Oxford, Cambridge, London (wherein there was but one, and that a slender one), Norwich, and several others in Norfolk and Suffolk: whence he had collected enough for another volume de Scriptoribus Britannicis."

[N. 90, p. 31.] The accurate conclusion to be drawn about the publication which goes under the name of Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, is not quite so clear as bibliographers may imagine. However, this is not the place to canvass so intricate a subject. It is sufficient that a magnificent impression of the Bible in the English language, with a superb frontispiece (which has been most feebly and inadequately copied for Lewis's work), under the archiepiscopal patronage of Cranmer, did make its appearance in 1539; and it has been my good fortune to turn over the leaves of the identical copy of it, printed upon vellum, concerning which Thomas Baker expatiates so eloquently to his bibliomaniacal friend Hearne. This copy is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge; and is now placed upon a table, to the right hand, upon entering of the same: although formerly, according to Bagford's account, it was "among some old books in a private place nigh the library."

[N. 91, p. 32.] "In the Bodleian library, among the MSS. in mus. num. 235, are the *Epistles of St. Paul, &c.*, printed in an old black letter in 12^o, which was *Queen Elizabeth's own book*, and her own handwriting appears at the beginning, viz.: 'August. I walke many times into the pleasant fieldes of the Holy Scriptures, where I plucke up the goodliesome herbes of sentences by pruning; eate them by reading; chawe them by musing; and laie them up at length in the hie seate of memorie by gathering them together; that so having tasted their sweetenes I may

the lesse perceave the bitterness of this miserable life.' The covering is done in needlework by the Queen [then princess] herself, and thereon are these sentences, viz. on one side, on the borders: CELVM PATRIA: SCOPVS VITÆ XPVS. CHRISTVS VIA. CHRISTO VIVE. In the middle a heart, and round about it, ELEVA COR SVRSVM IBI E. C. [est Christus]. On the other side, about the borders, BEATVS QVI DIVITIAS SCRIPTVRÆ LEGENS VERBA VERTIT IN OPERA. In the middle a star, and round it, VICIT OMNIA PERTINAX VIRTVS with E. C., *i. e.*, as I take it, ELISABETHA CAPTIVA, or, provided it referred to Virtus, ELISABETHÆ CAPTIVÆ, she being then, when she worked this covering, a prisoner, if I mistake not, at Woodstock."

[N. 92, p. 33.] The famous John Dee entreated Queen Mary to erect an institution similar to the one above alluded to. If she adopted the measure Dee says that "her highnesse would have a most notable library, learning wonderfully be advanced, the passing excellent works of our forefathers from rot and worms preserved, and also hereafter continually the whole realm may (through her grace's goodness) use and enjoy the incomparable treasure so preserved: where now, no one student, no, nor any one college, hath half a dozen of those excellent jewels, but the whole stock and store thereof drawing nigh to utter destruction, and extinguishing, while here and there by private men's negligence (and sometimes malice) many a famous and excellent author's book is rent, burnt, or suffered to rot and decay. By your said suppliant's device your Grace's said library might, in very few years, most plentifully be furnisht, and that without any one penny charge unto your Majesty, or doing injury to any creature." In another supplicatory article, dated xv. Jan. 1556, Dee advises copies of the monuments to be taken, and the original, after the copy is taken, to be restored to the owner. That there should be "allowance of all necessary charges, as well toward the riding and journeying for the recovery of the said worthy monuments, as also for the copying out of the same, and framing of necessary stalls, desks, and presses." He concludes with proposing to make copies of all the principal works in MS. "in the notablest libraries beyond the sea" —

“and as concerning all other excellent authors printed, that they likewise shall be gotten in wonderful abundance, their carriage only to be chargeable.” He supposes that three months’ trial would show the excellence of his plan; which he advises to be instantly put into practice “for fear of the spreading of it abroad might cause many to hide and convey away their good and ancient writers — which, nevertheless, were ungodly done, and a certain token that such are not sincere lovers of good learning.” — In other words, not sound bibliomaniacs! Dee’s “supplication” met with no attention from the bigoted sovereign to whom it was addressed. A project for a similar establishment in Queen Elizabeth’s reign, when a Society of Antiquaries was first established in this kingdom, may be seen in Hearne’s *Collection of Curious Discourses of Antiquaries*, vol. ii., p. 324, when this library was “to be entitled the library of Queen Elizabeth, and the same to be well furnished with divers ancient books and rare monuments of antiquity,” &c., edit. 1775.

[N. 93, p. 38.] The above volume is, without doubt, one of the scarcest books in existence. It has been intimated by Dr. Drake, in the preface of his magnificent reprint of it, 1729, fol., that only twenty copies were struck off; but according to Strype, Parker tells Cecil in an emblazoned copy presented to him by the latter that he had not given the book to *four* men in the whole realm; “and peradventure,” added he, “it shall never come to sight abroad, though some men, smelling of the printing of it, were very desirous cravers of the same.” This certainly does not prove any thing respecting the number of copies printed; but it is probable that Dr. Drake’s supposition is not far short of the truth. One thing is remarkable: of all the copies known, no two are found to accord with each other. The archbishop seems to have altered and corrected the sheets as they each came from the press. The omission of the archbishop’s own life in this volume, as it contained the biography of sixty-nine archbishops, exclusively of himself, was endeavoured to be supplied by the publication of a sharp satirical tract, entitled, *The life off the 70 Archbbishop of Canterbury, presentlye sittinge Englished, and to*

be added to the 69 lately sett forth in Latin, &c., 12mo, 1574. After this titlepage there is another. *Histriola, a little storye of the acts and life of Mathew, now Archbishoppe of Canterb.* This latter comprehends seventeen leaves, and was written either by the archbishop himself or by his chaplain Joscelyne; but whether it be at all like a distinct printed folio tract, of twelve leaves and a half, which was kept carefully undispersed in the archbishop's own possession till his death — being also a biography of Parker — I am not able to ascertain.

It remains to observe, that our archbishop was a bibliomaniac of the very first order, and smitten with everything attached to a book to a degree beyond anything exhibited by his contemporaries. Parker did not scruple to tell Cecil that he kept in his house “drawers of pictures, wood-cutters, painters, limners, writers, and book-binders”; “one of these was Lylye, an excellent writer, that could counterfeit any antique writing. Him the archbishop customarily used to make old books compleat,” &c. Such was his ardour for book-collecting that he had agents in almost all places, abroad and at home, for the purpose of securing everything that was curious, precious and rare; and one of these, of the name of Batman, I suppose the commentator upon Bartholomæus, “in the space of no more than four years, procured for our archbishop to the number of 6,700 books.” The riches of his book bequests to Cambridge are sufficiently described by Strype. The domestic habits and personal appearance of Parker are described by his biographer as being simple and grave.

Matthew Parker liued sober and wise
 Learned by studie, and continuall practise
 Louinge, true, off life uncontrold
 The courte did foster him, both young and old.
 Orderly he delt, the ryght did he defend,
 He lyved unto God, to God he mad his ende.

[N. 94, p. 58.] “*The Anatomie of Abuses*: contayning a discoverie, or briefe summarie of such notable vices and imperfections as now raigne in many Christian Countreyes of the Worlde: but (especiallie) in a very famous Ilande called Anglia,” &c. Printed by Richard Jones, 1583, small 8vo.

Sir John Hawkins, in his *History of Music*, calls this "a curious and very scarce book," and so does my friend Mr. Utterson, who revels in his morocco-coated copy of it. But let us be candid and not sacrifice our better judgments to our book passions. After all, Stubbes's work is a caricatured drawing. It has strong passages and a few original thoughts, and is, moreover, one of the very few works printed in days of yore which have running-titles to the subjects discussed in them. These may be recommendations with the bibliomaniac, but he should be informed that this volume contains a great deal of puritanical cant and licentious language, that vices are magnified in it in order to be lashed and virtues diminished that they might not be noticed. Stubbes equals Prynne in his anathemas against "Plays and Interludes," and in his chapters upon "Dress" and "Dancing" he rakes together every coarse and pungent phrase in order to describe "these horrible sins" with due severity. He is sometimes so indecent that for the credit of the age and of a virgin reign we must hope that every virtuous dame threw the copy of his book which came into her possession behind the fire. This may reasonably account for its present rarity.

[N. 95, p. 59.] This catalogue, the first publication of the kind ever put forth in this country, is complete in two parts: 1595, folio; first part containing 123 pages, exclusive of three preliminary epistles; the second, 27 pages, exclusive of three similar introductory pieces. The *first* part is devoted entirely to Divinity, and in the dedicatory epistle to Queen Elizabeth, Maunsell tells her majesty that he thought it "worth his poor labour to collect a catalogue of the divine books, so mightily increased in her reign; whereby her majesty's most faithful and loving subjects may be put in remembrance of the works of so excellent authors," &c. The *second* part is devoted to a brief account of books in the remaining branches of literature, arts, sciences, &c. Maunsell promised to follow it up by a *third* part; but a want of due encouragement seems to have damped the bibliographical ardour of the compiler, for his third part never appeared — a circumstance which, in common with the late Mr. Steevens, all bibliomaniacs may "much lament."

[N. 96, p. 60.] The works of King James I. (of England) were published in rather a splendid folio volume in the year 1616. Among these, his *Demonology* is the *opus maximum*. Of his son Prince Henry there is in this volume, at the top of one of the preliminary pieces, a very pretty half-length portrait when he was quite a boy. A charming whole-length portrait of the same accomplished character when he was a young man, engraved by Paas, may be seen in the first folio edition of Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

[N. 97, p. 68.] I suppose Lysander to allude to a memorandum of Hearne in his *Benedictus Abbas*, p. iv., respecting Robert Burton being a collector of "ancient popular little pieces." From this authority we find that he gave "a great variety" of these pieces, with a multitude of books of the best kind, to the Bodleian Library. One of these was that "opus incomparabile," the *History of Tom Thumb*, and the other the *Pleasant and Merry History of the Mylner of Abingdon*. The expression "sacred-secret soul soliloquies" belongs to Braithwaite — *Arcadian Princesse* — and is thus beautifully interwoven in the following harmonious couplets: —

"No minute but affords some tears.

No walks but private solitary groves

Shut from frequent, his contemplation loves;

No treatise, nor discourse, so sweetly please

As sacred-secret soule soliloquies."

And see, gentle reader, how the charms of solitude — of "walking alone in some solitary grove, betwixt wood and water, by a brook-side, to meditate upon some delightful and pleasant subject" — are depicted by the truly original pencil of this said Robert Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*. But our theme is Bibliomania. Take, therefore, concerning the same author, the following, and then hesitate, if thou canst, about his being infected with the Book-Disease: "What a catalogue of new books all this year, all this age (I say) have our Frankfurt marts, our domestic marts, brought out! Twice a year, 'Proferunt se nova ingenia et ostentant,' we stretch our wits out! and set them to sale: 'Magno conatu nihil agimus,' &c. 'Quis tam avidus librorum helluo,' who can read them? As already,

we shall have a vast chaos and confusion of books; we are oppressed with them; our eyes ake with reading, our fingers with turning," &c. This is painting *ad vivum* — after the life. We see and feel every thing described. Truly none but a thorough master in bibliomaniacal mysteries could have thus thought and written! See *Democritus to the Reader*, p. 10, perhaps the most highly finished piece of dissection in the whole *anatomical work*.

[N. 98, p. 150.] Notwithstanding Pope has called Theobald by an epithet which I have too much respect for the ears of my readers to repeat, I do not scruple to rank the latter in the list of bibliomaniacs. We have nothing here to do with his edition of Shakespeare; which, by the bye, was no despicable effort of editorial skill — as some of his notes yet preserved in the recent editions of our bard testify; but we may fairly allow Theobald to have been a lover of Caxtonian lore, as his curious extract in *Mist's Journal*, March 16, 1728, from our old printer's edition of Virgil's *Æneid*, 1490, sufficiently testifies. While his gothic library, composed in part of "Caxton, Wynkyn, and De Lyra," proves that he had something of the genuine blood of bibliomaniacism running in his veins.

[N. 99, p. 186.] With great submission to the "reminiscential" talents of Lysander, he might have devoted one minute to the commendation of the very curious library of John Hutton, which was disposed of by auction in the same year (1764) in which General Dormer's was sold. Hutton's library consisted almost entirely of English literature, the rarest books in which are printed in the italic type. When the reader is informed that Robinson's *Life, Actes, and Death of Prince Arthur*, and his "*ancient order, societie, and unitie, laudable of the same*," — 1583, 4to, produced only 9s. 6d., that *Hypnerotomachia*, 1592, 4to, was sold for only 2s., the *Myrrour of Knighthood*, 1585, 4to, only 5s., *Palmerin of England*, 3 pts. in 3 vols., 1602, 1639, 4to, 14s., *Painter's Palace of Pleasure*, 2 vols. in 1, 1566-7, 4to, — when, I say, the tender-hearted bibliomaniac thinks that all these rare and precious black-letter gems were sold collectively for only £2 16s. 6d.! — what must be his reproaches upon the lack of spirit which was evinced at this sale! Especially

must his heart melt within him upon looking at the produce of some of these articles at the sale of George Steevens's books, only thirty-six years afterwards ! No depreciation of money can account for this woful difference. I possess a wretchedly priced copy of the *Bibliotheca Huttoniana*, which I purchased, without title-page or a decent cover, at the sale of Mr. Gough's books, for 11s.

Lysander ought also to have noticed in its chronological order the extensive and truly valuable library of Robert Hoblyn, the catalogue of which was published in the year 1769. I know not who was the author of the arrangement of this collection, but I am pretty confident that the judicious observer will find it greatly superior to every thing of its kind, with hardly even the exception of the *Bibliotheca Croftsiana*. It is accurately and handsomely executed and wants only an index to make it truly valuable. The collection, moreover, is a very sensible one. My copy is upon large paper, which is rather common.

[N. 100, p. 186.] "A Catalogue of the genuine and elegant Library of the late Sir C. C. Dormer, collected by Lieutenant-General James Dormer." The sale began on Monday, February the 20th, 1764, and continued nineteen evenings. At the end of the catalogue we are told that the books were "in general of the best editions, and in the finest condition, many of them in large paper, bound in morocco, gilt leaves," &c. This was a very choice collection of books; consisting almost entirely of French, Greek, Latin, Italian and Spanish. The number of articles did not exceed 3082, and of volumes, probably not 7000. The catalogue is neatly printed, and copies of it on large paper are exceedingly scarce. Among the most curious and valuable articles was Don Quixote, por Cervantes. Madrid, 4to, 1605. In hoc libro hæc nota est: "Cecy est l'édition originale; il y a une autre du mesme année, imprimée en quarto à Madrid, mais imprimée après cecy. J'ay veu l'autre, et je les ay comparez avec deux autres éditions du mesme année, 1605; une imprimée à Lisbonne, en 4to, l'autre en Valentia, en 8vo." Also Thuanus, by Buckley, on large paper, in fourteen volumes, folio; a magnificent copy, illustrated with many beautiful and rare portraits of eminent char-

acters, mentioned by De Thou. (N. B. This very copy was recently sold for £74)

[N. 101, p. 187.] I am now to notice, in less romantic manner than Lysander, a collection of books, in English literature, which for rarity and value, in a proportionate number, have never been equalled; I mean the library of James West. The sale commenced on March 29, 1773, and continued for the twenty-three following days. The catalogue was digested by Samuel Paterson. The title was as follows: "*Bibliotheca Westiana*; A Catalogue of the curious and truly valuable library of the late James West, Esq., President of the Royal Society, deceased; comprehending a choice collection of books in various languages and upon most branches of polite literature, more especially such as relate to the history and antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, their early navigators, discoveries and improvers, and the ancient English literature: of which there are a great number of uncommon books and tracts, elucidated by MS. notes and original letters, and embellished with scarce portraits and devices, rarely to be found; including the works of Caxton, Lettou, Machlinia, the anonymous St. Albans school-master, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and the rest of the old English typographers."

Paterson, it must be confessed, promised more than he performed, for the catalogue, notwithstanding it was the second which was published (the first being by a different hand and most barbarously compiled), might have exhibited better method and taste in its execution. Never were rare and magnificent books more huddled together and smothered, as it were, than in this catalogue. Let us now proceed to an analysis of Mr. West's collection. Among the volumes of miscellaneous tracts were some singularly choice and curious articles:—

Nashe's *Lenten Stuffe*, with the *Praise of the Red Herring*, 1599, &c., 4to (the three articles together did not exceed) 12s.; *A Mornyng Remembrance*, had at the Moneth Mynde of the Noble Prynces Countesse of Rychmonde, &c., Wynkyn de Worde, &c., 4to, £2 2s.; Oh! read over Dr. John Bridges, for it is a *worthie Worke*, &c., bl. letter, &c., 4to; *Strange and fearful Newes from Plasto*, near

Bow, in the house of one Paul Fox, a Silk Weaver, where is daily to be seene throwing of Stones, Bricbats, Oyster-shells, Bread, cutting his Work in Pieces, breaking his Windows, &c., no date, 4to, 12s. 6d. ; Leylande's Journey and Serche, given of hym as a Newe Yeares Gyfte to K. Henry 8th, enlarged by Bale, bl. letter, 1549, 8vo (with three other curious articles), 17s. 6d. ; A disclosing of the great Bull and certain Calves that he hath gotten, and especially the Monster Bull that roared at my Lord Byshop's gate. Bl. letter, pr. by Daye, no date, 4to.

The preceding affords but a very inadequate idea of the "pithie, pleasant and profitable" discourses and tracts which abounded among the miscellaneous articles of Mr. West's library. Whatever be the defects of modern literature, it must be allowed that we are not quite so coarse in the title-pages of our books.

Divinity comprehended a vast mass of information. The greater part of the theological books must have been extremely rare and curious. From so many Caxtons, Wynkyn de Wordes, Pynsons, &c., it would be difficult to select a few which should give a specimen of the value of the rest. Suffice it to observe that such a cluster of black-letter gems in this department of English literature has never since been seen in any sale catalogue.

There were about 700 volumes in the departments of education, languages, criticism, classics, dictionaries, catalogues of libraries, &c. The catalogues of English books, from that of Maunsell in 1595 to the latest before Mr. West's time, were nearly complete. The treatises on education and translations of the ancient classics comprehended a curious and uncommon collection. The Greek and Latin classics were rather select than rare.

English poetry, romances and miscellanies comprehended probably about 750 volumes, and if the singularly rare and curious books which may be found under these heads alone were now to be concentrated in one library, the owner of them might safely demand 4,000 guineas for such a treasure !

Mr. West seems to have paid particular attention to ancient legends and chronicles, and to have enriched his library with many articles of this description of the rarest

occurrence. The lovers of Caxton, Fabian, Hardyng, Hall, Grafton and Holinshed, may be highly gratified by inspecting the various editions of these old chroniclers. Alas! when will such gems again glitter at one sale? The fortunate period for collectors is gone by: a knowledge of books almost everywhere prevails. At York, at Exeter, at Manchester and at Bristol as well as in London this knowledge may be found sometimes on the dusty stall as well as in the splendid shop. The worth of books begins to be considered by a different standard from that of the quantity of gold on the exterior! We are now for "drinking deep" as well as "tasting!"

Catalogues of Mr. West's library, with the sums for which the books were sold, are now found with difficulty, and bring a considerable price. The number of volumes, on the whole, was probably about 8,000. Ample as some "pithy" reader may imagine the foregoing analysis to be, I cannot find it in my heart to suffer such a collection as was the *Bibliotheca Westiana* to be here dismissed in so summary a manner. Take, therefore, "pleasaunt" reader, the account of the prices for which some of the aforesaid book gems were sold. They are presented to thee as a matter of curiosity only, and not as a criterion of their present value. And as Master Caxton has of late become so popular amongst us, we will see, *inter alios*, what some of the books printed by so "simple a person" produced at this renowned sale:—

Salesbury (Wyllyam) his Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe, moste necessary to all such Welshemen as wil spedly learne the English tongue, &c., printed by Waley, 1547, 4to, 17s.; Mulcaster (Rich.) of the right writing of our English Tung, imprinted by Vautrollier, 1582, 4to, 2s. 6d.; Florio's Frutes to be gathered of 12 trees of divers but deylghtfule tastes to the Tongues of Italians and Englishmen, also his Garden of Recreation, &c., 1591, 4to, 6s. 6d.; Eliot's Indian Grammar, no title, 4s.

Thus much for grammatical tracts.

The fyve Bokes of Moses, wythe the Prologes of Wyllyam Tyndale, b. b. 1534, printed in different characters at different periods, 8vo, £4 4s.; The Actes of the Apostles

translated into Englyshe metre, by Chrystofer Tye, Doctor in musyke, with notes to synge, and also to play upon the lute, printed by Seres, 1553, 12mo, 11s. 6d.; The Newe Testament, with the Prologes of Wyllyam Tyndale, cuts, printed at Andwarp, &c., 1534, 12mo, 18s.; the same, with the same cuts, empyrnted at Antwerpe, by M. Crom, 1538, a fine copy, in morocco binding (title wanting), £2 4s.; The Gospels of the fower Evangelists, translated in the old Saxons Tyme, &c., Sax. and Eng., imprinted by Daye, 1571, 4to, £1 12s.; The Discipline of the Kirk of Scotlande, subscribet by the Handes off Superintendentes, one parte off Ministers, and scribet in oure generalle Assemblies ad Edenbourg, 28 Decemb., 1566, no title, 4to, £1 3s.; The most sacred Bible, recognised with great diligence by Richard Taverner, &c., printed by Byddell for Barthelet, 1539, in russia, £3 5s.; The Byble in Englyshe of the largest and greatest volume, &c., printed by Grafton, 1541, folio, £1 3s.; Speculum Vite Christi, the Booke that is cleped the Myrroure of the blessed Lyf of Jhesu Cryste, empyrnted by Caxton, fol., no date, fine copy in morocco, £9 9s.; The prouffyttable Boke for Mannes Soule, &c., empyrnted by Caxton, fol., no date, a fine copy in morocco, £5; Cordyale, or of the fowre last Thynges, &c., empyrnted by Caxton, 1480, fol., fine copy in morocco, £14; The Pylgremage of the Sowle, &c., 1483, folio, empyrnted by Caxton, £8 17s. 6d.; The Booke entytled and named Ryal, &c., translated and printed by Caxton, 1484, fine morocco copy, £10; The Arte and Crafte to knowe well to dye, translated and prynted by Caxton, 1490, folio, £5 2s. 6d.

So take we leave of Divinity!

Hall's Virgidemiarum, lib. vi. 1599, 1602, 12mo ("Mr. Pope's copy, who presented it to Mr. West, telling him that he esteemed them the best poetry and truest satire in the English language"), 18s.; Churchyard's Works, 3 vols. in 1, very elegant, bl. letter, £3 13s. 6d.; The Passe Tyme of Pleasure, &c., printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517, 4to, fine copy, £3 3s.; Merie conceited Jestes of George Peele, Gent., 1607, 4to, and Robin the Devil, his two peni-worth of Wit in half a peni-worth of paper, &c., 1607,

4to, 18s. 6d.; Chaucer's Work, first edition, emprentyd by Caxton, folio, in russia, £47 15s. 6d.; Chaucer's Troylus and Creseyde, printed by Caxton, folio, £10 10s.; Chaucer's Booke of Fame, printed by Caxton, folio, £4 5s.; Gower de Confessione Amantis, printed by Caxton, 1483, folio, in morocco, £9 9s.; The Bokys of Haukyng and Hunting, printed at Seynt Albons, 1486, folio, fine copy in morocco, £13.

And here farewell Poetry!

The Booke of the moste victoryouse Prynce, Guy of Warwick, imprinted by W. Copland, 4to, £1 1s.; The Historye of Graunde Amoure and la bell Pucel, &c., imprinted by John Wayland, 1554, 4to, £1 2s.; The Historye of Olyver of Castylle, &c., imprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, 1518, 4to, £1 12s.; The Booke of the Ordre of Chyvalry or Knyghthode, translated and printed by William Caxton, no date, a fine copy in russia, 4to, £5 5s. (Shall I put one, or one hundred marks — not of admiration but of astonishment — at this price? but go on, kind reader!); The Boke of Jason, empyrnted by Caxton, folio, £4 4s.; The Boke of Fayttes of Armes and of Chyvalrye, empyrnted by Caxton, 1489, folio, £10 10s.; Thystorye, &c., of the Knyght Parys, and of the fayre Vyenne, &c., 1485, folio, translated and printed by Caxton, £14.

But why should I go on tantalising by further specimens of the enormous sums here given for such common editions of old Romances? Mr. George Nicol, his majesty's bookseller, told me, with his usual pleasantry and point, that he got abused in the public papers by Almon and others for his having purchased nearly the whole of the Caxtonian volumes in this collection for his majesty's library. It was said abroad that "a Scotchman had lavished away the king's money in buying old black-letter books."

A pretty specimen of lavishing away royal money, truly! There is also another thing, connected with these invaluable (I speak as a bibliomaniac, and perhaps as a metaphysician may think, as a fool, but let it pass!) with these invaluable purchases; his Majesty, in his directions to Mr. Nicol, forbade any competition with those purchasers who wanted books of science and *belles-lettres* for their own pro-

fessional or literary pursuits : thus using, I ween, the powers of his purse in a manner at once merciful and wise. “O si sic” — may we say to many a heavy-metalled book-auction bibliomaniac of the present day !

Old Tom Payne, the father of the respectable Mr. Payne of Pall-Mall, used to tell Mr. Nichol — *pendente bastâ* — that he had been “raising all the Caxtons !” “Many a copy,” quoth he, “hath stuck in my shop at two guineas !”

There seems every reason to conclude that from youth West had an elegant and well-directed taste in matters of literature and the fine arts. As early as the year 1720, he showed the munificence of his disposition, in these respects, by befriending Hearne with a plate for his *Antiquities of Glastonbury* ; see p. 285 — which was executed, says Hearne, “Sumptibus ornatissimi amicissimique juvenis (multis sane nominibus de studiis nostris optime meriti) Jacobi West,” &c. How the promise of an abundant harvest, in the mature years of so excellent a young man, was realised, the celebrity of West throughout Europe to his dying day is a sufficient demonstration. I conclude with the following, from Nichols’s *Anecdotes of Bowyer* : “James West, of Alscott, in the county of Warwick, Esq., M.A., of Baliol College, Oxford (son of Richard West, said to be descended, according to family tradition, from Leonard, a younger son of Thomas West, Lord Delawar, who died in 1525), was representative in parliament for St. Alban’s in 1741 ; and being appointed one of the joint Secretaries of the Treasury, held that office till 1762. In 1765 or 1766, his old patron the Duke of Newcastle obtained for him a pension of £2000 a year. He was an early member, and one of the Vice-Presidents, of the Antiquary Society ; and was first Treasurer, and afterwards President, of the Royal Society. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Stephens, timber merchant, in Southwark, with whom he had a large fortune in houses in Rotherhithe ; West died in July, 1772. His large and valuable collection of Manuscripts was sold to the Earl of Shelburne, and is now deposited in the British Museum.

[N. 102, p. 190.] “Hereafter followeth” rather a rough outline of the contents of honest Tom Martin’s miscellaneous and curious collection : —

A Catalogue of the Library of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, in Suffolk, lately deceased. Lynn, Printed by W. Whittingham, 1772, 8vo. With a portrait engraved by Lamborn, from a painting of Bardwell. 5240 articles: with 15 pages of Appendix, containing MSS.—no. 86. Juliana Barnes on Hawking, &c., black-letter, wants a leaf, folio. 56. Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, with marginal notes, by P. Le Neve, Esq., 1700, folio. 757. *Scriptores Rerum Brunsvicensium*, 3 vols. folio, 1707. ("N. B. Only 3 sets in England at the accession of Geo. III.")

II. A Catalogue of the very curious and numerous collection of Manuscripts of Thomas Martin, Esq., of Suffolk, lately deceased. Consisting of Pedigrees, Genealogies, Heraldic Papers, Old Deeds, Charters, Sign Manuals, Autographs, &c., likewise some very rare old printed books. Sold by auction by Baker and Leigh, April 28, 1773, 8vo. The MSS. (of many of which Edmonson was a purchaser) consisted of 181 articles, ending with "The 15 O's, in old English verse—St. Bridget." Among the nineteen volumes only of "Scarce Printed Books" were the following: Edwards' *Paradyse of daynty Devices*, 1577. *The Holy Life of Saynt Werburge*, printed by Pynson, 1521. *The Lyfe of Saynte Radegunde*, by Pynson. *Life of Saynt Katherine*, printed by Waley, 4to.

III. A Catalogue of the remaining Part of the valuable Collection of the late well-known Antiquary, Mr. Martin, of Palgrave, Suffolk: consisting of many very valuable and ancient Manuscripts on vellum, early printed black-letter Books, and several other scarce Books; his Law Library, Deeds, Grants, and Pedigrees; a valuable collection of Drawings and Prints, by the best masters—and his Collection of Greek, Roman, Saxon, and English Coins—with some curiosities. Sold by auction by Baker and Leigh, 18th May, 1774, 8vo. This collection consisted of 537 articles, exclusively of the coins, &c., which were 75 in number. Among the printed books were several very curious ones; such as: *The Death and Martyrdom of Campione the Jesuite*, 1581, 8vo; Heywood's *If you know not me, you know nobody*, 1623, 4to. "This has a wood-cut of the whole

length of Q. Elizabeth, and is very scarce." Fabyan's *Chronicle. Promptuarium Parvulorum*. Pynson, folio, 1499; *Dives et Pauper*; yis Tretyys ben dyvydit into elevene partys, and ev'ry part is dyvidit into chapitalis. "The above extremely curious and valuable Manuscript on vellum is wrote on 539 pages." *Original Proclamations of Q. Elizabeth*, folio. "A most rare collection and of very great value: the Earl of Oxford once offered Mr. Martin one hundred guineas for them, which he refused." *The Pastyme of the People; the Cronycles of dyvers Realmys*, and most specyally of the *Realme of Englonde*, &c., by John Rastell. An elegant copy, in the original binding, large folio, black-letter, London, 1529. "Supposed to be only two or three copies existing." A perfect copy of it is probably the rarest English book in existence.

IV. *Bibliotheca Martiniana*. A Catalogue of the entire Library of the late eminent Antiquary Mr. Thomas Martin, of Suffolk. Containing some thousand volumes in every Language, Art and Science, a large collection of the scarcest early Printers, and some hundreds of Manuscripts, &c., which will begin to be sold very cheap, on Saturday, June 5, 1773. This Catalogue is full of curious, rare, and interesting books, containing 4,895 articles; all priced. Take, as a sample, the following:—

Wynkyn de Worde's reprint of Juliana Berners' book of Hawking, &c., 1496, folio, £1 11s. 6d.; Copland's ditto of ditto, fair, 7s. 6d.; A collection of Old Romances in the Dutch Language, with woodcuts, very fair, 1544 to 1556, folio, 10s. 6d.; Horace's Art of poetry, by Drant, 1567, 4to, 3s. 6d.; A certayne Tragedye, &c., entitled Freewil, wants title, very fair and scarce, 4to, 5s.; Historie of Prince Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, 1634, 4to, 7s. 6d.; The Life off the 70 Archbishopp off Canterbury presentlye sittinge, &c., imprinted in 1574, 8vo., neat (A severe satire against Parker, Abp. of Canterbury, for which 't is said the author was punished with the loss of his arm), 10s. 6d.; Amorous Tales, by James Sanforde, very rare, printed by Bynneman, 1567, 12mo (or small 8vo perhaps), 5s.; Hereafter followeth a little boke whyche hath to name Whye come ye not to court: by Mayster

Skelton, printed by Anthony Kytson, no date. A little boke of Philip Sparrow, compiled by Mayster Skelton, printed by Ant. Veale, no date, very fair, both 8vo (This is a most extraordinarily scarce edition of Skelton's pieces, and has, besides these, some other fragments of his by various early printers), 7s. 6d.

I respect too much the quiet and comfort of the present race of bibliomaniacs, to inflame their minds by a longer extract of such tantalizing sums given for some of the most extraordinary volumes in English literature.

“*Bibliotheca Monastico-Fletewodiana*, a Catalogue of rare books and tracts in various languages and faculties; including the Ancient Conventual Library of Missenden Abbey, in Buckinghamshire; together with some choice remains of that of the late eminent Sergeant at Law, William Fletewode, Esq., Recorder of London, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; among which are several specimens of the earliest typography, foreign and English, including Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and others: a fine collection of English history, some scarce old law books, a great number of old English plays, several choice MSS. upon vellum, and other subjects of literary curiosity. Also several of the best editions of the classics, and modern English and French books. Sold by auction by S. Paterson, December,” 1774, 8vo.

The following is a specimen of some curious and interesting articles contained in this celebrated library, and of the prices for which they then sold:—

Bale's brefe Chronycle relating to Syr Johan Oldecastell, 1544, The Life off the 70th Archbishop off Canterbury, presentlye sittinge, 1574, &c., Life of Hen. Hills, Printer to O. Cromwell, with the Relation of what passed between him and the Taylor's Wife in Black Friars, 1688, 8vo, 7s. 9d.; upwards of thirty scarce Theological Tracts, in Latin and English, £1 5s.; a fine collection of early English Translations in black-letter, with some good foreign editions of the classics, not exceeding in the whole £10 10s.; two copies of the first edition of Bacon's Essays, 1597 (*mirabile dictu!*) 6d.; The boke of Tulle of Olde Age, &c., empynted by Caxton, 1481, folio, £8; The boke

which is sayd or called Cathon, &c., printed by Caxton, 1483, folio, £5; The Doctrinal of Sapyence, printed by Caxton, 1489, folio, £6 6s.; The booke named the Cordyal, printed by Caxton, 1479, folio, £6 12s. 6d.

There were upwards of 150 articles of old plays, mostly in quarto. Of antiquities, chronicles, and topography, it would be difficult to pitch upon the rarest volumes. The collection, including very few MSS., contained probably about 7,000 volumes. The catalogue in a clean condition is somewhat uncommon.

[N. 103, p. 201.] I hasten to treat the reader with the following *Excerpta Croftsiana*, being a selection of articles from this catalogue, quite according with the present prevailing fashion of book-collecting:—

Raccolta de Poeti Provenzali MS. antiq. Supermembr., 8vo, cor. turc. avec une table des noms des troubadours contenu dans ce MS., £5 7s. 6d.; Les cent nouvelles nouvelles, Lettres gothiques, fig. fol., vélin Paris, imprimées par Nic. Desprez. M. D. V., £2 15s.; Le Chevalier de la Tour. Et le guidon des guerres; lettres gothiques, fig. fol. maroq. rouge, imprimé à Paris, pour Guil. Eustace. M. D. xiv., £2 17s.; Le premier, second et tiers volume de Lancelot du Lac; nouvellement imprimé à Paris. L'an mil cinq cens et xx., pour Michel le Noir; Lettres gothiques, fig. fol. maroq. rouge, £10 15s.; Le premier et le second volume du Saint Greaal, contenant la conquête dudict Saint Greaal, faicte par Lancelot du Lac, Galaad Perceval et Boors; Lettres gothiques, fig. fol. maroq. rouge, Paris, imprimé par Phil. le Noir, M. D. xxiii. ("Ce volume est un des plus rares de la classe des Romans de Chevalerie. T. C."), £5 7s. 6d.; Ci Commence Guy de Warwick chevalier Dangleterre qui en son tems fit plusieurs prouesses et conquestes en Allemaigne, Ytalie, et Dannemarche. Et aussi sur les infidelles ennemys de la Crestienté; Lettres gothiques, fig. fol. maroq. rouge. Paris, imprimé par Ant. Couteau, M. D. xxv., £1 18s.; Le premier et le second volume de Merlin, qui est le premier livre de la table ronde, avec plusieurs choses moult recreative: aussi les Prophecies de Merlin, qui est la tierce partie et dernière: Lettres gothiques, 2 tom. 4to, maroq. rouge, Paris, M. D. xxviii., £1 18s.; La

très elegante, delicieuse, melliflue, et très plaisante Hystoire du très noble, victori, et excellentissime roy Perceforest, Roy de la Grand Bretagne, fondateur du Francpalais et du temple du souverain Dieu. En laquelle lecture pourra veoir la source et decoration de toute Chevalerie, culture de vraye Noblesse, Prouesses, &c. Avecques plusieurs propheties, Comptes Damans, et leur divers fortunes. Lettres gothiques, 6 tom. en 3 fol., Paris, chez Galliot du Pré, M. D. xxviii., £7 ; Le tiers, quart, cinquiesme, sixiesme et dernier volumes des Anciennes Croniques Dangleterre, faictz et gestes du très preux et redoubte en chevalerie, le noble roy Perceforest : imprimé à Paris pour Egide Gourmont et Phil. le Noir, M. D. xxxii., 2 tom. folio, 11s. 6d. ; Le Parangon des Nouvelles, honestes et delectables à tous ceulx qui desirent voir et ouyr choses nouvelles et recreatives soubz umbre et couleur de joyeuste, 8vo, fig. maroq. rouge. Imprimez à Lyon, par Denys de Harsy, 1532. Les Parolles joyeuses et Dicts memorables des nobles et saiges Homes anciens, redigez par le gracieulx et honeste Poete Messire Francoys Petrarque, fig. ib. 1532, £2 5s. ; L'Histoire de Isaie le triste filz de Tristan de leonnoys, jadis Chevalier de la table ronde, et de la Royne Izeut de Cornouaille, ensemble les nobles prouesses de chevalerie faictes par Marc lexille filz au dict Isaye : Lettres gothiques, avec fig., 4to, maroq. rouge. On les vend à Paris par Jehan Bonfons, 1535, £2 12s. 6d. ; Meliadus de Leonmoys. Du present Volume sont contenus les nobles faictz darmes du vaillant roy Meliadus. Ensemble plusieurs autres nobles proesses de Chevalerie faictes tant par le roy Artus, Palamedes, &c., &c. Lettres gothiques, fig., fol., maroq. bleu, Paris, chez Galliot du Pré, £3 10s. ; L'hystoire très recreative, traictant des faictz et gestes du noble et vaillant Chevalier Theseus de Coulongne, par sa proesse Empereur de Rome. Et aussi de son fils Gadifer, Empereur de Grece. Pareillement des trois enfans de Gadifer, cestasavoir Regnault, Reynier, et Regnesson, &c. Lettres gothiques, avec fig. 4to, en peau russe. Paris, pour Jehan Bonfons, s. a., £5 ; L'Histoire Palladienne, traitant des gestes et genereux faitz d'armes et d'amour de plusieurs Grandz Princes et Seigneurs, specialement de Palladien filz du roy

Milanor d'Angleterre, et de la belle Selenine, &c.; par feu Cl. Colet Champenois, fig., fol., maroquin jaune. Paris, de l'imprimerie d'Estien. Goulleau, 1555, £1 18s.; Hist. du noble Tristan Prince de Leonnois, Chevalier de la table ronde, et d'Yseulte, Princesse d'Yrlande, Royne de Cornouaille; fait Francois par Jean Maugin, dit l'Angevin, fig., 4to, maroq. rouge, Rouen, 1586, £1 5s.; L'Hist. du noble et vaillant Chevalier Paris et la belle Vienne, 4to, Rouen, £3 10s.; Histoires Prodigieuses, extractes de plusieurs fameux Auteurs, Grecs et Latins, par Pier Boisteau, Cl. de Tesserant, F. de Belleforest, Rod. Hoyer, &c., fig. 6 tom. en 3, 12mo, maroq. rouge. Par chez la Verfue Cavellat, 1598, £2 9s.; Hollinshed's (Raphe) and William Harrison's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, continued by John Hooker, alias Vowell, and others; black-letter, 3 vols. fol., large paper, in russia, 1586, £13 2s. 6d.; Lynch (Jo.) seu Gratiani Lucii Hiberni Cambrensis Eversus, seu potius Historica fides, in Rebus Hibernicis, Giraldo Cambrensi abrogata, fol. Impress. An. 1662. Sine Loco aut Nomine Impressoris ("Liber inter Historicos Hibernicos rarissimus et inventu difficilimus, quippe cujus pars maxima exemplarium in incendio periit Londinensi. Sub Lucii Gratiani nomine latet verus autor Johannes Lynch [Tuamensis Archidiaconus] qui post Gallvæ deditionem, Exul in Gallia hocce opus patriæ vindex composuit. T. C."), £3 4s.

There are printed lists of the prices for which each set of books was sold, but I am afraid that an arrant bibliomaniac, like myself (for thus my friends are cruel enough to call me!) will be content only with a *large paper* copy of it, with the prices neatly penned in the margin. I conclude that Lysander recommends the volume in this shape to all tasteful collectors.

[N. 104, p. 203.] A catalogue of the genuine and valuable Collection of printed Books and Manuscripts of the late Mark Cephias Tutet, Esq., sold by auction on Wednesday, the 15th of February, 1786, 8vo. This library evinces the select taste and accurate judgment of its collector. There were only 513 articles, or lots; but these in general were both curious and valuable. I will give a specimen or two of the Tutet cabinet of books: —

Various Catalogues of Curiosities, elegantly bound in 14 volumes, and a few loose: most of them priced, with the purchasers' names. A. D. 1721 to 1783, 8vo, £3 16s.; two volumes of ancient and modern cards, eleg. in russia, £5 5s.; Broughton's Concoct of Scripture: printed upon vellum, £1 2s.; Snelling's Silver Coinage, 1762; ditto Gold Coinage, 1763; ditto Copper Coinage, 1768; ditto Miscellaneous Views, 1769; ditto Jettons, 1769: all in folio, £7; The Byble, &c. Printed by Grafton and Whitchurch, 1537, folio, £3 3s.; Rede me and be not wroth, 12mo, no place nor date, £1 11s. 6d.; Servetus de Trinitatis erroribus, cor. tur., 1531, 12mo, £3 14s.; Servetus de Trinitate divinâ, Lond., 1723, 4to, £1 12s.; The Arte and Crafte to know well to dye. Printed by Caxton, 1490, folio, £2 2s.; Hautin, Figures des Monnoyes de France, 1619, folio, £6; Parker de Antiq. Brit. Ecclesiæ, 1572, folio, £4 4s.; The Boke of Hawkinge, Huntynge, and Fysshynge, 1496, fol., £2 9s.; Sancta Peregrinatio in Mont. Syon, &c. 1486, folio ("This is the first book of travels that was ever printed. The maps are very remarkable; that of the Holy Land is above four feet long"), £7 7s.; Spaccio della Bestia trionfante. Paris, 1584, 8vo, £7 7s.; Expositio Sancti Jeronimi in Symbolum Apostolorum, cor. maur. Oxon., 1468, 4to, £16 5s.; Polychronycon; printed by Caxton, 1482, 4to, £4 12s.; Pfintzing (Melchoir) His German Poem of the Adventures of the Emperor Maximilian, under the name of Tewrdanckhs. Nuremb., 1517, folio, £5 7s. 6d.; Initial Letters, Vignettes, Cul de Lampes, &c., 2 vols., elegantly bound in russia, £4 6s.; Bouteroue, Recherches curieuses des Monnoyes de France: in morocco, gilt, Paris, 1666, folio, £5; Froissart's Chronicles; printed by Pynson, 1523, folio, 2 vols. A beautiful copy elegantly bound, £16; Recule of the Hystories of Troye; printed by Caxton (1471), folio. A very fine copy, and quite complete, £21; Ciceronis Officia, 1466, 4to. On paper, £25 10s.

And thus we take leave of that judicious and tasteful bibliomaniac Mark Cephas Tutet!

[N. 105, p. 204.] Lysander has not drawn too strong an outline in his picture of the *Bibliotheca Wrightiana*. The

collection was elegant and select. Let us say a little more about it. This was the title: "A Catalogue of the Library of Richard Wright, M. D., &c., consisting of an elegant and extensive collection of books in every branch of learning, &c., many of the scarcest editions of the Old English Poets, Novels and Romances; also a most singular assemblage of Theatrical Writers, including the rarest productions of the English Drama." Sold by auction by T. and J. Egerton, April 23rd, 1787, 8vo. The volume is neatly printed, and the books in the collection are arranged in alphabetical order under their respective departments. We will now fill up a little of the aforementioned strong outline of the picture of Wright's library, which contained 2,824 articles:—

A glorious specimen of the ancient English Chronicles collectively did not produce a sum above £45; England's Parnassus, 1600, 8vo, 14s.; Churchyarde's Choice, 1579, 4to, £2 14s.; Churchyarde's first part of his Chippes, 1575, 4to, £3 13s. 6d.; Robert Greene's Works, 2 vols., elegantly bound, 4to (containing 17 pieces), £5 19s.; Barclay's Shyp of Folys, printed by Pynson, 1508, fol., £3 13s.; Skelton's Works, 1568, 8vo, 14s.; Thomas Nashe's Works, in three vols., 4to, containing 21 pieces, £12 15s.

Under "The English Theatre" was almost every thing that is rare, curious and valuable in this popular department. I know not how to select stars from such a galaxy of black-letter lustre; but the reader may follow me to the ensuing numbers, which will at least convince him that I am not insensible to the charms of dramatic *bijoux*: Dekker's Pieces, 15 in number, sold for £3 3s. *Eheu!* Heywood's 26 plays, £3 4s.; Marston's 9 pieces, £3 4s.; Tragedie of Dido, £16 16s. *Euge!* Middleton, 13 pieces, £4 5s.; George Peele's, £7 7s.; Sackville's Ferrex and Porrex, £2 4s. But—"quo, Musa, tendis?" I conclude therefore with the following detailed *seriatim*: Shakespeare's Works, 1623, folio, first edition, bound in russia leather, with gilt leaves, £10; the same, 1632, second impression, £2 9s.; another edition of the same, 1632, £1 6s.; the same, 1663, third edition in russia, £1 1s.; the same, 1683, fourth edition, £1 1s.

[N. 106, p. 207.] To please the hearts of all honest bibliomaniacs, I here subjoin something like a sober analysis of the *Bibliotheca Pearsoniana*. The title to the sale catalogue is as follows: “*Bibliotheca Pearsoniana*. A Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Pearson, Esq. Containing a very extensive Collection of the best and rarest books in every branch of English Literature, &c. Sold by Auction in April, 1788,” 8vo. Like all the sale catalogues put forth by the Egertons, the present is both judiciously arranged and neatly printed. It may not be amiss to prefix an extract from a newspaper of the day, in which this sale was thus noticed: “The black-lettero-mania, which raged so furiously in the course of last spring at the sale of Dr. Wright’s books, has broken out with still greater violence at the present auction of Major Pearson’s library.” Here are copious specimens of the prices given:—

Webbe’s Discourse of English Poetrie, 1586, 4to, £3 5s.; Puttenham’s Art of English Poesie, 1589, 4to, £1 12s.; The fyrst Boke of the Introduction to Knowledge, &c., printed by W. Copland, no date, 4to, £4 15s.; The Castell of Laboure, emprynted by Pynson, 4to, no date, £2 2s.; Dekker’s Miscellaneous Pieces, 1604, &c., 4to, £2 2s.; A curious collection of sundry rare pieces, 4to, £3 4s.; Drollery’s (eleven), 1661, &c., 8vo (These droll pieces are now much coveted by knowing bibliomaniacs. Mr. Heber and Mr. Hill have each a copious collection of them; and Mr. Gutch of Bristol, a bookseller of great spirit in his trade, and of equal love of general literature, recently gratified the curious by exhibiting, in his catalogue of 1810, a number of *Garlands*, which ere now have in all probability proved a successful bait for some hungry book fish. I saw them, a few days after, in the well-furnished library of Atticus [Richard Heber], who exhibited them to me in triumph, grasping the whole of them between his finger and thumb! They are marvellous well-looking little volumes—clean, bright, and “rejoicing to the eye!” Many of them, moreover, are first editions. The severest winter cannot tarnish the foliage of such “Garlands”!), £5 6s. 6d.; Sir John Harrington’s most elegant and witty Epigrams, with portrait, 1618, 6vo, £2 3s.; Flowers of

Epigrammes, &c., imprinted by Shepperd, 1577, 12mo, £1 14s.; The Paradise of Dainty Devises, &c., printed for E. White, 1600, 4to. The Workes of a Young Wit, by N. B., b. l., printed by Thomas Dawson, no date. Watson's Mistresse, &c., and Sonnets, b. l., imperfect. Diana, by the Earl and Countess of Oxenford, printed for J. Roberts; wanting title, 4to, £9 12s. 6d.; England's Helicon, 1600, 4to, £5 10s.; The Example of Vertu, printed by W. de Worde, 4to; A Mirrour of Mysterie, finely written upon vellum, with two very neat drawings with pen and ink, 1557, 4to, £2; Manley's Affliction and Deliverance of Saints, portr., 1652, 8vo, £1 12s.; Tragedie of Sir Richard Grenvile, Knt., printed by J. Roberts, 1595, 8vo, 15s. 6d.; Laquei Ridiculosi, or Springes for Woodcocks, by Henry Parrot, 1613, 8vo (This little volume was sold for as many guineas at the sale of Mr. Reed's books in 1807), 4s. 6d.; Lyf of St. Ursula, imprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, no date, 4to, £1 10s.; Lyf and History of Saynt Werburge, printed by Pynson, 1521, 4to (This volume was sold for £18 18s. at the last-mentioned sale), £1 3s.; This lot comprehends a cluster of precious little black-letter pieces, which were purchased at the sale of West's books by Major Pearson. Eight in the whole: executed before the year 1540, £3 19s.; The Goodly Garlande, or Chaplet of Laurell, by Maister Skelton, imprinted by Fawkes, 1523, 4to, £7 17s. 6d.; Ancient Songs and Ballads, written on various subjects, and printed between the years 1560 and 1700, chiefly collected by Robert Earl of Oxford, and purchased at the sale of the library of James West, Esq., in 1773 (for £20), increased by several additions, 2 volumes bound in russia leather, £26 4s. 6d.

According to the catalogue, the preceding numerous and matchless collection of *Old Ballads* are all printed in the black-letter, and decorated with many hundred wooden prints. They are pasted upon paper, with borders (printed on purpose) round each ballad; also, a printed title and index to each volume. Whilst in Major Pearson's possession, "with the assistance of Mr. Reed, the collection received very great additions, and was bound in two very large volumes; in this state it was bought by the Duke of Rox-

burgh. After the industrious exertions of two such skilful collectors as Major Pearson and Mr. Reed, the duke did not flatter himself with ever being able to add much to the collection ; but, as usual, he undervalued his own industry. Finding that his success far exceeded his expectations, he determined to add a third volume to the collection. Among these new acquisitions are some very rare ballads ; one quoted by Hamlet, of which no other copy is known to exist." Sixty-seven numbers comprehended a very uncommon and interesting set of old romances, which collectively did not produce £35, but which now would have been sold for ———? 821 lots were devoted to an extraordinary collection of the English drama.

And thus farewell Major Pearson !

[N. 107, p. 210.] Take the following specimens of the books, with the prices for which they were sold, which distinguished the *Bibliotheca Parisiana*. They are from the French Catalogue, 1790, 8vo : —

Biblia sacra latina vulgatæ editionis (ex translatione et cum præfationibus S. Hieronymi) ; Venetiis, N. Jenson, 1476, 2 vol. in fol. : avec miniatures, relié en mar. r. doublé de tapis, dentelles et boîtes : imprimé sur vélin, £59 17s. ; Biblia sacra vulgatæ editionis, tribus tomis distincta (jussu Sixt. V., pontificis maximi edita) ; Romæ, ex typographia apostolica vaticana, 1590 ; in. fol. ch. mag. maroquin rouge (" Superbe exemplaire d'un livre de la plus grande rareté ; il porte sur la couverture les armes de Sixte Quint "), £64 1s. ; Epitome passionis Jesu Christi, in 4^o sur vélin avec miniatures. Manuscrit très précieux du commencement du 16 siècle, contenant 37 feuillets écrits en ancienne ronde bâtarde, et 17 pages de miniatures d'un dessein et d'un fini inappréciables (" Les desseins sont d'Albert Durer, tels qu'il les a gravés dans ses ouvrages, et l'exécution est si animée qu'on peut croire qu'elle est, en tout ou en partie, de la main de ce peintre célèbre. On ne peut trop louer la beauté de ce livre "), £50 8s. ; Officium beatæ Mariæ virginis cum calendario ; in 4^o mar. r. dentelles (" Cette paire d'heures manuscrite sur vélin, est sans contredit une des plus belles et des plus achevées que l'on puisse trouver. Au rare mérite de sa parfaite exécution elle réunit encore celui

d'avoir été faite pour François 1^{er}, roi de France, et d'être décorée dans toutes ses pages de l'emblème et du chiffre de ce monarque. Ce manuscrit, d'un prix inestimable, est écrit en lettres rondes sur un vélin très blanc . . . il est décoré de très belles capitales, de guirlandes superbes de fleurs, de culs-de-lampe, et de 12 bordures ornées d'oiseaux, d'insectes, de fleurs et de lames d'or très brillant"), £109 4s.; Heures de Notre-Dame, écrites à la main, 1647, par Jarry, Parisien, in 8°, chagrin noir, avec deux fermoirs d'or et boîte de mar. bl. "Ces heures sont un chef-d'œuvre d'écriture et de peinture, £73 10s.; Office de la Vierge, manuscrit, avec 39 miniatures et un grand nombre de figures bizarres, oiseaux, etc. supérieurement exécuté; 2 vol. in 8° m. bl. doublé de tapis, avec étuis, £110 5s.; L'art de connoître et d'apprécier les miniatures des anciens manuscrits; par M. l'abbé Rive, avec 30 tableaux enluminés, copiés d'après les plus beaux manuscrits qui se trouvoient dans la bibliothèque de M. le Duc de la Vallière, et d'autres précieux cabinets. Exemplaire peint sur vélin, £56 14s.; Les faicts, dictes et ballades de maitre Alain Chartier: Paris, Pierre le Caron, sans date, in fol. velours vert; imprimé sur vélin ("Exemplaire qui ne laisse rien à désirer, pour la grandeur des marges, la peinture des miniatures et de toutes les lettres capitales. La finesse des lignes rouges, qui divisent chaque ligne, démontre combien on a été engagé à le rendre précieux. Il est dans sa relieure originale parfaitement bien conservé; il a appartenu à Claude d'Urfé: l'édition passe pour être de l'année, 1484"), £31 10s.; Contes de la Fontaine, avec miniatures, vignettes et culs-de-lampes à chaque conte; 2 vol. in 4°; m. bleu, doublé de tapis, étuis ("Manuscrit incomparable pour le génie et l'exécution des desseins"), £315; Opere di Francesco Petrarca; senza luogo, 1514, mar. r. doublé de tapis et étui; imprimé sur vélin ("Exemplaire sans prix, avec grand nombre de miniatures charmantes. Il passoit pour constant à Florence, où je l'ai acheté, qu'il avoit été imprimé à part probablement pour quelqu'un des Médicis, et sur les corrections de l'édition de 1514; car les fautes ne s'y trouvent pas, et il ne m'a pas été possible d'en découvrir une seule. — La parfaite conservation de ce livre précieux dé-

montre combien ses possesseurs ont été sensible à sa valeur. P——”), £116 11s.; *Collectiones Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem et in Indiam Occidentalem*, xxv partibus comprehensæ, &c. Francof. ad Mæen. 1590, &c., 60 vol. reliés en 24, folio; maroq. citr. bleu et rouge (“Exemplaire de la plus grande beauté”), £210; *Les grands chroniques de France* (dits les chroniques de St. Denys); Paris, Antoine Verard, 1493, 3 vols. fol., vél. rouge, et boîtes; imprimé sur vélin (“Exemplaire d’une magnificence étonnante pour la blancheur du vélin, la grandeur des marges, et l’ouvrage immense de l’enluminure; chaque lettre-capitale étant peinte en or, et contenant 953 miniatures, dont 13 sont de la grandeur des pages, et 940 environ de 4 pouces de hauteur sur 3 de largeur. Il est encore dans sa relieure originale, et d’une fraîcheur et d’une conservation parfaites: il a appartenu à Claude d’Urfé”), £151 4s.; *Chroniques de France, d’Angleterre, d’Écosse, d’Espagnes, et de Bretagne*, etc.; par Froissart; Paris, G. Eustache, 1514, 4 vol. in fol. mar. r. doublé de tapis, et boîtes imprimé sur vélin (“On peut regarder ce livre comme un des plus rares qui existe. L’exemplaire est unique et inconnu aux meilleurs bibliographes; Sauvage ne l’a jamais vu; il est de la première beauté par la blancheur du vélin, et par sa belle conservation”), £149 2s.

[N. 108, p. 211.] The following is the title of the *Bibliotheca Lortiana*: “A Catalogue of the entire and valuable Library of the late Rev. Michael Lort, D.D., F.R.S. and A.S., which will be sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, &c., April 5, 1791, 8vo.” Specimens of a few of the book-treasures in this collection prove that Lysander’s encomium upon the collector is not without foundation.

Bishop Gardiner’s *Detection of the Devil’s Sophistry*, MS. title: printed by John Hertford, in Aldersgate Street, at the cost and charges of Robert Toye, 1546, 12mo, 2s.; T. Hale’s *Account of New Inventions*, in a letter to the Earl of Marlborough, 8vo, 5s.; Michael Harrison’s four *Sermons* (“N. B. The author of this book cut the types himself, and printed it at St. Ives”), 8vo, 3s.; *The Festival impressus Rothomage*, 1499, 4to (In this book — which is in English — at the end of each Festival is a narration of

the life of the Saint, or of the particular festival), 16s.; The Festival, with wooden cuts, compleat: empyrnted by Wynkyn de Worde, 1408, 4to, 15s.; Dr. Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland ("In this book is contained the cancelled part of page 48, relative to Litchfield Cathedral; likewise the cancelled part of page 296, respecting the cave at Egg, and the transaction there; also parts of reviews and newspapers, concerning Dr. Johnson; two plates, MS. copy of a letter of Dr. Johnson: and Henderson's letter to Johnson on his journey to Scotland"), 1776, 8vo, 15s.; Muggleton's Acts of the Witnesses of the Spirit; with heads, MS. remarks, and notes, 1699 (Ludowick Muggleton, born in Bishopgate Street, 1609; put apprentice to John Quick, a taylor. Married a virgin of 19, ætat. suæ 22. Another virgin of 19, ætat. 32. A third virgin wife of 25, ætat. 53. Chosen a prophet 1665), 4to, 5s. 6d.; Muggleton's and Reeve's volume of Spiritual Epistles; elegantly bound, with a head of Muggleton underneath a MS. note, 1755, 4to, 10s. 6d.; Lower's Voyage of Charles II. made into Holland; head and plates. Hague. 1660. Folio (N. B. "A very uncommon book, containing many curious particulars"), £1 3s.; Dr. John Owen's Divine Originall, &c. of the Scriptures, Oxford, 1659, 8vo, 1s.; The whole Booke of Psalms with Hymns, by Ravenscroft, with music, 8vo (Note: In this book are some tunes by John Milton, the great poet's father, 2s.; Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses, printed at London by Richard Jones, 16 August, 1583, 8vo (note says: "I bought this rare book at the auction of Mr. Joseph Hart's books, in May 1772, where it cost me 8s. . . ." M. L.), £1 14s.; Champ Fleury, auquel est contenu l'Art et Science de la due et vraye Proportion de Lettres Antiques et Romaines selon le Corps et visage Humain, avec figures. Paris, 1529. Folio ("This uncommon book was sold at an auction, 1722, for £2 15s.), 12s. 6d.; Alberti, Descriptione di tutta Italia, Venez., 1568, 4to, 9s. 6d.; Aldrete, Varias Antiguedades de España, Africa, y otras Provincias. Amberes, 1641, 4to (Note in this book: "One of the most valuable books of this kind in the Spanish language, and very rarely to be met with"), 9s. 6d.; Humfredi, Vita Episcop. Juelli,

foliis deauratis, Lond. ap. Dayum, 1573, 4to (Note in this book: "At the end of this book are probably some of the first Hebrew types used in England"), 1s.; Epistola R. A. P. Præsidis Generalis et Regiminis totius Congregationis Anglicanæ Ordinis St. Benedicti. Duaci, 1628. 8vo (Note in this book: "This is a very scarce book; it was intended only for the use of the order, and care taken that it should not get into improper hands"), 1s.; Wakefeldi Oratio de Laudibus et Utilitate trium linguarum, Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, & Hebraicæ; atque idiomatibus Hebraicis quæ in utroque Testamento inveniuntur. London. ap. Winandum de Worde. — Shirwode Liber Hebræorum concionatoris, seu Ecclesiasten. Antv. 1523. 4to (Note in this book: "These two pieces by Shirwood and Wakefield are exceedingly rare"), 4s.

[N. 109, p. 212.] "A Catalogue of the Library of the late Right Honourable Denis Daly, which will be sold by auction on the first of May, 1792, by James Vallance. Dublin, 8vo." A fac-simile copperplate of a part of the first psalm, taken from a Bible erroneously supposed to have been printed by Ulric Zell in 1458, faces the title-page; and a short and pertinent preface succeeds it. The collection was choice and elegant; the books are well described, and the catalogue is printed with neatness. The copies on large paper are very scarce. I subjoin, as a curiosity and for the sake of comparing with modern prices, the sums for which a few popular articles in English history were disposed of: —

Tyrrell's General History of England, 5 vols. Lond. 1697, fol. ("To this copy Mr. Tyrrell has made considerable additions in MS. written in a fair hand, which must be worthy of the attention of the learned"), £10 4s. 9d.; Rapin's History of England with Tyndal's Continuation, 5 vols., elegantly bound in russia. Lond. 1743-1747, folio ("One of the most capital sets of Rapin extant; besides the elegant portraits of the kings and queens, monuments, medals, &c., engraved for this work, it is further enriched with the beautiful prints executed by Vertue and Houbraken, for Birch's Illustrious Heads"), folio, £17 2s. 7d.; Carte's General History of England, 4 vols., fine paper,

elegant in russia. Lond. 1747, folio, £7 19s. 3d.; Birch's Lives of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, with their heads by Houbraken and Vertue; 2 vols. in one, first impression of the plates, imperial paper. Lond. 1743-1751, folio (This book is now very scarce), £22 15s.; Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus, with Woolfe's and Gandon's Continuation, 5 vols. large paper, fine impressions of the plates, elegantly bound in morocco, gilt leaves, &c. Lond. 1717-1767, folio, £25 6d.; Wood's Historia et Antiquitates Oxoniensis, large paper, russia, gilt leaves, &c. Ox. 1674, £2 16s. 10d.; Biographia Britannica, 7 vols., large paper, elegantly bound. Lond. 1747, fol., £13 13s.; Biographia Britannica, 4 vols., new edition, elegantly bound in green turkey. Lond. 1778, £7 19s. 3d.; Mathæi Paris, Monachi Albanensis Angli, Historia Major, a Watts. Lond. 1640, folio, £3 19s. 7d.; Mathæi Westmonasteriensis, Flores Historiarum. Franc. 1601, folio, £2 16s. 10d.; Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Varii, a Sparke. Lond. 1723, folio, £2 5s. 6d.; Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X. a Twysden; 2 tom. fol., deaurat. Lond. 1652, folio, £4 11s.; Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam, a Saville, fol. deaurat. Lond. 1596, folio, £2 5s. 6d.; Rerum Anglicarum Scriptorum Veterum, a Gale; 3 tom. fol. deaurat. Lond. 1684-91, £5 13s. 9d.; Rerum Britannicarum, Scriptores Vetustiores. Lugd. 1587, folio, £1 8s.; Prynne's Records, 3 vols., with the frontispieces complete, gilt, broad border of gold. Lond. 1666-68 ("Not more than 70 copies of the first volume were rescued from the fire of London, 1666"), folio, £80 15s. 3d.

The late Lord Clare offered 4000 guineas for the collection, which contained only 1441 lots or articles. The offer was rejected, although the amount of the sale did not exceed £3700, according to a rough calculation.

[N. 110, p. 213.] "A Catalogue of the elegant and valuable Libraries of Charles Chauncy, M.D., F.R.S. and F.S.A.; and of his brother, Nathaniel Chauncy, Esq., both deceased, &c. Sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, April, 1790, 8vo."

Booke of Raynarde the Foxe, morocco, gilt leaves, London, by Thomas Gaultier, 1550, 8vo, £2 3s.; Merie

Tales by Master Skelton, Poet Laureat; imprinted by Thomas Colwell; no date, 12mo, £1 6s.; The Pleasunt Historie of Lazarillo de Tormes, by David Rouland; imprinted at London, by Abel Jeffes, 1586, 12mo, 11s.; The Newe Testament, corrected by Tyndal, with exhortations by Erasmus; gilt leaves, 1536, 12mo, £5 2s. 6d.; More's Utopia, by Robynson; imprinted by Abraham Veale, 12mo (1551), 8s.; The Epidicion into Scotland of the most woorthely fortunate Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Uncle unto our most noble sovereign, &c., Edward the VIth; imprinted by Grafton; 1548, 8vo (At the sale of Mr. Gough's books in 1810, a fine copy of this work was sold for £10 10s.), £2 18s.; Ben Jonson his Volpone, or the Foxe; morocco, gilt leaves, 1607 ("In this book is this note written by Ben Jonson himself: 'To his loving father, and worthy friend Mr. John Florio; the ayde of his Muses. Ben Jonson seales this testimony of friendship and love.'"), 4to, £4; Nychodemus's Gospell, morocco, gilt leaves, emprynted at London, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1511, 4to, £2 2s.; Oxford and Cambridge Verses; in blue and red morocco, gilt leaves, with gold tassels, 13 vols., 1617, &c., fol., £2 12s. 6d.; Caius of English Dogges, the diversities, the names, the natures, and the properties, by Fleming; imprinted at London by Richard Johnes, 1576, 4to, £5 10s.; The Life and Death of the merry Devill of Edmonton, with the pleasant Prancks of Smug the smith, Sir John, and mine Host of the George, about the stealing of Venison, frontispiece, 4to, £1 10s.; Speculum Xristiani, corio turcico, impress. London, p. Willelmum de Machlinia ad instanciam nec non expensas Henrici Urankenburg, mercatoris, sine anno vel loco, circa 1480, 4to, £11; A Hundreth Sundrie Flowers, bounde up in one small poesie, gathered in the fyne outlandish gardins of Euripides, Ovid, Petrarke, Aristo, and others. London, 4to, £1 12s.; The Recuile of the Historie of Troie; imprynted 1553, by William Copland, folio, £2 5s.; The Pastyme of People. The Chronicles of dyvers Realmys, and most specyally of the Realme of England, brevely compyld and emprynted in Chepesyde at the sygne of the Mearmayde, next Polly's Gate (made up with MS.), morocco, gilt leaves, folio, £9

14s.; Cunningham's *Cosmographical Glasse*. London, printed by Daye, 1559, fol., £5 15s. 6d; Ptolomæi *Cosmographie*; cum tab. geogr. illum. Impress. in membran. Venet. ap. Barthol. Cremonens, 1472, fol. (two leaves on vellum in MS. very fairly written), £43 1s.; Plinii *Hist. Naturalis*; Venet., 1472, folio. Impress. in membran. The first leaf illuminated on very fine vellum paper (Note in this book: "This book, formerly Lord Oxford's, was bought by him of Andrew Hay for 160 guineas"), £65 2s.

There was also a magnificent copy of Pynson's first edition of Chaucer's works, in folio.

[N. III, p. 213.] "*Bibliotheca Elegantissima Monroiana*: A Catalogue of the elegant and valuable library of John Monro, M.D., Physician to Bethlehem Hospital, lately deceased. Sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, &c., April 23d, 1792, 8vo." As usual, I subjoin a few specimens of the collector's literary treasures, in confirmation of the accuracy of Lysander's eulogy upon the collection:—

Cowell's *Interpreter*; or, *Booke containing the signification of words*, first edition ("rare to be met with"). Camb. by Legate, 1607, 4to.

Cent (Les) *Nouvelles Nouvelles*, ou pour mieux dire, *Nouveaux Comptes à plaisance*, par manière de Joyeuseté.

Lettres gothiques, fig. et bois et titre MSS. feuilles dorées, en maroquin, Paris, par Ant. Verard, 1475, fol.

Heide Beschryving der nieuevlyks uitgevonden en geotrojeerde Slang-Brand-Sputten, en Haare wijze van Brand-Blussen, Tegenwoordig binnen Amsterdam in gebruik zynde. Wyze figuurs Amst. 1690, fol. Note in this book: "Paris, 1736. Paid for this book for his Grace the Duke of Kingston, by Mr. Hickman, £24." A great sum for a book about a "newly discovered fire engine!"

Vivre, Le livre intitulé l'art de bien, et de bien mourir, lettres gothiques, avec fig. en maroquin dorées sur tranches. Imprimé à Paris, 1543, 4to. Note by Dr. Monro: "It is a very scarce book, more so than generally thought." With a long account of the book on separate papers.

Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, con figure da Porro, foglie do-

rat. Venet. 1584, 4to. N. B. In this copy the true print is replaced with a fine head of Ariosto, and elegantly inlaid with morocco and calf.

Boccaccio (Nimpale Fiesolano: composto par il Clarissimo Poeta Misser Joanni) Fiorentino, &c., rigato. Senza data, 4to. See in this book a long account of this poem from Dom. Maria Manni, in the *Istoria del Decamerone*, p. 55. "From what Manni says in the above account, I suppose this to be the first edition he makes mention of, as there is no place or date to be found. J. M."

Dante di Landino, con. fig. La prima edizione di Landino, impf. Firenze per Nicholo di Lorenzo della Magna, 1481, folio. "In this book are several remarks by Dr. Monro, on separate papers. An old scarce print, separate. On the title-page the following initials C^M_{DC}R; upon which the doctor remarks it might probably be the signature of Charles the First, whose property it might have been. The doctor likewise observes this copy, though imperfect, is still very valuable, on account of its having eight plates, the generality having only the two first."

Molinet (*Les Faictz et dictz de bone Memoire Maistre Jehan*) Lettres gothiques, en maroquin. Paris, 1537, 8vo.

Peri Fiesole Distrutta, poema: with portrait and engraved title, Firenze, 1619, 4to. Note in this book: "This is the only copy I ever saw of this work, which I imagine is at present become extremely scarce. The title and portrait are engraved by Callott. The portrait is common enough, but the title, known by the name of the *Bella Giardiniera*, very seldom seen. J. M."

Ridolfi, *Le Maraviglie dell' Arte, ovvero le vite di Pittori Veneti e dello stato*, con. fig. 2 tom. 4to. N. B. On the blank leaf of this book is an etching by Carolus Rodolphus, with this MS. note: "I imagine this to be an etching of Cavaier Rodolphi, as I do not remember any other of the name."

Lazii in *Genealogiam Austriacam*, Basil. ap. Oporinum, 1564.—Lazii *Vienna Austriæ* Basil, 1546. *Francolin Res Gestæ Viennensis*, cum. fig. *Viennæ Austriæ excudebat Raphaël Horhalter*, 1563. Folio. Note in this book: "The last book in this volume is curious and uncommon."

[N. 112, p. 216.] *Part I.* — Winstanley's Audley End, inscribed to James the Second, fol. Never published for sale. £27 10s.; Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, C. T. F. D. Ald. 1499, £5; Aquinæ (Thomæ) Quartiscriptum, C. R. Moguntiaë Schoeffer, 1492, fol., £6; Cicero de Officiis, C. T. F. D. Moguntiaë ap. Fust. 1465. 4to. In hoc exemplari Rubrica inter libros secundum ac tertium habet singularia errata, quæ in nullo alio exemplari adhuc innotuerunt; viz., primus ponitur pro secundus, secundus pro tertius, et secundum pro tertium, £26 5s.; Chalcondylas, Moschopulus, et Corinthus, Gr. editio princeps. Vide notam ante Librum, £8 18s. 6d.; Constantini Lexicon Græcum. Genevæ, 1592, £4 5s.; Ciceronis Orationes, C. T. viridi F. D. per Adamum de Ambergau, 1472, fol., £5 5s.; Homerus, Gr., 2 vol., editio princeps, C. R. Flor. 1488, £11 11s.; Xenophon, Gr., editio princeps, C. T. F. D. Flor. ap. Junt. 1516, fol., £2 3s.

Part III. — Maundrel's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, L. P. Oxf. 1714, 8vo. First edition of the entire work, £3 18s.; The Psalter of David, large B. L. C. T. nigro F. D. Cantorbury, in St. Paule's Parysh, by John Mychell, 1549, 4to, £4 4s.; The Gospels in Saxon and English, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, by John Foxe, C. T. nigro, F. D. Lond. by Daye, 1571, 4to, £4 5s.; The new Testament, by Thomas Matthew, 1538, 4to, £3 4s.; Nychodemus' Gospell, C. T. F. D. wood-prints. Wynkyn de Worde, 1511, 4to, £1 5s.; English Prymer, in red and black types: with emblematic frontispiece from a woodcut. C. T. cæruleo F. D. Byddell, 1535, 4to. Printed on vellum, £8 18s. 6d.; Speculum Christiani (in Latin prose and English verse), C. T. nigro. In civitate Londoniarum, per Wilhelmum de Machlinia. Supposed to be the first book printed in London, and about 1480, 4to, £4 4s.; Contemplation of Synners (Latin prose and English verse), with double frontispiece, and other woodcuts. Westminster, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1499, 4to, £2 3s.; (Walter Hylton's) Scala Perfectionis, London, without Temple-Barre, by Julyan Notary, 1507, 4to, £1 11s. 6d.; Dives and Pauper, C. R. first dated impression by Pynson, 1493, folio, £2 5s.; Hackluyt's Collection of Voyages, B. L. 3

vols. in 2. Lond., 1599. ("This work contains in vol. 1 (beginning at p. 187) a political tract in verse (of the time of Henry VI.) exhorting England to keep the sea"), £4 10s.; Arnold's Chronicle, or Customs of London, B. L. C. T. F. D. (1521) folio, £15 15s. 6d.; Chaucer's Hertfordshire; with all the plates, C. R. Once the book of White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough; whose marginal notes in are pp. 64, 359, 523; folio, £21; Froissart's Chronycles, 2 vols. C. R. F. D. Printed by Pynson, 1523-5, folio, 2 vols.

Part IV. — Dame Juliana Barnes's Boke of Haukynge, Huntynge, and Cootarmuris, C. T. — F. D. Seynt Albon's, folio, 1486. "This perhaps is the only perfect copy of this original edition which is extant. Its beginning with sig. a ii is no kind of contradiction to its being perfect; the registers of many Latin books at this period mention the first leaf of A as quite blank. The copy of the public library at Cambridge is at least so worn or mutilated at the bottom of some pages that the bottom lines are not legible." This copy is now in the matchless collection of Earl Spencer; Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, C. R. woodcuts, Pynson, folio. "This is Pynson's original edition, and probably the first book he printed. Bound up at the end of this copy are two leaves of a MS. on vellum, which take in the conclusion of the Miller's Prologue, and beginning of his Tale. One of these pages is illuminated, and has a coloured drawing of the Miller on his mule."

[N. 113, p. 218.] "Hereafter followeth" an imperfect specimen of Dr. Farmer's poetical and dramatic treasures: —

John Marbecke, the book of Common Prayer, noted, 1550, 4to, £2 6s.; Skinner's Discovery and Declaration of the Inquisition of Spayne, imp. J. Daye, 1569, 4to, £1 16s.; Shippe of Fooles, by Brant, woodcuts, imp. Wynkyn de Worde, 1517, 4to, £1 16s.; Brunswyke's Medical Dictionary, translated by Huet, imp. by Treveris, 1525, folio, £3 10s.; Customs of the Citie of London, or Arnold's Chronicle, with the Nut-Brown Mayde, 1st edition, 1502, folio, 19s.; Annalia Dubrensia, or Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotswold-Hills, with frontispiece, 1636, £1 14s.; Barley-breake, or a Warning for Wantons, by W. N.,

1607, 4to, 5s.; Britton's Bowre of Delights, by N. B., 1597, 4to, £1 13s.; Will. Byrd's Psalmes, Sonets and Songs of Sadnes and Pietie made into Musicke of 5 partes. 1588. Ditto, Sacræ Cantiones, 2 parts; and various Madrigals and Canzonets, by Morley, Weelkes, Wilbye, Bateson, &c., 4to, 15s.; Chaucer's noble and amorous auntyent Hystory of Troylus and Cresyde, in fyve Bokes, imprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517 — Here begynneth the Temple of Glass, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde — The Castell of Pleasure, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde — Here begynneth a lyttell Treatise cleped La Conusance d'Amours, imp. by Pynson — The Spectacle of Lovers, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde — History of Tytus and Gesippus, translated out of Latin into Englyshe, by Wyllyam Walter, sometime servaunte unto Syr Henry Marney, Cnyght, Chaunceler of the Duchy of Lancastre, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde — The Love and Complayntes betwene Mars and Venus — The Fyrst Fynders of the VII Scyences Artificiall, printed by Julian Notarye — Guystarde and Sygysmonde, translated by Wyllyam Walter, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde, 1532 — The Complaynte of a Lover's Lyfe, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde — Here beginneth a lytel Treatyse, called The Disputacyon or Complaynte [of] the Harte, thorughe perced with the lokyng of the Eye, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde — This Boke is named the Beaultie of Women, translated out of French into Englyshe, imp. by Wier — Here begynneth a lytel Treatise, called the Controverse betwene a Lover and a Jaye, lately compyled, imp. by Wynkyn de Worde (The above 12 very rare and ancient pieces of poetry are bound in one volume with curious woodcuts, and in fine preservation. “*The Temple of Glass* alone was sold for £3 15s. and the present volume may, with propriety, be deemed matchless.” All in quarto), £26 5s.; Copie of a Letter sent from the roaring Boyes in Elizium to the two arrant Knights of the Grape in Limbo, Alderman Abel and M. Kilvert, the two projectors for wine, with their portraits, £5 5s.; George Turbervile's Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs and Sonets, with a Discourse of the friendly affections of Tymetes to Pyndara his ladie, b. l., 1570, imp. by Denham, 8vo, £1 16s.; Virgil's Æneis,

the first foure bookes, translated into English heroicall verse, by Richard Stanyhurst, with other poetical devises thereunto annexed; impr. by Bynneman, 1583, 8vo, £2 17s.; Essayes of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie (King James VI.), Edinburgh, by Vautollier, 1585, 8vo, £1 13s.; Ulpian Fulwell's Flower of Fame, or bright Renoune and fortunate Raigne of King Henry VIII., b. l., with curious woodcuts: imp. by Will. Hoskin, 1575, 4to, £1 11s. 6d.; (The) Flytting betwixt Montgomerie and Polwarte, Edin., 1629, 4to, £2 5s.; Horace's Art of Poetrie, Pistles, and Satyrs, English'd by Drant, b. l., imp. by Marshe, 1566, 4to, 7s. 6d.; Humours Ordinarie, where a man may be verie merrie and exceeding well used for his sixpence, 1607, 4to, 14s. 6d.; Mastiffe Whelp, with other ruff-island-like curs fetcht from among the Antipodes, which bite and barke at the fantastick humourist and abuses of the time, 19s.; Merry Jest of Robin Hood, and of his Life, with a new Play for to be plaied in May-Games; very pleasant and full of pastime, b. l., imp. by Edward White, 4to, £3 13s. 6d.; Milton's Paradise Lost, in 10 books, 1st edit., 1667; 2d title-page, 1668; 3d title-page, 1669, 11s.; Paradyse of Daynty Devises, b. l., extremely scarce, imp. by Henry Disle, 1576, 4to, £6; G. Peele's Device of the Pageant borne before Woolstone Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, Oct. 29, 1585, b. l. (See Dr. F.'s note; as probably the only copy), 4to, £1 11s. 6d.; W. Percy's Sonnets to the fairest Cælia, 1594, 4to, £1 12s.; The Whole Psalter, translated into English Metre, which containeth an Hundreth and Fifty Psalms. The title and first page written. Imp. by John Daye, 1567. ("This translation was by Archbishop Parker, and is so scarce that Mr. Strype tells us he could never get a sight of it." Mr. Wharton supposes it never to have been published, but that the archbishop's wife gave away some copies. "It certainly," he adds, "is at this time extremely scarce and would be deservedly deemed a fortunate acquisition to those capricious students who labour to collect a Library of Rarities." It has a portrait of the archbishop), 4to, £3 6s.; Henry Somner's Orpheus and Eurydice, 1740, 4to, 1s. 6d.; Shakespeare's Works, 1st edition, in folio, wants title, last

leaf written from the 4to, 1623, £7; Metrical Romances, written in the reign of Richard II. or rather about the end of the reign of Henry III. or beginning of Edward I. (Purchased at Dr. Monro's auction by Dr. Farmer for £29), £4 14s.; This Booke is called *Ars moriendi*, of William Baron, Esq., to remayne for ever to the Nonnye of Deptford; on vellum, bound in purple velvet, £2 3s.

And here, benevolent reader, let us bid farewell to Richard Farmer of transcendant bibliomaniacal celebrity! It is vain to look forward for the day when book-gems, similar to those which have just been imperfectly described from the *Bibliotheca Farmeriana*, will be disposed of at similar prices. The young collector may indulge an ardent hope; but if there be anything of the spirit of prophecy in my humble predictions that hope will never be realised. Dr. Farmer's copies were in general in sorry condition, the possessor (like Dr. Francis Bernard) little caring for large margins and splendid binding. His own name, generally accompanied with a bibliographical remark and both written in a sprawling character, usually preceded the title-page. The science — dare I venture upon so magnificent a word? — of bibliography was even in Farmer's latter time but *jejune* and of limited extent, and this will account for some of the common-place bibliographical memoranda of the owner of these volumes. We may just add that there are some few copies of this catalogue printed on large paper, on paper of a better quality than the small, which latter is sufficiently wretched.

[N. 114, p. 221.] *Old Poetry*. — Geo. Gascoigne's *Workes*, or a Hundreth sundrie Flowers bounde in one small Poesie, (including) *Supposes*, com. from Ariosto; *Jocasta*, Tr. from Euripides, &c., b. l., first edition, Lond., impr. by Bynneman, 1572, 4to (With MS. notes respecting this copy and edition by Mr. Steevens), £1 19s.; Another copy, 2d edition (with considerable additions); among other, the *Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle*, the *Steele Glass*, the *Complainte of Phylomene*, b. l., ib., impr. by Abell Jeffes, 1587, 4to. With MS. references, by Messrs. Bowles and Steevens, £4 4s.; Another copy, including all the aforementioned, and a *Delicate Diet for Daintie*

Mouthde Droonkardes, b. l., Lond., impr. by Rich. Jhones, 1576, 8vo — The Glasse of Gouvernement, 4to, b. l., russia, with MS. references — The Droome of Doomesday, 3 parts, b. l., ib., 1576, 4to (“The above two volumes are supposed to comprise the compleatest collection of Gascoigne’s works extant”), £5 15s. 6d.; Barnabe Googe, Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnettes newly written, b. l., small 8vo, fine copy in russia, Lond., impr. by Tho. Colwell for Raffe Newbery, dwelynge in Fleet Streete, a little above the Conduit, in the late shop of Tho. Bartelet. (Steevens says there is no scarcer book in the English language and that Dr. Farmer, Messrs. T. Warton and Js. Reed had never seen another copy), £10 15s.; Tho. Lodge. Life and death^r of William Longbeard, the most famous and witty English traitor, borne in the citty of London, accompanied with manye other most pleasant and prettie Histories, 4to, b. l., printed by Rich. Yardley and Peter Short, 1593 [cost Mr. Steevens 1s. 9d. !], £4 7s.; The Paradyse of Dainty Devises, MS. a fac-simile of the first edition, in 1576, finished with the greatest neatness by Mr. Steevens, 4to, in russia, £5 15s.; The Paradice of Dainty Devises, devised and written for the most part by M. Edwardes, sometime of her Majestie’s Chappell; the rest by sundry learned Gentlemen, both of Honor and worship. Lond., printed by Edwd. Allde, 1595, 4to, £4 6s.; The Paradice of Daintie Devises, b. l., interleaved, ib., printed for Edw. White, 1600, 4to — Nich. Breton. Workes of a young Wyt, trust up with a Fardell of Prettie Fancies, profitable to Young Poetes, prejudicial to no Man, and pleasant to every Man, to pass away Idle Tyme withal, b. l., 4to, interleaved with a MS. list of the author’s works by Messrs. Steevens, Ritson, and Park; impr. at Lond. nigh unto the Three Cranes in the Vintree, by Tho. Dawson, and Tho. Gardyner — Soothern’s Odes, 4to, b. l., interleaved with copious MS. notes, and an extract from *The European Magazine* relative to the author: wants title, no date — Tho. Watson. Passionate Centurie of Love, 4to, b. l., interleaved: the 12 first sonnets, and the latter ones, from 78, in MS., Lond., impr. by John Wolfe (“Thea bove curious Collection of Old Poems are bound together in russia, with border

of gold, and may be deemed with propriety *matchless*"), £21 10s. 6d.; Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie*, in 3 bookes, with a woodcut of Queen Elizabeth; choice copy, in morocco, 4to, ib., printed by Rich. Field, 1589, £7 10s.; Will Roy, *Satire on Cardinal Wolsey*, a Poem, b. l., sm. 8vo, russia, no date nor place, £7 7s.; Jo. Skelton, *Poet Laureat*, *lyttle Workes*, viz. *Speake Parot. The Death of the Noble Prynce, King Edwarde the Fourthe. A Treatyse of the Scottes. Ware the Hawke, The Tunnynge of Elynoure Rummyng*, sm. 8vo, b. l., impr. at London in Crede Lane, Jhon Kynge, and Thomas Marshe, no date, 12mo — Hereafter foloweth a lyttle Booke, called *Colyn Clout*, b. l., impr. by John Wyght, 12mo — Hereafter foloweth a little Booke of Phyllip Sparrow, b. l., impr. by Robert Tob, 12mo — Hereafter foloweth a little Booke which has to name, *Whi come ye not to Courte*, b. l., impr. by John Wyght, 12mo, £4 5s.; Master Skelton, *Poet Laureat. Merie Tales*, b. l., 12mo. Lond., impr. by Tho. Colwell, no date (Mr. Steevens says he never saw another copy), £5 15s. 6d.; Will. Warren. *A pleasant new Fancie of a Foundling's Device intituled and cald the Nurcerie of Names*, with wood borders, b. l., 4to, ib., impr. by Rich. Jhones, 1581, £2 16s.; Tho. Watson. *Passionate Centurie of Love*; b. l., 4to, the title, dedication, and index MS. by Mr. Steevens — "Manuscript Poems, transcribed from a Collection of Ancient English Poetry, in the possession of Sam. Lysons, Esq., formerly belonging to Anne Cornwallis, by Mr. Steevens, £5 10s.; Tho. Watson. *Passionate Centurie of Love*, divided into two parts, b. l., 4to, russia. London, impr. by John Wolfe, £5 18s.; *England's Helicon*, collected by John Bodenham, with copious additions, and an index in MS. by Mr. Steevens, 4to, russia, ib., printed by J. R. 1600, £11 15s.; Will Weblee [Webbe]. *Discourse of English Poetrie*, together with the author's judgment, touching the Reformation of our English Verse, b. l., 4to, russia, ib., by John Charlewood, 1586, £8 8s.

The Drama and Early Plays of Shakespeare. — The Plot of the Plays of Frederick and Basilea, and of the Deade Man's Fortune, the original papers which hung up by the

side scenes in the playhouses, for the use of the prompter and the actor, earlier than the time of Shakespeare, £11; Anonymous, a pleasant Comedie, called Common Conditions, b. l., imperf., 4to, in russia ("Of this Dramatic Piece, no copy, except the foregoing mutilated one, has hitherto been discovered: with a long note by Mr. Steevens, and references to Kirkman, Langbaine, Baker, Reed," &c.), £6 10s.; John Bale. Tragedie, or Enterlude, manifesting the chiefe Promises of God unto Man, compyled An. Do. 1538, b. l., 4to, now first impr. at Lond. by John Charlewood, 1577, £12 15s.; Chr. Marlow and Tho. Nash. Tragedie of Dido, Queene of Carthage, played by the Children of her Majestie's Chappell, 4to, russia, Lond., printed by the Widdowe Owin, 1594, £17; Geo. Peele. The Old Wives Tale, a pleasant conceited Comedie played by the Queene's Majestie's Players, 4to, in russia; ib., impr. by John Danter, 1595 ("N. B. A second of the above is to be found in the Royal Library: a third copy is unknown." — *Steevens's note*), £12; The Tragedie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, no title, 4to, Lond., 1611. With MS. notes, &c., by Mr. Steevens, £2 2s.; The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, 4to, ib., printed by R. Young, 1637, 7s.; The History of Henrie the Fourth, with the Battell of Shrewsburie, &c.; with the famous conceits of Sir John Falstaffe, part I., 4to, ib., printed by S. S., 1599, £3 10s.; the same, ib., printed for Mathew Lay, 1608, 4to, £1 7s.; the same, ib., printed by W. W., 1613. With MS. notes, &c., by Mr. Steevens, £1 2s.; the same, ib., printed by Norton, 1632, 10s.; The 2d part of Henry the Fourth, continuing to his Death, and Coronation of Henrie the Fift, with the Humours of Sir John Falstaffe and Swaggering Pistoll, as acted by the Lord Chamberlayne his Servants. First edit., 4to, ib., printed by V. S., 1600, £3 13s.; the same, ib., 4to, printed by Val. Simmes, 1600, £2 15s.; The Chronicle History of Henry the Fift, with his Battell fought at Agincourt in France, together with his Auntient Pistoll, as playd by the Lord Chamberlayne his servants. First edit., 4to, interlaid on large paper, ib., printed by Thomas Creede, 1600, £27 6s.; The Chronicle History of Henry the Fift, &c., 4to, Lond., 1608, £1 1s.; The true

Tragedie of Richarde, Duke of Yorke, and the Death of good King Henrie the Sixt, as acted by the Earle of Pembroke his Servants, 4to, inlaid on large paper, ib., printed by W. W., 1600, £1 16s.; The whole contention betweene the two famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke, with the Tragical Ends of the good Duke Humphrey, Richard, Duke of Yorke, and King Henrie the Sixt, divided into 2 parts, 4to, ib., no date, £1 5s.; The first and second part of the troublesome Raigne of John, King of England, with the discoverie of King Richard Cordelion's Base sonne (vulgarly named the Bastard Fauconbridge) also the Death of King John at Swinstead Abbey, as acted by her Majesties Players, 4to, Lond., impr. by Val. Simmes, 1611, £1 18s.; The first and second part of the troublesome Raigne of John, King of England, &c., ib., printed by Aug. Matthews, 1622, £1 1s.; The True Chronicle History of the Life and Death of King Lear, and his Three Daughters, with the unfortunate Life of Edgar, Sonne and Heire to the Earl of Glocester, and his sullen and assumed Humour of Tom of Bedlam, by his Majestie's servants. First edit., 4to, ib., 1608, £28; another edition, differing in the title-page and signature of the first leaf, 4to, ib., 1608, £2 2s.; The most excellent Historie of the Merchant of Venice, with the extreme crueltie of Shylocke the Jew towards the sayd Merchant, in cutting a just pound of his flesh: and the obtayning of Portia by his choyce of three chests, as acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his servants. First edit., inlaid on large paper, 4to, at London, printed by John Roberts, 1600, £2; The excellent History of the Merchant of Venice, with the extreme crueltie of Shylocke the Jew. First edit., 4to, inlaid on large paper, printed by John Roberts, 1600, £2 2s.; A most pleasant and excellent conceited Comedie of Syr John Falstaffe and the Merrie Wives of Windsor, as acted by the Lord Chamberlaine's Servants. First edit., 4to, Lond., printed by T. C., 1602, £28; A most pleasant and excellent conceited Comedy of Sir John Falstaffe and the Merry Wives of Windsor, with the swaggering vaine of Antient Pistoll and Corporal Nym, 4to, inlaid, Lond., 1619, £1 4s.; The Merry Wives of Windsor, with the Humours of Sir John Fallstaffe, also the

swaggering Vaine of Ancient Pistoll and Corporal Nym, 4to, Lond., printed by T. H., 1630, 10s. 6d.; A Midsommer Night's Dreame, as acted by the Lord Chamberlaine's Servantes. First edit., impr. at Lond. for Thos. Fisher, 4to, 1600, part of one leaf wanting, £25 10s.; another copy, first edit., inlaid, ib., 1600, £1 15s.; Much adoe about Nothing, as acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants. First edition, 4to, ib., printed by Val. Simmes, 1600, £25 10s.; The Tragedy of Othello the Moore of Venice, as acted at the Globe and at the Black Friers, by his Majestie's Servants, 4to, London, printed by N. O., 1622, with MS. notes and various readings by Mr. Steevens, £29 8s.; The Tragedie of Othello the Moore of Venice, as acted at the Globe and at the Black Friers, 4to, Lond., printed by A. M., 1630, 13s.; Tragedie of Othello, 4th ed., 4to, ib., 1665, 4s.; The Tragedie of King Richard the Second, as acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants, 4to, Lond., printed by Val. Simmes, 1598, £4 14s. 6d.; Tragedie of King Richard the Second, as acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants, 4to, printed by W. W., 1608, £10; The Tragedie of King Richard the Second, with new Additions of the Parliament Scene, and the deposing of King Richard, as acted by his Majestie's Servants at the Globe, 4to, Lond. 1615, with MS. notes, &c., by Mr. Steevens, £1 12s.; The Life and Death of King Richard the Second, with new Additions of the Parliament Scene, and the deposing of King Richard, as acted at the Globe by his Majestie's Servants, 4to, Lond., 1634, 5s.; The Tragedie of King Richard the Third, as acted by the Lord Chamberlain his Servants, 4to, Lond., printed by Tho. Creede, 1602 (defective at the end), 10s.; The Tragedie of King Richard the Third, containing his treacherous Plots against his Brother Clarence, the pitiful murder of his innocent Nephews, his tirannical usurpation, with the whole course of his detested Life, and most deserved Death, as acted by his Majestie's Servants, 4to, Lond., printed by Tho. Creede, 1612, with notes and various readings by Mr. Steevens, £1 5s.; the same, 4to, ib., 1629, 7s.; Tragedie of King Richard the Third, as acted by the King's Majestie's Servants, 4to, ib., 1634, 6s.; The most excellent and lament-

able Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet, 4to (a fragment), Lond., 1599, 5s. 6d.; the same, compleat, inlaid on large paper, 4to, ib., impr. by Tho. Creede, 1599 (second edition), 6s.; the same, 4to, Lond., 1609, with MS. notes and readings by Mr. Steevens, £2 2s.; the same, 4to, ib., printed by R. Young, 1637, 9s.; A pleasant conceited Historie, called the Taming of the Shrew, as acted by the Earle of Pembroke's Servants, first edit., 4to, inlaid on large paper, ib., printed by V. S., 1607, £20; A wittie and pleasant Comedie, called the Taming of a Shrew, as acted by his Majestie's Servants at the Blacke Friers and the Globe, 4to, ib., printed by W. S., 1631, 11s.; The most lamentable Tragedie of Titus Andronicus, as plaide by the King's Majestie's Servants, 4to, inlaid, ib., printed for Edward White, 1611, £2 12s. 6d.; The History of Troylus and Cresseide, as acted by the King's Majestie's Servants at the Globe, first edit., 4to, ib., imp. by G. Alde, 1609, £5 10s.; The lamentable Tragedie of Locrine, the eldest sonne of King Brutus, discoursing the Warres of the Brittaines and Hunnes, with their discomfiture, 4to, ib., printed by Thomas Creede, 1595, £3 5s.; The London Prodigall, as plaide by the King's Majestie's Servants, 4to, ib., printed by T. C., 1705, £1 9s.; The late and much admired Play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true relation of the whole Historie and Fortunes of the said Prince, as also the no less strange and worthy accidents in the Birth and Life of his Daughter Marianna, acted by His Majestie's Servants at the Globe on the Banck-side, 4to, ib., 1609, £1 2s.; another edition, 4to, ib., 1619, 15s.; The first part of the true and honourable History of the Life of Sir John Old-castle, the good Lord Cobham, as acted by the Earle of Nottingham his servants, 4to, Lond., 1600, 10s.: A Yorkshire Tragedy, not so new, as lamentable and true, 4to, Lond., 1619, 9s.; Twenty Plays, published by Mr. Steevens in 6 vols., large paper, ib., 1766 (only 12 copies taken off on large paper), £5 15s. 6d.

Editions of Shakespeare's Works. — Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the true originall copies, by John Heminge and Hen. Condell, fol., russia, Lond.; printed by Isaac Juggard and Edwd. Blount, 1623, with a MS. title, and a fac-simile drawing of the portrait

by Mr. Steevens, £22; the same, 2d edit., folio, fine copy, morocco, gilt leaves, *ib.*, 1632 (In this book is the handwriting of King Charles I., by whom it was presented to Sir Tho. Herbert, Master of the Revels), £18 18s.; the same, 3d edit., with the 7 additional Plays, fol., neat and scarce, *ib.*, 1664, £8 8s.; the same, 4th edit., 1685, folio, £2 12s. 6d.; Sir Tho. Hammer's edition, 9 vols., 18mo, Lond., 1748, £1 13s.; the same, with cuts, 6 vols., 4to, elegantly bound in hog-skin; Pope and Warburton, 8 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1747, £1; Pope and Warburton, 8 vols., 12mo, with Sir Thos. Hammer's Glossary, Dub., 1747, 15s.; Edw. Capell, 10 vols., 8vo, Lond., printed by Dryden Leach, 1768, £2 6s.; Sam. Johnson, 8 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1765, £1 19s.; Sam. Johnson and Geo. Steevens, 10 vols., 8vo, *ib.*, 1773, £2 14s.; Sam. Johnson and Geo. Steevens, in single Plays, 31 vols., boards, *ib.*, £1 11s.; Johnson and Steevens, 10 vols., 2d edit., with Malone's Supplement, 2 vols., and the plates from Bell's edition, *ib.*, 1778, £4 16s.; Johnson and Steevens, 10 vols., 3d edit., *ib.*, 1785, £3 5s.; Johnson and Steevens, 4th ed., with a glossarial Index, 15 vols., 8vo, *ib.*, 1793, £6 16s. 6d.; Edm. Malone, 11 vols., 8vo, *ib.*, 1790, £4 8s.; Malone, another copy, 11 vols., 8vo, *ib.*, £4 18s.; Jos. Ran, 6 vols., 8vo, Oxf., 1786, £1 11s. 6d.; Ran, with Ayscough's Index, 2 vols., 8vo, russia, marbled leaves, published by Stockdale, *ib.*, 1784-90, 15s. 6d.; Eccles, 2 vols., 8vo, *ib.*, 1794, £1 11s.; from the Text of Mr. Malone's edition, by Nichols, 7 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1790, 18s.; from the Text of Mr. Steevens, last edition, 8 vols., 12mo, *ib.*, 1797, £1; 9 vols., 12mo, *ib.*, 1798, £1 3s.; 9 vols., 12mo, Birm., by R. Martin, £1 1s.; 9 vols., Bell's edition, no plates, Lond., 1774, 18s.; 20 vols., 18mo, with annotations, Bell's edition, fine paper, with plates, beautiful impressions, *ib.*, 1788, £8 13s. 6d.; 20 vols., 12mo, Bell's edition, large paper, finest possible impressions of the plates, superbly bound in green turkey, double bands, gilt leaves, *ib.*, £17 17s.; The Dramatic Works of; Text corrected by Geo. Steevens, Esq.; published by Boydell and Nichol, in large 4to, 15 nos., with the large and small plates; first and finest impressions, 1791, &c. (N. B. Three more numbers complete the work),

£36 4s. 6d.; Harding, no. 31, 1. p., containing 6 prints, with a portrait of Lewis Theobald, as published by Richardson, and some account of him, by Mr. Steevens, 4s. 6d.; the same, 4s. 6d.; Traduit de l'Anglois, 2 tomes, Paris, 1776, 6s.; in German, 13 vols., 12mo, Zurich, 1775, 16s.; King Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, and Julius Cæsar, by Jennings, Lond., 1770, 11s.; Macbeth, with Notes by Harry Rowe, 12mo, York, 1797, 1s. 6d.; Macbeth, 8vo, 2d edit., ib., 1799, 5s.; Antony and Cleopatra, by Edw. Capell, 8vo, Lond., 1758, 1s.; The Virgin Queen: a Drama, attempted as a Sequel to Shakespeare's Tempest, by G. F. Waldron, 8vo, 1797 — Annotations on As You Like It, by Johnson and Steevens, Bell's edition, 1s.: another copy; Shakespeare's Sonnets, never before imprinted, 4to, at London by G. Ald, 1609, £3 10s.; Poems, 8vo, ib., 1640, 4s. 6d.; Venus and Adonis, 8vo, ib., 1602, £1 11s. 6d.; Tho. Rymer, Short View of Tragedy, with Reflection on Shakespeare, &c., 8vo, ib., 1698, 1s. 6d.; Shakespeare restored, by Lewis Theobald, 4to, ib., 1726, 4s. 6d.; Peter Whalley, on the Learning of Shakespeare, ib., 1748. Remarks on a late edition of Shakespeare, by Zach. Grey, ib., 1755, and other Tracts, 8s. 6d.; Corbyn Morris, Essay towards fixing the true Standard of Wit, Humour, &c., of Shakespeare, ib., 1744, 8s.; Critical Observations on Shakespeare, by John Upton, 8vo, 2d edit., Lond., 1748, 1s. 6d.; illustrated, by Charlotte Lennox, 3 vols., 12mo, ib., 1754, 9s.; Notes on Shakespeare, by Zachary Grey, 2 vols., 8vo, ib., 1734, 3s.; Beauties of Shakespeare, by William Dodd, 2 vols., 12mo, ib., 1757, 3s. 6d.; Beauties of Shakespeare, by William Dodd, 3 vols., 12mo, ib., 1780, 6s.; Revival of Text, by Heath, 8vo, ib., 1765, 1s.; Observations and Conjectures on some passages of Shakespeare, by Tho. Trywhit, 8vo, Oxford, 1776, 5s.; Rich. Farmer, on the Learning of Shakespeare, 8vo, morocco, Camb., 1767 (only 12 copies on this paper), 16s.; Shakespeare, London, 8vo, 1789, with Mr. Capell's Shakspeariana, 8vo (only 20 copies printed), 1779, 1s. 6d.; Edm. Malone, Letter on Shakespeare to Dr. Farmer, 8vo, ib., 1792, 4s. 6d.; Letter to David Garrick (on a Glossary to Shakespeare), by Rich. Warner, 8vo, ib., 1768, 2s. 6d.

There were copies of the catalogue of Steevens's books struck off on large paper, on bastard royal octavo, and in quarto.

[N. 115, p. 225.] We will first give the title to the catalogue of the late Mr. Woodhouse's collection of prints. "A Catalogue of the choice and valuable Collection of Antient and Modern Prints, &c., selected with the highest taste from all the collections at home and abroad, &c. Sold by auction by Mr. Christie, January, 1801." The *first part* ends with the fifth day's sale; the second commences with the sixth day's sale and concludes on the sixteenth with the Marlborough gems. The reader, I would fain hope, will not be displeased with the following interesting extract, with the annexed prices, of the prints from the Marlborough gems.

[This assemblage, the result of twenty years' collecting, contains a greater number than ever has been at one time offered to the public. The first volume is complete and may be accounted unique, as all the impressions are before the numbers, the artists' names or proofs without any letters, as in the presentation copies. The subject of Cupid and Psyche is with variations and the whole may be regarded as a great rarity. Those of the second volume are few in number, but in point of curiosity no way inferior.]

Cæsar in the Temple of Venus, proof before any letters, £3 13s. 6d.; Scipio Africanus, £2; Lucius C. Sylla; Julius Cæsar, caput laureatum, £5 15s.; Marcus Junius Brutus; Marcus Junius Brutus, cum caduceo, £2 17s. 6d.; Lepidus, cum lituo; Augusti caput, cum corona radiata, £4 14s. 6d.; Augusti Pontificis maximi insign., &c.; Marcellii Octaviæ, filii Augusti nepotis caput, opus elegantissimum, £3; Liviæ protome, cum capite laureato et velato pectore, simul Tiberii pueri prope adstantis caput arboris ignotæ foliis redimitum; Tiberii caput juvenile, £3 3s.; Germanici togati protome, cum capite laureato, facie plena, &c.; Agrippinæ majoris uxoris Germanici et Caligulæ matris caput laureatum, sub effigie Dianæ, £5 5s.; Ejusdem Agrippinæ, sub effigie Cereris; Galbæ caput laureatum, £1 19s.; Ejusdem Galbæ caput; Nervæ togati protome, cum capite laureato, plena facie, opus pulcherrimum, £4 4s.; Ejusdem Nervæ caput; Marcianæ Trajani sororis caput, £10 10s.; Sabinæ

Hadriani uxoris caput; Antinoi caput, cum pectore velato, £5; Caracallæ togati protome facie plena; Caracallæ caput laureatum, £1 18s.; Juliæ Domnæ Severi uxoris caput; Laocoontes caput, £7 7s.; Semiramidis, vel potius Musæ, caput cum pectore; Minervæ Alcidix caput galeatum, operis egregii, edit. var., £3 8s.; Phocionis caput, £3 3s.; Jovis et Junonis capita jugata; Veneris caput, £4 14s. 6d.; Bacchæ caput var.; Hercules Bibax stans, £15 4s. 6d.; Bacchus stans; Faunus tigridis pelli insidens, cauda, &c., £9 9s.; Athleta stans, qui dextra manus trigelem, &c.; Mercurius stans, £4 14s. 6d.; Mars stans, armatus; Miles de rupe descendens, eximii sculptoris Græci opus, £7; Diomedes Palladio potitus cum Ulysse altercatione contendit; Dei marini natantes, £5 10s.; Miles vulneratus a militibus duobus sustentatur; Miles militi vulnerato opitulato, £3 3s.; Mulier stolata cum virgine; Faunus pelle caprina ex humeris pendente vestitus; pedem super suggestum ignotæ figuræ figit et infantem genu sustinet; Alexandri magni effigies; Æneam Diomedes a saxo percussum conservat, £8 18s.; Pompeiæ cujusdam ob victoriam partam descriptio; Amazon Amazonem morientem sustinet juxta equus — Fragment Gemmæ Bacchi, &c., £6 16s. 6d.; Nuptiæ Psyche et Cupidonis, rariss., £4 14s. 6d.; the same, rariss., £8 8s.; Frontispiece to second volume; proof before the inscription on the arms; very rare, £5 5s.; Ptolomæus — Metrodorus, £1 10s.; Socrates et Plato, £3 3s.; Sappho; Ignotum caput Scyllacis opus, £2; Ignotum caput; Medusa, £3 3s.; Hercules et Iole; L. Junius Brutus, £2 2s.; Annibal; Maecenas, £1 18s.; Drusus, Tiberii filius; Caput ignotum, Antonini forsân junioris, £2 2s.; Equi; Mercurii templum, £3 3s.; Coronis; Cupidonis, £2 12s. 6d.; Faunus; Omphale incedens, £3 13s. 5d.; Biga, var.; Silenus, tigris, &c., var., £3; The vignette to the second volume (proof very fine, and etching perhaps unique), £7 10s.

The entire collection of Mr. Woodhouse's prints produced £3595 17s. 6d.

We will now make handsome mention of the *Bibliotheca Woodhousiana*. A Catalogue of the entire, elegant and valuable Library of John Woodhouse, Esq., comprising a rich and extensive collection of books, &c. Sold by auction by

Leigh and Sotheby, December, 1803, 8vo. The collection was rather choice and rich than extensive, having only 861 articles. Some of the rarest editions in old English literature were vigorously contended for by well-known collectors; nor did the library want beautiful and useful works of a different description. The following specimens will enable the reader to form a pretty correct estimate of the general value of this collection, which brought in £3135 4s.:—

The Tragedie of Antonie, doone into English by the Countesse of Pembroke, R. M. g. l., London, 1595, 12mo, £5 5s.; Barnabee's Journal, with Bessie Bell, first edition, B. M. g. l., 1648, 12mo, £2 10s.; Thomas Bastard's Chrestoleros, seven Bookes of Epigrammes, G. M. g. l., 1598, 12mo, £5 15s. 6d.; Chaucer, by Tyrwhitt, with the Glossary, G. M. g. l., 5 vols., 1775, 8vo, £6; Sir Aston Cokain's Poems and Plays, with head, R. M. g. l., 2 vols., 1662, 8vo, £4; A Paire of Turtle Doves, or the History of Bellora and Fidelio, bl. l., 4to (see MS. note by Steevens, 1606), £5 5s.; Burnet's History of his own Times, large paper, R. M. g. l., 2 vols., 1724, 4to, £5 15s. 6d.; Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, large paper, 12 vols., 1780, 8vo (only six copies printed in this manner), £14 14s.; Latham's General Synopsis of Birds, with Index, 9 vols., with reverse plates, elegantly painted by Miss Stone, now Mrs. Smith; R. M. g. m. l., 4to (N. B. Of the above set of books there are only 6 copies), £40; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, with his Life, large paper, 4 vols., boards, uncut, 1707, 1750, fol., £15 15s.; Heath's Chronicle, frontispiece and heads, R. M. g. l., 1663, 2 vols., 8vo, £5 5s.; Knight's Life of Colet, large paper, plates, elegant, in light brown calf, g. l. m., 1724, 8vo, £5 10s.; Knight's Life of Erasmus, large paper, plates, elegant, in light brown calf, g. l. m., 1726, 8vo, £9 9s.; Lewin's Birds of Great Britain, with the Eggs accurately figured, elegantly painted with back-ground, 7 vols. in 3 (A superb copy, in g. m. g. m. l.), 1789, 4to, £28 7s.; Martyn's Universal Conchologist; English Entomologist; and Aranei, or Natural History of Spiders, 4 vols., elegantly coloured (A superb copy, in R. M. g. m. l.), 1789, '92, and '93, 4to, £33 12s.; Harrison's Seven Triumphal Arches, in

honor of James I., all the [seven] parts complete (curious and very rare), R. M. g. l., 1604, folio, £27 6s.; Hearne and Bryne's Antiquities and Views in Great Britain, proof impressions, M. g. l., 1786, oblong folio, £16; Mayster Skelton's Poems; Colyn Clout, Lond., by John Whygte. Whi come ye not to Courte, Lond., by John Whygte. Phillyp Sparow; Speak Parot; Death of the Noble Prynce, &c., Lond., by John Kynge and Thomas Marshe. Merie Tales; unique, Lond., by Thomas Colwell, 5 vols., bl. l. R. M. g. l., 12mo, £23; Monument of Matrons, containing seven severall lamps of Virginitie, by Thomas Bentley; bl. l. R., 3 vols., 1582, 4to, £16 5s. 6d.; Nychodemus Gospell, woodcuts, bl. l. g. l. R. M., Lond., Wynkyn de Worde, 1511, 4to, £6 16s. 6d.; Pennant's History of Quadrupeds, boards, uncut, large paper, proof plates, 1793, 4to, £6 6s.; The late Expedition in Scotlande, made by the Kinges Hyhnys Armye, under the conduit of the Ryht Honourable the Earl of Hertforde, the yere of our Lorde God, 1544, bl. l. R. M. g. l., Lond., by Reynolde Wolfe, 1554, 8vo, £16 16s.; Lord Sommers's Collection of scarce and valuable Tracts, 19 vols., R. g. l., 1748, 50, 51, 52, folio, £85 1s.; Temple of Glas, bl. l., Wynkyn de Worde, no date, 4to, £8 8s.; A Tour through the South of England, Wales, and part of Ireland, in 1791, large paper, proof plates, coloured, 1793 (N. B. "Of the above book only six copies were printed"), £8 8s.; Vicar's England's Parliamentary Chronicle, R. g. l. complete, 4 parts, 3 vols., 1646, 4to, £12; Speed's Theatre of Great Britain, maps, R. g. l. m. l. (a remarkable fine copy), 1611, £11 11s.; The Myrroure and Dyscrypcyon of the Worlde, with many Meruyalles, woodcuts, B. M. g. l., empynted by me Lawrence Andrewe, 1527, folio, £26; The Recuile of the Histories of Troie, translated into English by William Caxton, very fair, B. M. g. l., impynted at London by W. Copland, 1553, fol., £23; The Myrroure of Golde for the Synfull Soule, bl. l., woodcuts, impynted at Lond. in the Fleetestrete, at the sygne of the Sun, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1526, 4to, £12 1s. 6d.; Alexander Barclay's Egloges, out of a Boke named in Latin, Miserie Curialium, compyled by Eneas Sylvius, Poete and Oratour, bl. l., woodcuts, five parts,

and complete, G. M., imprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, 4to, £25; Holy Life and History of Saynt Werburge, very frutefull for all Christian People to rede; Poems, bl. l. G. M.; imprinted by Richard Pynson, 1521, 4to, £31 10s.

[N. 116, p. 226.] It did not perhaps suit Lysander's notions to make mention of book-sales to which no collectors' names were affixed; but, as it has been my office during the whole of the above conversation to sit in a corner and take notes of what our book-orator has said, as well to correct as to enlarge the narrative, I purpose, gentle reader, prefacing the account of the above-noticed three collections by the following bibliomaniacal specimen:—“A Catalogue of a capital and truly valuable Library, the genuine property of a Gentleman of Fashion, highly distinguished for his fine taste,” &c.: sold by auction by Mr. Christie, May, 1800, 8vo. There were 326 articles; the amount of the sale was £1828 18s., being nearly £6 an article. Now for the beloved specimens:—

Baptistæ Portæ de Humanâ Physiognomia, with woodcuts, Hanoviæ, 1593; et Johannis Physiophili Opuscula, Aug. Vin., 1784, 8vo, 19s.; Officium Beatæ Virginis (This unique manuscript on vellum of the fourteenth century is enriched with highly finished miniature paintings, and is one of the most perfect and best preserved missals known in England), £20 9s. 6d.; A complete set of the Barbou Classics, 68 vols., elegantly bound in green French morocco, with gilt leaves, 8vo, £35 14s.; Gesta et Vestigia Danorum extra Daniam, 3 vols., large paper, with a portrait in satin of the Prince to whom it is dedicated, Lips. et Hafn., 1740, 4to, black morocco, gilt leaves (N. B. “It is supposed that the Rolliad was taken from this work”), £10 10s.; Britannia, Lathmon, et villa Bromhamensis, poëmata; Bodoni, Parma, 1792, red morocco, folio, £9 19s. 6d.; Contes des Fées, Paris, 1781, 8vo, 4 vols., imprimée sur vélin (This unique copy is ornamented with nineteen original drawings, and was made for the late Madame Royale; elegantly bound in blue morocco and enclosed in a morocco case), £35 14s.; Mémoires du Comte de Grammont. Edition printed for the Comte d'Artois, Paris, 1781, 8vo (This beautiful small

work, from the text of which Harding's edition was copied, is adorned with several high-finished portraits in miniature, painted by a celebrated artist, and is elegantly bound in green morocco, with morocco case), £15 15s. 3d.; *L'antiquité Expliquée*, par Montfaucon, with fine plates; large paper copy, 15 vols., red (French) morocco, with gilt leaves; and *Monarchie Française*, 5 vols., l. p., correspondingly bound, folio, £63; *Anacreontis Carmina*, Gr. et Lat., from a MS. in the Vatican of the tenth century: with beautiful coloured miniatures by Piaie, appropriate to each ode, in rich morocco binding, Romæ, 1781, folio, £56 14s.

Early in the year in which this collection was disposed of, the very beautiful, choice and truly desirable library of George Galway Mills, Esq., was sold by auction by Mr. Jeffery, in February, 1800. Thus it will be seen that the year 1800 was most singularly distinguished for book-auction bibliomaniacism!

We now proceed to notice the sales of the libraries of those bibliomaniacs above mentioned by Lysander.

A catalogue of the very valuable Library of the late John Wilkes, Esq., M.P., &c., sold by auction in November, 1802, 8vo: 1478 articles. There are few articles, except the following, deserving of being extracted.

Bernier: *Théologie Portative*, Lond., 1768; Boulanger: *Recherches sur l'Origine du Despotisme Oriental*, morocco, gilt leaves, Lond., 1763, 8vo (N. B. The *Recherches* were printed by Mr. Wilkes, at his own private printing-press in Great George Street, Westminster, in 1763"); Catullus, recensuit Johannes Wilkes; impress. in membranis, red morocco, gilt leaves, Lond., ap. Nichols, 1788, 4to; Copies taken from the Records of the C. of K.B. 1763 ("Note in this book: printed by P. C. Webe, one of the solicitors to the Treasury, never published," &c.); Theophrasti *Characteres*: Græce, Johannes Wilkes, recensuit. Impress. in membranis, Lond., 1790, 4to; Wilkes's *History of England*, no. 1., 1768, 4to.

Next comes the account of the Library of that redoubted champion of ancient lore and anti-Wartonian critic, Joseph Ritson. His books, upon the whole, brought very moderate sums.

“A Catalogue of the entire and curious Library and manuscripts of the late Joseph Ritson, Esq., &c., sold by auction December 5, 1803, 8vo.”

Maister Skelton's Workes, MS. notes, and lists of the different editions of Skelton's Works, and likewise of those never printed; and of these last, in whose possession many of them are, 1736, 8vo, 18s.; Jeffrey of Monmouth's British History, by Thompson; a great number of MS. notes, on separate papers, by Mr. Ritson, Lond., 1718, 8vo, £1 5s.; The Sevin Seages. Translatit out of Paris in Scottis meter, be Johne Rolland in Dalkeith, with one Moralitie after everie Doctouris Tale, and siclike after the Emprice Tale, togidder with one loving landaude to everie Doctour after his awin Tale, and one Exclamation and out-crying upon the Emprerouris Wife after his fals contrusit tale. Imprintit at Edinburgh, be Johne Ros, for Henrie Charteris, 1578, 4to (“Note in this book by Mr. Ritson: No other copy of this edition is known to exist, neither was it known to Ames, Herbert,” &c.), £31 10s.; A new Enterlude, never before this tyme imprinted, entreating of the Life and Repentance of Marie Magadlene, not only godlie, learned and fruitfull, but also well furnished with pleasant myrth and pastime, very delectable for those which shall heare or reade the same, made by the learned Clarke Lewis Wager; printed 1567, MS., £1 11s. 6d.; Bibliographia Scotica; Anecdotes biographical and literary of Scottish Writers, Historians, and Poets, from the Earliest account to the nineteenth century, in two parts, intended for publication, £45 3s.; Shakspeare, by Johnson and Steevens, 8 vols., containing a great number of manuscript notes, corrections, &c., together with three vols. of manuscript notes, by Mr. Ritson, prepared by him for the press, intending to publish it, £110.

The year ensuing (of which Lysander has very negligently taken no notice) was distinguished for the sale of a collection of books, the like unto which had never been seen since the days of the dispersion of the Parisian collection. The title of the auction catalogue was, in part, as follows:

A Catalogue of a most splendid and valuable collection of Books, superb missals, original drawings, &c., the genuine

property of a Gentleman of distinguished taste, retiring into the country, &c. Sold by auction April, 1804, 8vo. There were 339 articles, bringing a total amount of £4640,—being almost £14 an article. I attended both days of this sale and the reader shall judge of my own satisfaction by that which he must receive from a perusal of the following specimens of this *bibliotheca splendidissima* : —

A most complete set of Sir William Dugdale's Works, containing *Monasticon Anglicanum*, in 5 vols., 1655 — *Monasticon*, vol. 1, editio secunda, 2 vols. — *Monasticon*, in English, with Steevens's Continuation, 3 vols. — *Warwickshire*, first edition — *Warwickshire*, second edition, by Thomas, 2 vols. — *St. Paul's*, first and second edition, 2 vols. — *Baronage*, 2 vols. — *History of Imbanking*, first and second edition, 2 vols. — *Origines Juridicales*, third edition — *View of the Troubles* — *Summons of the Nobility* — *Usage of Arms and office of Lord Chancellor* (This fine set of Dugdale is elegantly bound in russia leather in 23 volumes), £136 10s.; *Biographia Britannica*, 7 vols., 1747, folio (a matchless set, illustrated with portraits, fine and rare, and elegantly bound in russia leather), £99 15s.; *Homeri Ilias et Odyssea*, 4 vols., Glasgow, 1756, folio (a unique copy on large paper, illustrated with Flaxman's plates to the *Iliad*, and original drawings by Miss Wilkes to the *Odyssey*; superbly bound in blue turkey), £39 18s.; *Milton's Poetical Works*, large paper, Tonson, 1695; *Milton's Historical Works, &c.*, by Birch, 2 vols., large paper, 1738, 3 vols., elegantly bound in russia leather, £4 10s.; *Ogilby's Historical Works*, containing *Britannia*, *China*, 2 vols.; *Japan*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, with fine plates by Hollar, 7 vols., folio, fine copy in russia, £18 18s.; *Lord Clarendon's History of the Grand Rebellion*, 6 vols., folio, large paper, splendidly bound in morocco, 1702, £49 7s.; *Winwood's Memorials of Affairs of State*, 3 vols., 1725, large paper, elegantly bound, and gilt leaves, £5 18s.; *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, 2 vols., best edition (a fine copy on large paper, elegantly bound in russia, with gilt leaves), folio, £7 17s. 6d.

There was a set of "Painted Missals and curious manuscripts," which were sold for £724. Among them was

Mr. John Towneley's matchless missal, decorated by the famous Francesco Veronese, "one of the finest productions of the kind ever imported from Italy."

Let us close this note with the *Bibliotheca Boucheriana*, of which such respectable mention is justly made by Ly-sander:—

"A Catalogue of the very valuable and extensive Library of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A.M., F.R.S., Vicar of Epsom, Surrey. Comprehending a fine and curious collection in Divinity, History, &c.; sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, in February, 1806." First part, 6646 articles; second part, 1933 articles; third part, published in 1809, 857 articles. I attended many days during this sale, but such was the warm fire, directed especially towards divinity, kept up during nearly the whole of it, that it required a heavier weight of metal than I was able to bring into the field of battle to ensure any success in the contest. I cannot help adding that these catalogues are wretchedly printed.

[N. 117, p. 227.] From a strong wish to render this list of book auctions as perfect as my opportunities will allow, I shall persevere in submitting to the attention of the curious reader a still further account of sales than those above alluded to in the text. I hope, however late the hour or exhausted his patience, that the reader will also persevere to the close of it, and then wish the author "good night," along with his friends, whose salutations are so dramatically described.

At the very opening of the year in which Mr. Boucher's books were sold, the magnificent collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne was disposed of. I well remember the original destination of this numerous library; I well remember the long, beautiful and classically ornamented room in which, embellished and guarded by busts and statues of gods and heroes, the books were ranged in quiet and unmolested order, adjoining to the noblest mansion in London. If the consideration of external or out-of-door objects be put out of the question, this library-room had not its superior in Great Britain. Let us now come to particulars:—

"*Bibliotheca Lansdowniana*. A Catalogue of the entire Library of the late most noble William Marquis of Lans-

downe; sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, &c., January, 1806," 8vo. The following is but a slender specimen of the printed books in the Lansdowne collection:—

The Story of the most Noble and Worthy Kynge Arthur, the whiche was fyrst of the worthyest christen, and also of his noble and valyaunt knyghtes of the Round Table; newly imprinted and corrected, black-letter, title-page emblazoned, turkey, imp. at Lond., by Wyllyam Coplande, 1557, folio, £25; Elias Ashmole's Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter, plates by Hollar, large paper, green morocco, border of gold, gilt leaves, 1672, folio, £10 10s.; Chronica del Rey Don Alonso el Onzeno, Rey de Castilla, &c., Liter. goth. mar. verd., Valladolid, 1551, folio, £11 11s.; Chronica del Rey Don Pedro, D. Enrique, y D. Juan, Pampl., 1591, folio, £5 15s. 6d.; Chronica des Reys de Portugal, D. Joanno I., D. Duarte, e D. Alfonso, Lisboa, 1543, folio, £4 2s.; Gazette, London, from the beginning, 1665 to 1722 inclusive, 73 vols., folio, £84; Recopilacion de las Leyes del Reyno del Don Philippe II., 2 tom., Alcala, 1581, folio, £1 5s.; Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias, del Don Carlos II., 2 tom., Madrid, 1681, folio, £3 10s.; Money; a very curious Collection of Single Sheets, &c., and with several MS. Memorandums and Papers on that Subject, bound in one volume, £10 10s.; Lord Somers' Tracts, 16 vols., Lond., 1748, 52, £63; James Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, plates, 3 vols., 1787, 94, folio, £16 16s.; Wm. Stukeley's Itinerary, cuts, russia, 2 vols. in vol. 1, 1776, folio, £21; A very rare collection of Tracts, Documents, and Pamphlets, which consisted of above 280 volumes, tending to illustrate the History of the French Revolution, together with more than forty-nine volumes relative to the transactions in the Low Countries between the years 1787 and 1792, and their separation from the house of Austria:—amongst the above will be found the following works:—

Des États Généraux, &c., Paris, 1789, 18 vols.; Procès Verbaux de la première Assemblée, 75 vols., Procès Verbaux de la seconde, 16 vols.; Procès Verbaux de la Convocation, 32 vols.; Révolution Française, 20 vols., from 1790 to 1803, wanting vols. 1, 2, and 13; La Bastille Dévoilée,

Paris, 1789; Sir James M'Intosh's *Vindicæ Gallicæ*, and numerous pieces relative to the Constitution and Administration of the French Government, in its Executive, Legislative, Judicial, and Financial Departments, by Messrs. Mirabeau, Turgot, Barrère, Calonne, Necker, &c., £168.

I should observe that the prints or engravings of the marquis, together with the printed prices for which they and the foregoing library were sold are usually added to the catalogue of the books. In the spring of 1807, the manuscripts belonging to the same noble collector were catalogued to be sold by public auction. These manuscripts, in the preface of the first volume of the catalogue, are said to "form one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom." It is well known that the collection never came to the hammer, but was purchased by parliament for £6000 and is deposited in the British Museum.

We are next to notice the sale by auction of the library of the late Rev. John Brand. The first part of this collection was disposed of in the spring of 1807; and the catalogue had this title.

"*Bibliotheca Brandiana.* A catalogue of the unique, scarce, rare, curious, and numerous collection of Works, &c., being the entire Library of the late Rev. John Brand, Fellow and Secretary of the Antiquarian Society, author of the History of Newcastle, Popular Antiquities, &c. Sold by auction by Mr. Stewart, May, 1807." This first part contained 8611 articles or lots of printed books, exclusively of 243 lots of manuscripts. Hereafter followeth, gentle reader, some specimens, selected almost at random, of the "unique, scarce, rare, and curious" books contained in the said library of this far-famed Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

Ane Compendious Booke of Godly and Spiritual Songs, bl. lett., 8vo, Edin., 1621, £4 4s.; Academy of Pleasure, with portraits of Drayton, G. Withers, F. Quarles, and B. Jonson, Lond., 1656, 8vo, £2 17s., 6d.; A Curtaine Lecture, rare and curious, frontispiece, Lond., 1637, 8vo, 15s.; A Banquet of Jestes, or Change of Cheare, with portrait of Archee, the King's jester. Rare. Lond., 1659, 8vo, £4

10s.; Arnold's Chronicle of the Customs of London, a fine copy, perfect, printed by Pynson, fol., 1521, £18 18s.; An Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie, by Baret. Francof., fol., 1580, £3 5s.; Dyalogue of Dives and Pauper, that is to say, the Rich and the Pore, fructuously trectyng upon the Ten Commandments, black-letter, printed by Pynson, fol., 1493, £4 3s.; Allot's England's Parnassus, 8vo, 1600, £2 10s.; A Booke of Fishing, with hooke and line, 1600, 8vo — A Booke of Engines and Traps to take Polcats, Buzzards, Rats, Mice, &c., cuts, very rare, £3 3s.; Archy's Dream, sometimes jester to his Majestie, but expelled the court by Canterbury's malice, very rare, 8vo, £1 13s.; A new Dialogue between the Angell of God and Shepherdes in the Felde, black-letter, printed by Day, 8vo, £2 10s.; A Dialogue betweene two Neighbours, concernyng Ceremonyes in the first year of Queen Mary, black-letter, with portrait of Mary, by Delarum, from Roane, by Michelwood, 1554, 8vo, £2 12s. 6d.; A short Inuentyory of certayne idle Inventions, black-letter, very rare, £2 15s.; A Juniper Lecture, with the Description of all Sorts of Women, good and bad, very rare, Lond., 1639, 8vo, £1 16s.; A Quip for an Upstart Courtier; or a Quaint Dispute betweene Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches, wherein is set Downe the Disorders in all Estates and Trades, with portraits, Lond., printed by G. P., 1620, 4to, £2 16s.; Articles to be enquired into by various Bishops, &c., in their Visitations; upwards of one hundred; a very curious, scarce, and unique collection, 4to, £2 2s.; John Barbieri, the famous Game of Chesse Play, cuts, 1673. The most ancient and learned play, The Philosopher's Game, invented for the Honourable Recreation of the Studious, by W. F., black-letter, 1563, 4to, £2 4s.; A Plaister for a Galled Horse, very rare, 1548, 4to, £3 17s. 6d.; A Counter Blaste to Tobacco, Lond., 1604, 4to, 17s.; Thos. Bentley's Monument of Matrons, containing seven severall Lamps of Virginitie, or Distinct Treatises, collated and perfect, a very fine copy, extremely rare and curious, imprinted at London, by Thomas Dawson, for William Seres, extremely rare, black-letter, 1582, 4to, £8 18s. 6d.; Edmund Bert, an approved Treatise of Hawkes and Hunting, Lond., 1619, 4to, £1 10s.; Wm. Burton,

Seven Dialogues, black-letter, Lond., 1606 — George Whetstone's *Mirroure for Magistrates of cities*, b. l., printed by Richard Jones, 1584, 4to, £3 13s. 6d.; John Byshop's beautiful Blossomes, black-letter, imprinted by Henrie Cockyn, 1577, 4to, £4 10s.; *Characters (viz.) The Surfeit to A.B.C.*, Lond., 1656 — Dr. Lupton's *London and Country carbonadoed and quartered into Seuerall Characters*, 1632 — *Essayes and Characters*, by L. G., 1661, 8vo, £4 7s.; *England's Jestes refined and improved*, 1660, 8vo, £2 14s.; *Catharo's Diogenes in his Singularity*, wherein is comprehended his merrie Baighting fit for all men's benefits: christened by him a Nettle for Nice Noses, by L. T., black-letter, 1591, 4to, £2 10s.; *Mrs. Fage's Poems, Fames Roule, &c.*, rare, Lond., 1637, 4to, £5 15s. 6d.; Wm. Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2 vols. in 1, russia, folio, £14 14s.; *The blazon of Jealousie*, written in Italian, by Varchi, Lond., 1615, 8vo, £2 6s.; *Tracts: Dial of Witches*, 1603; *Lancaster Witches*, 1613; *Trial of Yorkshire Witches*, 1612; *The Golden Fleece*, 1626; *Cage of Diabolical Possession*, 4to, £2 8s.; *The most strange and admirable Discoverie of the three witches of Warboys*, arraigned, convicted and executed at the last assizes at Huntingdon for bewitching the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esq., and divers other persons with sundrie devilish and grievous torments, and also for bewitching to death the Lady Crumwell; extra rare, 4to, £4; *Witches apprehended, examined, and executed for notable villanies, by them committed both by land and water, with a strange and most true triall how to know whether a woman be a witch or not; with the plate*, extra rare, 4to, £3 5s.; *The Pleasure of Princes, the Art of Angling, together with the ordering and Dieting of the Fighting Cocke*, 1635, 4to, £2 5s.; *The Knyght of the Toure* (a perfect and fine specimen of the father of English printers), 1484, folio, £111 6s.

The second part of the *Bibliotheca Brandiana*, containing duplicates and pamphlets (4064 articles in all) was sold in February, 1808, by Mr. Stewart. Few collections attracted greater attention before and during the sale than did the library of the late Mr. Isaac Reed, a critic and literary character of very respectable second-rate reputation. The

public journals teemed for a time with book-anecdotes concerning this collection, and the *Athenæum*, *Monthly Mirror*, *Censura Literaria*, *European Magazine*, struck out a more bold outline of the *Bibliotheca Reediana* than did the generality of their fellow journals. The preface to this catalogue was written by the Rev. H. J. Todd. It is brief, judicious and impressive, giving abundant proof of the bibliomaniacal spirit of the owner of the library, who would appear to have adopted the cobbler's well-known example of applying one room to almost every domestic purpose, for Reed made his library "his parlour, kitchen and hall." A brave and enviable spirit this! And, in truth, what is comparable with it? But the reader is beginning to wax impatient for a more particular account. Here it is:—

"*Bibliotheca Reediana*: A Catalogue of the curious and extensive Library of the late Isaac Reed, Esq., of Staple Inn, deceased. Comprehending a most extraordinary collection of books in English Literature, &c.; sold by auction by Messrs. King and Lochée, November, 1807, 8vo." The following are specimens of some of Reed's scarce volumes:—

A Portfolio of single-sheet Ballads, £15 15s.; W. Colman, Death's Duel, 8vo, frontispiece, £7 15s.; Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, very rare, 4to, 1594, £15 10s.; A musical Concert of Heavenly Harmonie, called Churchyard's charitie, 1595, 4to, £8 15s.; Churchyard's lamentable and pitiable Description of the woeful Warres in Flanders, 1578, 4to, £4 19s.; Churchyard, a true Discourse of the succeeding Governors in the Netherlands, and the Civil Warres there begun in 1565, 4to; Churchyard, A Light Bundle of Lively Discourses called Churchyard's Charge, presented as a New Year's Gift to the Earl of Savoy, 1589, 4to, £11 5s.; Churchyard's Challenge, b. l., 1580, with a copious manuscript account of his works by J. Reed, and a small octavo tract, called A Discourse of Rebellion, 1570, 4to, £17 10s.; George Gascoigne, whole workes, fine copy in russia, 4to, b. l., 1567, £15 5s.; Cynthia, with certain sonnets, rare, 1595, 8vo, £12 5s.; George Whetstone, Mirror of true Honor, and Christian Nobilitie, exposing the Life, Death, and Divine

Vertues of Francis Earl of Bedford, b. l., 1585, 4to, £7; Beaumont and Fletcher's Philaster, or Love lies a bleeding, frontispiece, 4to, 1620, £24; Shakspeariana, a Large Assemblage of Tracts by various authors, relative to Shakspeare, neatly bound in 9 vols., 8vo, £23; Benj. Stillingfleet, Plays, never either finished or published (the only copy ever seen by Mr. Reed), £3 13s. 6d.; a volume of unpublished and unprinted Fables by John Ellis, scrivener and translator of Maphaeus. (Note by Mr. Reed: "It was given to me by Mr. John Sewell, bookseller, to whom Mr. Ellis bequeathed his manuscripts. See my account of Mr. Ellis in the *European Magazine*, Jan., 1792, large 4to.") The volume is enriched with fine engravings appropriate to each fable: £6; Notitia Dramatica, both printed and manuscript, containing a Chronological Account of the chief Incidents relating to the English Theatres, from Nov., 1734, to 31st Dec., 1785. "Collected from various sources, but chiefly the Public Advertisers, which were lent me by Mr. Woodfall for the purpose. This volume contains the most material facts relating to the theatres for the last fifty years, and will be useful to any person who may wish to compile a History of the Stage." — Isaac Reed, Staple's Inn., Aug. 6, 1784: £41.

Of this catalogue there are only twelve copies printed upon large paper, which were all distributed previous to the sale of the books. The common paper copies are very indifferently executed. Before we proceed to give an account of subsequent book-sales it may be as well to pause for a few minutes and to take a retrospective view of the busy scene which has been in part described; or rather it may be no incurious thing to lay before the reader for a future century (when the ashes of the author shall have long mouldered into their native dust) a statement of the principal book-sales which took place from November, 1806, to November, 1807, at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's, King and Lochée's, and Mr. Stewart's. The minor ones carried on under Covent-Garden Piazza, Tom's Coffee-house, &c., are not necessary to be noticed. In calculating the number of volumes I have considered one article or lot with the other to comprehend three volumes. The result is as follows: —

Book Sales by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby. — Rev. Edward Bowerbank's library, 2200 volumes; Earl of Halifax's, 2000; Mr. John Voigt's, 6000; Sutton Sharpe's, Esq., 4000; George Mason's, Esq., 3800; Mr. Burdon's, 14,000; Charles Bedford's, Esq., 3500; Rev. Charles Bathurst's, 3000; Sir John Sebright's, Bt. (duplicates), 3300; Bishop Horsley's, 4400; Mr. E. Edward's, 1100; Lieut. Col. Thos. Velley's, 2200; four miscellaneous, 6000. Total, 55,500 volumes.

Book-Sales by King and Lochée. — R. Foster's, Esq., library, 5000 volumes; Dr. John Millar's, 3,500; Mr. C. Martin's, 1000; Mr. Daniel Waldron's, 1200; Rev. Thomas Towle's, 3000; Mr. Brice Lambert's, 2000; C. Dilly's, 3000; Isaac Reed's, 30,000; six miscellaneous, 8400. Total, 57,100 volumes.

Book-Sales by Mr. Stewart. — Mr. Law's library, 4000 volumes; Lord Thurlow's, 3000; Mr. William Bryant's, 4500; Rev. W. W. Fitzthomas's, 2000; Rev. John Brand's, 17,000; George Stubbs's, Esq., 1800; six miscellaneous, 4300. Total, 36,600 volumes.

Total. — Sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, 55,500 volumes; Messrs. King and Lochée, 57,100; Mr. Stewart, 36,600: 149,200.

Such has been the circulation of books within the foregoing period by the hands of three auctioneers only, and the prices which a great number of useful articles brought is a sufficient demonstration that books are esteemed for their intrinsic value as well as for the adventitious circumstances which render them rare or curious. But posterity are not to judge of the prevalence of knowledge in these times by the criterion of what are technically called book-sales only. They should be told that within the same twelve months thousands and tens of thousands of books of all sorts have been circulated by the London booksellers; and that without travelling to know the number disposed of at Bristol, Liverpool, York, Manchester or Exeter, it may be only necessary to state that one distinguished house alone, established not quite a furlong from the railings of St. Paul's Cathedral, sold not far short of two hundred thousand volumes within the foregoing period!

If learning continue thus to thrive and books to be considered as necessary furniture to an apartment, if wealthy merchants are resolved upon procuring large-paper copies, as well as Indian spices and Russian furs, we may hail in anticipation that glorious period when the book-fairs of Leipsic shall be forgotten in the superior splendour of those of London!

But to return to our chronological order. The ensuing year, 1808, was distinguished for no small mischief excited in the bibliomaniacal world by the sales of many curious and detached libraries. The second part of Mr. Brand's collection, which was sold in the spring of this year, has been already noticed. The close of the year witnessed the sales by auction of the books of Samuel Ewer, Esq. (retiring into the country), and of Mr. Machel Stace, bookseller. The former collection was very strong in bibliography, and the latter presented a singularly valuable "collection of rare and select" books, relating to old English literature, elegantly bound, containing 2607 articles. Mr. Stace had published the preceding year "A Catalogue of curious and scarce Books and Tracts," which with the preceding merit a snug place upon the bibliographer's shelf. We now enter upon a more busy year of sales of books by auction. The Bibliomania had only increased by the preceding displays of precious and magnificent volumes. And first came on, in magnitude and importance, the sales of Alexander Dalrymple and Professor Porson. Of these in turn.

"A Catalogue of the extensive and valuable Library of Books, Part I., late the property of Alex. Dalrymple, Esq., F.R.S., deceased, hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty, and the Hon. East India Company, &c., sold by auction by King and Lochée, May 29, 1809, 8vo: 7190 articles." "A Catalogue, &c., Part II. of the same, sold by auction by the same, Nov., 1809: 8897 articles." I should add that there is a stippled engraving of Dalrymple, with facsimile of his handwriting, which faces the title-page to Part I. of this extraordinary and numerous collection of books of geography, voyages and travels. I strongly recommend copies of these catalogues to be in every library of extent and utility.

We are now to notice "A Catalogue of Part of the Li-

brary of the late Richard Porson, A.M., Greek Professor of the University of Cambridge," &c., sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, June 16, 1809, 8vo: 1391 articles"; amount of the books, £1254 18s. 6d. The subjoined is rather a rich though brief specimen of some of the valuable books contained in the library of this profound Greek scholar, in whom the acuteness of Bentley and the erudition of Hemsterhusius were more than revived:—

Biblia Græca, et Novum Testamentum Græce, lectionibus D. J. J. Griesbach, 2 vols., boards, uncut, MS. notes at the beginning of each vol., Hal. Sax. 1796–1806, 8vo, (The notes amounted to the correction of nine typographical errors and one addition to a note of Griesbach's, consisting of authorities he ought to have added), £8 15s.; *Athenæus, Gr. Lat., cum animadversionibus I. Cassauboni*, 2 vols., MS. notes, Lugduni, 1612, folio, £7 10s.; *Chariton de Amor. Chæræ et Callirrhoe, Gr. Lat., cum animadversionibus J. P. d'Orville*, Amst., 1750, 4to, (Porson's note in the beginning. "Opus plenum eruditionis, judicii et sagacitatis non item"), £2 5s.; *Homeri Ilias et Odyssea* (the Greenville edition), boards, uncut, with the original portrait, Oxoniæ, 4to, large paper, 4 vols., £87 3s.; *Eustathius in Homerum*, 4 vols., morocco, gilt leaves, Paris, 1550, fol., £55; *William Shakspeare's Plays by Johnson and Steevens*, 15 vols., boards, uncut, 1793, 8vo, £12 15s.

Anecdotes and memoirs of Richard Porson are strewn like spring flowers in an extensive pasture in almost every newspaper, magazine and journal. The hand-writing of Porson is a theme of general admiration and justly so; but his Greek characters have always struck me as being more stiff and cramped than his Roman and Italic. I well remember when he showed me and expatiated eloquently upon the famous MS. of Plato of the tenth century. Poor Fillingham was of the party. Little did I then expect that three years only would deprive the world of its great classical ornament, and myself of a well-informed and gentle-hearted friend!

We will now close our account of the book ravages in the year 1809, by noticing the dispersion of a few minor corps of bibliomaniacal troops in the shape of printed volumes:—

I. "*Bibliotheca Maddisoniana*: A Catalogue of the extensive and valuable library of the late John Maddison, Esq., of the foreign department in the Post Office, &c., sold by auction by King and Lochée, March, 1809, 8vo." A judicious and elegant collection: 5239 articles.

II. "A Catalogue of a curious, valuable, and rare collection of Books in Typography, History, Voyages, Early English Poetry, Romances, Classics, &c., the property of a Collector well known for his literary taste, &c., sold by auction by Mr. Stewart, April, 1809, 8vo." Some curious volumes were in these 1858 articles or lots.

III. "A Catalogue of the very valuable and elegant Library of Emperor John Alexander Woodford, Esq., sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, May, 1809, 8vo: 1773 articles." This was a sumptuous collection, and the books in general brought large prices, from being sharply contended for.

"A Catalogue of the interesting and curious historical and biographical part of the Library of a Gentleman, particularly interesting during the reign of Elizabeth, the grand rebellion, the usurpation, restoration, and abdication, &c., sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, in May, 1809, 8vo." Only 806 articles; but a singularly curious and elegant collection, the catalogue of which I strongly recommend to all "curious, prying, and inquisitive" bibliomaniacs.

The first half of the ensuing year, 1810, was yet more distinguished for the zeal and energy — shall I say madness? — displayed at book-auctions. The sale of Mr. Gough's books excited an unusual ferment among English antiquaries; but the sale of a more extensive and truly beautiful classical collection in Pall Mall excited still stronger sensations.

I. "A Catalogue of the entire and valuable Library (with the exception of the department of Typography, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library) of that eminent antiquary, Richard Gough, Esq., deceased, &c., sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, April, 1810, 8vo: 4082 articles." The manuscripts conclude the catalogue. Prefixed to the printed books there is an account of the collector, Mr. Gough, executed by the faithful pen of Mr. Nichols.

II. "A Catalogue of books containing all the rare, useful, and valuable publications in every department of Literature, from the first invention of Printing to the present time, all of which are in the most perfect condition, &c., sold by auction by Mr. Jeffery, May, 1810, 8vo: 4809 articles." Another catalogue of the same collection, elegantly printed in royal octavo, but omitting the auctioneer's notices of the relative value of certain editions, was published by Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, bookseller; with the prices and purchasers' names subjoined, and of which it is said only 250 copies are printed. The Rev. Mr. Heath is reported to have been the owner of this truly select and sumptuous classical library, the sale of which produced £9000. Never did the bibliomaniac's eye alight upon "sweeter copies," as the phrase is, and never did the bibliomaniacal barometer rise higher than at this sale! The most marked frenzy characterised it. A copy of the *editio princeps* of Homer (by no means a first-rate one) brought £92; and all the Aldine Classics produced such an electricity of sensation that buyers stuck at nothing to embrace them! Do not let it hence be said that *black-letter lore* is the only fashionable pursuit of the present age of book-collectors. This sale may be hailed as the omen of better and brighter prospects in literature in general, and many a useful philological work, although printed in the Latin or Italian language, and which had been sleeping unmolested upon a bookseller's shelf these dozen years, will now start up from its slumber and walk abroad in a new atmosphere, and be noticed and "made much of."

Through the favour of Dr. Drury I am enabled to present the reader with an original letter of Benjamin Heath, Esq., giving directions as to the procedure to be followed at a book auction by the person who should purchase books for him.

EXETER, 21st March, 1738.

DEAR SIR,— I take the liberty presuming upon the Intimacy of our Acquaintance to employ you in a pretty troublesome Affair. Fletcher Gyles, Bookseller in Holbourn, with whom I had some Dealings about two years ago, has lately sent me Down a Catalogue of a Library

which will begin to be sold by Auction at his house next Monday Evening. As I have scarce laid out any Money in Books for these two years past, the great number of Valuable Books contained in this Collection, together with the tempting prospect of getting them cheaper in an Auction than they are to be had in a Sale, or in any other way whatsoever, has induced me to lay out a Sum of mony this way, at present, which will probably content my Curiosity in this kind, for several years to come.

Mr. Gyles has offered himself to act for me, but as I think 't is too great a Trial of his Honesty to make him at the same time both Buyer & Seller, & as Books are quite out of my Brother's Way, I have been able to think of no Friend I could throw this trouble upon but you.

I propose to lay out about £60 or £70, and have drawn up a List of the Books I am inclined to, which you have in the First Leaf, with the Price to each Book, which I would by no means exceed, but as far as which, with respect to each single Book, I would venture to go; though I am persuaded upon the whole they are vastly overvalued. For my Valuation is founded in proportion upon what I have been charged for Books of this kind, when I have sent for them on purpose from London, and I have had too many proofs that the Booksellers make it a Rule to charge near double for an uncommon Book, when sent for on purpose, of what they would take for it in their own Shops, or at a Sale.

So that, though the Amount of the Inclosed List is above £120, yet, when Deductions are made for the Savings by the Chance of the Auction, & for the full rate of such Books as I may be over bid in, I am satisfied it will come within the sum I propose.

Now, Sir, the Favour which I would beg of you is to get some Trusty Person — & if you should not be able readily to think of a proper Person yourself, Mr. Hinchcliffe or Mr. Peele may probably be able to recommend one — to attend this Auction, in my behalf, from the beginning to the end, & to bid for me agreeably to the inclosed List & — as the Additional Trouble over and above the Attendance would not be great — to mark in the Catalogue, which you may have of Mr. Gyles for a shilling, the price

Every Book contained in the Catalogue is sold at, for my future Direction in these Matters. For this Service I would willingly allow 3 Guineas, which, the Auction continuing 24 Days, is 3 shillings over and above half a Crown a Day; or, if that is not sufficient, whatever more shall be thought necessary to get my Commission well Executed.

It may be necessary to observe to you that the Auction requires the Attendance of the whole day, beginning at Eleven in the Morning and ending at two, and at five in the Afternoon and Ending at Eight. It may also be proper to inform the Person you shall Employ that he is not to govern his first bidding by the valuation in my list, for many of the Books will very probably be sold for less than half what I have marked them at; he is therefore, in every Instance, to bid Low at first, and afterwards to continue advancing just beyond the other Bidders, till he has either bought the Book, or the price I have fixed it at is exceeded. There are many Books in the List which have several numbers before them; the meaning of which is that the very same Book is in several places of the Catalogue; and in that Case, I would have the first of them bought, if it be in very good condition, otherwise let the person Employed wait till the other comes up.

I would desire him also not to buy any book at all that is both Dirty & ragged; but, though the Binding should not be in very good Order, that would be no Objection with me, provided the Book was clean. I would also desire him not to bid for any Number in the Catalogue that is not expressly mentioned in my List, upon a supposition that it may be the same Book with some that are mentioned in it; nor to omitt any Book that is actually upon the List, upon an Imagination, from the Title, that it may be there more than once; for I have drawn it up upon an Exact consideration of the Editions of the Books, insomuch that there is no Book twice upon the List, but where there is a very great difference in the Editions; nor is any of the Books in my List oftener in the Catalogue than is expressly specified in it.

By the Conditions of Sale, the Auction is constantly adjourned from Fryday night to Monday Morning, the Satur-

day being appointed for fetching away, at the Expence of the buyer, the Books bought the week before, & for payment of the Mony. This part of the trouble I must beg you to charge yourself with; &, in order to enable you, as to the payment, I shall send you up, either by the next Post, or, however, time enough for the Saturday following, Fifty Pounds.

I would beg the Favour of you to let me hear from you, if possible, by the Return of the Post; & also to give me an Account by every Saturday night's post what Books are bought for me, and at what price. As to which you need only mention the Numbers without the Titles, since I have a Catalogue by me.

When the Auction is Ended, I shall take the Liberty of giving you farther Directions about Packing up the Books, & the way I would have them sent down. When I drew up my List, I had not observed one of the Conditions of Sale, which imports that no Person is to advance less than a shilling after twenty shillings is bid for any book. Now you will find a pretty many Books which I have valued at more than twenty shillings marked at an Odd Sixpence; in all which Cases, I would have the Bidder add Sixpence more to the Price I have fixed, in order to make it Even Money & conformable to the Conditions of the Auction. And now, Dear Sir, another Person would make a thousand Apologies for giving you all this trouble; all which superfluous tediousness I shall spare you, being persuaded I shall do you a great pleasure in giving you an Opportunity of being serviceable to me, as I am sure it would be a very sensible one to me, if I ever had it in my power to be of any use to you. Mine and my Wive's humble respects wait upon Mrs. Mann, and you will be so good to present my hearty services to all our Friends.

I am most sincerely, Dear Sir,
Your Faithful & Affectionate
humble Servt.,
BENJ. HEATH

Here I terminate my annotation labours relating to anecdotes of book-collectors, and accounts of book-auctions.

Unless I am greatly deceived these labours have not been thrown away. They may serve, as well to awaken curiosity in regard to yet further interesting memoranda respecting scholars as to show the progressive value of books and the increase of the disease called the Bibliomania. Some of the most curious volumes in English literature have in these notes been duly recorded, nor can I conclude such a laborious though humble task without indulging a fond hope that this account will be consulted by all those who make book-collecting their amusement. But it is now time to rise up, with the company described in the text, and to put on my hat and green-coat. So I make my bow, wishing, with L'Envoy at the close of Marmion,

To all, to each, a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams, and slumbers light.

[N. 118, p. 241.] Lysander is right. Mr. Ford's new catalogue comprises nine thousand and odd articles; forming, with that of 1810, 15,729 lots. This is doing wonders for a provincial town; and that a commercial one! Of Mr. Gutch's spirit and enterprise some mention has been made before. He is, as yet, hardly mellowed in his business; but a few years only will display him as thoroughly ripened as any of his brethren. He comes from a worthy stock, long known at our *Alma Mater Oxoniensis*; and as a dutiful son of my university mother, and in common with every one who is acquainted with his respectable family, I wish him all the success which he merits. Mr. George Dyer of Exeter is a distinguished veteran in the book trade. His catalogue of 1810, in two parts, containing 19,945 articles, has, I think, never been equalled by that of any provincial bookseller for the value and singularity of the greater number of the volumes described in it. As Lysander had mentioned the foregoing book-vending gentlemen, I conceived myself justified in appending this note. I could speak with pleasure and profit of the catalogues of booksellers to the north of the Tweed — see p. 415, ante — but for fear of awaking all the frightful passions of wrath, jealousy, envy — I stop; declaring, from the bottom of my heart, in the language of an auld northern bard (Maister Alexander Arbothnat, A.D., 1572): —

I hait flatterie; and into wourdis plane
And unaffected language, I delyte :

[N. 119, p. 242.] There is something so original in the bibliomaniacal character of the above-mentioned Mr. Miller that I trust the reader will forgive my saying a word or two concerning him. Thomas Miller of Bungay, in Suffolk, was born in 1731, and died in 1804. He was put apprentice to a grocer in Norwich; but neither the fragrance of spices and teas nor the lusciousness of plums and figs could seduce young Miller from his darling passion of reading, and of buying odd volumes of the *Gentleman's* and *Universal Magazine* with his spare money. His genius was, however, sufficiently versatile to embrace both trades; for in 1755 he set up for himself in the character of grocer and bookseller. I have heard Mr. Otridge of the Strand discourse most eloquently upon the brilliant manner in which Mr. Miller conducted his complicated concerns, and which latterly were devoted entirely to the Bibliomania. Although Bungay was too small and obscure for a spirit like Miller's to disclose its full powers, yet he continued in it till his death; and added a love of portrait and coin to that of book collecting. For fifty years his stock in these twin departments was copious and respectable, and notwithstanding total blindness which afflicted him during the last six years of his life, he displayed uncommon cheerfulness, activity and even skill in knowing where the different classes of books were arranged in his shop. Mr. Miller was a warm loyalist, and an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Pitt. In 1795, when provincial copper coins were very prevalent, our bibliomaniac caused a die of himself to be struck, intending to strike some impressions of it upon gold and silver as well as upon copper. He began with the latter, and the die breaking when only twenty-three impressions were struck off, Miller, in the true spirit of numismatical *virtù*, declined having a fresh one made. "This coin, which is very finely engraved, and bears a strong profile likeness of himself, is known to collectors by the name of 'The Miller Halfpenny.' Mr. Miller was extremely careful into whose hands the impressions went; and they are now become so rare as to produce at sales from three to five guineas."

[N. 120, p. 261.] Hafod in Cardiganshire, South Wales, is the residence of Thomas Johnes, Esq., M.P., and Lord Lieutenant of the county. Mr. Malkin, in his *Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales*, 1804, 4to, and Dr. Smith, in his *Tour to Hafod*, 1810, folio, have made us pretty well acquainted with the local scenery of Hafod; yet can any pen or pencil do this

Paradise, open'd in the wild,
perfect justice? I have seen Mr. Stothard's numerous little sketches of the pleasure grounds and surrounding country, which are at once faithful and picturesque. But what were this "Paradise" of rocks, waterfalls, streams, woods, copses, dells, grottos and mountains, without the hospitable spirit of the owner — which seems to preside in, and to animate, every summer-house and alcove. The book-loving world is well acquainted with the *Chronicles* of Froissart, Joinville, De Brocquière and Monstrelet, which have issued from the Hafod Press; and have long deplored the loss from fire which their author, Mr. Johnes, experienced in the demolition of the greater part of his house and library. The former has been rebuilt, and the latter replenished; yet no Phœnix spirit can revivify the ashes of those volumes which contained the romances notified by the renowned Don Quixote!

[N. 121, p. 263.] "La Bibliomanie est la fureur de posséder des livres, non pas tant pour s'instruire, que pour les avoir et pour en repaître sa vue. Le bibliomane ne connaît ordinairement les livres que par leur titre, leur frontispice, et leur date; il s'attache aux bonnes éditions et les poursuit à quelque titre que ce soit; la reliure le séduit aussi, soit par son ancienneté, soit par sa beauté," &c. *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie*, vol. i., p. 51. This is sufficiently severe; but the more ancient foreign writers have not scrupled to call the Bibliomania by every caustic and merciless term; thus speaks the hard-hearted Geyler: "Tertia nola est, multos libros coacervare propter animi voluptatem curiosam. Fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, ait Seneca. Isti per multos libros vagant legentes assidue: nimirum similes fatuis illis, qui in urbe cicumeunt domos singulas, et earum picturas dissutis malis contuentur; sicque

curiositate trahuntur, &c. Contenti in hâc animi voluptate, quam pascunt per volumina varia devagando et liguriendo. Itaque gaudent hic de larga librorum copia, operosa utique sed delectabilis sarcina, et animi jucunda distractio : imo est hâc ingens librorum copia ingens simul et laboris copia, et quietis inopia — huc illucque circum agendum ingenium : his atque illis pergravanda memoria.”—*Navicula sive Sæculum Fatuorum*, 1511, 4to. Thus speaks Sebastian Brandt upon the subject, through the medium of our old translation : —

Styll am I besy bokes assemblynge,
 For to have plenty it is a pleasaunte thyng
 In my conceyt, and to have them ay in honde ;
 But what they mene I do nat understonde.

There is a short, but smart and interesting, article on this head in Mr. D’Israeli’s *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. i., 10. “Bryyère has touched on this mania with humour ; of such a collector [one who is fond of superb bindings only], says he, as soon as I enter his house I am ready to faint on the staircase from a strong smell of russia and morocco leather. In vain he shows me fine editions, gold leaves, Etruscan bindings, &c. — naming them one after another, as if he were showing a gallery of pictures !” Lucian has composed a biting invective against an ignorant possessor of a vast library. “One who opens his eyes with a hideous stare at an old book ; and after turning over the pages, chiefly admires the date of its publication.” But all this, it may be said, is only general declamation, and means nothing.

[N. 122, p. 264.] The first work, I believe, written expressly upon the subject above discussed was a French publication, entitled *La Bibliomanie*. Of the earliest edition I am uninformed ; but one was published at the Hague in 1762, 8vo. Dr. Ferriar’s poem upon the subject, being an epistle to Richard Heber, Esq. — and which is rightly called by Lysander “ingenious and elegant” — was published in 1809, 4to, pp. 14 ; but not before an equally ingenious and greatly more interesting performance by the same able pen had appeared in the fourth volume of the *Transactions* of the Manchester Literary Society, entitled “Comments upon Sterne,” which may be fairly classed among the species of

bibliomaniacal composition, inasmuch as it shows the author to be well read in old books; and of these in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* in particular. In the same year as Dr. Ferriar's publication of the *Bibliomania* appeared the *Voyage autour de ma bibliothèque ; roman bibliographique* by Ant. Caillot, in three small duodecimo volumes. There is little ingenuity and less knowledge in these meagre volumes. My own superficial work entitled *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness : containing some account of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this fatal Disease ; in an epistle addressed to Richard Heber, Esq.*, quickly followed Dr. Ferriar's publication. It contained eighty-two pages, with a tolerably copious sprinkling of notes, but it had many errors and omissions, which it has been my endeavour to correct and supply in the present new edition, or rather newly constructed work. Early in the ensuing year (namely, in 1810) appeared *Bibliosophia, or Book-Wisdom : containing some account of the Pride, Pleasure, and Privileges of that glorious Vocation, separately pitted against those of Hercules*, 12mo. This is a good-humoured and tersely written composition, being a sort of commentary upon my own performance. In the ensuing pages will be found some amusing poetical extracts from it. And thus take we leave of publications upon the *Bibliomania* !

[N. 123, p. 265.] John Grolier was born at Lyons, in 1479, and very early displayed a propensity towards those elegant and solid pursuits which afterwards secured to him the admiration and esteem of his contemporaries. His address was easy, his manners were frank yet polished, his demeanour was engaging, and his liberality knew no bounds. As he advanced in years he advanced in reputation, enjoying a princely fortune, the result in some measure of a faithful and honourable discharge of the important diplomatic situations which he filled. He was Grand Treasurer to Francis I., and was sent by that monarch as ambassador to Pope Clement VII. During his abode at Rome he did not fail to gratify his favourite passion of book-collecting, and employed the Alduses to print for him an edition of Terence in 8vo, 1521; of which a copy upon vellum was in the Imperial Library at Vienna. He also caused to be published by the same printers an edition of his friend

Budæus's work, *De Asse et partibus ejus*, 1522, 4to; which, as well as the Terence, is dedicated to himself, and of which the presentation copy upon vellum is now in the Library of Count Macarthy at Toulouse, it having been formerly in the Soubise collection. It was during Grolier's stay at Rome that the anecdote related by Egnatio took place. "I dined," says the latter, "along with Aldus, his son Manutius, and other learned men, at Grolier's table. After dinner and just as the dessert had been placed on the table, our host presented each of his guests with a pair of gloves filled with ducats." De Thou speaks of him as "a man of equal elegance of manners and spotlessness of character. His books seemed to be the counterpart of himself for neatness and splendour; not being inferior to the glory attributed to the library of Asinius Pollio, the first who made a collection of books at Rome. It is surprising, notwithstanding the number of presents which he made to his friends and the accidents which followed on the dispersion of his library, how many of his volumes yet adorn the most distinguished libraries of Paris, whose chief boast consists in having an *Exemplar Grolierianum!*"

The fact was, Grolier returned to Paris with an immense fortune. During his travels he had secured from Basil, Venice and Rome the most precious copies of books which could be purchased, and which he took care to have bound in a singular manner, indicative at once of his generosity and taste. The title of the book was marked in gilt letters upon one side, and the words "portio mea, domine, sit in terra viventium" upon the other.

This extraordinary man, whom France may consider the first bibliomaniac of the sixteenth century, died at Paris in the year 1565 and in the eighty-sixth of his age. Let us close this account of him with an extract from Marville's *Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature*: "La Bibliothèque de M. Grolier s'est conservée dans l'Hôtel de Vic jusqu'à ces années dernières qu'elle a été vendue à l'encan. Elle méritoit bien, étant une des premières et des plus accomplies qu'aucun particulier se soit avisé de faire à Paris, de trouver, comme celle de M. de Thou, un acheteur qui en conservât le lustre. La plupart des curieux de Paris ont profité de ses débris.

J'en ai eu à ma part quelques volumes à qui rien ne manque : ni pour la bonté des éditions de ce tems-là, ni pour la beauté du papier et la propreté de la reliure. Il semble, à les voir, que les Muses qui ont contribué à la composition du dedans, se soient aussi appliquées à les approprier au dehors, tant il paroît d'art et d'esprit dans leurs ornemens. Ils sont tous dorés avec une délicatesse inconnue aux doreurs d'aujourd'hui. Les compartemens sont peints de diverses couleurs, parfaitement bien dessinés, et tous de différentes figures," &c. After such an account, what bibliomaniac can enjoy perfect tranquillity of mind unless he possesses a Grolier copy of some work or other ?

[N. 124, p. 266.] Dr. Ferriar's smooth numbers upon this tremendous symptom of the Bibliomania are worth noting : —

But devious oft, from every classic Muse,
 The keen collector meaner paths will choose.
 And first the margin's breadth his soul employs,
 Pure, snowy, broad, the type of nobler joys.
 In vain might Homer roll the tide of song,
 Or Horace smile, or Tully charm the throng,
 If, crost by Pallas' ire, the trenchant blade
 Or too oblique or near the edge invade,
 The Bibliomane exclaims with haggard eye,
 "No margin!" — turns in haste, and scorns to buy.

The Bibliomania, v. 34-43.

Next come the rival strains of "an aspirant" —

Who slaves the monkish folio through,
 With lore or science in his view,
 Him . . . visions black, or devils blue,
 Shall haunt at his expiring taper ;
 Yet, 't is a weakness of the wise,
 To chuse the volume by the size,
 And riot in the ponderous prize —

Dear copies — printed on large paper.

Bibliosophia, p. iv.

After these saucy attacks, can I venture upon discoursing in a sober note-like strain upon those large and magnificent volumes concerning which Lysander pours forth such a torrent of eloquence ? Yes, gentle reader, I will even venture,

and will lay a silver penny to boot, that neither Dr. Ferriar nor the "aspirant" could withhold their ejaculations of rapture upon seeing any one of the following volumes walk majestically into their libraries. Mark well, therefore, a few scarce

WORKS PRINTED UPON LARGE PAPER

Lord Bacon's Essays, 1798, 8vo. There were only six copies of this edition struck off upon royal folio paper: one copy is in the Cracherode collection, in the British Museum, and another is in the library of Earl Spencer. Mr. Leigh, the book auctioneer, a long time ago observed that if ever one of these copies were to be sold at an auction it would probably bring £-00! I will not insert the first figure, but two naughts followed it.

Twenty Plays of Shakspeare from the old quarto editions, 1766, 8vo, 6 vols. Only twelve copies printed upon large paper.

Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, 1780, 8vo, 12 vols. Only six copies struck off upon large paper.

The Grenville Homer, 1800, 4to, 4 vols. Fifty copies of this magnificent work are said to have been printed upon large paper, which have embellishments of plates. Mr. Dent possesses the copy in boards, which was Professor Porson's, and which was bought at the sale of the Professor's library for £87. Seven years ago I saw a sumptuous copy in morocco knocked down for £99 15s.

Mathæi Paris, Monachi Albanenses, &c., *Historia Major*, a Wats, Lond., 1640, folio. This is a rare and magnificent work upon large paper; and is usually bound in two volumes.

Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X; a Twysden, 1652, folio. Of equal rarity and magnificence are copies of this inestimable production.

Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres, a Gale, 1684, 91, folio, 3 volumes. There were but few copies of this now generally coveted work printed upon large paper. The difference between the small and the large for amplitude of margin and lustre of ink is inconceivable.

Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Varii, a Sparke, Lond.,

1723, folio. The preface of this work shows that there are copies of it, like those of Dr. Clarke's edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, upon paper of three different sizes. The "charta maxima" is worthy of a conspicuous place upon the collector's shelf, though in any shape the book has a creditable aspect.

Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, &c., par Boucquet, 1738, 1786, folio, 13 vols. It is hardly possible for the eye to gaze upon a more intrinsically valuable work or a finer set of volumes than are these, bound in fine old red morocco by the best binders of France. They were once in my possession, but the "res angusta domi" compelled me to part with them and to seek for a copy not so tall by head and shoulders. Since the year 1786 two additional volumes have been published.

We will now discourse somewhat of English books.

Scott's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, 4to. Of this work, which has recently become popular from Mr. Douce's frequent mention of it, my friend Mr. Utterson possesses a very beautiful copy upon large paper. It is rarely one meets with books printed in this country before the year 1600 struck off in such a manner. This copy, which is secured from "winter and rough weather" by a stout coat of skilfully tooled morocco, is probably unique.

Weever's Funeral Monuments, 1631, folio. Mr. Samuel Lysons informs me that he has a copy of this work upon large paper. I never saw or heard of another similar one.

Sanford's Genealogical History, 1707, folio. At the sale of Baron Smyth's books, in 1809, Messrs. J. and A. Arch purchased a copy of this work upon large paper for £46. A monstrous price! A similar copy is in the library of Mr. Grenville, which was obtained from Mr. Evans of Pall-Mall. The curious should purchase the anterior edition (of 1677) for the sake of better impressions of the plates, which, however, in any condition are neither tasteful nor well engraved. What is called "a good Hollar" would weigh down the whole set of them!

Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, 1721, folio, 3 vols.

Annals of the Reformation, 1725, folio, 4 vols. Happy the collector who can regale himself by viewing large-paper

copies of these inestimable works! In any shape or condition they are now rare. The latter is the scarcer of the two, and upon large paper brings what the French bibliographers call "un prix énorme." There is one of this kind in the beautiful library of Mr. Thomas Grenville.

Hearne's Works. Till Mr. Bagster issued his first reprints of Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft, upon paper of three different sizes — of which the largest, in quarto, has hardly been equalled in modern printing — these used to bring extravagant sums at book auctions. At a late sale in Pall-Mall, where the books in general were sold at extraordinary prices, the large paper Hearnés absolutely "hung fire," as the sportsman's phrase is.

Hudibras, with Dr. Grey's Annotations, and Hogarth's cuts, 1744, 2 vols. There were but twelve copies of this first and best edition of Dr. Grey's labours upon Hudibras — which Warburton strangely abuses — printed upon large paper, and a noble book it is in this form!

Milner's History of Winchester, 1798, 4to, 2 vols. Of this edition there were, I believe, either twelve or twenty-four copies printed upon large paper, which bring serious sums in the present general rage for books of this description.

Bishop Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, Oxford, 1695, 4to. The only known copy of this work upon large paper is in the fine library of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. This copy was probably in the collection of "that well-known collector, Joseph Browne, Esq., of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire;" as a similar one "in russia, gilt leaves," was sold in Part II. of his collection, no. 279, for £7 17s. 6d. and purchased in the name of Thornton.

The Chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet, translated by Thomas Johnes, Esq. Hafod, 1803–1810, quarto, 9 vols., including a volume of plates to Monstrelet. Of these beautiful and intrinsically valuable works there were only twenty-five copies struck off upon folio, which bring tremendous prices.

History of the Town of Cheltenham, and its Environs, 1802, 8vo. There were a few copies of this superficial work printed upon large paper in royal octavo, and a unique copy upon paper of a quarto size, which latter is in the pos-

session of my friend Mr. Thomas Pruen of the same place. A part of this volume was written by myself, according to instructions which I received to make it "light and pleasant." An author, like a barrister, is bound in most cases to follow his instructions! As I have thus awkwardly introduced myself, I may be permitted to observe, at the foot of this note, that all the large-paper copies of my own humble lucubrations have been attended with an unexpectedly successful sale. Of the Introduction to the Classics, edit. 1804, 8vo, there were fifty copies, with extra plates, struck off in royal octavo and published at £2 2s.; these now sell for £5 5s.; the portrait of Bishop Fell making them snapped at, with a perch-like spirit, by all true Grangerites. Of the Typographical Antiquities of our own country there were sixty-six printed in a superb style, upon imperial paper, in 4to; these were published at £6 6s. a copy. The following anecdote shows how they are "looking up," as the book-market phrase is. My friend——parted with his copy, but finding that his slumbers were broken and his dreams frightful in consequence, he sought to regain possession of it, and cheerfully gave £10 10s. for what but a few months before he had possessed for little more than one half the sum! The same friend subscribes for a large paper of the present work, of which there are only eighteen copies printed; and of which my hard-hearted printer and myself seize each upon a copy. Will the same friend display equal fickleness in regard to this volume? If he does he must smart acutely for it, nor will £15 15s. redeem it!

It is justly observed, in the first edition of this work, that, "analogous to large paper are tall copies; that is, copies of the work published on the ordinary size paper, and not much cut down by the binder." To *dwarfise* a volume is a "grievous fault" on the part of him who has had a long intercourse with professed bibliomaniacs. To a person who knows anything of typographical arrangement the distinction between tall and large paper copies is sufficiently obvious.

Fine paper copies of a work should be here noticed; as they are sought after with avidity. The most beautiful work of this kind which I ever saw was Rabin's *History of*

England, in nine folio volumes, bound in red morocco, and illustrated with Houbraken's Heads; which Sir M. M. Sykes recently purchased of Mr. Evans, the bookseller, for a comparatively moderate sum. A similar copy (exclusively of the illustrations) of Rapin's *History of England*, which was once in the library of the Royal Institution, was burnt in the fire that destroyed Covent-Garden Theatre.

[N. 125, p. 269.] I doubt of the existence of an uncut first Shakespeare, although we have recently had evidence of an uncut first Homer; for thus speaks Peignot in his *Curiosités Bibliographiques*: "A superb copy of this *editio princeps* was sold at the sale of M. de Cotte's books, in 1804, for 3601 livres; but it must be remarked that this copy was in the most exquisite preservation, as if it had just come from the press. Moreover it is probably the only one the margins of which have never been either "shaven or shorn." Dr. Harwood in his *View of the Editions of the Classics* speaks of an uncut vellum Aldus, of 1504, 8vo. "Mr. Quin showed me a fine copy of it printed on vellum with the leaves uncut, which he bought of Mr. Egerton at a very moderate price. It is perhaps," adds he, "the only uncut vellum Aldus in the world." From the joyous strain of this extract the doctor may be fairly suspected of having strongly exhibited this second symptom of the Bibliomania!

[N. 126, p. 269.] This third symptom has not escaped the discerning eye of the Manchester physician; for thus sings Dr. Ferriar in *The Bibliomania*:—

He pastes, from injured volumes snipt away,
His English heads in chronicled array,
Torn from their destined page (unworthy meed
Of knightly counsel and heroic deed),
Not Faithorne's stroke, nor Field's own types can save
The gallant Veres and one-eyed Ogle brave.
Indignant readers seek the image fled,
And curse the busy fool who wants a head.

Proudly he shows with many a smile elate
The scrambling subjects of the private plate,
While Time their actions and their names bereaves,
They grin for ever in the guarded leaves.

These are happy thoughts, happily expressed. After

speaking in a note of “three fine heads, for the sake of which the beautiful and interesting commentaries of Sir Francis Vere have been mutilated by collectors of English portraits,” Dr. Ferriar might have added that when a Grangerian bibliomaniac commences his illustrating career he does not fail to make a desperate onset upon Speed, Bois-sard, and the Heroologia. Even the lovely prints of Hou-braken (in Dr. Birch’s account of *Illustrious Persons of Great Britain*) escape not the ravages of his passion for illustration. The plates which adorn these books are considered among the foundation materials of a Grangerian building. But it is time, according to my plan, to introduce other sar-castic strains of poetry :—

THIRD MAXIM FROM BIBLIOSOPHIA.

Who, swearing not a line to miss,
Doats on the leaf his fingers kiss,
Thanking the words for all his bliss,—
Shall rue, at last, his passion frustrate:
We love the page that draws its flavour
From draftsman, etcher, and engraver
And hint the booby (by his favour)
His gloomy copy to “illustrate.”

At this stage of our inquiries let me submit a new remedy as an acquisition to the *Materia Medica*, of which many first-rate physicians may not be aware.

Recipe for Illustration.—Take any passage from any author ; to wit, the following—which I have done, quite at random—from Speed, *Historie of Great Britaine*, edit. 1632 : “*Henry le Spenser*, the warlike *Bishop of Norwich*, being drawn on by *Pope Vrban* to preach *the Crusade*, and to be General against *Clement* (whom sundry *Cardinals* and great *Prelates* had also elected Pope) having a fifteenth granted to him, for that purpose, by *parliament*,” &c. Now, let the reader observe, here are only five lines, but which to be properly illustrated should be treated thus : 1st, procure all the portraits, at all periods of his life, of *Henry le Spenser* ; 2dly, obtain every view, ancient and modern, like or unlike, of the city of *Norwich*, and if fortune favour you of every bishop of the same see ; 3dly, every portrait of *Pope*

Urban must be procured, and as many prints and drawings as can give some notion of *the Crusade*, together with a few etchings — if there be any — of Peter the Hermit and Richard I., who took such active parts in the Crusade; 4thly, you must search high and low, early and late, for every print of *Clement*; 5thly, procure, or you will be wretched, as many fine prints of *Cardinals* and *Prelates*, singly or in groups, as will impress you with a proper idea of the Conclave; and 6thly, see whether you may not obtain, at some of our most distinguished old-print sellers, views of the House of Parliament at the period (A.D. 1383) here described! The result, gentle reader, will be this: you will have work enough cut out to occupy you for one whole month at least, from rise to set of sun — in parading the streets of our metropolis; nor will the expense in coach hire or shoe-leather be the least which you will have to encounter! The prints themselves may cost *something*! Lest any fastidious and cynical critic should accuse me and with apparent justice of gross exaggeration or ignorance in this recipe, I will inform him, on good authority, that a late distinguished and highly respectable female collector, who had commenced an illustrated Bible, procured not fewer than *seven hundred prints* for the illustration of the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th verses of the 1st chapter of Genesis!

[N. 127, p. 240.] Lysander would not have run on in this declamatory strain, if it had been *his* good fortune, as it had been *mine*, to witness the extraordinary copy of an illustrated Shakespeare in the possession of Earl Spencer, which owes its magic to the perseverance and taste of the Dowager Lady Lucan, mother to the present Countess Spencer. For sixteen years did this accomplished lady pursue the pleasurable toil of illustration; having commenced it in her fiftieth and finished it in her sixty-sixth year. Whatever of taste, beauty and judgment in decoration, by means of portraits, landscapes, houses and tombs, flowers, birds, insects, heraldic ornaments and devices, could dress our immortal bard in a yet more fascinating form, has been accomplished by the noble hand which undertook so Herculean a task, and with a truth, delicacy, and finish of execution which have been rarely equalled! These magnificent volumes (being the

folio edition printed by Bulmer) are at once beautiful and secured by green velvet binding with embossed clasps and corners of solid silver washed with gold. Each volume is preserved in a silken cover, and the whole is kept inviolate from the impurities of bibliomaniacal miasmata in a sarcophagus-shaped piece of furniture of cedar and mahogany. What is the pleasure experienced by the most resolute antiquary, when he has obtained a peep at the inmost sarcophagus of the largest pyramid of Egypt, compared with that which a tasteful bibliomaniac enjoys upon contemplating this illustrated Shakespeare, now reposing in all the classical magnificence and congenial retirement of its possessor? — But why do I surpass Lysander in the warmth and vehemence of narration? And yet, let me not forget that the same noble owner has another illustrated copy of the same bard, on a smaller scale, of which mention has already been made in my account of the donor of it, the late George Steevens. (See p. 220.) The illustrated Clarendon, above hinted at by Lysander, is in the possession of Mr. H. A. Sutherland; and is perhaps a matchless copy of the author, every siege, battle, town, and house view as well as portrait, being introduced within the leaves. I will not even hazard a conjecture for how many thousand pounds its owner might dispose of it, if the inclination of parting with it should ever possess him. The British Museum has recently been enriched with a similar copy of Pennant's *London*, on large paper. Prints and drawings of all descriptions which could throw light upon the antiquities of our metropolis are inserted in this extraordinary copy, which belonged to the late Mr. Crowles, who expended £2000 upon the same, and who bequeathed it in the true spirit of *virtù* to the Museum. Let Cracherode and Crowles be held in respectful remembrance!

[N. 128, p. 271.] Whatever were the singularities and capriciousness of Oldys, his talents were far beyond mediocrity; as his publication of the *Harleian Miscellany* and Raleigh's *History of the World* abundantly proves. To the latter a life of Raleigh is prefixed; and the number of pithy notes subjoined show that Oldys's bibliographical talents were not eclipsed by those of any contemporary.

[N. 129, p. 272.] Granger's *Biographical History of England* was first published, I believe, in 1769, 4to, 2 vols. It has since undergone four impressions; the last being in 1804, 8vo, 4 vols. A continuation of the same, by the Rev. Mark Noble, was published in 1807, 8vo, 3 vols.; so that if the lover of rare and curious prints get possession of these volumes, with Ames's *Catalogue of English Heads*, 1748, 8vo; and Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*, 1775, 8vo; Bromley's *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits*, 1793, 4to; together with Catalogues of English Portraits, being the collections of Mr. Barnard, Sir W. Musgrave, Mr. Tyssen, Sir James-Winter Lake; and many other similar catalogues put forth by Mr Richardson and Mr. Grave; he may be said to be in a fair way to become master of the whole arcana of print-collecting. But let him take heed to the severe warning-voice uttered by Rowe Mores, in his criticism upon the *Catalogue of English Heads* published by Ames: "This performance," says the splenetic and too prophetic critic, "is not to be despised. Judiciously executed, a work of this sort would be an appendage entertaining and useful to the readers of English biography, and it ought to be done at the common labour, expense and charges of these iconoclasts, because their depredations are a grand impediment to another who should attempt it; and if this *goût* for prints and thieving continues, let private owners and public libraries look well to their books, for there will not remain a valuable book ungarbled by their connoisseur-ing villany, for neither honesty nor oaths restrain them. Yet these fanciers, if prints themselves are to be collected, instead of being injurious to everybody, might make themselves serviceable to posterity and become a kind of *medalists* — who, by the bye, are almost as great thieves as themselves, though the hurt they do is not so extensive, as it lies chiefly among themselves, who all hold this doctrine, that 'exchange is no robbery'; but if they could filch without exchanging no scruple of conscience would prevent them — we say they might render themselves useful to posterity by gathering together the historical, political, satirical, anecdotal and temporal pieces, with which the age abounds, adding an explanation of the intent and meaning for the instruction

and amusement of times to come. The misfortune is, they must buy the one, but they can steal the other, and steal they will, although watched with the eyes of Argus, unless the valuables like some other *jocalia* are shown to them through a grate, and even *then* the keeper must be vigilant!" This extract from his essay on "English Founders and Founderies" is curious on account of the tart but just sentiments which prevail in it; but to the bibliomaniac it is doubly curious, when he is informed that only eighty copies of this typographical treatise — of 100 pages, including the Appendix — were printed. The author was a testy but sagacious bibliomaniac. His books were sold by auction by Mr. Patterson, August, 1779: "*Bibliotheca Moresiana. A Catalogue of the Large and Valuable Library of Printed Books, rare old tracts, Manuscripts, Prints, and Drawings, Copper Plates, sundry Antiquities, Philosophical Instruments, and other Curiosities, of that eminent British Antiquary, the late Rev. and learned Edward Rowe Mores, F.A.S., deceased,*" &c. This collection exhibited, like its owner, a strange mixture of what was curious, whimsical and ingenious in human nature. There were 2838 lots of printed books.

[N. 130, p. 272.] One or the other of the points touched upon in the text will be found here more particularly elucidated.

Catalogue of Barnard's Prints, 1798, 8vo. Sir Thomas Isham de Lamport, by Loggan and Valck; before the names of the artists, very fine, £5 5s.; King Charles I. on horseback, with the page, by Lombard; very fine and scarce, £1 14s.; The same plate, with Cromwell's head substituted for the King's — variation in the drapery, £3 6s.; The same — a curious proof: the face blank and no inscription at bottom, drapery of the page different, and other variations, £1 2s.; Catherine, queen of King Charles II., in the dress in which she arrived, very scarce, by Faithorne, £4 16s.; Queen Elizabeth, habited in the superb court dress in which she went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada, by Passe, from a painting of Isaac Oliver (I have known from £14 to £20 given for a fine impression of this curious print, but I am as well

pleased with Mr. Turner's recently published and admirably executed facsimile mezzotint engraving of it, a proof of which costs £1 1s. Every member of the two Houses, and every land and sea captain, ought to hang up this print in his sitting-room), £6 12s. 6d.; Esther before Ahasuerus, engraved by Hollar, first impression, with the portraits at top, curious and extremely rare, £16; Jo. Banfi Hunniades, proof, very fine and rare, by the same, £2 7s.; The same print, with variations, by the same, £3 15s.; The Stone-eater, with his history below, by the same, very rare, £4 4s.; Sir Thomas Chaloner, by the same, a proof impression, one of the scarcest prints in existence, £59 17s. (A similar print has been since sold for £74, which is in the collection of Mr. John Townley, whose Hollars are unrivalled); Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, before the alteration, by the same, £2 10s.; Devereux, Earl of Essex, on horseback, by the same, £4 5s.; Devereux, Earl of Essex, standing on foot, whole length, by the same, £4 4s.; Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, on horseback, by the same, £14; Lady Elizabeth Shirley, an unfinished proof, the chaplet round her head being only traced, curious and extremely rare, by the same, £10 10s.; A reverse of the proof, very fine, by the same, £5 5s.

Catalogue of Sir William Musgrave's Prints. — George, Earl of Berkeley, oval, in his robes, 1679, extra fine and rare, £10 5s.; George, Duke of Buckingham, oval, cloak over his left arm, hand on sword, nine lines expressive of his titles, &c., fine and extra rare, £4 12s.; George, Earl of Cumberland, whole length, dressed for a tournament, by R. White, £11; The Newcastle Family, in a room, after Diepenbeke, by Clowet, a beautiful proof, before the verses, extra rare (There is a very indifferent copy of this print. The original may be seen in the collection of the Marquis of Stafford and Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. Nothing can exceed the tenderness and delicacy of Clowet's engraving of this naturally conceived and well-managed picture), £39 18s.; Richard Smith, virtuoso and literary character, by W. Sherwin, extra rare and fine (Sir M. M. Sykes is in possession of Sir William Musgrave's copy of the portrait), £7 17s.; Sir Francis Willoughby, with a view

of Wollaton Hall, mezzotint by T. Man, extra rare, £13 2s. 6d.; Sir Francis Wortley, 1652, folio, with trophies, books, &c., by A. Hertochs, extra rare and fine, £29 10s.; Dr. Francis Bernard, a touched proof, very rare, £4 14s. 6d.; Sir Matthew Lister, M.D., 1646, by P. Van Somer, fine proof, extra rare, £14 14s.; Humphrey Lloyd, of Denbigh, antiquary, ætat. 34, 1651, by Faber, 1717, extra rare and fine, £4 7s.; Sir John Marsham, ætat. 80, by R. White, extra rare and fine, £6 6s.; Martin Master, ætat. 53, 1607, by R. Gaywood, extra rare and fine, £8 8s.; Lady Paston, wife of Sir William Paston, by W. Faithorne, extra rare and fine, £31; Mary, Countess of Pembroke, by Simon Passe, 1618, fine and rare, £10; Penelope, Countess of Pembroke, in an oval, by W. Hollar, rare, £3 6s.; Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, by R. White, extra rare and fine, £7 17s. 6d. The prints at this sale — the catalogue containing 323 pages — brought £4987 17s.

Miscellaneous Catalogues of Prints. — Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, in a square (“This portrait was etched by Hollar, but he was afraid to put his name to it, and the plate was destroyed as soon as Richard resigned his pretensions to the Protectorship”), very rare, £1 10s.; Lord Digby, in armour, after Van der Borcht, extra rare and fine, £9 9s.; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, standing, whole length, army in the distance, 1644, fine and rare, £5 5s.; The same, on horseback, under the horse a map of England, 1643, first state of the plate, extra fine and rare, £9; Hollar’s own portrait in an oval, ætat. 40, 1647, with variations in the arms, £3 3s.; Sir William Paston, 1659, esteemed Faithorne’s finest portrait, extra rare, £10 15s.; Carew Reynell, from the Fothergill collection, extra fine and rare, £16 5s. 6d.; Prince Rupert, in armour, right hand on the breast, after Vandyck, extra fine and rare, £9; King and Queen of Bohemia and five children, by Wm. Passe, with thirty-two Englishes [?], 1621, extra fine and rare. The same plate, with the addition of five children, the youngest in a cradle, £4 11s.; the same, sitting under a tree, with four children, the youngest playing with a rabbit, fine and rare, £6 6s.; James, Duke of York, with the anchor, proof, very fine and rare, £5 2s. 6d.; Sir Francis

Winderbank and Lord Finch, with finch's wings, flying to Winderbank, extra rare, £25.

A Catalogue of a genuine and valuable Collection of English and Foreign Portraits, &c., sold by Auction, February, 1798. — Princess Augusta Maria, daughter of Charles I., in hat and feather, ætat. 15, 1646, by Henry Danckers, 1640, fine and rare, £3 3s.; Anne, Queen of James I., with her daughter Anne, curiously dressed, whole length, by J. Visscher, extra fine and rare, £6; Mary, Queen of Scots, "Scotorumque nunc Regina," in an oval, cap adorned with jewels, feather-fan in her hand, &c., by Peter Mynginus, extra fine and rare, £6 12s.; Prince Frederick, Count Palatine, with Princess Elizabeth, whole length, superbly dressed, by R. Elstracke, extra fine and rare, £14; Henry the Eighth, with hat and feather, large fur tippet, by C. M(atsis), very fine and supposed unique, £10 10s.; Mary, Queen of Scots, veiled cross at her breast, ætat. 44, 1583, extra fine and rare, £9 2s. 6d.; Queen Elizabeth, superbly dressed, between two pillars, extra fine and rare, £15 15s.

A Catalogue of a valuable and genuine Collection of Prints, Drawings, and elegantly illustrated Books, &c., sold by Auction, March, 1800. — Henry, Lord Darnley, by Passe, fine and very rare, £16; Sir Philip Sidney, by Elstracke, extremely fine, £3 1s.; Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by ditto, extra fine and rare, £13; Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, by Simon Passe, rare and fine, £7 15s.; Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford, sold by Compton Holland, very rare and fine, £9; Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, by Simon Passe, most brilliant impression, extra rare, £13 5s.; Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, by the same, rare and very fine, £5; Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by the same, extra fine and rare (with a copy by Thane), £3; John Digby, Earl of Bristol, rare and fine (from the Fothergill Collection), £13; Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle, by Simon Passe, rare and very fine, £5 2s. 6d.; Edmund, Baron Sheffield, by Elstracke, very fine, £14 10s.; James, Lord Hay, by Simon Passe, brilliant impression, fine and rare, £9; George Mountaine, Bishop of London, G. Y. sculpsit, very fine and rare, £5 10s.; Sir Julius Cæsar, by Elstracke, extra fine and rare, £23 12s. 6d.; Arthurus

Severus Nonesuch O'Toole, by Delaram, most brilliant impression, and very rare (with the copy), £11 11s.; Sir John Wynn de Gwedir, by Vaughan, very rare, £6 6s.; Prince Frederic Henry, by Delarum, very fine and rare, £5 7s. 6d.; Prince Rupert, by Faithorne, very fine and rare, £7 5s.; Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull, whole length, extremely rare and fine, £43 1s.; Edward Mascall, by Gammon, £7 3s.; Edward Wetenhall, Bishop of Corke and Ross, mezzotint, by Becket, fine, £5; Andrew Lortie, by Van Somer, £13 5s.; Thomas Cole, large mezzotint, £4 10s.; Sir William Portman, mezzotint, £7 10s.; Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, by Blooteling, exceeding fine impression, £6; Sir Patrick Lyon, of Carse, by White, £5 5s.; Sir Greville Verney, by Loggan, £5 10s.; Marmaduke Rawdon, by White, fine, £14; Slingsby Bethel, whole length, by W. Sherwin (with small copy), £17 5s.; Samuel Malines, by Lombart, very fine, £12; Thomas Killebrew, as sitting with the dog, by Faithorne, £16.

There was also "a Catalogue of a very choice assemblage of English Portraits, and of Foreigners who have visited England: serving to illustrate Granger's Biographical History; the property of an eminent Collector, &c. Sold by auction by Messrs. King and Lochée, April, 1810."

But it is time to pause. The present note may have completely served to show, not only that Lysander was right in drawing such bold conclusions respecting the consequences resulting from the publication of Granger's *Biographical History*, and the capriciousness of print-fanciers respecting impressions in their various stages and with all their varieties, but that the pursuit of print-collecting is both costly and endless. For one "fine and rare" print, by Hollar, Faithorne, Elstracke, the Passes, Delaram or White, how many truly precious and useful volumes may be collected? "All this is vastly fine reasoning," methinks I hear a Grangerite exclaim, "but compare the comfort afforded by your 'precious and useful volumes' with that arising from the contemplation of eminent and extraordinary characters, executed by the burin of some of those graphic heroes before-mentioned, and how despicable will the dry unadorned volume appear! Look at an illustrated Shake-

speare or Hume, and then find it in your heart, if you can, to depreciate the Grangerian Passion!" I answer, the Grangerite is madder than the Bibliomaniac; and so let the matter rest.

[N. 131, p. 274.] All the book and print world have heard of Daulby's *Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt*, &c., Liverpool, 1796, 8vo. The author's collection of Rembrandt's prints — according to a M.S. note prefixed to my copy of it, which is upon large paper in 4to, of which only fifty impressions were struck off — was sold at Liverpool, in 1799, in one lot, and purchased by Messrs. Colnaghi, Manson and Vernon, for £610. It was sold in 1800, in separate lots, for £650, exclusively of every expense, after the purchasers had been offered £800 for the same. Some of these prints came into the possession of the late Mr. Woodhouse (vide note 226); and it is from the catalogue of his collection of prints that I present the reader with the following *Rembrandtiana*; beseeching him to take due heed to what Lysander has above alluded to by "all the varieties and the burr."

Abraham entertaining the three angels, very fine, with the burr, on India paper, £2 18s.; The Angel appearing to the Shepherds, very fine, *presque unique*, £6; The Flight into Egypt, in the style of Elsheimer, on India paper, the first impression, extremely rare, £4 16s.; The Hundred Guilder Piece (This impression on India paper, with the burr, is acknowledged by the greatest connoisseurs in this kingdom to be the most brilliant extant), £42; ditto, restored plate, by Capt. Baillie, likewise on India paper, and very fine, £2 12s. 6d.; The Good Samaritan, the first impression with the white tail, most beautifully finished, with a light point, and fine hand, very fine and rare, £6 6s.; Our Lord before Pilate, second impression on India paper, fine and scarce, £5 15s. 6d.; same subject, third impression, with the mask, extremely rare, from the collection of the Burgomaster Six, £4 4s.; The Descent from the Cross (This print is beautifully executed, the composition is grand, and the head full of character), first and most brilliant impression, £15 15s.; The Rat-killer, a most beautiful impression, £3 3s.; The Marriage of Jason and Creusa, a first impression, without the crown, on India paper, very brilliant,

£4 10s.; The Hog, a remarkably fine impression, from Houbraken's collection, scarce, £1 14s.; The Shell (This piece is finely executed, and this impression, with the white ground, may be regarded as *presque unique*), £9 10s.; Ledi-kant, or French Bed (This is the entire plate, and is a very great rarity), £4 14s. 6d.; The Woman with the Arrow, very scarce, £2 15s.; The Three Trees, as fine as possible, £6 10s.; A Village near a highroad, arched, first impression on India paper, before the cross-hatchings, scarce, £4 14s. 6d.; A landscape of an irregular form, first impression, with the burr, very scarce, £5; Clement de Jonge, first impression, the upper bar of the chair is left white, extremely rare, £2 7s.; the same, second impression, very scarce, £1 7s.; the same, third impression, very fine, £2 10s.; Abraham France, with the curtain, on India paper, £5 5s.; the same, with the chair, £3 18s.; the same, with the figures on the paper which he holds in his hands, all these impressions are rare and fine, £5 10s.; Old Haaring or Haring, the Burgomaster, beautiful impression on India paper, with the burr, extremely rare, £7 7s.; Young Haaring, beautiful impression from Houbraken's collection, scarce, £6 6s.; John Lutma, first impression before the window, &c., extremely rare, £4 10s. 3d.; John Aselyn, first impression, with the easel, extremely rare, £9 2s.; Wtenbogardus, the Dutch Minister, a most beautiful and brilliant impression, oval, on a square plate, proof, before the pillar, arch, verses, or any inscription, *presque unique*, £9 19s. 6d.; The Gold Weigher, first impression, with the face blank, extremely rare, £10 10s.; the same, a most beautiful and brilliant impression, and esteemed the finest extant, from the collection of Capt. Baillie, £21; The Little Coppenol, with the picture, the second and rarest impression, generally esteemed the first, from the Earl of Bute's collection, £7 7s.; the same, without the picture, very fine, £1 13s.; The great Coppenol, remarkably fine, £4 14s. 6d.; The Advocate Tol, a superb impression, extremely rare with the copy, £54 12s.; The Burgomaster Six, a most extraordinary impression, the name and age of the Burgomaster are wanting, and the two middle figures in the date are reversed, a very great rarity, £36 15s.

Perhaps the finest collection of Rembrandt's prints in great Britain is that in the possession of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, at Richmond; a nobleman of extremely retired habits, and equally distinguished for his taste, candour and erudition. His paintings and books are of the very first class.

[N. 132, p. 274.] The Marquis of Bute has, I believe, the most extraordinary and complete collection of Hogarth's Prints that is known. Of the *Election Dinner* there are six or seven varieties; gloves, and no gloves; hats, from one to the usual number; lemon and no lemon; punch bowl and no punch bowl. But of these varying prints the most curious is the one known by the name of *Evening*, with a little boy and girl crying in the background. At first Hogarth did not paint the girl, and struck off very few impressions of the plate in this state of the picture. A friend observing to him that the boy was crying with no apparent cause of provocation, Hogarth put in the little girl tantalising him. But happy he who has the print of the *Evening* without the little girl! fifteen golden guineas — rare things now to meet with! — ought not to induce him to part with it. Of the copperplate portraits by Hogarth, the original of *Sarah Malcolm*, executed 1732, is among the very rarest, a copy of this selling for £7 17s. 6d. at Barnard's sale. The reader has only to procure that most interesting of all illustrative works, *Hogarth Illustrated by John Ireland*, 1793, and, for a comparatively trifling sum, he may be initiated into all the mysteries of Hogarthian *virtù*. The late Right Hon. W. Wyndham's collection of Hogarth's prints, bequeathed to him by Mr. George Steevens, was bought in for little more than 300 guineas.

[N. 133, p. 275.] The ardour of print and portrait collecting has not abated since the time of Sir W. Musgrave. As a corroboration of the truth of Lysander's remark I subjoin a specimen (being only four articles) of the present rage for "curious and rare" productions of the burin — as the aforesaid Grangerite terms it.

The Right Honourable and truly generous Henry Veere, Earl of Oxford, Viscount Bulbeck, &c., Lord High Chamberlain of England, J. Payne *sculp.*, with a large hat and

feather, small, in a border with many figures, Will. Passe *sculp.*, Tho. Jenner *exc.*, on distinct plates, the most brilliant impression of a print of the greatest rarity, £30 9s.; Generall Edward Cecyll, son to the Right Honourable the Earle of Exeter, &c., in an oval, in armour, Simmon Passæus, *sculp.*, anno 1618, sold in Pope's Head Alley, also by John Sudbury and George Humble, most brilliant impression of a print of the greatest rarity, £34 2s. 6d.; The true Portraicture of Richard Whittington, thrise Lord Mayor of London, a vertuous and godly man, full of good workes (and those famous), &c., R. Elstracke *sculp.*, are to be sold by Compton Holland over against the Exchange, first impression with the hand on a skull, extra fine and rare, £10 10s.; Mulled Sack, a fantastic and humorous Chimney-Sweeper, so called, with cap, feather and lace band, cloak tuck'd up, coat ragged, scarf on his arm, left leg in a fashionable boot with a spur, on his right foot a shoe with a rose, sword by his side, and a holly bush and pole on his shoulder, in his left hand another pole with a horn on it, a pipe, out of which issues smoke is in his right hand, at the bottom are eight verses, are to be sold by Compton Holland over against the Exchange, with further manuscript account by a provost of Eton, considered unique [but not so], £42 10s. 6d.

Let us again quote a stanza from the "Aspirant":

FOURTH MAXIM

Who in all copies finds delight,
 The wrong not scenting from the right,
 And, with a choiceless appetite,
 Just comes to feed, . . . like Soph or Templar,
 Out on his iron stomach! — we
 Have rarities we merely see,
 Nor taste our Phoenix though it be . . .
 Serv'd up in the "unique exemplar."

One of the most curious proofs of the seductive popularity of unique copies may be drawn from the following excerpt from a catalogue of a library sold at Utrecht in 1776: —

“ Les Aventures de Télémaque, 8vo, Rotterd. av. fig. en cart. Cet exemplaire est tout barbouillé. Mais il est de la main de la jeune Princesse Wilhelmine Auguste de Saxe-Weimar, qui y a appris le François en 1701 ! ”

I will mention a unique copy of a somewhat different cast of character. Of the magnificent and matchless edition of Shakespeare, printed by Mr. Bulmer and published by Mr. Nicols between the years 1790 and 1805, there were one hundred copies, of the first six plays only, struck off upon imperial folio or Colombier paper, in which the large engravings, published at the Shakespeare Gallery — now the British Institution — might be incorporated and bound up. The late George Steevens undertook the revision of the text, intending to complete the entire plays in a similar form ; but the trouble and expense attending this part of the undertaking were so great that the further prosecution of it was abandoned. Mr. Bulmer preserved the whole of the proof-sheets of this partial Colombier impression ; and to form a “ unique edition ” — these are his own words — he bound them up in the exact order in which the plays were printed. On the margins of many of the sheets, besides the various corrections, emendations and notes to the printer, by Mr. Steevens, there are some original sonnets, a scene for a burlesque tragedy and other happy effusions from the pen of the same elegant and learned editor. Need I ask the reader, whether he would have the *barbouillé* unique copy of Télémaque of the young Princesse Wilhelmine Auguste de Saxe-Weimar — like the Vicar of Wakefield, I like to give the full name — or Mr. Bulmer’s similar copy of Shakespeare ? The difference would soon be found in King Street or the Strand ! I must mention one more example of a nature different from both the preceding, of what Lysander has above, elaborately and perhaps a little confusedly, described as unique copies. It is Colonel Stanley’s copy of De Bry, which is bound in seven folio volumes, in blue morocco, by Padaloup, and is considered superior to every known copy. It contains all the maps and prints, with their variations, with both editions of the first nine parts of the West Indies and duplicates of Parts X. and XI. It has also a considerable number of duplicate plates, where

a superior impression could be procured at any expense. Take two more illustrations, kind-hearted reader :

1. Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, 1802. Mr. Bulmer printed a single copy of this beautiful poem, in quarto, upon satin, picked and prepared in a very curious manner. It was purchased by a foreigner. — 2. Falconer's *Shipwreck*, 1804, 8vo. Mr. Miller caused two copies only — it is almost unique! — of this beautiful edition, printed by Bensley, to be struck off upon satin, in imperial 8vo.

[N. 134, p. 277.] William Horman, who was head master of Eton school at the opening of the sixteenth century, was, I apprehend, the earliest writer in this country who propagated those systems of the Bibliomania indicative of a passion for large paper and vellum copies; for thus writes the said Horman, in his *Vulgaria*, printed by Pynson, in folio, 1519, a book curious and interesting upon every account. "The greatest and highest of price is paper imperial. *Parchment leaves* be wont to be ruled, that there may be a *comely margent*; also, strait lines of equal distance be draw[en] within, that the writing may shew fair." From these two sentences I think it may be fairly inferred that a love of large paper and vellum copies was beginning to display itself in the period just mentioned. But let me not forget our bibliomaniacal satirist :

FIFTH MAXIM

Who blindly take the book displayed
By pettifoggers in the trade,
Nor ask of what the leaf was made
That seems like paper — I can tell 'em
That though 't is possible to squint
Through any page with letters in't,
No copy, though an angel print,
Reads elegantly — but "on vellum."

Here are a few articles from the *bibliotheca splendidissima* already mentioned. They are all works printed upon vellum.

Epistolæ Beati Jeronimi, Impressio Moguntinæ facta per Virum famatum in hâc arte Petrum Schoiffer des Gernsheim, 2 vols., 1470, a fine specimen of a grand book,

superbly bound in blue turkey, folio, £28 7s.; *Sexti Decretalium Opus præclarum Bonifacii VII.*, Pont. Max., in Nobili Urbe Moguncia, non Atramento è plumali ereâque Pennâ Cannâve per Petrum Schoiffer de Gernsheym consummatum, A.D. 1476, a most beautiful work, superbly bound in blue turkey, £19 19s.; *Constitutiones Clementis Papæ Quinti*, unâ cum apparatu Domini Joannis Andreæ, Venetiis impress., ere atque Industriâ Nicolai Jenson Gallici, 1476, a most beautiful specimen of clean vellum, with a fine illumination, bound in purple velvet, folio, £21 10s.; *Leonora*, from the German of Bürger, by Mr. Spencer, with the designs of Lady Diana Beauclerc, 1796, folio, a beautiful unique copy, with the plates worked on satin, superbly bound in blue turkey, £25 4s.; *Dryden's Fables*, with engravings from the pencil of Lady Beauclerc, a beautiful unique copy, splendidly bound in morocco, with the plates worked on satin, £34 13s.; *Missale Monasticum secundum Ritum et consuetudinem Ordinis Gallæ Umbrosæ*, Venetiis, per Ant. de Giunta Florentinum, 1503, a most beautiful copy of a very rare book, with plates and illuminations, bound in morocco, folio, £13 3s. 6d.; *Postilla super Libros N. Testamenti Fratris Nicolai de Lyra*, Venet., per Joan. de Colonia et Nic. Jenson, 1481, a fine specimen of beautiful vellum, with illuminations, bound in blue turkey, folio, £17 17s.; *The German Bible*, by Martin Luther, 2 vols., Augsburg, 1535, folio, a most fair and beautiful copy, with coloured plates, in the finest preservation, and bound in crimson velvet, with two cases ("The copies on vellum of this fine edition were printed at the charges of John Frederick, Elector of Saxony"), folio, £52 10s.; *Le Livre de Jehan Bocasse de la Louenge et Vertu des nobles et Cleres Dames*, Paris, par Ant. Verard, 1493, a beautiful work with curious illuminations, finely bound in blue turkey, folio, £14 14s.; *Virgilio Opera curâ Brunck*, Argentorati, 1789, a unique copy, bound in morocco, with a case, quarto, £33 12s.; *Somerville's Chace*, a Poem, with fine plates on wood, by Bewick, printed by Bulmer, 1796, quarto, a beautiful unique copy, splendidly bound in green morocco, £15 4s. 6d.; *Poems by Goldsmith and Parnell*, with fine plates on wood by Bewick, printed by Bul-

mer, 1795, a beautiful unique copy, superbly bound in green morocco, £15 15s.; The Gardens, a poem, by the Abbé de Lisle, with fine plates by Bartolozzi, coloured, printed by Bensley, 1798, a fine book, and bound in green morocco, quarto, £14 3s. 6d.; The Castle of Otranto, by the Earl of Oxford, printed at Parma, 1791, a fine copy elegantly bound in blue morocco, quarto, £13 2s. 6d.; Costumes du Pais de Normandie, Rouen, 1588, a beautiful unique copy, on fine white vellum, the presentation copy to the Duke de Joyeuse, in old morocco, £14 3s. 6d.; P. Virgilii Maronis Codex antiquissimus in Bibliotheca Mediceo-Laurentiana, Florent., 1741, a curious facsimile of the old MS. bound in yellow morocco, 4to, £17 17s.; Junius's Letters, 4 vols., 8vo, printed by Bensley, 1796, a beautiful unique copy, with the plates also worked on vellum, bound in morocco, £25 4s.; Il Castello di Otranto, storia Gotica, Lond., 1795, beautifully printed, with fine cuts, illuminated, bound in morocco, £4 16s.; Milton's Paradise Regained, Poems, and Sonnets, and Latin Poems, with notes, 3 vols., printed by Bensley, 1796, 8vo, a unique and beautiful copy, bound in blue turkey, £17 6s. 6d.; La Guirlande de Julie offerte à Mademoiselle de Rambouillet, par le Marq. de Montausier, Paris de l'Imprim. de Monsieur, 1784, 8vo. ("This matchless book is embellished with exquisite miniatures, paintings of flowers and wreaths of flowers, to illustrate the work, and is one of the most exquisite performances ever produced," superbly bound in green morocco; thirty guineas were bidden, but the book was passed on and not sold); La Vedova, Commedia facetissima di Nic. Buonaparte, cittadino Fiorentino, Paris, 1803, 8vo, a curious work by an ancestor of the First Consul, a beautiful unique copy, superbly bound in red morocco, £4 4s.; The Old English Baron, a Gothic story, by Clara Reeve, 1794, 8vo, richly bound in blue turkey, £2. The Œconomy of Human Life, with fine plates, 1794, a beautiful unique copy, with the plates finely tinted in colours and superbly bound in morocco, 8vo, £15 15s.; Dr. Benjamin Franklin's Works, Paris, 1795, 8vo, a beautiful unique copy, and bound in crimson velvet, £5; The Dance of Death, painted by Holbein, and engraved by Hollar, a beautiful unique copy, with the plates exquisitely

painted, and very richly bound in red morocco, £17 17s.; *La Gerusalemme liberata* di Torquato Tasso, 4 vols., Parigi, Presso Molini, 1783, 8vo, a beautiful copy, bound in green morocco, £9 19s. 6d.; *Catullus, Tibullus, et Propertius*, 3 vols., Paris, ap. Coustelier, 1738, 8vo, a singularly beautiful copy, and bound in old blue turkey, £14 14s.; *Opere Toscane* di Luigi Alamanni, Leoni, ap. Gryphia, 1552, a most beautiful copy, presented to King Francis I. of France, old morocco, £6 6s.; *A New Testament* in German, Augsburg, 1535, 12mo, a fine copy, with illuminations, of a very rare edition, £2 7s.

Lysander has above noticed the collection of Count Macarthy of Toulouse. By the kindness of Mr. Roche, banker, at Cork, I learn that this collection "is a truly splendid one." The possessor's talents are not confined to the partial walk of bibliography; in his younger years he was considered one of the first gentlemen violin-players in Europe. He quitted Ireland forty years ago, and now resides at Toulouse, in his seventieth year, surrounded by a numerous and respectable family. His leading passion in book-collecting — like his countryman, poor Mr. Quin's, who gave 170 guineas for the *Spira Virgil* of 1470, *in membranis!* — is marked by a fondness for works printed upon vellum.

I have heard that Count Macarthy's books do not exceed four thousand in number; and of these perhaps no private collector in Europe has an equal number printed upon vellum. In our own country, however, the finest vellum library in the world might be composed from the collections of his majesty, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer, Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart., Mr. Johnes, Mr. Coke, and the Quin collection. Yet let us not forget the finest vellum copy in the world of the first edition of Aristotle's works (wanting one volume) which may be seen in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Of Mr. Edwards's similar copy of the first Livy Lysander and myself have spoken like honest bibliomaniacs. Earl Spencer possesses the rival volume, printed by the same printers (Sweynheym and Pannartz) and upon the same material, in his *Pliny Senior* of 1470.

[N. 135, p. 279.] It is not because Bodoni printed better than our popular printers that his books upon vellum are more beautiful than those produced by the London presses, but that the Italian vellum, made of the abortive calf, is, in general, more white and delicate. There is not, perhaps, a lovelier little vellum book in existence than the *Castle of Otranto*, printed by Bodoni in 1796, 8vo. A copy of this, with the plates worked on white satin, was in the collection of Mr. G. G. Mills, and sold at the sale of his books in 1800. From the former authority it would appear that only six copies were printed in this manner. But the *chef d'œuvre* of Bodoni seems to be an edition of Homer, in three great folio volumes, each consisting of 370 pages, with the text only. The artist employed six years in the preparations and the printing occupied eighteen months. One hundred and forty copies only were struck off. The copy presented to Bonaparte was upon vellum, of a size and brilliancy altogether unparalleled. In our admiration of Bodoni, let us not forget Didot, who printed a single copy of Voltaire's *Henriade* upon vellum, in quarto, with a brilliancy of execution and perfection of vellum which can never be surpassed. This copy formerly belonged to a Farmer General, one of Didot's most intimate friends, who perished in the Revolution. Didot also printed a number of copies of French translations of English works, upon the same material, so correct, beautiful and tasteful that Mr. Bulmer assures me nothing could exceed it. All these small richly feathered birds were once here, but have now taken their flight to a warmer climate. Our modern books upon vellum are little short of being downright wretched. I saw the *Life of Nelson*, in two large quartos, printed in this manner; and it would have been the first work which I should have recommended a first-rate collector to have thrown out of his library. Many of the leaves were afflicted with the jaundice beyond hope of cure. The censure which is here thrown out upon others reaches my own doors: for I attempted to execute a single copy of my *Typographical Antiquities* upon vellum, with every possible attention to printing and to the material upon which it was to be executed. But I failed in every point, and this single wretched-

looking book, had I persevered in executing my design, would have cost me about seventy-five guineas!

[N. 136, p. 280.] All German and French bibliographers class these first editions among rare books, and nothing is more apt to seduce a novice in bibliography into error than the tempting manner in which, by aid of capital or italic types, these *editiones primariae* or *editiones principes* are set forth in the most respectable catalogues published abroad as well as at home. But before we enter into particulars, we must not forget that this sixth symptom of the Bibliomania has been thus pungently described in the poetical strains of an “aspirant”:

SIXTH MAXIM

Who of editions recks the least,
But when that hog, his mind, would feast
Fattens the intellectual beast

With old or new, without ambition, —
I'll teach the pig to soar on high
(If pigs had pinions, by the bye),
Howe'er the last may satisfy,
The *bonne bouche* is the “first edition.”

These first editions are generally, with respect to foreign works, printed in the fifteenth or in the early part of the sixteenth century; and indeed we have a pretty rich sprinkling of a similar description of first editions executed in our own country. It is not therefore without justice that we are described by foreign bibliographers as being much addicted to this class of books. “With what avidity and at what great prices this character of books is obtained by the Dutch, and especially by the English, the very illustrious Zach. Conrad ab Uffenbach shows, in the preface to the second volume of his catalogue,” says Vogt.

[N. 137, p. 281.] We raise the column to the hero who has fought our battles by sea or land; and we teach our children to look up with admiration and reverence towards an object so well calculated to excite the best sympathies of the human heart. All this is well and may it never be neglected! But there are other characters not less noble and of equal glory to a great nation like our own; and

they are those who to the adventitious splendour of hereditary rank add all the worth and talent of a private condition, less exposed to temptation and suited to the cultivation of peaceful and literary pursuits. Such a character is George John Earl Spencer, — a nobleman not less upright and weighty in the senate than polished and amiable in private life; who, cool and respected amidst the violence of party, has filled two of the most important offices of state in a manner at once popular and effective; and who to his general love of the fine arts and acquaintance with classical literature has superadded the noble achievement of having collected the finest private library in Europe! The reader has already met with sufficient mention of this collection to justify what is here said in commendation of it. In the deepest recess of Althorpe Park, where the larch and laurustinus throw their dark yet pleasing shade, and where

pinus ingens, albaque populus
Umbram hospitem consociare amant
Ramis,

let the Doric Temple be raised, with its white-marbled columns, sacred to the memory of this illustrious nobleman! Let his bust in basso-relievo, with appropriate embellishments, adorn the most conspicuous compartment within; and peace and virtue and filial affection will, I am sure, be the guardians of so cherished a spot!

[N. 138, p. 282.] Observing the usual order of notification, we will first borrow the poetical aid of “an aspirant.”

SEVENTH MAXIM

Who dares to “write me down an ass,”
When, spying through the curious mass,
I rub my hands and wipe my glass,
If, chance, an error bless my notice —
Will prize, when drilled into his duty,
These lovely warts of ugly beauty:
For books, when false (it may be new t’ye),
Are “true editions”: — odd, — but so ’tis.

Let us proceed to see whether this biting satire be founded upon truth or not. Accidental variations from the common impressions of a work form what are called true

editions, and as copies with such variations—upon the same principle as that of prints—are rare, they are of course sought after with avidity by knowing bibliomaniacs. I subjoin a few examples in illustration of Lysander's definition: *Cæsar*, Lug. Bat., 1636, 12mo. Printed by Elzevir. In the *Bibliotheca Revickzkiana* we are informed that the true Elzevir edition is known by having the plate of a buffalo's head at the beginning of the preface and body of the work; also by having the page numbered 153, which *ought* to have been numbered 149.—*Horace*, Londini, 1733, 8vo, 2 vols. Published by Pine. The true edition is distinguished by having the incorrect reading "Post est" for "Potest."—*Virgil*, Lug. Bat., 1636, 12mo. Printed by Elzevir. The true edition is known by having at plate I, before the *Bucolics*, the following Latin passage printed in red ink. "Ego vero frequentes a te literas accepi."—In the second edition of *The Bibliomania* there are some variations in the copies of the small paper, and one or two decided ones between the small and large. In the small, at page 13, line 2, we read

"beat with perpetual *forms*."

in the large, it is properly

"beat with perpetual *storms*."

Which of these is indicative of the true edition? Again, in the small paper, p. 275, line 20, we read properly

"Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat *prata* biberunt."

in the large paper,

"Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat *parta* biberunt."

It was in my power to have cancelled the leaf in the large paper as well as in the small; but I thought it might thereby have taken from the former the air of a true edition; and so the blunder (a mere transposition of the letters *ar*) will go down to a future generation in the large paper. There is yet another slight variation between the small and large. At p. 111, in the account of the catalogue of Krohn's books, the concluding sentence wholly varies; but I believe there is not an *error* in either, to entitle one to the rank of *Truism* more than another.

A curious mistake occurred in a splendid folio work that was going on for Dr. Bonnell Thornton: in a certain page, as printers technically say, *a space stood up*; the doctor — not understanding printers' marks — wrote on a head page “take out horizontal line at p. so and so” — the compositor inserted these words as a displayed line in the head-page whereon they were written, the reader passed it in the reverse, and it was so worked off! Being eventually detected, the leaf was of course cancelled.

[N. 139, p. 283.] His words are as follows: “*Ipsa typorum ruditas, ipsa illa atra crassaque literarum facies belle tangit sensus,*” &c. Was ever the black-letter more eloquently described. But for the last time, let us listen to the concluding symptomatic stanza of an “aspirant”:

EIGHTH MAXIM

Who dreams the type should please us all,
That's not too thin and not too tall,
Nor much awry, nor over small,
 And, if but roman, asks no better,
May die in darkness: I, for one,
Disdain to tell the barbarous Hun
That Persians but adore the sun
 Till taught to know our god — Black-Letter.

However cruel may be the notes of one poet it seems pretty clear that the glorious subject or bibliomaniacal symptom of which we are treating excited numbers of a softer character in the muse of Dr. Ferriar; for thus sings he, inspired by the possession of black-letter tomes:

In red morocco drest, he loves to boast
The bloody murder or the yelling ghost;
Or dismal ballads sung to crowds of old,
Now cheaply bought for thrice their weight in gold.
Even I, debarred of ease and studious hours,
Confess, mid anxious toil, its lurking powers.
How pure the joy when first my hands unfold
The small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold!

But let us attend to a more scientific illustration of this eighth symptom. “Black-letter, which is used in England,

descends from the Gothic characters ; and is therefore called gothic by some, old English by others ; but printers give it the name of black-letter, because its face taking in a larger compass than roman or italic of the same body, the full and spreading strokes thereof appear more black upon paper than common.” —Smith’s *Printer’s Grammar*, edit. 1755. The same definition is given in a recent similar work, with the addition that “black-letter is more expensive than roman or italic, its broad face requiring an extraordinary quantity of ink, which always gives the best-coloured paper a yellow cast, unless worked upon that of a superior quality. It has a good effect in a title-page, if disposed with taste.” —Stower’s *Printer’s Grammar*, 1808. To these authorities we may add, from Rowe Mores, that “Wynkyn de Worde’s letter was of the square English or black-face and has been the pattern for his successors in the art.” “The same black-letter printer,” says Palmer or Psalmanazar “gave a greater scope to his fancy and formed such a variety of sorts and sizes of letter that for several years after him none of his successors attempted to imitate him therein.” It is not necessary to collect in formal array the authorities of foreigners upon this important subject ; although it may be as well to notice the strange manner in which Momoro, in his *Traité élémentaire de l’Imprimerie*, refers us to an elucidation of the gothic letter in one of the plates of Fournier’s *Dictionnaire Typographique*, which in truth resembles anything but the gothic type, as understood by modern readers. Smith and Mr. Stower have the hardihood to rejoice at the present general extinction of the black-letter. They were probably not aware of Hearne’s eulogy upon it : “As it is a reproach to us,” says this renowned antiquary, “that the Saxon language should be so forgot as to have but few — comparatively speaking — that are able to read it ; so ’t is a greater reproach that the black-letter, which was the character so much in use in our grandfathers’ days, should be now, as it were, disused and rejected ; especially when we know the best editions of our English Bible and Common-Prayer — to say nothing of other books — are printed in it.” A pleasant black-letter anecdote is told by Chevillier, of his having picked up on a bookseller’s

stall the first edition of the *Speculum Salutis sive Humane Salvationis* — one of the rarest volumes in the class of those printed in the middle of the fifteenth century — for the small sum of four livres! This extraordinary event soon spread abroad and was circulated in every bibliographical journal. Schelhorn noticed it and so did Maichelius. Nor has it escaped the notice of a more recent foreign bibliographer. Ameilhon makes mention of Chevillier's good fortune; adding that the work was "un de ces livres rares au premier degré, qu'un bon bibliomane ne peut voir sans trépigner de joie, si j'ose m'exprimer ainsi." This very copy, which was in the Sorbonne, is now in the Imperial library at Paris.

A similar though less important anecdote is here laid before the reader from a communication sent to me by Mr. Wm. Hamper of Birmingham. "Tusser's *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, black-letter, sewed, was valued at sixpence in a catalogue of a small collection of books on sale at the shop of Mr. William Adams, Loughborough, in the year 1804; and after in vain suing the coy collector at this humble price, remained unsold to the present year, 1809, when (thanks to your *Bibliomania!*) it brought a golden guinea."

I have myself been accused of "an admiration to excess" of black-letter lore, and of recommending it in every shape and by every means directly and indirectly. Yet I have surely not said or done any thing half so decisive in recommendation of it as did our great moralist Dr. Johnson, who thus introduces the subject in *The Rambler*: — "The eldest and most venerable of this society was Hirsutus, who after the first civilities of my reception found means to introduce the mention of his favourite studies, by a severe censure of those who want the due regard for their native country. He informed me that he had early withdrawn his attention from foreign trifles, and that since he began to addict his mind to serious and manly studies he had very carefully amassed all the English books that were printed in the black-letter. This search he had pursued so diligently that he was able to show the deficiencies of the best catalogues. He had long since completed his Caxton, had three sheets

of Treveris, unknown to antiquaries, and wanted to a perfect [collection of] Pynson but two volumes; of which one was promised him as a legacy by its present possessor, and the other he was resolved to buy at whatever price, when Quisquilius' library should be sold. Hirsutus had no other reason for the valuing or slighting a book than that it was printed in the roman or the gothic letter, nor any ideas but such as his favourite volumes had supplied: when he was serious he expatiated on the narratives of Johan de Trevisa, and when he was merry regaled us with a quotation from the *Shippe of Fools*."

Nor was the doctor himself quite easy and happy till he had sold, in the character of a bookseller, a few volumes, probably of black-letter celebrity. Mr. Boswell relates that "During the last visit which the doctor made to Litchfield the friends with whom he was staying missed him one morning at the breakfast table. On inquiring after him of the servants they understood that he had set off from Litchfield at a very early hour, without mentioning to any of the family whither he was going. The day passed without the return of the illustrious guest and the party began to be very uneasy on his account, when, just before the supper hour, the door opened and the doctor stalked into the room. A solemn silence of a few minutes ensued, nobody daring to inquire the cause of his absence, which was at length relieved by Johnson addressing the lady of the house as follows: 'Madam, I beg your pardon for the abruptness of my departure this morning, but I was constrained to it by my conscience. Fifty years ago, madam, on this day, I committed a breach of filial piety, which has ever since lain heavy on my mind and has not until this day been expiated. My father, you recollect, was a bookseller, and had long been in the habit of attending Walsall Market and opening a stall for the sale of his books during that day. Confined to his bed by indisposition he requested of me, this time fifty years ago, to visit the market and attend the stall in his place. But, madam, my pride prevented me from doing my duty and I gave my father a refusal. To do away the sin of this disobedience I this day went in a post-chaise to Walsall, and going into the market at the time of high business, un-

covered my head, and stood with it bare an hour before the stall which my father had formerly used, exposed to the sneers of the by-standers and the inclemency of the weather, — a penance by which I have propitiated Heaven for this only instance, I believe, of contumacy towards my father.’” — Is it not probable that Dr. Johnson himself might have sold for sixpence a Tusser, which now would have brought a ‘golden guinea’?

[N. 140, p. 284.] In the criticisms which have passed upon Mr. Douce’s *Illustration of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners*, it has not I think been generally noticed that this work is distinguished for the singular diffidence and urbanity of criticism, as well as depth of learning, which it evinces; and for the happy illustrations of the subjects discussed by means of facsimile woodcuts.

[N. 141, p. 285.] The reader may not object to be made acquainted with a few distinguished productions, printed for private distribution. The reader is indebted to Mr. Bulmer, at whose elegant press these works were printed, for the information which follows:—

Museum Worsleyanum, by Sir Richard Worsley, atlas folio, 2 vols. The first volume of this work, of which two hundred copies were printed, was finished in May, 1798, and circulated, with the plates only of vol. ii., amongst the chosen friends of Sir Richard Worsley, the author, who was at that time the diplomatic resident at Venice from our court. The second volume, with the letter-press complete, of which only one hundred copies were printed, was finished in 1802. The entire expense attending this rare and sumptuous publication amounted to the enormous sum of £27,000 and from the irregularity of delivering the second volume of plates, in the first instance, without the letter-press, many of the copies are incomplete.

The Father’s Revenge, by the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., &c., 1800, 4to. A limited impression of this very beautiful volume, decorated with engravings from the pencil of West-all, was circulated by the noble author among his friends. I saw a copy of it bound in green morocco, with the original letter of the donor, in the library of Earl Spencer at Althorp.

Mount St. Gothard, by the late Duchess of Devonshire, folio. Only fifty copies of this brilliant volume were printed; to a few of which, it is said, Lady Diana Beauclerc lent the aid of her ornamental pencil, in some beautiful drawings of the wild and romantic scenery in the neighbourhood of Mount St. Gothard.

Dissertation on Etruscan Vases; by Mr. Christie, imperial 4to. With elegant engravings. Only one hundred copies of this truly classical volume were printed. From the death of one or two of the parties who became originally possessed of it as a present from the author, it has fallen to the lot of Mr. Christie to become professionally the vender of a work which he himself never meant to be sold. A copy was very lately disposed of in this manner for £14.

Bentleii Epistolæ; edited by [the Rev.] Dr. Charles Burney, 1807, 4to. This is one of the most beautiful productions of the Shakespeare press, nor are the intrinsic merits of the volume inferior to its external splendour. The scarcer copies of it are those in medium quarto, of which only fifty copies were printed. Of the imperial quarto there were one hundred and fifty executed.

I add two more similar examples, which were not printed at the Shakespeare press: — Lord Baltimore's *Gaudia Poetica*, — Lat., Angl. et Gall., — with plates. No date. Large 4to. Only ten copies of this rare volume were printed and those distributed among the author's friends: a copy of it was sold for £6 10s. at the sale of Mr. Reed's books. It was inserted for sale in the catalogue of Mr. Burnham, bookseller at Northampton, A.D. 1796, with a note of its rarity subjoined.

Views in Orkney and on the North-Eastern Coast of Scotland; taken in 1805, etched 1807, folio, by the Marchioness of Stafford. The letter-press consists of twenty-seven pages, the first of which bears this unassuming designation: "Some Account of the Orkney Islands, extracted from Dr. Barry's History, and Wallace's and Brand's Descriptions of Orkney." Of the volume which had been thus described, only one hundred and twenty copies were printed. The views were all drawn and etched by her ladyship, and are executed with a spirit and correctness which would have done credit

to the most successful disciple of Rembrandt. A copy of the work, which had been presented to the late Right Hon. C. F. Greville, produced at the sale of his books the sum of sixteen guineas.

[N. 142, p. 286.] For the gratification of such desperately smitten bibliomaniacs as leave no stone unturned for the possession of what are called Strawberry Hill pieces, I subjoin the following list of books printed at the celebrated seat of Sir Horace Walpole (afterwards Lord Orford) at Strawberry Hill, situated between Richmond and Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames. This list and the occasional bibliographical memoranda introduced are taken from the collection of Strawberry Hill books in the library of the Marquis of Bute at Luton; all of them being elegantly bound by Kalthoeber in red morocco.

I. *Two Odes by Mr. Gray.* “*φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσι,*” Pindar, Olymp. II. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, 1757, 4to, 19 pages, 1000 copies. In these copies there is sometimes, but very rarely, prefixed a short poem of six stanzas, in alternate rhyme, “To Mr. Gray, on his Poems.” As there were only six copies of these verses printed, I subjoin them :

Repine not, Gray, that our weak dazzled eyes
Thy daring heights and brightness shun,
How few can track the eagle to the skies,
Or like him gaze upon the sun !

The gentle reader loves the gentle muse
That little dares and little means,
Who humbly sips her learning from Reviews,
Or flutters in the Magazines.

No longer now from learning’s sacred store
Our minds their health and vigour draw :
Homer and Pindar are revered no more,
No more the Stagyrite is law.

Though nurst by these, in vain thy muse appears
To breathe her ardours in our souls ;
In vain to sightless eyes and deadn’d ears
Thy lightning gleams and thunder rolls !

Yet droop not, Gray, nor quit thy heav'n-born art;
Again thy wondrous powers reveal,
Wake slumbering virtue in the Briton's heart
And rouse us to reflect and feel!

With ancient deeds our long-chilled bosoms fire,
Those deeds which marked Eliza's reign!
Make Britons Greeks again. — Then strike the lyre
And Pindar shall not sing in vain.

II. *A Journey into England*, originally written in Latin, by Paul Hentzner, in the year 1598, printed 1757. Advertisement of ten pages in a fine, large, beautiful type, printed on paper of great delicacy. The body of the work, which is printed in a smaller type, occupies one hundred and twenty-six pages. On account of the Latin and English being on the opposite pages each page is marked with the same number. Only two hundred and twenty copies of this curious and elegant work were printed.

III. *Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose*. Pereunt et imputantur. MDCCLVIII., 8vo. Two pages of dedication "To the Honourable Major General Henry Seymour Conway"; two pages of a table of contents, body of the work two hundred and nineteen pages. Printed with the small type, and only two hundred copies struck off.

IV. *An Account of Russia as it was in the year 1710*. By Charles Lord Whitworth. Printed at S. H., MDCCLVIII., 8vo. Advertisement twenty-four pages, body of this work one hundred and fifty-eight pages, with a page of errata; seven hundred copies printed.

V. *A Parallel in the manner of Plutarch between a most celebrated man of Florence and one scarce ever heard of in England*. By the Reverend Mr. Spence, 1758, 8vo. This is a beautiful and curious little volume. Seven hundred copies of it were printed. "The clear profits arising from the sale of it, being about £300, were applied for the benefit of Mr. Hill and his family." Magliabechi was "the man of Florence" and Hill "the one scarce ever heard of in England." A copy of this edition was purchased at the sale of George Steevens's books for £3 6s. It was reprinted by Dodsley; but the curious seek only the present edition.

VI. *Lucani Pharsalia*, MDCCLX., 4to. This is the most beautiful volume, in point of printing, which the Strawberry Hill press ever produced.

VII. *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, MDCCLXI., four volumes; *Catalogue of Engravers*, 4to, one volume. This is the first, and, on account of having the earliest impressions of the plates, the best edition of this amusing and once popular work. It was reprinted in quarto in 1765, of which edition I believe six hundred copies were struck off. Again, in 1786, crown 8vo, five volumes, without the plates.

VIII. *The Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Chisbury*, written by himself. Printed in the year MDCCLXIX., 4to. Dedication of two pages to Lord Powis. Advertisement six pages, not numbered. After this, there should be a "Genealogical Table of the family of Herbert," which is very scarce, on account of its being suppressed by Mr. Walpole for its inaccuracy. The life occupied one hundred and seventy-one pages. "Mr. Walpole," says the late Mr. Cole, "when I was with him in the autumn of 1763, at which time the book was partly printed, told me that either one or two hundred copies were to be printed, half to be sent to the Earl of Powis and the other half he was to reserve for himself as presents to his friends; so that except the book is reprinted by some bookseller privately, as probably it will, it will be a curiosity. It was not published till the end of June, 1764, when the honourable editor sent it to me."

IX. *Poems by Anna Chambers*, Countess Temple, MDCCLXIV., 4to. This volume, containing thirteen poems on various subjects, is printed in thirty-four pages, with a large but not very elegant type. Only one hundred copies were struck off.

X. *The Mysterious Mother*. A Tragedy, by Mr. Horace Walpole. Sit mihi fas audita loqui (Virg.). Printed at S. H., MDCCLXVIII., 8vo. No vignette on the back. First leaf, errata, and "persons" [of the play]. Printed with the small type on one hundred and twenty pages; after which follows a "postscript" of ten pages. Only fifty copies printed. An uncut copy was recently sold for £6 15s.

XI. *Cornélie vestale*. *Tragédie*. Imprimée à S. H.,

MDCCLXVIII., 8vo, two hundred copies. The title-page is followed by a letter "à Mons. Horace Walpole." A page of the names of the actors forms the commencement of the work, which contains ninety-one pages neatly printed. Only two hundred copies printed, of which one hundred and fifty were sent to Paris.

XII. *Poems by the Reverend Mr. Hoyland*, MDCCLXIX., 8vo. The advertisement ends at p. iv; the odes occupy nineteen pages. Although this little volume is not printed with the usual elegance of the S. H. press, it is valuable from its scarcity, on account of its never having been reprinted. Only three hundred copies were struck off.

XIII. *Original Letters from K. Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitzpatrick*, 1772, 4to. I am not acquainted with any circumstance, intrinsic or extrinsic, that renders this small volume sought after.

XIV. *Miscellaneous Antiquities, or a collection of curious papers*; either republished from scarce tracts or now first printed from original MSS. Two numbers printed by Thomas Kirgate, MDCCLXXII., 4to. No. I. Advertisement of two pages, ending p. iv. The number contains besides: Contents — Chap. I. "An account of some Tournaments and other martial Diversions." This was reprinted from a work written by Sir William Segar, Norroy; and is called by the author *Honour, Military and Ceuill*, printed at London in 1602. Chap. II. Of "Justs and Tournaments," &c., from the same. Chap. III. "A Triumph in the Reigne of King Richard the Second, 1390," from the same. Chap. IV. "A Militarie Triumph at Brussels, Anno 1549," from the same. Chap. V. "Of Justs and Tourneaments," &c., from the same. Chap. VI. "Triumphes Military, for honour and loue of Ladies: brought before the Kings of England," from the same. Chap. VII. "Of the life and actions in Armes since the reigne of Queene Elizabeth," from the same. Chap. VIII. "The original occasions of the yeerely Triumph in England." All these tracts are taken from the above work. No. II. Second leaf, a plate of a head from the original woodcut by Hans Holbein. Contents: This number is almost entirely occupied by the "Life of Sir Thomas Wyat, the elder," copied by Mr. Gray

from the originals in the Harleian Collection, now in the British Museum. This extends to p. 54, after which is an Appendix of eight pages on a few miscellaneous subjects. Five hundred copies were printed.

XV. *Mémoires du Comte de Grammont*, par Monsieur le Comte Antoine Hamilton. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de notes et éclaircissemens nécessaires. Par M. Horace Walpole, MDCCXXII., 4to. The title-page is succeeded by a dedication "à Madame ——," in six lines and a half, printed in a very large type. Then follows an "Avis de l'Éditeur," and "Avertissement," occupying three pages. An "Épître à Monsieur le Comte de Grammont" continues to p. xxi, then a "Table des Chapitres," to p. xxiii, on the back of which are the errata. The body of the work extends to two hundred and ninety pages; which are succeeded by "Table des Personnes," or index, in three pages. These memoirs are printed with the middle-size type; but neither the type nor paper are so beautiful as are those of Hentzner's *Travels*, or the comparison between Magliabechi and Hill. Portraits: 1. Le Comte Antoine Hamilton faces the title-page. 2. Philibert, Comte de Grammont, opposite the "Épître;" badly executed. 3. A portrait of Miss Warminster, opposite p. 85, in the style of Worlidge's gems. 4. Mademoiselle d'Hamilton, Comtesse de Grammont, faces p. 92. This engraving, by G. Powle, is executed in a style of beauty and spirit that has seldom been surpassed. 5. Lord Chesterfield, second Earl, in the style of the preceding; very beautiful. There were only one hundred copies of this edition printed, of which thirty were sent as presents to Paris.

XVI. *The Sleep-Walker*, a Comedy, in two acts. Translated [by Lady Craven] from the French, in March. Printed by T. Kirgate, MDCCCLXXVIII., 8vo. It is printed in the small type on fifty-six pages, exclusively of eight introductory ones, of "prologues," "persons," &c. Only seventy-five copies were printed; and of these one was sold for £4 in the year 1804 at a public auction.

XVII. *A Letter to the Editor of the Miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton*. Printed by T. Kirgate, MDCCCLXXIX., 8vo. This title is preceded by what is called a bastard title; and is fol-

lowed by fifty-five pages of the work not very elegantly printed. Only two hundred copies.

XVIII. *The Muse Recalled*, an ode occasioned by the nuptials of Lord Viscount Althorp (the late Earl Spencer) and Miss Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles Lord Lucan, March 6, MDCCLXXXI. By William Jones, Esq. Printed by Thomas Kirgate, MDCCLXXXI., 4to. Eight pages, exclusively of the title-page. Printed in the middle-size type; but neither the paper nor typographical execution are in the best style of the S. H. press. Only two hundred and fifty copies printed.

XIX. *A Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, Middlesex.* With an inventory of the furniture, pictures, curiosities, &c. Printed by Thomas Kirgate, MDCCLXXXIV., 4to. This book contains ninety-six pages in the whole. It was preceded by a small quarto impression of 1774, which is scarce, and of which there are large-paper copies. The work entitled *Ædes Walpoleanæ* was printed in 1767.

Plates to the edition of 1784.

Frontispiece, gothic; motto on a scroll, "Fari quæ sentiat." North Front of Strawberry Hill. Entrance of Strawberry Hill. View of the Prior's Garden at Strawberry Hill. Chimney in the Great Parlour. Chimney in the China Room. Chimney in the Yellow Bedchamber. Chimney in the Blue Bedchamber. Staircase at Strawberry Hill. Library at Strawberry Hill. Chimney-piece of the Holbein Chamber. The Gallery. Chimney in the Round Room. The Cabinet. View from the Great Bedchamber. Garden Gate. View of the Chapel in the Garden at Strawberry Hill. The Shell Bench. View from the Terrace at Strawberry Hill. East View of the Cottage Garden at Strawberry Hill; there were only two hundred copies of this edition printed.

The following may amuse the curious reader:—

"Mr. Walpole is very ready to oblige any curious persons with the sight of his house and collection; but as it is situated so near to London and in so populous a neighbourhood, and as he refuses a ticket to nobody that sends for

one, it is but reasonable that such persons as send should comply with the rules he has been obliged to lay down for showing it: Any person sending a day or two before may have a ticket for four persons for a day certain; no ticket will serve but on the day for which it is given. If more than four persons come with a ticket, the housekeeper has positive orders to admit none of them. Every ticket will admit the company only between the hours of twelve and three before dinner, and only one company will be admitted on the same day. The house will never be shown after dinner, nor at all but from the first of May to the first of October. As Mr. Walpole has given offence by sometimes enlarging the number of four, and refusing that latitude to others, he flatters himself that for the future nobody will take it ill that he strictly confines the number, as whoever desires him to break his rule does in effect expect him to disoblige others, which is what nobody has a right to desire of him. Persons desiring a ticket may apply either to Strawberry Hill or to Mr. Walpole's in Berkeley Square, London. If any person does not make use of the ticket, Mr. Walpole hopes he shall have notice; otherwise he is prevented from obliging others on that day and thence is put to great inconvenience. They who have tickets are desired not to bring children."

XX. *A copy of all the Works of Mr. Walpole that were printed by him before his death, 1784, 4to.* This brochure, which has been called "rare" in book-auction catalogues, has been sold for upwards of two guineas.

XXI. *Postscript to the Royal and Noble Authors, MDCCXXXVI., 8vo.* There should be, before the title-page, an outline etching of "Reason, Rectitude and Justice appearing to Christin de Pisan, &c., from an illumination in the library of the King of France," which is exceedingly well engraved. The work contains only eighteen pages, and there were but forty copies printed. The *Royal and Noble Authors* was first printed in 1759, 8vo, 2 vols.

XXII. *Essai sur l'Art des Jardins Modernes, par M. Horace Walpole. Traduit en François par M. le Duc de Nivernois, en MDCCCLXXXIV. Imprimé a S. H. par T. Kirgate, MDCCCLXXXV.* With an opposite title in English,

4to. It contains ninety-four double pages, and every page of French has an opposite one in English. Not printed in the best manner of S. H. A copy of this book was sold for £3 at a sale in 1804.

XXIII. *Bishop Bonner's Ghost*. Printed by T. K., MDLCCXXXIX., 4to. On the first leaf is the following "Argument": "In the gardens of the palace of Fulham is a dark recess; at the end of this stands a chair which once belonged to Bishop Bonner. A certain Bishop of London (the late Beilby Porteus) more than two hundred years after the death of the aforesaid Bonner, just as the clock of the gothic chapel had struck six, undertook to cut with his own hand a narrow walk through this thicket, which is since called the 'Monk's walk.' He had no sooner begun to clear the way than, lo! suddenly up started from the chair the ghost of Bishop Bonner, who in a tone of just and bitter indignation, uttered the following verses." This curious publication contains only four pages of stanzas, written in alternate rhyme, of eight and six feet metre.

XXIV. *The Magpie and her Brood*; a fable, from the tales of Bonaventure de Periers, *valet de chambre* to the Queen of Navarre; addressed to Miss Hotham. This is a very scarce poetical tract of four pages only; subscribed H. W.

XXV. *Fourteen different pieces, printed at Strawberry Hill, of verses, cards, &c.* This title I borrow from a book-auction catalogue. At a sale in 1804 these detached pieces were sold for £2 2s.; but it is not in my power to identify them. Whether they be the same "parcel of scraps, and loose leaves of poetry, epigrams," &c., which according to a daily newspaper were sold at the commencement of this year [1840] "for £16," I am also equally ignorant.

XXVI. *Hieroglyphic Tales*, 8vo. Only seven copies printed; *idem*, no. 380. From newspaper authority I learn that these tales formed "a small pamphlet of two sheets, crown 8vo," which were sold for £16. They are incorporated in the author's printed works, but this is not having the first and true edition! There is nothing like the comfort of bleeding smartly for exhibiting these fourth and fifth symptoms of the Bibliomania!

XXVII. *Additions to first Editions of Walpole's Lives of the Painters, sewed.*

XXVIII. *The Press at Strawberry Hill to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, a Poem.*

XXIX. *The Master of Otranto in durance.*

XXX. *Air, a Poem.*

XXXI. *A Poetical Epistle to Mrs. Crewe.*

XXXII. *A Poetical Epistle to Lady Horatio Waldegrave on the Death of the Duke of Ancaster.*

XXXIII. *The Press at Strawberry Hill to Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry, a Poetical Epistle.*

As connected with the subject of Private Presses let me inform the reader that the Marquis of Bute is in possession of a thin folio volume, exhibiting paintings upon vellum of the various devices used by Pope Sixtus V., in the frontispieces of the several works which issued from the Apostolical Press while he filled the papal chair.

To a tasteful bibliomaniac few volumes would afford so much delight as a contemplation of the present one. It is quite a *keimelion* in its way.

[N. 143, p. 288.] We are indebted to the Abbé Trithemius, who was a diligent chronicler and indefatigable visitor of old libraries, for a good deal of curious and interesting intelligence; and however Scioppius, Brower and Possevinus may carp at his simplicity and want of judgment, yet, as Baillet — from whom I have borrowed the foregoing authorities — has justly remarked in his *Jugements des Savants*: “Since the time of Trithemius there have been many libraries, particularly in Germany, which have been pillaged or burnt in the destruction of monasteries, so that the books which he describes as having seen in many places purposely visited by him for inspection may have been destroyed in the conflagration of religious houses.” It is from Trithemius after all that we have the only direct evidence concerning the origin of printing with metal types; and the bibliographical world is much indebted to Chevelier for having been the first to adduce the positive evidence of this writer, who tells us in his valuable *Chronicon Hirsaugiens* (1690, 2 vols., folio) that he received his testimony from the mouth of Fust’s son-in-law — “ex ore Petri Opilionis

audivi" — that Guttenburg was the author of the invention. The historical works of Trithemius were collected and published in 1601, in folio, two parts, and his other works are minutely detailed in the ninth volume of the *Dictionnaire Historique* published at Caen, in 1789. Of these one of the most curious is his *Polygraphia*: being first printed at Paris in 1518 in a beautiful folio volume, and presenting us in the frontispiece with a portrait of the *abbé*; which is probably the first, if not the only legitimate, print of him extant. The *Polygraphia* of Trithemius was translated into French, and published in 1601, folio. His work *De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*, Colon, 1546, 4to, with two appendices, contains much valuable matter. The author died in his fifty-fifth year, A.D., 1516, according to the inscription upon his tomb in the monastery of the Benedictines at Würzburg. His life has been written by Busæus, a Jesuit. See La Monnoye's note in the *Jugements des Savants*.

[N. 144, p. 289.] I frankly confess that I was myself once desperately afflicted with this eleventh symptom of the Bibliomania; having collected not fewer than seventy-five editions of the Greek testament; but time has cooled my ardour and mended my judgment. I have discarded seventy, and retain only five; which are R. Steevens's of 1550, the Elzevir of 1624, Mill's of 1701, Wetstein's of 1751, and Griesbach's of 1810, as beautifully and accurately reprinted at Oxford.

[N. 145, p. 290.] Some superficial notes, accompanied by an interesting woodcut of a man carrying hawks for sale, in my edition of Robinson's translation of More's *Utopia*, kindled in the breast of Mr. Joseph Haslewood a prodigious ardour to pursue the subjects above mentioned to their farthest possible limits. Not Æolus himself excited greater commotion in the Mediterranean waves than did my bibliomaniacal friend in agitating the black-letter ocean, "a sedibus imis," for the discovering of every volume which had been published upon these delectable pursuits. Accordingly there appeared in due time, "[post] magni procedere menses," some very ingenious and elaborate disquisitions upon hunting and hawking and fishing, in the ninth and tenth volumes of *The Censura Literaria*. But Mr. Hasle-

wood's mind could not rest satisfied with what he considered as mere *nuclei* productions. Accordingly it became clothed with larger wings and meditated a bolder flight; and after soaring in a hawk-like manner to mark the object of its prey, it pounced upon the book of *Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, &c.*, which had been reprinted by W. de Worde from the original edition published in the abbey of St. Albans. Prefixed to the republication of this curious volume the reader will discover a great deal of laborious and successful research connected with the book and its author.

[N. 146, p. 291.] As I could not consistently give Emanuel Swedenborg a niche among the bibliomaniacal heroes noticed towards the conclusion of Part V. of this work, I have reserved for the present place a few extracts of the titles of his works, from a catalogue of the same published in 1785; which I strenuously advise the curious to get possession of, and for two reasons: first, if he be a Swedenborgian his happiness will be nearly complete and he will thank me for having pointed out such a source of comfort to him; secondly, if he be not a disciple of the same master he may be amused by meditating upon the strange whims and fancies which possess certain individuals and which have sufficient attractions yet to make proselytes and converts! Written March 10, A.D. 1811. Now for the extracts.

“A Catalogue of the printed and unprinted Works of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg in chronological order. To which are added some observations, recommending the perusal of his Theological Writings. Together with a compendious view of the Faith of a new Heaven and a new Church, in its Universal and Particular Forms. London, printed by Robert Hindmarsh, No. 32, Clerkenwell Close, MDCCLXXXV. Those marked thus (*) are translated into English”:

Regnum Animale, or the Animal Kingdom in three parts. The first treats of the Viscera of the Abdomen, or the lower Region. The second, of the Viscera of the Breast, or of the Organs of the superior Region. The third, of the Skin, the Touch and the Taste and of organical forms in general. Part printed at the Hague, and part in London, 1744, 1745, in 4to.

De Cultu et Amore Dei, or of the Worship and Love of God. The first part treats of the Origin of the Earth, of Paradise, of the Birth, Infancy and Love of the first Man or Adam. London, 1744, in 4to. The second part treats of the Marriage of the first man, of the Soul, of the intellectual Spirit, of the State of Integrity and of the Image of God. London, 1745, 4to.

Arcana Cœlestia, or Heavenly Mysteries contained in the Sacred Scriptures or Word of the Lord manifested and laid open, in an Explanation of the Books of Genesis and Exodus, interspersed with relations of wonderful things seen in the World of Spirits and the Heaven of Angels. London, from 1747 to 1758, in eight volumes, 4to. "In this work the reader is taught to regard the letter of the Scriptures as the Repository of Holy and Divine Things within; as a Cabinet containing the infinite Treasures and bright Gems of spiritual and celestial Wisdom; &c." (*)

De Cælo et Inferno; or A Treatise concerning Heaven and Hell, and of the wonderful Things therein heard and seen. London, 1758, 4to. "By this work the reader may attain to some conception of the heavenly kingdom, and may learn therein that all social virtues, and all the tender affections that give consistence and harmony to society and do honour to humanity, find place and exercise in the utmost purity in those delectable abodes; where every thing that can delight the eye or rejoice the heart, entertain the imagination or exalt the understanding, conspire with Innocence, Love, Joy and Peace, to bless the spirits of just men made perfect and to make glad the city of our God," &c. (*)

[N. 147, p. 295.] In the *Quarterly Review* for August, 1810, this my second remedy for curing the disease of the Bibliomania is considered as inefficient. I have a great respect for this Review, but I understand neither the premises nor conclusions therein laid down concerning the subject in discussion. If "those who cannot afford to purchase original publications must be content with entire reprints of them" [I give the very words, though not the entire sentence], it surely tends to lessen the degree of competition for "the original publication." A sober reader or an economical book-buyer wants a certain tract on the

ground of its utility; — but take my own case, who have very few hundreds per annum to procure food for the body as well as the mind. I wish to consult William Roy's tract of *Rede me and be not wroth* — a very rare and precious black-letter volume in which Cardinal Wolsey is attacked in the biting strains of poetry — or the *Expedition into Scotland* of 1544, because these are really interesting as well as rare volumes. There is at present no reprint of either, and can I afford to bid ten or twelve guineas for each of them at a public book-sale? But let them be faithfully reprinted and even a golden guinea — if such a coin be now in the pocket of a poor bibliomaniac like myself — would be considered by me as dear terms upon which to purchase the original edition! The reviewer has illustrated his position by a model of the Pigot diamond, and intimates that this model does not “lessen the public desire to possess the original.” Lord Mansfield once observed that nothing more frequently tended to perplex an argument than a simile — the remark is somewhere in Burrows's *Reports* — and the judge's dictum seems here a little verified. If the glass or crystal model could reflect all the lustre of the original, it would be of equal utility: but it cannot. Now the reprint does impart all the intelligence and intrinsic worth of the original (for “the ugliness of the types” cannot be thought worthy of aiding the argument one way or another), therefore the reprint of Roy's poetical tract is not illustrated by the model of the Pigot diamond.

Let us now say a word about the reprints above commended by Lysander. When Mr. Harding went to press with the first volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*, his zeal struggled with his prudence about the number of copies to be printed of so voluminous a work. Accordingly, he ventured upon only two hundred and fifty copies. As the work advanced — and I would hope as the recommendation of it in the last edition of *The Bibliomania* promoted its sale — he took courage and struck off another two hundred and fifty copies of the earlier volumes; and thus this magnificent reprint may be pronounced a profitable as well as generally serviceable publication to the cause of literature. The original edition of Lord Somers's *Tracts* having become exceed-

ingly scarce, and the arrangement of them being equally confused, three spirited booksellers under the editorial inspection of Mr. Walter Scott are putting forth a correct, well-arranged and beautiful reprint of the same invaluable work. Five volumes are already published. *The Voyages of Hakluyt* are republishing by Mr. Evans of Pall Mall. Four volumes are already before the public, of which only two hundred and fifty copies of the small and seventy-five of the large are printed. The reprint will contain the whole of Hakluyt, with the addition of several scarce voyages and travels.

[N. 148, p. 297.] The Royal, London, Surrey, and Russel Institutions have been the means of concentrating in divers parts of the metropolis large libraries of useful books; which, it is to be hoped, will eventually bring into disgrace and contempt what are called "Circulating Libraries," vehicles too often of insufferable nonsense and irremediable mischief!

[N. 149, p. 298.] "Une bonne bibliographie," says Marchand, "soit générale soit particulière, soit profane soit ecclésiastique, soit nationale, provinciale, ou locale, soit simplement personnelle, en un mot de quelqu'autre genre que ce puisse être, n'est pas un ouvrage aussi facile que beaucoup de gens se le pourroient imaginer; mais elles ne doivent néanmoins nullement prévenir contre celle-ci. Telle qu'elle est, elle ne laisse pas d'être bonne, utile, et digne d'être recherchée par les amateurs de l'histoire littéraire."

Peignot, in his *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie*, vol. i. 50, has given a very pompous account of what ought to be the talents and duties of a bibliographer. It would be difficult indeed to find such qualifications as he describes united in one person! De Bure, in the eighth volume of his *Bibliographie Instructive*, has prefixed a "Discourse upon the Science of Bibliography, and the Duties of a Bibliographer," which is worth consulting: but I know of nothing which better describes in few words such a character than the following from the preface to the "Bibliotheca Hulsiana": "In eo sit multijuga materiarum librorumque notitia, ut saltem potiores eligat et inquirat: fida et sedula apud exterarum gentes procuratio, ut eos arcessat; summa patientia ut rare

venalis expectet; peculium semper præsens et paratum, ne, si quando occurrunt, emendi occasio intercitat: prudens denique auri argentique contemptus, ut pecuniis sponte careat quæ in bibliothecam formandam et nutriendam sunt insumendæ. Si forte vir literatus eo felicitatis pervenit ut talem thesaurum coacervaverit, nec solus illo invidiose fruatur, sed usum cum eruditis qui vigilias suas utilitati publicæ devoverunt, liberaliter communicet," &c. — Morhof abounds with sagacious reflections upon this important subject; but are there fifty men in Great Britain who love to read the *Polyhistor Literarius*? The observations of Ameilhon and Camus, in the *Mémoires de l'Institut*, are also well worth consultation; as are those of Le Long and his editor.

[N. 150, p. 298.] My favourite author, Morhof, has spoken "comme un brave homme" upon the difficulty of literary enterprises and the facility and venom of detraction. I support his assertion "totis viribus"; and do beg to speak in the same person with himself: "Non ignotum mihi est, quantæ molis opus humeris meis incumbat. Oceanum enim ingressus sum, in quo portum invenire difficile est, naufragii periculum à syrtibus et scopulis imminet. Quis enim in tanta multitudine rerum et librorum omnia exhauriret? Quis non alicubi impingeret? Quis salvum ab invidia caput retraheret, ac malignitatis dentes in liberiore censura evitaret? Præterea ut palato et gustu differunt convivæ, ita judiciis dissident lectores, neque omnium idem de rebus sensus est, hoc præsertim tempore, quo plures sunt librorum iudices quam lectores, et è lectoribus in lictores, ubique virgas et secures expedituros, multi degenerant."

Even the great Lambecius was compelled to deliver his sentiments thus: "laborem hunc meum non periculosum minus et malignis liventium *Zoilorum* dentibus obnoxium, quam prolixum fore et difficilem." One of the Roman philosophers — I think it was Seneca — said in his last moments, "Whether or not the gods will be pleased with what I have done, I cannot take upon me to pronounce; but this I know, — it has been my invariable object to please them." For "the gods" read "the public," and then I beg leave in a literary point of view to repeat the words of Seneca.

[N. 151, p. 299.] “From the last catalogue of the fair of Leipsic, it would appear that there are now [Jan., 1811] in Germany ten thousand two hundred and forty-three authors, full of health and spirit, and each of whom publishes at least once a year!”

[N. 152, p. 300.] It is reported that a certain man of the name of Similis, who fought under the Emperor Hadrian, became so wearied and disgusted with the number of troublesome events which he met with in that mode of life that he retired and devoted himself wholly to leisure and reading, and to meditations upon divine and human affairs, after the manner of Pythagoras. In this retirement Similis was wont frequently to exclaim that “*now* he began to *live*”: at his death he desired the following inscription to be placed upon his tomb.

ΣΙΜΙΛΙΣ
ΕΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΚΕΙΤΑΙ
ΒΙΟΥ ΜΕΝ ΕΤΗ ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ
ΖΗΣΑΣ ΔΕ ΕΤΗ ΕΗΤΑ

Here lies Similis,
In the seventieth year of his age,
But only the seventh of his Life.

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