

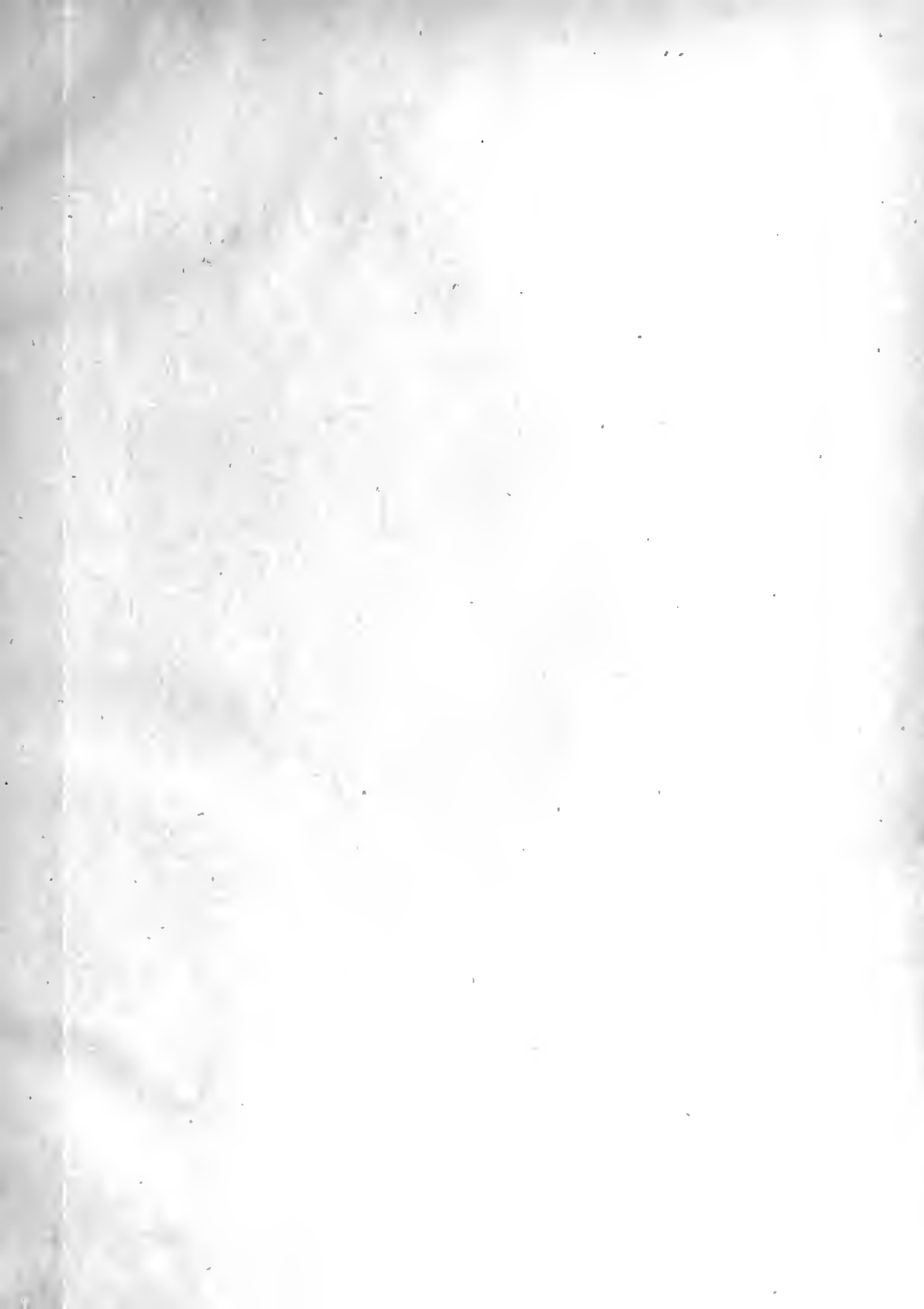


Frederick William Cosens.

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A Journal of Book-Lore.



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PREFACE.



TWELVE months have elapsed since this journal first appeared, and two volumes are now completed. When a work of this kind is started, it is necessary to make promises, in order that those who wish to support it may know what they are to expect; but after a year of publication the editor is justified in saying, "You see what has been done in the past. We propose to work in the future on the same lines, only endeavouring to make the publication more worthy of the support which it has received from all interested in book lore."

We may, therefore, be excused from giving here any programme of future work, as that will be found elsewhere, but we should like to be allowed to make use of the opportunity which this preface affords us to ask for wider literary support from our readers. We are not ungrateful for the important assistance which we have already received, but we are sure that many more could help us. In most collections of books there are some marginal notes, of interest either on account of the value of the information or of the fame of the writer. THE BIBLIOGRAPHER is an appropriate receptacle for these. Then, again, those only who have to

deal with old books know how many still remain unregistered. We shall be glad to receive descriptions of all English books which are unnoticed in Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Allibone's *Dictionary of English Literature*, or Hazlitt's *Bibliographies*.

As we have already stated, our great aim is to make THE BIBLIOGRAPHER both interesting as a current magazine and valuable as a permanent work. How far we have been successful in this attempt our readers will be the best judges. With the same support in the future as has been extended to us in the past, we have every prospect of making this journal still more acceptable to all who love the books of days gone by.

H. B. W.





THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.



BOOK ILLUSTRATION, OLD AND NEW.

BY J. COMYNS CARR.*

IT is a remarkable fact in regard to the history of Art that the most important principles which should guide the artist in his work are commonly most clearly expressed in the earliest productions. What is called progress is very often as much a departure from such principles as the development of them, and in all periods of artistic revival there is as much to unlearn as to acquire. If we seek, for example, for the highest principles of pictorial design, we find that they are as firmly established in the work of Giotto as in the more mature achievement of Michael Angelo, and in regard to that particular branch of Art which I am about to discuss the earliest examples offer to us the best and finest models of system and style.

In the stricter view of what really belongs to the Art it may be said that the history of Book Illustration is in fact a history of wood engraving. It is no doubt true that in later times other modes of artistic expression have been employed, and many sumptuous volumes have issued from the press adorned with admirable specimens of lithography

* An abstract of the first of a course of three Cantor Lectures, delivered before the Society of Arts on Monday, May 8th, 1882. The full text will appear in the Society's *Journal* during the autumn recess.

both in monochrome and colour, of photography, and of engravings on steel and copper. Such adornments, however, although they may give added interest and beauty to a printed volume, can scarcely be said to come legitimately within the scope of our subject.

It is remarkable that in the earliest examples of the art the whole page text and picture alike were all carved upon a block by the hand of the artist. But before block books were known, the taste for illustrated books had been established and cultivated by the exquisite designs to be found in illuminated manuscripts. No illustration that has since been offered to the world can equal in beauty and taste the lovely pages of illumination, where the thought and skill of the artist seems almost as much concerned with the text as with the ornament or design in which it is framed, and where the two elements are so skilfully combined as to leave the sense of the whole being a picture of which the written portions form an integral part.

From the illuminated manuscript to the block book the transition is easy and natural. Here again the whole of the page is designed as a single picture, the balance of text and illustration is carefully adjusted, the forms of the old characters are carved with the same artistic feeling and finish that animates the illustrative design. It is remarkable that an English artist of modern times should have almost exactly reproduced this early system

of book illustration. William Blake, whose instinct in all matters of decorative fitness was always true, produced several of his works, which are now so prized by collectors, by means which strictly resemble the early block book. He understood and appreciated the beauty that comes of a perfect correspondence between the text and its adornment, and he was wont to engrave his poems upon zinc plates, biting away with acid all that was not required for the purpose of the text and the bordering design. The principle which Blake here apprehended, and which we find again in the earliest examples of book illustration, is that which is most often neglected by the modern artist. It is too common to find that the engraving inserted in the text has been executed without regard to the position in which it is to appear. The artist is apt to forget that in the effect produced upon the eye the text which surrounds his picture will of necessity have an important influence, and he is disposed to treat his illustration as an isolated picture that has no particular connection with its surroundings.

The block books belong to the middle of the fifteenth century, but wood engraving had already been known and produced for some considerable period; it was used, we are told, in attesting documents so early as the thirteenth century, but its first important development is found in connection with the production of playing-cards by the German card makers in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

It was only natural that this mode of reproducing impressions of a design should speedily be adopted by the Church for the purpose of circulating among the people figures of the Saints. Possibly the card makers were themselves employed in the service of the Church, and it is at any rate certain that the earliest sacred subject engraved on wood, the celebrated block representing the St. Christopher in the possession of the Earl Spencer, and which bears the date 1418, was found in the convent within fifty miles of the city of Augsburg! This print, like the early cards, is coloured by means of a stencil plate; the design is of considerable size, measuring eleven and a quarter inches in height and eight inches in

breadth, and shows a quality of art superior to that which enters into the illustration of the earliest printed books.

Our special concern just now is to follow the progress of pictorial illustration in its relation to literature; and here, as I have already stated, the next step in advance is marked by the production of what are known as block books—which date from about the middle of the fifteenth century. The block book forms an important connecting link between the Illuminated Manuscript and the later achievement of the printing press. It has this in common with the illuminated manuscript, that it is the harmonious and coherent result of a single artistic process; and the finest block books possess for this reason a certain completeness of effect which could never be secured even by the most elaborate and beautiful specimens of mechanical typography.

A superb manuscript of the Apocalypse, secured by Mr. Quaritch at the Didot sale, containing designs of the highest artistic beauty and excellence, goes further to prove that the block books as a rule were rough and rude imitations of the originals executed by journeymen rather than by trained artists. But there are brilliant exceptions to this general rule, and the British Museum is fortunate in possessing one of the very finest of these block books, which has recently been reproduced by the Holbein Society. This is the 'Ars Moriendi,' acquired in 1872 from the Weigel collection at Leipsic for the sum of £1072 10s., the highest price ever paid by the trustees for any printed book. But this precious possession, whatever its cost, must be reckoned of inestimable value as an early and admirable specimen of book illustration. Unlike most of the other block books of the period, it is a genuine and admirable work of art, and it is only necessary to compare the cuts with those contained in other versions of the work in order to realize the superior claims possessed by the author of the original edition.

To my mind the most elaborate and intricate specimen of wood engraving which our modern times have produced compare but poorly with the simple and abstract qualities displayed by the engraver of the 'Ars Moriendi,' and I believe that many

of the failures which have overtaken modern art are due as much to the temptation which is afforded by increased facilities in technical practice as to any other cause.

There are many other of these block books which if time allowed would be worth description and study, but their use to us on this occasion lies in the fact that they mark a particular epoch in the development of book illustration.

It has been sometimes doubted whether Albert Durer was himself an engraver on wood, but it is certain his great genius must have powerfully influenced the practice of this branch of art. No man ever possessed a finer instinct for the varying conditions under which his designs were to be reproduced; his mode of technical execution for engraving on copper has been a model to all the world since his time, and in like manner he exhibited an equal judgment in the management of designs destined for reproduction on wood.

Wood engraving received a new development by the invention of the system known as *chiaroscuro*, of which the earliest example is found in the *Repose in Egypt* by Lucas Cranach. This mode of engraving, which consists in the use of two or more blocks so printed as to imitate the effect of a washed drawing, may be taken as indicating a new departure in the wood engraver's art. It marked the first attempt to make of wood engraving a means of reproducing pictorial effect; in itself sufficiently simple, it may be reckoned as the source and origin of the many modern effects in the same direction. In fact, in its modern application wood engraving has almost ceased to possess distinct claims of its own. It is employed as a means of reproducing drawings in wash and colour, or to imitate the free and careless handling of a pen and ink sketch. The result has been that the wood block has lost its distinctive character of fitness for its place in a printed volume. The *Dance of Death*, which may be taken, all things considered, as one of the very finest specimens of the art in existence, was published at Lyons in the year 1538, and Holbein's designs to the volume may be taken to sum up, in a form of supreme excellence, those principles in the engraver's

art that had been gradually developing themselves in the previous hundred years.

The original cause of this decline in the art has been already indicated. Envy of the effects proper to another mode of expression is the death of every art. Literature cannot reproduce the beauties proper to painting and design. Sculpture, whatever charms of its own it may possess, is powerless to give us the glow and colour of a Titian; and in like manner the wood engraver, so far as he sought to place himself in competition with the engraver on copper, found that he was parting with the beauties peculiar to his own craft without receiving those that belong to another.

If we are to ask ourselves what is the promise of any serious revival of this earlier style of wood engraving, it must be confessed that the prospect is by no means encouraging. I shall speak on a future occasion of the modern development of wood-cutting, technically considered; but I am now concerned more with the particular system of design affected by the early engravers, and which exhibits such an obvious fitness for its place in a printed volume. There are many and various influences which have served to lead away the artists of our time from this severe and simple style. In the first place, as I have already hinted, the competition with engraving on metal has exercised a powerful effect in encouraging a more elaborate executive method. But the cause which perhaps mainly hinders any revival of the earlier style is to be sought in the fact that wood engraving and book illustration no longer discharge the functions which were once deemed sufficient. Nearly all modern illustration is produced under the idea that the block is to possess separate attractions as a picture. The original artist no longer works for the engraver, or with the old regard for the resources and limitations of the engraver's craft. On the contrary, it may be said that the engraver is now altogether at the mercy of the artist, and that his only ambition is to reproduce as far as possible the effect of the drawing or painting which he has set himself to copy. Wood engraving, in short, has ceased to be an original and independent branch of art: it has parted with its traditions, and can no

longer claim to be governed by laws of its own. It has now no other resources left but to compete with photography and other processes based upon photography in the reproduction of works executed without any reference to their fitness for this purpose. Wood engraving, then, is now merely a mode of imitation, susceptible, as we shall see, of a vast amount of ingenuity and skill in its exercise, and capable of technical developments but little suspected by its earliest professors. The result of the earnestness with which the wood engraver has devoted himself to the task of imitation has been the invention of several distinct styles which are clearly recognizable in the book illustration of our time.



HAZLITT'S ENGLISH BIBLIO- GRAPHY.



HE want of a complete catalogue of English Literature has long been felt by all bibliographers. Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* and Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* (especially the new edition by Mr. Henry G. Bohn) are both most useful works, but they are somewhat out of date, and at no time could they have been considered as adequate representatives of our noble English Literature. Although it is disgraceful to the nation as a whole that the work has been left undone, blame can hardly be meted out to individuals. There is little inducement to labour in so unprofitable a field, which requires much labour to cultivate, and in which there is no reward to the labourer except his own satisfaction in the result of his work. Both the eminent bibliographers named above, Robert Watt and William Thomas Lowndes, devoted their lives to their self-imposed labours, and their reward was a severe loss. The work is in fact too much for one man to undertake, and it should be carried out by the union of several bibliographers. There is no reason why the same means which were adopted to collect materials for the Philological Society's great Dictionary of the English Language should not be used for the purpose of com-

piling a Dictionary of English Literature. Whenever such a work is undertaken the long continued and most praiseworthy labours of Mr. Hazlitt will be of the greatest use to the compilers. In 1867 Mr. Hazlitt published his *Handbook to the Popular Poetical and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain, from the Invention of Printing to the Restoration*; a work of special interest as containing titles of ballads, chap-books, plays, and many other curious books which had previously been neglected by bibliographers. There are about 10,000 titles in this volume, half of which were taken from the books themselves, the others from trustworthy sources. The author was not altogether satisfied with the plan he had adopted; and in future he determined to take nothing for granted, but to catalogue each book with the title-page before him. He also determined to widen the scope of his researches, and not to confine himself to Early English poetry and folk-lore. In 1876 appeared *Collections and Notes 1867-1876*, which contained titles of books in the whole range of English Literature. Now in the year 1882 we have a second series of these *Collections and Notes*, which contains still more than its predecessor.* Mr. Hazlitt therefore prides himself on having given to the world "a total of 21,000 orthodox titles," which is no mean boast. He has largely availed himself in this new book of the information contained in Mr. Arber's *Transcripts of the Stationers' Registers*; and we thus find a number of entries of books and ballads which were licensed to various printers and publishers that are not now known to exist. These entries will be a useful means of identification for some of these books, should copies come to light in the future.

Having dealt to a certain extent in generalities, we will now make a few notes on the contents of the book under our notice. We have alluded in this Journal to the once popular *A.B.C.* (i. 133, 189). Several editions are mentioned in Mr. Hazlitt's bibliographical works. The one printed by

* W. Carew Hazlitt, *Second Series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes on Early English Literature, 1474-1700*. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1882. 8vo, pp. x, 717.

William Powell about 1545, in the Grenville Library, and the much later one printed for the Company of Stationers, are registered in the *Collections and Notes*. This last is an earlier edition of the one mentioned by Mr. Prosser (i. 189). From the *Second Series of Collections* we learn that there is a copy of the Stationers' Company's edition among the Bagford Papers which is dated 1668. Under the heading of *Horn Book* we find "An A B C, or Horn Book printed at Aberdeen about 1625, a tract of four leaves in the Laing Collection which had once formed a fly leaf to a copy of Boethius." In a late number of the *Notes and Queries* a question was printed respecting the *Seven Wise Masters of Rome*; an answer will be found here in some titles of early editions of the book. Under the heading of *Ballads* we have a long list of these popular poems which had been licensed to the several printers.

Many persons are under the impression that a mere list of titles must be uninteresting; but this is a very serious mistake, and any one who chooses to look over some of the pages of this book will, we think, soon see cause to alter his opinion. We may quote one or two titles in support of this view:—

"*A moste perfect and true Instruction whereby a man may learne by his own industrie to play on the Cytterne without the helpe of any teacher.* Licensed to John Danter, 19 Nov. 1593."

"*The nature of the drink Kauhi or Coffe and the berry of which it is made.* Described by an Arabian Physician. Oxford, 1659."

"*Coffee-houses vindicated, in answer to the late published Character of a Coffee-house, asserting from Reason, Experience, and good Authors, the excellent use and physical virtues of that liquor, with the grand conveniency of such civil places of resort and ingenious conversation.* London 1674."

We should have been glad if Mr. Hazlitt had been a little more generous in giving us notes, but those which he does give are very much to the point. Thus, under *Marvel's Historical Essay touching General Councils*, etc., we find the following: "On the back of the title to the copy here used occurs in an early hand the following note: 'The following

Tract was written by Andrew Marvel, a vicar's son, latine secretary to Oliver Cromwell, a pestilent parliament man, in the height of Whiggisme, a great abuser of the orthodox clergie.' . . ." Under Waller there is an interesting letter of Edmund Waller to a friend, in which the poet recommends Christopher Wase as governor to the Earl of Devonshire's son. Some particularly valuable notes are also given from Mr. Quaritch's catalogues. We feel sometimes that Mr. Hazlitt could have given much more information than he has cared to vouchsafe; for instance, when he informs us that *The Man in the Moone* was licensed to Joshua Kirton and Thomas Warren, 1 Aug. 1638; he might have added that the book was published and reprinted, and that the name "Domingo Gonsales" is a pseudonym for Francis Goodwin, Bishop of Hereford. We must also complain that the authors' names are not always arranged under the best form. To quote a few instances: "Comines," "Quevedo," and "Fontenelle," are all set down under the prefix De; and still worse, Sir Balthasar Gerbier will not be found under G, but under Douvilly.

We might pick out many plums from this volume, but we will content ourselves with saying that there are few pages without some racy titles, and that while interesting and useful in itself, it is a most remarkable addition to our small collection of bibliographical works. Whenever the time comes (and we hope it may not be in the very distant future) for the publication of a new *Bibliotheca Brittonica*, the researches of Mr. Hazlitt will help to make the work easier of fulfilment. In the meantime, these *Collections* will be found most useful and interesting to all those who use them, and we hope these will be a numerous body.

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SIGMUND FEYERABEND, BOOK-
SELLER OF FRANKFORT.

—◆—



HE rapid spread of the art of printing over Europe is not the least extraordinary feature in its history. The siege of Menz was the means of scattering the printers who had been em-

ployed in that town, and in A.D. 1500, hardly forty years later, we find that there were more than a thousand of them in various parts of Germany. There were the five printing offices in Menz itself, sixteen in Basle, twenty in Augsburg, and twenty-one in Cologne. The most famous of the printers in Nuremberg, where at the time twenty-five were enrolled as citizens, was Anthoni Koburger, who had twenty-four presses and employed more than a hundred men; he printed in 1483 a German Bible with woodcuts by Michael Wohlgemuth.

The bookselling trade, which had previously been in the hands of the monasteries and of the universities, now passed into those of the printers. Fust and Schœffer were the first to bring specimens of their productions to Paris* and to Frankfort. Many printers followed their example, and visited many towns in Germany; Augsburg and Nuremberg being among the most important marts of literary industry. Frankfort, however, soon became the centre of the bookselling trade, and the fairs (*Messen*) held there annually were in high consideration and of great mercantile importance. Catalogues of the books brought to the fair (*Messcatalogen*)† were published from 1564 to 1749, when, North Germany having become so much greater than South, it succumbed to the growing importance of Leipsic, where the fair is still held. The first printer of note in Frankfort was Christian Egenolf, who was succeeded by Cyriacus Jacob; the next important name was Sigmund Feyerabend, who was born at Heidelberg in 1527. His father was a wood-cutter and die-cutter or "Form Schneider." He at first followed his father's profession and learnt the art of wood-cutting and type-making. He tells us in the dedication to his *Kunst und Lehrbüchlein* and in the preface to the *Respublica*, 1574, that he travelled through many countries, and spent some years in Italy, principally at Venice. It is thought that his boyhood was spent in Augsburg. Herr Pallmann,‡ who has just written an

interesting memoir on Feyerabend, thinks that before settling in Frankfort he lived for some time in Menz, the birthplace of his mother and of his second wife.

In 1560 we find Feyerabend a citizen of the town of Frankfort, having been married the preceding year to Magdalena, daughter of Augustine Borckhauer, Doctor of Medicine. He became connected with a firm of printers, but at first took no share in the printing, attending only to the artistic execution of the works, either by preparing woodcuts himself or obtaining some from Vergil Solis, who was the most famous draughtsman of the day. A copy of Virgil's *Eneid* which appeared in 1559 contains woodcuts by Feyerabend himself, closely resembling those of Solis, whose assistance he procured in order to publish a Bible which should be superior to that produced by Christian Egenolf in 1535. The first edition* of this Bible was issued in 1560, and met with such success that a second edition was called for within a year. Besides the woodcuts, of which there were 154, summaries and an index were added. These were not in the Wittenberg Bible, the publishers of which were legally entitled to Luther's translation; and as these additions made it more popular, the latter were angry, disparaged the woodcuts, and reproached Feyerabend for binding them in "velvet and silk, with gold and silver," and presenting them to princes and nobles. The Count Palatine Frederick III. issued a privilege for six years, and his portrait and that of his cousin Otto Henry, Count Palatine of the Rhine, adorn the volume. There was also published this year by the same firm a collection of illustrations with richly ornamented borders by Vergil Solis, entitled *Biblische Figuren*.

Feyerabend was not content with publishing books printed by his own firm, but opened business connections with the printers Weigand Han and Nicolas Bassæus. Being successful in this, he now made use of nearly all the printing offices of Frankfort, and thus ruled the whole bookselling trade there. With

* In this town the value of the stock kept by Schœffer was reckoned at 2425 gold dollars.

† From these catalogues the rise in the number of books published can be seen; as in 1564 there were 256 publications, while in 1601 there were 1137.

‡ Pallmann (H.), *Sigmund Feyerabend, sein Leben*

u. seine geschäftl. Verbindungen, R. 8°, Frankfurt-a-M., 1881. 6 marks.

* Many writers of the time speak of an edition of 1000 copies; but that would be for popular works—folio editions would be about 300.

Weigand Han he published in 1560 the *Heldenbuch*, of which several editions had previously appeared, and with Bassæus, in 1562, a *Räthselbüchlein*.

Soon after he formed a partnership with Georg Rab and the heirs of Weigand Han, which was known in the Frankfort Archives as the "Companei," and produced a number of works, nearly all with woodcuts, for which Jort Amman, from Zurich, furnished the drawings. Feyerabend's increasing business led him to enlarge his premises, though part would be needed only at the fair time, as the bookselling trade was confined to that period, and many other booksellers had rooms then which were closed during the rest of the year. The settlements were also made at this time, and when books were bought at other times payment was made at the following fair. In exceptional cases credit was given until the succeeding one; but, according to Herr Pallmann, no exchanges of books took place, all accounts being settled in cash. He asserts that it was only later, when money was bad and scarce, that books were taken in exchange.

About this time Feyerabend got into trouble for having published a work without the permission of the Council: he was imprisoned for a short time, but released on the petition of his wife and good neighbours. The censorship was a great annoyance to the booksellers at that time, because the Emperor, who had formerly left this to be managed by the various courts, had, owing to the appearance of a satirical poem which greatly annoyed him, not only demanded the punishment of the offender, but enjoined on the Frankfort Council to be more strict, and to demand from all booksellers visiting the fair that they should show the privileges which they possessed and report what books they had printed, and deliver up free copies. Matters became still worse when religious questions came up, which led to the gradual abandonment of the Frankfort fair by the other booksellers. Feyerabend was the first to comply with these demands, and in 1569 requested a privilege for himself and his partner for books commenced in 1565, and delivered up a list of books printed accordingly.

On the death of the widow Gulfferich many

of the books issued by the Company were sold off, and the *Companei* soon after came to an end. Feyerabend then joined Simon Hüter, and with him published Julius Cæsar, Pliny, Boccaccio, and a few other works. Hüter took the books to the Leipsic fair for sale. In 1568 all copies of their works taken there were confiscated, because there was among them a piracy of Carion's "Chronik." This question of piracy was always a difficult one in Germany, owing to the many states, and to their rulers giving privileges to different booksellers sometimes for the same work, as Feyerabend found to his cost when he brought an action to defend one of his privileges. This lawsuit, which was one of many in which he engaged, he lost, as a similar privilege to his own had been given to his rival.

In 1573 Sigmund's cousin John, who had been connected with Peter Braubach, the first printer of Greek and Hebrew, came from the Swabian Hall and settled in Frankfort, and became soon after partner. The business prospered, and in 1567 Feyerabend paid taxes on 6000 gulden; in 1570 he paid rather less; but in 1571 he was able to take the oath and pay on the highest rating, which was equal to a property of 16000 gulden; and the following year he entered into possession of two houses, one of which he had rebuilt. Five years later, owing to bad debts, he was unable to pay the larger tax, and mortgaged his house for 1000 gulden in order to print a new Bible with Summaries, for which the cousins sought a privilege. In 1584 he demanded a loan from the Council of 6000 gulden at 5 per cent, to enable him to print a *Corpus Juris Canonici et Civilis*; but owing to the opposition of the treasurer he only obtained 1000, which he was soon called on to return, and in order to do so he had to sell his house. His cousin now brought him into trouble, failed, and left Frankfort. Feyerabend then took two of the foremost citizens as partners; but soon after the marriage of his daughter, which took place at this time, he thought his end drawing to a close, and in 1590, in his preface to an edition of the *Heldenbuch* which he was then publishing, he speaks of man as "a flower of the field," and four weeks later he died. His son Carl Sigmund, who had been a trouble to his father from his dislike to business and love of plea-

sure, carried on the business for a few years, but it gradually decreased until at his death in 1608 there was none left. Thus, as Herr Pallmann concludes, "in two generations a flourishing business had arisen and departed."

L. A. W.



FOREIGNERS IN ENGLAND.



SOME time ago I undertook the preparation of an index to the published travels of foreigners who have visited England. The task is near completion; and, before closing the work in order to its early publication by the Index Society, I wish to print in your journal a short list of the books which have been read for the purpose. I believe that all which have been translated are included. One or two of them are excessively rare, and the temptation is to continue searching for other obscure works of similar character.

1. Rye's England as seen by Foreigners in the days of Elizabeth and James the First.
2. Paul Hentzner's Travels in England.
3. Narrative of the Visit of the Duke de Nájera.
4. Narrative of the Arrival of Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse.
[Nos. 3 and 4 from the *Archæologia*.]
5. Nicander Nucius.
6. Trevisano's Relation.
[Nos. 5 and 6 Camden Society.]
7. Giustinian's Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII.
8. Bassompierre's Embassy.
9. Jorevin's Description of England and Ireland.
10. Perlin's Description of England and Scotland.
11. De la Serre's Entry of Mary de Medicis.
[Nos. 9, 10 and 11 from Grose's *Antiquarian Repertory*.]
12. Misson's Memoirs.
13. Travels of Cosmo III.
14. Gemelli-Careri's Voyages in Europe (Churchill's Collection).

15. Grosley's London.
16. Sorbière's Voyage to England.
17. Voltaire's Letters.
18. Memoirs of Pöllnitz.
19. Memoirs of Sully.
20. Muralt's Letters.
21. De la Motraye's Travels.
22. Le Blanc's Letters.
23. Letters by Madame du Bocage.
24. Baretti's Journey.

I have thought it convenient to make a period about the time of the American Revolution, as a time when things began to change rapidly. Should the present index appear to serve its purpose as a useful addition to this branch of literature, it may be worth while to work upon a second series.

I subjoin a bibliographical list of travels in England, which are (as far as I can ascertain) yet untranslated. Some of these books are intensely interesting, and would help to throw additional light upon our social and domestic affairs during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Several of the early ones have been laid under contribution by Mr. Rye.

EDWARD SMITH.

1. Des böhmischen Herrn LEO'S VON ROZMITAL Ritter-hof und Pilger-Reise durch die Abendlande 1465-1467, beschreiben von zweien seiner Begleiter. (Stuttgart Literarische Verein, vii.) 8vo, Stuttgart, 1844.
2. Descriptio Britanniaë, Scotiaë, Hyberniaë, et Orchadum. Ex libro *Pauli Fovii*, episcopi Nuceri. . . . 4to, Venice, 1548.
3. Les Dépêches de Giovanni *Michiel*, ambassadeur de Venise en Angleterre pendant les Années de 1554 à 1557. 8vo, Venise, 1869.
4. Voyage du duc de *Rohan* fait en l'an 1600, en Italie, Allemagne, Pays-bas-unis, Angleterre, et Ecosse. 24mo (Elzevir), Amsterdam, 1646.
5. Kurze und warhafft Beschreibung der Badenfahrt. . . Friedrich, Herzog zu Württemberg. (J. Rathgeb.) 4to, 1602.
6. *Hermanide* Britannia magna, sive Angliæ, Scotiaë, Hiberniaë et adjacentium insularum geographico-historica descriptio. 12mo, Amsterdam, 1612.

7. Magnæ Britanniae deliciae. *Gaspar Ens.* 8vo, Coloniae, 1613.
8. Ulysses Saxonicus, seu Iter, quod illustrissimus et celsissimus princeps ac Dominus, Dr. *Johannes Ernestus dux Saxoniae*. . . per Germanium, Galliam, Angliam, et Belgium, anno 1613 instituit, descriptum a *Thoma Sagittario*. 4to, Breslau, 1621.
9. Itinerarii Galliae et Magnae Britanniae, oder des Reissbeschreibung durch Frankreich, Gross Britannien oder Engelland und Schottland. (*Martin Zeiller*.) Strasbourg, 1634.
10. Fiddle Conducteur pour le Voyage d'Angleterre, par *Louis Coulon*. 8vo, Paris, 1654.
11. Journal des Voyages de Monsieur de *Monconys*. (2^{de} partie: Voyage en Angleterre.) 3 pts., 4to, Lyon, 1665.
12. Relations Historiques et Curieuses de Voyages, en Allemagne, Angleterre, Hollande, Boheme, Suisse, etc., par C.P. [*Patin*]. Rouen, 1676.
13. Les Voyages de Monsieur *Payen*. 16mo, Paris, 1666. (Republished under the title of "Les Voyages d'un Homme de Qualité faits en Angleterre, Flandre, etc." 18mo, Lyon, 1681.)
14. Viaggi del *P. Coronelli*. 2 vols., Venice, 1687.
15. Das jetzt-lebende Engelland, oder eigentliche Beschreibung des Königreichs Gross Britannien. 24mo, Leipzig, 1689.
16. Denkwürdige Reisebeschreibung durch Teutschland, Italien, Spanien, Portugal, Engelland, Frankreich, und Schweiz. *Johann Limberg von Roden*. Leipzig, 1690.
17. Voyage Remarquable fait dans les Années 1697 et 1698 en Angleterre, Ecosse et Irlande, avec planches. 8vo (also folio in Dutch), Utrecht, 1699.
18. Reisbeschryving door *Vrankryk, Spanien, Italien, Deutschland, Engelland, Holland*. . . etc. 4to, Leyden, 1700.
19. C. H. E. D. de Itinere suo Anglicano et Batavo annis 1706 et 1707 facto, relatio ad *Amicum D. G. de K. A. C.* qua variae ad Anatomiam, Chirurgiam, Botanicam, et Materiam Medicam spectantes observationes sistantur, etc. (*C. H. Endtel*), 16mo, Amsterdam, 1711.
20. Les Délices de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande. . . Par *James Beeverell*, A.M., 8 vols., sm. 8vo, Leyden, 1727.
21. Histoire d'un Voyage Littéraire, fait en 1733, en France, en Angleterre, et en Hollande. . . (? par *E. C. Fourdain*), 12mo, la Haye, 1735.
22. Herrn *Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach* merkwürdige Reisen durch Niedersachsen Holland und Engelland, (? circa 1709). 3 v., 8vo, Ulm, 1753.
23. L'Etat des Arts en Angleterre, par *M. Rouquet*. 12mo, Paris, 1755.
24. Voyages Métallurgiques . . . faites depuis l'Année 1757 jusques et compris 1769, en Allemagne, Suède, Norvège, Angleterre et Ecosse, par feu *M. Fars* etc, 3 v., 4to, Lyon et Paris, 1774-1781.
25. Bemerkungen eines Reisenden durch Deutschland, Frankreich, England, und Holland, in Briefen an seine Freunde. (? *Grimm*), 12mo, Altenburg, 1775.
26. Beschreibung der in England seit 1759 angelegten und jetzt grössentheils vollendeten schiffbaren Kanale, von *J. L. Hogrewe*, 4to, Hannover, 1780.
27. Zwei Berichte des Oberamtmann *Reisels*, und des Oberamtmann *Müllers* von ihren in England angestellten wirtschaftlich Beobachtungen, 1765 und 1766. (*Bernouilli's Collection*, xiii.) Berlin, 1784.
28. Kong *Christian* den 7des Reyse til fremmede Lande i Aaret 1768. (*Bernouilli's Collection*, iv.) Berlin, 1781.
29. Beschreibung einer Reise aus Teutschland durch einer Theil von Frankreich, England, und Holland. (? *F. F. von Guenderode*, circa 1774.) 12mo, Breslau, 1783.
30. Auszug aus dem Reise-Journal Herrn *D. C. H. Titius* von seiner vorzüglich zu Besichtigung fremder Naturaliensammlungen in J. 1777, angestellten Reise. (*Bernouilli's Collection*, x.) Berlin, 1783.
31. Neueste Reisen durch England, vorzüglich in absicht auf die Kunstsammlungen etc. . . . , von *D. Johann Jacob Volkmanu*, Leipzig, 1781.

32. Tableau de l'Angleterre pour l'année 1780.
33. Neue Reisen eines Deutschen nach und in England in Jahre 1783 (? J. G. B. Buschel.) . . 8vo, Berlin, 1784.
34. Etwas über der Zinn- und Kupfer-bergbau in Cornwallis. Aus Briefen eines reisenden Deutschen, vom October 1783. (Bernouilli's Collection, xiii.) Berlin, 1784.
35. Wanderungen eines Philosophischen Menschenfreundes in America und England. 8vo, Lünebourg, 1786.
36. Lettere sopra l'Inghilterra, Scozia e Olanda. 2 v., 8vo, Firenze, 1790.
37. Tagebuch einer Reise durch Holland und England, von Sophie Wittwe von la Roche. Offenbach am Main, 1791.
38. Le Guide Moral, Physique, et Politique des Etrangers qui voyagent en Angleterre, par M. Dutens. 8vo, London and Paris, 1792.
39. Briefe auf einer Reise durch Frankreich, England, Holland, und Italien, in den Jahren 1787 und 1788 geschrieben, (F. C. H. Schaeffer.) 2 v., 8vo, Regensburg, 1794.
40. Frederik Sneedorff's samlede Skrifter. Første Deel, som indeholder Breve fra Göttingen og Leipzig i Aarene, 1783-86, og Breve paa en Reise igien- nem Tydskland, Schweitz, Frankrige og Engeland i aarene 1791, 1792. 8vo, Kiöbenhavn, 1794.
41. Souvenirs de mes Voyages en Angleterre. 2 vols., 24mo, Zurich, 1795.



OLD PAROCHIAL LIBRARY AT TOTNES, DEVON.

By W. H. K. WRIGHT,
F. R. Hist. Soc. : Public Librarian, Plymouth.



THE article in your April number respecting the Bromsgrove Library has recalled to my memory some notes made recently on a similar library at Totnes, Devon, which I now send for insertion in your pages, if you deem them of sufficient interest and importance.

In the reprint of the Council of the United Kingdom Library Association, presented at Oxford in 1878, the following brief reference to "Old Parochial Libraries" occurs:—

"Containing in some instances valuable works, these libraries are for the most part unguarded and uncared-for, sometimes, indeed, exposed to pillage and decay; and the Association will accomplish a good work by awakening general interest in their condition and contents. . . . Feeling that these libraries should be better known, the council think that the publication of authentic information with regard to them will be a public benefit."

In the same volume is published a list by Mr. T. W. Shore (Southampton), of the old Parochial Libraries of England, with remarks upon the same. In that list appears the following entry:—

"TOTNES, DEVON.—Library established before 1656. *Condition*: Perishing from damp; located in the Vestry-Room. *Contents*: 17th Century Divinity. Contains Folio of Works of SS. Chrysostom, Augustine, Ambrose."

In the comments which followed the reading of Mr. Shore's paper, I took occasion to refer to the deplorable state of the Totnes library. Since that time I have gleaned a little information concerning this valuable collection of books, and have also visited the town of Totnes, and made a slight personal investigation into the actual state of the Library.

It appears that in 1619 one Gabriel Barker delivered to Mr. Richard Lee, Mayor of Totnes, the sum of £35, whereof £10 was to be employed towards the procuring of a library, and the other £25 to be applied to charitable purposes. This gift was doubtless the origin of the present library, and many donations were received from time to time towards the same object; for it is clear that in those days, when books were comparatively scarce, the sum of £10, though of more value than in this age, would purchase but few of the much-desired bibliographical treasures.

I have been unable to trace any instructions as to the use of the books, or regulations as to the persons who were privileged to use them; but it is clear that they were considered to be under the custody and control of the corporate officers, inasmuch as in the

accounts of Philip Lee, Mayor of Totnes, 1645-6, a charge is made for the removal of the books from the church porch to Mr. William Tillard's house. Again, some time after, they appear to have been taken back to the church and placed in the old vestry. Here they remained until, upon the removal of the vestry during recent restorations under Sir Gilbert Scott, the books were placed in the parvise chamber, over the main entrance to the church, where they now remain.

Mr. Prince, the celebrated author of the *Worthies of Devon*, who was sometime vicar of Totnes, seems to have taken more pains to preserve these books than some of his successors appear to have done. For we find the following, amongst other items in the parish records: *Item*.—Paid Mr. Prince for carriage of some of the library books from Exon here, which were new bound, 2s. 6d.

A reference to these books appears in *Notes and Queries* (1st Ser., vii. 463; 1853), which, although it contains but little information regarding them is worth quoting in this connection. "Totnes may be added to the list of places containing parochial libraries. The books are placed in presses in the vestry rooms of the church, and so preserved from loss and damage, to which they were formerly subjected. The collection is principally composed of works of Divinity published in the seventeenth century, the age of profound theological literature. I noticed, amongst the goodly array of weighty folios, the works of St. Augustine, the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, works of St. Ambrose, St. Gregory, etc., the works of the 'high and mighty King James,' Birkbeck's *Protestant Evidence*, and Walton's *Polyglott*. Nothing is known of the history and formation of this library. Inside of the cover of one of the volumes is the following inscription: 'Totnes Library. The gift of Mr. Thomas Southcott, July 10, 1656.'" "I found the following *incorrect* and antiquated piece of information respecting this library in a flimsy work, published in 1850, entitled, "*A Graphic and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes*, by William Cotton, F.S.A." *Note on page 38*: "I know not what the library contains; I believe nothing more than theological lumber. It is always locked up, and made no use of by those who keep it, and it is inaccessible

to those who would wish to examine it. I was once there by accident, and looked into some books, which were all on Divinity."—J. M. B., Tunbridge Wells.

The note quoted above is extracted by Mr. Cotton from a manuscript history of Totnes by Mr. Cornish, to which the writer of the *Graphic and Historical Sketch* had access. I have searched this so-called "flimsy work," and can find no further particulars respecting the library than those given in the note to the work which is, I think, worthy of more credit than the writer in *Notes and Queries* attaches to it. I can fully endorse the remarks of Mr. Cornish as to the state and position of the books when I visited them in the autumn of 1880.

These are all the particulars I have been able to gather concerning this interesting collection, but I may add a few words from my own observations.

The books are placed (as I have before said) in the parvise chamber over the main entrance of the old parish church. The greater part of the volumes are upon shelves, but some find a resting-place upon the floor, along with sundry unconsidered trifles of wood, stone, and iron, for the room is a veritable "old curiosity shop," or lumber-room, in which all the odds-and-ends of unused and unusable trifles are stored, "out of sight and out of mind." Dust is by no means excluded, and the appearance of some of the venerable folios is not improved thereby. Many of the books have suffered seriously from damp, others have apparently been nibbled by four-footed creatures, and not a few have passed through the hands of the spoiler, and have been bereft of title-pages, frontispieces, and illustrations. I doubt not, from what are still visible, that many of the books contained interesting annotations or inscriptions throwing light upon their history or former ownership, or the circumstances under which they were deposited in this library. But I fear some of them are irreparably injured, and the whole require very careful examination.

Time and opportunity did not permit my indulging in a complete or lengthened survey, but I saw enough to convince me that the books are little cared for by their present custodians, and that they are deserving a better fate.

It is much to be regretted that the state of things is as described, and I sincerely trust that the action of the U.K.L.A. in calling attention to these valuable collections will be the means (amongst others) of rescuing from destruction many valuable works. Even if the books were properly cared for, their present location is very inconvenient, for however advantageous it may have been, two centuries ago, for theological students to prosecute their studies in the churches, those buildings are certainly not the proper receptacles for the libraries of the present day. Consequently, in the present case, the books are almost inaccessible to visitors or students.

The town of Totnes does not possess a public library, nor am I aware that there is a desire on the part of the inhabitants to establish such an institution. The town, however, is rich in historical associations, its municipal records are considerable and valuable, and the whole neighbourhood is replete with interesting materials for the making of history. It seems, therefore, a pity that this collection of rare books should either be scattered or removed elsewhere, or, worse still, be allowed to perish from damp and want of ordinary care.

Failing, however, some proper provision being made by the Corporation of that ancient borough,—the original custodians for the safe keeping of these books,—it would seem desirable that they should be removed to one of the representative county institutions, either at Exeter or Plymouth, there to be made available for the use of the public, according to the desire and design of the original donors.

A catalogue of the books is extant, and might be transcribed for the columns of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* if considered desirable; the number of volumes being 334.



SUNDERLAND SALE.



THE second portion of the famous Sunderland Library, removed from Blenheim, was sold at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's auction-room on Monday, April 17th, and nine following days. It did not equal the first portion in

interest, and the proceeds of the ten days' sale was less than half that of the previous ten days—that is, £9376 18s. 6d. against £19,373 10s. 6d. Still £9000 is a large sum; and if we consider the sale on its own merits, without comparing it with its predecessor, it must be allowed to take a very high rank. Many of the unimportant lots fetched very small sums, but this need be no matter of surprise if we remember that they consisted of a class of books quite out of fashion, and at an ordinary sale would have been made into lots. It is not often that we see worthless and priceless volumes in such close proximity, as usually large libraries have at different times undergone a process of judicious weeding.

The eleventh day's sale was led off with some books of small value, and it was not until the French Chronicles were reached that any considerable prices were obtained. The highest price, £116, was given by M. Techener for the *Chroniques de France*, 3 vols. in 2, 1493. The next in value was the *Rhetoric* of Cicero, 1477, which Mr. Ellis bought for £85. The total of the day's sale amounted to £838 7s.

The twelfth day was chiefly occupied with the sale of the numerous editions of Cicero. One of these—the Elzevir *De Officiis*, 1677, a small volume in old crimson morocco, which one might have supposed to be worth about two or three pounds, was obtained by Mr. Quaritch, after an exciting contest with M. Morgand, for £120. The cause of the excitement was this: from the character of the end papers it was judged that the book had been bound by the French binder Boyet—specimens of his handiwork are very rare, and hence the great price. Many of the other Ciceros fetched large prices, such as the first edition of the *Epistole ad Familiares*, 1467, the first book printed in Rome and in Roman characters, which was obtained by M. Techener for £295. Several of the books, however, realised less prices than in some of the older sales: thus the *Epistole ad M. Brutum*, &c., Romæ (Sweynheym et Pannartz 1470), only fetched £54, while the Roxburgh copy sold for £189 and was resold at the Sykes sale for £91. This was the most important day, and the total rose to £2,322 5s.

The thirteenth day did not contain any

lots of very special interest, and the total amount only reached £623 9s. 6d.

The chief interest of the fourteenth day centred in the fine series of editions of Dante. The Naples edition of 1475, which is said to be the rarest of all the editions, was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £205. The total of this day's sale was £1061 8s.

There was little of interest in the fifteenth day; and the total only reached £660. The same may be said of the sixteenth day, when a spirited controversy was kept up between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Ellis for lot 4154, Durandus, which Mr. Quaritch obtained for £790. The total of this day was less than double that amount—viz. £1399 3s.

Very little interest was taken in the seventeenth day's sale, which contained very few books of value. The total was £305 3s.

The same may be said of the eighteenth day, the total being £417 4s. 6d.

The nineteenth day's sale contained some interesting French books, and the total was £438 2s. 6d.

The sale ended well with the twentieth day, which contained several books of interest. The most important was the editio princeps of Aulus Gellius, printed at Rome by Sweynheym and Pannartz on vellum, and bound in morocco, which was called by some the gem of the sale. M. Techener obtained it for £790. The total of this day was £1313 18s.

At the conclusion of the sale it was announced that the third portion would be sold on the 17th of July and nine following days. It only remains to say a word in praise of the excellent catalogue, which, like the former one, was the work of Mr. Lawler.

Eleventh Day—Lot 2713, Chartier (Alain), Les Faiz Maistre Alain Chartier, Paris (Le Caron), sm. fol., £5 5s. 2715, Chartier, Œuvres, sm. 8vo, Paris, 1529, £20. 2722, Chaucer's Works, fol., 1561, £13 15s. 2728, Chauncy's Iherfordshire, fol., 1700, £16. 2733, Chaves (II. de), Chronographia o Reportorio des tiempo los, sm. 4to, Sevilla, 1572, £9 15s. 2796, Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, £12. 2801, Chroniques de France, fol., Paris, 1476, £28. 2802, Chroniques de France, fol., 3 vols. in 2, 1493, £116. 2804, Les Cronicques de Normandie, sm. fol., 1487, £36. 2806, Cronica del Rey Don Rodrigo, fol., 1499, £28. 2807, Cronica del cavallero el Cid Ruy Diaz Campeador, sm. 4to, 1546, £12. 2816, Cronica, del noble Cavallero Guarino Mesquino, fol., 1527, £19. 2850, Cicero, Opera Omnia, 2 vols., fol., Mediol., 1498-99, £30 10s. 2858, Cicero, Opera (cum Scholiis Pauli Manutii) 9 vols., sm. 8vo, Paris, 1543-8, £17. 2868, Cicero,

Opera, 10 vols., Venet., 1560-65, £35 10s. 2882, Cicero, Opera, editio Elzeviriana, 10 vols., Lugd. Bat., 1642, £10 15s. 2887, Cicero, Rhetoricorum lib. iv., 4to, impressum Venetiis per Nicolaum Jenson, 1470, printed upon vellum, £85. 2888, Cicero, Rhetoricorum lib. iv., 4to, opus impressum Papie, per Jacobum de Sancto Petro, 1477, £9 15s. 2900, Cicero, Rhetoricorum lib. iv., sm. 8vo, Venet. ap. Aldos, 1554, printed upon vellum, £30. 2917, Cicero, Topica et Partitiones Oratoriae, 4to, 1472, £8 5s. 2922, Cicero, de Oratore, sm. fol., Romæ, in domo Petri de Maximo, 1469, £31. 2923, Cicero, De Oratore, s. a., £11. 2933, Cicero, De Oratore, printed upon vellum, Venet. Aldus, 1554, £ . 2948, Cicero, Orationes, fol., Adam de Ambergau, 1472, £18. 2949, Cicero, Orationes, fol., Venet. per Nic. Girardengum, 1480, £10.

Twelfth Day—Lot 3010, Cicero, Opera quædam Philosophica, fol., Ven., Vindelini de Spira, 1471, £15 5s. 3017, Cicero, Tusculanæ Quæstiones, sm. fol., Romæ, per Ulricum Han de Wiena, 1469, ed. princeps, £21. 3019, Cicero, Tusculanæ Quæstiones, sm. fol., Ven., per Nicolaum Jenson, 1472, on vellum, not more than six copies known, £90. 3043, Cicero, Off., lib. iii., Paradoxa, et Versus XII. Sapientum, Johannes Fust Moguntinus, 1465, 4to or sm. fol., printed on vellum in Gothic letter; the first classic printed, and one of the first two printed books in which Greek characters appear, £100. 3044, Cicero, Officia et Paradoxa (ed. secunda), sm. fol., Mogunt., per Fust et Schæffer, 1466, printed on vellum, £91; a copy sold in Paris a few years ago for £400. 3045, Cicero, Officia, Paradoxa, de Amicitia, de Senectute, fol., Romæ, per Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1469, £44. 3047, Cicero, Officia, etc., sm. 4to., Parisiis, Udalricus Gering, 1471, £31. 3073, Cicero, De Officiis, etc., 12mo, Amst., ex off. Elzeviriana, 1677, £120. 3083, Cicero, Epistolæ ad Familiariæ, fol., Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1467, £295. 3084, Cicero, Epistolæ, fol., Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1469, second edition, £54. 3085, Cicero, Epistolæ, fol., Ven., Joannes de Spira, 1469, printed on vellum, £52 10s. 3086, Cicero, Epistolæ, fol., Ven., Johannes de Spira, 1469, £70. 3087, Cicero, Epistolæ, fol., Fulgenci Emilianus de Orphis et Joan. Numeister, circa 1470-72, £20. 3103, Cicero, Epistolæ, 8vo, printed on vellum and uncut, a Lyons counterfeit of Aldus, exceedingly rare in this condition, £56. 3126, Cicero, Epistolæ, ex recog., Jo. Andreae, fol., Romæ, per Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1470, £54. 3127, Cicero, Epistolæ, fol., Venetiis, Nicolaus Jenson, 1470, £38. 3178, Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, illustrated copy, 3 vols., royal fol., Oxford, 1707, £275. 3212, Clemens V. (Papa), Constitutiones, imp. fol., 18½ by 13½, Mogunt per Fust et Schoiffer, 1460, ed. princeps, on vellum, 48 leaves only, therefore without the "Execrable Constitution of Pope John XXII.," or the "Regula S. Francis," £240. 3213, Another copy of the Constitutiones, but containing only 39 leaves, also on vellum, the first edition, 1460, £50. 3214, Clemens V., Constitutiones, royal fol., Mogunt. Pet. Schoiffer, 1467, on vellum, the second edition, £170. 3252, Codex Palimpsestus, Menæum pro mense Februario Græcæ; scriptum manu Ignatii Selubriæ Metropolitanæ, A.D. 1431, fol., MS. on vellum in double columns, on 108 leaves, eighth century, £51.

Thirteenth Day—Lot 3302, *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, fol., Venet., 1499, editio princeps, £86 (Lake Price's copy sold last year for £49). 3303, *La Hypnerotomachia di Poliphilo*, fol., Venet., 1545, £26. 3320, *Comestor* (Petrus), *Scolastica Hystoria*, super Novum Testamentum, sm. fol., Impressa in Tracteto per Nic. Ketelaer et Gherardun de Leempt, 1473, £30 10s. 3335, *Commines*, *Les Memoires*, fol., Lyon, Jan de Tournes, 1559, £30. 3338, *Commines*, *Les Memoires*, dernière edition, 12mo, Leide, Elzeviers, 1648, £10. 3339, *Commines*, *Les Memoires*, fol., Paris de l'imprimerie royale, 1649, £10 10s. 3351, *Concilia*, *Conciliorum Omnium*, mor., royal fol., Paris., e typog. Regia, 1644, £80. 3353, *Concilia*, *Sacrosancta Concilia*, 37 vols., royal fol., Soc. Typ., 1671-2, £20. 3355, *Concilia*, *Acta Constantiensis*, sm. fol., Grolier's copy, £49. 3479, *Cortes*, *Præclara Ferdinandi Cortesii Narratio*, Norimberga, Frid. Peypus, 1524, sm. fol., £9. 3485, *Coryate* (Thomas), *Crudities*, vellum, 4to, Lond., W. S., 1611, original edition (2 ll. wanting), £17 10s. Total £623 9s. 6d.

Fourteenth Day—Lot 3571, *Cromwell* (Oliver), *Parallelum Olivæ*, sm. fol., Lond. 1656, £9 10s. 3605, *Quintus Curtius Rufus*, *De Rebus gestis Alexandri Magni*, large 4to, Georgius Lauer, editio princeps, ab. 1470, £20. 3606, *Curtius*, *De Rebus gestis Alexandri Magni*, fol., Venet. Vind. de Spira, 1471, second impression, £12 15s. 3640, *Cyprianus*, *Epistolæ et Opuscula*, fol., Venet. Vindelini de Spira, 1471, £11. 3657, *D'Albuquerque* (Alfonso), *Commentarios*, sm. fol., Lisboa, Joam de Barreya, 1557, £32. 3679, *Daniel* (Samuel), *The Civill Wares betweene the Illoes of Lancaster and Yorke*, sm. 4to, Lond. Simon Watersonne, 1609, £22 10s. 3684, *Dante Alighieri*, *La Divina Commedia*. A fine manuscript written in a beautiful Italian hand, within the first half of the 15th century, £101. 3685, *Dante*, *Inferno*, fol. (Fulginei), Johannes Numeister, 1472, £46. 3686, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, fol., Francisco del Tупpo, Napoli, 1475; the rarest of all the early editions of *Dante*, £205. 3687, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, fol., Vind. de Spira, 1477, in Gothic letter, £11 5s. 3688, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, another copy, fol., Venet. Vind. de Spira, 1477, £24. 3689, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, royal fol., Mediolani, Ludov. et Albert. Pedemontani, 1478, £98. 3690, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, sm. fol., Venetiis, 1478, £33. 3691, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, 3 plates by Botticelli, fol., Nicholo Lorenzo della Magna, 1481, £35. 3692, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, fol., Vinegia, O. Scot. 1484, £11. 3694, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, fol., Brescia, Boninus de Boninis de Ragusci, 1478, £22. 3695, *Dante*, *La Commedia*, fol., Vinegia, Bernardino Benali et Matthio di Parma, 1491, £11. 3698, *Commedia di Dante*, sm. 8vo, Firenze, Philippum di Giunta, 1506, £20 10s. 3797, *Demosthenes*, *Orationes*, second Aldine edition, fol., Venet., 1504, £25 10s. 3812, *Demosthenes*, cum Comment. Ulpiani, with Marlborough Arms, Venet. Aldus, 1503, £8 15s.

Fifteenth Day—Lot 3823, *Desaultz* and other French tracts by Ronsard, Evesque d'Arras, etc., £10. 3853, *Philip Despont*, *Maxima Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum*, etc., 27 vols., royal fol., Lugd. Anisson., 1677, £24. 3867, *Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus*, with *Gesta Romanorum*, both editiones principes, Goudæ, G.

Leeuw, 1480, sm. fol., £51. 3868, *Dialogus Creaturarum*, sm. fol., Goudæ, G. Leeuw, 1480, £31. 3989, *Florian Decampo*, *Las quatro partes enteras de la Cronica de Espana*, fol., Zamora A. de Paz y Juan Picardo, 1541, original edition, £20. 4002, *Doletus*, *Commentaria Linguae Latinae*, fol., Lugd. Gryphium, 1536, £10 10s. 4007, *Doletus*, *La Manière de bien traduire d'une langue en aultre*, sm. 4to, Lyon, Dolet, 1543, £12. 4033, *Jean Dorat*, *Magnificentissimi Spectaculi a Regina Regum Matre in Hortis Suburbani Editi Descriptio*, sm. 4to, Paris, F. Morellus, 1573, £16. 4052, *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, sm. 4to, Lond., by E. A., for N. Bourne, 1626, £75. 4053, *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, 4to, Lond., N. Bourne, 1653, £18 10s. 4056, *Drayton's Polyolbion*, both parts complete, old calf, fol., 1613-22, £16. 4080, *Ducange*, *Glossarium Gr. et Lat. Scriptores*, 5 vols., fol., 1678-1688, £12 15s. 4081, *Du Cerceau*, *De Architectura*, fol., Paris, 1559, £50. 4082, *Duchesne*, *Historia Francorum Scriptores Coetanei*, 5 vols., fol., Paris, 1636-49, £13 5s. 4083, *Duchesne*, *Historia Normannorum Antiqui Scriptores*, fol., Paris, 1619, £11 10s.

Sixteenth Day—Lot 4111, *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, L. P., 4 vols., royal fol., 1665 to 1722, imperfect, £21 10s. 4115, *Dugdale*, *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, second edition, royal fol., Lond., Jonah Bowyer, 1716, £7. 1416, *Dugdale*, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, Illustrated, fol., Lond., T. Warren, 1656, £15. 4117, *Dugdale*, *Baronage of England*, 3 vols. in 2, fol., Lond., T. Newcomb, 1675-6, £18. 4121, *Dugdale*, *The History of Imbanking and Draining of Divers Fens and Marshes*, fol., Lond., 1662, £7 15s. 4124, *Bertrand Du Guesclin*, *Son Livre des Faits D'Armes*, sm. fol., £112 (Heber's copy produced £45). 4154, *Guilielmus Durandus*, *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, old blue morocco, with broad borders of ornamental gilt tooling, large fol., Moguntiae, per Fust and Schoeffer, 1457, editio princeps, printed on vellum, £790. 4180, *Richard Eden*, *History of Travayle in the West Indies*, black letter, sm. 4to, Lond., R. Jugge, 1577, imperfect, £14 10s. 4186, *Eginhartus*, *La Vie du Roy et Empereur Charle-Maigne*, sm. 8vo, Marnef, 1546, £7 15s. 4195, *Eliote's Dictionary*, black letter, sm. fol., Lond., Berthelet, 1552, £8 18s. 6d. 4208, *Engravings from the Cabinet de Crozat*, atlas fol., Paris, 1729-42, £12. 4219, *Sanctus Ephraem Syrus*, *Opera*, Graece, fol., MS. written on vellum, £13. 4261, *Erasmus*, *Opuscula quaedam*, Venet. ædibus Aldi, 1518—*Erasmus Moria*, id est *Stultitia*, Venet. Aldus, 1515, sm. 8vo, £10 10s. 4270, *Erasmus*, *Adagiorum Chiliades quatuor*, centuriæque totidem, fol., Venet. ædibus, Aldi, 1520, £20. 4282, *Erasmus*, *Colloquia*; ab autore diligenter recognita, 8vo, Basil. Froben. 1537 (Grolier's copy, damaged), £15 15s. 4290, *Alfonso de Erilla y Zuniga*, *Primera y Segunda Parte de la Araucana*, Madrid, sm. 4to, 2 vols., 1578 & 1589, £8 8s. 4320, *Euclides Elementorum*, lib. XV., fol., Basil. Hervagium, 1533, editio princeps, £8 15s. 4321, *Euclides*, *Elementorum*, lib. XV., fol., Venet. Ratdolt, 1482, £9 5s. 4333, *Euripides*, *Tragoedia (Græcæ)*, 12mo, Venet. Aldi, 1503, £8. 4355, *Eusebius*, *Chronicon*, sm. 4to, Venet. Erhardus Ratdolt, 1483, £9 15s. 4362, *Eusebius*, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Rome, per Ulricum Hahn, £10 10s.

4374, Eutropius, Historia, editio princeps, fol., Romæ, £11.

Seventeenth Day—Lot 4386, Evangelia, Græce, 4to, Sæc. xiii., MS. on vellum, £7 10s. 4387, Evangelion, Græce, ancient MS. on vellum, written about the 14th century, £6 5s. 4443, Gabriel Færnus, Fabulæ Centum, original edition, with a rare tract by Blackwood, relating to Mary Queen of Scots, £11 5s. 4462, Faria y Sousa, Europa Portuguesa, Ant. Craesbeeck, 1678-80—Asia Portuguesa, and Africa Portuguesa, 7 vols., fol., £9 5s. 4478, Fauchet, Decline de la Maison de Charlemagne, sm. 8vo, Paris, per Perier, 1602, £25 10s. 4496, Diego Fernandez, Primera y Segunda Parte de la Historia del Peru, Sevilla, II. Diaz, 1571, £30 10s. 4516, [Ferrerius (Zacharius)] Lugdunense Somnium, printed on vellum, sm. 4to, Lugduni, 1513, £11 15s. 4517, Ferrerius, Hymni novi Ecclesiastici, sm. 4to, Romæ, Ludov. Vicentini, 1525, £9 5s. 4603, Florus (Lucius Annaeus), Epitomatium in Titum Livium, lib. IV., sm. fol., £10 5s.

Eighteenth Day—Lot 4663, Formularium Instrumentorum, fol., Romæ, Nic. Hanbeymer et Jo. Schurener de Bopardia, 1474, £12. 4677, Fouilloux, La Venerie, 4to, Poitiers, par de Marnef, s. a. £16 15s. 4820, Regret sur le Trepas du Siegneur Timoleon de Cossé, Comte de Brissac, par Paseschal Robin (4 ll.), 12mo, Paris, J. Hulpeau, 1569, £7. 4837, Les Croniques des Roys de France, with Arms of Jean de Bouchet on sides, sm. 4to, Lyon Claude Nourry, 1501, £6 15s. 4918, Epistre Envoïee au Tigre de France (a rare tract of 8 ll. relating to the Card. de Lorraine) sans notes s. a. et l. £42. 4933, La Franc Gaulois, par Marc Lescarbot (8 ll.) £10 10s.

Nineteenth Day—Lot 4969, L'Histoire et Cronique de Clotaire, sm. 4to, Poictiers Enguilbert de Marnef, 1527, £68. 4970, L'Histoire et Discours au Vray du Siege d'Orleans, 4to, imp., Paris, Sat. Hotot, 1577, £16. 5015, Lettres du Siegneur Ascanio Montelli medecin, sm. 8vo, Paris, Jean de Lastre, 1578, £8. 5027, Lorraine, Du grand et loyal devoir . . . de Messieurs de Paris, 8vo, 1565, £8 15s. 5058, Le Mercure de Gaillon. A collection of 24 pieces relative to the Diocese of Rouen, 4to, 1644, £25. 5061, Brief Discours sur la vie de Duc de Montmorency, 1579, and two other tracts, £10. 5077, Ordre de S. Michel, 8vo, Paris, Guil. Eustace, 1512, £12 10s. 5205, Le Vray Resveille-Matin des Calvinistes et Publicains François, sm. 8vo, Paris, Chaudière, 1576, £8 5s.

Twentieth Day—Lot 5247, Jehan Froissart, Memoires de France, Angleterre, Flandres, etc., 4 vols., Paris, Jehan Petit, 1530, et. Ant. Verard, £12 10s. 5286, F. Gafforius, Theorica Musice, 1492, et Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musice, 1508, in 1 vol., fol., £15 15s. 5287, Practica Musicæ Gafori, lib. v., 1496, et Theoricæ Musicæ, 1492, in 1 vol., sm. fol., £13 10s. 5295, Claudius Galenus, Opera Omnia, 5 vols., royal fol., Venet. Aldus, 1525, editio princeps, £18. 5298, Galenus Therapeuticorum, lib. xiv., large fol., Venet. Nic. Blastus Cretensis, 1500, editio princeps, £16. 5314, V. Galilei, Dialogo della Musica Antica e Moderna, 1602, e Fronimo, Dialogo, sm. fol., £30. 5331, C. Gallus, Fragmenta Elegiarum, editio princeps (14 ll.), 4to, Venet., 1501, £12. 5360, Ralph Gardiner, England's grievance discovered in relation to the Coal Trade (wants map), sm. 4to, Lond., R. Ibbetson, 1655,

£7 15s. 5361, Garibay y Camallos Los XI. Libros D'el Compendio Historie de las Chronicas de los Reynos de España, 4 vols. in 3, fol., Anvers, C. Plantin, 1571, primera edicion, £12. 5397, T. Gaza, Introductivæ Grammatices, lib. IV., fol., Venet., Aldus Romani, 1495, editio princeps, £7 5s. 5410, S. Gelenius, Lexicon Symphonum, sm. 4to, Basil, R. Winter, 1544, £9. 5415, Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ, fol., Romæ (Sweynheym et Pannartz) in domo Petri de Maximis, 1469, editio princeps, printed on vellum and bound in old crimson morocco, £790. 5416, Gellius, Noctes Atticæ, fol., Romæ (Sweynheym et Pannartz) in domo Petri de Maximis, 1472, second edition, £22. 5417, Gellius, Noctes Atticæ, fol., Venetiis, Nicolaus Jenson, 1472, £13 10s. 5422, Gellius, Noctium Atticarum libri undeviginti, Aldine edition (Grolier's copy, damaged), 8vo, Venet. Aldi, 1515, £9 5s. 5466, J. A. de S. Georgio, Super titulum de Appellationibus, Como, Ambrosium de Orcho et Dionysium de Paravisino, 1474, £51 (first book printed in Como).

Total of ten days' sale, £9376 18s. 6d.



OUVRY SALE.



FREDERIC OUVRY, who died on June 26th, 1881, was a man of considerable mark both in his profession and in society; and his death caused a considerable blank in the wide circle of his friends. He was partner in the firm of Farrer, Ouvry and Co., of Lincoln's Inn Fields. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1848, and for twenty years he filled the office of Treasurer of the Society. On the death of Earl Stanhope Mr. Ouvry was chosen by the Council to succeed him as President, and there was but one opinion among the Fellows on the wisdom of the choice. His genial manner and kindly feelings caused him to be generally liked. He was anxious to promote any literary or antiquarian undertaking of value, and was a ready subscriber to costly publications. This is seen from the catalogue of his well-selected and most interesting library. He was not contented with reprints, however praiseworthy, but managed to acquire many originals of great rarity. His books were treated with great care and put into the handsomest of covers by the first of bibliopægic artists. In a library so well selected it is not easy to single out particular lots which are worthy of special mention, but we will endeavour to note one or two of these. Thus Mr. Gladstone's

Gleanings of Past Years, 7 vols., was a presentation copy from the author, and has the following inscription in the Prime Minister's autograph: "Frederick Ouvry, Esq., from W. E. G., in memory of the work we have done together for fourteen years in full harmony of thought and act." Another celebrated friend of Mr. Ouvry was Charles Dickens; and in this sale there was a collection of 177 autograph letters of the great novelist. The library was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, on Thursday, March 30th, and five following days. The books sold well, and on the whole it may be guessed that they fetched higher prices than their late possessor gave for them. Two remarkable instances of this may be given here. Lot 485, Drummond of Hawthornden's *Forth Feasting* (morocco extra), 1617, fetched £60: the book before binding was bought in 1858 at Sotheby's rooms for £8 15s. Lot 996, Lodge's *Rosalind*, 1598, fetched £63, while it is mentioned in the catalogue that Heber's copy sold for £5 10s. On the other side, there is little doubt that the money spent upon the collection of 194 *Old Ballads* (lot 268), in mounting, binding, cataloguing, etc., was more than the £59 it sold for. The following is a selection of the principal lots, with the prices realised for each of them.

Lot 179, Ashbee's Occasional Facsimile Reprints, 2 vols., morocco, 1868-72, £6. 190, Barnfield's *Encomium of Lady Pecunia*, 1598, morocco, £10s. 199, Bewick's *Quadrupeds and Birds*, figures only, 4 vols. 4to, 1824-25, £20 10s. 222, Breton's *Passionate Shepheard*, 1604, morocco by Rivière (supposed to be unique), £85. 235, Burton's *Antiquities of Falde*, autograph MS., morocco, £11 5s. 253, Chapman's *Blind Beggar of Alexandria*, 1st ed., 1598, morocco by Rivière, £8 5s. 264, Collection of 370 autograph letters of Actors, Musicians, and Literary Men, in 5 large volumes, £245. 268, Collection of 194 *Old Ballads*, mounted in three vols. morocco, £59. (This collection was fully catalogued by F. W. Newton, and the catalogue was privately printed.) 275, Collection of 184 *Political Broad-sides* of the Reign of Charles I., mounted in 4 vols. morocco, £38. 337, Daniel's *Panegyrike*, 1603, Certaine Small Poems, 1605, morocco by Lewis, £16 5s. 346, Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, 3 vols. morocco by Lewis, 1817, £19. 347, Dibdin's *Tour in France and Germany*, 3 vols. morocco by Lewis, 1821. 348, Dibdin's *Ædes Althorpiæ and Cassano Catalogue*, 3 vols., 1822-23, £7 10s. 395, Eytton's *Shropshire*, 12 vols., 1854-60, £27 10s. 424, Cofler of *Canterburie*, morocco by Lewis, 1608, supposed to be unique, £27; bought by Heber at Duke of Grafton's sale for £18, resold at his sale for £12 12s. 429,

Collier's *Illustrations of Old English Literature*, 3 vols. red morocco, 1866, £14 10s. 430, Collier's *Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature*, 2 vols. blue morocco, 1863-64, £11 10s. 451, Daniel's *Delia*, first edition, MS. corrections supposed to be by the author, morocco, 1592, £88. 452, Daniel's *Delia*, second issue of the first edition, morocco by Rivière, £65. 458, Davies, *Wittes Pilgrimage*, morocco, £17. 464, Decker's *Seven Deadly Sinnes of London*, morocco, 1606, £9. 474, Dickens's *Correspondence*, in 2 vols. morocco, £150. 482, Drayton's *Idea*; Shepheard's *Garland*, 1593, £17 10s. 485, Drummond of Hawthornden, *Forth Feasting*, 1617, morocco, £60. 514, Frohisher's *Three Voyages*, red morocco, 1578, £68. 524, *Chronicon Nurembergense*, 1493 (wormed), £14 14s. 526, Daniel's *Panegyrike*, folio, 1603, privately printed, presentation copy, £30 10s. 530, *Dramatic Miscellanies*, Collection of MS. documents, mounted in morocco album, £61. 531, Dugdale's *Monasticon*, by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinet, 6 vols. in 8, 1846, £22 10s.; Gould's *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols. red morocco, 1873, £85. 586, Hake's *Touchstone for this Time Present*, morocco, 1574, £11. 587, Hakluyt Society's *Publications*, 67 vols., 59 vols. half morocco, 1847-81, £46 10s. 643, Hamilton (Lady Anne), *Secret History of the Court of England*, 2 vols., 1832, illustrated with 170 portraits, morocco, £17. 647, Harleian Society's *Publications*, 20 vols., £23. 686, *Illore Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, MS. on vellum, 19 miniatures, 15th cent., £40. 696, *Father Oliver Hubbard's Tales*, 1604, morocco, £19. 713, *Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, morocco, 1592, £13 15s. 755, *Harvey's (G.)*, *New Letter of Notable Contents*, 1593, £9 5s. 761, *Heathiana: Family of Heath*, 1881, £10 5s. 765, *Heures à l'usage de Rome*, printed on vellum, 1503, £20. 776, *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, MS. on vellum, 47 miniatures, 15th cent., £25. 782, *Huth's Fugitive Pieces*, 2 vols. morocco, 1875, £13 10s. 808, *Homer's Iliads*, by Chapman, first folio edition, circa 1610, morocco, £16 10s. 817, *Huth's Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 1870, £8 10s. 830, *Johnson's Crown Garland*, morocco, 1659, £12. 836, *Jordan's Royal Arbor*, morocco, 1663, £16 5s. 837, *Jordan's Claraphil and Clarinda*, morocco, £9 5s. 838, *Jordan's Nursery of Novelties*, morocco, £8 7s. 6d. 858, *Latimer's First Sermon*, 1549; 2nd to 7th Sermon, 1549, morocco, £8. 902, *Marlow's Massacre at Paris*, morocco, £17 10s. 968, *Johnson's Nine Worthies of London*, morocco, 1592, £24 10s. 992, *Lodge's Glaucus and Scilla*, morocco, 1610, £29 10s. 993, *Lodge's Catharos*, morocco, 1591, £11. 994, *Lodge's Life and Death of William Longbeard*, morocco, 1593, £15 15s. 995, *Lodge's Wounds of Civill War*, morocco, 1594, £14 5s. 996, *Lodge's Rosalynd*, 1598, £63. 1013, *Markham's Famous Whore*, morocco, 1609, £10 10s. 1020, *Middleton's Blacke Booke*, morocco, 1604, £28 10s. 1022, *Milton's Lycidas*, 1st edition, morocco, 1638, £64. 1039, *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse*, 2nd edition, 1592, £10 5s. 1075, *Homer's Iliads*, 1611; *Odysseys*, 1615; *Batrachomyomachia*, etc., 1624, 3 vols. morocco, £14 5s. 1082, *Collection of 45 MS. Documents from 1494 to 1697*, morocco, £50. 1097, *Ovid's Heroycall Epistles by Turberville*, 1st edition, morocco, 1567, £22. 1108, *Parker's Dives and Pauper*, morocco,

1536, £20 10s. 1121, Parker Society's Publications, complete set, 94 vols. half morocco, £23 10s. 1169, Ritson's Works, 40 vols. half morocco, £30. 1203, Shakespeare's Rape of Lucrece, morocco, 1616, £35 10s. 1205, Rape of Lucrece, morocco, 1624, £31. 1229, Shelley's Works in Verse and Prose, by Forman, 8 vols., 1880, £12. 1239, Smith's (C. Roach), Collectanea Antiqua, 7 vols., 1848-80, £11 15s. 1241, Paradise of Daynty Devises, morocco, 1578, £24 10s. 1253, Percy Folio MS., large paper, 7 vols. morocco, 1867, £13 5s. 1259, Philobiblon Society's Miscellanies, 5 vols., 1854-59, £11 5s. 1260, Pierce Plowman's Vision and Crede, morocco, 1561, £10 15s. 1290, Rowland's Well Met Gossip, morocco, 1619, £23 10s. 1314, Sazate, Discoverie and Conquest of Peru, morocco, 1581, £16 10s. 1323, Shakespeare's Quartos, Ashbee's Facsimiles for Halliwell-Phillipps, 48 vols., 1866-71, £176. The first four editions of Shakespeare, all fine copies in red morocco. 1345, First folio, 1623, £420. 1346, Second folio, 1632, £46. 1347, Third folio, 1664, £116. 1348, Fourth folio, 1685, £28. 1349, Shakespeare's Works, by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, 16 vols. folio, 1853-65, £66. 1387, Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses, 1st edition, morocco, 1583, £11. 1388, 2nd edition, morocco, 1583, £9. 1397, Sussex Arch. Collections, 31 vols. and Index, 1849-81, £17 10s. 1410, Thomas à Kempis Boke, 1545, £10 15s. 1446, Vennar's Apology, supposed to be unique, 1614, £19 10s. 1459, Walton's Angler, 2nd edition, with MS. notes by Walton, morocco, 1655, £10 15s. 1460, Walton and Cotton's Angler, by Major, illustrated and inlaid in 10 vols. morocco, 1824, £32 10s. 1461, Walton and Cotton's Angler, by Nicholas, 2 vols. morocco, 1836, £16. 1522, Sherley's Travels by Sea and over Land to the Persian Empire, morocco, 1601, £10 15s. 1531, Singer's Quips upon Questions, morocco, 1600, £36 10s. 1535, Smith's Occurrences and Accidents in Virginia, morocco, 1608, £57. 1540, Smith's Voyage and Entertainment in Russia, 1605, £10. 1546, Spenser's Faerie Queene, 1st edition, morocco, 1590-96, £33. 1582, A Good Speed to Virginia, morocco, 1609 (autograph of Sir Walter Raleigh), £28. 1591, Wellington (Duke of), 20 autograph letters during Peninsular War, £17. 1618, Taylor the Water Poet's Works, 1630, £16 15s. 1620, Vetusta Monumenta, 6 vols., 1747-1842, £12 10s. 1624, Six Rare Broadside, (Poor Whore's Petition to the Countess of Castle-mayne, etc.), £13 15s.

The total amount of six days' sale was £6169 2s.

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BERESFORD-HOPE SALE.

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SELECTION of books from the library of the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on March 23rd and 24th. This sale contained a large number of illuminated

MSS., many of them important Liturgies. The following is a list of the prices which some of the more important lots fetched.

First Day's Sale.—Lot 73, Dihdin's Tour in the Northern Counties, 3 vols., 1838, large paper, £20 10s. 109, Heures à l'usage de Romme, Paris, 1538, printed on vellum, £15. 110, Heures à l'usage de Troyes, Paris, 1488, printed on vellum, £23 10s. 146, Hora Beatae Mariae Virginis, MS. on vellum (1Henry VII.'s copy), £12 6s. 147, Hora Beatae Mariae Virginis, MS. on vellum, 2 large and 33 small miniatures, £31. 156, Liber Elyensis, MS. on vellum, formerly belonging to the Priory of Ely, £50. 177, Atkyns' Glostershire, first and best edition, £38. 179, Baronii Annales Ecclesiastici, 42 vols., 1738-56, £26. 181, Bedae Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam et Actuum Apostolorum, MS. on vellum, circa 1480, £55. 187, Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, editid B. Waltonus, with the Dedication to Charles II. and the Republican Preface, 6 vols., 1657; Castelli Lexicon, 2 vols., 1669, old russia, £25. 188, Biblia Polyglotta (Complutensian edition of Cardinal Ximenez), 6 vols., 1514-17, morocco, by Clarke and Bedford, £166. 190, Blomefield's Norfolk, 5 vols., folio, 1739-75 (vol. iii. wants title), £15 10s. 192, Botta et Flandrin, Monuments de Ninive, 5 vols, 1849-50, £30. 200, Capgrave, Nova Legenda Angliae, Wynkyn de Worde, 1516, £41. 202, Chronicon Nurembergense, 1493, £19 5s. 203, Ciceronis Epistolae Romae (Sweynheym et Pannartz), 1470, red morocco, by Jrautz Bauzonnet, £27. The Duke of Roxburgh's copy fetched £189, and was resold at Sir Mark M. Sykes's sale for £91.

Second Day's Sale.—Lot 204, Colgani Acta Sanctorum, 2 vols., 1645-7, £60. Heber's copy sold for £23 10s. 205, Cronycle of Englonde, 1515, Descrepycon of Englonde, 1515 (small portion of leaf torn off), £36. 208, Dugdale's Warwicksire, 2 vols., 1730, £30. 209, Description de l'Egypte, 1809-28, 9 vols. of text and 12 vols. atlas folio of plates, £50. 215, Flandrin et Coote, Voyages en Perse, 6 vols., £23. 218, Glanville, Le Proprietaire des Choses translatee par J. Corbichon, MS. on vellum, with 21 miniatures, £46. 219, Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 5 vols., 1786-90, £21. 226, Homeri Opera Graece, 2 vols., 1488, first edition, morocco, by Lewis, £71. 227, Horsley's Britannia Romana, 1732, russia, by Clarke and Bedford, £16. 390, Spenser's Faerie Queene, Booke I. to III. second edition, 1596, Booke III. to VI. first edition, 1596, £9 9s. 392, Neue Testament by Wycliffe, MS. on vellum, about 1430, £60. 404, King's Vale Royall of Chester, 1656, £8 5s. 418, Morant's Essex, 2 vols., 1768, £16 10s. 421, Officium pro Defunctis, MS. on vellum, 14th century, £55. The first four editions of Shakespeare were bound uniformly in green morocco extra by J. Clarke. 448, First folio, 1623, verses inlaid, title and dedication repaired, £238. 449, second folio, 1632, title mended, £35 10s. 450, third folio, portrait and title inlaid, £72 10s. 451, fourth folio, £24. 459, Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, 1677, £11. 463, Vegetii Mulomedicinae, libri III., MS. on vellum, 15th century, £43.

Total amount of the two days' sale was £2316 10s.

REVIEWS.

Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century, with facsimiles, Notes and Introduction. By JOHN ASHTON. (London: Chatto and Windus, 1882.) 8vo, pp. xvi, 486.

Let us suppose that some far-seeing person had bought up the whole contents of Autolycus's pack, and that the collection had been preserved until this present time. Every single sheet would be considered worthy of the most elegant binding that could be given to it, and then when the time came for the collection to be sold by auction, the competition would be so keen, that our imaginations are scarcely vivid enough to attempt even a guess at what the lots would ultimately realize. In point of fact, little of early ephemeral literature has come down to us; and even such great collections of Ballads as the Roxburgh and the Pepysian contain little before the time of the Restoration. Mr. Ashton says that the Chap-book proper did not exist before 1700, unless the Civil War and political tracts can be so termed; but we do not understand how this can be reconciled with what is said further on: "The Chapman proper, too, is a thing of the past, although we still have hawkers, and the travelling credit drapers or 'tallymen' yet penetrate every village; but the chapman as described by Cotgrave in his Dictionary (1611) no longer exists. He is there faithfully portrayed under the heading 'Bissouart, m., a paultrie pedlar, who in a long packe or maund (which he carries for the most part open, and hanging from his necke before him) hath almanacks, bookes of news or other trifling ware to sell.'" Now, if the chapman was carrying books about the country in 1611, how was it there were no chap-books until nearly a century later?

Little has been done in the way of publication of the old popular literature, and we are therefore thankful for such collections as have been made. Messrs. Reeves and Turner published a sort of history of the Catnach press, and *John Cheap the Chapman's Library: the Scottish Chap Literature of last century* was issued by Mr. Robert Lindsay of Glasgow in three volumes 1877-8. Mr. Ashton has now reproduced some very curious chap-books with their odd illustrations. A large proportion of them were issued by the Diceys at Aldermary Churchyard, and afterwards at Bow Churchyard, but some were printed at Newcastle, Cirencester, Whitehaven, and a few other country towns. The subjects are most various, and they range from the histories of *Joseph and his Brethren*, of *Joseph of Arimathea*, and of *The Wandering Jew*, and the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, to *A Warning to Young Men*. Ghosts and Dreams and Miracles and Prophecies are not overlooked, and a good store of such popular tales as *Valentine and Orson*, *Tom Thumb* and the *Children in the Wood* find a place in the collection. The illustrations are, as might be expected, highly amusing; thus Jacob's death and burial is represented by an odd-looking hearse drawn by two donkeys tandem, and the driver is evidently some country clodhopper. Mr. Ashton has added in an appendix a List of Chap-books published in Aldermary and Bow Churchyards, which

will be useful. This book will be welcomed by all interested in the curious class of literature to which it relates, and it will be found to be a useful contribution towards the history of chap-books.

Masonry in Wigan, being a Brief History of Lodge of Antiquity No. 178, originally No. 235, with references to other Lodges in the Borough at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. Compiled by BRO. J. BROWN, Secretary. (Wigan: printed by Bro. R. Platt, 1882.) 8vo, pp. 66. 3 plates.

The history of this Lodge dates from 1786, and some entries of this year are of interest in connection with the present month. On the Festival of St. John (June 21), the Lodge met, and £1 16s. was paid for thirty-six dinners, £2 11s. for beer and porter 66 quarts, and for brandy punch, and £1 8s. 6d. for rum punch and suppers. Some of the party appear to have kept up the joviality on the following day, for we find entries on June 22 of 10s. 6d. for breakfasts, dinners and liquor, and 5s. for chaise, drivers, victuals and liquor 5s. The author writes, "The meeting after the Installation or 'The Festival of St. John' is still kept up in some towns in Lancashire and is called holding 'St John's Wife.'"

Wigan has the distinction of possessing one of the two spurious lodges in England. Lodge of Sincerity, No. 486, was erased out of the books of the Grand Lodge in London in 1828, but in spite of this it has continued to meet up to the present time. Mr. Brown has made an interesting addition to the literature of Freemasonry.

May's British and Irish Press Guide, 1882. (London: Fredk. L. May & Co.) 8vo.

This is the ninth edition of a particularly useful work. The local press has increased so largely of late years that the list of newspapers and other periodicals published in all parts of the country is now one of considerable extent. Maps have been added on which are marked in red ink the places where newspapers are published.

The earliest known printed English Ballad—A Ballade of the Scottyshe Kyng. Written by John Skelton, Poet Laureate to King Henry the Eighth. Reproduced in facsimile with an historical and bibliographical introduction by JOHN ASHTON. (London, Elliot Stock, 1882), 4to, 4 preliminary leaves, pp. 96.

The finding of an addition to our stock of national ballads must always be an event of considerable interest, and when the ballad is by so well known a writer as Skelton, the feeling of pleasure at its discovery is greatly enhanced. This poet is scarcely estimated at his proper worth, on account both of the general coarseness of much of his work, and of Pope's unjust expression "beastly Skelton." He was a distinguished scholar, and one of the earliest personal satirists in our language. Those who hold him in low esteem can scarcely have read his *Boke of Phyllyp Sparrowe*, which gives him the title of the modern Catullus, and which Coleridge described as "an exquisite and original poem."

The *Ballade of the Scottyshe Kinge*, a facsimile of

the first page of which we are enabled to present to our readers, was printed by Richard Fawkes, Faques, or Fakes, the king's printer, in 1513, immediately after the battle of Flodden field, which is described in it. The discovery of this unique ballad is of great interest, not only on account of the value of the thing found, but also because of the position in which it was found. An old folio volume belonging to Miss

with the famous battle of Flodden, for on the one cover was found this *Ballade of the Scottyshe Kyng*, and on the other were two leaves of *The trewe encountre or . . . Batayle lately don betwene Englande and Scotlande, in whiche batayle the Scottysse Kyng was slayne*, which is known to have been printed by Faques.

Mr. Ashton has written a very elaborate and in-

A ballade of the Scottyshe kyng.



Rynge Jamy/ Jomp pour. Jove is all go
 ye somnnoed our kynge why dyde pe so
 To you no thyng it dyde accorde
 To somnon our kynge pour souerayne lord.

Chafyn Grove, of Zeals House, Bath, had lain for years with a great many other books on the floor of a garret in a farmhouse at Whaddon, county Dorset. The books and the house had come to Miss Grove by family descent from Mr. Bullen Reynes. This particular volume was the French romance of "Huon of Bordeaux," printed at Paris by Michel Le Noir, in 1513. Apparently it had been brought over to England and bound here in that very year. The binder must have had much waste paper connected

teresting introduction, in which he discusses among other things the origin of ballads, the character of Skelton, the battle of Flodden, the events in the reign of James IV. of Scotland, and the contemporary evidence relating to the ballad. In his anxiety to do honour to this ballad, Mr. Ashton has most unnecessarily attempted to remove the "Nut-brown Maid" from its high position. It is somewhat of a shock to a ballad-lover to find it stated that this beautiful poem should be removed out of the category of ballads

because it is a metrical dialogue between the knight and the maid. There are several other well-known ballads amenable to the same criticism, which we cannot consider a sound one. Skelton's ballad cannot for a moment stand in respect to poetical excellence by the side of the anonymous writer's "Nut-brown Maid," and it must rest upon its historical interest alone. Every justice has been done to it in this beautiful volume, the paper, printing, and binding of which are all alike excellent.

Collectanea Genealogica. Vol. I. 1882. By JOSEPH FOSTER. Privately printed by Hazell, Watson, and Viney: London and Aylesbury, 1882. Royal 8vo. 768 pp.

Mr. Foster must needs be an experienced charioteer, for he has undertaken to drive a full and powerful team. That he realises the vastness of his undertaking is seen by the motto he has inscribed upon the title-page—"All which will require Briareus his hundred hands, Argus his hundred eyes, and Nestor's century of years to marshal." We have here the commencement of the following distinct works: *Members of Parliament—Scotland, England, and Ireland*;—*Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521—1881*; *Register of Marriages at Gray's Inn Chapel*; *Sim's Index to Heralds' Visitations*; *Funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, 1607—1729*; *Musgrave's Obituary*; *The Marriages of the Nobility and Gentry, alphabetically arranged, 1655—1880*. If, as we hope, Mr. Foster will be able to carry on all these works to completion, he will have conferred a very great benefit on all historical students; and we think he is quite justified in saying in the last paragraph of his preface,—“In conclusion, I would ask for the hearty support of all working genealogists, on the ground that their labours, as they will I am sure admit, will be incalculably lightened by the success of this great and arduous undertaking.”



NOTES AND NEWS.

SOME particulars respecting the late Harrison Ainsworth's intercourse with Charles Lamb, and his loan to Elia of a rare book, are given by Mr. John Evans, in the *Manchester City News*.

“Talfourd, in his first series of the *Letters of Charles Lamb*, tells us that about 1823 Lamb added to his list of friends Thomas Hood, Hone, and Ainsworth, then a youth, who has since acquired so splendid a reputation as the author of *Rootwood* and *Crichton*. Mr. Ainsworth, then resident at Manchester, excited by an enthusiastic admiration of Elia, had sent him some books, for which he thus conveyed his thanks to his unseen friend:—“To Mr. Ainsworth. India House, 9th Dec., 1823. Dear Sir: I should have thanked you for your books and compliments earlier, but have been waiting for a revise to be sent which does not come, though I have returned the proofs on the receipt of your letter. I have read

Warner with great pleasure. What an elaborate piece of alliteration and antithesis! Why, it must have been a labour far above the most difficult versification! There is a fine simile or picture of Semiramis arming to repel a siege. I do not mean to keep the book, for I suspect you are forming a curious collection, and I do not pretend to anything of the kind. I have not a black-letter book among mine, old Chaucer excepted, and am not bibliomanist enough to like black-letter. It is painful to read; therefore I must insist on returning it, at opportunity, not from contumacy and reluctance to be obliged, but because it must suit you better than me. The loss of a present from should never exceed the gift of a present to. I hold this maxim infallible in the accepting line, *L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose*. However fixed the gentle Elia's intentions were in returning the book his young admirer in Manchester had lent him, they were never fulfilled—a circumstance which caused the youthful Ainsworth some trouble with his father's and uncle's (Mr. James Ainsworth, the surgeon) friend, Dr. Hibbert-Ware. The black-letter alluded to by Lamb has been a special treasure with bibliopoles during the present century. The work is entitled ‘Syrinx, or a seauenfold Historie handled with a varietie of pleasant and profitable, both comicall and tragicall Argument, Newly Perused and Amended by the first Author, W. Warner. Lond. by T. Purfoot, 1597.’ According to Warton (quoted in Lowndes’ *Bibliographer’s Manual*, vol. v., pp. 2845-46), the book is a novel, or rather a series of stories, much in the style of the adventures of Heliodorus’ *Ethiopic Romance*. The ‘Syrinx’ was ‘licensed in 1584.’ A copy was sold at the Roxburghe sale at £16 5s. 6d., and the present value is about £50. It was a copy of this work that Ainsworth borrowed from among the treasures of Dr. Hibbert-Ware. Anxious, I suppose, to initiate himself in the good graces of Lamb, to whom he was then dedicating his first collection of poems, *The Works of Cheviot Tichburn*, Ainsworth sent him some books, the valuable copy of Warner’s ‘Syrinx’ among the number. The upshot was that Lamb, delightfully ignoring his promise of ‘insisting’ on returning it, and the grave maxim he had laid down—with the same extreme good-nature as his young friend in Manchester—lent the book to another friend, which ‘other friend’ subsequently went to New York, and the learned author of the *Foundations of Manchester*, much to his chagrin (which he did not fail to impart to Master ‘Cheviot Tichburn’), never saw his copy of ‘Syrinx’ again!”

THE *Lonsdale Magazine or Provincial Repository*, edited by J. Briggs, is a curious magazine devoted to the North of England. It was published at Kirkby Lonsdale in 1820-2, and only ran to three volumes. It contains many interesting articles of topography and customs, besides recording some of the events of the day and giving biographical memoirs of celebrated persons. It is curiously divided into sections, known under the following titles—“Beauties of the North,” “Biographical Sketches,” “The Portfolio,” “The Philosopher,” “The Centime,” “Agriculture,” “Miscellanies,” “Literary Review,” “Poetic Pieces,” “Summary of Politics,” “Foreign Intelligence,” “Domestic Intelligence,” “Commercial Intelligence,”

"Repository of Genius," "Repository of Wit." Each number also gives a tide table for every day in the month at Liverpool and Lancaster.

IN our first number we alluded to the neglected condition of the old parish libraries, and more particularly referred to the Bath Abbey Library, founded by Bishop Lake early in the seventeenth century. We are continually hearing of further instances in various parts of the country, and it is really a national disgrace that these interesting and often valuable collections of old books should be allowed to fall into utter decay. Some action has lately been taken at a meeting of the Barnstaple vestry, respecting the library of that parish. Mr. W. P. Hiern made the following statement:—The Library was very little known in the town, and a portion of the books were in a state which was very unsatisfactory. He thought it would be well if he read an extract from a book of Mr. Chanter's, published some years ago, in which the following history of the Library was given:—The first instance in Barnstaple was the formation and establishment of a Parochial Library, by Mr. John Dodderidge, in 1665, just before his death. He commenced by presenting to the town 112 volumes, which were almost exclusively ponderous Latin works on Divinity then of great value. On receiving the gift, the Corporation set about preparing a suitable room for their reception. Immediately adjoining the Church, and in the old Register Book of the Library, from which the present catalogue was transcribed in 1824, is the following record:—"This Library was begun to be builded by the Corporation of Barnstaple, in the year 1665, and finished in 1667, by Richard Crossing, John Lovering, and John Martin, executors of that worthy and pious benefactor, John Dodderidge, Esq., by whose bounty it was furnished with many worthy books. The foundation thereof was part on the Churchyard, and about 16 feet on the north end thereof upon the garden wall of John Frost and Nicholas Thorne, of Barnstaple, who are to have a wheat corn a year for granting the same, to be payed to them by the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being for ever." This written record is supplemented by a relievo medallion in the wall of the library, with the initials of John Dodderidge and his three executors, and the date 1667. The room still shows remnants of its original character and decorations, in the enriched mouldings and pendant in the centre, with hook for lights; but it was sadly curtailed in size, and its proportions and decorations destroyed, when the Church was altered, in 1824, a portion being taken for a staircase and entrance to the N.E. gallery. Mr. Dodderidge's worthy example was followed by others. Joseph Ayres, perpetual curate of Pilton, presented 67 vols., Mr. Dodderidge's executors, 31, and above 100 were given by other benefactors, whose names are recorded in the register. The great bulk of the books were on Divinity, but some few were valuable histories and treatises. The present number of books in the library is 271. They were carefully examined and collated with the old catalogue in 1824, by the late vicar, Rev. H. Luxmore, and the existing excellent catalogue was then compiled by him. Mr. Luxmore noticed that at that time 57 of the books catalogued in the old register had been lost or de-

stroyed, a list of which he also gave, and which were of such value as to render their loss greatly to be regretted.—Mr. Hiern believed that the state of affairs had been very little altered since the time when Mr. Chanter drew attention to it, and there were many in the town and the parish who did not know of the existence of a library of books, of considerable value; and he considered that it should be seen that they were kept with care, and facilities given to any parishioner to consult the books.

THE stained glass window which has been placed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, as a memorial of William Caxton, the first English printer, has been unveiled. It shows in the centre Caxton, in front of his wooden press, holding a printed book, with Bede and Erasmus on either hand. The window is at the east end of the south aisle, and near to it is the tablet put up in 1820 in memory of Caxton by the Roxburgh Club. Cannon Farrar preached on the occasion from the words "Let there be light" (which, in the form of "Fiat lux," appear on the window itself), and after observing that the window was mainly the munificent gift of the printers of London, gave a sketch of Caxton's life, pointing out his connection with that parish, where he had resided, and with that church, in which he had worshipped, and whither he was carried for burial. The preacher concluded his sermon with an appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Fund (to which the offertory was to be given), quoting the following words by the late Dean Stanley:—"Behind the innumerable sheets, and the vast mountains of type, and the constant whirl of machinery, there stands an army of living, unknown, unseen friends, to whose close attentive eyes, and ever busy fingers we owe it that the light of God, the light of the world, the light of knowledge, the light of grace, stream out in countless rays to every corner of our streets and homes." The offertory amounted to nearly £54. The window was designed by Mr. Henry Holiday from the instructions of a committee which included Dean Stanley, Sir Charles Reed, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, etc., and of which Canon Farrar was chairman. The work, the cost of which was £430, has been carried out by Messrs. Powell and Son, of Whitefriars.

APROPOS of the renovation and re-opening of the Unitarian Chapel in Kendal, which was intimately associated with two characters in Wordsworth's *Excursion*, the following extract from the papers of Mr. William Pearson of Borderside in Crosthwaite, is of interest:—"This quiet, secluded building, though situated in the heart of the town, is overshadowed by trees, beneath which rest many worthies of departed times, one of whom, James Patrick, was the prototype of the 'Wanderer' in the *Excursion*. A plain mural slab outside the east wall of the chapel—which was his spiritual home—bears this inscription:—"Near this place are buried John Patrick, of Barnard Castle, who died May 10th, 1763, aged fifty-one; Margaret, the daughter of James and Mary Patrick, who died November 20th, 1767, in her infancy; James Patrick, of Kendal, who died March 2nd, 1787, aged seventy-one." When staying in Kendal with his friend Mr. Thomas Cookson, the poet Wordsworth himself was an occasional worshipper along with the family at this

chapel, and thus became acquainted with the minister, the Rev. John Harrison, and with one of his congregation, the well-known blind mathematician and botanist, Mr. John Gough, with the delineation of whose remarkable powers and character the poet enriched his *Excursion*, and in turn has by the touch of genius imparted to them a lustre that will not fade whilst English literature shall endure."

THE death of so eminent an English binder as Mr. Robert Riviere, on the 12th of April, must not be left unrecorded in our pages. Mr. Riviere was born in London, but he first settled as a bookseller in Bath in 1829, and subsequently added bookbinding to his other business. In 1840 he removed to London, and the elegance of his taste and the beauty of his workmanship soon caused his name to become famous. He came of an artistic family, and he carried into the business of bookbinding the taste which was displayed by others in the art of painting. Mr. Riviere was greatly esteemed and respected by those whom he employed, and all his work-people followed him to the grave in the churchyard at East End, Finchley.

MR. THORVALD SOLBERG contributes to the New York *Publishers' Weekly*, the first part of a Bibliography of books and articles relating to Literary property (Copyright, International Copyright, and kindred subjects). The Catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order; and this first part, published in the number for April 8, comes down to the name of *Carey*. When completed this cannot fail to be a very useful piece of work.

THE last published part of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (April) contains a list of Gloucestershire Engravings in the '*Gentleman's Magazine*' (1731-1818).

BALZAC'S manuscripts were lately sold by auction at the Hotel Drouot, Paris. There was a large attendance and brisk competition, but with few exceptions it appears that the collection was divided among the dealers. Among the prices realised the following may be mentioned as indicative of the market value in Paris of authors' manuscripts:—The "Contes Drolatiques," 1440 fr.; "Pierrette," 420 fr.; "Histoire des Treize," 650 fr.; "Eugénie Grandet," 2000 fr.; "Beatrice," 820 fr.; "Le Medecin de Campagne," 1620 fr.; "Illusions Perdues," 2050 fr. It is reported that the National Library was unrepresented at the sale.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* informs us that since the passing of the law against the Socialists in Germany, there have been issued, according to official sources, over seven hundred Social-Democratical works which have been suppressed.

M. MAURICE TOURNEUR is about to start for Russia in order to gather materials for a complete edition of Diderot's works. He intends while there to collate his books and MSS., and to form a complete catalogue of them.

MESSRS. LIST AND FRANCKE have just issued two catalogues of autographs which are to be sold by them in June. In the first we find the names of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and

other musicians, and in the second those of statesmen, poets, and scholars. Some of the autographs are rare, such as those of Ulrich von Hutten, Melancthon, Hans Sachs, etc.

THE *National-Zeitung* of Berlin gives an account of the presentation, as a marriage present, to the Prince and Princess William of Prussia of a library of about 1400 vols. from the Corporation of the Berlin Booksellers. The volumes are bound in calf, but of various colours, the Prussian arms being stamped on the cover.

AN Exhibition of Decorative Arts is to be opened shortly in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. Paper is to be there represented in all its forms. Manufacturers will exhibit machines showing how rags reduced to paste become paper on endless rolls. Composing machines, colouring machines, and the various processes of reproduction of engravings will all be represented.

A LARGE library of a late professor of law was sold in Paris at the Maison Silvestre on the 8th of May and sixteen following days.

THE first Gobert prize of the value of 9000 fr. has been awarded by the French Academy to Mons. Cheruel for his work on the *Ministry of Mazarin*; the second, 7000 fr., to Mons. Zeller, for his *Richelieu*. M. M. Yriarte, E. Dundet and others are also recipients of prizes.

MONS. RUELLE, Librarian of the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, Paris, has been entrusted with a literary mission to Venice for the purpose of collating various Greek MSS., especially one of the 9th or 10th century, containing the text of Damascius, part of which has not previously been published.

A COLLECTION of books relating to Luther, which was lately for sale in Berlin, has been bought by an Episcopalian College in Pennsylvania. The duplicates are said to have been sold to the town of Wittemberg.

WE understand that there is reason to hope that when the new edition of Mr. Poole's Index to *Periodical Literature* is completed, the indefatigable compiler will undertake, with the assistance of his coadjutor Mr. Fletcher, another work of a similar character, viz., a general index to essays published in collections other than periodicals. We shall hope in a future number to be able to give Mr. Poole's views on this subject; at present we are authorised to say that that gentleman will be pleased to receive from librarians and scholars who are interested in the undertaking, and are willing to co-operate in the work, their views concerning it.

THE commencement of the Hamilton Palace sale has been fixed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge for June 30th and eleven following days. This first portion will contain the Beckford Library.



CORRESPONDENCE.

LUTHER ON THE GALATIANS. (I. 126, 157.)

THE Rev. Dr. Scadding's copy lacks a leaf which follows the title and contains this address by Bishop Sandys :—

To the Reader.

THIS booke being brought vnto me to peruse and to consider of, I thought it my part not onely to allowe of it to the print, but also to commend it to the Reader, as a treatise most comfortable to all afflicted consciences exercised in the Schole of Christ. The Author felt vvhath he spake, and had experience of vvhath he vvrote, and therefore able more liuely to expresse both the assaults and the saluing, the order of the battell, and the meane of the victory. Satan is the enemy, the victorie is by onely faith in Christ, as Iohn recordeth. If Christe iustifie, vvho can condemne, saith S. Paule. This most necessary doctrine the author hath most substantially cleared in this his comment. VVhich being vvritten in the Latine tounge, certaine godly learned men haue most sincerely translated into our language, to the great benefite of all such as vvith humbled hartes vvil diligently reade the same. Some beganne it according to such skill as they had. Others godly affected, not suffering so good a matter in handling to be marred, put to their helping hands for the better framing and furthering of so vvorthy a vvorke. They refuse to be named, seeking neither their ovvne gaine nor glory, but thinking it their happines, if by any meanes they may relene afflicted mindes, & doe good to the church of Christ, yealding all glory vnto God, to vvhom all glory is due.

Aprilis 28, 1575.

Edvvinus London.

I have preserved in this copy the lines exactly; w is always vv (two v's). "To the reader," and "Edvvinus London," an Italic and larger type, the rest in Roman.

JOHN INGLE DREDGE.

Buckland Brewer Vicarage.

THEOPHILUS SPIZELIUS. (I. 190.)

THIS writer was a Lutheran minister at Augsburg. Born 11th September, 1639, he died 7th January, 1691. There is a brief notice of him in the Abbé Ladvoeat's *Dictionary*. Seven of his books are given in Watt.

J. I. D.

"SPIZELIUS (Théophile), laborieux Ecrivain Protestant du 17^e siècle, né le 11 Septembre 1639, est Auteur de plusieurs ouvrages, dont les plus connus sont deux Traités, l'un intitulé *Felix Litteratus*, 2 vol. in 8; l'autre, *Infelix Litteratus*, 2 vol. in 8. Il prétend faire voir, dans ces deux Ouvrages, les vices des Gens de Lettres, & les malheurs qui leur arriuent quand ils étudient par de mauvais motifs & plutôt pour eux-mêmes, que pour Dieu et le Prochain. *Sinensium res litteraria*, Leide, 1660, in 12. *Sacra Bibliothecarum illustrium arcana detecta*, 1668, in 8. Il mourut le 7 Janvier 1691, laissant une fille." (L'Abbé Ladvoeat's *Dictionnaire Historique*, Paris, 1777, vol. iii., pages 466 and 839).

"Danhaver ou Danhaver (Jean Conrad), fameux Théologien Luthérien, naquit dans le Brisgau en 1603. Il obtint une Chaire d'Eloquence à Strasbourg en 1629, & eut plusieurs autres emplois honorables dans la même ville, où il m. en 1666, étant Prédicateur de l'Eglise Cathédrale, & Doyen du Chapitre. On a de lui un grand nombre d'ouvrages. Ceux qui ont fait le plus de bruit sont : 1. *Collegium Psychologicum circa Aristot. de Animâ*, Arg. 1630, in 8°; 2. *Idea boni interpretis & malitiosi calumniatoris*, 1670, in 8°. 3. *Idea boni disputatoris & malitiosi sophistæ*, in 4°. 4. *Hodomoria spiritûs Papaci*. 5. *Hodomoria spiritûs Calviniani. De Spiritûs Sancti processione*, in 4°; *De Christi personâ, officio & beneficiis*, in 8°; *De Voto septuaginta*, in 8°; *Præadamitæ*, in 8°, etc. Danhaver passa presque toute sa vie à s'opposer à la réunion des Luthériens et des Calvinistes." (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 494).

There are many names in Ladvoeat's book that I have never been able to meet with elsewhere.

S. A. NEWMAN.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.

I RECENTLY purchased a copy of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 2nd edition, 1624, Oxford. It is without a frontispiece. The other early editions of this work that I have seen possess a frontispiece. Should this copy have one? I have made inquiries, but can obtain no reliable information on the requirements of the 2nd edition. I should esteem it a favour if one of your readers could set my mind at rest on the matter.

J. L.

ABBREVIATED SURNAMES. (I.93.)

As Mr. J. Potter Briscoe's note in THE BIBLIOGRAPHER of February has not been replied to, I am induced to mention that I know of two persons named Strongith'arm: this name you will not surely suggest originates in or from locality.

Ipswich.

B. J. GRIMSEY.

THERE are several works by Tans'ur in the British Museum Library. A Mr. Ta'Bois was, and perhaps is still, secretary, or manager, at Highgate Cemetery. What does the apostrophe mean in the name P'Anson, which occurs several times in the London Directory? P.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society is no more, the final concert having been given on April 28th. The BIBLIOGRAPHER is not a fitting "wailing place" in which to regret the loss to music which will probably ensue; but it is a proper place for the expression of a hope that the valuable library belonging to the Society will not be dispersed. The writer of the article "Musical Libraries" in the *Dictionary of Music*, now in course of publication under Mr. Grove's editorship, refers to it as "undoubtedly the best arranged, and one of the most valuable in England." There is an

excellent printed catalogue, compiled by Mr. W. H. Husk, the librarian, in such a way as to form a very useful musical bibliography. I trust that some of your correspondents will be able to give an assurance that the collection is safe.

“MUSICUS.”

BREVINT'S SAUL AND SAMUEL.

IN Daniel Brevint's *Saul and Samuel at Endor*, printed at Oxford in 1674, the frontispiece is not always the same. I have one copy in which the figure on the left-hand side has the tiara on the head, with two horns and a crozier in the hand. Another copy has it with only a staff in the hand and the horns on the head. Which was from the original plate? and why was it altered? In all other respects the books are the same.

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

CRIMES OF GEORGE III.

Lettres Preliminaires sur les Crimes du Roi George III. en Anglais. Adressés au citoyen Denis, homme de lettres; Par un Officier Americain, au service de la France.

This small octavo of 216 pages is in English except the title page, and contains two parts in four letters and five appendices. The first part is a presentation copy to Citoyen Prieur, and the second to Citoyen Carnot, each with the author's autographs, Col. Eustance. At page 79 of the first part it is stated "These Letters are not to be sold." This book is very scarce, and contains some curious and very severe remarks, amongst which are some on Ireland.

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

USELESS BOOKS.

I THINK your correspondent's suggestion to arrange a list of new books wholly unnecessary. Collectors of books must be rare who purchase publications without first ascertaining their merits. This solitary depreciation is, in my opinion, sufficient; but I should like to ask—"Who is to be the compiler, and who the judge?"

THEODORE MOORE, JNR.

Whips Cross, Walthamstow.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY BOOKSELLER'S CATALOGUE.

ARE booksellers of the present day going to turn their catalogues to profitable account? It seems so, with one at least. I have seen a catalogue from a cathedral city in the west of England with advertisements inserted in the text. There is a "House Furnishing Ironmonger, Oil, and Agricultural Seed Merchant" hiring half a page. A "Manufacturer of all kinds of BREAD and every description of CAKE," who has "none but competent and experienced workmen," half a page. A whole page taken by an

"Operative and Dispensing Chemist, Importer of Leeches, etc.," while a "Sewing Machine Factor" takes a quarter of a page, and an "Estate Agent and Auctioneer" the same. To wind up, on the last page but one the bookseller says that "Having been so infernally ill-used by the printers and printer's devils for the last 20 years, I have at length taken the matter into my own hands, and print my catalogues myself, and also undertake to do printing of every description for others, at short notice and at reasonable prices. All work entrusted to me will be done on hand-presses, without steam power, or machinery, with no gas." G. J. G.



NOTICE.

The Reports of Libraries, etc., are unavoidably postponed until next month.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Blackwell (B. H.), Oxford; Brown (Wm.), Edinburgh; Claudin (A.), 3, Rue Gnéningand, Paris; Cohn (A.), 53, Mohrenstrasse, Berlin; Dobell (B.), 62, Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill; Downing (Wm.), Birmingham; Dulau & Co., 37, Soho Square; Fawn (J.), and Son, Bristol; Forrester (R.), Glasgow; Gilbert and Co., Southampton; Golding (E.), Colchester; Gray (Henry), Manchester (Catalogues of Books, Views, etc., relating to the six Northern Counties); Grevel (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden; Hinde (F.), Retford; Hitchman (J.), Birmingham; Jefferies (C. T.) and Sons, Bristol; Johnston (G. and A.), Edinburgh; Kockx (Pierre), Antwerp; Lowe (C.), Birmingham; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green; Pickering and Co., 66, Haymarket; Quaritch (B.), 15, Piccadilly; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourn Street; Rouveyre (Ed.) et G. Blond, Paris; Salkeld (J.), 314, Clapham Road; Scheible (J.), Stuttgart (Bibliothèque du Comte de Manntenfell, Englische Literatur, Spanische und Portugiesische Literatur, Americana); Scott (Walter), Edinburgh; Smith (J. M.), Retford; Smith (W. J.), Brighton; Steiger (E., and Co.), New York; Stevenson (T. G.), Edinburgh; Sutton (R. H.), Manchester; Sutton (Thomas) and Son, Manchester; Taylor and Son, Northampton; Wilson (J.), Birmingham; Wilson and McCormick, Glasgow; (English and Foreign Literature in the New Library); Young (H.), Liverpool; Yule (J.), Scarborough.

Also from the Auctioneers:—Libraries of A. M'Dougall, Mrs. Hyde, J. Penman, and others, sold by Mr. Dowell, 6th March and three following days. Collection of Books sold by Mr. Dowell, April 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th. Library of the late Hon. Lord Curriehill, sold by Messrs. Chapman and Son, 28th Feb., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd March. Books sold in April and May 16, 17, by Messrs. Chapman.





THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



JULY, 1882.



BECKFORD LIBRARY.

RIDAY, June 30th, 1882, will long remain a red-letter day in bibliographical annals, for the sale of the first portion of the Beckford Library was commenced on that day at Messrs. Sotheby's famous auction-rooms. The contents of the catalogue, which extend from *Abelard* to *Fuseli*, amply justify the high expectations which were raised when the first announcement of the sale was made. The books are curious and interesting, the bindings are choice, the names of former owners most distinguished; and we may say, without fear of exaggeration, such a sale has not occurred in England before within the memory of living men. The great buyers will be gathered together; and they will probably have the sale very much to themselves, for the interest which will attract most of us to Wellington Street will be unassociated with a hope that any of the treasures may fall into our hands. He will need a long purse who intends to carry off many of these matchless volumes.

For nearly forty years Hamilton Palace has been known to contain two of the finest libraries of the kingdom, but henceforth its chief glories will have departed. We do not say it is a misfortune that such collections should be dispersed, for probably the world at large benefits by the sale; but we can enter into the feelings of the visitor to Hamilton Palace who said, as he walked through the halls and corridors, that it seemed like blasphemy that one man should possess such treasures. When, however, the same

critic heard that the possessions which filled him with such awe were about to be sold by the owner, he could not help feeling that if it were blasphemy to possess what the whole world must covet it was something like sacrilege to disperse them.

Beckford was one of those men whose names live on account of their strong individuality. His literary fame would long ago have faded away if the man himself had not continued to be remembered. The individuality which has kept his name alive is stamped upon his library. He did much for display, but he collected books because he loved them. These books he read, he knew them well, and he annotated them. The number of lots in which his notes will be found are numerous, and to some of these we propose first to draw our readers' attention. We learn from the catalogue that Beckford has filled five pages of fly-leaves to his namesake Peter Beckford's *Familiar Letters from Italy* (2 vols., Salisbury, 1805), and these notes he concludes thus: "This book has at least some merit—the language is simple; an ill-natured person might add—and the thoughts not less so." His opinion of Miss Benger's *Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots* is summed up in this very uncomplimentary criticism: "I wish, dear Miss Benger, that your style was a little less ornate, and your information a little less inaccurate." Another lady author fares even worse at his hands; for of Miss Aikin's *Memoirs of the Court of James I.* he writes: "I wish Lucy would take to the needle instead of the pen, and darn stockings instead of history. She would then be more harmlessly employed than in leading unhappy readers with open appetites into the purchase of literary aliment already reduced to a *caput mortuum* by repeated stewings." Beckford criticizes Brasbridge's *Fruits of Experience*, 1824, in this strong language: "They who like hog-wash—and there are amateurs for everything—will not turn away disappointed or disgusted with this book, but relish the stale trashy anecdotes it contains and gobble them with avidity." These are merely a sample of the annotations which will be found in a large number of the books: for instance, a fine set of the *European Magazine*, 80 vols., bound in russia extra by Kalthoeber, contains MS. notes in every

volume. Lot 735 consists of seven folio volumes of 'Transcripts from the autograph notes written by Beckford on the fly-leaves of the various works in his library.

So much for the personal interest connected with the books. We can only indicate very briefly the character of the books themselves; for to point out the interesting items would occupy too much space. Of works of art probably the most important lot is No. 2742, consisting of a fine series of the engraved works of Van Dyck in the earliest states: upwards of five hundred portraits in three large folio volumes. The etchings are of excessive rarity. One of Van der Wauwer is touched in bistre by the painter himself for the guidance of the engraver. Not so fine an impression, which was supposed to be unique, was sold last year at the sale of Mr. Charles Sackville Bale's collections for £450. Lot 640 is a collection of very choice proofs of 61 engravings by Bartolozzi in an atlas folio volume. Lot 802 is a unique volume from Horace Walpole's library, consisting of R. Bentley's designs for six poems by Gray, twenty-four original drawings in pen and ink from which the plates were engraved, and a pencil sketch of Stoke by the poet himself, from which Bentley made his drawing. Books of original drawings are numerous in the Library. One of these is a collection of 30 beautiful drawings of flowering plants, painted on vellum by Claude Aubricette, painter of the Jardin du Roy; and others are Chinese drawings in the finest style of Chinese art by native artists. There are eight lots of these drawings; and for one of them Beckford gave £169. Beckford was himself a traveller; and his collection of voyage and travels forms a special feature of this remarkable Library. Lot 186 is a rare volume in small 4to, *Paesi nuovamente ritrovati et Novo Mondo de Alberico Vesputio Florentino intitolato*, bound in red morocco by Roger Payne. Lot 1295 is *Bruce's Travels*, 1790, on large paper (of which only twelve copies were printed). The five volumes are bound in green morocco extra, and this is the presentation copy to Queen Charlotte. Lot 2113 is a magnificent set of *Cook's Voyages*, with choice proofs of the plates, and bound in red morocco by Kalthceber; 3175 Frobisher's

Three Voyages, with the two excessively rare maps, 1578, and Keymis' *Second Voyage to Guiana*, 1596.

Scarcely a page of the catalogue but contains some out-of-the-way book of the greatest interest: such as 1272, Collection of tracts relating to Brothers the prophet; or 1310, *Bruscambille, ses Fantaisies*, 1612, with its prologue on long noses, respecting which Sterne wrote, "There are not three Bruscambilles in Christendom,"—not to mention such treasures as 878, *Biblia Latina* (Venetiis, N. Jenson, 1476), printed on vellum.

But we must hurry on to notice some of those examples of fine bindings which give the distinguishing characteristic to this Library. It would be impossible now for one collector, however long his purse or however indefatigable he might be in search, to gather together such numerous specimens from eminent collections of former times. Lot 2342 is a Dante, 1572, in red morocco, with the device of Marguerite of Valois. Lot 2493 is a volume bound in brown morocco, and ornamented with the arms of Henri II. of France and the crescent, bows, and quivers of Diana of Poitiers. Lots 1583 and 1666 are handsome volumes from the library of the Cardinal de Bourbon, specimens of which are of the greatest rarity because nearly the entire collection was absorbed into the Bibliothèque Nationale. The Groliers and De Thous are most numerous; and, what is particularly interesting, some of the books belonged to both these eminent collectors. Thus here is the description of Lot 322: "*Apuleius de Asino Aureo et Alcinoi ad Platonis Dogmata Introductio Grace*, Venetiis, Aldus 1521, very fine copy with illuminated capitals and autograph of 'Jac. Aug. Thuanus' on last leaf, old Venetian morocco, richly ornamented with gold tooling, gilt edges, with L. APULEIUS and Jo. GROLIERII ET AMICORUM stamped in letters of gold on obverse of cover, and on the reverse Grolier's motto, 'PORTIO MEA DOMINE SIT IN TERRA VIVENTIUM.' Lot 2736 is Du Val's *Rosa-Hispani-Anglica*, with Hollar's rare frontispiece containing the portraits of Prince Charles and the Infanta Donna Maria of Spain. This interesting volume is bound in olive morocco, with the arms of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, on the sides, and was apparently a

presentation copy to the Duke (then Marquis). Lot 378 is a small volume in red morocco with the arms of Catherine of Braganza. On the fly-leaf is an autograph note by Horace Walpole: "The collector of these sentences from St. Augustine was the Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William Earl of Morton, first wife of Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyle, and mother of Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyle, who was beheaded. The book, of which I never saw any other copy, appears from the arms on the cover to have belonged to Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. I bought it at the sale of Ph. Carteret Webb's library, in 1771."

Of the great binders there are several examples. Nicholas Eve is well represented in Lots 910 and 2539 (this last is a fine specimen of the library of Charles IX.); and Clovis Eve in Lots 988, 1050, and 3128 (this last is a collection of coloured drawings of maps and plans executed in 1602 and 1603 for Henri IV.'s own use). Specimens of De Rome, Le Monnier, Boyer, Simier, Desseuil, Padeloup and Bozerian will be found in all parts of the catalogue. Le Monnier's wonderful inlaid work may be seen here at its best. What can be said in addition to the catalogue description of Lot 2147? "Corneille, *Rodogune Princesse des Parthes, Tragedie*, frontispiece engraved by Madame de Pompadour, very beautiful copy, ruled throughout, 4to, au Nord (Versailles), 1760: a most charming specimen of Monnier's binding; in yellow morocco doublé with black, the sides and back inlaid with variegated leathers and elaborately tooled in gold, silk fly-leaves, gilt edges. This was Madame de Pompadour's own copy, and has her crest impressed on the sides. The work was printed under the eyes of Madame de Pompadour, in a northern apartment of the Palace of Versailles, for presents only, and is now extremely rare."

The list of English binders leads off with Roger Payne, who is well represented. Kalt-hoerber's bindings are numerous; and Lot 104, a large russia volume, covered with rich gold tooling, is described as the *chef d'œuvre* of this praiseworthy binder. The artistic efforts of Baumgarten, Staggemeier, Charles Lewis, C. Smith, Johnson, and Clarke and Bedford, all help to give character and variety to a gorgeous collection of books which seems

almost too beautiful to be handled. We shall expect to find that the auctioneers, like the well-known bibliophile who objected to his books being touched with the naked hand, have supplied those visitors who propose to handle the books with white kid gloves.



MARTIN LISTER'S EDITION OF
APICIUS.

BY THE REV. RICHARD HOOPER.

— ◆ —

IN 1705 the well-known physician and naturalist, Martin Lister, edited *Apicius*. The title is as follows:— "*Apicii Cœli De Opsoniis et Condi-mentis, sive Arte Coquinariâ, Libri Decem. Cum Annotationibus Martini Lister, à Medicis domesticis serenissimæ Majestatis Reginae Annæ. Et Notis selectioribus, variisque lectionibus integris, Humelbergii, Caspari Barthii, et Variorum. Londini: Typis Gulielmi Bowyer. MDCCV.*" The facetious Dr. William King ridiculed it in a poem entitled *The Art of Cookery*, in imitation of Horace's *Art of Poetry*. The book is now a rarity, and the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER may be interested in the very remarkable list of subscribers, at whose expense the volume was published. On the reverse of the title we are informed:—*Hujus Libri centum viginti tantùm Exemplaria impressa sunt impensis infrascriptorum.*

Tho. Lord A. B. of Canterbury.

Ch. Earl of Sunderland.

J. Earl of Roxborough, *Principal Secretary of State for Scotland.*

J. Lord Sommers.

Charles Lord Hallifax.

J. Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Ge. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Robert Harley, *Speaker, and Principal Secretary of State.*

Sir Richard Buckley, *Baronet.*

Sir Christopher Wren.

Tho. Foley, *Esq;*

Isaac Newton, *Esq;* *President of the Royal Society.*

William Gore, *Esq;*

Francis Ashton, *Esq.*;
Mr. John Flamstead, *Ast. Reg.*
 John Hutton,
 Tancred Robinson, } *M.D.D.*
 Hans Sloane.

It may be questioned whether any book was ever brought out under such auspices! Let us examine the names of the eighteen subscribers.

(1) Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was Archbishop Tenison, a great lover of fine and rare books, whose library existed till within a few years ago at the back of the National Gallery. It was sold, I believe, by the order of the Charity Commissioners.

(2) Charles, Earl of Sunderland, was the well-known statesman in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. He collected the Sunderland Library, which is now being dispersed.

(3) John, Earl of Roxburghe, was the first Duke of that name, and grandfather of the great book-collector.

(4) The illustrious Lord Somers needs no notice.

(5) Charles, Lord Halifax, was Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, the celebrated statesman and once popular poet. (See Carruthers' Edition of *Pope*, vol. ii., p. 438.)

(6) John, Bishop of Norwich, was Bishop Moore (subsequently of Ely), whose noble library was presented to the University of Cambridge by George I.

(7) George, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was Bishop Hooper, one of the most accomplished prelates that ever adorned the episcopal bench.

(8) Robert Harley was the celebrated Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, whose fame as a book-collector needs no remark.

(9) I have been unable to verify Sir Richard Buckley.

(10) The name of Sir Christopher Wren needs no remark.

(11) Thomas Foley, Esq., was, I think, Harley's brother-in-law, and created Lord Foley in 1711.

(12) Sir Isaac Newton.

(13) I do not know who William Gore was.

(14) Nor do I know who Francis Ashton was.

(15) Flamstead, the Astronomer Royal, needs no remark.

(16) Dr. Hutton seems familiar to me by name, but I cannot recall to memory anything about him.

(17) Tancred Robinson was the well-known physician and botanist. He was the intimate friend of John Ray, who styled him *Amicorum Alpha*. He was knighted by George I.

(18) Sir Hans Sloane's name needs no remark.

With the exception, then, of the names of Sir Richard Buckley, William Gore, Francis Ashton, and John Hutton (all of whom may have been well-known men) the above list of subscribers appears to me of more than ordinary interest. Probably some of the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER may be able to give an account of the persons with whose names I am unacquainted.

With regard to Bp. Hooper (No. 7), I may mention that he printed *An Inquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, the Attick, the Roman, and especially the Jewish, with an Appendix, concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content*. London: Printed for R. Knaplock at the Bishop's Head, in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1721. This work is very highly praised by Gibbon (*Miscellaneous Works*, vol. v., p. 123). I possess the copy which formerly belonged to the learned Professor S. Rigaud of Oxford. He has written the following note on the fly-leaf: "Only a small number of this book was printed, all which the Bishop gave away to Friends.—*Hearne's MS. Diaries*, vol. 92, p. 30." I have verified the reference to Tom Hearne's Diary, and find it correct. Dr. Bliss has not printed it in his *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*. I think it would be worth while for some bibliographer to carefully go through *Hearne's MS. Diaries*, and supply through the medium of your pages Dr. Bliss's numerous omissions of interesting facts.

[Buckley must be a misspelling for Bulkeley.

Francis Aston was elected F.R.S. on November 30, 1678. Possibly the name *Ashton* above may be incorrectly spelt.

John Hutton, M.D., was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on November 30, 1697.—Ed.]

BALLAD ILLUSTRATIONS.

MISS JULIA DE VAYNES has collected into two handsome volumes the most interesting and representative ballads connected with the county of Kent,* and in her labour of love she

Ebsworth has not been content to throw out the stores of his erudition in notes; but he has contributed a series of woodcuts, which are copied from the original ballads and are greatly improved by the process of transfer. The history of ballad illustrations has still to be written, and we hope that some day Mr. Ebsworth will write such a



FIG. I.—BALLAD SINGERS AT SEVENOAKS FAIR.

has been greatly assisted by Mr. Ebsworth, one of our greatest ballad authorities. Mr.

* *The Kentish Garland*. Edited by Julia H. L. De Vaynes, with additional notes and pictorial illustrations copied from the rare originals, by J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. i., "The County in General"; vol. ii., "On Persons and Places." (Hertford: Stephen Austin and Sons, 1881-82.) 8vo.

history. Woodcuts that had become too old and worn for the books they were made for were handed over to the ballad printer, who used them with very little regard to their illustration of the ballads to which he joined them. Sometimes the block was too big for the purpose required, and it was at

once ruthlessly cut in half; not only that, but the same woodcuts were used over and over again, and the accepted lover of one ballad did duty as the indignant father of another. Mr. Ebsworth has retained the quaintness, but he has thrown a spirit over the whole that undoubtedly will not be found in the original. We have here (fig. 1) a representation of two ballad singers at Sevenoaks fair in olden time. A few names of ballad-singers have come down to us, and some stories which tell of their earnings. Henry Chettle, in his *Kind Hart's Dream* (1592), mentions the sons of one Barnes who boasted that they could earn twenty shillings a day

we learn that two women were sent to Bride-well for singing political ballads before Lord Bute's door in South Audley Street. Dorothy Fuzz was a famous ballad singer at Sevenoaks fair, but we suppose she lived at a later date than the man and woman shown in our illustration.

A representation of John Taylor the water-poet as he appeared at his daily work (fig. 2) is appropriate in this place,* although we should be sorry to vouch for the accuracy of the portrait.

"And he eyed the young rogues with so charming
an air
That this waterman ne'er was in want of a fare."



FIG. 2.—TAYLOR THE WATER-POET.

by singing ballads at Bishop's Stortford and places in the neighbourhood. "Out roaring Dick" earned ten shillings a day by singing at Braintree fair. A gipsy named Alice Boyce, who came to London in Elizabeth's reign, paid the expenses of her journey up to London by singing the whole way. She had the honour of singing "O the Broom" and "Lady Green Sleeves" before the Queen. The ballad writers were mostly on the side of the king at the period of the Civil War; and in 1648 Captain Betham was appointed Provost Marshal with power to seize upon ballad-singers. After the Restoration, at a time when the Court was out of popular favour, it was discovered that ballad-singers had too much liberty; and as late as 1763

This *Kentish Garland* does great credit to the taste and research of Miss De Vaynes, who has brought together much interesting matter connected with the ever-memorable county of Kent. Mr. Ebsworth has added two full indexes—one of first lines, burdens and tunes, the other of authors, titles, subjects, etc. At the head of this second index is a woodcut of the female drummer, which we are told may be taken to symbolize the fair editor, with J. W. E. playing second fiddle or fife and subscribers following. Prefixed to the list of subscribers is a pretty

* We are greatly indebted to Mr. Ebsworth for the loan of the two blocks used in this article, and wish to express our best thanks for the favour thus extended to us.

little vignette in which we see a board with this inscription, "Notice—no begging allowed here." Lower down we learn that the issue is strictly limited to one hundred and fifty copies, and that a few remain unsubscribed for. We expect that these copies will not remain much longer.



THE WOODCUTTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAARLEM WOODCUTTER AND HIS SCHOOL (*continued*).

(1483 TO END OF CENTURY.)

BY W. M. CONWAY.

IN the year 1485 three very remarkable books were printed at the Haarlem press, all of them being illustrated with quite new series of cuts. The first of these was the *Historie van Jason*; the second was the *Historie van Troyen*. The latter bears the date 5 May, 1485, but that of the former can only be inferred from a comparison of the state of a cut which is found in both books, but evidently less worn in the Jason than in the History of Troy. The stories in both cases are of course founded upon the classic myth, but they are dressed up in mediæval form. The gods and heroes are represented as knights armed with sword and lance, who lay siege to castles or towns, lead their retainers to battle, and break lances in the lists in a quite modern fashion. Now and then even a cannon makes its appearance in the camp of the besiegers; and the same cut is used indiscriminately for the siege of Troy or any other of the contests of antiquity. The first print in both books is the same, and represents the author on bended knee presenting his book to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.* The shield suspended from a tree bears the arms of the family Van Ruyven, of which a certain Nicolas van Ruyven was bailiff of Haarlem in 1471. The same arms are found in the window of the council room represented in one of the

* Holtrop, *Monuments*, page 38.

cuts of the *Souderen troest*. In the background the author is seen standing in meditation by the sea-shore, whilst the hero of his book passes by in a boat. The whole is surrounded by the border commonly used at this press, in which tendrils are twined gracefully together, and peacocks and other birds, monkeys, and a man with a dart, are introduced amongst the leaves. This border afterwards passed, with the rest of Bellaert's things, into the possession of Gerard Leeu, and from him three of the pieces went to Eckert van Homberch. These he used at Delft, and afterwards at Antwerp in several of his editions.

The body of the cuts in the *History of Jason* are a set of half-folios clearly made to illustrate the book in which they first appear. They represent the birth of the 'noble and valiant knight,' and his contests with various other knights and giants. He goes off with Queen Mirro, fights King Diomedes, and meets Peleus as the oracle foretold. The other events in their modern dress follow in due order: the past history of Colchis is told, and then Jason's adventures there. The story of his marriage with Medea, and his desertion of her afterwards, brings the book to an end. Four editions were published in which the cuts make their appearance. Of these Bellaert printed two—one in Dutch and one in French, and Leeu the others—one in English for Caxton and the other in Dutch. The same blocks were constantly used in other books. They are found so late as the year 1531, amongst the materials of W. Vorsterman at Antwerp.

Of the *Vergaderinge der historien van Troyen* it will be as well to speak here before returning to the question of the style of the cuts in the preceding book, because the blocks that were made for both must in reality be considered as forming one long series. The history of the town is traced according to the old tales from the very beginning. The first book contains the story of the "knight" Hercules, with the account of his ancestors as far back as Saturn, as well as that of the taking of Troy by an army led by him. The second book describes his Labours and other adventures down to his death. The third book only is devoted to the Trojan war, and is illustrated by representations of battles, the

death of Achilles, and the Wooden Horse. The whole is much more a history of Hercules than of Troy.

The style of the cuts in both books is the same. With the exception of the Dedication and the Device, they are all half-folios.

The last book printed by Bellaert in this year, 1485, was Bartholomæus de Glanvilla's *Boeck van den proprietyten der dinghen*. It describes the creation of the world and of living things, both animal and vegetable. The chapters, eleven in number, are illustrated by very remarkable folio cuts, which, so far as I know, never make their appearance again. The first represents God Almighty seated on His throne, crowned, and holding sceptre and orb. Around Him are rays of glory, which stand out brightly in comparison with the black background behind. The figure of the Most High is very dignified and calm; the position and feeling of the whole represents perfect quietness, and yet conveys also a sense of majesty and power. The execution is poor in detail, and the lines are wanting in firmness and definiteness of purpose. The idea of relieving the rays and rings of light against a black background is more boldly conceived than usual, and really does produce a good effect, throwing up the centre and giving it a brilliancy that would hardly be expected from such rude workmanship.

The second cut is also a striking one. It represents the fall of the angels—a subject which we have already seen treated in the folio cut at the beginning of the *Souderen troest*. The Most High is seated on a throne in heaven; on each side is an angel floating with outstretched wings and skirts blowing in the wind. This group is surrounded by a glory of rays and rings. Four demons are seen below—one falling headlong through the air, two prostrate on the earth, and the fourth disappearing into the sea. The traces of the traditions of the school of Roger van der Weyden are very evident here, especially in the case of the angels about the throne. Their robes are lifted and doubled by the breeze into the multitudinous folds which we notice so often in the master's pictures. The design of these figures is very graceful, the main outlines of their draperies are excellently harmonized with a view to general effect; on

the other hand, in execution they give evidence of a hesitating, finicky hand, strongly contrasting with the boldness and breadth of the design. For shading we have groups of little uncertain dots, or dashes of varying length laid at uncertain angles; yet the general result is good and argues a designer of more than ordinary power. Can he have been a different man from the woodcutter? Of the remaining cuts it is not possible to speak in detail. They are none of them so good as the preceding two, though all are on the whole well designed and not unharmoniously executed. The sixth, which represents the occupations characteristic of the twelve months, each in a little circle to itself, is perhaps the nicest. The old man with his boots off warming his feet before the fire, in February, and the seed-sowing in October, are both very charming little prints in themselves. In many cases extensive landscapes are introduced, in which some attempt to render nature is traceable—an attempt to represent what was to be studied by wandering in the fields instead of stuffing in the workshop. It is noticeable that in most cases the point of sight is very high indeed, as though the spectator were standing on the top of a tower. This characteristic, indeed, is common to almost all elementary schools of landscape drawing, whether Asiatic or European; the old "willow-pattern" of the plates may be mentioned as an example. It was at all events usual at this period with all woodcutters; nor with them only, but with painters also, for it enabled them to introduce a larger area of background which might be employed as a field for minor incidents. Many of the details give evidence of careful study from nature. Thus, in the last cut we find a lion and an elephant forming a very striking contrast to each other; for the designer has clearly enough seen an elephant in his day, and has drawn him from the life; not only so, but he is evidently proud of his performance, and puts him conspicuously in the front. But a lion he has never seen, has not the least idea what a real lion is like, so he places him away in the background, and draws him conventionally enough—fighting with a unicorn.

Owing to the goodness of the designs, or rather to their good feeling, and to the fact

that the woodcutter, though not a strong artist, was not on the other hand a boldly vulgar one, like the Delft cutter to whom we shall presently come, the general effect of this series is decidedly good, though the parts taken in detail may not be worthy of any very high praise. There are many littlenesses, but very few bold false strokes; there are many points omitted which might with advantage have been introduced, but very few are introduced which the woodcutter ought to have known should be differently treated.

We have seen that in the first book printed by Bellaert Leeu's quarto cuts were employed as illustrations. These, however, were returned to Antwerp or Gouda, for the whole set appear in the *Devote Ghetiden*, of about 1484. For his *Epistles and Gospels* of April 1486 Bellaert would therefore require a new set of blocks, if he did not already possess a larger series from which he could select the suitable subjects. We find, accordingly, a number of quartos, apparently new, and by the hand of a Haarlem artist, appearing in this book. But that they are not all that Bellaert possessed of this form we know from the fact that most of them, and with them a considerable number of others by the same hand, appear in Peter van Os' *Ludolphus* of 1499, where they take the places which in the edition of 1495 had been occupied by some of Leeu's series of sixty-eight quartos. Putting the cuts together which we thus find in these two books, we discover that there existed at least forty-nine quarto blocks, bearing subjects from the Life and Passion of Christ. These, so far as they go, are the same as those in Leeu's series, so that it is not at all impossible that there may have been still a certain number of others which would render the two sets quite similar. This, however, is a pure supposition. It must at the same time be carefully noticed that the Haarlem quartos cannot be called copies of Leeu's except in the most general sense. They are certainly the same type, but, as I believe, copied from a different set of copper-plate engravings,—such, for example, as the second of the long series preserved in the British Museum, to which they bear a striking resemblance.

In style they are distinctly the worst cuts which have come from this workshop. They

present every indication of having been hastily made. The lines are very sketchy and vague, every effort having been made to produce them with as great speed and as little work as possible. The hair is rendered with a few hurried strokes, the drapery is carelessly drawn with saw-edged lines. There is no counterbalancing grace in the design to carry off this weakness in the outlines. The figures are scattered about without any attempt at connected grouping. Descending to details, the management of the small white spaces is as crude and thoughtless as that of the long lines. The faces are devoid of expression, or else they are frightful with absurd grimace. The figures are misproportioned, being either long and slim or short and stumpy; the perspective is faulty, and the landscapes unnatural. It is only necessary to compare the Baptism of Christ here with the same subject where it is represented in the corner of the folio cut at the beginning of the *Sonderen troest*; the falling off is at once evident. It seems not impossible that we may have in these new blocks the work of some less practised apprentice of the man who made the other sets.

The 24th July, 1486, was the date of publication of the next book known to have been printed by Bellaert—the *Doctrinael des Zyts*. Like most of its predecessors, it is illustrated by a series of new and noticeable cuts. They were certainly made to illustrate the most remarkable points of this allegory, written by Pieter Michiel. We never find them again in any other fifteenth-century book, but they are known to have formed a part of the materials with which one Peter John Tyebaut printed at Amsterdam in the early years of the next century. The substance of the book is shortly as follows:—The author, wandering in a forest, comes upon a valley; as he makes his way along it he meets a young and beautiful lady, and enters into conversation with her. She tells him that her name is Virtue, and offers to conduct him to see the underground school in which the men of his day are educated. He willingly consents, and they very soon find themselves in a spacious hall. At one end of this a woman named Falsehood is seated in a Professor's chair lecturing to a class of students. She is the head of the

school, and presides over all the other Professors. Virtue conducts the author to the lectures of Arrogance, Lust, Detraction, Scandal, Vanity, Ambition, Rapine, Corruption, Flattery, and Mockery. All these take place in the same hall, Falsehood sitting in the background in her elevated seat, and the lecturer standing, sitting, or swaggering about, according as the text describes him, and wearing a hat or not as the case may be. The listeners sit in a row on each side on benches; Virtue and the author generally appear in the background. After they have heard a specimen of all that the Professors have to say at this school, Virtue leads her companion through the forest along a track overgrown with briars and thorns, and almost effaced by the negligence of years, to the school of the Virtues. After some difficulty they obtain an entrance into the building, where they find Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, and Justice. They have some conversation about the degeneracy of the age, and the author is then sent home to write down what he has heard and seen.

The execution of the cuts, which, as the list will show, illustrate the leading points of the story, may be said on the whole to be careful. They are, without doubt, the work of the same hand as the rest of the Haarlem blocks. The figures are carefully drawn—more carefully perhaps than usual, owing to the minute descriptions to which they have to correspond. As usual with this workman, the buildings form the worst part of the design. And this is all the more noticeable here because there is some attempt made to give the School of the Vices a certain elaborate appearance. It is built in the form of a nave flanked by aisles which are divided from it by a row of lofty pillars. The roof of the central division is high and round, seemingly made of wood, supported on strong girders.

In the two forest cuts the trees present considerable variety and appearance of life, and the plants are more or less closely studied from nature—the bramble, at any rate, being conspicuous with its thorns. In the last cut we have a representation of the school of the Virtues (*deechden scole*), where the four Cardinal Virtues are seated under canopies in a round vaulted hall, the

roof of which is sustained on a central pillar. Fortitude is known by her pillar, Temperance pours out water, Prudence has a book, Justice holds a sword and scales. The author and his guide enter at a door in front. Outside the door are seen the weeds that have grown on the disused path, and the serpent and frog, whose home is in the rank and bitter grass. The building itself is ruinous and the walls cracked.

This is not the earliest printed edition of the work, Colard Mansion having published one in folio, without cuts, about the year 1479. It was written, however, some time before that date, and seems to have been dedicated to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy in 1466.

The last book printed at this press bears date August 20th, 1486. It is entitled the *Boeck van den pelgherijm*, and is a Dutch prose translation of the poem by Guillaume de Deguileville called *Pèlerinage de l'homme, durant quest en Vie, ou le Pèlerinage de la Vie humaine*.* The history and origin of the French poem, and the various translations or abridgements of it which from time to time were made, are of course beyond the pale of our present purpose.† The story relates how the Pilgrim turns his back on the City of Destruction, seeing in a mirror the Celestial City. He starts on his pilgrimage under the guidance of a woman called *Gracie gods*. The various incidents which befall him on his journey form the subjects of the woodcuts. The blocks we know to have been used twice—once in the folio volume with which we are immediately concerned, and again in a quarto edition of the same book printed at Delft by Eckert van Homburch in 1498. A glance at a copy of the latter edition is sufficient to show that the blocks were intended for the quarto page. With the exception of the quarto cut on the

* J. C. Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 5th edition: Paris, 1860—1865, 6 vols., in-8vo, vol. ii., col. 1823.

† The reader may consult the following:—

“The ancient poem of Guillaume de Guileville entitled *le Pèlerinage de l'Homme* compared with the *Pilgrim's Progress* of John Bunyan, edited from notes collected by the late Mr. Nathaniel Hill, London, 1858, in-4to.” It contains reproductions of three of the Haarlem cuts.

The Pilgrimage of the Lys of the Manhode, from the French of Guillaume de Deguileville: Roxburghe Club; London, 1869, in-4to.

title-page they are all the half-quarto size—that, namely, of a small quarto divided in half horizontally. To adapt these to the width of the folio page, two side-pieces were made. Each of these represents a man lying on a bank asleep, and the cut placed by its side is the vision that he is supposed to have seen.

The work is very much less careful than that of most of the series which have gone before. Indeed, this set must be grouped with the quartos as careless, hurried work, or more probably as the production of a pupil. In addition, they look somewhat old and worn, as though, which is not at all impossible, they had already been used in an earlier edition. A good deal of character is manifested in several of the figures—as for example in Pilgrim where he stands hampered by his armour, or the two women baking cakes, or the porter who comes angrily to the gate. The woodcutting is generally rude and wanting in finish. The faces are roughly indicated with a few expressionless lines, the hair is coarse and heavily laid in lines wanting in grace. In the draperies a free use is made of thick shade lines, very few outlines are employed, and they are made to go as far as possible; the attempt clearly having been to avoid all details except such as were absolutely indispensable, and to produce those with a minimum of trouble.

After the publication of this book we hear nothing more about Bellaert or his press. Some of his materials—two or three cuts and a fount of type—came into the possession of Janszoen, who used them at Leyden in December 1494, and January 1495. The remainder seem to have gone to swell the stock of Gerard Leeu, at Antwerp, and it is not at all impossible that Janszoen may have purchased the fount of type and cuts which he used after the death of Leeu at the sale of his stock. Not only, however, did the blocks of many of the above-described books go to Antwerp, but the artist who made them seems to have gone there too and settled down as one of Leeu's workmen. We know that this printer employed one man, and possibly more than one, as founder of types; and it is not at all unlikely that he would retain for the work of his press one or more woodcutters. On the look-out for a good workman, he immediately engaged the

Haarlem artist as soon as his occupation there came to an end.

Whether this was really the case, or whether the woodcutter employed by Leeu was a pupil of Bellaert's workman, it may not be easy to settle. The *Histoire du Chevalier Paris et de la belle Vienne*, which Leeu printed on the 15th May 1487, at all events contains a series of cuts by the same hand as those we have already met with in Bellaert's *Historie van Jason* and the *Historie van Troyen*. I am much inclined, however, to think that further investigation will prove that an earlier edition of this book for which these cuts were made had come from the Haarlem press about the year 1485. The close connexion which exists between these cuts and those in the romance of Jason is especially noticeable in the case of the one representing the jousts at Vienne. The knights who are in the act of riding against each other are copied closely from the same original as those in a similar subject depicted in the Jason series; the only difference between the two blocks is in the figures and buildings in the background. Placing these cuts side by side, the identity of the workmanship admits of no doubt.

The subjects represented are the main incidents in the romance. Paris, a portionless knight, falls in love with Vienne, the daughter of the Dauphin. In company with his friend Edward they serenade her, and when attacked by a numerous guard put them to flight. Shortly afterwards jousts are held at the town of Vienne, when Paris wins the prize, which he receives from the hands of his mistress. After various events the hand of Vienne is refused by her father to Paris, and the couple accordingly elope. They are pursued and overtaken; and Paris, leaving Vienne in sanctuary, has to take flight. The soldiers capture Vienne and lead her back home, where, shortly after her arrival, she is demanded in marriage by the son of the Duke of Burgundy. She refuses to accept him, and is put in prison by her father. The story now follows the adventures of Paris. He tries to drown his cares by going to the Holy Land, but is taken prisoner by the infidels. After a certain length of time he gains the confidence of his captors, and becomes advanced to a high position at

their court. One day he finds the Dauphin himself among the prisoners in a gaol. They make an agreement to escape together by the connivance of Paris and the gaoler. The plot is fortunately crowned by success, and they once more return to France. The Dauphin in his gratitude gives Vienne to her lover, who goes to fetch her from the prison to which her constancy had confined her.

Many of the cuts are designed with considerable grace, the grouping of the figures being very well arranged and their attitudes and gestures natural and unconstrained. The heroine is often represented very successfully as a maiden at once quiet and pretty, though it must be allowed that her beauty is not always conspicuous. For the rest, the knights, whether on foot or horseback, are treated in exactly the same style as in the earlier series; and, though natural when in repose, become wooden at once if they are meant to be in violent action. The work as a whole attains a fair share of success, though of a somewhat low order.



ON SOME EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PERIODICALS.



THE promoters of our early newspapers had a very faint conception of what such a kind of publication could accomplish. To convey meagre intelligence in cautiously worded paragraphs was all that was at first attempted; and in this, printed matter had a serious rival in the written news-letters that were handed about among friends, and consequently could contain gossip that might have been considered seditious had it fallen under the observation of the censor or any other state official. These written news-letters held their sway so late as 1712. A quarter of a century passed by after the establishment of the first regularly published newspaper before an advertisement appeared; it was that of a book called *The Divine Right of Church Government, Collected by sundry eminent Ministers in the Citie of London*, and appeared in the thirteenth number of a weekly paper called *Perfect*

Occurrences of Every Daie iournall in Parliament and other Moderate Intelligence. This was on 2nd April, 1647, and on 31st May of the following year what seems to have been the next advertisement made its appearance, in the twenty-seventh number of the *Mercurius Blenticus*. It was an entreaty to "All Loyall and true subjects to their King to peruse two books now newly printed . . . the one entituled *An Eye-Salve for the City of London*, the other *A Wholesome Admonition to Kent, Surrey, and Essex*." Eleven years elapsed after the appearance of the first advertisement, before any trade other than that of booksellers availed itself of the publicity afforded by newspapers; then appeared an advertisement in the *Mercurius Politicus* of a new article of consumption which the vendor did not know whether to call "Tcha, tay, or tee." Probably the first agony advertisement that appeared is that to be found in the *Daily Post* of 16th January, 1740, desiring "a young lady about nineteen years of age, big with child," to return to her parents.

The *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, which was begun in London in 1662, was perhaps the first newspaper that contained an obituary of eminent persons; as far as we have been able to discover, no advertisement of such an occurrence as a birth, marriage, or death appeared in any newspaper until the year 1752. After this announcement,—it was of the death of Sir John Schaw, of Greenock and Sauchie, and to which we shall presently refer more fully,—the custom spread very slowly, for even the *Times*, at the beginning of the present century, frequently contained no birth, marriage, or death advertisements whatever. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the monthly magazines of the period published such items free of charge. The editors of these early magazines invited their readers to send particulars of any births, marriages, deaths, accidents, etc., coming within their knowledge, and in some cases even undertook to pay the postage of the letters; so that every inducement was offered to obtain that class of news. That these items were not always communicated by the persons immediately interested, but by some other person acquainted with the particulars, is a natural conclusion after a perusal of some of

these quaint announcements. We will give a few examples from each section.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* was started in January 1731, by Edward Cave, and had Dr. Johnson as a contributor to some of its early numbers. The first number contained short paragraphs, not advertisements, under the following titles:—"Casualties," "Ships Taken, Lost, etc.," "Deaths," "Marriages," "Promotions Civil and Military," and "Preferments." In succeeding months this order varied slightly, but "Deaths" were usually placed first, and "Marriages" among the last. The order in which the different sections appear in April is certainly very suggestive of what some small wits delight in calling the "Hymeneal halter," and makes a reference to the "matrimonial noose" somewhat excusable. In that month we have "Deaths" first, and the last three are "Bankrupts," "Marriages," and "Malefactors try'd or executed." On several occasions in the same magazine the marriages are placed between the equally disagreeable "Lists" of casualties and bankrupts. All the names in these lists, as they were called, were duly indexed for further reference. We may briefly note the following from one of the lists of "Singular Accidents and Adventures." There was invented, we are told, "a machine for a perpetual motion, which seems to answer its end to the utmost perfection." A woman aged 112 "had her old stumps drove out by a new set of teeth, which were more welcome, because her appetite and other faculties are as good as when she was twenty;" and a house was burned, and two girls lost their lives through the said damsels "peeping with a lighted candle into a barrel of gunpowder."

In May, the Births for the first time receive a separate heading; there are three notices, and the last two give in addition the account of the baptisms and the names bestowed upon the children. This information regarding the baptismal names of the little strangers is very interesting, but it was almost exclusively given only in the case of royal or noble births. The following from the *Scots Magazine* of 1752 may be given as a curious example of this: "1st May, at Naples, the Queen of the two Sicilies of a prince: baptized Gabriel—Anthony—Francis—Xavierus—John—Nepomucen—Joseph—Seraphim—

Paschal—Saviour." There was, however, no other partiality shown for aristocratic announcements, for lengthy obituaries of beggars and negro slaves often appeared beside those of princes and kings.

The following curious birth notices are from the *Scots Magazine* of various dates:—

"27th April, 1764. At Cork, the wife of Mr. William Walker of a son. It is remarkable that the husband is eighty, and the wife fifty-two years of age; that this is her first child although she was married to another man twenty-two years; and that she has been married to Mr. Walker but nine months and two days."

It was not unusual for the mother's age to be stated; we have seen it so late as 1828. In May 1786 appears: "Lately at Chipping, the wife of Mr. Helb of a daughter, in her fifty-second year. This is the first time of her being pregnant, though she had been married twenty-nine years." The belief in the supernatural abilities of a seventh son is probably indicated in the following: "21st April (1789), at Tichborne, the family seat near Arlesford, Hants, the Lady of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt., of a seventh son." That he never foresaw the advent of that huge impostor, the Claimant, may be taken for granted.

There are many curious marriage announcements to make a selection from. In the *Scots Magazine* we have the following one, given in April 1764:—"In the parish of Bamff, John Lied, aged sixty-five, to Mary Lawrence, aged seventy-three. The bride was one of thirty-one children by one father and mother, nine of whom were born at three births. She had £60 of portion, £30 of which was laid up as a provision for the children of the marriage." Frequently these announcements were inserted although the names of the parties were unknown. The following brief paragraph from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1752 illustrates this: "11th January, a carpenter of a man-of-war, aged twenty-three, to a widow aged ninety-seven. £3,000." Probably the editor thought the paragraph required no further comment from him when he abruptly appended the amount of the lady's dowry, a piece of information that was very frequently given.

On turning to the obituaries of the last century, we are somewhat troubled in making a selection, on account of the large number of such notices that are unquestionably curious in the extreme. If a man or woman evinced any peculiarity in his or her mode of living, or manner of dying, or testamentary desires, such peculiarity was sure to receive elaborate description in the obituary, which often extended to one or more columns in such magazines as the *Scots* or *Gentleman's*.

Riders of temperance or vegetarian hobbies will be pleased to find many examples in these old magazines of persons having lived to a good old age on "water, tea and tobacco," on "vegetables and milk," and similar light diets; which we accept *cum grano salis*, along with the very great ages to which many persons are said to have attained. One bachelor is said to have lived for 124 years, "without ever having felt sickness"; another man is said to have died aged 104, who had been married at forty, at sixty, and at ninety-two years of age. On the other hand, several persons are rather harshly stated to have drunk themselves to death, or "died raving mad." The account of one death contains the melancholy information that on the grave being opened a few days after the interment, it was believed from the appearance of the body that the man had been buried alive. Afraid of sharing this terrible fate, an Italian banker "ordered fifty crowns to be paid to his physician on condition that he came to feel his pulse twenty-four hours after his decease;" and an advocate of Edinburgh, as he had directed, before his decease "was kept eight full days and then interred in his garden with the top of the coffin kept open." The latter had evidently in view the desirability of as short a walk home as possible, in the event of resuscitation.

Before we quote some quaint obituaries in detail, let us refer to what we before alluded to as probably the first advertisement of a death that appeared in the newspapers, and the remarks made upon it at the time.

In the *Scots Magazine* of 1752 appeared the following: "April 5. At his seat of Sauchie-lodge, in the shire of Clackmannan, Sir John Schaw of Greenock, Bt. In March 1700 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North-berwick, Lord Pre-

sident of the Session; by whom he had issue one daughter only, Marion, who was married to the late Charles Lord Cathcart, by whom she had issue the present Charles Schaw of Sauchie, Lord Cathcart, Eleanor, the widow of Sir John Houston, and Marion-Anne Cathcart, all now alive, besides several other children which are deceased. He is succeeded in his unentailed estate by the Lord Cathcart." This account was inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers with the following note subjoined: Hew Dalrymple of Drummore, Esquire, one of the senators of the College of Justice, Sir John's brother-in-law, to avoid mistakes which probably might happen in giving particular notice to the numerous relations of the deceased and of his widow, takes this method of acquainting them of their friend's death." A long editorial note follows to the effect that it is hoped this example "will add weight to the request we have often made, and which has been frequently complied with,—that persons concerned would send us accounts of the deaths, etc., which happen throughout Scotland." Immediately following the title of volume xxvi., 1764, is a long letter from a correspondent advocating the propriety of sending complete notices such as that above given. The writer says: "When a person of any consideration dies, a note is commonly inserted in the newspapers somewhat resembling a message card as a notification to the relations. These cards are of use, but they are frequently written in a slovenly manner. This method of notification was introduced by the late Lord Drummore on the death of Sir John Schaw of Greenock in 1752; and his lordship's example was followed for some time, but we have by degrees dwindled into the careless form above described; and the conclusion is as mean as the rest of the card is slovenly,—'It is hoped his [the deceased's] relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death,'—as if the notification was given by the news-writer, because one must think no person of character could be found who would own any relation to the poor defunct!" The editor of the *Scots Magazine* again alludes to this matter in 1767, and cites as a model obituary that of "Sir John Schaw in 1752, the first of its kind that appeared in our newspapers."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1752 we have this obituary: "Mr. Brazier, a butcher worth £15,000, at Stepney; on his coffin by his own desire was this inscription:—

"I've often scratch'd where it did not itch,
To live poor, for to die rich."

The others we quote are from the *Scots Magazine* of 1789. A banker's clerk going along Cornhill died suddenly of apoplexy. "The following is said to be an authentic copy of his will:—

"I give and bequeath
(When I'm laid underneath)
To my two loving sisters most dear,
The whole of my store—
Were it twice as much more!—
Which God's goodness has granted me here.
And that none may prevent
This my will and intent,
Or occasion the least of law racket,
With a solemn appeal
I confirm, sign, and seal,
This the true act and deed of Will. Jackett."

It appears to have been quite a common thing for an individual, in tolerable health, to have a coffin in his house, for his own burial; and to leave it filled with bottles of wine, brandy, and the other concomitants of a feast, seems to have been considered no more than etiquette. We give only two examples of this, out of many we have seen. It is said of one Richard Jewitt, who died aged eighty-one years, "The whimsicalities of this venerable gentleman may be conceived by his making use of the coffin in which he was buried as a corner cupboard in his bed-chamber, depositing therein bread and cheese, wines, spirits, etc., with the pictures of Adam and Eve at the head and Darby and Joan at the feet."

The other gentleman for whom death had no terrors was John Crampton, a whitesmith. "Some months ago he ordered a coffin to be made to fit him, and had it brought to his door, where he sat in it several hours, inviting his neighbours to drink with him while he had it in his power, for he knew he should not be able to do it long." We noticed another obituary which stated that the deceased dropped down dead immediately on seeing the coffin brought into the house that was to contain the body of a relative.

The first clause of the remarks on the subject of our next obituary might be con-

sidered somewhat of a libellous nature now-a-days: "Mrs. Lascelles (the once celebrated Miss Cately), wife of General Lascelles . . . Whilst the youthful indiscretions of this lady are held out to the juvenile part of her sex as beacons to avoid the same course, the brighter side of her character may be recommended as a model worthy of their imitation."

If the deceased "lifted a butt of beer from a cart without the least trouble, at seventy-three," or "went to a dancing school at seventy," or performed any similar feat at an advanced age, the fact is sure to be mentioned. Female veterans of one and a quarter century who can handle a gun are not to be met every day, even in Ireland, so we may introduce Mrs. Annesly, who died in 1752, "at Newcastle, County Dublin, Ireland, aged 122. About four days before her death seeing a woodquest on a tree in her garden, she went into her house, and having got a gun, shot the bird, and then broiled and ate it."

Some men wish to die "in harness," but not so literally as John Bacon, F.R.S., desired in 1752. "A few hours before his death he ordered his friends to put him in his coffin with his best wig on his head, a ruffled shirt and stone buttons in the sleeves, a small ring on his finger, a laced waistcoat, and a plain coat, with black velvet breeches, a new pair of pumps with stone buckles, and a clean pair of white stockings; that he might be privately interred in the Abbey-church, and that his servants might support his pall in their liveries. All of which was performed."

This is how a poor poet's fame was handed down to posterity in 1789. "At Edinburgh, James Wilson, better known by the name of Claudero. He was formerly a retainer of the Muses and for many years the Laureate of the mob; but of late he had adopted an easier and more profitable employment, that of solemnizing what are called half-merk marriages, by which he got a very decent subsistence."

It may have been remarked that we have not given the obituary of any great man; but these have already been ransacked by biographical writers, who are indebted to these old magazines for many of their facts. We are tempted to give one, however, which we select principally for its brevity:

"26th October, 1764. At London, William Hogarth, Esq., a celebrated humorous painter. He eat supper with his usual cheerfulness, and had no complaint of any kind, but about half an hour after he fell back in his chair, and instantly expired."

At the end of each yearly volume we find the "General Bill of Mortality," with a brief notice of which we may appropriately conclude. In Edinburgh in 1786 only two persons were hanged, while forty-four were shuffled off this mortal coil in that expeditious manner in London, and only five had been murdered. In the last-mentioned city we find several deaths occurred from such quaintly-named diseases as bursten, twisting of the guts, evil, livergrown, headmouldshot, and horseshoehead. What the last mentioned disease was we cannot guess, unless a horse's shoe, with the horse attached, and a human head came into violent contact, and the softer substance succumbed! No less than five persons died of grief, and each of the following diseases proved fatal to one person,—headache, lethargy, surfeit, and rising of the lights.

But even periodicals come to an end, and after having recorded the deaths of many of its rivals, the *Scots Magazine* itself breathed its last in 1826.

G. W. N.



SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCOCK.

PART I.

HERE are several curious facts which have escaped the notice of historians and bibliographers as regards the different editions of the Genevan Bible which is commonly known by the name of "the Breeches Bible." Attention was drawn to this version by an article published in the *Saturday Review*, Sept. 25th, 1880, and supplemented by another dated Nov. 6th of the same year, on the "version of the New Testament" by Laurence Tomson which was so commonly annexed to the 4to editions of the Old Testament of the Genevan version

which were printed in Roman type. In this and some following articles we will endeavour to supply some additional information respecting these books, avoiding as much as possible what has before appeared on the subject.

The origin of the Genevan Bible must be traced to the year 1557. In that year there appeared at Geneva in a small 8vo form an English translation of the New Testament, printed by Conrad Badius, with the date "THIS X. OF IVNE" on the recto of fol. 455, followed by another leaf containing "Fautes committed in the printing." This version is entirely distinct from that which appeared three years later, and was so often reprinted in the Genevan Bible. It was edited by the celebrated William Whittingham, the Calvinistic Dean of Durham, who married Catherine Jacquemaine, the sister of Calvin's wife, and who never was ordained in any other form than that of Geneva. There is a separate edition of the New Testament dated 1560, which has been supposed to be a reprint of that of 1557; but there is a copy in Lambeth Library, and any one who will take the trouble of collating a few pages will find that it is quite a different version, though no doubt founded upon it. It is neither more nor less than a portion of the version which was printed in 4to, 1560, of the whole Bible by the Genevan exiles, amongst whom it is almost needless to say Whittingham was a prominent person. But Whittingham's version has never been reproduced, excepting in the Hexapla published by Bagster in 1841, and in "a fac-simile reprint" issued by the same publisher, London, in 1842, without date. This latter edition follows exactly the paging, the lines and the spelling, faults and all, of the original edition of 1557. Whittingham's edition has been described with tolerable accuracy by Cotton, Eadie, and others. We believe Mr. Francis Fry was the first who made an accurate collation of several chapters, thereby showing what considerable variations existed between this and the New Testament of the common Genevan or Breeches Bible. This was published by him in the July 1864 number of the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and was reprinted for the author in an 8vo pamphlet of twelve pages in the same year.

There is nothing in this edition that requires further notice as regards the text, except to say that it evidently exerted a considerable influence in forming the text of its successor of 1560, and that its marginal notes were most of them adopted by the associated band of Genevan translators. Prefixed to it is *The Epistle declaring that Christ is the End of the Lawe*, by John Calvin, occupying sixteen pages. This is translated from the preface to the French Bible, almost word for word, stating that God hated man after the fall, (leaving out the exception made by Calvin "exceptez ceux qu'il fit deslors participans de sa misericorde,") yet gave him an opportunity of returning by repentance. This epistle is followed by another shorter address by the translator, explaining the entries on the outer margin to be annotations, whilst those in the inner margin are explanations of words and parallel passages, etc.

The last twenty-five leaves consist of "a Table" and "a Perfecte Supputation of the yeres and time from Adam unto Christ." The latter was reprinted in later editions of the Genevan Bible. The heading of the former, which does not appear elsewhere, contains the following remarkable passage: "For what can be more nécessaire for us in these later tymes then to have a perfect and spedy waye to buckle our harnes (which is God's worde), that we may resist the deceaving and cruel sprites, that are sent forth out of the bottomlesse pit with flattering mouthes and stinging tayles, to trouble the Church of Christ, and pervert the soules of many?" The arguments of the books of the New Testament of the Genevan version were, however, adopted from that of 1557 without alteration.

The first edition of the Genevan Bible, published with the date April 10, 1560, has been sufficiently described by bibliographers. Perfect copies are very rare; the imperfect copies that exist being generally deficient of the few first and last leaves, as well as of the maps. The remarkable style of spelling has, however, escaped the notice of those who have described this volume. The most noticeable characteristic is the omission of the second vowel of a diphthong, as in the words *belvee*, *thoght*, *nether*, *thogh*, *sonne*, *se*,

reproch, *florish*, *toke*, *frute*, *kepe*, *wolde*, *shulde*. This peculiarity does not for the most part appear either in subsequent English or Dutch editions of this version. It also avoids the duplication of consonants in many words: for instance, in the words *ful*, *wel*, *shal*, *wildernes*, *wil*, *litle*, *distres*, *smel*, which afterwards were not so uniformly spelt in the shortened form.

This edition also is full of contractions, which are not so often used in most of the later editions; and words are awkwardly divided at the end of the lines, without any attention to the syllables. In form and size it exactly resembles the French Bible published in the same year by A. Davodeau, at Geneva, and its illustrations are taken from the French edition. It has sixty-three lines in each column.

There is a folio edition of this version, dated 1562-1, issued at Geneva without a printer's name. In spite of this, which is really the second edition of the Genevan Bible, the 4to edition of 1570, printed by John Crispin at Geneva, speaks of itself on the title as being the second edition. There are copies of this book with the date on the title, 1568 and 1569, that of 1570 being plainly the same with that of 1569 with the I omitted in MDLX·X. The title-page of this edition has the following: "There is added in this second edition certeine tables, one for the Explication of the degrees in marriage in Leviticus, with another for the Maccab. & a calender historical with other things. At Geneva, printed by John Crispin, M.D.LXX." This calendar consists of eight leaves, with the following title: "Calender Historical, wherein is contained an easy declaration of the golden nombre. Of the Epacte. Of the indiction Romaine. Also of the Cycle of the Sunne, and the cause why it was invented. By John Crispin, M.D.LXIX." The festivals noticed in this Calendar are the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Conversion of St. Paul, the Purification, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist. The dates are chiefly the supposed dates of events recorded in Old Testament history and astronomical notices. Amongst them are the few following remarkable notices of recent events:—

22nd January.—Somerset beheaded 1552.
19th February.—Martin Luther, y^e servant of God, died 1546.

- 7th March.—M. Bucer, a great clerke and notable godly man, died 1551.
- 27th May.—M. John Calvin, God's servant, died 1564.
- 6th July.—The Josias of our age, Edward VI., King of England, died.
- 8th July.—John Hus burnt at the Council of Constance, 1415.
- 15th July, or thereabouts, a swete in England, 1551.
- 17th August.—Religion reformed according to God's express truth in the most renowned citie of GENEVE, 1535.
- 11th October.—The first battle of the 5 Cantons of Suisse against Zurich, wherein Zuinglius was slain, 1532.
- 31st October.—An. 1517 & 101 years after Hus, M. Luther gave his propositions in the Unversite of Wittemberg against the Pope's pardons.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that a calendar in an English translation of the Bible should contain a record of recent events of English history, but what is most remarkable about this calendar is that it was copied from a similar sheet prefixed to the 1567 edition of the French translation. And the fact that it was so copied illustrates the intimate sympathy that existed between the French and English Calvinistic congregations assembled at Geneva during the reign of Mary. It is not a little remarkable that a French edition of the Bible, published at Geneva in 1567, two years before the English Bible appeared, should contain the notices of the execution of Somerset, the death of Edward, and the commencement of the sweating sickness in England. This, which is called "Calendrier Historial," is printed at the end of this Bible after the metrical Psalms, Prayers, and Confession.

The first edition published in England was the folio of 1576 by Barkar, wrongly described by Lea Wilson, and from him by Lowndes, as a Genevan Tomson. It is a pure Genevan in Roman type. It is of small size, a little larger than the 4to of 1560; and the printer seems to have aimed at keeping the lines of the same length, so that for several verses together the beginnings and endings of lines are very nearly alike. It is an inch taller and half an inch wider than the edition of 1560. There is a variation edition of this

date, resembling the other *paginatum* but not always *lineatum*, both beginning with a sheet of six pages, ¶ i. to ¶ vi., containing the dedication to Elizabeth, the address as in 1560, and a table reckoning from 1576 to 1603. After this the text begins on fol. r, Signat. A. The two agree together to folio 314, on which there is in one what is wanting in the other—a picture of the Vision of Ezekiel, from the same block as those in the English and French editions of the Genevan of 1560. In the Apocrypha, folio 1-84 both agree, only one has here the same device as appears at the end of the Revelation. There was an edition of Sternhold and Hopkins published the same year in folio, to match these editions of 1576, containing at the end a thoroughly Calvinistic confession of faith, which was frequently reprinted in subsequent years in various sizes.

In the same year was published Laurence Tomson's translation of the New Testament, of which we shall have more to say hereafter. For the present we confine our attention to the pure Genevans. Nothing more need be said of this edition than that it contains the Tables and "Perfite Supputation of the yeres from Adam unto Christ," and the order of the years of the Conversion of St. Paul—this latter preceding instead of following the Tables and Supputation as in the original edition of 1560.

On the last page of the Revelation it has Walsingham's crest, with the Italian motto, "Tigre Reo Animalè del Adam Vecchio. Figliuolo Merce L'Evangelio Fatto N'Esta Agnello." It was reprinted in the following year, 1577, in folio, by Chr. Barkar, and again in 1578, with the addition of the version of the Psalms taken from the Great Bible. This edition is in black letter, with the exception of the Genevan Psalms, which are printed in Roman character.

And here we may pause for a moment to notice the light thrown upon the state and history of the Elizabethan Church by the Bibliography of the Bible. It must be remembered that in 1568 the Bishops had published their version, which they fondly hoped would supersede the use of the Genevan. With this view they had supplemented their huge folio of 1568, which was

intended for use in church, with the small 4to volume of 1569 for family reading, and for the purpose of enabling people at church to follow the Psalms and the Lessons—the Psalms being marked off for the days of the month. The failure of the attempt is manifested by the issue of the folio Bishops' Bible in 1572 with both the versions of the Psalms, that made for the Bishops' Bible and the older of Cranmer's or the Great Bible. And the same experiment is repeated in 1576 and 1578, with the Genevan Bible. Many copies of the Genevan Bible, both of earlier and later date, from 1576 down to 1616, are marked in handwriting of the period with the days to which the Psalms belong. This edition of 1578 has printed as part of the volume the Book of Common Prayer at the beginning, with the word priest always altered into minister, and omitting the office for Private Baptism of Infants, and that for Confirmation, the Catechism only being retained.

It is evident that about this time a strenuous effort was made to push the Calvinistic theory to a greater extent than it had as yet been allowed to appear in the Notes and Tables of these Bibles. It is probable that the use of the two versions in church was indiscriminate, depending partly upon accident, partly on the preference of the individual minister or perhaps of his congregation. But the fact that both parties tried to get their version of the Psalms into common use, and that both failed and were obliged to substitute the older one, seems to show that there was a battle going on to secure the use of their respective Bibles between the Establishmentarians and the Puritan party respectively. The Bishops' Bible had eight years' start of the other, for it is not likely that many of the copies of the foreign editions of the Genevan Bible had found their way into this country, and, as we have seen, there was no English edition printed till 1576. But when once printed, editions followed each other in rapid succession, and as far as the smaller size is concerned it quite distanced all competition, though the larger editions of the Bishops' Bible seem to have been forced into use in the church service. There can be no doubt that till 1615 the Genevan was the most popular and commonly

used version of the Scriptures; for not only are the editions with different dates much more numerous than those of the Bishops' Bible, but from the great disproportion of the number of copies met with at the present day it is plain that the editions of the Genevan Bible must have been much larger than those of the Bishops'.

Passing by for the present the change adopted in the New Testament of this edition by the incorporation of Laurence Tomson's new translation of the New Testament from the text of Beza, with an entirely different set of notes from those of the Genevan Bible, we proceed to notice the 4to edition of 1579, which introduced the first change in the Genevan Bibles of the 4to size. This consisted of the introduction between the Old and New Testaments of three leaves containing "The summe of the whole Scripture of the bookes of the olde and newe Testament" on the first leaf, and on the other two a short catechism, by way of question and answer, entitled "Certaine questions and answeres touching the doctrine of predestination, the use of God's word and Sacraments," and on the back of the last leaf "The names and order of all the bookes of the Olde and New Testament, with the number of their Chapters and the leafe where they beginne." This last page had hitherto been placed at the beginning of the Bible, instead of being, as it is here, at the beginning of the New Testament.

This variation in the Genevan Bibles is well worth noticing in an historical point of view, as it shows an attempt of the Puritan party to improve upon and develop the Calvinistic tone of this version and its notes; and they succeeded in getting the Catechism inserted in every one of the black letter editions from 1579 to 1615, when the last of them was published. It is perhaps worth while to mention that this Catechism appears also in the folio edition of 1583, as was noticed by Lewis. It is noticeable that in the year 1579 there are two editions which entirely differ in the setting up of the type, whereas the second of them resembles all the other subsequent editions so closely that almost any leaf of it might be interchanged with the corresponding leaf of any of the others without the substitution being detected

by a casual reader. And yet there are probably variations to be found in every leaf of every edition upon a more minute inspection. None of these 4to black letter editions, of which there are thirty-five, have any plates or maps.

It is also to be noted that in the second 4to edition of 1579 there was first introduced at the end of the 14th Psalm the following note, which was continued in all subsequent editions, as well the black letter as the Roman type issues :—


“Note that of this Psalm the 5, 6, and 7 verses which are put into the common translation, and may seeme unto some to be left out in this, are not in the same Psalm in the Hebrew text, but are rather put in, more fully to expresse the maners of the wicked : and are gathered out of the 5, 140, and 10 Psalmes, the 59 of the Prophet Isaiah and the 36 Psalm, and are alleaged by S. Paul and placed together in the 3 to the Romanes.” After this date there are of pure Genevans published in folio, an edition of 1577, another of 1578 published in London, another edition with Cranmer’s prologue, which appeared at Edinburgh 1579, and two more editions London 1582 and 1583. This last alone of all the folios has the Catechism of Questions and Answers. There are also 19 different editions in 8vo, dated from 1577 to 1608, beside the 35 in 4to, all in black letter, from 1579 to 1615, and all with the Calvinistic Catechism. The non-appearance of any more editions after the date of 1616, when the last folio was printed, is to be attributed to the rising ascendancy of Laud’s influence. It was after this date printed abroad, and there are a few editions of the Authorized Version of 1611 reprinted with the Genevan notes.

The account of Laurence Tomson’s New Testament of 1576 and its annexation to the Old Testament of the Genevan version, together with some description of the curious errors of the many different editions of the work which bear the date 1599, must be reserved for a subsequent article.



SHAM BOOK DOORS.

T. HOOD’S LIST OF TITLES.

T the commencement of my paper on “Dummy Book Doors” in your May number I apologized for want of memory and loss of notes relative to former lists which had appeared in literary and other journals. I had a recollection of one of the lists being by Thomas Hood; and I have since, by a reference to *Notes and Queries*, Series III. vol. vi., found the following account of it.

“The Duke of Devonshire finding it necessary to construct a door of sham books for the entrance of a library staircase at Chatsworth, solicited the assistance of the late Thomas Hood for some inscriptions for these unreal folios, quartos, and duodecimos. The list, an amusing comical one, is printed in *The Memorials of Thomas Hood*, edited by his daughter Mrs. F. F. Broderip, vol. i., pages 31—33.”

The List is as follows :—

- On the Lung Arno in Consumption, by D. Cline.*
- Dantè’s Inferno, or Description of Van Demon’s Land.*
- The Racing Calendar, with the Eclipses for 1831.*
- Ye Devill on two Styx* (black letter), 2 vols.
- On Cutting off Heirs with a Shilling*, by Barber Beaumont.
- Percy Vere*, in 40 vols.
- Galerie des Grands Tableaux, par les Petits Maitres.*
- On the affinity of the Death Watch and the Sheep Tick.*
- Lamb’s Recollections of Suett.*
- Lambe on the Death of Wolfe.*
- The Hoptician, by Lord Farnham.*
- Tadpoles, or Tales out of my own Head.*
- On the connection of the River Oder and the River Wezel.*
- Malthus’s Attack of Infantrvy.*
- McAdam’s Views in Rhodes.*
- Spenser, with Chaucer’s Tales.*
- Autographia, or Man’s Nature known by his Signature.*
- Man fredri, translated by Defoe.*
- Earl Grey on Early Rising.*

- Plurality of Livings with regard to the Common Cat.*
The Life of Zimmermann, by himself.
On the Quadrature of the Circle or Squaring in the Ring, by F. Mendoza.
Gall's Sculler's Fares.
Bishop's Retreat of the Ten Thousand.
Dibdin's Cream of Tar.
Cornaro on Longevity and the construction of 74s.
Pompeii, or Memoirs of a Black Footman, by Sir W. Gell.
Pygmalion, by Lord Bacon.
Macintosh, Macculloch and Macaulay on Almacks.
On Trial by Fury, with remarkable Packing Cases.
On the distinction between Lawgivers and Lawsellers, by Lord Brougham.
Memoirs of Mrs. Mountain, by Ben Lomond.
Feu mon père, feu ma mère, par Swing.
 Sent subsequently to his Grace, Dec. 22, 1832 :—
Boyle on Steam.
Rules for Punctuation, by a thoroughbred Pointer.
Blaine on Equestrian Burglary or the Breaking-in of Horses.
Chronological account of the Date Tree.
Hughes Ball on Duelling.
Bookkeeping by Single Entry.
John Knox on Death's Door.
Designs for Friezes, by Capt. Parry.
Remarks on the Terra Cotta, or Mud Cottages of Ireland.
Considerations sur le Vrai Guy et le Faux.
Kosciusko on the right of Poles to stick up for themselves.
Prize Poems in Blank Verse.
On the site of Tully's Offices.
The Rape of the Lock, with Bramah's Notes.
Haughty-cultural Remarks on London Pride.
Annual Parliaments, or a Plea for Short Commons.
Michau on Ball-Practice.
On Sore Throat and the Migration of the Swallow, by T. Abernethy.
Scott and Lot, by the author of "Waverley."
Debrett on Chain Piers.
Voltaire, Volney, Volta, 3 vols.
Peel on Bell's System.
Grose's Slang Dictionary, or Vocabulary of Grose Language.
Freeling on Enclosing Waste Lands.
Elegy on a Black Cock shot amongst the Moors, by W. Wilberforce.
Johnson's Contradictionary.
Sir T. Lawrence on the Complexion of Fairies and Brownies.
Life of Jack Ketch, with cuts of his own execution.
Barrow on the Common Weal.
Hoyle's Quadrupedia or Rules of all-Fours.
Campaigns of the British Arm :—By one of the German Leg :
Cursory Remarks on Steaming.
On the Collar of the Garter, by Miss Bailey of Halifax.
Shelley's Conchologist.
Recollections of Bannister, by Lord Stair.
The Hole Duty of Man, by I. K. Brunel.
Ude's Tables of Interest.
Chantrey on the Sculpture of the Chipway Indians.
The Scottish Boccaccio, by D. Cameron.
Cook's Specimens of the Sandwich Tongue.
In-i-go on Secret Entrances.
Hoyle on the Game Laws.
Mémoires de La-Porte.
- The Duke in his letter to Hood (Feb. 8th, 1831) says that perhaps his request will be as amusing as it will be easy for him to comply with it, in which case alone he begs him to do it. It is curious that his Grace, in mentioning titles he was tired of seeing, such as Don Quixote's Library, and such impossibilities as Virgili Odaria, Herodoti Poemata, Byron's Sermons, etc., adds also "Plain Dealings," "Essays on Wood," etc., which seems like an objection in advance to my idea of the "jocus ex loco vel materie," and which, if at that time "a wearying repetition," is another instance of the want of novelty "under the sun," and how much invention does but consist of the reflow of an ebbd wave.
- He ventures to hope from Hood some more attractive titles at his perfect leisure and convenience.
- The list above given (in two instalments) was the reply to this,—they are full of the

word-humour of our author, and many of them all the better for the slowness in which that humour dawns upon us as we read. A few of them refer, however, to events of the period, and where the memory of these has faded the humour of the title has faded with them.

Hood mislaid his titles during a removal, or, as he adds, through "moving accidents by flood and field," but they subsequently turned up, and he sent them, new and old entangled together, hoping they would become of use, and that some secret door might yet open to them like those in the old romances. His Grace replied that they were exactly what he wanted, and were invented in that remarkable vein of humour which had in Hood's works caused him and his friends so much amusement and satisfaction.

B. R. WHEATLEY.

[The Rev. Richard Hooper, of Upton Rectory, Didcot, in a letter to the Editor, states that the list given above, with the correspondence of the Duke and Hood on the subject, is referred to in Bemrose's *Derbyshire Guide*, 1869, p. 109. These titles have been copied from the *Memorials*, as given above, but the list has been cut down to about ten lines. The Guide says: "It will be observed that the doors are painted to resemble bookcases; so, when closed, all the walls present the appearance of continuous shelves filled with books, many of which on a particular examination will be found to bear rather singular titles. Of these imitation bookcases, so well painted as to be scarcely discernible except on close inspection from the real ones, a pleasing story is told in the "Memorials of Thomas Hood" (relative to the composition of the sham titles by him). We have added this as a contribution to the bibliography of the subject, and we should be glad to receive further lists which any of our readers may know of in any old libraries about the country, whether "witty and amusing," or, which may be equally the latter, "very bad and absurd." Two lists with which we have been favoured will be found under the heading of "Correspondence.]



BOOKS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

By G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

PART III.

LEAVING for the present the many important additions I have received from readers of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER in all parts of England and Scotland, I resume the list at the stage it left off in the April number. Mr. S. A. Newman of Walsall has sent me a great number of very valuable references to fresh titles, which I shall examine before concluding my task.

Municipal Government—(continued).

I. HISTORY AND RECORDS.

LYNN REGIS—

Dashwood (Rev. G. H.), Extracts from the Chamberlain's Book of Accounts, 14 Hen. IV., in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn. *Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc.*, ii. 183-192.

Turner (Dawson), Copies and Translations of Two Deeds in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn. *Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc.*, ii. 193-197.

MAIDSTONE—

James (W. R.), The Charters and other Documents relating to the King's town and parish of Maidstone, in the county of Kent; with notes and annotations clearly showing the right of election of members of parliament to be in the inhabitant householders. London, 1825. 8vo, pp. xxi, 238.

MARLBOROUGH—

Carrington (F. A.), Ancient Seals of the borough of Marlborough. *Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, iii. pp. 114-115.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—

Extracts from the Municipal Accounts of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Reprints of Rare Tracts and Imprints of Antient Manuscripts, etc., chiefly illustrative of the history of the Northern Counties; and printed at the press of M. A. Richardson, Newcastle [n. d.], pp. 1-122.

NORWICH—

Extracts from original Manuscripts belonging to the Norwich Corporation, and other documents. *Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc.*, i. 1-40.

Ewing (W. C.), Remarks on the Boundary of the City and Hamlets of Norwich. *Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc.*, ii. 1-16.

Harrod (Henry), Extracts from the Coroners' Rolls and other documents in the Record Room of the Corporation of Norwich. *Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc.*, ii. 253-279.

OXFORD—

Turner (William H.), Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, with extracts from other documents illustrating the municipal history. Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, 1509-1583, Oxford and London, 1880. 8vo, pp. xl, 478.

CONTENTS:—Preface. i. Entries and Documents concerning the Controversies between the City and the University as to Jurisdiction. ii. Entries and Documents connected with the routine business of the City. iii. Lists of Officers of the City. iv. Regulations respecting the Trades and Crafts of the Town. v. The Presentations to the City Churches. vi. Enrolments of Deeds in the "Liber Albus," and other documents chiefly referring to lands and tenements in or near Oxford.

PEEBLES—

Scottish Burgh Records Society. Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Peebles, with extracts from the Records of the Burgh, A.D. 1165-1710. Edinburgh, 1872. 4to, pp. lxxv, 456.

PEVENSEY—

Larking (Rev. L. B.), Custumal of Pevensey, as delivered to the Lord Warden at Dover Castle in 1356. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv. 209-218.

PLYMOUTH—

Jewett (Llewellyn), The Maces, Loving Cups and Corporation Insignia of Plymouth. *Reliquary*, 1877-8, vol. xviii. 97-8.

PRESTON—

Addison (John), Extracts from Ancient Documents in the Archives of the Corporation of Preston. 1842.

PRESTWICH—

Maitland Club. Records of the Burgh of Prestwich in the Sherifffdom of Ayr. MCCCCLXX—MDCLXXXII; with an appendix and illustrative notes. Glasgow, 1834. 4to, pp. xxvii, 147.

[The Prefatory Notice is signed J. F.]

ST. ALBANS—

Black (W. H.), On the Town Records of St. Albans. *Journ. Arch. Ass.*, xxvi. 143-149.

SOUTHAMPTON—

Vaux (W. S. W.), Some notices of Records preserved amongst the Corporation Archives at Southampton *Arch. Journ.*, iii. 229-233.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON—

Halliwell (James O.), A descriptive Calendar of the Ancient Manuscripts and Records in the possession of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon; including notices of Shakespeare and his family, and of several persons connected with the poet. London, (Privately printed) 1863. Folio, pp. viii, 467.

— A brief hand list of the Records belonging to the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, showing their general character, with notes of a few of the Shakespearian documents in the same collection. Privately printed, 1862. 4to, pp. 32.

— Extracts from the Accounts of the Chamberlains of the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, from the year 1585 to 1608. Selected and edited from the original manuscripts. Privately printed 1866. 8vo, pp. 46.

— Stratford-upon-Avon in the Times of the Shakespeares, illustrated by extracts from the Council Books of the Corporation, selected especially with reference to the history of the poet's father. Illustrated with facsimiles of the entries respecting John Shakespeare. Privately printed, 1864. Folio, pp. 127.

TENBY—

Property and Revenues of the Corporation of the Borough of Tenby, in the years 1835 and 1839. Parliamentary paper, 1840 (611), xli. 545.

YORK—

Davies (Robert), Extracts from the Municipal Records of the City of York during the reigns of Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III., with notes illustrative and explanatory, and an Appendix containing some account of the celebration of the Corpus Christi festival at York in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. London, 1843. 8vo, pp. vii, 304.

2. GILDS.

The value of Gild Records cannot be over-rated. Not only do they throw light upon a most important portion of social history during the middle ages, but to a very considerable extent they form the materials for the mediæval history of commerce. We have in these old documents, too, besides their literary value, remnants of an archaic mode of life which appears to me to stretch far back into times which precede the age of historians. If I am right in this view, no time should be lost in getting together all that remains of Gild history and records in the country, for it is curious to note that they exist not only in municipal towns, where they have thriven most of all, but in towns which have never had, so far as can be ascertained, any municipal constitution. I am indebted to many kind friends for assistance in this portion of my subject, among whom I must specially mention Mr. Cornelius Walford.

Aberdeen—An Inquiry into the Rights of the Guildry of Aberdeen. By Mr. Thomas Bannerman, the Dean of Guild. March, 1834. Aberdeen: printed by John Davidson and Co. MDCCCXXXIV. 8vo, pp. xvi, 130.

— Notes on Mr. Bannerman's "Inquiry into the Rights of the Guildry of Aberdeen." By A. Burgess. August, 1834. Aberdeen: Printed at the Herald Office, by G. Cornwall. 1834. 8vo, 34 pp.

— Report on the Affairs of the Guildry of Aberdeen, ordered by a head court of the brethren, 5th October, 1835. By A Committee of Assessors. Aberdeen: Printed at the Herald Office, by G. Cornwall. 1836. 8vo, pp. 168.

— Letter to the Burgesses of Guild of the City of Aberdeen, regarding the state of their affairs; with suggestions as to the course to be pursued by them. By Leslie Clark, Dean of Guild. Aberdeen: printed at the Herald Office, by John Finlayson. 1839. 8vo, 28 pp.

— Report of the Committee of the Dean of Guild's Assessors, appointed to inquire into the state of the funds appertaining to the Guild Brethren, to the Dean of Guild and Assessors. March, 1834. Aberdeen: printed by D. Chalmers and Co., 25, Adelphi Court, Union Street. 1834. 8vo, 12 pp.

Arber (Edward), Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London, 1554-1640. London, 1875-7. 4to, 4 vols.

Arundell (Thomas), Historical Reminiscences of the City of London and its Livery Companies. London, 1869. 8vo, pp. xii, 444.

CONTENTS:—The Livery Companies—Their Origin and Objects—Their Antiquity—Their Aldermen—Their Mayor—Their Sheriffs—Their Name Livery—Their Religious Observances—Their Apprenticeship—Feasts in Olden Time—Crowning with Garlands—Minstrels—The Loving Cup and Players—Their Maidens—Their Holidays—Their Mayings—Royal Processions—Lord Mayor's Day—Water Pageants—Out-door Games—Their Fondness for Dirt in the Olden Times—The Twelve City Ceremonials—The Relation of the Companies to Trade—Their Modern Banquets—Their Armorial Bearings—Their Training to Arms—Their Warriors—List of Mayors from 1189 to 1869—Lord Mayors M.P. for the City—Lord Mayors M.P. for the Provinces—List of Charters from William the Conqueror to George III.—Index.

Brentano (Lujó), On the History and Development of Gilds, and the Origin of Trade Unions. London, 1870. 8vo, pp. xvi, 135.

CONTENTS:—1. The Origin of Gilds—2. Religious (or Social) Gilds—3. Town Gilds or Gild Merchants—4. Craft-Gilds—5. Trade Unions.

[A reprint of the Introduction to Toulmin Smith's "The Gilds" published by the Early English Text Society.]

[Clode (Charles Mathew)], Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist in the City of London, and of its associated Charities and Institutions. Compiled and selected by the Master of the Company for the year 1873-4 (being the 574th Master in succession). London, 1875. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 746.

Compton (C. H.), The Horners of the City of London. *Journ. Arch. Ass.* xxxv. pp. 372-9.

Cooper (W. D.), Guilds and Chantries in Horsham. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxii. 148-59.

Coote (Henry Charles), Ordinances of some Secular Guilds of London from 1354 to 1496; to which are added ordinances of St. Margaret Lothbury, 1456, and orders by Richard, Bishop of London, for ecclesiastical officers, 1597, by John Robert Daniel-Tyssen. London, 1871. 8vo, pp. 93.

— London Notes: the English Gilds of Knights and their Socn. *London and Middlesex Arch. Soc.*, vol. v.

Cotton (William), An Elizabethan Guild of the City of Exeter. London, 1873. 4to, pp. 179.

Dobson (William), and John Harland, F.S.A., A History of Preston Guild; the Ordinances of various Guilds Merchant, the Custumal of Preston, the Charters to the Borough, the Incorporated Companies, List of Mayors from

- 1327, etc., etc. Preston [no date]. 12mo, pp. 115.
- The items covered by the etc., etc., of the title-page are the Corporation Regalia, the Preston Guild, and the Incorporated Trades, a ballad of the Guild of 1802.
- [Firth (James F.), *Coopers' Company*, London: Historical Memoranda, Charters, Documents, and Extracts from the Records of the Corporation and the Books of the Company, 1396-1848. London, 1848. 8vo, pp. 136.
- Fitch (W. S.), *Notices of the Corpus Christi Guild*, Ipswich. *Suffolk Arch. Inst.* ii. 151-163.
- Fox (Francis F.), *Some account of the Ancient Fraternity of Merchant Taylors of Bristol*, with transcripts of ordinances and other documents. Bristol, 1880. [Fifty copies privately printed.] 4to, pp. 147.
- Heath (John Benjamin), *Some account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London*. London, 1829. (not published.) 8vo, pp. viii, 358.
- The same, second edition. London, 1854. [Privately printed.] 4to, pp. xvi, 580.
[Contains an Appendix of important original documents not given in the first edition.]
- The same, third edition. London, 1869. [Privately printed.] 8vo, pp. xvi, 601.
- Herbert (William), *The History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London*; principally compiled from their grants and records. With an historical essay, and accounts of each company, its origin, constitution, government, dress, customs, halls, and trust estates and charities, including notices and illustrations of Metropolitan Trade and Commerce, as originally concentrated in those societies; and of the language, manners, and expenses of ancient times; with attested copies and translations of the Companies' Charters. London: vol. i. 1837, vol. ii. 1836. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xi, 498; viii, 683.
- CONTENTS: Historical Essay—Separate Histories of the Companies—Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers.
- Jupp (Edward Basil), *An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London*, compiled chiefly from records in their possession. London, 1848. 8vo, pp. xix, 338.
- [“The first to attempt anything like a detailed history of any particular Company.”—*Pref.*]
- Kite (Edward), *The Guild of Merchants or Trading Companies formerly existing in*
- Devizes. Wills Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* iv. 160-174.
- Laws and Constitutions of the Masters, Wardens, and Commonalty of Watermen of the River Thames. By the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London. London: 1828. 8vo, pp. xii, 85.
- Little (William Charles), *An Historical Account of the Hammermen of Edinburgh*, from their records. *Arch. Scot.*, vol. i., pp. 170-183.
- Ludlow (J. M.), *Gilds and Friendly Societies. Contemporary Review*, 1873, vol. xxi., pp. 553-72, 737-62.
- Mackie (A. K.), *Historical Notes regarding the Merchant Company of Edinburgh and the widows' scheme and hospitals*. Edinburgh, 1862. 4to, pp. 128, appendix xlvi. [Privately printed by Charles Lawson, Master of the Company, upon his retirement.]
- Mitchell (Robert), *Sketches of a Glasgow Incorporation [Maltmen and Mealmen]*. *Glasgow Arch. Soc.* i. 420-437.
- Needlemakers.—*The Worshipful Company of Needlemakers of the City of London*, with a list of the Court of Assistants and Livery. London, 1874. 4to, pp. 90.
- Nicholl (John), *Some account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers*, compiled from their own records and other authentic sources of information. London, 1851. Roy. 8vo, pp. xi, 610.
- The same, second edition. London, 1866. [Privately printed.] 4to, pp. xii, 657.
[The principal additions consist of pedigrees of members and benefactors.]
- Nichols (John Gough), *The Fishmongers' Pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, 1616*. Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing, devised by Anthony Munday, citizen and draper, represented in twelve plates by Henry Shaw, F.S.A., from contemporary drawings in the possession of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, accompanied with various illustrative documents, and an historical introduction. Printed for the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, 1844. Large folio, pp. 32 and 12 plates.
- Pennecuick (Alex.), *The History of the Blue Blanket or Craftsmen's Banner*, containing the fundamental principles of the good town of Edinburgh, with the powers and prerogatives of the Crafts thereof. Edinburgh, 1832. 8vo, pp. vii, 141.
- Pettigrew (T. J.), *History of the Barber-Surgeons of London*. *Journ. Arch. Ass.* viii. 95-130.

- Pidgeon (Henry), Ancient Guilds, Trading Companies, and the Origin of the Shrewsbury Show. *Reliquary*, 1862-3, vol. iii., pp. 61-73.
- Preston, An account of the Guild Merchant of Preston. Preston, 1762. 8vo, pp. 18.
 Pp. 9-18 are occupied by a list of the nobility and gentry who appeared at the balls and assemblies at Preston Guild, September 1762.
- The Guild Merchant of Preston, with an extract of the Original Charter granted for holding the same; an account of the processions and public entertainments; an authentic list of the nobility and gentry who dined with the Mayor and his Lady; also separate lists of the subscribers to the Ladies' and Trade Assemblies. Preston [1762]. 8vo, pp. 38.
- Preston Guild, *Lonsdale Magazine*, vol. iii. (1822), pp. 269-73, 344-54.
- Register (The), of the Gild of Corpus Christi in the City of York; with an appendix of illustrative Documents containing some account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, without Micklegate bar, in the suburbs of the city. Surtees Society: Durham, London and Edinburgh, 1872. 8vo, pp. xiv, 362.
- Rules and Byclaws for the regulation of the Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames. By the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London. London, 1828. 8vo, pp. v, 48.
- Scriveners—The case of the Free Scriveners of London set forth in a report from a committee of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Scriveners. London: to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company at their Court holden 23 day of June 1748. London, 1749. 4to, pp. 88.
- Smirke (Edward), Ancient Ordinances of the Gild Merchants of the Town of Southampton. *Arch. Journ.* xvi. 283-96, 343-52.
- Smith (Toulmin), English Gilds; the Original Ordinances of more than one hundred Early English Gilds; together with ye olde usages of ye cite of Wynchestre; the ordinances of Worcester; the office of the Mayor of Bristol; and the costumary of the Manor of Tettenhall-Regis; from original MSS. of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Edited with notes by the late Toulmin Smith; with an introduction and glossary, etc., by his daughter, Lucy Toulmin Smith, and a preliminary essay in five parts on the history and development of Gilds, by Lujo Brentano. London (Early English Text Society), 1870. 8vo, pp. cxcix, 483.
- Symonds (Rev. G. E.), Thaxted and its Cutlers' Guild. *Reliquary*, vol. v., pp. 65-72.
- Trade Guilds of the City of London. *Fraser's Magazine*, 1879, vol. xix. (n. s.), pp. 395-405.
- Turner (Rev. Edward), The Merchant Guild of Chichester. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xv. 165-77.
 ————— The Ancient Merchant Guild of Lewes, and the subsequent municipal regulations of the town. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi. 90-107.
- Wadmore (James Foster), Some account of the History and Antiquity of the Worshipful Company of Skinners. London, 1876. 8vo.
 [I have not been able to see this book. It is not at the British Museum.]
- Walford (Cornelius), Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects and Later History. [Reprinted from vol. v. of Insurance Cyclopaedia. Printed for private circulation, 1879.] 8vo, pp. 57.
- Walford (W. S.), Observations on a Grant of an Advowson of a Chantry to a Guild in 34 Hen. VI. *Arch.* xxxviii. (i.), 135-48.
- Wilcockson (L.), Authentic Records of the Guild Merchant of Preston in the county palatine of Lancaster in the year 1822, with an introduction containing an historical dissertation on the origin of Guilds and a relation of all the different celebrations of the Guild mercatoria of Preston of which any records remain. Preston, 1822. 8vo, pp. iv, 128.
- Wilda (Wilhelm Eduard), Das Gildenwesen im Mittelalter. Berlin [1831]. 8vo, pp. xii, 386.
- Williams (William Meade), Annals of the Worshipful Company of Founders of the City of London. Privately printed [n. d.]. 8vo, pp. xi, 291.
- Wilson (J.), Cordwainers and Corversors of Oxford. *Arch. Journ.* vi. 146-59, 266-79.



NOTES AND NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester City News* has given in that paper an interesting account of the Ordsal Book Society, founded in 1821, from which we extract the following notice:—The object of the society seems to have been to provide, by subscription of a guinea a year, a circulating library for the use of the members; and one of the rules provided that each member should have the privilege of proposing any books to the Society which he might think proper, but that only such books as were approved of by the majority of the members should be purchased. Some idea may be formed of the literary tastes of these gentlemen from the following list of books admitted and of those rejected. The first lot purchased comprised the *Sketch Book*, *American Society*, *Diary of an Invalid*, Hazlitt's *Table-talk*, the *Eclectic Review*, and the *Monthly Magazine*. Amongst those which

were afterwards added is found *Confessions of an Opium Eater, History of New York, The Hopes of Matrimony*, and *Lying in all its branches*, by Mrs. Opie. The rejected publications included the following:—*Lambeth and the Vatican, The Account of the People called Quakers, The Phrenological Journal*, and the *Edinburgh and the Quarterly Reviews*. One of the first resolutions adopted in the second year provided that ladies generally attending the meetings should have the privilege of voting on the choice of books, and on all other subjects; to propose books for admission, and exercise all other powers of membership. At the sixty-first meeting, which was the fifth anniversary, it was resolved that in consequence of several of the members having left the neighbourhood, the Society be dissolved. This was on the 8th of November, 1826. It was decided, however, to continue the monthly meetings until the accounts were closed. The final meeting was held on the 14th of February, 1827. After disposing of the property of the Society and discharging all liabilities, it was found that there was a balance of £11 13s. 11d. left, which was divided amongst the members, six of them receiving £1 18s. each, one 5s., and Miss Smith, for the poor-box, 11d.

KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, which has long been famous for its second-hand booksellers, will soon lose two of its most prominent inhabitants. The first portion of the stock of the veteran Mr. Stewart was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge this month; and Mr. Joel Rowsell now announces his retirement from business and the sale of his stock.

MR. A. COTGREAVES, of the Public Library, Richmond, Surrey, has invented an instrument for the purpose of lifting books and other objects from high shelves, which he calls the "Long-Reacher."

THE last number of the *Cape Quarterly* contains the first of a series of articles entitled "Notes on Books relating to South Africa," by Mr. George M. Theal, officer in charge of the Government Stationery Office at Cape Town. Not only have the South African collections in the colony been examined, but also those in the British Museum, the University of Leyden, at the Hague, and at Amsterdam.

SOME curious statistics connected with the progress of literature in Japan have been obtained from a report prepared by the Japanese Minister of the Interior. It appears that the number of works published last year was 4,910, as against only 3,992 in the previous year. In this total were comprised 545 works on political topics, published by order of the Government, as against 281 in 1880; 255 works on jurisprudence, as against 207, and 25 on political economy as against 15. There were 104 geographical works, 267 on medicine, 116 on mathematics, 17 on chemistry, and 20 on natural history. The principal increase was in works of history, poetry, and drawing; while of light literature, such as novels and fairy tales, there were only 193. As might naturally be expected, a large number of the 4,910 works published in Japan last year were translations or adaptations of European and American books.

MR. T. C. NOBLE communicates to the *Bookseller*

the following information respecting the burial of Caxton in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster: "In this church the first English printer was buried in the latter part of the year 1491, for the churchwardens' accounts show the cost of his grave:

'Itm atte bureyng of William Caxton for iiij torehes, vjs viijil.'

'Itm for the bell atte same bureyng, vid.'

I find the entry in the book exists as the 190th out of the 256 payments for burials in the year ending June 3rd, 1492. The usual charge for burying a parishioner of Westminster was twopence, and at this rate, in that year there were 100. The highest payment made was 13s. 4d."

AN interesting account of the several members of the printing house of Gilbert and Rivington will be found in the part of the "Bibliography of Printing" contributed to the *Printing Times and Lithographer* for May 15. The earliest recorded Rivington as a printer was Charles Rivington of Staining Lane, who was born in 1731 and died in 1790.

M. TECHENER'S *Bulletin du Bibliophile* for January—February contains a curious list of the small collection of books left by Guillaume Maubert, Canon of Troyes and Curé of Pont-Sainte Marie, who died on the 11th September, 1443, which was found in the Archives of the L'Aube.

THE meeting of the Académie des Jeux Floraux for the distribution of prizes was held at Toulouse on the 3rd of May last. The Academy received for competition 595 pieces in verse and 10 essays in prose. The verse consisted of the following items: 57 odes, 34 poems, 16 epistles, 8 eclogues, 34 idyls, 52 elegies, 10 ballads, 26 fables, 56 sonnets to the Virgin, 16 hymns to the Virgin, 282 miscellaneous pieces, and 4 poems on the *Sister of Charity*, the subject proposed by the Academy.

THE last quarterly number of Mr. W. H. K. Wright's *Western Antiquary* contains a specimen of a Devonshire Bibliography, prepared by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, North Devon.

A LADY (Miss Emily Casserley) has been appointed librarian to the Ancoats Free Library, Manchester, thus adding one to the small number of lady librarians in England.

THE *Library Journal* states that Mr. W. H. Sage, of Bay City, Michigan, has announced his intention of giving that city a public library building, to cost 15,000 dollars, and of supplying it with 10,000 dollars' worth of books.

MR. JUSTIN WINSOR has commenced in the *Harvard University Bulletin* for April "a List of the most useful Reference Books," and this first number contains books on chronology.

WE have to welcome the appearance of a new journal devoted to reasonable and practical Bibliography. It is entitled *Guide du Libraire-Antiquaire et du Bibliophile. Vade-mecum à l'usage de tous ceux qui achètent ou vendent des Livres*. Par J. de Beauchamps et Ed. Rouveyre. The first number is now before us, and a charming production it is. There are seven

plates—viz., six fine reproductions of old bindings, and a facsimile of the title of the *Heures à l'Usage de Rome*, 1498. The bindings are: 1, a red morocco volume with the arms of Madame de Pompadour, which was sold in 1880 for 1,800 francs (the same book was bought at a sale for 270 francs in 1869); 2, Morocco binding by Capé, with the arms of Louis XIII.; 3 and 4, a richly ornamented morocco binding by Allô; 5, inlaid morocco binding by Capé, in the style of Le Gascon; 6, a specimen of Derome. The books described number thirty-five, and the notes to these are interesting and valuable; for instance, we are told of a little book by Jules Janin, entitled *L'Amour des Livres*, which was published at five francs, that it is now worth from 60 to 100 francs, according to condition. Two hundred copies were printed on paper and four on vellum. A vellum copy bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet is valued at a thousand francs. The publishers of the new journal are Messrs. Rouveyre and Blond of Paris.

THE second number of the *Manchester Quarterly* contains a Manchester Bibliography for 1881, by Mr. C. W. Sutton. There are 365 titles of books and pamphlets (323 productions of the Manchester press, and 42 books written by natives or residents of the city but printed elsewhere), which occupy seventeen closely written pages.

THE remarkable cabinet of Old Fans formed by Mr. Robert Walker, of Uffington, Berks, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge on the 8th of June and two following days. Fans and literature do not appear to have much connection with each other, but one historical fan is worthy of mention here on account of its association with a great man and a famous book. This was the bridal fan of the Duchess of Burgundy (Adelaide of Savoy), mother of Louis XV., 1709, painted by Watteau on ivory. The Duke of Burgundy was the pupil of Fénelon, and for his amusement the adventures of Telemachus were written. One of the scenes depicted on this fan discovers the Duke reading with attention the lessons of his great teacher, who is portrayed superintending the studies of his illustrious pupil.

THE sale which was commenced on May 31st at the Salle Silvestre, Paris, was one of considerable interest. The late Mons. Rochebilière, whose library was disposed of, was formerly curator of the Bibliothèque St. Geneviève, and had for forty years been collecting original editions of Corneille, Racine, Molière, and other writers of the seventeenth century, many of which are now exceedingly rare: all the books were in good condition.

THE first Russian translation of Lessing's Works has just been published at St. Petersburg.

THE printers of Vienna have determined on holding a festival in honour of the Fourth Centenary of the Invention of Printing on the 24th and 25th of June.

MONS. ED. FOURNIER, the author of *Esprit dans l'Histoire*, has left a valuable collection of historical, biographical, and literary notes, part of which have been acquired by the Library of the Arsenal at Paris, and have been arranged by M. Paul Lacroix in 20 volumes 4to. Another part relating to the History of Paris is in the Municipal Library.

THE French Academy distributed on May 1st five Montyon prizes of 2,500 francs: to Mons. Ollé-Laprune, for his work *Certitude Morale*; to Mons. A. Duruy, for his *Public Instruction in France before the Revolution*; to Mons. Raoul Frary, for *Le Péril National*; to Michel Masson for his work on Madame de Grignon: as also to Anatole France for his admirable novel *Le Crime de M. Bonnard*. This last work which the Academy has crowned can be recommended to all. Other prizes were bestowed on M. Victor Guérin, M. Lafontaine and M. Dorchain.

MONS. CHARAVAY has issued a fine catalogue of Autograph Letters which were sold at the Hotel Drouot on May 31st.

THE *Polybiblion* announces on the authority of the Swiss newspapers that Madame J. Stroken has given to the Public Library of Geneva eight volumes of manuscripts of Rousseau, containing the original of the *Confessions* and of the *Contrat Social*.

THE *Annales du Bibliophile Belge* (No. 12, Juin 1882), contains an inventory of the books of Henri II. King of Navarre, dated 1533.



CORRESPONDENCE.

MOONWORT.

IN many of the old editions of Culpepper's *English Physician*, after describing the plant and its properties, it states: "Moonwort is an herb which (they say) will open locks, and unshoe such horses as tread upon it; this some laugh to scorn, and those no small fools neither; but country people that I know call it *Unshoe the Horse*. Besides, I have heard Commanders say that on *White Down*, in *Devonshire*, near *Tiverton*, there were found thirty horseshoes pulled off from the feet of the Earl of *Essex's* horses, being there drawn up in a body, many of them being but newly shod, and no reason known, which caused much admiration; and the herb described usually grows upon heaths."

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

"THE ELZEVIR CURTIUS." (I. 190.)

I THINK the following information may solve Mr. Duff's doubts.

The original edition of 1633 should contain 6 preliminary leaves, 364 numbered pages, and 12 leaves of indices. A map should face page 1.

There were three reprints bearing the same date; but all contain only 338 numbered pages and 11 leaves of indices. They may be distinguished from one another as follows:—

The first has a *siren* above the dedication, and in the first and second lines of the index appears the word "Alexā-dro."

The second has a *grotesque head* above the dedication, and lines 1 and 2 of index contain the word "Ale-xandro."

The third reprint heads the dedication with a *buffalo's head*, and the word in lines 1 and 2 reads "Alex-xandro."

All these editions were printed by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevir, whose names appear at the end of the dedication.

John and Daniel Elzevir issued an edition in 1653, copied line for line on the reprints of 1633. The dedication is signed "Elzevirii." John again reprinted it in 1656, signing the dedication "Joh. Elsevirius."

Under the date 1670 there exist one genuine and one spurious 12mo edition, and one genuine and three spurious 24mo editions.

The genuine 12mo should be, says Willems, "ornée des fleurons aux roses trémières, au delta," etc. The spurious edition is without these signs. Both should contain a map at p. 1.

The genuine 24mo edition has 284 pages and 9 leaves of index: the spurious ones 271 pages and 16 leaves of index.

EDMUND GOLDSMID.

30, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

IN reply to Mr. Duff's query, I offer the following collation of my own copy of the "true" edition of the Elzevir Quintus Curtius of 1633:—duodecimo volume (5½ × 3 ins.) engraved title (forming part of the preliminary half-sheet) Dedication (to which is prefixed the ornament known as the "Buffalo's Head," and other preliminary matter = *6; on the verso of *6 is a woodcut—"Alexander Magnus, ex nummo argentes"—followed by a folding map. The text commences on signature A1, p. 1, with the "Buffalo's Head" prefixed, and ends on the recto of p. 12, in twelves (pp. 359) with the word "Finis" and a fleuron, "book and keys." Then follow pp. 5 of emendations (ending on verso of Q 2 with "Finis" and a fleuron) and twelve leaves of index unpagged. The cut of "The Temple of Jupiter Ammon" is on the recto of D. 5, or p. 81 if it were numbered, which is not the case. It will thus be seen that Dibdin was not misled by Count Reviczky; but it is not unlikely that novices in the field of Elzevir-collecting may have been puzzled by his statement that "the true and original edition of this work which is unnoticed by De Bure and Harwood may be distinguished by having TWO PLATES of a buffalo's head, etc." These distinctive marks are only woodcut headings, and certainly ought not to have been described as "plates."

If the full-page cut of the Temple falls on the proper page 75 in Mr. Duff's copy, he is certainly not in possession of the "true" edition of this somewhat rare classic. I am not personally acquainted with the other Elzevir editions of Quintus Curtius.

Derby.

ALFRED WALLIS.

I POSSESS two copies of the Elzevir *Quintus Curtius*, Lugd. Bat. 1633. The inferior copy is in contemporary vellum binding, and has therefore probably been cut down only once; but it is shorter than the other by a quarter of an inch, this latter being apparently in binding of the next century.

The inferior copy has the plate of the temple of

Jupiter Ammon at p. 75, and in no page does it resemble the other, which has the plate at p. 81. The superior edition is altogether a prettier book than the other, and differs from it in many particulars—as for instance in the second vignette at the top of p. 1 in having the best of the two forms of buffalo's head used by the Elzevirs, and the Medusa's head at the end of the text just preceding the index.

I have not collated them minutely, but I have noticed misprints in the inferior copy which do not appear in the other—e.g., the last figure in the index, which has 31 for 310, and in the preface *ad lectorem* the word Sallustium for Sallustium.

I also possess an edition of the same Lugd. Bat. 1656, the type of which for the most part is identical with that of the inferior edition of 1633, the number 56 having been substituted for 33 on the title page.—It was certainly from the same type in most of the sheets, but here and there a misprint has been corrected, and the dedication is signed Joh. Elsevirius, instead of B. and Abr. Elzevirii. This is an eighth of an inch taller than the best edition. Of the editions which your correspondent speaks of, as being dated 1653 and 1670, I know nothing.

NICHOLAS POCOCK.

5, Worcester Terrace, Clifton.

I CAN answer the latter question of Mr. Duff as to the edition of 1670. My copy of that date contains a map headed "Alexandri Magni Macedonis Expeditionis," facing the head of Alexander. The plate referred to by Mr. Duff is opposite page 84 of this edition, and is headed "Jovis Ammonis Oraculum." I should be glad in return to learn on whose authority the edition of 1670 is pronounced spurious, as I do not find it mentioned in Dibdin or Brunet (1838).

HERBERT W. GREENE.

2, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, W.C.

DUMMY BOOK TITLES. (I. 161.)

PERIAPS you will allow me to add a few titles to those given in the interesting article in this month's BIBLIOGRAPHER on "Dummy Library Doors." From a list of titles I manufactured some time ago for a dummy door, I select those which more particularly bear, as I am inclined to think most should, on their own counterfeit condition.

On Imperfect Resemblances (Turner).

Dormitories, or Sleeping Partners.

Clausi, Aperta Porta.

On the Interiors of Books.

Portable Directory of Weissnichtwo (Carlyle).

On the Longevity of Door-ravens (Poe).

The Gift of Double Sight (Fawcett).

Verne, Sur la manière scientifique de Remplir l'Espace.

Bücher ohne Worte (Mendelssohn).

Irremovability; Clerical and otherwise.

De doli dam-natione.

De ingenii laudatione.

On the intrinsic value of Graven Images.

But where a small door is required in an ordinary book-lined wall, there seems little objection to the plan of having one fixed on strong hinges opening outside,

and shelved for books with a slight ledge on each shelf to prevent the books from being jerked out. Of course it cannot be made quite imperceptible, if that be an object, because the other shelves have to be interrupted for its introduction. But these real doors are not always practicable; while Dummies may always be employed.

F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.

Rozel, Sydenham, S.E.

THE article in the present month's number of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER on "Sham" or "Dummy Library Doors," recalls to one's recollection a list of false book-backs contained in two letters addressed by the late Charles Dickens, in 1851, to Mr. Eeles the book-binder, and particulars of which were furnished to *The Athenæum* some few years back by Mr. Dillon Croker. The false book-backs were required to fill some blank spaces in the study at Tavistock House, where Charles Dickens was then living. The list was as follows:—

- Five Minutes in China* (2 vols.).
Forty Winks at the Pyramids (2 vols.).
Mr. Green's Overland Mail.
Abernethy on the Constitution.
Captain Cook's Life of Savage.
A Carpenter's Bench of Bishops.
Toot's Universal Letter-writer (2 vols.).
Orson's Art of Phignette.
Dooneaster's Universal Calculator (sic).
History of the Middle Ages (6 vols.).
Jonah's Account of the Whale.
Captain Parry's Virtues of Cold Tar.
Kaul's Eminent Humbugs (10 vols.).
Bow-wowdom: a Poem.
The Quarrelly Review (4 vols.).
The Gunpowder Magazine (4 vols.).
Steele. By the Author of "Ion."
The Art of Cutting the Teeth.
Malthus's Nursery Songs (2 vols.).
Faxton's Bloomers (3 vols.).
On the Use of Mercury by the Ancient Poets.
Proswy's Recollections of Nothing (3 vols.).
Heavysides' Conversations with Nobody (3 vols.).
Commonplace Book of the Oldest Inhabitant (2 vols.).
Growler's Gruffiology, with Appendix (4 vols.).
The Books of Moses and Sons (2 vols.).
Burke (of Edinburgh) on the Sublime and Beautiful.
Teazer's Commentaries.
King Henry the Eighth's Evidences of Christianity (3 vols.).
Miss Biffen on Deportment.
Morrison's Pills' Progress (2 vols.).
Lady Godiva on the Horse.
Munchausen's Modern Miracles (5 vols.).
Richardson's Show of Dramatic Literature (6 vols.).
Hansard's Guide to Refreshing Sleep (as many volumes as are required to fill up).

T. W. TEMPANY.

Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey.

REVIEWS.

Rambling Sketches. By T. RAFFLES DAVISON, with Notes by William E. A. Axon. Parts 1 and 2. (Offices of the *British Architect*, London and Manchester.) 4to.

In the course of journeys through many parts of the United Kingdom Mr. Davison has been in the habit of making sketches of what he saw. Some of these have appeared in the *British Architect* and others are still unpublished. It is proposed to publish both classes in a series of parts, twelve of which will go to form a volume. The first two numbers are before us, and they contain elegant representations of some very fine specimens of old English domestic architecture, of old churches, recollections of pictures and bits from foreign towns. The tower of St. Edmund's Church, Mansfield, is effective, and the timber church at Melverley very interesting. The picturesque Bramhall Hall, near Stockport, has five engravings devoted to it. If the artist goes on as he has begun he will soon have produced a work which will be highly valued by a large number of art-lovers.

Notes from the Muniments of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century. By WILL. DUNN MACRAY, M.A., F.S.A. (Oxford and London: Parker & Co., 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. viii, 148.

We are inclined to think that this little book is without a rival in respect to the amount of fresh matter crowded into its pages. The fourth and eighth Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. contain two papers on the Muniments of Magdalen College, Oxford, and these valuable notes of Mr. Macray's are supplemental to those papers. Here are lists of masters of various hospitals, inventories, lists of wills, of halls and inns in Oxford, of Christian names, of surnames, of seals, of words of unusual form or occurrence, and of many other things. A list of pre-Reformation parochial clergy which occupies forty-four pages is singularly interesting. The Miscellaneous Notes at the end of the book are full of valuable items, as may be guessed from some of the headings, such as Anchorites, Celibacy of Clergy, Dates, Jews, Pilgrims to the Holy Land, and Serfs. One or two of these entries are specially interesting to bibliographers: as "Richard Pynson of London, 'stationer,' Bond to Magd. Coll. for payment of £2 by Thomas Drane, merchant tailor, 1520." Mr. Macray must have given much labour to the compilation of this book, and we thank him warmly for it.

The Manchester Quarterly, a Journal of Literature and Art. No. 2, April 1882. 8vo.

We have already welcomed the first number of this new journal (see vol. i. p. 122), and we think that this second number is even more interesting than that. We may specially mention a valuable article by Mr. Walter Hughes on "The Early Development of the Faust Legend," and the Manchester Bibliography

for 1881 by Mr. Sutton. "The Early Life of William Harrison Ainsworth" and "The Childhood of Charles Dickens" are of special interest. The latter article contains an illustration of the house at Portsea in which Dickens was born. "The Recollections of George Dawson," by Mr. A. Ireland, shows the influence exercised by the popular lecturer on Manchester audiences.

The Western Antiquary; or Devon and Cornwall Note Book. Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT. Monthly Issue. Part I, May 1882. Plymouth, 4to.

Mr. Wright having been well pleased with the success of the quarterly issue of his magazine, has decided, on the completion of the first volume, to convert it into a monthly; and doubtless he is well advised, for in these days of hurry a quarterly publication is apt to be forgotten by its impatient readers. The contents of this magazine continue to be of considerable interest to antiquaries outside the two counties, as well as to the men of Devonshire and Cornwall, and we wish the new series every success. We have noted in another place the endeavours which are being made, and which the editor is fostering, for the compilation of a Devonshire Bibliography worthy to stand by the side of Messrs. Boare and Courtney's Cornish Bibliography.



LIBRARIES.

BIRMINGHAM—OPENING OF THE NEW CENTRAL FREE LIBRARY.—The Free Library of Birmingham holds so important a position among the public libraries of the country that the opening of the new buildings, which have risen phoenix-like on the ashes of the old Library, is an event of national interest. On Thursday, June 1st, the Central Free Reference and Lending Library and Temporary Art Gallery were formally inaugurated by a meeting in the Town Hall and a brief ceremony at the Library. It is now rather more than twenty-two years since the Free Libraries Act was adopted in Birmingham. The resolution adopting the Act was carried by a meeting of burghesses on the 21st of January, 1860. The plans for the new building, prepared by Messrs. Martin and Chamberlain, were submitted by the Free Libraries Committee and approved by the Council in May, 1879, rather more than three months after the fire. The total cost, including fittings, architects' commission, and all other expenses, is not finally ascertained, but will probably be between £52,000 and £53,000. One room set apart for the purpose, and very artistically decorated in the Elizabethan style, is the Shakespeare Memorial Library, which is double the size of the one destroyed by fire, and has already more than 3000 volumes.

The inaugural ceremony took place at noon in the Town Hall and Library Building, which were connected by a covered way across Ratcliff Place. The Mayor (Alderman Avery), entered the hall with Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain. After the Mayor had given a sketch of the progress of the Free Libraries movement in Birmingham, Mr. Bright delivered an address, in the opening of which he said: "When I was, after the receipt of the letter of the Mayor, driven to ask myself what I should say at a meeting of this kind, there came into my mind an incident of my own experience that has often interested me, and may not be without interest to you. I learned one evening in London—it was at an evening party at which many persons were assembled—from a friend of mine that a friend of his and mine was lying dangerously, and, as it turned out, fatally, ill in his chambers in the Temple. That friend of mine was the late Sir David Dundas, who was for many years in Parliament, and with whose friendship for many years I was favoured. I went down the next morning to ask after him, and if it were proper to see him. He invited me, through his servant, into his room, and I found him upon his bed of sickness, feeble, not able to talk much, and scarcely able to turn himself in his bed. We had some little conversation, and in the course of it he offered to me something like a benediction. He said—I remember his words very well—'I have never pretended to be a learned man or a scholar, but God has given me a great love of books.' He then referred to the writings of the celebrated Lord Bacon, and taking a quotation from a letter which that eminent person had written to a friend, he turned to me and said, 'May God lead you by the hand.' That was one of the passages fixed in his mind from his reading of the works of Lord Bacon. Now, that was a solemn hour with my friend: if I may quote a very expressive and beautiful line from one of Scotland's real, but one of her minor poets, Michael Bruce,

'Dim in his breast life's dying taper burns.'

At that solemn hour, reviewing his past life, reviewing the enjoyment he had partaken of, he thanked God He had given him a great love of books. Two days after that—I think the second or third day after that interview—that 'dying taper' was extinguished, and my friend passed into the unseen world. It occurred to me—and has often occurred to me—what a text the language of my friend was, and if I were a preacher, or if I was in the mood for preaching, I think I could speak a sermon from that text. What is a great love of books? It is in point of fact something like a personal introduction to the great and good men of all past times. Books, it is true, are silent as you

see them on their shelves, but silent as they are, I think—to me it is so—that when I enter a library I feel as if almost the dead were present, and I know if I could put questions to these books they would answer me with all faithfulness and fulness which have been left in them by the great men who have left the books to us.”

Mr. Sam. Timmins said that the thanks which they had so heartily given the committee and officers connected with the Restoration Fund could only be more hearty in one direction, and that was if they should give them another opportunity of performing similar services and handing over to the Mayor for the time being another sum of £15,000. That fund, in the true Birmingham spirit, had come from all classes of people, from the wealthy and wise, and from the comparatively poor and foolish, who had seen that it was their duty to help in this work. Whether another subscription might be given hereafter of an equal or larger amount he could not pretend to prophesy, but he thought they could not help congratulating themselves generally upon the progress of the library movement and the fashion which had set in, not only for boroughs to establish libraries supported out of the public rates, but for generous and discriminating benefactors to give of their substance for public libraries, especially in the United States and in the land in which we live.

The Mayor having responded to the vote of thanks accorded to him, the visitors left the Town Hall, and walked through a covered gallery into the new Library. The company first gathered in the Reference Library, when an interesting scene was enacted, the idea of which was most happy. Councillor Johnson said, as chairman of the Free Library Committee, he had the honour to present to the Mayor a catalogue of the Reference Library, and to invite him, as the first burghess of the borough, to take the first book out of it. The Mayor said he had the honour of receiving that catalogue, and he begged to call for a book than which he thought in that county of Warwick a more fitting one could not be called for on that occasion. He called for the First Folio of Shakespeare as the first book issued from that new Reference Library. Mr. Mullins, the Chief Librarian, having handed the book to his Worship, the Mayor said, on behalf of the Corporation of Birmingham and in their name, and as Mayor of the town and one of the trustees for the inhabitants, whose property it was, he had now the distinguished honour of declaring that Reference Library to be again open, and henceforward dedicated to the use and enjoyment of the public.

In connection with these proceedings the Mayor in the evening gave a banquet in the Council House to about a hundred and forty

guests, among whom were special guests representing the great libraries, viz. the British Museum (Mr. G. Bullen), the Bodleian (Mr. E. B. Nicholson), the American libraries (Mr. Henry Stevens); and besides Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow, Derby, Plymouth, etc., the librarians from neighbouring Free Libraries were invited and also the principal officers connected with the libraries in Birmingham.

PUTNEY.—The preliminary steps are being taken for the establishment of a free library in this place.

TAUNTON.—An attempt is being made in this town, under the auspices of the Mayor, to obtain the advantages of a Free Library.

WIMBLEDON.—A vigorous attack is being made on the objections of the opponents of a free library for Wimbledon, and it is hoped that success may crown the efforts of the friends of the movement.

We have received the following Reports, etc. :—

Glasgow.—*Mitchell Library*, Report, 1881.

The number of books in the library on December 31st, 1880, was 33,107. During 1881 there were added—Books, 5,357, pamphlets, 1,662: 7,019. The number of books given out for the use of readers during 1881 was 403,713. Bailie Moir bequeathed his library and the residue of his estate to the Mitchell Library. By this bequest 2420 books and 947 pamphlets have been added to the Library.

Glasgow.—*Stirlings and Glasgow Public Library*, Annual Report, 1881-82; Supplementary Catalogue, 1871-1881.

57,463 volumes were issued during the year. The subscription is only 10s. 6d. a year, which entitles the subscriber to borrow two works and one magazine. Mr. T. Mason, the librarian, has printed a useful list of periodicals with columns marked for the several months.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received :—

Clifford (W.), 44, Bedford Street, Covent Garden; Day (John), and Sons, 16, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; Gee (W. H.), Oxford; Georg (H.), Bâle; Gilbert and Co., Southampton; Gray (Henry), Manchester, (Books, Views, etc., relating to the Eastern Counties); Herbert, (C.) 60, Goswell Road; Hocpli (U.), Milan; Jackson (Albert), 224, Great Portland Street; Miles (J.), Leeds; Noble (John), Inverness; Palmer (Clement S.), 100, Southampton Row; Paterson (William), Edinburgh; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road; Smith (Alfred Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Thomson and Co., Glasgow; Wake (H. T.), Wingfield Park, near Fritchley, Derby; Wallis (H. W.), Cambridge.

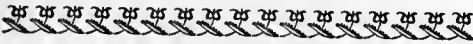
Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. T. Chapman and Son, Edinburgh; Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh; Messrs. Hodgson, 115, Chancery Lane; Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, 47, Leicester Square; Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, Wellington Street, Strand; and M. Leon Techener, Paris.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



AUGUST, 1882.



DID GUTENBERG INVENT
PRINTING?*



OWEVER agreeable the process of learning may be, the operation of unlearning cannot but be a disagreeable one, and therefore the writer

who throws doubt on our cherished beliefs must take the consequence of some amount of dissatisfaction among his readers. This, however, can only be a temporary feeling, if the scepticism is well founded. We thought that the fact that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing stood on a very solid foundation, and a short while ago Mr. Hessels was of the same opinion, but inquiry has made him doubt, and we are grateful to that gentleman for stating his case clearly, and showing us the folly of taking anything for granted. Ordinary bibliographers, however, must be content to believe what they are told respecting early printed books, for who is to visit the chief cities of Europe to find the books, upon the inspection of which only theories can be tested? It is this which Mr. Hessels has done, and the result of his arduous labours is now before us.

Dr. Van der Linde, whose *Haarlem Legend* was introduced to the English public by Mr. Hessels in 1871, published a work on Gutenberg in 1878, and Mr. Hessels was then asked by the editor of *The Printing Times and Lithographer* to write a review of

* *Gutenberg: was he the Inventor of Printing? an Historical Investigation embodying a criticism on Dr. Van der Linde's "Gutenberg."* By J. H. Hessels. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1882. 8vo, pp. xxvii, 201.

this book. Being well satisfied with Dr. Van der Linde's annihilation of the claims of Lourens Janszoon Coster to the honour of being the inventor of printing, Mr. Hessels agreed to do this, and several articles were published in that journal; but as he proceeded he found reason to doubt Dr. Van der Linde's conclusions and the trustworthiness of his materials. He therefore broke off his review until he could examine the documents himself. He writes as follows on his labours: "Had I myself been able to realise beforehand the time, the trouble, and the expense this Gutenberg-study would cost me, I should have abandoned the subject at the outset. The question is surrounded on every side by endless difficulties; little points which by themselves seem to have no importance whatever proved on examination to be real and substantial links in the chain of inquiry which had to be mastered before anything further could be attempted, and they very often could only be mastered in far out-of-the-way places, or from books which very few would think of consulting now-a-days. I soon found that to quote from any author without verification was out of the question, least of all from Dr. Van der Linde. Apart from the reading of books and documents at home, I was compelled to go twice to Paris to consult books which are only to be found there in the National Library. I spent seven weeks in Germany, exploring the libraries and archives of Strassburg, Heidelberg, Darmstadt, Mentz, Frankfurt, Höchst-on-the-Nidder (a private library), Würzburg, Brunswick, Wolfenbüttel, Hannover, and Hamburg."

This volume contains a careful analysis and criticism of the materials which Mr. Hessels gathered together in his travels, and is a most valuable contribution to the early history of printing. Documents are weighed for the first time with judicial fairness, and many of them are found wanting.

The result of the inquiry is a negative one, for the author states that Gutenberg may be the inventor of printing with movable types, but nothing is known at present that will prove the point.

It appears that the first distinct mention of the name of Gutenberg is found in a chronicle published on the 14th July, 1474, at Rome,

by John Philippus de Lignamine; but here we have only the statement that in the summer of 1459 two presses were at work at Mentz and one at Strassburg, in the hands of Gutenberg, Fust, and Mentelin respectively, but nothing is said about the invention of printing.

Mr. Hessels writes: "To conclude: the question 'Was Gutenberg the inventor of printing?' I must leave, to my great regret, unanswered, because all data for a decision are wanting. I believe I may state the result of my inquiry to be as follows. As early as (Nov. 15) 1454 *two* printers were at work at Mentz; the name of one of them *may* have been Johann Gutenberg (perhaps subsidized by Johann Fust), but *it is not stated anywhere*; the name of the other is, in all probability, Peter (Schoeffer) de Gernsheim. That the latter did not consider himself to have been the *first* or even the *chief* printer (of Mentz) seems sufficiently clear from what we may call his own statement in the imprint of the *Fustinianus* of 24th May, 1468, in which he speaks of two Johannes 'Librorum insignes *prothocaragmatici* quos genuit ambos urbs maguntina.' One of these Johannes must have been Johann Fust. Who was the other? Everybody says Gutenberg, and I am in no position to contradict it. It is possible that Johann Mentelin, who printed at Strassburg already in 1460 (we may even say 1459), may have been meant, but we know nothing of his residence at Mentz."

When we come to investigate this question we are at once confronted with forgeries. It seems as if, in all instances where a fact has been required to form a missing link, some one has come forward to create what did not exist. There is considerable difference of opinion in respect to the relative culpability of such literary forgers, and the forgers of bank-notes. We hold that these forgeries are crimes which do an untold amount of harm. A money forgery causes much trouble at the time; but after it has been discovered and punished, the active evil probably ceases; while in the case of literary forgeries, a host of errors are founded upon them, and history seldom escapes from their demoralising effect. Mr. Hessels has given full particulars respecting the documents which form the Gutenberg case. The first of these is a letter dated 24th March,

1424, supposed to have been written from Strassburg by Heene Genselleisch genannt Sorgenloch to his sister Berthe, a nun in the convent of St. Clara (Reichenklara), at Mentz. This is stated to be a forgery by Professor Bodmann, who also apparently forged a notarial instrument of the lawsuit of Johann Fust against Johann Guttenberg; and a document dated on the day of St. Margaret the Holy Virgin, *i.e.* July 20. There are other forgeries, but they scarcely need to be noted here.

Mr. Hessels writes: "Dr. Van der Linde publishes his book of 700 pages large 8vo, professing to be based upon fifteen documents, which he prints the Latin ones in Roman type, the German ones in the Gothic type, but of none of which the author had ever seen or ever attempted to see the originals—not even the transcripts."

It is impossible to give more than a general idea of the contents of this very thorough book in the space at our disposal, for it consists of a long chain of evidence every link of which is of importance, and if we merely abstract we are apt to give a false impression.

The author has given a full classification of the types and works attributed to Gutenberg in Dr. Van der Linde's book, and the result of this laborious investigation is that of eight types enumerated three only can be claimed for Gutenberg.

"It must be clear that types 7 and 8 can have no connection with Gutenberg, and must therefore be removed from the controversy; types 3 and 4 must, in my opinion, be ascribed to Schoeffer; of type 6 (which most bibliographers consider to be identical with type 1) I can say nothing, except that I do not think it identical with type 1."

The attribution of the books in types 7 and 8 to Gutenberg is founded on a forgery which Mr. Hessels has the credit of having discovered. These books are by the printer of the Darmstadt *Prognostication*, which has hitherto been supposed to be of the date 1460. Mr. Hessels visited Darmstadt with the purpose of describing this old Kalendar, and he noticed that some numerals had been scratched out after the *lx*. He then read further, and found a reference to Pope Sixtus IV. Now, this pope was elected August 9th, 1471, and died August 12th, 1484. After a further examination he read,

without hesitation, the numerals xxii, making lxxxii instead of lx. This was therefore a Prognostication for 1482, printed in 1481.

In type 3 alluded to in the above quotation is the famous 42-line Bible, printed before 15th August 1456, and usually called the Mazarin Bible. This, therefore, is taken from Gutenberg and given to Schoeffer. One of the initials of the 30-line Indulgence is found in 1489 in Schoeffer's office, and the church-type of this Indulgence links on to the 42-line Bible, which again links to the 35-line *Donatus*, which is in the sametype, and has Schoeffer's name and his coloured capitals.

We have, we hope, said enough to show that every one interested in the early history of printing must read Mr. Hessels' book itself. It is both destructive and constructive: much of the ground upon which the claim for Gutenberg was raised, is cleared away, but still nothing is discovered that actually destroys that claim. In his work of destruction Mr. Hessels has constructed a solid foundation of bibliographical fact for others to follow up by further researches.

One curious incidental result of this inquiry is that Mr. Hessels' faith in the judgment of Dr. Van der Linde is so much shaken that he is anxious at some future time to go over again the evidence which in that author's hands appears so conclusive against the claim of Coster.

In conclusion, we may remark that this book is dedicated in pleasing terms to Mr. Bradshaw, whose knowledge of early typography is unique, and who with his usual liberality has given the author the benefit of his constant advice and encouragement.



BOOK-PRODUCERS IN OXFORD.

12TH TO 17TH CENTURY.



MR. MACRAY'S valuable little book, *Notes from the Muniments of Magdalen College*, contains the following references to academic tradesmen in the parishes of St. Mary-the-Virgin and St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford.*

* *Notes from the Muniments of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth*

I. "ILLUMINATORS."

- c. 1190-1200 John "illuminator," Ralph, Roger, and William. St. Mary 35.
 1190-1215 Peter " " " 21.
 c. 1232-40 . John St. Peter 44 B.
 1237-8 . Walter de Ensham . St. Mary 43.
 1242 . . Robert de Derbi in Cattedestrete St. Mary 34.
 1266 . . Hugh " " 37.
 1267 . . Reginald ... St. Peter 32.
 a. 1304 . . Geoffrey "alluminator" St. Mary 6.
 1344 . . John Joye, lumnour of Cattedestrete ... St. Peter 51 A.
 1393 . . John Brother "limnour" St. Mary 15.
 1426 . . John Wake "lymner" ,, 14.
 1448 . . Will. Bedewyne "lymnour" late of Oxford ... St. Peter 11.

II. SCRIBES.

- 1240-57 . Roger "Exemplarius" *al.* Saunplariier ... St. Peter 38 A etc. Apparently dead in 1276 (his seal bears the figure of a mermaid) ... St. Peter 50.
 1252-3 . Will. le Samplariier St. Peter 46 A.
 1268-90 . Martin "Exemplarius" St. Peter 14 A etc. *Al.* "le Saunplariier" Willoughby 184 B. Dead in 1298 ... St. Peter 65 B.

III. PARCHMENT MAKERS.

- c. 1190-1200 Roger "pergamenarius" St. Mary 35.
 c. 1240-90 . Simon the Scot (Scoticus) parcamenarius, in Cattedestrete, St. Peter 44 B, 47 A, etc.
 1251-2 . Stephen "percamenarius" in Cattedestrete ... St. Peter 38 D.

IV. BOOKBINDERS.

- c. 1210-20(?) Augustine ... St. Peter 44 B. †
 c. 1232-40 . Walter ... *Ibid.*

Century. By Will. Dunn Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. Parker & Co., Oxford and London. 1882.

† In this deed the name of Thomas le Enker occurs; does this mean "the Ink-maker"?

- 1252-90 . Stephen
St. Peter 46 A, 23, 26 D, etc.
- 1264-84 . William de Pikerynge, "laminator," deceased before 1308.
St. Mary 37, 5, 27, 30, 25.
St. Peter 23 D, 19 B, etc.
Motto of William the Book-binder, of 1275—"Vivite innocue; lumen adest."
- 1266-78 . Symon and Yon
St. Peter 12 B, 34 B.
- 1341 . . Symon Faunt and John Faunt
St. Mary 23, 43.
- 1370 . . Robert St. Mary 13.
- c. 1610-20 . John Adams* .. 68 (4).
- V. STATIONER.
- 1308 . . Robert, Notary and Stationer
in Cattestrete ... St. Mary 25.



BECKFORD LIBRARY.



HE sale of the first portion of the Beckford Library, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, was completed on Thursday, July 13th, when it was found that the total of the twelve days had reached £30,516 5s., or an average of nearly £10 per lot. This was probably a larger amount than was expected, although expectations had run high, on account of the very special character of the collection.

On Friday, the 30th ult., at a little after one o'clock, Mr. Hodge took his seat in the rostrum, and after saying a word or two on the fame of the matchless library, opened the sale by announcing Lot 1, P. Abelardi et Heloisæ Epistolæ, cura R. Rawlinson: large paper, red morocco g. e., by A. Chaumont, with his ticket, 1718, which was bought by Messrs. Sotheran for £3. The first book of any price was Lot 21, a not very fine specimen of Grolier binding in old brown calf, rebacked. This was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £75.

The auction room was fairly well filled,

* He was one of the bookbinders employed by the Bodleian Library from 1613 to 1618.

although at no time was it crowded. The chief booksellers and some representative literary men were present, but there was a sombre effect in the room owing to the fact that the shelves were covered up, and the books, which were on view in an upper room, were only brought in as required. In order to give a general idea of the sale, we propose to notice some of the lots which fetched exceptionally high prices, and we hope at some future time to give a more detailed account.

Lot 33, Works in Architecture, by R. and J. Adam, 1773-86, 2 vols. in 1, imperial folio, fine copy in red morocco, by Kalthoeber, realised £50; but the first great price was that given for Lot 186, Paesi Novamente ritrovati et Novo Mondo da Alberico Vesputio Fiorentino intitulato, 1507, a small quarto bound in red morocco, by Roger Payne, £270. Lots 250 to 255, the Architectural Works of Androuet du Cercean, all fetched high prices: 250, A Collection of fifty-five drawings in Indian ink on vellum, bound in blue morocco, £400; 253, De Architectura Opus, 1559, Opus alterum, 1561, Livre d'Architecture, 1582, large paper, 3 vols. in 1, vellum, with arms and monogram of J. A. Thuanus, £260; 254, Le Premier et Second Volume des plus Excellents Bastiments de France, first edition, 1576-79, Thuanus's copy in old calf, £165; 255, Livre des Edifices Antiques Romains, 1584, slightly stained, Thuanus's copy, £63. The total of the first day's sale was £3224 11s.

The first lot on the second day was a beautiful specimen of red morocco binding from the collection of H. Petit Du Fresnoy,—Appianus, 2 vols., Amst. 1670, £100. 322, Apuleius de Asino Aurco (Venet. Aldus), 1521, Grolier's copy in old Venetian morocco, with the autograph of Thuanus in addition, £158. 337, Apuleius, L'Amour de Cupido et de Psyche, exposé en Vers François (par J. Mangin), Paris, 1586, fine impressions of the 32 plates, £100 (the De Coislin copy is stated to have sold for 75 francs). 359 was another fine specimen of binding from the collection of H. Petit Du Fresnoy (Aretino, Ragionamento, Novara, 1538). 369, N. d'Arfeuille, Navigation du Roy d'Escosse Jaques V. autour de son Royaume, 4to, Paris, 1583, vellum, with arms of Thuanus, £140 (an

inferior copy sold in Laing's sale for £47). 378, Anna Condessa de Argyl, *El Alma del Incomparable San Augustin*, Ambères, 1622, red morocco, with arms of Queen Catherine (of Braganza), £102. 384, Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, folio, Venetia, 1584, blue morocco, by De Rome, l.j., £135 (this identical copy only sold for £16 in Hunter's sale). 467, L. Aurelius Augurellus (Venet. Aldus), a fine Grolier, in brown morocco richly tooled, £250. 471, S. Augustin, *Lectres*, 6 vols., Paris, 1684, red morocco by Boyer, £146. The second day's sale realized £3199 14s. 6d., that is, only £25 less than the first day.

Lot 703, *Beatae Mariæ Virginis Officium*, 4to, Antverpie, 1622. This was a fine specimen of Le Monnier's binding in red morocco, ornamented with variegated leathers and covered with gold and silver tooling, £145. 735, The seven folio volumes containing transcripts of the autograph notes written by Beckford on the fly-leaves of his books, fetched £156. 747, a small quarto volume containing a collection of 49 small engravings by Hans Beham, £200. 789, *Prose di M. Pietro Bembo*, Vinegia 1525, olive morocco, from the collection of T. Maioli, £111. 808; Berain, *Ornemens, Desseins de Cheminées et autres sujets*, 150 fine plates, 2 vols. imp. folio, £175. 855, *Sieur de Beuil, De l'Imitation de Jésus Christ*, large paper, Paris 1690 (a superb specimen of Le Monnier's artistic binding), £356. The amount of the third day's sale was £3051 13s. 6d.

Lot 878, *Biblia Latina* (Venet., N. Jenson), 1476, printed on vellum, although somewhat shabby, water-stained, and wanting the last leaf, found a purchaser in Mr. Ellis for £330. 951, *Blake's Songs of Innocence and of Experience*, 1789, green morocco, by Lewis, £146 (Tite's copy sold for £61 and Lord Beaconsfield's for £85). 952, *Blake's Milton*, a poem, coloured by the artist, blue morocco, £230. Total of fourth day's sale £2559 17s.

Lot 1162, *Boydell's Houghton Gallery*, brilliant impressions, with proofs added, 2 vols. imp. folio, 1788, £205. 1319, *De Bry, Emblemata*, 2 vols. 4to, 1593-96, in red morocco, (Heber gave 12 guineas for this very copy.) £290. 1348, A magnificent Grolier copy, in olive morocco covered with gold tooling, of *Buchanani Psalmorum Para-*

phrasis Poetica, £310. Total of fifth day £2063 6s.

On the sixth day was sold Lot 1603, a fine specimen of the library of Marguerite de Valois, in old brown morocco covered with arms and devices—*Carmina Illustrium Poetarum Italarum*, 2 vols., 1579, £242. The total of this day was £1305 2s.

Lot 1699, *Catullus, Tibullus et Propertius*, Paris, 1543, fine specimen of Le Monnier's inlaid leather binding, £141. 1898, the collection of 87 Chinese drawings, for which Beckford himself gave £169, fetched £145. 1908, collection of 1560 etchings by Chodowiecki, fine impressions, in 33 vols, £122. Total of seventh day £2081 12s.

Lot 2013, Collection of 1211 engravings by Charles Nicholas Cochin the younger, in 3 vols. atlas folio, £290. 2113, *Cook's Three Voyages*, and atlases, *Life by Kippis*, 9 vols. 4to and 2 vols. folio, red morocco by Kalthoeber, £142. 2147, *Corneille, Rodogune*, 4to, au Nord (Versailles), 1760, Madame de Pompadour's own copy, beautiful specimen of Le Monnier's binding, £325. Total of eighth day, £2630 10s. 6d.

Lot 2192, A fine copy of *Courmesnin, Voyage de Levant*, large paper, 4to, Paris 1624, in olive morocco, with rich tooling, and crowned initials of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, £163. Total of ninth day £1328 14s.

Lot 2493, A fine specimen of the library of Diana of Poitiers, in old brown morocco, with her devices and the arms of Henri II., *Le Livre des Statuts et Ordonnances de l'Ordre de Sainet Michel*, printed on vellum, 1550, £155. 2656, *Du Chesne, Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency et de Laval*, 2 vols. in 1, 1624, olive morocco, with device of Marguerite de Montmorency, Dame de Fosseteau, £120. Total of tenth day, £2227 15s.

The grand feature of the eleventh day was the sale of the superb collection of Van Dyck's etchings, comprising in various states upwards of five hundred portraits, in three large folio volumes, brown russia binding. Great interest was excited when these were placed upon the table. The biddings commenced with an offer of 1000 guineas from Mr. Ellis, which was followed by one of 1500 guineas from Mr. Thibaudeau.

Bids of £1800 and £2000 brought the quotation to double the original offer, and from £2000 the bidding advanced by increases of £50 to £2850, at which price Mr. Thibaudeau was declared the purchaser, amid great applause. 2701, Duplex, Mémoires des Gaules, 4to, 1619, Dedication copy to Louis XIII., red morocco, covered with royal arms and fleurs-de-lis, £190. 2715, Fifty-four of Albert Durer's works, brilliant impressions, 4to, £185. 2899, Fine specimen of the library of Marguerite de Valois, Eutropius, 1560, Ammianus Marcellinus, 1552, 2 vols. in 1, £100. Total of eleventh day, £5037 12s.

Lot 3128, Collection of 36 coloured drawings of Maps and Plans of France, executed for Henri IV., royal folio, 1602-3, olive morocco, covered with fleurs-de-lis, bound by Clovis Eve, £375. 3139, Franchini, Poemata, Romæ, 1554, red morocco, covered with Grolier tooling, and with monogram of Marquis de Menars, from the libraries of Grolier and Thuanus, £230. 3175, Frobisher's Three Voyages, 1578. Keymis' Second Voyage to Guiana, 1596, calf, by Kalthoer, £300. Total of twelfth day £2805 17s. 6d.

It will be seen from these particulars that the great prices were chiefly given for magnificent specimens of bindings and for collections of fine engravings. Beckford's taste was the same as that which prevails at the present day; and when we remember that such an opportunity of obtaining the choicest copies of choice books is not likely to occur again for many years, we need feel no surprise that every book in this remarkable sale realised a high price.



EARLY CATALOGUES AND BOOK LISTS.



HE have heard it remarked by more than one reader of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, that one of the most delightful occupations is the perusal of book catalogues. And, indeed, it is almost a truism to say that to every book-lover a

catalogue is an object of great interest, for if we pay attention simply to the catalogues of book sales and of second-hand booksellers there is much knowledge and out-of-the-way information to be gained therefrom. Next to the satisfaction of sending off for a parcel of treasures is the satisfaction of marking in a catalogue the books that we should like to have, but cannot buy. The writer of this article has congregated a goodly-sized heap of these marked catalogues, and they do not by any means lose their interest by being kept.

But book-catalogues have an interest over and above their accidental value. There is what we may venture to term their *personal* value and their *chronological* value. By their *personal* value we mean the value attached to a catalogue of the books of any great author. Who for instance would not like to know the books that Shakespeare had accumulated on his shelves! One reads still with delight the catalogues of the Fonthill Abbey Library, of the Strawberry Hill Library, of the Library of Brand, and of others well known; and we are not at all sure whether the MS. catalogue of Gibbon's Library once in the possession of Beckford would not find an acceptable welcome in these pages. By the *chronological* value of book catalogues, we mean that value which attaches to the records of books at various periods of literary history by which we can ascertain the whereabouts of certain rare books and the general distribution of literature at certain periods. Let us mention, for example, those valuable specimens of this branch of our subject which from time to time, and all too seldom, have appeared from the pen of Mr. Henry Bradshaw. In the *Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* are the following interesting papers: "Two lists of books in the University Library, Cambridge" (vol. ii., pp. 239-78), and "On the oldest written remains of the Welsh Language" (vol. iii., pp. 263-7), by Mr. Bradshaw, and "A list of books presented to Pembroke College, Cambridge, by different donors during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries" (vol. ii., pp. 11-23), "A catalogue of the books given to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by the founder" (vol. ii., pp. 73-8), and "Notice of two catalogues of a Monastic Library (vol. i., pp. 97-8), by Mr. G. E.

Corrie; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1816 contains some good notes on the libraries of Queen Anne's reign.

No subject appears to us to deserve the attention of the bibliographer more strongly than that of early catalogues; and it is with a view of eliciting information thereupon, and of obtaining, if possible, some examples to print in extenso, that we have collected together the following items of information from the reports of the Historical Manuscript Commission.

Turning first to those early book-lists which we have described as having a *personal* value, we find among the MSS. of the Countess Cowper, of Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, a folio paper of the sixteenth century, which contains—

A list "quorundam librorum Anglicorum quos Illyricus * habet" (1 page); among them is an English and Scotch Chronicle in 7 books, and the writer of it gives tables of the contents of 5 books; the other two had no tables, but he says that the book contained the squabble between the Pope and Edward about Scotland, and a long book of Turgot, bishop of St. Andrew. The 7th book carried the history to 1400.

This list contains several books by Wiclif, viz,—

Postillæ 2 super Evang. et Epist. dominicas et Sanct. et aliorum festorum.

Maximum volumen de Ecclesia.

De Regno et Regia potestate.

De papa et Antichristo.

Positiones et Epistolæ variæ de Antichristo, item ad papam Apocalypsin prolixim scriptum.

De Religione privata.

Antithesis Christi et Antichristi.

Super Mattheum 23 and 24 de Antichristo.

De novellis Sectis et erroribus Ecclesiæ.

Vcrbum communiter dicendum clero.

De Apostasia prolixius liber.

Conclusiones variæ.

Ejusdem de universalibus et ideis.

Et quædam alia ejusdem non pauca.†

But perhaps even a more interesting example than this comes from an Inventory of the effects of John, Viscount Lisle, and Earl of Warwick, 1545-50. This was discovered by the late Mr. W. H. Turner, of Oxford, in a solicitor's office, where it served as a sort of padding, to give substance to the cover of some old book. John, Viscount

* Matthias Flach, an Illyrian theologian, who died in 1575; generally known as Flacius Illyricus.

† See Second Report, p. 6.

Lisle, afterwards that Earl of Northumberland who was beheaded in 1553 for his untimely insurrection in favour of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, the Queen of ten days. It is not a little interesting to know that this ambitious nobleman had known the quieter moments of literary employment, and was perhaps not unfitted to enjoy and appreciate the scholarly attainments of Lady Jane—a fact that his public history does not reveal.

After a long enumeration of articles of furniture and the various items then forming his Lordship's wardrobe, among which are,—“Item, a cupboard where on my Lorde's boke to stand,” and “Item, 2 pare of sloppes of yellow cotten,”—the books then forming his Library are enumerated, as follow.—“Item, thone part of Tullie. Item, Locci [? ‘Flacci,’ meaning Horace] et Æneadas. Item, Anthonius Luscus. Item, a boke to play at Chistis, in Anglishe. Item, a boke to speake and write Frenche. Item, 2 bokes of Cosmografye. Item, a old paper boke. Item, Hornians Volgaries [Vulgaria]. Item, the Kyngis Grammar. Item, Sidrack and King Bockas. Item, a plaine declaration of the Crede. Item, Carmen Buco Colphurnii [Bucolicum Calphurnii]. Item, a paper boke. Item, Epistles from Seneca to Paule. Item, aponapis [?] of Mr. Monsons. Item, a Frenche boke of Christ and the Pope. Item, a boke of Arthnictrik in Lattyn. Item, a Tragidie in Anglishe of the unjust supremicie of the Bishshope of Rome. Item, a Play of Love [by John Heywood]. Item, a play called the 4 pees [P's, by Heywood]. Item, a play called Old Custome. Item, a play of the Weither [by Heywood]. Item, a boke to write the Roman hand. Item, a paper boke of Synonimies. Item, a Greke Grammar. Item, a Catachismus. Item, Apothegmata. Item, the Debate between the Heraldes [? temp. Richard II., recently published]. Item, Tullies Office. Item, Sententia Veterum Poetarum. Item, a boke of Phisick, in Greeke. Item, Aurilius Augustinus. Item, a boke of Conceits. Item, a Italian boke. Item, a Italian boke. Item, ad Herenium. Item, a Terence. Item, an Exposition of the Crede, in French. Item, a Testament in Frenche, covered with black velvet. Item, an Anglishe Testament. Item, 3 little tables.” Against these books, the consecutive numbers 2, 4, 8, 16, are placed, denoting the shelves probably on which they stood.*

Does not the following give us a curious insight into the book-lore of the Middle Ages?

* Second Report, p. 102.

Indenture, partly mutilated, made at Wells, in the year of Henry VI., between John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Wells, whereby the Dean and Chapter deliver to the said "Father ten books, for his use, for life": one called "*Policronicon*"; one called "*Pom . . .*"; one called "*Casum Beurnium*" (to all appearance); one called "*Hugo super Decretis*"; one called "*Johannes Andrea super Regibus*," which is called "*Novella*"; also, a book called the "Second Part of *Hostiensis*"; a book called "*Hostiensis Summa*"; a book of the Decretals; and a book of the "*Apparatus*" of John "*de Deo Uno*," with the "*Questiones Bartholomaei Bricensis*" (Bartholomew of Brescia) in the same; which books the said Reverend Father had lately delivered to the Dean and Chapter. The Bishop is to retain them for his life, and after his death they are to revert to the Dean and Chapter. If there were any seals originally, which is doubtful, they are gone.*

Here, too, is a note of an interesting list among the letters of Mr. J. R. Pine Coffin.

A Letter, with a list of books inclosed, thus labelled, in Richard Coffin's hand:—"Mr. Dight's letter, wherein he gives mee an account of the bookes bought for mee at the auction of Dr. Heinsius, in Holland; but not dated, but received about the beginning of June 1683."†

Of less importance, but still interesting, is the catalogue of the library of the Rev. Richard Baxter, who died 8th Dec. 1691, consisting of 1448 volumes, which is in Dr. Williams' library in Grafton Street.‡

The second division of our subject gives us some important book-lists. The first is one belonging to Clare College, Cambridge, and is described as

A Minute-Book, or Register, in quarto form, of 43 leaves of paper, and one of parchment, some of the original leaves being now wanting; in old leather binding, and in a somewhat tattered condition: its entries are in Latin throughout. The earlier part is in a hand of the close of the reign of Edward III., or of that of Richard II.; but the writing soon commences to be of the time of Henry VI. The volume begins with a list of the books then forming the College Library; partly miscellaneous and partly under various heads. The latter are, Dialectics, Grammar, Geometry, Perspective, Astronomy, Arithmetic (*Ars metrica*) and Music, Civil Law, and

* Dean and Chapter of Wells, Third Report, p. 363.

† Fifth Report, p. 371.

‡ Third Report, p. 367.

Canon Law. Under the head of Chronicles (*Cronicæ*) we find (translated from the Latin),—Chronicles of the Britons, and Beda on Illustrious Men. Also, the Chronicles of Freulfus, beginning on the second leaf—*Verum homines primi sæculi*," and on the last leaf but one,—"*Karoli Magni*." Also, the "Chronicles of the Abbey of Rievaulx." The list of the "Books of Divine Offices" (pp. 9, 10), with the values annexed, is as follows, (tr.) :—"First, a very beautiful Portifory, once belonging to Elizabeth de B[urgh], Lady Clare, in value, 5*l*. A Missal of the same shape and writing, 5*l*. A most sumptuous Psalter, which belonged to the same lady, 10*l*. One Antiphonar, with no musical notation, and without the Legend, 10*s*. A very beautiful Legend, 5*l*. A book of Peculiar Masses, 12*d*. A Portifory, full, but without notation.—Another Portifory, 20*s*. Another, with notation, but without the Legend, 6*s*. 8*d*. An Antiphonar, with notation, and with a Gradal therein, formerly belonging to the Chapel of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, 5*l*. Another, like it in every way, 5*l*. A *couchere* (registry-book) without notation, on the right hand, in the South side of the Chapel, 5 marks. Another, on the left hand, in the North side of the Chapel, 5*l*. A Missal for the high altar, which formerly belonged to Lady Elizabeth de B[urgh], 5 marks. Another of smaller size, 50*s*. Another, but newer, 4*l*. Another, of very great beauty, 5*l*, kept in the chest. A Portifory, without notation, the gift of Walter, clerk to the Master, 40*s*. Another Portifory, of the Holy Ordinal, 10*s*. An Epistolary, 2*s*. An ancient Gradal, 2*s*. Another, for the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, 12*d*. A book of *Placebo* and *Dirige*, on the North side of the Chapel, with a Legend of Saint Etheldreda, 2*s*. A small Psalter in the Chapel, 2*s*. An Ordinal, 10*s*."*

The earliest college register of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, gives us the following curious

Latin list of "Books, the gift of Robert Wode-larke, the first founder of this College, chained in the Library." They are generally of the order known as works of the Schoolmen, theological or philosophical books, of the Middle Ages. Apparently with the view of preventing mutilation, the initial words of the second folio are given against each, as described in their several "stalla," or cases. Among them, the following seem more particularly to deserve notice:—"Lincolniensis [Grosteste] de Oculo Morali. Franciscus Petrarcha de Remediis utriusque Fortunæ. Stephanus Cantuariensis [Stephen Langton] super Ecclesiastem. Distinctiones Holcoti [executor of Richard de Bury] super

* Second Report, p. 110.

Sapientia. Policronica, cum aliis. Johannes Salisburiensis de Pollicrotico [Polycratico]. Bocasius [Boccacio] in Anglicis de Viris Illustribus. Historia Cronicales Angliæ, Franciæ, et aliarum regionum." Several works of Aristotle are also mentioned, many treatises of Thomas Aquinas, and two of Duns Scotus.

The following is a list (tr.) of "Books in the Chapel, the gift of the Founder and others" (p. 135):—"First, 3 written Missals. One great Breviary, without notation [notis]. Another Breviary, chained. Another ancient Breviary, with notation. Another ancient Breviary, without a cover. A Legend of the Saints, chained. A Primer, with Placebo and Derige [*sic*], chained. Another Primer with Placebo and Derige. A small Gradal, with Masses of St. Katharine and of St. Mary, and of Requiem; bound in boards. Another small Gradal, bound in parchment, with the same Masses. A Sequence, with notation. A Manual. A History of St. Katharine, with notation. A Legend of St. Katharine, with the History, without notation. A Gradal, the gift of Master John Leche. A Breviary, with notation, the gift of the same. A printed Breviary, bound, the gift of Master Hale. A little book of Synodals, bound, the gift of Master Garnett. A printed Missal, the gift of Master Balderston [elected Master in 1506]." Then follow:—"Books, the gift of Master Nelson, with the intent that they shall always remain with the then Fellows," being three works of Thomas Aquinas. These are followed by "The Epistle of Ieronime, the gift of John Fyscher, Bishop of Rochester" [formerly President of Queen's College, Cambridge], entered in perhaps a somewhat later hand.

In p. 136 are "Books, the gift of Dr. Brian." The only items among them that seem worth notice are—"An ancient book of the Abbot [Antiquus Liber Abbatis]. Also, Lamphrank [? Treatise of Lanfranc against Berengarius]. Also, a Repertory."*

Among the MS. collections of Lincoln College, Oxford, is an Inventory of all the books in the Library of the College, date probably about 1500. The names also of those who gave the volumes are in many instances added, and the books are enumerated desk by desk. Among them is this item (tr.):—

"Also, on the second side of the same desk, Waldene against Wiclyf, the gift of the Founder (Richard Flemyng, Bishop of Lincoln), the second leaf commencing with 'Prologus.'" As to Chronicles, the following are mentioned,—

* Fourth Report, p. 422.

"Also, the Chronicles of Ivo of Chartres, the gift of Master Thomas Gascoigne, the second leaf beginning 'Verborum interpretibus.' Also, the Chronicle which begins with 'Cornelius, given by the same. Also, the Policronicon, with a table (tabula), the gift of William Lane, the second leaf beginning 'De bello Piratarum.' Also, Bocace (Boccasius) on Illustrious Men and Eminent Women, the gift of Master Robert Flemyng. In the second part of the same (the fourth desk) a little book of the Chronicles of Mariacus (an error for Marianus) Scotus." The works of the Doctor Subtilis (Duns Scotus) are very numerous in this list.*

The first numbered leaf of the Registrum Primum, otherwise known as the "White book," of New College, Oxford, dated 1400-1480, is occupied with a list of (tr.)—

"Books of the Chapel, the gift of the venerable Father and Lord, Sir William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of the College of St. Mary of Winton, in Oxford." Fol. 3^b begins with—"Books of the faculty of Theology, the gift of the venerable Father Master William [? Robert] Reed, Bishop of Chichester." Fol. 4^a, "Books of the faculty of Theology, the gift of Sir William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester." On fol. 6 is an entry of much later date,— "Books given by W. Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 1504-32)." Fol. 7^a,—"Books of the faculty of Philosophy, the gift of our Lord the Founder aforesaid: " on the reverse of which leaf are comparatively recent entries of rentals.†

A folio parchment volume, a register of Ely Priory, is in the possession of Lord Leconfield, at Petworth House, Sussex; and at folio 70, under date 1320, the following interesting entry occurs:—

"Friday after the feast of St. Martin. J. the Prior and the Convent of Ely have received of the executors of Roger de Huntingfield, late rector of Balsham, Ely diocese, the under-mentioned books which he borrowed of them under an Indenture, viz.: Sermones fratris Thome de Alquino in quatuor voluminibus; et Questiones ordinarie ejusdem fratris, scilicet de Veritate, de potencia Dei, de Malo, de Spiritualibus creaturis, in uno volumine: Item, Summa Magistri Henrici de Gandavo in uno volumine; et Disputationes ejusdem de colibet in alio volumine: Item, Lectura super libros morales Aristotelis, viz., super libros Ethicorum, Polithicorum, et libellum de bonâ fortunâ in alio volumine: Item, librum Canonis Avicenne de Medicina in duobus voluminibus."‡

* Second Report, p. 131.

† Ibid., p. 135.

‡ Sixth Report, p. 296.

Among the MSS. of Lord Bagot, at Blithfield, Staffordshire, there is an interesting catalogue of books at Stafford Castle, 1556 (11 pp.) Among them are—

- Palsgrave's French Grammar, 1530.
 Pastime of the People.
 Chronicle of England, and other Realms.
 Robert Recorde's Arithmetic. Reginald Wolfe, Lond.
 Shepherd's Kalendar. Redman, Lond.
 The Mirror of the World. Lawrance Andrew, Lond.
 Cato, cum Comento. W. de Worde, Lond., 1508. 4to.
 Parabolæ Alani. W. de Worde, Lond., 1523. 4to.
 Cato, Anglice. Thos. Berthelet, Lond., 1550. 16mo.
 Rhetorica, Anglice. Per Leonard Coxe. Rob. Redman, Lond. 8vo.
 The Commoditie of an Enemie; Plutarch. Tho. Berthelet. 8vo.
 Treatise of Moral Philosophy. Whitworth, London, 1547.
 The Fardle of Facions, Anglice. John Kinston, Lond., 1549.
 Book of Husbandrie, by Fitzherbert. Redman, London.
 Xenophon of Household. Berthelet, 1537.
 Book of Husbandrie, by Fitzherbert. Middleton, London.
 Grammatica Italica, by Thomas Williams. Berthelet, 1550.
 Sententiæ pueriles. J. Herford, London, 1546. 8vo.
 Colloquiorum formulæ Erasmi. W. de Worde, 1522.
 Dialogue of John Heywood (English). Berthelet, 1546.
 Donatio Constantini (Anglice). Thomas Godfrey, London.
 Abridgement of Polidore, by Tho. Langley. R. Grafton, Lond., 1546.
 Decades of Peter Martyr. W. Powell, 1555.
 A Book of Hawking and Hunting. W. de Worde, Lond., 1532. 4to.
 The Great Herbal. P. Treveris, London, 1529.
 The New Herbal. By W. Turner. Steven Miardman, Lond., 1557.
 Scola Salerni. Per Paynel (Anglice).
 The Names of Herbs. By W. Turner. Jo. Day. 8vo.
 Judgment of Urynes (Anglice). Per Lloyd. R Tollye, 1553.
 Regiment of Health. By Andrew Borde, London, 1554.
 Castle of Health. By Eliot: cum aliis.
 The Craft to Live and Die Well. W. de Worde, London, 1509.

Regula beati Benedicti. W. de Worde, London (no year).

Sermons by Fisher, and the Seven Psalms. Tho. Marsh, 1555.

Verities unwritone. By Dr. Smith. Tho. Petit, Lond., 1547.

Expositio, Henr. Lord Morley. Deus ultimum. Tho. Berthelet. Lond., 1534.

A Dialogue of W. Barlow. W. Rastell, Lond., 1531.

Standishe against Barnes. Rob. Redman, 1540.

The Books of Solomon } Edw. Whitechurch,
 The Regiment of Health } Lond., 1550.

There is also another rough catalogue of books made by Henry Lord Stafford in 1565.*

There are some books in the above list about which we should like to say something more, and we hope to do so on some future occasion. Other lists of books not described by the Commissioners, but full of interest, are a folio vellum catalogue of books belonging to the Augustine hermits in 1372 (iv. 594); an inventory of the library of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1472 (i. 72); lists of books in the possession of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1476, and again in 1543 (ii. 131); a catalogue of King's College Library, Cambridge, *temp.* Henry VI. (i. 69); an inventory of the books of Clare College, Cambridge, in 1498 (ii. 112); an inventory of books of King's College, Cambridge, in 1506 (i. 67).

These are a few out of many instances where we should like to possess a transcript of the list of books. Scattered through the pages of literature there are catalogues of other libraries of which we know just enough to wish to know more. For instance, there is that library of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham and Chancellor of England in 1341, who, says Isaac Disraeli, perhaps raised the first private library in England. He purchased thirty or forty volumes of the Abbot of St. Albans for fifty pounds weight of silver, and was so enamoured of his large collection that he expressly composed a treatise on his love of books under the title of *Philobiblon*.†

Another branch of this important bibliographical subject is that of sale catalogues. Among the advertisements of L'Estrange's *Obscraator* appears one relating to the sale

* Fourth Report, p. 328.

† *Curiosities of Literature*, (Art Libraries).

of Bishop Watson's famous library on April 30, 1683, "by Samuel Carr, at his house at the King's Head, in St. Paul's Churchyard, where catalogues of it will be distributed gratis." Another advertisement gives us a notice of the sale of the library of Sir Thos. Raymond, of "which catalogues were given gratis at Mr. Notts, in the Pall Mall." But perhaps these short notes may prove of sufficient interest to readers to enable them to assist in the good work which has been foreshadowed in the foregoing pages.

G.



PAPER MARKS.*



WHEN the expert takes a book in his hand, after turning over the leaves he holds them one by one to the light. By this means he sees how the paper has been folded, and can tell with the help of the signatures the size-class to which the book belongs. But he can tell more than this, for the marks worked in the substance of the paper (usually called water-marks) will tell him the date of the paper either by the mark of the year or some device. These water-marks are the terror of forgers, although these evil doers are not usually so ignorant as the monks of Messina, who exhibited a letter which they said was written with her own hand by the Virgin Mary, although it was on paper made of rags. W. H. Ireland, the fabricator of the notorious *Shakespeare Papers*, was wiser, for although he knew nothing of the dates of paper marks himself, he had sufficient discernment to guess where there was danger of detection, so he took care in choosing old paper for his purpose to reject all that had a water-mark. Subsequently he picked up from the conversation of those around him the information that a jug was a common paper-mark in the reign of Elizabeth. He

selected such leaves of old paper with this mark as he could find, and mixed them with the blank leaves, so that the production of many water-marks at one time might not excite suspicion.

Water-marks are now most numerous, and many of them are very pretty in design, but no particular object would be gained by enumerating them here. It is the earlier marks that are of special interest to us, and by the help of Mr. Herring's excellent work on *Paper and Paper Making, Ancient and Modern*, we propose to illustrate a few of these. The letter *p* surmounted with a star (Fig. 1) is a very ancient mark, and its origin



1.

can be traced to the initial of Philip de Rouveyre, Duke of Burgundy, in the middle of the fourteenth century. The paper of several of Caxton's books has this device; and when a facsimile of the *Game of the Chess* was published a few years ago, paper was expressly made for the purpose with this water-mark. Caxton bought his paper in the Low Countries; and he must have got it in small quantities, for the marks are often very much mixed up. Thus Mr. Blades mentions that Mr. Huth's copy of the first edition of the *Canterbury Tales* is made up of paper with fifteen distinct water-marks. The following is a list of eight of the most common marks on the paper used by Caxton, as given by Mr. Blades:—(1) The bull's head; (2) arms of John the Fearless, son of Philip the Hardy; (3) Letter P; (4) Letter Y, the initial of Ysabel, daughter of John, King of Portugal, and wife of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; (5) the unicorn; (6) the arms of France; (7) the arms of Cham-

* *Paper and Paper Making, Ancient and Modern*. By Robert Herring. Third edition, with an introductory preface by the late Rev. George Croly, LL.D. (London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, 1863.) 8vo, pp. xix, 134. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Herring and of Messrs. Longmans for the loan of the blocks used for the illustrations in this article.

pagne; (8) the hand, over which is a single *fleur-de-lis*, the peculiar badge of the House of Burgundy. Most of these are also found in the block books, the works of Colard Mansion, Gerard Leeu, and other early printers.

The open hand with a star above it (Fig. 2) is an early and favourite mark. The jug or

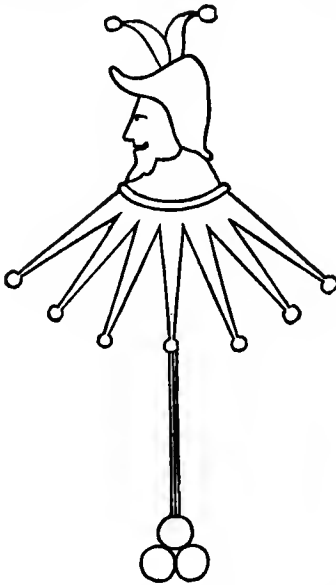


2.



3.

pot (Fig. 3) is a little later in date, and is of particular interest as giving a name to those small quarto volumes which are still called pot (or pott) quartos. Probably the best known



4.

mark is the fool's cap (Fig. 4) which has given

a name to one of the most useful of papers, although the device has long been replaced by the figure of Britannia, adopted in the middle of the seventeenth century, or to the lion rampant. Sometimes a simpler form of cap (more like a jockey cap) was used; and this is seen in the first folio edition of Shake-



5.

spere (1623). The post-horn (Fig. 5), which sometimes occurs alone and sometimes within a shield, gives its name to the well-known post-paper, which again gives its name to the post octavo.

We began by remarking that the watermark is a terror to the forger, but Mr. Blades thinks too much stress has been laid upon this view, and he writes: "Watermarks are of much less value in bibliography than some writers have imagined. In but few instances can a limit of time be fixed for their use; and as the marks might be repeated and the paper kept back for any length of time, and imported to any place, they cannot be used as evidence either of the date when or of the place where a book passed through the press."

THE WOODCUTTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NO VII.—THE HAARLEM WOODCUTTER AND HIS SCHOOL (*continued*).

(1483 TO END OF CENTURY.)

BY W. M. CONWAY.



FEW fragments of an edition of *Reynard the Fox*, the date of which is not known, are preserved in the University Library at Cambridge. The book from which they come was clearly printed by Gerard Leeu about the year 1486 or 1487, and was illustrated by a series of

woodcuts which link themselves in style of workmanship to those of the woodcutter we are investigating. Portions of three quartos alone have been preserved. The first of these is a very animated picture. In front on the right the interior of a room is seen, with two people seated at a table. They are preparing to make a meal, when Reynard comes and runs away with the provisions. He is seen again on the left pursued by three men. Apparently they are unable to catch him, for he appears in three different places—once at a window of a room in the upper story of a house to which he has fled for refuge.

The execution of all three cuts bespeaks a careful hand, a tendency being observable to a somewhat too great minuteness of detail. The figures, though on the whole well designed, are somewhat stiff and their actions rather strained. The expressions are scarcely natural, this artist always failing when transient emotion is to be depicted. The animals are not always well rendered, but the chicken and geese in the second print deserve a certain meed of praise. The trees and shrubs are covered with a symbolic representation of foliage, which shows that the artist had attempted to bring his symbolism into closer accordance with reality.

We have already referred to the large series of folio and half-folio cuts which make their appearance in the *Ludolphus* of 3rd Nov. 1487. These, as I believe, were made for some other book, such as a translation or paraphrase of the New Testament, and were only forced into the position which they at present occupy. A certain number of gaps were left which had to be filled up by cuts of different sizes, and to produce these the Haarlem woodcutter was employed. A certain number of folios were amongst the blocks made by him, and these seem to have been the best work he ever did. The most striking of them are three which represent Christ with the Twelve. In one he confides the keys to Peter, in the second he is seated teaching, and in the third the subject represented is the Last Supper, the whole party standing about a round table. The figure of Christ is in all cases dignified and composed. An air of quietness pervades the whole; the Apostles listen thoughtfully to

the words of their Master. They are not required to evince any sudden change of emotion, and so the feeling to be expressed falls within the range of the artist's capabilities. The figures are all well designed and rightly proportioned, they stand or sit in natural positions, the gestures of their hands are such as would be expected,—there is nothing awkward or absurd about them. They are quiet, composed, and dignified. The grouping is throughout well balanced and harmonious, without becoming conventional or forced. The draperies are arranged in graceful and harmonious folds, and the shade hatchings are not added in too great excess, nor do they produce an effect of baldness by their fewness. The half-folio blocks present to a great extent the same characteristics as the folios, only they do not give evidence of the same careful finish or the same pleasure of the artist in his work. It is in the few folio cuts that he has left that this woodcutter seems to have shown us his full capacities. The narrow quartos, or side-pieces, are much less worthy of praise, and fall quite on the lower level with the series of smaller cuts.

In the same month as the *Ludolphus* a small quarto volume makes its appearance, entitled the *Hoofkyn van devotien* (Garden of Devotion). It is illustrated by a series of quarto cuts made for the places in which they are found. The subjects throughout are allegorical. The soul, represented as a girl, hears the voice of Christ calling her to come into his garden. She rises to obey, and following the path of Penitence she reaches the gate, which she finds to be locked. She kneels in prayer without, and is then admitted by Obedience, who takes her to the four Virtues, her handmaids. They lead her about the garden, and she hears the angels sing. She is then brought to the foot of the cross of Christ, and her heart is pierced with an arrow by Faith. In the garden is a fountain from which she drinks; after this Faith teaches her the Art of Loving, and seated at the foot of the cross she sings for joy of the Love of God. Finally Christ appears to her himself, as Wisdom, and she kneels at his feet and listens to his words.

The cuts are in all cases carefully finished and nicely designed. The figures are perhaps rather thin and meagre, but still they are

not wanting in grace, and are usually very well grouped together, though at times somewhat crowded. The draperies are gracefully hung in the case of the standing figures, but in those sitting or kneeling the folds are rendered with exaggerated complication. The garments are shaded with a multitude of short sharp lines, which sometimes become confused at their broad ends and merge into a jagged space. The attitudes are natural and expressive, the arms being particularly good. The prints as a whole err from want of depth; they are flat and somewhat uniform. The shading on the far wall of the garden is too hard and sharp. The perspective is faulty, and the figures are vastly too large in proportion to other objects. The walls are shaded sometimes with long parallel lines, sometimes with rows of shorter lines, and sometimes with dots and short hatchings scattered indiscriminately about. The trees are not very good, and the fountain is decidedly ugly; nevertheless a right feeling pervades the whole, showing that the artist had penetrated into the spirit of the book, one of the least noxious of the kind produced at this period of spiritual decay. The figure of the girl who represents the soul is always good and expressive, whether she be hearing the call of Christ, walking along the way of Penitence, or bending submissively before Obedience.

A small volume preserved in the public library at Hamburg is the only known copy of an *Officium beate Mariæ Virginis*, printed by Leeu in 1487. It is illustrated by five 32mo cuts, which are clearly the work of this artist. They are nicely painted in the copy in question, and present a much more attractive appearance, no doubt, than if they had been left plain. As woodcuts their execution cannot be entirely commended. The designs are certainly good. The figures and drapery are graceful, involving but few lines and those of the simplest. The cutter has been successful in dealing with all the main outlines, but he has failed in the smaller details of features and shading, the scale being too minute for his powers and tools. The faces are wanting in expression and often in form, the features being rather hazarded than accurately defined. This, however, is not always the case, the Blessed Virgin by

the Cross being quietly and nicely drawn, with simple features rightly proportioned and undistorted. The priest in the Vigils of the Dead is calm, his attitude being easy and natural; his surplice falls simply over his arms and hangs without exaggeration of fold. The kneeling figure of the saint in the Mass of St. Gregory is not without dignity, and may be commended for its devotional rendering. The work of the whole set gives further evidence that the artist was a careful, thoughtful man, somewhat overtaxed indeed by his task on this occasion, but none the less giving his full attention to it, and never failing through carelessness, though sometimes for want of finer tools. Considering the early date of the book, these little miniatures must be allowed to be a triumph of skill.

In the following year a new set of rather small cuts was made to illustrate an octavo book called the *Kintscheijt Ihesu*. It is divided into three parts. The first tells of the Child Jesus, and how He was brought up by twenty Virtues; the second describes the Soul's hunt after the Child Jesus—the Soul being represented as a girl with a hound, and the Child as a deer in a forest; the third tells how the Child was nailed to a tree by seven Virtues. The cuts illustrate the various incidents, and are quite in the style of those in the "Garden of Devotion."

Passing over a few minor cuts, we come next to the interesting series of quartos made to illustrate a new edition of the *Seven Wise Men*, which was printed in April 1488 with the name of Claes Leeu, probably a brother of Gerard's. I have not been able to see a copy of this book, but have no doubt at all that it contained the cuts in question, which are clearly by this woodcutter. In the year 1490, we find them reappearing in another edition of the same story printed at Cologne by J. Koelhof de Lubeck, to whom the blocks must have been lent. He returned them to Leeu with the exception of one, which was either retained by him or lost on the journey; and the imperfect set, a new block being made by some other hand to replace the lost one, was employed in the edition printed by Leeu on the 6th Nov. 1490.* The style of the cuts presents no

* The cuts are obviously by this woodcutter, and must have been made for Leeu; they appear complete

further developments. One of them represents the Emperor coming angrily into the chamber of his wife with a drawn sword in his hand, and reproaching her with her infidelity. She is seated in a chair on the right, with her hands clasped in an attitude rather of shyness than fear or remorse. The reason for this seems to be discoverable from the fact that, along the top of the bed behind, the words *Ave Regina celorum* can be traced carved in reverse; and it is quite possible that the whole cut, with the exception of the figure of the Emperor, was copied from some print representing the Annunciation.

In the *Ludolphus* of 1488 we have two or three new cuts, the most remarkable of which is a folio representing Christ as *Salvator Mundi*, standing under an archway before a rich hanging. It is one of the best cuts the artist ever made, and evidences a considerable amount of care, as well as a development of power.

We cannot point to any blocks which were engraved in the years 1489 and 1490, though possibly there were some of which we have no record. A few make their appearance in 1491, but they are of no great importance. 1492, however, seems to have been a year of greater activity. In January *Een devoet exercitie van den dochteren van Syon* appeared, illustrated with seven new quarto cuts. They are all of an allegorical character, and quite in the style of those in the "Garden of Devotion" and the *Kintscheijt Thesu*. After Leeu's death they seem to have gone to Deventer, though we never find them used there till the early years of the next century, when Albert Paffroet constantly employs them.

Two cuts representing the Madonna and Child and the Mater Dolorosa appear, with seven other octavos, in a book entitled *Die seven Ween, van O. L. Vrouwen* (Seven Sorrows). They are interesting as the only cuts of this period which we can with cer-

at Cologne in an edition visibly earlier than Leeu's edition of 1490, and when he uses them himself they are imperfect; hence there must be an earlier Leeu edition of the book in which they occur. Such an edition with cuts is known to have been printed in 1488; hence I conclude that when a copy of that is found, it will prove to contain the series in question complete.

tainty point to as copied from paintings. In the first, the Blessed Virgin is seen half-figure, standing and turned slightly to the right. She holds the Child seated and clothed in a long garment on her left arm; he raises his right hand to bless. She wears a robe which is fastened about her neck by a jewelled collar, and over it is a cloak prolonged into a hood which covers her head. On her neck is a small black cross; a star is embroidered on her head-dress above her forehead, and there is another on her shoulder. Resting on the top of her head is a simple crown formed of a plain fillet from which a series of oblong projections stand up all round. She holds an apple in her right hand. The background of the cut is filled with a rich hanging. The text of the book informs us that "this is an accurate copy of the picture of our dear sweet Lady and her blessed Son, dressed and depicted as she was in her fifteenth year, when she went and presented him to St. Simeon in the Temple; and it is copied from the picture which St. Luke painted and made, and which stands in Rome in the church called '*Sinte Marie Maior*.'"

The other cut is much simpler. It represents the Blessed Virgin, seen also half-figure and standing, facing somewhat to the left. She holds her left hand against her breast and raises the right in token of sorrow. She wears a heavy cloak, which is wrapped closely about her in many folds, and is cast over the head much in the same way as in the other cut. There is no background, and nothing to show that she is standing at the foot of the cross; but we read in the text "This is an accurate copy of the picture of Mary, Mother of God, which stands in Rome in the convent called *Ara Cali*, and which St. Luke painted and made; and it is just so as she stood under the cross all sorrowful. And this picture was brought in procession to Rome in St. Gregory the Holy Pope's time; and men heard the angels singing before it *Regina cali letare alleluya etc.*" We further read that the book itself "is taken out of the letter which a notable and very devout man Peter, confessor of the convent of Thabor at Mechlin, sent to the '*deken*' of Abbenbroecke and '*pastoor*' of Remmerswale; which letter was in twelve metres or verses

on the Seven Sorrows, and they were written or painted before the true pictures of Our dear Lady at Abbenbroeke and at Remmerswale which were carefully copied and made from the pictures painted or made by St. Luke," the same—it goes on to say—as those at Rome mentioned before.

In connection with this it is worthy of notice that in the year 1454 Petrus Christus was sent by the Count d'Estampes to Cambrai to take three copies of a certain wonderful picture of the Madonna, which had recently been brought from Rome, from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and was highly revered as the work of St. Luke himself.* Of these copies one is said to be preserved in the Hospital of Cambrai.† When I visited that town, in February 1880, I could find no trace of the picture; but it may possibly be in the Cathedral, unless it has been destroyed in a wholesale weeding which took place a few years ago, when the picture gallery was removed to its present home. Whether, however, this would turn out to be the original from which either that at Remmerswale or Abbenbroeke, towns in the diocese of Utrecht, was copied; and whether, if so, those pictures were by the hand of Petrus Christus, remains an undetermined question.

A picture representing the Mater Dolorosa in all respects as she is depicted in the woodcut is however to be seen in the Old Pinakoteck at Munich.‡ It is certainly closely related to the woodcut, and both must have been descendants from some common original. The only difference between them is in the background, where four angels within a framework of clouds on a gold ground are arranged above the Virgin's head in the form of an arch. The style of the painting is rather that of the sixteenth than of the fifteenth century. It is referred in the Munich Catalogue to a Westphalian master working under Italian influence. The flesh-colouring is dark and sallow, the pigments being very smoothly laid on the face

and hands. The colour of the flesh shadows is a cold brown; they are very carefully worked up in a somewhat elaborate system of chiaroscuro. The feature outlines are very soft, especially in the case of the mouth and chin. The robe is a rich but rather opaque blue, with shades of green in it in the lights, and carried down almost to blackness. Here the colours are laid on with short strokes of a thickly loaded brush, every stroke being readily traceable. The angels behind have square, ugly faces; their robes somewhat recall the manner of the Cologne masters; the lights on them are yellow, whatever the colour of the robe itself may happen to be. The wings are golden, picked out with red or green. This does not accord with the style of Petrus Christus. The existence of the painting affords confirmatory evidence of the popularity of the picture and the distance to which copies of it were spread. They were no doubt to be found in many towns. It does not therefore do to conclude that the cuts representing the Mater Dolorosa in this position, which we find used by Snellaert in 1494, by Thierry Martens in 1496, and by Janszoon in 1500, were copied from Leeu's print; it being quite possible, and in Marten's case probable, that they were taken from printed copies of the picture.*

The execution of this set of cuts resembles in style that of the more careful of the artist's works. The outlines on the whole are carefully cut, especially in the longer sweeps of the drapery. The shade hatchings are very happily laid, and present pleasing varieties in form. The attitudes and gestures seem to be faithfully rendered, though the Byzantine character which the original painting no doubt possessed has been lost in the copying. The curtain which forms the background in the first cut is an embellishment to it, and neither attracts too much attention by great intricacy or finish, nor displeases by careless rudeness. The other seven cuts in the book are similar to these in point of execution, only they are not quite so well done. Their subjects are of the usual type, and do not call for further remark.

* I am informed by Mr. Weale that an old painting of this type still exists in one of the churches at Bruges.

(To be continued.)

* De Laborde, *Les Ducs de Bourgogne, Preuves*, Vol. i. p. cxxvi., quoted by Crowe and Cavalcaselle, *Geschichte der Altniederländischen Malerei*—Leipsic, 1875; p. 143, note.

† Catalogue du Musée d'Anvers, 3^{me} édition, 1874, p. 76.

‡ Catalogue, 1879, No. 694.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.



HERE are three books which have been often reprinted, and have been read, it may be said, by millions, the true authors of which, in spite of all the researches of the curious, have not yet been ascertained with accuracy. These are, *Eikon Basilike*, *The Whole Duty of Man*, and the *Letters of Junius*. The mystery which has shrouded the authorship of these three works has added a peculiar interest to them, and has thrown a halo of romance over them, quite independent of any intrinsic value or importance which either of them possessed. I desire now to make a few remarks in reference to the second of the series.

It will be well in the first instance to note the circumstances under which the book appeared; and these were as follows:—In the course of the year 1657 the MS. of a moral treatise was placed in the hands of Mr. Timothy Garthwait, publisher in St. Paul's Churchyard; which he was asked to have printed; there is nothing to show who brought or sent it to him, but it is plain that it was in some way recommended to his attention, and a suggestion was made that he should consult the Rev. Dr. Henry Hammond, a well-known divine, and the author of many books, amongst others of *A Practical Catechism*, 1644, chaplain to King Charles the First, from which office he was sequestered in 1647, and was not long after ejected from his canonry at Oxford. At first he was confined for a time in the house of Sir Philip Warwick, at Clapham in Bedfordshire, but the rigour of his confinement being relaxed early in 1649, he was permitted to retire to Westwood, in Worcestershire, the seat of Sir John Pakington, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there on the 25th of April, 1659-60, and being buried the following day in the church at Hampton.

It is not quite evident whether Mr. Garthwait sent the work in MS. or when printed to Dr. Hammond, but probably it was in MS.; and he asked him to be so good as to write a preface for it. Dr. Hammond in reply wrote, "You needed not any intercession to recom-

mend this task to me, which brought its invitations and reward with it. I very willingly read over all the sheets, both of the discourse and of the devotions annex. . . . The introduction hath supplied the place of a preface which you seem to desire from me. . . . Your assured Friend, H. HAMMOND. March 7th, 1657."

It has an engraved frontispiece, by Hollar, in five compartments; the upper part containing a view of St. Paul's, and inscribed "*Ecclesia Anglicana. Have ye no regard. Was there ever sorrow? (Lam. i. 12).*" The lower part representing fowlers at work, and inscribed "*They caught me as a bird (Lament. 3),*" and the centre, a bleeding heart, inscribed "*The Whole Duty of Man. Plainly layd down for the use of the meanest reader.—With prayers fitted to severall occasions.*" Below "*Take heed and beware of false Prophets (Matt. 7),*"—whilst right and left are appropriate figures, entitled "Read" and "Pray."

Then follows the printed title-page; which is headed, "*The Practice of Christian Graces* | or | *the Whole Duty of Man laid down* | *in a Plaine and Familiar Way* | *for the use of all* | *but especially the Meanest Reader.*" | *divided into xvii chapters* | *one whereof being read every Lord's Day,* | *the Whole may be read over Thrice in the Year.* |—with | *private devotions* | *For Several Occasions; viz. Morning.* | *Evening.* | *Sacrament.* | *The Sick, etc.* | *Times of Pub. Calamities.* |—London. Printed by D. Maxwell for T. Garthwait | at the little North door of S. Pauls. 1658." Letter to Mr. Garthwait, four pages. Table of Contents, four pages. "*A Preface to the ensuing Treatise shewing the necessity of caring for the Soul,*" sixteen pages. Pages 1—386, [misprinted 558]. "*Private Devotions,*" paged 561—652. Small 8vo.

The book was reprinted the following year with a new engraved title, inscribed; "*The Whole Duty of Man laid down in a Plain Way for the use of the Meanest Reader. Divided into xvii. chapters, one whereof being read every Lord's Day, the whole may be read over thrice in the year.—Necessary for all Families—with Private Devotions.*—London, Printed for T. Garthwait at the little North Door of S. Pauls 1659." The title-page which follows is the same as that of the edition of 1658, with these modifications: "Necessary

for all Families" is added; the list of the five divisions of Prayers is left out; and there is no printer's name; the page ends—"London printed for T. Garthwait at the little North Door of S. Pauls 1659."

There is no doubt but that the book attracted attention and sold well; for it was again reprinted in the following year, with both the engraved title and frontispiece. In this, which though not so designated, seems to be the third edition, the printed title with its heading "The Practice of Christian Graces" is left out. The engraved title bears the old date of 1659, but the book must have been published in 1660. The letter to Mr. Garthwait occupies three pages, then one page of advertisements which includes *The Gentleman's Calling*, preface sixteen pages, and pages as in the original edition.

Between the issue of these two editions, that is, early in 1660, a book was published also by T. Garthwait entitled *The Gentleman's Calling*. Like *The Whole Duty*, it had an engraved title-page as well as a frontispiece; the latter inscribed "*The Gentleman's Calling*," and a verse of Scripture in Greek, 1 Cor. vii. 24. "London printed for Tim. Garthwait, 1660." The engraved title-page is headed "Reputation"—"When I prepared my seat, the aged stood up, Princes layd their hand on their Mouth, Job chap. 29. ver. 7. 8. 9." Under this, Job seated and crowned, surrounded by attentive listeners; below this on a shield or tablet, "*The Gentleman's Calling*"; with a figure headed "Nobility" on the right-hand, and one headed "Religion" on the left. Below, on a small oval shield, five lilies, inscribed, "Former Felicities"—"The Lillies—they neither Toyle nor spin and yet—Sollomon etc. London. Printed for T. Garthwait at the Little North-doore of S. Pauls, 1660." Letter to Mr. Garthwait signed "27 Oct. 1659—your assured friend H. H.," three pages; advertisements one page; Preface twenty-seven pages; table of contents one page; plates of Jeremiah and the Saviour; pages 1—176.

It is not stated that this little book was by the same author as *The Whole Duty of Man*; it is however suggested. The letter to the printer signed "H. H." is not by Henry Hammond, but by his great friend and executor Mr. Humphrey Henchman, Precentor of

Salisbury, who became Bishop of Salisbury 1660, Bishop of London 1663, and died 1675. The letter to Mr. Garthwait commences, "I need not tell you with what success you published the excellent treatise, *The Whole Duty of Man*: It is your felicity to be again instrumental to the profit of this Church and Nation, by your edition of these Religious and prudent Instructions. And although the Address be not so Universal in this as in the former, yet *this* will have a large influence upon other conditions besides *gentlemen*." Thus the book begins with words which lead the reader to believe that it is by the same author; and at the end there is appended a note which seems to confirm this idea, namely,—"For more particular concernments the Reader may be referred to the Devotions at the end of [The Whole Duty of Man] in octavo, sold by T. Garthwaite." There is contemporary evidence that it was so received, in "*The Gentile Sinner, or Englands Brave Gentleman*, by Clement Ellis M.A., Fellow of Qu. Col. Oxon." In the preface to this the author says:—

"That most singular piece of Impartial Truth, and unparallell'd Ingenuity; of most cogent Reason, and Insinuating Rhetorick; of most sage Advice, and Religious Instruction; which abundantly commends itself to thy serious perusall, and its author (were not his strange modesty, as much our enemy, in concealing his Name; as his Piety and Ingenuity our friends, in discovering his worth) to thy intimate acquaintance; bears for its Title, what thou by thy Practise labourest to prove a contradiction, THE GENTLEMAN'S CALLING. This book would certainly teach thee to be, didst thou not think thy selfe too wise to learn, all that becomes a Christian Gentleman: as another Practical piece which for its Excellency is rationally supposed the work of the same Pious and Ingenious hand, would make thee, if used aright, a Christian Man: I mean that Book, the Title whereof speaks much, yet no more than the contents doe verifie, THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN."

In 1668 another book was published, as by the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, which was entitled *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety*. It is introduced to Mr. Garthwait by some one who only signs the initials "H. E.," states that he has the treatise,

that it is by the author of *The Whole Duty*, that he has obtained permission to make it public, and that the author has kindly desired that it should be offered to Mr. Garthwait. It does not appear that there is any evidence who this "H. E." was; but it is rather remarkable that the sender of the MS. concludes his letter "Your very loving Friend." The book has no engraved frontispiece or title.

"*The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety or an Impartial Survey of the Ruines of Christian Religion Undermin'd by Unchristian Practice.* | Written by the author of *The Whole Duty of Man.* | Inimicus Homo fecit Hoc. Math. 13." Below is an engraving of a ship on fire; and under this, "London | Printed by R. Morton for T. Garthwait, in S. Bartho | lomew's Hospital, near Smithfield, 1668." Letter to Mr. Garthwait, one page. Preface, twelve pages. Table of contents, two pages. Copper plates of King David and Ezekiel. Pages 1—452. The volume ends like *The Gentleman's Calling*—"For more particular concerns, the reader may be referred to the Devotions at the end of *The Whole Duty of Man*, in 12mo, sold by T. Garthwait."

Five years later, a fourth book of this series appeared, and was brought out at Oxford. It has an engraved frontispiece, representing a lady seated, looking upwards towards a crown of stars in the Heavens; and on a scroll is inscribed "The Ladies Calling." The title is, "*The Ladies Calling.* | in | *Two Parts* | *By the author of The Whole Duty of Man: The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, and The Gentlemans Calling.* | Favor is deceitful, and Beauty is vain: but | a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall | be praised. Prov. 31. 30. | Oxford, | Printed at the Theatre, MDCLXXiii." The Editor to the Reader, 4 pages. Preface 18 pages. Pages 1—141 and 1—95. It is generally stated that the letter of the editor which follows the title-page was written by Dr. John Fell, the intimate friend and biographer of Dr. Henry Hammond, Canon of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford from 1676 to 1686.

In this letter Dr. Fell speaks thus of the author of *The Ladies' Calling*. "Our author has been so far from seeking a name from others as not to have left a possibility for

the discovery of his own. . . . By what methods the other most useful works of this excellent author have stoln themselves into the world, I am not enabled to relate; but having bin made a party to the publication of this present . . ."—and then goes on to state that he received two months since a letter and roll of papers, written by a hand to which he was utterly a stranger; requesting him to read it, and then, according to his judgment, publish or burn it. As Dr. Fell clearly states that he does not know who was the author of *The Ladies' Calling*, it is to be presumed that the statement on the title-page to the effect that it was by the author of the *Whole Duty, Decay of Piety, and Gentleman's Calling*, is to be received as the assertion of the writer.

After this three more small volumes were issued purporting to be by the same author—namely, *The Government of the Tongue*, 1674; *The Art of Contentment*, 1675; and *The Lively Oracles*, in 1678. It may be said, however, that neither of these later works excited so much interest as *The Whole Duty of Man*. This book, coming out as it did just previous to the Restoration, appeared at a time when the reading public were especially well disposed to receive it with attention. It is of course true that several works with a similar aim and tendency had previously been published: such, for example, as *The Sum of Christian Religion*, by Edmund Bunny, the chaplain of Archbishop Grindall, 1576; *The Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, by Jeremy Taylor, 1650; *A Guide to the Holy City*, by J. Reading, 1651; and many others, some of which are now wholly forgotten. But nearly all these books, though excellent in aim and argument, were more or less dry and hard, presenting to the reader a mixture of Christian rules and dogmatic teaching, which might be approved by the head yet rejected by the heart. The object of the author of *The Whole Duty of Man* was to place before its readers a manual of religious teaching thoroughly simple in its language, free from pedantry, and also as far as possible free from ecclesiastical jargon. And this it did: written as it was in a pure tone of humble piety, it was understood by all, and at once was recognised as a household instructor and guide. It was equally welcome

in the cottage of the peasant, and in the palace of the bishop. There were many editions, and the book was translated into various languages.

The Whole Duty of Man came out anonymously, and it was certainly none the less well received on this account; it was evident that the writer was earnest and sincere in the cause of virtue and religion only, and desired no honour from man. In the year 1683-4 Bishop Fell brought out at Oxford, in two volumes folio, an edition of *The Works of the learned and pious Author of the Whole Duty of Man*. This contained the seven independent works previously published—namely, *The Whole Duty*; *The Causes of Decay*; *The Gentleman's Calling*; *The Ladies' Calling*; *The Government of the Tongue*; *The Art of Contentment*; and *The Lively Oracles*; the whole being preceded by a preface by Dr. Fell himself, in which he says.—“It is here solemnly declared that these Tracts which we here exhibit, are the genuine and only Writings of our Author.” He then goes on to say that the author is dead; and declines to give any account of the “person and condition of the author,” and ends by requesting the reader to “print these discourses in his mind, and transcribe into his practice what he reads,” which “will not be injurious to the author or his book.”

There are practically two different questions here presented to us: one, Who wrote *The Whole Duty of Man*? the other, Were these seven works by the same author? Amongst those to whom the authorship of *The Whole Duty* has been attributed, there may especially be mentioned, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Fell, Archbishop Sterne, Dr. Allestree, Bishop Chappel, William Fulman, Abraham Woodhead, Obadiah Walker, Accepted Frewen, Archbishop Sancroft, and Lady Dorothy Pakington. It is impossible to believe that Dr. Hammond could be the author, and that he could have been party to sending the MS. to Mr. Garthwait, accompanied by a suggestion to send it back to him to read and prepare a preface! It is also impossible to believe that Bishop Fell could have so distinctly stated that the author was known to him, and was in 1684 dead, had he himself been the writer. Bishop Chappel died in 1648 and as Dr.

Fell, in 1684, speaks of the author as recently dead, it is plain that he was not the writer. Dr. Allestree was the intimate friend of Dr. Hammond and Bishop Fell; and beyond the facts that he died in 1681, and that he had a great disinclination to allow any of his writings to be printed during his lifetime, there seems no valid reason to attribute *The Whole Duty* to him. William Fulman was the pupil and amanuensis of Dr. Hammond, and the editor of his works; he died in 1688, and therefore, according to Bishop Fell, could not have been the author of *The Whole Duty*. Abraham Woodhead [1608—1676] and his pupil Obadiah Walker [1616—1699] must both be set aside, the first as a Roman Catholic [A. a. Wood, iii. 1163], the second for the same reason, and also because he was not dead in 1684.

Accepted Frewen [1588—1664], chaplain to Prince Charles 1625, Bishop of Lichfield 1643, and Archbishop of York 1660. The name of this prelate has been mentioned, but no evidence worth quoting has been given. Ballard (*Memoirs of Several Ladies*, 1752) says he could quote many facts to prove that Frewen was not the author, and not one in favour of his claim. Archbishop Sancroft [1616—1693] filled the see of Canterbury in 1684; he was not then dead, and in fact survived Bishop Fell several years.

This reduces the list to the names Richard Sterne [1596—1683] and Dorothy, Lady Pakington, [circa 1610—1679]. And here, before considering which of these two, if either, was the author, it will be well to discuss briefly the second question. We are led to place considerable trust in the honesty and truthfulness of Bishop Fell, and he very distinctly asserts that the seven books were all written by one and the same author; if this is incorrect, then his evidence on the whole question loses much, if not all, of its authority. It is very remarkable throughout the seventeen “partitions” into which *The Whole Duty* is divided, as well as in the long introductory preface, how completely the author is kept out of sight. There is nothing to show the age, position, individuality, or sex of the writer; and Dr. Hammond, who must at once have been struck with this, is careful not to speak of the writer as a man, which

he might otherwise naturally have done, but scrupulously says "the author." A few months after its publication, Humphrey Henchman ushered into the world *The Gentleman's Calling*, and he is very decided in what he says of the author. His words are: "The Author keeps close to his intended Province and design, his Reasons are sinewy and convincing, his Reproofs are severe and grave, yet pleasing; and they whom he chides must needs love him. There is nothing in his Periods redundant or defective; he hath a Native Elegancy that invites his Reader; Variety of Learning couched, not vaunted; and a Perspicuity such as will make his reasoning appear to a weak eye."

Here in thirteen lines Bishop Henchman applies a masculine epithet to the author nine times. It is a remarkable fact that when Bishop Fell reprinted *The Gentleman's Calling* at Oxford in folio in 1683, he left out Dr. Henchman's letter entirely. It is difficult to imagine that Dr. Henchman did not know who was the author; it is pretty certain that Dr. Hammond told him all he knew, and that they discussed the matter together, for they were most intimate friends—both bishops designate. Hammond died before his formal appointment, and by will left his property to his "intimate and approved friend Dr. Henchman." We may fairly assume that Dr. Henchman wrote with knowledge, and that his letter was purposely suppressed by Dr. Fell. Taking all the works together, probably every unprejudiced reader will agree with Sir J. Mackintosh (*Edinburgh Review*, xlv. p. 4), "The methodical and even systematic spirit; the calmness approaching to coldness; the precision, clearness, and elegant correctness of diction, which run through all the tracts of the writer, neither correspond to the education of women in that age, nor to their susceptible feelings at any time." It has been said by some that no lady *could* have written these tracts; this on the face of it is absurd, and clearly needs no refutation. The question under consideration now is not, Could the author have been a lady? but Was the writer a lady? and as the evidence is incomplete and unsatisfactory, probabilities may fairly be taken into account. As a general rule, *The Whole Duty* is written in a

very remarkable impersonal tone, but now and then an expression appears which seems to show individual feeling. Thus, for example, in Partition I. paragraph 47, speaking of the impossibility of concealing anything from the Deity, the writer says,—“I may perhaps steal my neighbour's goods, or defile his wife, and keep it so close that he shall not suspect me, and so never bring me to punishment for it; but this we cannot do with God.”

This is hardly the way in which a highly educated pious lady would express herself: the personal "I" may do this or that, adds no fresh force to the teaching, which would in fact be better expressed by saying, A man may do this or that, leaving the personal application rather to the reader; and as it were suggesting to him the possible words, Thou art the man!

But to come more distinctly to the point. It is said that this tract was written by Lady Pakington, and was sent by her, or with her knowledge, about the year 1657 to Mr. Garthwait, with a suggestion that he should send it to Dr. Hammond, for his approval. Now, Dr. Hammond had then been residing for eight years under the same roof as Lady Pakington, seeing her daily, advising her and consulting her on all things; treating her at the same time as an honoured patron, a loved daughter, and a true friend. Is it likely, then, that Lady Pakington, if she had written it, would conceal this tract from her old friend, and send it to him through the publishers? The whole affair savours so much of duplicity that it is impossible not to say it is very improbable. It is pretty certain that the sheets received from Mr. Garthwait were in the hands of Lady Pakington very soon after their arrival at Westwood, and very probable that she read them with or to Dr. Hammond, who was at the time much of an invalid, suffering from a combination of stone and gout. What, then, is the evidence upon which the claim set up for Lady Pakington rests as author of *The Whole Duty*? Mainly on the fact that twenty-three years subsequently, after her death, a transcript of the book in her handwriting was found amongst her papers. What more probable than that she copied the MS. when it was sent to Dr. Hammond, in her house, for his careful perusal? As a matter of evidence,

this one fact is very far from conclusive: indeed, it does not counterbalance the initial improbabilities. Those who have asserted that Lady Pakington wrote *The Whole Duty* have found it necessary to admit that she only also wrote *The Decay of Piety*. They offer no opinion as to who wrote *The Gentleman's Calling*, *The Ladies' Calling*, *The Government of the Tongue*, *The Art of Contentment*, and *The Lively Oracles*. This is in direct contradiction to Bishop Fell, who asserts that all the seven tracts were by the same author.

There is a tract entitled *A Letter from a Clergyman in the Country*, etc., London 1702, which is often quoted as evidence in favour of Lady Pakington. In this it is stated that Bishop Fell declared of his own knowledge that Lady Pakington wrote *The Whole Duty*, but that she obliged him, as well as Archbishop Dolben and Dr. Allestree, "to keep it private during her life." It is not evident what authority there is for this statement; but it is certainly a fact that Bishop Fell published the book in folio at Oxford in 1683-4—that is, four years after the death of Lady Pakington in 1679, and when this promise to keep it private was no longer in force—and that he then not only did not in any way state or even hint that Lady Pakington was the writer, but, on the contrary, speaks of "the author and *his* book."

In reference to the MS. copy said to have been found in Lady Pakington's handwriting, which in 1689 was in the possession of her daughter, it is remarkable that no one seems to know what became of it. (*Notes and Queries*, 1st series, ix. 551, and 3rd series, viii. 290.) This is very much to be regretted; its production might show which of the several conflicting statements is correct. If it could be established that the MS. of *The Whole Duty* was corrected by Dr. Fell before it was sent to Garthwait, the question of authorship would assume quite a new form; and would throw a new light on the passage in Dr. Fell's letter prefixed to *The Ladies' Calling*, in which, after stating that he did not know who wrote the MS., he adds that "it was needful to transcribe the whole before it could safely be committed to the Press." This is a very singular expression, and is but half explained by the further state-

ment that this was necessary because recourse could not be had to the author.

Lastly, there is Dr. Sterne to be considered. Richard Sterne, born 1596, proceeded A.M. 1618 and B.D. in 1627, became Master of Jesus College 1633, and D.D. in 1635, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and attended him on the scaffold in 1645. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he incurred the high displeasure of Cromwell for conveying the college plate and money to the king, was seized, sent to London, and confined to prison for some years. At the Restoration in 1660 he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle. In 1664 he was, on the death of Frewen, translated to York; and died 1683. Sterne was a learned and pious man, who had suffered much, and was very much under a cloud between 1651 and 1659. He was a man well able to write, but not likely to publish during that period; and he died just before the publication of Bishop Fell's folio at Oxford. He was an assistant to Bishop Walton in the *Polyglot*, which was published by Garthwait in 1657. From these few facts it is plain that Sterne may have written *The Whole Duty*. Mr. W. B. Hawkins, F.R.S., who published an edition of the book in 1842 [Pickering], has stated what in his opinion renders it probable; but of clear and distinct evidence there is none.

There is one minor consideration, but which is worth mentioning, as its investigation may possibly throw light on the vexed question of authorship; and that is, the corrections made in the second issue of 1660. It is presumed that the MS. sent to Mr. Garthwait was not the original, in the author's handwriting, but a copy. In the second issue there were not only many corrections, but an important alteration in the title of the book; the first heading of the title-page, *The Practice of Christian Graces*, was suppressed; and a large number of curious spellings was modified. Thus in the first issue there is 'wil,' 'acknowledg,' 'bin,' 'judg,' 'shal,' 'al,' 'plaine,' 'fit,' 'divel,' 'befal,' 'meeknes,' 'rayment,' and many other like quaint spellings, which in the second issue are set right. It is possible, however, that this may have been done by the publisher, and not by the author; because it is also to be noted that some few words

spelt rightly in the first issue are erroneous in the second.

When Dr. Fell edited the seven tracts which he said were by the author of *The Whole Duty*, he complained that writers or booksellers, or both of them together, brought out spurious works, and, in the hope of selling them asserted that they were by the author of *The Whole Duty*. Thus one entitles his book *The Duty of Man*; another, *The Whole Duty of Man laid down in express words of Scripture*; a third, *The Whole Duty of Man, Part II*. Indeed, at the very time he was writing, 1684, he complains of a publisher who was then bringing out *The Art of Patience under all Afflictions, an Appendix to the Art of Contentment*, by the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. It is therefore not to be wondered at that, a century later, a new and *Improved Duty of Man* was brought out. There were several such books issued, but what was the earliest date at which they appeared is not very evident. In the *London Chronicle* for the 9th of May, 1758, E. Wicksteed of Warwick Court advertises the fifteenth edition of *The New Whole Duty of Man*, and in 1766 was published the twentieth edition. Another modification was brought out by the Rev. Henry Venn in 1763, under the title of *The Complete Duty of Man*, which also went through many editions. It is stated in the life of Venn by his son, 1834, that more than twenty editions have been issued. On its first appearance, in 1763, it is thus mentioned in the *Monthly Review*, xxx., p. 317: "Very strange, that several of our established clergy, who have had a liberal education, should seem ambitious, at this day, of rivalling the old Puritans in absurdity and fanaticism! and under a pretence of supplying the defects, truly, of that excellent and useful tract called *The Whole Duty of Man*, they are presenting us with a *wholer* duty of man, by introducing a system, or rather a farrago, of such doubtful, dark, and abstruse notions, as the author of the aforesaid tract had very prudently and piously omitted."

About the same time, or a little later, Alexander Hogg published *The New and Complete Whole Duty of Man*, revised, corrected, and improved by J. Worthington, D.D. —I presume the Rev. Joseph Worthington,

LL.D., late of Queen's College, Cambridge, whose *New Universal Prayer Book*, published by Hogg in 1779, was rather severely handled by the critics.

The general conclusions which I have arrived at from a careful consideration of all the facts are: 1. That these seven tracts were not all the work of one author. 2. That the writer of *The Whole Duty* may have been Lady Pakington, but that it is most probable that she was not. 3. That Richard Sterne may have been, and probably was, the author. 4. That this work having been very well received, the expression "by the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*" was assumed by other writers on similar subjects; trusting that the first author, if alive, would not contradict them. 5. That Bishop Fell's statements in this matter must be received with caution.



A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND ANNOTATED EDITIONS OF GOETHE'S FAUST.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HEINEMANN.



[Note.—All quotations of scenes, passages, and verses are taken from Schröder's edition of Goethe's *Faust*, Heilbronn 1881.]

1820.

A Series of (27) Designs to illustrate Goethe's *Faustus*. By M. Retzsch; copied and engraved in outline by Henry Moses. 4to. London.

This is not in the British Museum; the only copy I know of is in the Bodleian Library.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, vol. vii., No. 39, June 1820, contains (pp. 235 to 258) "Hore Germanicæ: No. V., *The Faustus of Goethe*."

This is a summary of the contents of Goethe's *Faust* (Part I.), with metrical translations of the principal scenes. The author, as we are informed through a note, is not the editor of the "Hore Germanicæ" (Mr. Gillies), but "another friend, whose contributions in verse and prose, serious and comic, have already very frequently honoured our pages." He is referred to in a later number of the same journal (February 1840) as "a young

Irishman." Shelley says, in a letter to John Gisborne from Pisa, January, 1822 [published in Mr. Forman's edition of *Shelley's Prose Works*, vol. iv. p. 251] : "The translations, both these (accompanying Retzsch's Outlines) and in *Blackwood*, are miserable." But this is hardly just.

The translations comprise the following scenes and passages from *Faust* : "Zueignung," Scene 1 to 4 [Nacht, Gothisches Zimmer, — Vor dem Thor, — Studirzimmer, — Studirzimmer] with the exception of a few short passages. The greater part of Scene 6 [Hexenküche]. The first few lines of Scene 7 [Strasse], and the monologue of Margarethe after her song, "Es war ein König in Thule" in Scene 8 [Abend. Kleines reinliches Zimmer]. The beginning of Scene 9 [Spaziergang]. The monologue and a short piece of the dialogue of Scene 13 [Wald und Höhle]. Scene 14 [Gretchen's Stube]. A few lines from the beginning of Scene 19 [Dom] and Scene 24 from Margarethe's cry : "Weh ! Weh ! Sie kommen. Bitterer Tod !" to the end.

1821.

Faustus, from the German of Goethe, illustrated with 26 outline plates by Retzsch, engraved by H. Moses. (*Proof impressions.*) 4to, pp. viii, 86, in the original designed boards. London.

Only the passages relating to Retzsch's pictures are translated ; but the omissions are substituted by connecting prose pieces. The editor says in his introduction : "It is not pretended that the following pages contain a full translation of this celebrated drama. The slight analysis drawn up as an accompaniment to Retzsch's Outlines being out of print, the publishers felt desirous to supply its place with a more careful abstract of *Faust*. . . . With this view the most striking passages and scenes of the original have been translated into blank verse and connected by a detailed description in prose." *The New Edinburgh Review* for April 1822 contained, pp. 316 to 334, a notice on this edition by Thomas Carlyle, from which we take the following : "We have felt mortified at seeing the bright aerial creations of Goethe metamorphosed into such a stagnant, vapid *caput mortuum* ; and we cannot forbear to caution our readers against forming any judgment of that great foreigner from his present representative ; or imagining that 'Faustus' affords even the faintest idea of the celebrated drama, the name of which it bears."

1822.

The Liberal. Verse and Prose from the South. Volume the first. 8vo, pp. xii, 399. London.

A periodical published half-yearly, of which only 2 volumes (4 numbers), 1822-23, appeared. The first volume contains, pp. 121 to 137, a metrical translation of the *Walpurgisnacht* under the title "May-Day Night," by Percy Bysshe Shelley. A few passages are omitted. There is an introductory notice by the editor of the paper, from which we take the following lines : "The poetical reader will

feel with what vivacity he (Shelley) has encountered the ghastly bustle of the revellers,—with what apprehensiveness of tact, yet strength of security, he has carried us into the thick of 'the witch element.' These are strong terms of praise for a translation ; but Mr. Shelley went to his work in a kindred spirit of genius, and Goethe has so completely made his work a work of creation, it seems a thing so involuntarily growing out of the world he has got into, like the animated rocks and crags which he speaks of, that a congenial translator in one's own language seems to step into his place as the abstract observer, and to leave but two images present to one's mind, the work and himself. In other words, he is the true representative of his author. This is the very highest triumph both of poetry and translation."

A critique on *The Liberal* (8vo, pp. 16. London, 1822) refers thus to Shelley's translation : "It contains energy, though the keeping is coarse. Shelley has endeavoured to enter into the spirit of the original, and his translation is full of poetical beauty ; but his knowledge of German was limited, and he has made numerous blunders in translating." This scene was first reprinted in the *Posthumous Poems*, edited by Mrs. Shelley, 1824 (see below), and then in the editions of his works.

1823.

Faust, a Drama by Goethe (Part the First) and Schiller's *Song of the Bell*. Translated by Lord Francis Leveson Gower. Large 8vo, pp. iv, 304. London.

This volume also contains a translation of the scene of Lessing's *Faust* quoted in the *Briefe die neueste Literatur betreffend* [Siebzehnter Brief. Den 16. Februar 1759] and of Schiller's *Partition of the Earth*. There are numerous omissions—"when I (Gower) was convinced of my own inability to transfer their spirit to a translation." (The July number, 1823, of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* had an excellent notice of this translation, with numerous quotations.)

1824.

Faustus, from the German of Goethe, with Retzsch's illustrations, re-engraved by H. Moses. 4to. London.

Posthumous Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley (edited by Mary W. Shelley), cr. 8vo, pp. xi, 415. London.

Contains, pp. 393—415, scenes from the *Faust* of Goethe, *i.e.* the "Prolog im Himmel" and the "Walpurgisnacht," the latter being already previously published in *The Liberal*, 1822 (see above). We take the following from a letter of Shelley to Mr. Gisborne, written at Pisa, April 10th, 1882, and published in Mr. Forman's edition of *Shelley's Prose Works*, vol. iv. p. 262 : "We have seen here a translation of some scenes, and indeed the most remarkable ones, accompanying those astonishing etchings (Retzsch, 1821) which have been pub-

lished in England from a German master. It is not bad—and faithful enough—but how weak! how incompetent to represent *Faust!* I have only attempted the scenes omitted in this translation." These scenes have been reprinted in the editions of Shelley's Works (which we of course do not mention). Mr. Rossetti, in his edition of the "*Complete Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley*, the text carefully revised, with notes and a memoir, 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1878," gives in a note to these scenes (pp. 320 to 335) three passages from a much earlier translation in English prose (probably 1815), by Shelley. This is full of blunders and mistakes, done as a mere exercise in acquiring the language. It was reprinted in Mr. Forman's edition of *Shelley's Prose Works*, vol. iii., pp. 321 to 325, where we are informed that the whole translation described is in Sir Percy Shelley's possession, and it is not thought worth while to publish it entire. This was therefore probably the very first attempt made to translate Goethe's *Faust* into English.

1825.

Faust, a Drama, by Goethe, and Schiller's *Partition of the Earth*, and *Song of the Bell*, translated by Lord Francis Leveson Gower. 2 vols., new (2nd) edition, 8vo, with plates. London.

1828.

Faust. By Goethe. From the German. By John Anster. 8vo. London.

Bayard Taylor, in the Introduction to his edition of Goethe's *Faust*, Part II.: "Those (translations) of Bernays, Macdonald, and Gurney are characterized by knowledge of the text, but give no satisfactory clue to the author's design; while that of Dr. Anster, the most readable of all, and showing a farther insight into the meaning, is a very loose paraphrase rather than a translation." This first edition of Anster's translation is only quoted in a "Bibliography of some English Translations of Goethe's *Faust*" which appeared in the *Literary World*, Boston, August 13th, 1881. The edition published in 1864 contains the following note: "Anster's *Faust* was originally published in 1835." I have never seen a copy of this edition of 1828.

The *Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany*, vol. i. No. 2 (8vo, London 1828), contains, pp. 429 to 468, in a notice on "Goethe's Sämmtliche Werke-Vollständige Ausgabe letzter Hand: First portion, voll. i.—v., 16mo and 8vo, Stuttgart und Tübingen 1827" translations from the third Act of Goethe's *Faust*, Part II. They are—I think—by the reviewer, *Thomas Carlyle*. The article was reprinted in the "Critical Miscellaneous Essays, collected and republished by Th. Carlyle, 5 vols. 12mo, London 1840"—vol. I., pp. 183—247, under the title of "Goethe's Helena."

1832.

The *Athenæum* for January 7th, 1832, No 219, contains, on page 5, under the heading "Original

Papers," a translation of "Faust's Curse," (v. 1230, "Wenn aus dem schrecklichen Gewühle," to v. 1253, "Und Fluch vor allem der Geduld!") "[From Goethe.] By Thomas Carlyle." This translation is very fine; we will therefore reprint it here. It bears a rather peculiar motto:—"Our armies swore terribly in Flanders," said the Corporal, "but it was nothing to this."

"If, through th' abyss of terror stealing,
Those touching sounds * my purpose † stay'd—
Some lingering touch of childish feeling,
With voice of merrier times betray'd,—
I curse the more what'er environs
The cheated soul with juggling shows,
Those heart's allurements, fancy's syrens,
That bind us to this den of woe.
A curse on all, one seed that scatters
Of hope from death our name to save;
On all as earthly Good that flatters,
As Wife or Child, as Plough or Slave;
A curse on juice of Grapes deceiving,
On Love's wild thrill of raptures first;
A curse on Hoping, on Believing,
And Patience more than all be curst!"

1833.

Faust: a dramatic poem, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with remarks on former translations, and notes. By the translator of Savigny's *Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence*. 8vo, pp. lxxxvii, 291. London.

This is the first edition of A. Hayward's celebrated translation. Two impressions were struck off in 1833, of which the first was not published and only for private circulation. It was then reprinted for sale, and published under the above title, anonymously. The copy belonging to the British Museum (638. g. 5) has the following MS. letter prefixed to it:—

"1, PUMP COURT, TEMPLE,
April 11, 1833.

"SIR,—I have no excuse to offer for intruding this book on your attention but that which your distinguished place in literature supplies me with. I notwithstanding hope you will allow me to present it to you as a humble token of admiration and respect.

"I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,
"A. HAYWARD."

The "Zueignung" and the "Prolog auf dem Theater" are omitted in the translation, but are added at the end in an appendix. See *Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*. By J. Martin, 2nd edition. 8vo, pp. xxv, 593 (London) 1854.

The *Foreign Quarterly Review*, vol. xii., No. xxiii., pp. 81—109, July 1833, contains in a notice on *Goethe's Nachgelassene Werke*, voll. i.—v., Stuttgart and Tübingen, 1833, a full account of the contents of

* Of the Christmas hymns from the neighbouring church.
† Of suicide.

the second part of Goethe's *Faust* by A. Hayward, with numerous passages from his translation.

1834.

Faust: a tragedy (Part I. [in five acts]). By J. W. von Goethe. Translated into English verse, with notes and preliminary remarks by J. S. Blackie. 8vo, pp. liii, 288. Edinburgh and London.

Blackie has omitted the "Prolog im Himmel," and he gives his reason for doing so in a "Post-script." He does not think "that the tone of careless familiarity in which things divine are spoken of, was in any wise worthy of the great poet from whom it came," but he then adds a full account of it, with a few translations of the less "improper" lines. The notes are very complete. There is a "Translator's Dedication" "An Goethe" prefixed to the volume, winding up thus: "Und wenn du mich nicht loben kannst, verzeihe!" Still Clarke, with his accustomed bitterness, in the preface to his translation of Goethe's *Faust*, Freiburg, 1865, page xi., observes: "The author (Blackie) shews a modest Scotch conceit, which I believe is not singular, but certainly unpleasant."

Faust: a Dramatic Poem, by Goethe.

Translated into English prose, with remarks on former translations, and notes. By A. Hayward, Esq. Second edition, to which is appended an abstract of the continuation, with an account of the story of *Faust* and the various productions in literature and art founded on it. 8vo, pp. cviii, 350. London.

The "Zueignung" and the "Prolog auf dem Theater" are replaced (see first edition 1833).

Faust: a Tragedy (Part the First); translated from the German by D. Syme. 12mo. Edinburgh.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated by Ch. Knox, London.

This edition is only mentioned in a "Bibliography of some English Translations of Goethe's *Faust*," which appeared in the *Literary World*, Boston, 13th of August, 1881. I have never seen a copy, nor is there any notice of it in the edition of Knox's translation published in 1847.

Faustus, a Tragedy. (Part I.) Translated from the German of Goethe. 16mo, pp. viii, 231. London.

In blank verse: anonymous. From the preface: "I have not translated the 'Prologue in Heaven,' as I cannot but think that the tone of levity with which it treats matters of the most sacred nature must be repugnant to English feelings. I have also

omitted the 'Prologue on the Stage' and the 'Intermezzo,' as not possessing any particular interest to the reader."

Goethe's *Faust*, Part I., illustrated with (26) outlines, by M. Retzsch, engraved by H. Moses. Obl. 4to. London.

[*Faust*: a Serio-comic Poem, with twelve outline illustrations by A. Crowquill. 4to, pp. 32, 12 plates. London.

"Dedicated to Thomas Scott, Esq." Travesty on Retzsch's Outlines. A. Crowquill is a pseudonym for Alfred Forrester.]

1835.

Faustus: a Dramatic Mystery; *The Bride of Corinth*; *The First Walpurgis-Night*. Translated from the German of Goethe, and illustrated with notes, by J. Anster. Post 8vo, pp. xiv, 491. London.

The *Faust* of Goethe, attempted in English rhyme. By the Hon. Robert Talbot. Large 8vo, pp. xv, 263. London.

(Dedicated to Thomas Carlyle.)

1836.

Original Poems. Translations of *Demetrius*, part of *The Bride of Messina*, and three scenes from *Faust*. By Ch. Hodger. 12mo, pp. 240. Munich.

Contains *Faust's* first monologue and scene with the "Erdgeist," verse 1 to 168 ("Der trocken Schleicher stören muss"). Scene 13 ("Wald und Höhle"), and Scene 24 ("Kerker").

Goethe's *Faust*, Part II., illustrated with 14 outline illustrations, by M. Retzsch. Obl. 4to. London.

Faust: a Tragedy, by Goethe; German text with English notes. 12mo. London.

1838.

Faust: a Tragedy, in two Parts. By Goethe. Rendered into English verse. 2 vols., post 8vo, pp. xxiv, 267, 379. London.

This translation was printed anonymously in an edition of only fifty copies. There is a poetical "Introduction to the Translation," beginning thus:

"For the profound work Goethe hath created
An English dress I fashion and fit on;
And all who will may here find plainly stated
My notion of HIS notions—right or wrong," etc.

The translation is not strictly in the metres of the original, but the author has very successfully endeavoured to render in English the beautiful music of Goethe's verses.

Faust: a Tragedy. By J. W. Goethe. Part II., as completed in 1831, translated into English verse (by John Macdonald Bell, Esq.). 8vo. Dumfries.

A limited number of copies only were struck off.

1839.

Faust: a drama. Translated into English Prose by J. Hills. 8vo. London.

I take this from Engel's *Literatur der Faustsage*, which is appended to his edition of the *Volks-schauspiel Doctor Johann Faust* (Oldenburg, 1874), page 49, no. 315. It is contained in no English catalogue, and I have not been able to find a copy. I very much doubt its ever having existed. It is not to be confounded with Hill's translation in verse, London, 1840.

Faust: a Tragedy. Part I. By J. W. von Goethe. Translated into English Verse, with notes, by J. Birch, Esq. Embellished with 29 engravings on steel (by J. Brain), after Moritz Retzsch. Large 8vo, pp. xiv, 276, and 29 plates. London and Leipzig.

(Dedicated to the Crown Prince of Prussia.) Talbot, in a note to the preface of his translation: "While this edition was preparing for the press, a new translation of *Faust* appeared from the pen of a Mr. Birch. From the few pages I have been able to read of this publication, I feel no great alarm in the idea of encountering the rivalry of that gentleman."

Goethe's *Faust*. Mit gegenüberstehender englischer Uebersetzung und erklärenden Noten versehen von Honorable Robert Talbot. Erster Theil. The *Faust* of Goethe, Part I. Translated into English rhyme by the Hon. Rob. Talbot. Second edition, revised and much corrected, with the German text on alternate pages and additional notes. 8vo. pp. xxiv, 569, London.

Goethe's *Faust*. Parts I. and II. Translated into English from the German, partly in the metres of the original, and partly in prose. By L. J. Bernays. (New edition.) 8vo. London

Goethe's *Faust*. Part II. Translated from the German, partly in the metres of the original, and partly in prose. With other poems, original and translated. By Leop. J. Bernays. 8vo, pp. xx, 268. London.

Contains a "Note on the Cabiri," by the Rev. J. B. Deane.

Ceracchi, a Drama, and other poems. By S. Naylor. [Not published.] Cr. 8vo, pp. ix, 173. Maidenhead (printed).

Pages 47—95, "Passages from *Faust*," translated into English in the original metres. Contains Scene 1 (Nacht), verse 1 to 430 ("Die Thräne-quillt, die Ende hat mich wieder"). Scene 4 (Studirzimmer), from verse 1282 ("Hör' auf mit deinem Gram zu spielen) to verse 1719 ("Ich gratulire dir zum neuen Lebenslauf!"). Scene 8 ("Abend, ein kleines reinliches Zimmer"). Scene 15 (Marthen's Garten) from verse 3061 ("Versprich mir Heinrich! . . .") to verse 3112 ("Warum nicht ich in der meinen"). Scene 14 (Gretchen's Stube). Scene 19 (Dom).

1840.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with remarks on former translations, and notes, by A. Hayward. Third edition, 8vo. London (and New York).

Faust, a Tragedy by Goethe. Translated into English verse (with notes), by John Hills, Esq. 16mo, pp. xxi, 369. London and Berlin.

Faust. Parts I. and II. With other poems, original and translated, by J. L. Bernays. 8vo. Carlsruhe.

The Drama of a Life. By John Edmund Reade, Esq. Poems and translations from Goethe. Cr. 8vo, pp. xiv, 162. London.

Pages 1—121, "The Drama of a Life, pp. 122 to the end, "Poems and Translations from Goethe"; p. 129, Fragments from Goethe: from the *Faust*; Chorus of Angels in Heaven, from the "Prolog in Himmel;" Faust's Monologue "Erhabner Geist," etc.; Margaret's Prayer to the "Mater Dolorosa." Then follows, p. 134, "Mignon's Song" ("Kennst du das Land . . ."), paraphrased from *Wilhelm Meister*; p. 136, "The Walpurgis Night," translated from the *Faust*.

1841.

Faustus: a Dramatic Mystery; *The Bride of Corinth*; *The First Walpurgis Night*. Translated from the German of Goethe, by John Anster. 16mo, pp. xlvi, 283. Frankfurt-a-M.

(Jügel's Pocket Novelists.)

Faust, a Tragedy by Goethe (Part I.); translated into English verse by Lewis Filmore. 8vo, pp. vi, 64. London.

(Smith's Standard Library. With a preface and notes.)

1841 (?) n. d.

Goethe's *Faust*, (Part I.,) translated into English verse. By Sir George Lefevre. 16mo, pp. ix, 202. London.

(Dedicated to Count Aug. Potocki.) W. B. Clarke in the Preface to his translation of Goethe's *Faust*, Freiburg, 1865, calls this translation a "Fragment." I only miss the "Walpurgisnachts-traum."

(To be continued.)



REVIEWS.

Aungervyle Society.—No. 7, *Fragments of Ancient Poetry*, 1760. Nos. 8, 9, *The Romance of Octavian*, circa 1250. Nos. 10, 11, *The Imprisonment and Death of Charles I.* Edinburgh: Privately printed for the Aungervyle Society, 1882. 8vo.

This active young society continues to select curious and interesting works for publication. We find the following particulars respecting the various editions of Macpherson's *Ossian* from 1760 to 1847 in No. 7:—

1, *Fragments of Ancient Poetry*, 8vo, Edinb., 1760. 2, *Fingal* and other Poems, 4to, London, 1762. 3, *Tamora* and other Poems, 4to, 1763. 4, *Poems of Ossian*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1765. 5, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1773. 6, *Fingal* and other Poems, 4to, London, 1776. 7, *Poems of Ossian*, 4 vols., 8vo, Frankfort, 1783. 8, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1784. 9, *Ibid.*, 8vo, Edinburgh, 1792. 10, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1796. 11, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, Edinburgh, 1805. 12, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 12mo, Edinburgh, 1805. 13, *Ibid.*, 3 vols., 12mo, London, 1805. 14, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 12mo, London, 1806. 15, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., London, 1806. 16, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1807. 17, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, Edinburgh, 1812. 18, *Ibid.*, 3 vols., 12mo, London, 1812. 19, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1822. 20, *Ibid.*, 2 vols., 12mo, Edinburgh, 1840. 21, *Ibid.*, 24mo, London, 1847. *Ossian* has been translated into Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and Russian.

The Romance of Octavian, abridged from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, and printed by the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, in 1809, is reprinted with additional notes by Mr. E. M. Goldsmid. It is well worthy of being more widely known. The account of Charles I. is extracted from *The Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow the Regicide*, and a collection of original documents relating to the king's trial is promised as an appendix in the next number. We wish the Aungervyle Society, and its energetic secretary, Mr. E. M. Goldsmid, every success. It is doing good work, and its publications are planned in a catholic spirit.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Edited by the Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER. Parts 14, 15. London: Kent and Co. 1882. 8vo.

Mr. Blacker continues the number of his Notes and Queries from 506 to 626, and he has given a consider-

able amount of valuable information in these two parts. Although the subjects treated of relate particularly to Gloucestershire, they are such as all Englishmen will be interested in; and the following quotation is therefore placed on the cover with considerable appropriateness:—"Histories of counties, if properly written, become works of entertainment, of importance, and universality. They may be made the vehicles of much general intelligence, and of such as is interesting to every reader of a liberal curiosity. What is local is often national." There is a large proportion of biographical particulars, which cannot fail to be useful to the compiler of a Biographia Britannica when this long-needed work is seriously taken in hand. We notice a valuable article on the Rectors of Uley, one of the most famous of these being Sir Herbert Croft, afterwards Bishop of Hereford.

A Catalogue of Rare, Curious, and Valuable Old Books on sale by Alfred Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. iv, 528.

Mr. Russell Smith's catalogues are always interesting, and this one contains a specially large number of those books which are desiderated by the book-lover. The catalogue is arranged in alphabet, but in the alphabet there are a goodly number of classified headings, such as Bibliography and Printing, Dramatic History, Pedigrees, Popular Antiquities, and other interesting subjects of a like kind, besides headings of most of the counties. The volume is handy, and forms a useful work of reference.

The English Citizen: his Rights and Responsibilities. Central Government. By H. D. TRAILL, D.C.L. *The Electorate and the Legislature.* By SPENCER WALPOLE. *The Poor Law.* By T. W. FOWLE. London: Macmillan and Co. 1881. 3 vols., sm. 8vo.

The want of information in a handy form on the various divisions of our constitutional system must be frequently felt by those who have at different times political duties thrust upon them. This series which Messrs. Macmillan have commenced is therefore likely to be welcomed by many persons as giving such information; and it is to be hoped that the writers in our political newspapers may learn from these volumes something of our constitutional history, about which many of them appear at present to be lamentably ignorant. Mr. Traill, in his volume on Central Government, deals with the Cabinet and the various executive offices. Each of these offices deserves a volume to itself, and it is little credit to the civil service that some of their number have not ere this compiled satisfactory histories. Of course, with only 162 pages at his disposal, Mr. Traill cannot spare much space for historical particulars, but the present condition of the executive is well stated.

Mr. Spencer Walpole traces the history of parliament from early times, and shows how the power of the House of Lords has decreased as that of the House of Commons has increased. He then treats of parliamentary qualification, of prerogative and privilege, of bills, supply and order, and obstruction. He has written a most interesting work, but his opinions are frequently expressed with too much of the partisan spirit to be suitable for a manual of this character.

Mr. Fowle has succeeded in condensing the mass of material at his disposal relating to the Poor Laws into a very handy and satisfactory form; and this is no mean achievement, considering the difficulties that beset the subject. The principles that underlie all attempts at Poor Law relief are considered first, and subsequent chapters deal with Institutions, History, Reform, Administration, and Statistics.



NOTES AND NEWS.

AMONGST the resolutions adopted by the Artistic Congress, which met at Antwerp some five years ago (in connection with the Rubens festivities), was one to the effect that all the writings bearing reference to the works of the great painter, or to his personal history, which had been given to the world during the hundred years which followed his death, should be collected and published. According to the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, the time which has elapsed since 1877 has not sufficed for the due carrying out of this plan, and hence additional interest attaches to the publication by Herr Rosenberg of a collection of Rubens' letters. In addition to those specimens to be met with in the works of Gachet, Carpenter, Sainsbury, Cruzada, Villamil, Ruelens, Gachard, etc., there appears for the first time in the above work a collection of letters addressed by the artist during the period from 1603 to 1608, to the Duke of Mantua and his secretary of state, Annibale Chiappio. The merit of discovering these letters in the archives of Mantua is ascribed to Armand Baschet, who published a French translation of them in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* some fifteen years ago. It is remarked, however, by our German contemporary, that a comparison of the original text with Baschet's French translation shows how difficult it is for the full effect of the Italian originals to be fully reproduced, even by the most conscientious and accurate translation. The twenty-seven letters referring to Mantua are followed by upwards of a hundred addressed to different personages of note. There are also embodied in the work some fifty others, which bear reference to the diplomatic missions in which the artist was from time to time engaged.

A HISTORY of Printing from Gutenberg to the present time, with special reference to technical improvements, has lately been published by Messrs. Hartleben, of Vienna. The author is Karl Faulmann, and the work is illustrated with fourteen plates and upwards of 300 woodcuts.

AN American paper contains the following particulars of a clever fraud:—Three valuable foreign books, worth at least £6000, came to the custom-house, at New York the other day, but were detained by the authorities. The leaves of the books, which are large and bulky, with ancient bindings, had been carefully cut through the middle of the pages, leaving a good-sized square receptacle in each volume. Into these holes were compactly placed a considerable quantity of valuable diamonds and jewellery.

THE annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1880 contains, what has long been wanted, a valuable "Bibliography of Anthropology." It is arranged under Anthropogeny, Archaeology, Biology of Man, Comparative Psychology, Ethnology, Glossology, Comparative Technology, Sociology, Daimonology, and Instrumentalities of Research. Although this bibliography cannot be said to be complete, it forms a good basis for future work.

A "Contribution to the Bibliography of Methodist History," by S. W. Williams, is mentioned in *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), as to be found in the *North-western Christian Advocate* for May 31.

AN article on the publishing house of F. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, is contained in the July number of the *Bookseller*.

THE sale of the third portion of the great Sunderland Library commenced on Monday, the 17th ult. The alphabet is carried down to Martinellus, and the Catalogue, as might be expected, contains a large number of remarkable entries. There are editions principes, books printed on vellum, books relating to America, and some rare English works, such as Lydgate's *Stige of Troy* (Pynson, 1513), Gower's *Confessio Amantis* (Berthelet, 1532), and the old Chronicles.

PROF. EDWARD S. HOLDEN has been engaged for several years on the study of the works of Sir William Herschel. He has now completed a very valuable bibliography and synopsis of these scientific writings, which is printed in the Smithsonian Report for 1880. This is divided under six headings:—1, Introductory Note; 2, List of the published writings of William Herschel on astronomical subjects, in chronological order; 3, List of works relating to his life and writings; 4, List of his published portraits; 5, Synopsis of his scientific writings published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society; 6, Subject Index. Professor Holden has been assisted by Dr. Hastings, who has analyzed the papers in physics.

THE fourth portion of the library of M. A. Firmin-Didot was sold in Paris from 12th to 17th of June. Among the forty-five MSS. then disposed of was a Psalter and Book of Prayers which contained many beautiful miniatures, Missal of Monte Cassino, 1404, several Books of Hours, one of the fifteenth century, containing nearly 400 miniatures, once the property of Louis XV., one made for King René of Anjou, one for Marguerite of Rohan, countess of Angoulême; another with 107 miniatures executed for Anne de Beaujeu, Regent of France, and another for Louis XII.; also several treatises of Leonardo da Vinci, and drawings from Poussin. Some of the books are in bindings made for kings and other celebrities.

WE learn from the *Bibliographie de la France* that in the exhibition of the "Union Centrale des Arts Decoratifs," which is to be held in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, in September, the principal industries concerned are those dealing in Paper. These will be divided into two sections—the *book* and the *picture*; under the first heading will be classed all the products of printing, and under the second those of engraving. There will be a retrospective

museum, which will represent good specimens of the arts of the past relating to furniture, costume, books and engravings. In the modern exhibition prizes will be given. Any English booksellers or bookbinders wishing to take part should send to the office, Place des Vosges 3, Paris.

WITH respect to his article on Martin Lister's edition of Apicius, the Rev. Richard Hooper writes that he has found, from Dr. Munk's Roll of the College of Physicians, that John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S., was the chief and confidential physician to King William III. Mr. Hooper also says that he has no doubt that Sir Richard Buckley was Sir Richard Bulkeley, an Irish baronet. William Gore is the only name, therefore, now left unidentified, and we hope some correspondent will be able to say who he was.

THE following item from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784 (p. 729) will doubtless interest our readers. It is said to be "copied from original MSS. of the last century":—"In 1668 there was a lottery of books in which were 16,840 tickets. The prizes to be advertised in the *Gazette*, as soon as ready. Among the books were several 'Imperial and Royal Bibles,' Tempest's Ovid, Æsop in folio, with a second edition of Æsop, of Mr. Ogleby's own invention, and the China book,—both excellent books never yet extant; the whole impression being vended this way, and never like to be printed again."

THE committee of the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society intend building two additional almshouses as a completion and frontage of one wing of their Asylum in Ball's Pond Road. These are to be called the Ferguson Cottages, as a monument to the memory of the late Mrs. Georgina Ferguson, who by will bequeathed the sum of 1,100*l.* to the Society. There are two cottages also to be added to the other wing, the cost of the building of which will be defrayed out of the jubilee fund, which was raised at a banquet presided over by Lord Houghton, and contributed to by the employés in the trade. The committee hope to be able next year to elect an additional Ferguson pensioner and a jubilee pensioner.

THE growing custom of adding a bibliography to such works as are published on any particular subject is alluded to with approval in the June number of the *Polybiblion*, and mention is made of some French official publications which contain such bibliographies.

THE Prize Brunet has been awarded by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris, to M. Schwab for a bibliography of Aristotle.

M. ANTOINE VERNIERE of Brioude has published a pamphlet on the establishment of the printing press at Clermont-Ferrand, entitled "Note sur le premier livre connu imprimé à Clermont en 1523." The printer was Jacques Mareschal, who obtained in 1522 a privilege to print and sell "les livres tant de brevieres, messels, que petites heures aux usages de Clermont et Saint-Flour en Auvergne."

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLERIDGE'S MARGINALIA.

THIS communication is the result of a hint thrown out in a former number of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER. On the fly-leaf of a grammar printed by T. Schofield in 1793, and entitled, "*Tabule Linguarum: being a set of Tables exhibiting at sight the declensions of Nouns and Conjugations of Verbs.*" . . . In eight Parts. . . London: Printed for the Author, and sold by Mr. Murray, No. 32, Fleet Street, 1793, I find a few sentences signed (apparently) S. T. Coleridge. They are as follows: doubtless commonplace enough now, nearly a century off. "So deeply had Roman Wisdom impressed the fairest characters of the Roman minds, that to this very hour, if we except a comparatively insignificant portion of Arabic derivatives, the natives of the Peninsula speak a language less differing from the Romana Rustica, or Provincial Latin of the times of Lucan and Seneca, than any two of its dialects from each other. S. T. COLERIDGE."

The book is compiled by one "H. C.," who writes from "Academy Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, March 1st, 1793." Can any one tell me who the author was?

DAVID YENDALL CLIFF.

Leeds.

ARNOLD FREITAG OF EMMERICII.

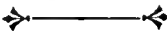
SOME time ago a volume came into my possession, about which I have learned so little, after having made every effort in my power, that I wish now to lay the matter before the readers of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, in hope of eliciting information on the subject.

The title is—"Mythologia | Ethica, | Hoc Est | Moralis philosophiæ per fabulas brutis attributas, tradita, amantissimum | viridari- | um: In quo humana vitæ la-byrinth demonstrato virtu- | tis semita fulcherri- | mis præceptis, veluti | Thesei filo docet.² | Artificiosiss^a nobilissimorum sculptorū | iconib⁹ ab Arnoldo Freitagio Em- | bricensi, latine explicatis, æri incisum. | Antverpiæ, | Philippo Gallico Christophorus Plantinus excudebat. | M.D.LXXXIX. |

It is a quarto measuring 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The collation is: Title, Dedication 3 ll., Sigs. A—P in 8°, Q 6 ll., R 4 ll.

It is dedicated "Abrahamo Ortelio Hispaniarvm Regis Geographo, et Andreae Ximenio Lvsitano." The date of the dedication is given as follows: "Antverpiæ anno restitutæ salutis ClO. lO. LXXIX. Nonis Iunii." There are one hundred and twenty-five etchings, measuring generally 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. within the marginal line. They are of unequal execution—some are very cleverly drawn, whilst others are without merit—but nearly all are interesting as containing representations of the dress, conveyances, harness, domestic utensils, tradesmen's tools, and buildings of the sixteenth century.

In the dedication Freitag thus writes of his book: "Præterea vt omnium non artificum modò liberariorum cœtui, pictorum dico, sculptorum, architectorum & similium hunc libellum, quo nihil in eo genere, vel ipsorum iudicio, hactenus prodiit elaboratius, commen-



dationem redderemus, verumetiam iis nationibus eius faceremus copiam, ac muta que in eo sunt animantia redderemus vocalia, qui neutrum istarum linguarum, quibus hactenus editus est, callent."

For some time I could find no mention of this book in any work on bibliography, nor in any library or sale catalogue; but through the kindness of Mr. Clark, librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, I was directed to this notice of the Author in Michaud's *Biographie Universelle*, Paris 1816, tom. xvi., p. 59:—

"Il y a eu d'autres médecins distingués du nom de FREYTAG, tels que, Arnold, né à Emmerick, vers 1560, et que Foppens fait professeur de médecine à Groningue, dans un temps où cette ville n'avait pas d'université. On a de lui: I. *Mythologia ethica*, Anvers, 1579, in 4°. II. Quelques traductions latine, comme du Traité italien de Balthasar Pisanelli des aliments et des boissons, Herborn, 1593, in 12°; de l'ouvrage de Duplessis-Mornay sur la vérité de la religion chrétienne, ibid., 1602, in 12°; d'un Opuscule espagnol, intitulé; *La Médecine de l'Âme, ou l'Art de mourir*, Brème, 1614, in 12°. Le traité de *Unguente armario* lui été attribué par erreur; il est du précédent (Jean Freytag)."

Supposing the date given above to be correct, Arnold Freitag would have been only nineteen years old when the *Mythologia Ethica* was published, which is rather improbable, considering the number of plates he would have to etch, besides writing the text.

The following questions suggest themselves in regard to the etchings—Did Freitag execute any others for subsequent works published by him, or was this merely a juvenile effort followed by no other?

The text calls for no special remark; at the top of each left-hand page stands the name of the Fable, followed by the Fable itself in italics, then a moral or application completes the page; a motto stands at the top of the right-hand page, with the etching underneath, and one verse or more of the Bible (Vulgate version) in italics, at the foot of the page.

J. P. EDMOND.

SIXPENNY BOXES.

MR. THOMS, in *The Nineteenth Century* some few months ago, gave some capital stories of his adventures among the sixpenny boxes of second-hand books. I have an adventure to tell. It does not lay claim to so much distinction as those of Mr. Thoms, but it is at least a curious one and well illustrative of the book-searcher's adventures. My friend Mr. James Britten, the well-known plant-love scholar, has been collecting for some years the set of twenty-four volumes of that curious annual *Time's Telescope*. He had two duplicates for 1825 and 1826, and these he gave to me. One day last January I was engaged to dine with him at Isleworth. On my way through Leicester Square in the middle of the same day I passed a second-hand book shop; and picked out from the sixpenny box a volume of *Time's Telescope* for 1816. In the evening I showed my treasure with great contentment to my friend, expecting congratulations. But, to my surprise and discomfiture, a mysterious look passed over his face,

then followed a quick migration to his bookshelves, then a loud hurrah and an explanation that this very "find" of mine was the *one* volume he wanted to complete his set, the one volume he had been in search of for some considerable time. I left that book at Isleworth, of course, and added this anecdote to my little stock. Mr. Lang has given us some instalments of second-hand book stories in his excellent work *The Library*. No doubt many readers of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER are able to contribute others, and they cannot but be amusing.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

[Only the other day a well-known book-lover told us some interesting stories of his adventures, and one of these is specially worth setting down here on account of its curiosity. Our friend picked out of a rubbish heap on a country bookseller's floor a little old book of poetry with the signature of "A. Pope." Subsequently he found a MS. note in a book on the shelves of a public library referring to this very copy, which the writer of the note stated had been given to him by the poet Pope.—ED.]

ITALIAN OROSIVS.

I SHOULD feel very much obliged if any of your readers could inform me what is the date of an edition of "*Orosius*," translated into Italian, and whether it is a scarce book. It is printed in running type, similar to Aldine books, and has neither numbers to the pages nor catch-words, and is without printer's name and date.

I should also feel much obliged if any one could tell me whether Erasmus' *Euchiridion Militis Christiani*, printed in English, and bearing the date 1518, is of any rarity.

The *Orosius* has the spaces left for the capital letters, similar to the Aldine books.

ED. G. DUFF.

THE Εἰκὼν βασιλική.

THERE is a curious misprint on the title-page of some copies of a "1648" edition of the *Εἰκὼν βασιλική*, which may some day be of use in a question of bibliography. It was pointed out to me by John F. Bulley, Esq.

The motto on the title-page of the ordinary editions is "Bona agere, & mala pati Regium est." So it runs in all the Bodleian copies, and, as I am informed, in all those at the British Museum. In fact, no one has noticed any variation from the true reading. But in a copy—which may perhaps be best distinguished from others by noting that above the date "M. DC. XL. VIII" is a dark ornament formed of two square blocks with designs resembling those found on encaustic tiles, and which consists of pages [8] + 270 + [2] (blank) + 16 ("A perfect copie of prayers," etc.) + 1 leaf of errata—the motto runs "Bona agere, & mali pati, Regium est."

The fact would be insignificant but for two circumstances. (1) On the title of my copy is written by a contemporary hand "precium 2^s 6^d emptus 23 Apr. 1649," showing the price, and that it is a genuine

edition. (2) In a 1649 edition in my possession the error is literally repeated, which almost constitutes a proof that the book was reprinted from the first-mentioned edition.

Oxford.

"FORAS."

DUMMY BOOK TITLES (I. 161; II. 44, 53).

IN connection with this subject, the accompanying page of imaginary advertisements and "Opinions of the Press" may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER. It is extracted from an article entitled "Authors and Publishers," contained in the volume for 1854 of the *New Quarterly Review*.

S. A. NEWMAN.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

"Messrs. CARL, OSBORNE, and LINTOT have just published the following new and interesting works.

No. I.

In two vols. 8vo, price 30s. boards.

PRIVATE DIARY AND STATE PAPERS
OF
HIS LATE MAJESTY
THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

EDITED BY EPHRAIM DRUDGE, ESQ.,
AUTHOR OF "MEMOIRS OF WHITTINGTON," &c., &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is not a spot of earth upon which the eyes of all mankind are more intensely fixed than upon the interesting islands lately ruled over by the illustrious author of these astounding revelations. The historian will find here fountains of deep philosophy; the geographer will read in them new truths; the ethnologist will devour them with anxious curiosity; the general reader will be entranced by their scenes of love and war. No one should be without this Diary and State Papers."—*Tartary Review*.

"No library can be complete without this all-important work."—*Little Pedlington Gazette*.

"There is a gushing freshness about these volumes."—*Publishers' Laureat*.

"This is the most important work ever issued from the press."—*The Admirer*.

"We have read these volumes through at a sitting. There is nothing dull in them. The reader need not be deterred by fears of dry details, either historical, geographical, or ethnological. They read like a romance."—*The Literary Gazer*.

No. II.

In two vols., price 28s. boards.

DANE HILL TO THE DANUBE.

With Illustrations, containing portraits of all the Russian and Turkish Troops, and Pictures of all the Battles, from the Battle of Olkunitza to the Battle of the Pruth.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Thrilling interest and intense talent."—*Middlesex Magazine*.

"The author was thrice wounded while sketching the battles depicted in these volumes."—*The Pic*.

"We congratulate the public upon the energy displayed by our traveller and the publishers. Three weeks only have elapsed since the battle of the Pruth was fought, and we have before us a history of that battle which may vie with Napier's descriptions of the battles of the Peninsula; and which is adorned with

pictorial representations that are at least equal to the battle scenes of Lorenzo Comendich."—*The Voice of Minerva*.

"Who can the author be? All the world is asking. It is rumoured that he is a general officer who fought at the head of his regiment in every one of these battles."—*The Grub Street Gossip*.

No. III.

OCCASIONAL POEMS. By LADY LAURA MATILDA MILLICENT.

No. IV.

THE MOULTING CANARY BIRD, and Other Tales. By THE HONOURABLE FREDERICK FITZ-FADE.

No. V.

TORN HEART-STRINGS. By *ΑΘΛΙΟΣ.

No. VI.

THE AVENGER'S BRIDE. 3 vols., post 8vo. By MISS SMITH.

No. VII.

THE CAUSES OF PUBLIC DISCONTENTMENTS. A Letter to the Secretary to the Treasury. By NONDUM LOCATUS, ESQ. 1s., sewed.

CARL, OSBORNE, AND LINTOT, STATIONERS' SQUARE."

SOME years ago, when Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada, I spent a day with one of his tenants in a farm adjoining the family residence at Clandeboye, near Belfast. He was kind enough to show me through the grounds, and obtain permission to see the library and paintings. I well remember being much amused on reading the titles on a sham book door leading from the library to another room. I took no notes at the time, but recollect many of them had reference to living members of the Houses of Parliament: only one wells up in my recollection of the Member for Rochdale, which I think was "Potter's Maiden Speeches." Perhaps this note may serve to suggest a list from some of your Belfast readers.

J. G.

MR. TEMPANY points out that the title in the list of Dickens's sham books printed in the last number should be "Orson's Art of Etiquette," not "of Phignette," as there printed. He also notes that Professor Ward in his *Life of Dickens* speaks of these book-backs as being still at Gadshill Place.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bennet (W. P.), Birmingham; Claudin (A.), Paris; Georg (H.), Bâle; Gilbert and Co., Southampton; Gregory and Son, Bath; Kerr and Richardson, Glasgow; Kinsman (J.), Penzance; Meehan (B. and J. F.), Bath; Rimell (J.) and Son, 91, Oxford Street; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square; Salkeld (J.), 314, Clapham Road; Smith (W. J.), Brighton; Woodward (Charles L.), Fourth Catalogue of American Topographs, 78, Nassau Street, New York.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



SEPTEMBER, 1882.



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE librarian of the University, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, contributed to the *Cambridge University Gazette* in 1866 some valuable papers on the history of the Library. These he has lately reprinted as a pamphlet,* and as we have here the only full and satisfactory account of this important Library, we propose to extract the chief facts set forth, using the author's own words. It is, however, necessary to add that Mr. Bradshaw's remarks are all of such value that we scarcely do justice to his work if we omit any of it. We hope, however, that those specially interested in the subject will obtain the pamphlet itself and read that "it was in the latter part of the fourteenth century that the University first stirred itself to have public buildings of its own; and as a Divinity School with a chapel above for divine service and University business was its first thought, so the Common Library was the next want provided for. It is interesting to note that this movement took place at a time when England was just beginning to possess a native literature. The books that remain to us of an earlier date are insulated remains connected with particular parts of the country; but in the reign of Richard II. we find an English Bible provided by Wyclif and his followers, an English Prayer Book for the laity, the Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences of Glanvil, and the Ancient and

* *The University Library*. Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowses.

VOL. II.—No. IV.

Modern Universal History of Higden, both put into English by Trevisa; while the less solid though more enduring writings of Chaucer, Gower, and the author of *Piers Ploughman*, serve to increase the list and to show that English readers were then to be found.

Mr. Bradshaw then divides his subject into six periods: I. 1424-1473; II. 1473-1500; III. 1500-1600; IV. 1600-1660; V. 1660-1715; VI. 1715-1853.

I. 1424-1473.

"There are no certain data to show the precise period at which the library was begun and finished; but from an early list of books preserved in the Registry,* and a petition from the University to the King in 1438, it is evident that the common library had come into existence during the earlier years of the fifteenth century, and that a collection of books had been growing up in the University before the appointment of any definite room to contain it. Some of the books still remain, in spite of the general clearance of rubbish (as old books were then considered) which took place in the reign of Edward VI., a clearance which has left the Oxford library without a single volume to connect its earlier with its later history, and has spared very few even of our college and cathedral libraries. The gem of our original library is a copy of Chaucer's translation of his favourite Boethius, which must have been given to the University during the generation immediately succeeding Chaucer's death. It well deserves to be looked upon as the patriarch of the place, and the donor, Mr. John Croucher, to have a place in our recollection as the founder of our English library.

"The next landmark we come upon is an inventory of books and other precious things belonging to the University, handed over by the out-going proctors, Ralph Songer and Richard Cockeram, in 1473. The list is interesting in more ways than one; it shows the state of the place with the additions since Crome's time, and yet before the great ac-

* The earliest gift in this list which we can date with any certainty is the bequest of Dr. Richard Holme, Warden of King's Hall, in 1424. Some of his books still remain.

cession which took place a few years later by means of Rotherham's benefaction; and again affords a means of comparison with another list made precisely a century later in 1573, when the wreck of the library caused by the Reformation led Archbishop Parker to try, by gifts from himself and his friends, to render the collection more worthy of the University. But a still more interesting point in the list of 1473 is that it shows us the books arranged in classes, with stalls on the north side looking into the quadrangle, and desks on the south looking out towards the then rising chapel of King's College; and we are able to form some judgment of the relative importance of the different studies of the place from noticing the classes allotted to each subject. Our historians are very fond of telling us that the libraries of the later middle ages were choked with the writings of the schoolmen, that the Bible and the earlier fathers of the Church had been supplanted by Petrus Lombardus and his commentators. A glance at the arrangement of the University library in 1473 will show how false this assumption is, and a cursory examination of the history of most of our libraries will show that the great bulk of the scholastic writers were added to our collections by the benefactors of the seventeenth century, when facts show that these subjects were very deeply studied, though it is not always convenient for those writers to remember it who seek to depreciate as contemptible everything that was studied before the Reformation. The last four classes on each side of the room were devoted to Theology, represented by the Bible text and the leading commentators, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, the Glossa Ordinaria, Cardinal Hugo, Nicholas de Lyra, and others. One class only, next to the preceding, was set apart for *Theologia disputata*, the Master of the Sentences and his expositors. The next three on the same side were devoted to Canon Law; and the remaining class on the same side to Civil Law. On the north side, after the four classes allotted to Theology, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Medicine had each one stall, and the remaining one was given to Logic and Grammar, including besides such books as Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Lucan and Claudian.

"The two lists mentioned above have both been printed in full in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Communications.

II. 1473—1500.

"The fourth side of the quadrangle was built about 1475, chiefly by Bishop Rotherham, one of the original members of King's College, and afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester (1468) and Lincoln (1471), and Archbishop of York (1480-1500). He was Chancellor of the University for several years at intervals between 1469 and 1485, and is said to have given at least two hundred volumes to the library. Some of these are still remaining, and on one or two his name is still traceable, and the date 1484; but the University records of that time are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it is impossible to make any definite statement of what Rotherham actually did for the place.

III. 1500—1600.

"We have seen a vigorous effort to provide a library for the University made simultaneously with the rapid spread of the art of printing in the fifteenth century. But the effort was too early to be lasting, and through the greater part of the sixteenth century we find but few traces even of the existence of the library. Bishop Tunstall, shortly before his translation to Durham, in 1529-30, sent several books to Cambridge, all bearing his autograph inscription at the beginning: '*Cuthebertus Londoniensis episcopus studiosus dono dedit.*' Among them are the Complutensian Bible, and several Greek books from the Aldine and other early presses, as well as some manuscripts, the earliest Greek books that the University possessed. * * *

"In 1547, the commencement of Edward's reign, a clean sweep was made of the old Common Library, and for the next forty years it was used as a second Divinity School, now wanted for the Regius Professor. The hatred of the old learning seems to have been for a time so intense, that few things having the semblance of antiquity about them were spared. The fact that in the King's own copy of the new edition of the Greek Testament (ed. Steph. Paris, 1550) we find large fragments of an early manuscript of Horace

and Persius used for binder's waste, is a fair illustration of the respect in which the different kinds of learning were then held.

"On the accession of Elizabeth a fresh interest was felt in the library, and the Vice-Chancellor was actually moved to have the windows mended and a new lock put to the door; but with this effort the feeling again subsided, and the entire amount laid out upon the library during the first fifteen years of this reign was £1 6s. 8d. In 1574, however, all this was changed; and it is to Dr. Andrew Perne, the learned Master of Peterhouse, that we may fairly look as the principal agent in the restoration of the library at this period. Known to have been on terms of intimacy with Parker, and celebrated as one of the most learned and studious men of his time, and a principal benefactor of his college, it is mortifying to think that all traces of such a man and of his benefactions should have been so completely effaced from the library. At the beginning of 1574 Dr. Perne writes from Lambeth to the registry to ask for a list of the books in the library, as he hopes the Archbishop will do something for it. It is from a copy of this list now in the registry, and from a somewhat similar list published about the same time by Dr. Caius in his *Historia*, that we learn the fact that the library now contained scarcely 180 volumes, or little more than half what it had had just a century before. The Archbishop sent down a hundred volumes all carefully picked, and among them twenty-five thick volumes made up from some of the choicest manuscripts in his own library. Bishop Pilkington, of Durham, and Bishop Horne, of Winchester, immediately followed the Archbishop's example, as did also the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, whose large book-plate (possibly one of the earliest instances of such things) may still be seen in a few of his books which retain their original binding.

"In July, 1577, we find for the first time a member of the University appointed librarian, at an annual stipend of £10. The person chosen was William James, a Peterhouse man, educated under Perne, and probably chosen by him. From some cause, however,

James ceased to be librarian at Midsummer 1581, and a new arrangement was made. * * * The same year the University received, besides a good many volumes from Bishop Barnes, of Durham, three books from Theodore Beza, then Rector of the University of Geneva. The manuscript which has since borne his name still remains, after a lapse of nearly three centuries, the greatest treasure of the library; but the other two books, the rare Constantinople polyglot Pentateuchs in the Hebrew character, were some years later sent up to Lord Burghley by the Vice-Chancellor, and never found their way back again.

"At this point we find two fresh instances of Dr. Perne's anxiety for the library. In the Vice-Chancellor's accounts for 1584-5 is a payment 'for a carte to bring certayne written bookis from Peter howse to the schooles, gyven by Mr. Dr. Perne to the librarye,' and also 'for twoe that did helpe to lade and vnlade the same.' Perne died in 1589, and by his will left to the library 'all the old doctors and historians in written hand in parchment or paper that he had at Cambridge or Ely.' (See *Ath. Cant.* ii. 47.) These two gifts, from the very terms in which they are described, must have been something very considerable; and it is not unlikely that about a hundred volumes of MSS., which certainly came to the library between 1575 and 1600, but which have hitherto lain unclaimed, are to be put down to Perne's munificence. Among them is an eighth-century copy of the Latin Gospels, which of itself would deserve a special commemoration.

"Between these two last dates, in 1586, the books had accumulated to such an extent that Rotherham's library must have been quite unable to hold them. A grace was passed to restore the Regius Divinity School (the original Common Library) to its former use, and the room was again adapted to the use of the library at a cost of more than £125. In 1591 Dr. Lorkin died, and left his medical books to the University; and in 1598 Lord Lumley sent a number of duplicates from his library, many of which had belonged to Archbishop Cranmer and have his autograph 'Thomas Cantuaricn' at the beginning. Lord Burghley is also said to

have given books, but there seems at present no possibility of identifying them.

IV. 1600—1660.

“The reign of James the First is an entire blank in the library. A volume of the King’s own works, with a letter signed by the King, and two volumes of Bacon’s given by himself, are the only matters to be noticed during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. It is perhaps to this period, certainly to the former half of this century, that we may attribute that rebinding of all the manuscripts which has destroyed every trace of their former history, even to the names of the donors. But soon after the accession of Charles the First a revival took place. We learn from contemporary correspondence that the Duke of Buckingham, then Chancellor of the University, had an idea of building a new library for the University, at a cost of seven thousand pounds. This plan was frustrated by his assassination in 1628; but his name stands out as one of the leading benefactors of the library, as having founded our oriental collection, just as Bishop Tunstall’s name is connected with the foundation of our Greek collection precisely a century earlier. It seems to have been at the suggestion of Archbishop Ussher that the Duke of Buckingham purchased in Holland the oriental manuscripts from the library of Erpenius, who had died in 1625. The purchase had not been fully carried out when the Duke died; but his intention was carried into effect by his widow, and the books were received by the University in 1632.

“About 1640 another proposal was made to build a new library, after a plan designed by Dr. Cosin, then Master of Peterhouse, and a subscription was set on foot. But though this project was set aside on the outbreak of the civil war, the interest felt in the library was by no means allowed to flag. In 1645-6 we find the University taking advantage of the abolition of episcopacy to petition Parliament that Archbishop Bancroft’s library might be transferred from Lambeth to Cambridge in accordance with the provisions of his will. A year later the petition was granted, and the books which had been added to the library at Lambeth since Bancroft’s death were included in the

grant. Precisely a year later, 24th March, 1647-8, the Commons passed resolutions to spend £2000 on the University Library and £500 on the purchase of a collection of Hebrew books which had formerly belonged to an Italian Rabbi, Isaac Pragi. The former resolution did not take effect, but the latter was entrusted to Selden and Lightfoot to carry out, and the books were brought down and soon made available for use. This was the foundation of our Hebrew library.

“In 1649 Dr. Holdsworth, Master of Emmanuel, died, and left his whole library to the University; but as his will did not take effect till 1663, it will be more convenient to speak of it under that date. Numberless small benefactions poured in, both by gift and bequest, and are entered in the register. Wheelock died in 1653 and left some books; and William Moore or Caius, who died in 1659, carried on the good work of his predecessor. It was in his time, in 1658, that the remarkable collection of Waldensian books and papers were given to the library by Morland, Cromwell’s envoy to the Duke of Savoy.

V. 1660—1715.

“The fruits of the thoroughly good management of the library during Wheelock’s and Moore’s tenure of office showed themselves very soon. In 1662 Archbishop Juxon put in a claim to have Bancroft’s library returned to Lambeth; and the University readily took means to restore the collection to its rightful owner. It must have been a considerable blow to those interested in the welfare of the library to see twelve thousand volumes cleared out of the place, and the shelves left bare. But they were not destined to remain so long. It has been mentioned that Dr. Holdsworth, Master of Emmanuel College, died in 1649, and left his library to the University. There had been some dispute on the matter between the College and the University, and the books, which appear to have been in London, remained untouched until after the Restoration. In fact, the same chests and casks which took the Bancroft books back to Lambeth did double duty and brought the Holdsworth books

down here. These last of themselves almost equalled in number the books whose places they came to fill; and when Mr. Lucas died in 1664 and left his own whole library to the University, amounting to more than four thousand volumes, the loss of the other collection was more than compensated, and the two new ones together made upwards of fifteen thousand volumes. Holdsworth's was very rich in divinity, especially in those early pamphlets of the Reformation period, so many of which our historians search for in vain elsewhere. The Lucas collection, formed by a cultivated layman, contained but few duplicates of the other, and enriched the library with history both English and foreign, and voyages and travels, besides a fair amount of foreign literature. This great increase, coming upon the library when it had been almost emptied of books, rendered it necessary to rearrange and recatalogue the whole; and, the east room or Little Library being kept for the manuscripts, the whole of the rest of the collection was incorporated into one and arranged in the Old Library. * *

"The Little Library, however, was not to remain long an archive for manuscripts only. In 1666 Mr. Rustat gave a sum of £1000 to the University to be laid out in land, so as to produce a certain income for providing the library with books. This was the first actual endowment of the library; and his munificence here has been as fruitful in its results as it has been elsewhere. * * * In 1670 Bishop Hacket died, and left his whole library to the University, with a request that the duplicates should be sold and other books procured with the money. This collection, amounting to about a thousand volumes, was also placed in the Little Library, which for the next fifty years seems to have been the receptacle for all additions of whatever kind.

"For forty years we know of nothing worth mentioning. But in 1709 Mr. Worts died and left his estate at Landbeach to the University, directing that the income should go to certain specified University purposes, and that any balance that there might be should be applied for the use of the library. This is the second endowment of the library; for it must be remembered that hitherto the only fund which the University had possessed

for library purposes was the still slender income arising from Mr. Rustat's gift in 1666.

"But a very few years after the death of Mr. Worts, another event happened, which had a much more speedy influence upon the library. It was in 1715 that George the First—it is said to have been at the suggestion of Lord Townshend—bought and presented to the University the magnificent library of the Bishop of Ely, John Moore, who had died a few months before. This collection was in itself more than double the whole of the then existing University Library; and it was the means of altering the whole face of the University buildings. The old Senate House, (now the catalogue room) and the adjoining school were to be given up to the library, so that all the four sides of the upper floor of the schools quadrangle should be appropriated to books; and the present Senate House was built in consequence. The King himself, and his successor, George the Second, and many others, came forward very liberally to supply the funds with which to carry on the great works rendered necessary by the King's gift of this magnificent library. A new office, that of principal librarian, was created, as became the dignity of the place."

VI. 1715—1853.

Of the sixth period, Mr. Bradshaw gives a brief account, but we have only space to indicate some of the chief donations. In 1726 Archdeacon Lewis gave a bookcase full of valuable Persian manuscripts. In 1740 Baker died, and left the University vols. 24 to 42 of his valuable manuscript collections. In 1755 the present east room was built on the site of Rotherham's building. In 1829 the old quadrangle of King's College was bought for £12,000; and a grand plan was then conceived of erecting a large quadrangle on the site of the old buildings, but one side only was built, which is now known as Cockerell's building.

Previously to the year 1815 the library gained but little advantage from the Copyright Act. From that time, and especially since 1826, when a tax of eightpence a quarter was levied upon members of the University for its support, the library has maintained a steady growth.

We shall hope in a future number to give further particulars respecting the contents of this library and some notes on the librarians. The collection of manuscripts is of special interest, and few collections can boast of such an admirable catalogue as that which was published in five volumes during the years 1856-1867, under the editorship of Mr. H. R. Luard.



THE AUTHORSHIP OF *THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN*, ETC.

BY JOHN E. BAILEY, F.S.A.



HAVE read Mr. Solly's admirable statement of the complex subject of the authorship of the *Whole Duty* series of books, a series which almost put an end to their popular predecessor, Bishop Lewis Bayly's *Practice of Piety*; and am in hopes that the present discussion may elicit something material in the settlement of a puzzling question. It seems very clear that *The Whole Duty* came from a masculine hand. Last century Michael Lort wrote an essay on the topic of the authorship, the salient points of which are ably summarised in a note in the *Literary Anecdotes*, ii. 597 seq.; and more recently the subject was discussed in Mr. Hawkins's edition of 1842, and in the pages of *Notes and Queries*.

My four or five copies of the series are noticeable for their old bindings or notes on the fly-leaves. I will describe them in the order in which they are taken up by Mr. Solly, and with reference to the first editions which he mentions.

The 1721 edition of *The Whole Duty*, printed for John Baskett, has the same title as the 1658 edition. There are two recent engravings: one, a figure of Moses; the other, a group of four cherubs holding a tablet containing the title of the book. At the end of the preface the notice is appended: "For more particular Concernments, see *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety*; and *The Gentleman's Calling*: both written by the Author of this Book. *The Whole Duty of Man* being put into significant Latin, for

the Use of Schools, is now Printed and Published. All printed for John Baskett, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty." This copy (pp. xvi, 512) is handsomely bound, and once belonged to "Rachael Parker" and (otherwise?) "Rachael Smallcombe, 1789." *The Whole Duty*, it is noticeable, was also translated into Latin, French (in 1669, by a lady, dedicated to the Duchess of York), and Welsh.

The Gentleman's Calling is in the editions of 1673 and 1674, printed by R. Norton for Robert Pawlet, at the sign of the Bible in Chancery Lane. In these copies the frontispiece is engraved by W. Dolle. The figure of Nobility holds a shield in her left hand, surmounted by a ducal crown,—between a bend six cross crosslets,—a coat which Papworth, pp. 212-3, does not mention. At foot of the page are figures of Justice and Mercy. The letter to the bookseller is signed, "Your assured Friend, Hum. H." and dated "Sarum, 27 Oct. 1659." At the end of the Preface is: "For more particular Concernments, see *The Whole Duty of Man*, and *The Decay of Christian Piety*, Written by the same Author: Both sold by R. Pawlet," etc., pp. xxii, 166. There is no plate of Jeremiah and the Saviour in these copies.

The 1673 copy, which is in an elegant binding, *The Government of the Tongue* being with it, has some inscriptions illustrating how these devotional books were frequently regarded as heirlooms. It is first described as "the gift of my loueing sister Mrs. Susanna Peake to me, JOHN KENRICK." Next, in a later hand: "With Love, presented to my dear Grandson Kenrick Clayton. INO. KENRICKE." Then follows: "Purchased from Sir Robert Clayton's Library, sold at his decease, 1799, to Mr. Egerton, Bookseller at Charing Cross, by Jas. Bindley, Esq., Commr. of Stamps, & by him given to the Rev. Dr. Matthew Kenrick, Rector of Blachingley and grandson to the above John Kenrick."

The copy of *The Causes of the Decay of Piety* is dated 1675, "printed by R. Norton for Robert Pawlett," as before. Pp. xx, 449. On the title-page is an engraving of St. Paul's in flames, in allusion to the great fire, and over it is written "*Etiam feriere Ruina.*" At

the end of the Preface the reader is again referred to *The Whole Duty* and *The Gentleman's Calling*, "by the same Author." To this copy of the *Decay* is added the 1674 ed. of *The Gentleman's Calling*. The volume, which is bound in ordinary calf, once belonged to that able antiquary Dr. White Kennett, and has his book-plate, on which he is styled "Decan. Petrib.," as also his autograph thus: "White Kennett ex aulâ S^{cti} Edmundi Oxoniensis: 1679: pret. 5s. od." It has also the autograph of "Sar. Kennett." Kennett was born in 1660, and became Dean in 1707-8 and bishop 1718. Underneath the Doctor's name is the following note: "Dr. Allestree was Author of this Book, and wrote it in the very same year wherein he went thro' a course of Chymistry wth Dr. Willis, w^{ch} is the reason why so many Physical and Chymical Allusions are to be found in it. And the copy of it came to the Press in the Doctor's own handwriting; as Tim. Garthwaite told the present ABp. of Cant. [Tho. Tenison] and his Grace affirm'd to me in Sept. 1713."

Upon the preceding leaf, in another hand, we have the following passage, in contradiction of which Kennett's note seems to apply. "*An Abstract of a Letter from Mr. [Thomas] Bishop of Sidney College in Cambridge* [A.B. 1700, A.M. 1704, S.T.P. 1725] to Mr. Hussey, an Independent Teacher in Lincolnshire, wrote about 1700: I shall now give you my thoughts and the grounds I go upon about y^e author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. 'Tis very reasonable to believe Dr. Hammond knew the Person who wrote it. Nay, I am inform'd from undoubted Credit & Reputation that Dr. Fell, Dr. Allestree, and some others, own'd they knew y^e Author, & some make it very probable to have been Dr. Fell, Bp. of Oxford, by the agreement of y^e Style to that He us'd; and by a Letter by mistake to Mr. Gartwhate, a merchant instead of a Bookseller of that name, for whom those Tracts were printed. In that Letter he calls one of those pieces my Book, besides y^e Editor of y^e Causes of y^e Decay of Christian Piety says He had y^e Book in his hand, and had obtain'd Permission to make it publick. Of whom should he procure this Licence, but from y^e Author or some Friend of His, who may

reasonably be Presum'd to be a Protestant? All which put together make it necessary that you either should affirm that those Learned Fathers of our Church were monstrous villains, & put upon us those Tracts, which they knew were likely to prove dangerous to our Faith, & consequently (which I suppose was the main drift of the story) that the Church itself in using such Books is highly scandalous & sinful; which wou'd be a Pieces of unparallel'd Impudence. Or you must be oblig'd to own that this assertion was a part of that Incoherent extempore Stuff you so often treat your Congregation with."

The chief dates in Dr. Rd. Allestry's life are the following: b. at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619; educated at Coventry, under Philemon Holland, and at Christ Church, Oxford, under Rd. Busby; fought for Charles I.; active in the Restoration for the interests of Episcopacy and Charles II.; Canon of Christ Church, Chaplain to the King, and Regius Professor of Divinity; Provost of Eton College 1665; died 27 Jan. 1680-1. Bishop Fell edited Forty of his Sermons, and wrote his life.

The copy of *The Ladies' Calling* before me is the Fifth Impression, "at the Theater in Oxford. M.DC.LXXVII." Pp. xxiv, 271. The 1774 ed. of *The Government of the Tongue* was likewise an Oxford book, pp. xiv, 214 (misprinted 224).



THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DEVONSHIRE.



HE annual meeting of the "Devonshire Association" for the year 1882 was held at Crediton during the last week of July; under the presidency of Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., etc. The majority of papers were, as usual, on matters historical, geological, archaeological, and generally appertaining to the district and its interesting associations. On this occasion, however, the attention of the Association was directed to bibliographical matters as well. The President, in an able address, advocated the preparation of a

general history of the county. He said—“*Nosce patriam et mores* is a maxim which has been singularly lost sight of as regards this county. The history of a county would include its entire history, ecclesiastical and civil, its antiquities, its natural history, the manners of its inhabitants, its local customs, its traditions, legends, and folk-lore, biographies of its noted men, family history, genealogy and the descent of land. Taking this as the standard, how far from anything of the kind has yet been done for Devon! Indeed, it may be said to have been most unfortunate in the attempts made to provide what is required. In this respect Cornwall is better off, and we have no history to compare with such works as Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Eyton's *Shropshire*, Clutterbuck's, and Cussans's *Hertfordshire*, Surtees' *Durham*, Hoare's *Wiltshire*, Hutchins's *Dorset*, Baines's *Lancashire*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, and others that might be named.” Thus spoke Mr. Rowe, and then proceeded to show how best such a much-needed work should be written. In addition to a long and highly valuable address, Mr. Rowe had prepared, as an appendix to his paper, a “List of some of the MSS. relating to Devon, including the MSS. extant of printed books,” and a “List of Histories of Towns, Parishes, and Churches in Devonshire, printed or in MS.” These two copious lists will be of great value to future compilers of history, as well as to bibliographical collectors and literary workers in general.

Following closely in the wake of the President, came Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, who has repeatedly urged, in that periodical and elsewhere, the claims of his native county in respect to a more extended bibliography of its extensive literature. In a paper on “Devonian Literature and its Special Wants” he dealt principally with the need for a “Bibliography of Devon” similar in design and scope to the “*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*” recently completed by Messrs. Boase and Courtney.

We trust that, in spite of the small encouragement the suggestion has received from the members of the “Devonshire Association,” it will in due course, and at a period not long distant, be undertaken with some

hope of ultimate success. A county so rich in literary and historic treasures as Devonshire, so full of associations of the highest interest, deserves a more fitting record of those treasures and associations than it at present possesses. It is true, as Mr. Wright urged, that a “*Bibliotheca Devoniensis*” was produced thirty years ago, and of its kind a most valuable work; but since it was compiled much light has been thrown upon this department of literature, and many new ideas have been incorporated in our modern bibliographies. A Bibliography of Devonshire produced in 1882 would be a totally different kind of work to that produced in 1852. As far as it goes, Mr. Davidson's book would of course form the basis of any new work; but every day brings to our knowledge the existence of books which are not mentioned in its pages, whilst the modern press teems with new publications which must necessarily be recorded in a new and extended work.” Mr. Wright refers to the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* mentioned above, and compares it, in its three bulky volumes, with the one thin volume which does duty for the sister county in a similar capacity. Mr. Davidson's *Bibliotheca* contains 226 pages, the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, 1512 pages.

On the question of production, Mr. Wright suggests joint authorship of two or more interested in the work and possessed of the requisite amount of leisure, energy, and money. This is, of course, the great obstacle to the carrying out of the work, and this is the main difficulty which will have to be overcome. Men may possibly be found to undertake the editorial duties; and should librarians and others be invited to contribute title-slips of works known to them, not already recorded in Davidson, the work, as it appears to us, would be considerably lightened. It was also pointed out that Mr. Worth, by the preparation of his “Bibliography of Plymouth, etc.,” had shown how this co-operative system might work; the President himself in his bibliographical lists mentioned above, had also given another indication in the same direction; and it was urged that if a number of members of the “Devonshire Association” would thus undertake special branches of the work, the

difficulty would vanish and much valuable material be easily collected. The cost might be met by subscription.

This is a matter of great interest and practical value, not only to Devonians, but to all persons engaged in literary labour; for, as the writer of the paper observed, "bibliographies are amongst the most useful and necessary of our books of reference,—almost as necessary to the modern writer as a dictionary or an encyclopædia." Mr. Wright suggested a form of title-slip upon which particulars relating to Devonshire books might be entered ready for inclusion in the bibliography.

He also referred to another matter bearing upon this—viz. that at Plymouth, in connection with the Free Public Library, there was being formed a "Devon and Cornwall Library," the object of which was to collect in one central place of reference all books relating to the district. This suggestion, which emanated from Mr. Wright on the first establishment of the Library some six or seven years ago, was approved by the Library Committee, and has since been systematically carried out; the result being that this department contains several thousand publications, more or less valuable, and connected with the important district of which Plymouth forms the centre. Authors and others interested in west-country literature are invited to assist by presenting copies of their books to this special collection, and persons having duplicate volumes of Devon and Cornwall works, for which they have no need, are likewise invited to contribute. We believe that it is the intention of the Library authorities to start a special fund for this particular purpose, and we can but express our hope that the result will be a great success, for the promoters will not only be collecting books for the use of the present generation, but will also be providing an invaluable store of local literature which will be of immense service to future ages, as giving the best materials for history. We trust that ere long every important county and district will have its great central library, in which shall be gathered the special literature of its own locality.

SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

PART II.

THE pure Genevan Bible was printed with scarcely any variation from its first appearance in 1560 down to 1616. Scarcely any difference will be found in the text; and very rarely, we believe, in the notes, in any of the folios, quartos, or octavos. We have not noticed any more important alteration in the text than the change of *a* and *ω* in Rev. xxii. 13 into Alpha and Omega. The Greek letters had been used by Whittingham in his edition of 1557, and were continued from the original edition of 1560 in the first English edition of 1576, but from that time have been printed in the usual form. The quartos from 1580 to 1615 are so exactly alike that with few exceptions a leaf from any one edition might be substituted for the corresponding leaf in any other without the change being discovered, as the first and last words of each page, though not of each column, almost invariably are the same. There are, however, slight differences which distinguish every page of every edition, which a close investigation would reveal. All the editions in quarto—and these alone of all the editions, with the exception of a single folio, viz. that of 1583—contain the Calvinistic Catechism which was first inserted between the Old and the New Testament in 1579.

But three years before this there had been published a new translation of the New Testament by Laurence Tomson. And this work has not met with the attention it deserves at the hands of bibliographers or historians. Cotton has printed sixteen verses, apparently showing that the variations from the Genevan version are insignificant; for, in fact, there is only one word in which the two versions in this passage vary. But there are other parts in which the changes made by Tomson are considerable. He professes to translate from the text of Beza; and the variations from the Genevan version, which he adopts, evidently show that they come from Beza's Latin Testament. Beza had rendered the Greek article *ὁ* by the Latin

demonstrative pronoun *ille*, and had often made his version most grotesque by so doing, as for instance, in the first verse of the gospel according to St. John, "*In principio erat Sermo ille, et Sermo ille erat apud Deum, eratque ille Sermo Deus.*" And this has been given as follows by Tomson: "In the beginning was that Word, and that Word was with God, and that Word was God."

This mode of translating was not, however, uniformly adopted either by Beza in his Latin or by Tomson in his English translation. In other respects the variations from the Genevan Bible, as far as the text is concerned, are not in general material. The notes are, however, entirely different, and are much more numerous, and exhibit a distinct advance upon the Calvinism of the Genevan notes. It is plain that the whole object of this volume must have been to propagate Calvinistic doctrine; and it was, as might have been expected, extremely popular. It was reprinted in the following year in the same small octavo form with the addition of a Table at the end. After this there is no noticeable difference in the numerous editions—at least twenty-six—which appeared for the next forty years, some in octavo, some in quarto, down to 1616; excepting that in some of the smaller editions, which are classed as octavo, but are very diminutive indeed, the notes were altogether omitted. All these twenty-seven editions are in the splendid collection of Bibles and Testaments made by Mr. Francis Fry of Bristol.

This translation has no arguments to the books, excepting a short one before the epistle to the Hebrews, which runs as follows:—

"The drift and ende of this Epistle is to shew that Jesus Christe the Sonne of God both God and man is that true eternall and onely Prophet, King, and high Priest that was shadowed by the figures of the olde Law and is now in deede exhibited: of whome the whole Church ought to be taught, governed and sanctified."

All these separate editions of Tomson's New Testament are in Roman type with the exception of two—the quartos of 1583 and 1596 being in black letter. A copy of this last is at Lambeth.

It is remarkable that as far as the New Testament alone is concerned this version of Laurence Tomson's entirely superseded the

Genevan, there being no copies of the Genevan version issued during all this time excepting as a part of the whole Bible. The popularity of the version and notes is further illustrated by the fact of its having been so commonly substituted for the old Genevan version, and annexed to the Genevan Old Testament in the quarto editions as well as in some of the folios. The first appearance of the amalgamated Genevan Old Testament and Tomson New Testament is in the quarto of 1587. And there are thirty-three different editions of this size, the last bearing date 1615. Contemporaneously with it about as many editions of the Genevan proper were printed; the editions seem to alternate, though some years have editions of both classes. In 1592 Tomson's version was first annexed to the folio edition of the Genevan Old Testament, and from this time forward it held its place in all the folios till the last of 1616, as well as in the editions published at Amsterdam in 1640 and 1644, with this exception—that in 1616 there were two editions, one in black letter, one in Roman type, the latter being a pure Genevan.

These particulars are of more importance than at first sight appears, in an historical point of view, as they indicate the gradual spread of Calvinism throughout the country, for though the text of Tomson does not in general differ much from that adopted by the Genevan translators, the notes are much more pronounced in this direction.

Another indication of this may be found in the change introduced in 1578, and continued ever afterwards, in the Index or Tables added at the end of the Genevan Bibles. The edition of 1579, following the earlier issues published at Geneva, had at the end two sheets containing *A briefe Table of the interpretation of the proper names which are chiefly found in the olde Testament*, and *A Table of the principall things that are contained in the Bible after the order of the Alphabet*. But in this same year there was printed in eleven sheets a work entitled *Two right profitable and fruitfull Concordances, etc.*, "collected by R. F. H.," which was intended for annexation to the black-letter quarto editions of the Genevan as well as the Bishops' Bible, as is expressed on its title-page. The preface to this volume is dated Dec. 22, 1578, and is

signed Robert F. Herrey. The last sentence of this preface is :

“And so beseeching Almighty God to give us his grace to be studious of unitie, and bringing forth such fruites as may declare our undoubted election in Christ Jesus, I take my leave of thee this 22 of December, Anno Domini 1578.

“Thine in the Lord,
“ROBERT F. HERREY.”

These Concordances, which were printed in black letter, were generally after this date annexed to the black-letter editions of the Genevan Bible. The preface to them states that they were designed to explain to the unlearned the doctrines amongst others of Predestination and Reprobation, and the duties of Bishops and Pastors, Elders or Ministers, etc. The notices are of a very business-like character, and wherever there is an opportunity inculcate Calvinism and Congregationalism. Thus, under the head of *Bisshophe* we have “Bishops, called Elders and Ministers indifferently.” Under *Predestination*, “The Predestinate cannot be damned.” Under *Reprobates*, these are said to be “vessels of wrath appointed to perdition,” and “The nature of reprobates is to be made blinder and blinder.” Under *Elect*, “The Elect onely believe.”

Those editions which were printed in Roman type have Tomson's version of the New Testament and the old Genevan shorter Tables at the end, in place of this larger concordance. Who R. F. H. or Robert Fitz-Herrie was, does not appear. It is possible that it may be a feigned name for Robert Harrison, the notorious Puritan; but there is no particular evidence to show this beyond the similarity of the name. The Concordances were extremely popular, and are found annexed to most of the Genevan Bibles, but not so commonly to the Bishops' Bible, for which they were equally intended. But it is remarkable that the term “authorized to be read in churches,” which appears on their title, was continued after the date of 1611, when King James' translation became the authorized one, and they are found frequently annexed to the quarto copies of this version for the next few years following that date. It is almost needless to say that copies of these Bibles are generally imperfect both at the beginning and end—though in many

cases the fact that the Book of Common Prayer was bound up with the Bible has saved the tearing out of the first leaves, at the expense of the mutilation of the Prayer Book. These Concordances agree page for page in all their editions, some copies having a date on the title, some being without date, though all retain the original date, Dec. 22, 1578, at the end of the Preface.

The Titles of the New Testament are alike in all, with the exception of the alteration of E. R. into I. R. after the accession of James I., the same plate having been used with the portions of the letter E scraped off to change it into I. The First Titles are of the same engraving in some editions; in others they are quite different. These editions have but one title-page to the whole Bible, whereas those which we shall have to speak of next have invariably two.

The popularity of the Genevan version was contemporaneous with, and is partly accounted for by, the fact that Genevan orders were in a way tacitly recognized in the Church of England, during the earlier years at least of Elizabeth's reign. The statute cap. 12 of Elizabeth 13^o provides that any pretending to be a priest or minister by reason of any other form but the ordination of Edward the Sixth's Prayer Book should sign the Thirty-nine Articles before the ensuing Christmas. And Parker's and Grindal's Articles of Enquiry plainly prove the fact that there were persons officiating in churches who were not episcopally ordained according to the Ordinal of Edward VI. and Elizabeth's time.

Thus far, then, we have seen that the Genevan Bibles may be divided into two classes: first, the Genevan Proper, in which the New Testament was continued the same as it existed in the original Genevan Bible of 1560; and the Genevan Tomsons, which, agreeing with the others as far as the Old Testament is concerned, differ in having Laurence Tomson's version of the New Testament, with notes from Beza and others, substituted for the old Genevan notes. We have now to notice a further development introduced into Tomson's New Testament, which appears in the later editions both of the separate New Testament and of the Genevan-Tomson Bible.

Before, however, we go on to notice these, we will conclude the present article with a few specimens of Tomson's notes. These are of two classes: those referred to by numerals and printed in Roman character contain a short epitome of the contents of the text; the others referred to by small letters are in italics. They are much more numerous, especially in the Epistles, than the notes of the Geneva New Testament, as well as being much more pronounced in doctrine and containing many more hits at the Roman system. The following are fair specimens. On Matt. xxvi. 26 (*b*) is the following:—

Marke saith *Had given thanks* and therefore blessing is not a consecrating with a conjuring kinde of murmuring and force of words: and yet the bread and the wine are changed not in nature but in qualitie, for they become undoubted tokens of the body and blood of Christ, not of their own nature or force of words, but by Christ his institution, which must be recited and laid forth that faith may find what to lay hold on, both in the word and in the elements.

Mark x.—The wife, onely for fornication is to be put away.

Luke xvii. note g.—They that gather by this place that a man cannot be married againe after that he hath put away his wife for adulterie while she liveth, reason fondlye, for Christ speaketh of those divorces which the Jewes used, of which sort we cannot take the divorcement for adulterie, for adulterers were put to death by the Law.

S. John vi. 37.—The gift of faith proceedeth from the free election of the Father in Christ, after which followeth necessarily everlasting life. Therefore faith in Christ Jesus is a sure witness of our election and therefore of our glorification which is to come.

Acts x. 9.—Baptisme doth not sanctifie or make them holy which receive it, but sealeth up and confirmeth their sanctification.

2 Tim. ii. n. 11.—The elect are out of all danger of falling away.

2 Thess. 1. 2.—So then faith is an excellent worke of God in us, and we see here plainly that the Apostle leaveth nothing to free-will, to make it checkmate with God's working therein as the Papists dreame.

1 Tim. iv. n. 14.—Nowe he returneth to that exhortation, shewing which are the vertues of a Pastour whereby hee may come to bee revered, although hee bee but young, to wit such speech and life as are witnesses of charitie, zeale, faith, and puritie, but here is no mention made of the crosier, staffe, ring, cloke, and such other foolish and childish toys.

1 Pet. ii.—There is no cause why any man should be astonished at this their stubburnesse as though it were a strange matter, seeing we have bene forewarned so long before that it should so come to passe: and moreover, that it pleased God to create and make certaine to this selfe same purpose that the Sonne of God might be justified in their just condemnation.

Such are a few specimens of the teaching of

Tomson's notes. For the full development of Calvinistic doctrine to be found in this edition of the New Testament we may refer the reader to the notes on the ninth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans.

(To be continued.)



A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND ANNOTATED EDITIONS OF GOETHE'S *FAUST*.

PART II.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

[*Note*.—All quotations of scenes, passages, and verses are taken from Schröder's edition of Goethe's *Faust*, Heilbronn 1881.]

1842.

Faust: a Tragedy. Part the Second. Rendered from the German of Goethe, with notes, by Archer Gurney. 8vo, pp. viii, 336. London.

With notes. Miss Gurney says the moral of *Faust* is: "Happiness cannot be found in selfish pleasure, but solely in the active promotion of others' joy, in the pursuit of real good."

Faust: a Dramatic Poem. Translated into English prose by A. Hayward, Esq. Reprinted from the third English edition, corrected and revised. 16mo, pp. 172. Erfurt and Leipzig.

Faust, a Tragedy by J. W. Goethe: Part II., as completed in 1831, translated into English verse [by John Macdonald Bell]. Second edition. 8vo, pp. viii, 351. London.

Anonymous. Inscribed to Dr. H. Nebel of Heidelberg.

1843.

Faust. Translated into English verse by G. Lefevre. Second edition. 8vo, pp. viii, 207. Frankfurt-a.-M. and London.

Faust, a Tragedy, in two parts, by J. W. von Goethe. The second part. Translated into English verse (with notes and remarks) by J. Birch, Esq., embellished with eleven engravings on steel by John Brain, after M. Retzsch. Large 8vo, pp. xxxiv, 342, xcvi, and 11 plates. London and Leipzig.

(Dedicated to Frederick William IV., King of Prussia.)

Retzsch's 26 Outlines to Goethe's Tragedy of *Faust*. Engraved from the originals by Henry Moses, with an Illustrative Analysis of the Tragedy. 4to. London.

1843 (?) n. d.

Goethe's *Faust*, complete. The forty outlines by M. Retzsch, engraved on steel for J. Birch's translation of *Faust*, by J. Brain. Obl. 4to. London.

1845 (?)

Translation from Goethe's *Faust*, being the "Preface" ("Vorrede," i.e. "Zueignung"), or opening to that poem, and the "Prologue in Heaven" ("Prolog im Himmel"), by the three archangels Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael. The literal translation of the above, rendered by Capt. G. Floyd Duckett, the versification and metre (as in the original) solely due to Mr. Burrows (who was utterly ignorant of German). Composed at sea on board the *Union* transport, 1841. 4to, pp. 3. London (?).

1847.

Faust: a Tragedy. By Goethe. Translated in the original metres by Lewis Filmore. Second edition. 12mo. London.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. Fourth edition. 8vo. London.

Faust, a Tragedy, by J. W. von Goethe. Translated (in the original metres and with notes) by Capt. Knox. 12mo, pp. x, 338. London.

1849.

Faust, a Tragedy by Goethe; and Selections from Schiller, translated by Anna Swanwick. 8vo. London.

1850.

Dramatic Works of Goethe: comprising—*Faust*, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, *Torquato Tasso*, *Egmont*, translated by Anna Swanwick; and *Goetz von Berlichingen*, translated by Sir Walter Scott, carefully revised. 8vo, pp. xvi, 504 (pp. 1—154, *Faust*). London.

(Bohn's Standard Library.) Goethe's Works, vol. iii. W. B. Clarke in the preface to his translation of Goethe's *Faust*, Freiburg, 1865, p. iv.:

"The translation of *Faust*, by Anna Swanwick, London (Bohn) 1851. This translation, containing many merits, has often the fault of much incorrectness." This edition has frequently been reprinted in England and America.

Faust, a Drama, with glossary and notes. By Dr. Tiarks. 12mo. London.

1851.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. Fifth edition. 12mo. London.

1852.

Metrical Translations from the German of Goethe, Schiller, Uhland, Heine, and others, by a German lady. 8vo, pp. viii, 167. Hamburg and London.

Contains a translation of the "Zueignung" and of Gretchen's song "Meine Ruh ist hin."

Faust: a Drama in six acts. By Goethe. As represented at the St. James' Theatre, London, under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, Jan. 22, 1852. London.

(With list of lines omitted in performance upon the stage.)

1853.

Faust: a Tragedy. (Part the First.) With copious notes, grammatical, philological, and exegetical. By Falck-Lebahn. Roy. 8vo, pp. viii, 632. London.

Goethe's *Faust* and Schiller's *Wallenstein*, translated into English. Roy. 8vo. London.

(From the "English Catalogue.")

1853 (n. d.)

Faust: a Tragedy. By J. Wolfgang de Goethe. Translated by Lewis Filmore. Large 8vo, pp. 64. London.

(The Universal Library, published by Ingram, Cooke and Co., No. 19.) There are some "Notes" at the end. In the note on "The Prison" Filmore says: "Margaret, who has poisoned her mother, drowned her child, whose hands are spotted with the blood of her brother, can still say to Faust, 'Faust! mir schaudert vor dir! (Faust, I shudder at thee!)" Instead of, "Heinrich! Mir grauts vor dir!" The translator appears to be slightly affected by Gallomania: "J. Wolfgang de Goethe!" and throughout the translation "Henri for Henry."

1854.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. 16mo. Boston, U.S.

1854 (?)

Goethe's *Faust*: the First Part, with an analytical translation, and etymological and grammatical notes. By L. E. Peithmann. 16mo. London.

1855.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. Sixth edition. 8vo, pp. 281. London.

1856.

Goethe's *Faust*: the First Part, with an analytical translation and etymological and grammatical notes. By L. E. Peithmann. Second edition, revised and improved. 12mo, pp. iv, 154. London (Dueben).

Faust: a Tragedy. Translated into English prose from the German of Goethe, with notes, by Charles T. Brooks. 8vo, pp. 234. Boston.

1857.

Faust: a Tragedy. (Part the First.) Translated from the German of Goethe, with notes, by C. T. Brooks. Second edition. 8vo, pp. 234. Boston.

1859.

Goethe's *Faust* (Part I.), with critical and explanatory notes, by G. G. Zerffi. Post 8vo, pp. xxxii, 327. London.

Bears the following motto: "Faustum vero et Mephistophelem ita nobis exhibuit, ut, quibus finibus terminetur intellectus humanus, quid rectum sit in voluntatibus, honestum in consiliis, sincerum in studiis, ante oculos poneret, doceretque nullum esse hominibus male volentem genium magis metuendum, quam reconditam in pectoris penetrabilibus stultam calliditatem, quae perverse imitatur prudentiam, inducitque miseros, ut fraude malisque artibus in suam ipsi perniciem ruant."—Dr. Eichstaedt.

1860.

Faust: a Tragedy. (The First Part.) Translated into English verse from the German of Goethe, by J. Galvan. 12mo, pp. ix, 252. Dublin.

W. B. Clarke, in the preface to his translation of Goethe's *Faust*, Freiburg, 1865, p. xi: "Galvan's book is not positively bad, but incorrect, not true to the original, and full of paraphrases."

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. Seventh edition. 8vo. London.

1861.

Faust, by Goethe. In English verse, by L. Filmore. New edition. 8vo. London.

1862.

Faust. Translated from the German (of J. W. von Goethe), by V. Beresford. 8vo, pp. 227. Cassel and Göttingen. (Dedicated to the Prince Maurice of Hanau.)

Goethe's *Faust*. Translated into English verse by J. Cartwright. 12mo. London.

Poems from the German. By Richard Garnett. 12mo, pp. vi, 119. London.

Contains a metrical translation of the Song of the Archangels, from the "Prolog im Himmel," and of Faust's Monologue: "O glücklich! wer noch hoffen kann!"

Faust, von J. W. Goethe. (Part I.) With critical and explanatory notes, by G. G. Zerffi. Second edition, pp. xxxii, 328. London.

1863.

Poems; original and translated. By Theo. Martin. 4to, pp. 350. London. [Printed for private circulation.]

Contains translations of the following scenes from *Faust*: The Dedication (Zueignung). Part I., Scene 1 (Nacht) v. 1 to 252 ("Und froh ist wenn er Regenwürmer findet!"). Scene 4 (Studierzimmer), v. 1177 ("Es klopft? Herein!") to v. 1497 ("Indessen mache dich zur schönen Fahrt bereit"). Part II., Act I., Scene 1; Scene 5; Scene 6; Scene 7. Act II. and Act III. (Then follow other poems by Goethe, amongst them "Der König in Thule.")

1864.

Faustus: the Second Part. From the German of Goethe. By John Anster. Post 8vo, pp. lxxxvii, 485. London.

(Dedicated to the Earl of Carlisle.) The note (at the end) to page 49 contains a translation of Schlegel's "Arion," by D. F. MacCarthy.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. New edition. 12mo. London.

Faustus: Part I. From the German of Goethe. By John Anster. New edition. 8vo. London.

1865.

Faust (Part I.), a Dramatic Poem. By Goethe. Translated into English verse by Theo. Martin. 8vo, pp. 239. Edinburgh and London.

Translation of Goethe's *Faust*, First and Second Parts. By W. B. Clarke. Post 8vo, pp. xxvi, 460. Freiburg-i.-B.

In his preface Clarke criticises in a very unjust and conceited manner all previous translations, and "invites and will be grateful for the severest criticism on his own translation of Goethe's masterpiece." He also gives "Remarks on several translations of Goethe's Tragedy of *Faust*, First and Second Parts. Translated by W. B. Clarke." He renders "Zueignung," "Induction."

1866.

Faust: Part I. Translated into English verse by L. Filmore. With notes and appendix. New edition. Roy. 8vo, pp. 64. London. (Masterpieces of Foreign Literature.)

Faust (Part I.): a Dramatic Poem. By Goethe. Translated into English verse by Theo. Martin. Second edition. 8vo, pp. 239. Edinburgh and London.

Faust, von Goethe. Der Tragödie, erster Theil. With English notes. 12mo. New York.

[*Faust*: or, The Fate of Margaret. A Romantic Play, in four acts. (As performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.) Adapted from the poem of Goethe. With an Introduction. By Bayle Bernard. Sm. 8vo, pp. 68. London and New York.

(French's [Lacy] acting edition.)]

1867.

Faust. By Goethe. From the German. By John Anster. 12mo, pp. xxiv, 295. Leipzig (and London). (Tauchnitz Collection.)

Faust: a Dramatic Poem. By Goethe. Translated (in verse) by J. Wynniatt Grant. 8vo, pp. 162. London.

"All genuine copies bear the signature of the translator."—At the end an "Address to the Muse" by the translator, dated Rome 1854.

Historical Pictures from the Campagna of Rome. By J. Wynniatt Grant. With Lyrics from *Faust*. Cr. 8vo, pp. 52. London.

"Lyrics from *Faust*": Prolog, v. 1 to 50 ("In jeden Quark begräbt er seine Nase"). Part I., Scene 1, v. 384 to 388; 396 to 408; 432 to 454. (Chor der Engel; Chor der Weiber; Chor der Jünger.) Scene 2, v. 532 to v. 549 (Soldaten). Scene 1, v. 148 to v. 156 (Geist: "In Lebens-

fluthen," etc.). Scene 3, v. 1094 to v. 1152 (Geister: "Schwindet ihr dunkeln Wölbungen droben!").

1867 (?)

[*Faust and Marguerite*; or the Devil's Draught. A grand Operatic Extravaganza. A "Free and Easy" adaptation of Goethe's *Faust*. By J. Halford. Sm. 8vo, pp. 46. London.

(Lacy's acting edition.)]

1870.

Faust (Part I.): a Dramatic Poem. By Goethe. Translated into English verse by Theo. Martin. Third edition. Sm. 8vo, pp. 227. London.

Faust: a Tragedy. By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated in the original metres, by Bayard Taylor. Parts I. and II. 2 vols. Imp. 8vo. Boston.

The preface shows the position this translation occupies towards Hayward's translation in prose and Brooks' in verse. It is the first translation of Part II. published in America. There is prefixed a short poem "An Goethe," and, in addition to the "Notes," vol. i. contains three appendices—1, "The *Faust* Legend"; 2, "Chronology of *Faust*"; and 3, "Scene from Marlowe's *Faust*."

Faust: a Tragedy. By John Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated in the original metres, by Bayard Taylor. Parts I. and II. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. xxiv, 368, and pp. xx, 507. London.

1871.

Illustrations to Goethe's *Faust*. By P. Konewka. The English text [being only a few lines to each silhouette] from Bayard Taylor's translation. 4to, ll. 15. London. The same.—Boston (Cambridge, U.S.).

1872.

Goethe's *Faust*. With copious notes, grammatical, philological, and exegetical. By Falck Lebahn. New edition. 8vo, pp. viii, 632. London.

Faust, a Tragedy, by Goethe. Part I. Translated, in the original metres, by Bayard Taylor. Authorized edition. 8vo. Leipzig.

1873.

Faust, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. Fifth edition. 12mo. London.

- Faust*: a Tragedy. By Goethe. Translated into English rhyme by C. Kegan Paul. Post 8vo, pp. vii, 229. London.
- Faust*: a Tragedy. By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. The Second Part. Translated, in the original metres, by Bayard Taylor. 4to, pp. xvi. and 536. Boston (Cambridge, U.S.).
- 1874.
- Faust*, by Goethe. Translated into English prose, with notes, by A. Hayward. Ninth edition (with increased notes, etc.). 12mo. London.
- 1875.
- Outlines to Goethe's *Faust*. Twenty-six etchings by M. Retzsch. [With illustrative text in English.] Obl. 4to. London.
- 1876.
- Faust*, a Tragedy, by Goethe. Part II. Translated, in the original metres, by Bayard Taylor. Authorized edition. 8vo. Leipzig.
- Faust*, by Goethe. Translated by B. Taylor. Illustrated by E. Seibertz, A. Liezen-Mayer, and L. Hofman. Folio. New York.
- Faust* von Goethe. Der Tragödie, erster Theil. With English notes. New edition. 12mo. New York.
- 1877.
- Faust*: a Tragedy. By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. The First Part. Translated in the original metres by T. J. Arnold, Esq. With fifty illustrations after original designs by A. Liezen-Mayer, and with vignettes, ornamental borderings, etc., by R. Seitz. Folio, pp. 157. Munich, London Stuttgart.
- This edition was also published in America.
- Faust*, a Tragedy, by Goethe. Translated by Theo. Martin. Illustrated by Prof. A. von Kreling. Folio, pp. 140, with many cuts and photos. London.
- 1878.
- Faust*: a Tragedy. (Part I.) By J. W. von Goethe. Translated into English verse by Ch. Hartpole Bowen. Sm. 8vo, pp. 247. London.
- The *Faust* of Goethe. Part I. In English verse. By W. H. Colquhoun. Post 8vo, pp. 32. London.
- Part II. London, 1879, out of print.
- 1879.
- Faust*: a Tragedy. By Goethe. Translated into English verse by W. Dalton Scoones. Fcap. 8vo, pp. vi, 230. London.
- Goethe's *Faust*. Two parts complete. The first revised, and the second newly translated by Anna Swanwick. Post 8vo, pp. 437. London.
- (Bohn's Standard Library: Goethe's Works, vol. iii.)
- Goethe's *Faust*. The first part complete, with selections from the second part. Translated (with an introduction) by Anna Swanwick. With forty steel engravings after Retzsch's celebrated designs. 4to, pp. 366. London.
- Faust*, a Tragedy, by Goethe. (Part I.) Translated in the original metres by Bayard Taylor. New edition. 12mo. Boston and London.
- 1880.
- Faust*, a Tragedy, by Goethe. (Part I.) Translated chiefly into blank verse by J. A. Birds. With a complete introduction and copious notes. Large crown 8vo, pp. viii, 460. London.
- Faust*, a Tragedy, by Goethe. Translated into English verse, with notes and preliminary remarks, by John Stuart Blackie. Second edition, carefully revised and largely rewritten. 8vo, pp. lxxvii, 296, with an illustrated title. London and New York.
- Goethe's *Faust*. Part I. The German text, with English notes and introductory remarks, by A. M. Leiss. Post 8vo. London.
- For the use of students of modern literature.
- Goethe's *Faust*: a Tragedy. Translated by Theodore Martin. Illustrated by A. v. Kreling. Folio, pp. 140. London.
- Goethe's *Faust*. Part I. The German text, with English notes and introductory re-

marks for students of modern literature.
By A. M. Selss. Cr. 8vo, pp. xiv, 328.
London (Dublin).

Faust (the First Part), from the German of Goethe, by T. E. Webb. 4to and 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 373. London.

(Dublin University Press Series.) With an exhaustive preface and copious notes. Partly in the original metres and partly in blank verse.

1881.

Faust, a Tragedy, by Goethe. Part I. Translated in the original metres by Bayard Taylor. Authorized edition. Second edition. 8vo. Leipzig.

1882.

Goethe's *Faust*. The First Part: the Text, with English notes, essays, and verse translations by E. J. Turner and E. D. A. Morshead. 8vo, pp. vii and 330. London.

An exhaustive argument is prefixed to every scene, and copious notes are added at the end. There are five appendixes: 1, The Legend of *Faust*; 2, The Chronology of the Composition of the Poem; 3, Mephistopheles; 4, Alchemy; 5, Auerbach's Cellar. Then follow metrical translations, partly in the original metres and partly in blank verse.



THE WOODCUTTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NO VIII.—THE HAARLEM WOODCUTTER AND HIS SCHOOL (*continued*).

(1492 TO END OF CENTURY.)

By W. M. CONWAY.



HE last new series of cuts which Leeu used occurs in the *Corona Mystica* of October 1492. They are designed so that various combinations of the different blocks may be made, and thus variety of a certain kind attained with little trouble or expense. The crown of the Blessed Virgin is described as adorned with twenty emblems. Of these ten are jewels, seven flowers, and the other three the sun, the moon, and a star. Each emblem is taken in turn and laid upon the altar, before which a man or woman kneels in prayerful

meditation. The blocks include four crowns, two of which show the emblems on one side of the crown, and the other two those on the other. Two blocks of each sort were required in order that eight pages might be printed at a time. Besides these there are four cuts representing a figure kneeling, and four altars before which the figure kneels, one of each kind being combined together to complete the representation. A number of bits of wood carved each with a separate symbol, whether jewel or flower, are used, one being introduced on each occasion into a hole cut for it within the blank space which represents the surface of the altar. The effect is thus produced of laying each of the twenty symbols in turn upon the altar. The style of the execution is on the whole careful; they recall those in the *Kintscheijt Ihesu* very closely. They do not give evidence of any advance in power of dealing with the materials, though perhaps there are traces of a certain increase of dexterity in working along the old lines.

The Cronycles of the Londe of Englonde was, as we know, the book which Leeu was printing at the time of the unfortunate catastrophe which resulted in his death; it is not illustrated with woodcuts, but there is on the title-page a quarto cut representing the shield of England supported by two angels, who are kneeling in a flat country. There are enough indications in the treatment of the drapery of the angels, and in the style of their faces and hair, to enable us to class this cut with those which have preceded as the work of the Haarlem cutter.

When Leeu died his materials were dispersed abroad. Some of them went to Peter van Os at Zwolle, some to Deventer, and some remained at Antwerp, in the hand of Adrian van Liesveldt and Thierry Martens. An edition of the Epistles and Gospels printed by J. de Breda at Deventer, on 1 March, 1493—probably before the regular dispersion of Leeu's materials took place—contains nevertheless a series of 16mo cuts already old, which are clearly the work of the Haarlem cutter or one of his school. They are in all eighteen in number, and may possibly be a set complete in themselves. In point of execution they do not give evidence of much skill, the lines being too vague and

uncertain. The expressions of the faces are never good, the features being hastily carved. The attitudes, however, and the arrangement of the draperies, as well as the somewhat greater freedom which is shown in the grouping, can point to no other school of woodcutting that we know of except this one. So far as I know, the cuts are not found in any Haarlem or Antwerp book, but other Antwerp cuts appear at Deventer, and these may have gone with them. No Deventer cutter has made anything at all like them. They were employed on at least three different occasions by Jacob de Breda, and we find them still in use in 1518 in the office of Tyman de Os at the neighbouring town of Zutphen.

A few other blocks used by Liesveldt have also been given to this woodcutter, whose style they very strongly recall. They are all old when first found, and must clearly have appeared in earlier books unknown to us; they are found in company with other Leeu cuts. Liesveldt, indeed, never seems to have used blocks but such as he bought second-hand—perhaps with the single exception of those which were required to illustrate the edicts concerning the value of the coinage which he was accustomed to print.

To the Haarlem school belong a few cuts used from time to time by Godfrey Back after Leeu's death. There is no evidence to show that any of them ever belonged to Leeu; nor is it likely that they did, since two of them were copied from cuts used by him. The first is a copy in reverse of one of the *Kintscheijt Ihesu* series, much of the manner of the original being retained; the second is taken from a Mass of St. Gregory employed by Liesveldt. It is a well-executed cut, and presents on the whole a considerable variety, a pleasant distribution of work all over, and careful finish where it is wanted. No very high excellence is of course attempted, but at the same time there is no glaring error. Christ appears behind the altar in the *mandorla*, with his left hand raised to bless. He is standing half hidden in the tomb. The walls on each side are shaded with the object of throwing up the figures in front. The Saint is seen almost from behind kneeling in the middle of the foreground. An assistant kneels on the left holding the tiara in his hands. He seems to be a thoughtful man,

but does not see the vision. The other assistant does not see it either, but turns his eyes towards the Saint struck by something remarkable in him.

In the *Epistelen ende Evangelien* of 1496 is a 16mo cut of the Presentation in the Temple. The Blessed Virgin stands on the right by the side of a small table over which she holds the Child in her hands. Simeon stands opposite to her, and raises his left hand in speaking whilst he stretches out his right as though about to take the Child. Joseph and two other people are seen behind. The cut is carefully finished. The walls are shaded and the window on the right is filled with the interlacing lead-binding of the panes. The face of the Blessed Virgin is decidedly pleasing, and her hair is prettily thrown back. The shade lines, though firm, are thin, and in the case of the Saint's robe they show a decided tendency to thicken at the bottom. The main outlines are evenly cut and harmoniously arranged, and the whole is good work, though of rather a low order.

I have included amongst the works of the Third Antwerp Woodcutter a 16mo Rosary found in a *Rosacea* of about 1495. It affords very slight grounds for the formation of an opinion, but I do not feel at all sure that it should not be referred to the cutter of the preceding block.

Two square quarto cuts must also be classed with these, though the date of their first appearance is unknown. They are clearly companion blocks made by the same woodcutter at the same time. They represent students of natural history. In the first, one student is seated in a tree whilst his companion lies, sleeping or meditating, on the grass at its foot. In the second they are both seated at the foot of a tree: one is certainly asleep this time, whilst the other is writing. The first is employed at least twice by Back, in a *Questiones Naturales* without date, and in a *Herbarius* of 1511; the second is only found in the possession of Thierry Martens, who includes it in a volume *De varietate Astronomie* printed at Antwerp about the year 1503. Judging from their style, the real date of the blocks cannot be after 1495.

A few cuts used at Delft and not found anywhere else must here be described—recalling, as they strongly do, the style of the

Haarlem cutter. They must be considered to be the work of a pupil of his school. The first is a rather large octavo, representing the Image of Pity; it is found in the *Troest der conscientien*, printed about 1485. It occurs in some other books, and was still in use in 1498. When first found it does not seem new, and I cannot help believing that further investigation will prove it to have come from Bellaert's cutter. The shading with black dots of various shapes, the arrangement of the locks of the hair and beard, the pointed forehead, the form of the limbs, the style of the nimbus, all mark it as his work.

In the *Passionael* of 1487 we find two more cuts, which, though not so strongly like Haarlem work, have still many points in common with it. The first is a 16mo, usually surrounded by the small border which we so frequently meet with. It represents St. Jerome standing in front of a rich hanging. In his right hand he holds an open book, and with his left he is caressing the lion, who reaches up his forepaws to his master. The Saint wears a cardinal's hat and cloak. The second cut is an octavo; it represents St. Anne, also standing before a rich hanging, with the Blessed Virgin in her arms. The latter holds the Child on her knee. In both cases we find the same careful handling of details. The figures have a naïve simplicity which is very charming; the attitudes are perhaps a little stiff, but still they are not awkward. Lines fringed with short broad hatchings which quickly come to a point are not unfrequently used.

In the *Kersten Spiegel*, printed about the same time, the Image of Pity and St. Jerome reappear, and with them two more cuts which may possibly be by the same hand. They represent the Crucifixion and the signs of the Four Evangelists with the Child Christ seated in the centre.

Lastly, in the *Vaderboeck*, published by Eckert van Homberch about the year 1498, we find a very striking cut of Christ in glory amongst his Saints. It is clearly a work of this school. Back used it on the title-page of his edition of the same book, printed 21 Sept. 1500, probably about the time when Eckert had arrived in Antwerp but had not yet started printing. The principal figure in the print is Christ in the

mandorla. Among the clouds which surround him are angels. He holds in his left hand an orb, and his right is raised to bless; he is crowned with the crown of Empire. Below him on the earth kneel the saints, women on the left, men on the right; amongst the former are the Blessed Virgin, St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Barbara, St. Ursula; amongst the latter, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Paul, and many others. The composition of the whole is admirable, and may well have been suggested by some more extensive work, whether of printing or engraving. The execution is also good. The faces are all pleasing and really full of character, the hair is generally wavy, and the angels' wings are graceful and light. The figure of Christ is majestic, and stands out among white rays from a black ground. The faces of the angels are quiet and devotional. St. Peter, amongst the male saints, is perhaps the best. His head is designed in the conventional fashion, with a fringe of hair round it and a short square beard, but his face wears a quiet happy expression which is rare in woodcuts or even in pictures of so late a date. Amongst the women, perhaps the most noticeable is St. Barbara, kneeling with her book open and her tower by her side. Her hair falls prettily on to her shoulders, and her dress is arranged in sweeping curves without distortion or exaggeration. The figures as a whole are excellently grouped without crowding or conventionality, and yet at the same time they are perfectly balanced. The principal outlines are somewhat strongly marked, whilst the shading is rather light and possesses considerable variety. The treatment of the hair recalls the Haarlem cutter, but the fine shade hatchings, interlaced with each other and constantly changing, can scarcely have been made by him; besides, there are hardly any fringed lines, and the outlines are firmer than he was wont to make them.

Other works which stand out as the productions of the Haarlem school were from time to time used in the neighbouring town of Leyden. Henricus Henrici commenced printing there in 1483. His books are without woodcuts, with the exception of Thomas Aquinas' *Tractatus de Humanitate Christi*, published in 1484. At the end of this is a

somewhat crude octavo device, representing a lion holding two shields, the one bearing the arms of Leyden, the other those of the printer. The cut is nowise remarkable. It is executed in the style which was common at the period—clear outlines supported by a few widely separated hatchings. It seems to have been the only production of the woodcutter which has come down to us.

We meet with no new Leyden cuts till Hugo Janszoen van Woerden comes forward as a printer. He starts on the 10th Dec. 1494, with a fount of type and a few cuts which had formed part of the materials used at Haarlem by Jacob Bellaert. In 1495 he printed a *Ghetidenboec*, which I have not seen, but which probably contained the same cuts as its predecessor. That possesses one cut of the Annunciation which has not occurred in any other known book, and seems to be the work of some local woodcutter. It is distinguished by the absence of all fine light touches or thin fringe-lines. All the outlines and shade hatchings are rather open, but individually they are thick. The short hatchings are scattered about with some aim at variety. The edges of all the lines are soft, and the whole cut has a rather light appearance. It does not look new, and the style is that of some years back. On the whole, it is not improbable that it may have been by the same hand as the preceding device, and made about the same time. At all events, it belongs to that school; and it seems only natural to suppose that it was a second-hand cut—being, as it is, in company with other second-hand cuts and a second-hand fount of type.

A series of six octavos, or rather a portion of some larger series, is found in certain books printed at Janszoen's second press. These must be referred back to the same woodcutter as the 16mo Annunciation. They afford us a somewhat better opportunity of observing the style of his work. He seems always to have cut in a light, open manner, leaving but little of the original surface of the block standing. His work is always in lines, supported here and there by a few dots or short hatchings scattered vaguely about. The design is generally rude, and describable as sketchy; the figures are badly proportioned, the limbs wanting in definite shape, and the

extremities very feeble. The drapery, on the other hand, is usually well handled, and hangs in folds not ungracefully arranged. The attitudes are sometimes natural, but more often they are stiff and wooden, or, worse than that, flabby. The hair as a rule is heavy, like a mass of badly carved stone; but now and then—as in the cut of Christ bearing his Cross—it is better managed, and arranged with a certain amount of care and consequent success. Some of the faces are very characteristic; a man standing at the foot of the steps in the *Ecce Homo* particularly so, in a coarse, vulgar fashion. The head of the Blessed Virgin is in one instance very simple and pleasing. One of the soldiers who holds Our Lord as he stands before Herod is noticeable because there is no outline, properly so called, to his head at all: it is simply relieved in white against the shadow under the doorway behind—an entirely right method, be it observed, and in this instance eminently successful. The cut representing the Image of Pity differs somewhat from the rest, but seems to be linked with them by the style in which the head is rendered. In the shade hatchings there is a more frequent use of comb-lines with long pointed spikes, and they are also found within the tomb behind.

It seems hardly possible to avoid referring to this hand the little side-piece, which represents two dogs, and the two 16mo borders, in the bottom of one of which are two men fighting, and of the other a bird among leaves. All three are found together in the *Leven ons Heren* of 1498, and the borders occur in several other books.

To this hand, after considerable hesitation, I must refer the careful little 16mo cut of the Mater Dolorosa, which occurs, seemingly for the first time, in the *Leven O. L. Vrouwen* of 1500. The figure of the Virgin with her hand raised is copied from Leeu's cut in the *Seven Sorrows* of 1492, or else from some other copy of the miraculous painting attributed to St. Luke. Its origin is very plainly different from that of any of the other sets of cuts used at Leyden, except of those just described. On the other hand, the nature of the lines with which it is drawn, more especially of those which indicate the pattern on the hanging introduced behind, is so strikingly like that of the lines in the early series, that

I was led to place the two side by side in order to examine them more closely together. There is in both the same softness of edge, as compared with the more usual sharpness, the same rounding of the lines, the same trick in the draperies for indicating folds with lines bent at the end; there are the same fine dots and short hatchings scattered about; and, finally, the drawing of the hands in both cases presents a striking similarity. The eyes are rendered in both by the same arrangement of lines; the hair, unfortunately, owing to the arrangement of the Virgin's hood, cannot be called in to aid in settling the question. By the nature of the case this cut cannot well be before 1492, though from the style of it one would certainly have considered it earlier. There are so many signs of vitality in the work of the octavo cuts as to make it not at all impossible that the same workman may have produced the block from which this was printed after a certain amount of further practice. It will, however, be almost necessary to assume that he made in the meantime a considerable number of cuts which have not come down to us.



SUNDERLAND SALE.

MESSRS. Puttick and Simpson commenced the sale of the third portion of Sunderland Library on Monday, July 17th, and this occupied, as in the case of each of the former portions, ten days. The sale of this portion was concluded on Thursday, July 27th, when the total reached for the ten days' sale was £7,792 16s. A large sum in itself, but less than the second portion brought, and that realised less than half the amount of the first portion. If, however, we take the contents of this third portion on its own merits and do not compare it with what had been sold before, we shall find that it was a sale of great importance. On the whole, perhaps, we may say that there were more books of general interest than in the first and second sales.

The volume containing the first edition of Lydgate's *Siege of Troy* (Pynson 1513) and

the second edition of Gower's *Confessio* (Berthelette 1532) was the most valuable lot in the first day's sale, and it fetched £145. Gower was imperfect; it had formerly belonged to one Peter Levesey, who had given 7s. 6d. for it and added a note to the effect that it was "a book hard to be gotten."

The Homers in the third day's sale occupied 79 lots—a large number, which, however, was exceeded by the Horaces on the fourth day. Of these last there were 181 lots. The first edition of the poet with Landini's Commentary, 1482, printed on vellum, fetched £150; and the *Epistola*, 1480, which is of great interest as the first book printed at Caen, £290. The Josephus printed on vellum by Peter Maufer at Verona, 1480, brought £196. The descriptions of the various editions of Justinian in the sixth day's sale occupied nearly eight pages of the catalogue. Then follow long lists of Justin and Juvenal. The first edition of Lactantius, printed in the monastery of Subiaco 1465, was the chief book of the seventh day. It was knocked down at £210. Several other editions brought high prices—one printed at Venice on vellum, 1471, £110. Six pages of the catalogue were devoted to Livy, three to Lucan, two to Lucian, two to Lucretius, and four to Martial. The second Aldine edition of Lucretius, Venice 1515, (Grolier's copy in old red morocco,) brought £300.

The amount of each day's sale was as follows:—First day, £512 17s.; second day, £470 18s.; third day, £599 11s. 6d.; fourth day, £1025 11s. 6d.; fifth day, £626 12s. 6d.; sixth day, £432 13s.; seventh day, £1016 19s.; eighth day, £1298 10s.; ninth day, £941 4s.; tenth day, £867 19s. 6d.

Twenty-first day.—Lot 5599, Godefroy, Histoire des Connestables, Chanceliers, etc., de la Maison du Roy, old red morocco, with arms of Louis XIV., folio, Paris, 1658, £9 15s. 5604, Godoy, De las Antiguedades y Excelencias de Cordova, small 4to, Cordova, 1627, £8 5s. 5656, Gorges (Ferdinando), America Painted to the Life, 4 paris complete, small 4to, 1659, £42. 5681, Gournay (Mlle. de), Les Advis (written by Montaigne's niece), 4to, Paris, 1634, £13 10s. 5682, Gouvea, Jornada do Arcebispo de Goa (complete and in good condition), Coimbra, 1606, £11 10s. 5684, Lydgate's Siege of Troye, R. Pynson, 1513 (bound with Gower's De Confessione Amantis, T. Berthelette, 1532), small folio,

£145. 5685, Gower, De Confessione Amantis, T. Berthelet, 1532, (leaf missing) £10. 5705, Grammatica Latina in Volgare, Verona, S. Nicolinie Fratelli di Sabio, 1529, £8 15s. 5722, Graphæus, Spectaculorum in Susceptione Philippi Hisp. Prin. Mirificus Apparatus, fol., Antw. 1550, £7 15s. 5753, Gregorius IX., Decretales (with arms of Louis XIII.), printed by P. Schoiffer, 1473, £30. 5788, Grotius, De Jure Belli ac Pacis, First Edition, 4to, Paris, N. Buon, 1625, £8 2s. 6d.

Twenty-second day.—Lot 5815, Gruterus, Inscriptiones Antiquæ, 2 vols. roy. fol., crimson morocco, 1707, £21. 5839, Camers Guarinus, Thesaurus Cornucopiæ, fol., Venet. in domi Aldi Romani, 1496, £10. 5856, Fernam Guerreiro, Relaçam Annal da India Oriental, 4to, Lisboa, 1605, £11 5s. 5857, Jacques de la Guesle, Les Remonstrances, large paper, beautifully bound in old red morocco, 4to, Paris, 1611, £21. 5944, Halle's Chronicle, 4to, R. Grafton, 1550, £13 10s. 5970, Harlay, Costumes d'Orleans, printed upon vellum, and finely bound in old morocco, sm. 4to, Orleans, 1583, £75. 5985, Harris's History of Kent, large paper, fol., Lond., 1719, £15 15s. 6025, Heliodorus, L'Histoire Æthiopique, par Jac. Amyot (first French translation), fol., Paris, 1547, £20 10s. 6028, Heliodorus, Les Amours de Theagene et Chariclee (par Vital d'Audiguier), 8vo, old crimson mor., Paris, 1623, £10 10s. 6049, Henriquez, Corona Sacra de la Religion Cisterciense, 11 plates, sm. 4to, Brusellas, 1624, £8 5s.

Twenty-third day.—Lot 6096, Herodotus, Historia Græcæ, fol., Venet. Aldus, 1502, editio princeps, £10 15s. 6167, S. Hieronymus, Epistolæ et Tractatus, 2 vols. fol., old morocco, Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1468, £50. 6177, Higden's Polycronicon, fol. (impf.), Southwark, P. Treveris, 1527, £25 10s. 6185, Hippocrates, Opera Omnia Græcæ, fol., Venet. Aldus, 1526, £11. 6266, Homerus, Opera Omnia, Græcæ, editio princeps. 2 vols. fol., old morocco, Florent., Bern. et Nerii Nerliorum, 1488, £48. 6268, Homerus, Opera, Græcæ, a fine specimen of contemporary Venetian morocco binding, 8vo, Venet. Aldus, 1524, £50. 6319, Homerus, Batrachomyomachia, printed in red and black, sm. 4to, Venet., Laonicus Cretensis, 1486, £9 9s.

Twenty-fourth day.—Lot 6352, Horatius, Opera, first edition with a date, fol., 1470, £29. 6353, Horatius, Opera, small folio, early and rare edition, £15. 6355, Horatius, Opera Omnia, cum Comment. Acronis et Porphyronis, first edition with this Commentary, 2 vols. folio, Mediol. per Ant. Zarotum, 1474, £20. 6361, Horatius, Commentary of C. Landino, editio princeps, printed upon vellum, Florent. per Ant. Miscominum, 1482, £150. 6364, Horatius, Opera, cum Comment. Acronis, second edition, fol., Mediol. per Ant. Zarotum, £18. 6371, Horatius, Opera, first Aldine edition, bound in contemporary yellow morocco, with blind tooling, 8vo, Venet. 1501, £92. 6372, Horatius, Opera, second Aldine edition, old mor., 8vo, Venet. 1504, £19 10s. 6374, Horatius, Poemata, the first Giunta edition, 8vo, Florent., 1514, £18 10s. 6381, Horatius, Poemata, fourth Aldine edition, 8vo, Venet. 1527,

£15. 6394, Horatius, Poemata, old red morocco, 4to, Paris, Vascosan, 1545, £9 10s. 6453, Horatius, Opera, first edition of Heinsius' Recension, Lugd. Bat. Elzevir, 1612, £15 10s. 6462, Horatius, the Elzevir edition of 1629, complete, old mor., 8vo, £10 10s. 6491, Pine's first edition of Horace, 2 vols. 8vo, 1733-37, boards, uncut, £39. 6503, Horatius, De Arte Poetica (16 ll.), impensis Petri Os de Breda, sm. 4to, £22 10s. 6515, Horatius, Epistolæ, printed upon vellum in Gothic letter by Jac. Durandus, in 1480 (the first book printed at Caen), £290. 6541, Hospitalius, etc., a Collection of rare and interesting Latin Poetical Tracts, in 1 vol. small 4to, £18 10s. 6574, Opera Hrosvite, folio, Norunbergæ, 1501, £11 5s. 6600, Hungaria, Historia Chronologica Pannoniæ, with plates by Theod. de Bry, small 4to, Francof. 1608, £13.

Twenty-fifth day.—Lot 6633, James I., his Majesties Poetical Exercises at Vacant Houres, original edition, sm. 4to, Edin., R. Waldegrave, 1591, £21 10s. 6640, Amadis Jamyn, Œuvres Poétiques, sm. 4to, Paris, M. Patisson, 1575, £9 15s. 6645, Pierre du Jarric, Histoires des Choses plus memorables advenues en Indes Orientales, etc., 3 vols. sm. 4to, Bourdeaux, S. Millanges, 1608-14, £12. 6648, Icones Columnæ ab H. Cock excusæ;—Androuet du Cerceau, Templorum variae formæ, and other old engravings (210), £15 15s. 6650, A Collection of 2475 Engraved Portraits mounted and bound in 12 vols., £50. 6717, Joannes Saresberiensis, Polycraticus, editio princeps, fol., circa 1472-6, £9 10s. 6720, Estienne Jodelle, Œuvres et Meslanges Poétiques, sm. 4to, Paris, N. Chesneau, 1574, £10 15s. 6725, Johnston, Inscriptiones Historiæ Regum Scotorum, Amst., 1602, £10. 6737, Inigo Jones's Desigins, published by W. Kent, 136 plates, 2 vols. in 1, old calf, 1727, £13 10s. 6747, Josephus, Opera, 2 vols. with woodcuts, fol., s. a. et l., £17 10s. 6749, Josephus, Opera, printed upon vellum, by P. Maufer, at Verona, 1480, £196. 6754, Josephus, Le premier livre de la Guerre des Juifs, old calf, sm. 4to, Paris, Est. Groulleau, 1550, £11 5s.

Twenty-sixth day.—Lot 6918, Justinianus, Institutiones, editio princeps, printed upon vellum by Peter Schoyffer at Mayence in 1468, folio (1 leaf wanting, some margins cut close), £140. 6919, Institutiones, folio, Romæ, per Ulric Hahn, 1473, £6 10s. 6920, Institutiones, Schoiffer's second edition, Mayence, 1476, £6 10s. 6994, Justinus, Historia ex Trogo Pompeio, editio princeps, folio, Venet., Nic. Jenson, 1470, £15. 7012, Justinus, Historia, M. Zuerius Boxhornius recensuit, old red mor., 12mo, Amst., J. Jansson, 1638, £10. 7020, Justinus, Historia, cura T. Hearne, large paper, old red mor., 8vo, Oxon., 1705, £5 17s. 6d. 7026, Juvenalis et Persius, Satyræ, fol., Romæ, Udabicus Gallus, circa 1470, £7 2s. 6d. 7027, Ditto, Ferraricæ, And. Ferrandus, 1474, £13. 7028, Ditto, fol., Mediol. Ant. Zarotus, 1474, £9. 7029, Ditto, fol., Mediol. Phil. Lavagnia, 1478, £9. 7030, Ditto, s. a. et l., fol., £6 10s. 7032, Ditto, second Aldine edition, 8vo, 1501, £9. 7033, Ditto, the second Lyons counterfeit of the Aldine edition, printed upon vellum, 1501 (some ll. soiled, 1 mended), £17 5s. 7065, Juvenal only, Venet., Jac. de Fiviziano, circa 1473, £7 15s. 7066, Ditto, s. l. 1474, £7. 7071, Satyræ, cum Comment. Calderini, Mediol. Ant. Za-

rothus, 1485, £6 10s. 7092, Thomas à Kempis, de Imitatione Christi, vellum, 12mo, Lugd. Bat. Elzevir, s. a. £9 15s. 7093, Ditto, Paris e typ. Regia, 1640, folio (the first production of the Royal Press established by Card. Richelieu), £8 10s. 7097, Basil Kennet, Essay on the Psalms, 1706, Queen Anne's copy, £7 5s.

Twenty-seventh day.—Lot 7146, Labacco, Libro de l'Architettura, 36 plates, fol., Roma, 1559, £7 15s. 7158, Louise Charly dite Labé, Œuvres Poétiques, 8vo (soiled), Lyons, Jan de Tournes, 1555, £61. 7167, Lactantius, Opera, editio princeps, printed in the Monastery of Soubaco in 1465 (with the 2 ll. of errata supplied in MS.), £210. 7168, Lactantius, fol., Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1468, £41. 7169, Lactantius, another edition by the same printers, 1470, £15. 7170, Lactantius, Venet., Adam, 1471, printed upon vellum, fol., £110. 7173, Lactantius, Rostock, 1476 (the first book printed at Rostock), £59. 7204, Laet, L'Histoire du Nouveau Monde, large paper, folio, Leyde, Elzevir, 1640, £18 10s. 7208, Lafontaine, Fables, first edition, Paris, D. Thierry, 1668, £62. 7218, Lallemand, Relation des Missions de la Comp. de Jésus en la Nouvelle France, 1647-48, 8vo, Paris, 1649, £9 5s. 7237, Lancelot du Lac, 3 vols. in 1, fol., Paris, J. Petit, 1533 (stained), £22. 7249, Langlaeus, Otium Semestre, Rhedonis Jul. du Clos, 1577, £8 2s. 6d. 7262, Lascaris, Grammatica Græca, editio princeps, Mediol. D. Paravinisus, 1476, small 4to, £57. 7263, Lascaris, Aldine edition (the first Aldine book with a date), sm. 4to, Venet., 1494-95, £11 10s. 7265, Lasco, Forma ac Ratio tota Ecclesiastici Ministerii, insinuta Londini per Regem Edwardum VI, 1550, 12mo, s. a. et l., £12 10s. 7309, La Legende des Flamens, etc., Paris, F. Regnault, 1522, small 4to, £12 14s. 7318, Leland, Genethliacon, 1543, and other scarce original pieces, £17.

Twenty-eighth day.—Lot 7363, Leslie, Bishop of Ross, De Origine Moribus et rebus gestis Scotorum, sm. 4to, Romæ, 1578, £11. 7365, Lesnaudiere, Le Louenge de Mariage et Recueil des Hystoires des Bonnes Femmes, sm. 8vo, à Paris par Ant. Couteau, 1525, £12 5s. 7401, Estienne et Liebault, L'Agriculture, La Chasse du Loup, etc., sm. 4to, 1576, £8 8s. 7421, Linschoten, Navigatio ac Itinerarium in Orientalem (first edition of the Latin text), fol., Hagæ Com., 1599, £11. 7438, Laud's Book of Common Prayer, 1637, £8 5s. 7446, Livius, Historia, 3 vols. fol., Romæ, Ūd. Gallus, 1470, £30. 7447, Livius, fol., Venet., Vind. de Spira, 1470, £28. 7448, Livius, Venet., Vindelini de Spira, printed upon vellum, decades I and IV only, 2 vols. illuminated, £520. 7449, Livius, Sweynheym et Pannartz, Rome, 1472, £12 15s. 7502, Livius, Decades, translatae par P. Berchoire, fol., Paris, Regnault et Eustace, 1514, £29 10s. 7531, Loggan, Oxonia Illustrata, original edition, old red mor., roy. fol., 1675, £11 10s. 7533, Logus, Hendecasyllabi Elegiæ, et Epigrammata, printed upon vellum (perhaps unique), sm. 4to, Viennæ Pannoniæ, H. V. Silesius, 1529, £70. 7565, Longus, Amours de Daphnis et Chloé, with the plates by Philippe d'Orleans, £15 10s. 7575, Lopez de Gomara, Historia de las Indias, con la chronica del Peru, por Ped. Cieca de Leon, the rare first edition, fol., 1552-53, £59. 7582, Philibert de

l'Orme, Nouvelles Inventions pour bien Bastir, original edition, vellum, fol., Paris, Morel, 1561, £11 10s. 7583, Philibert de l'Orme, le Premier Tome d'Architecture, original edition, finely bound in black morocco, with the Arms and Monogram of Henri Duc d'Orleans on sides, fol., Paris, F. Morel, 1567, £125. 7611, Lucanus, Pharsalia, editio princeps, fol., Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1469, £38. 7612, Lucanus, without date, fol., £12 5s. 7613, Lucanus, another edition without date, fol., £9.

Twenty-ninth day.—Lot 7629, Lucanus, De Bello Civili, old calf, with the mark of the collector Longepierre on the sides, 8vo, Lut., R. Steph., 1545, £19 10s. 7651, Lucianus, Opera, printed upon vellum at Florence in 1496 (title wanting), £59. 7671, Lucianus, Pseudosophista, à J. G. Gravio, large paper, 8vo, Amst., Elzevir, 1668, £8. 7672, Lucianus, Lucius sive Asinus, cum Prefatione Poggii, lit. goth. with woodcuts, sm. fol., ex. off. et ductu Ludovici Hohenwannig de Elchmgen s. a. (15 ll.) £88. 7687, Lucretius, first Aldine edition, 8vo, Venet. 1500, £10 15s. 7690, Lucretius, second Aldine edition, Venet. 1515 (Grolier's copy), £300. 7770, Machiavelli, Historie, 1532, Il Principe, 1532, in 1 vol., old morocco, sm. 4to, £10 15s. 7779, Machiavelli, Le Prince, traduit par Gaspar d'Auvergne, vellum, sm. 4to, Poitiers, Eng. de Marnef, 1553, £8 15s. 7787, Machiavelli, Discorsi sopra Tito Livio, con Il Principe, etc., in 1 vol., old morocco (original editions), 1531-32, £17. 7791, Macrobius, Opera Omnia, editio princeps, fol., Venet., N. Jenson, 1472, £20 10s. 7825, Magalhães de Gandavo, Historia da Provincia Sancta Cruz, 1576 (the original edition very rare), £43. 7838, Joannes Magnus, Historia Gothorum, 1554, Henry II.'s copy, £20 10s. 7843, Olivier Magny, Les Amours et quelques Odes de luy, sm. 8vo, Paris, Est. Groulleau, 1553, £12. 7844, Magny, Les Souspirs, etc., Paris, V. Sertenas, 1557, £15 11s. 7845, Magny, Les Odes, sm. 8vo, Paris, And. Wechel, 1559, £16 10s. 7872, Le Maire, Les Illustrations de Gaule, 1509-13, sm. 4to, £10. 7873, Ditto, rare edition, 1515-19, £11 5s.

Thirtieth day.—Lot 7890, (Lopez) Maldonado Cancionero, sm. 4to, 1630, £30. 7924, Mandeville, Itinerarius; Ludolphi Libellus de Itinere ad Terram Sanctam—Marcus Paulus de consuetudinibus et condicionibus orientalium Regionum, in 1 vol., sm. 4to, £150. 7932, Manilius, Astronomicon, sm. 4to, Nuremberga, 1472, £20. 7934, Manilius, Astronomicon, crimson mor., fol., Mediol. 1489, £10 15s. 7992, Ammianus Marcellinus, old blue mor., fol., Romæ, 1474, £12 5s. 8014, Marco Paolo, La Description Géographique de Inde Orientale, sm. 4to, Paris, £18. 8022, Marguerite de Valois, Dialogue en forme de Vision Nocturne, 2 vols., sm. 4to, 1553, £31. 8024, Marguerite, L'Heptameron des Nouvelles, sm. 4to, Paris, 1559, £30. 8076, Marmol Caravajol, Description General de Africa, 3 vols. fol., Granada, 1573-99, £11 15s. 8082*, Marot (Clement), L'Adolescence Clementine, red mor., 12mo, 1536, £30. 8106, Martial de Paris, Les Vigilles de la Mort du feu Roy Charles VII., 4to, £31. 8108, Martialis Epigrammata, old blue mor., very rare, Venetiis, Vindelini de Spira, 1470-72, £29 10s. 8109, Martialis Epigrammata, old blue mor., sm. 4to, n.d.,

£10 5s. 8117, Martial, Aldine edition, finely bound in old olive morocco, gilt, sm. 8vo, Venet., 1501, £175.

The sale of the fourth portion of the Sunderland Library is announced to take place in November next. It will commence on Monday, the 6th, and continue until Thursday, the 16th. The alphabet is carried down to *Saint-Audiol*, and the number of the lots up to the end of this portion is 10,900.



LONDON SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.



R. EDMUND W. ASHBEE, F.S.A., who is collecting materials connected with the various places of business of London printers, publishers, and booksellers up to the end of the seventeenth century, has most kindly placed at the disposal of the Editor the following very interesting list of signs. It has, however, no claim to completeness, and is to be considered merely as an imperfect preliminary instalment. All those addresses that were not distinguished by a sign, and which by themselves amount to a large number, have been purposely excluded from this list. The dates which are appended to each address are merely intended to indicate that a bookseller or printer was carrying on his trade there in those years. In many cases it is probable that the business was in existence both earlier and later. We hope that our readers will help us to add to the list, as well as aid in compiling similar lists for other cities, as Oxford, Cambridge, etc.

A. B. C., The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1523.

ADAM AND EVE, The

Little Britain. 1656—1664.

ADAM AND EVE, The

In the Strand, near Hungerford Market. 1687.

ANCHOR, The

Under St. Bartholomew's Church, near the Royal Exchange. 1651.

ANCHOR AND BIBLE, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1658.

ANGEL, The

Chancery Lane, near Lincoln's Inn. 1694.

ANGEL, The

Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1648—1681.

ANGEL, The

Duck Lane, near West Smithfield. 1646, 1662—1689.

ANGEL, The

Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple Gate. 1675.

ANGEL, The

Giltspur Street, without Newgate. 1655, 1680—1694.

ANGEL, The

In Gresham College. 1668, 1669.

ANGEL, The

Ivy Lane. 1639—1662.

ANGEL, The

Little Britain, next to the sign of the Flower-de-Luce. 1667—1690.

ANGEL, The

Lombard Street. 1622.

ANGEL, The

On London Bridge, a little below the Gate. 1679.

ANGEL, The

Pope's Head Alley, near Cornhill. 1632—1665.

ANGEL, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1580—1604, 1631—1655, 1682, 1696.

ANGEL, The

In Westminster Hall. 1680.

ANGEL AND BIBLE, The

In the Poultry. 1682, 1683.

ANGEL AND CROWN, The

In the Old Change, near St. Austin's Church. 1685.

ARTICHOKE, The

Near Ludgate. 1693.

ARTICHOKE, The

Old Bedlam. 1686.

ATLAS, The

Cornhill, by St. Michael's Church. 1653, 1681, 1690.

ATLAS, The

Ludgate Hill. 1677.

ATLAS AND HERCULES, The

Cheapside. *Circa* 1690.

AXE, The

Hosier Lane. 1642.

BALL, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1603, 1627, 1652.

- BALL, The
Westminster Hall. 1662.
- BEAR, The
Chancery Lane. 1600.
- BEAR, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1629—1638, 1675, 1682, 1690.
- BEAR, The
Without Temple Bar, opposite St. Clement's Church. 1597.
- BEAVER, The
In the Strand, between Ivy Bridge and Durham Yard. 1667.
- BELL, The
Next to Kemp's Coffee House in Exchange Alley, opposite the Royal Exchange. 1681.
- BELL, The
Fleet Street. 1689.
- BELL, The
Fore Street, without Cripplegate, near Grub Street. 1586, 1587.
- BELL, The
Little Britain. 1697—1700.
- BELL, The
Philip Lane. 1589.
- BELL, The
In the Poultry, near Cheapside. 1683—1691.
- BELL, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1618, 1638—1641, 1651—1675.
- BELL, The
A little without Temple Bar. 1669, 1670.
- BEN JONSON'S HEAD, The
Behind the Royal Exchange. 1655—1659.
- BIBLE, The
Burchin Lane. 1642.
- BIBLE, The
Canon Street. 1665.
- BIBLE, The
Chancery Lane, near Fleet Street. 1635—1639, 1664—1692.
- BIBLE, The
Cheapside. 1625—1631.
- BIBLE, The
Covent Garden, near the New Exchange. 1642—1659.
- BIBLE, The
Duck Lane. 1640, 1657—1682.
- BIBLE, The
Eastcheap. 1642.
- BIBLE, The
Fleet Street. 1600—1619, 1677.
- BIBLE, The
Fleet Street, near the Conduit. *Circa* 1650.
- BIBLE, The
Giltspur Street, without Newgate. 1614—1640.
- BIBLE, The
Gracechurch Street. 1700.
- BIBLE, The
Near Guildhall Gate. 1619.
- BIBLE, The
Little Britain. 1658.
- BIBLE, The
Ludgate Hill, near Fleet Bridge. 1658—1682.
- BIBLE, The
Newgate Street. 1683—1689.
- BIBLE, The
Pope's Head Alley, near Lombard Street. 1645—1650, 1657.
- BIBLE, The
In the Poultry, near Cheapside. 1672—1677.
- BIBLE, The
On the Piazza, under the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1653—1680.
- BIBLE, The
St. Lawrence Lane. 1631—1636.
- BIBLE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1580—1583, 1604.
- BIBLE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near the North door. 1548—1558, 1586—1607, 1654.
- BIBLE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, the corner shop next Cheapside. 1688.
- BIBLE, The
Tower Street. 1646.
- BIBLE, The
Wood Street. 1641—1649.
- BIBLE AND CROWN, The
Near Ludgate. 1688.
- BIBLE AND HARP, The
Smithfield, at the Hospital Gate. 1635—1678, 1685—1695.
- BIBLE AND SPUR, The
Giltspur Street, without Newgate. 1640—1663.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

Chronograms, 5000 and more in number, excerpted out of various authors and collected at many places.
By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 1882.) 4to, pp. xx, 569.

Chronograms have been usually associated with anagrams, acrostics, palindromes, and other conceits of a similar character; but Mr. Hilton claims for them a higher position on account of the service they can render to history, and in support of the claim he has brought together a most remarkable collection of inscriptions containing dates hidden in certain of their letters. These are certainly associated with historical incidents of the first importance, and with men and women of great fame, so that it must be allowed that the author has reason on his side in making this claim. With regard to the early history of the subject we read: "The invention of chronograms cannot yet be clearly traced to any source, either as to date or country. The Romans, as before observed, are said but not shown to have made them. It has been suggested that mediæval scholars or 'monks' (for they were the scholars), were their originators, and used them as a sort of *memoria technica*, but all are too complex ever to have served for any purpose of artificial memory. As I have said before, I have found none in the Western languages, that can be regarded as authentic, earlier than the fourteenth century. On turning to the oriental languages, we find that literature was much cultivated in Persia from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. Persian chronograms in the Arabic language, of equal or greater antiquity than European examples, and still earlier ones in the Hebrew language, are given in the last chapter of this book; and I there venture to suggest that it is among the early writings of the people using one or other of these languages that the origin of chronograms will be found. It is highly probable that European scholars derived the art from their oriental or their Hebrew predecessors."

It is in Germany and the Netherlands that chronograms have enjoyed the greatest amount of popularity; there they have been largely cut in stone, engraved on copper, stamped on medals, and printed in books. Most other countries have used them, but in a less degree. Frenchmen do not seem to have taken to their use with much enthusiasm. They are of course to be found in French books, but the author says that throughout the length and breadth of France he has not observed one on either building or monument. As becomes a loyal Englishman, the author opens his subject with a chapter on chronograms in England. These are mostly in Latin, a language which especially adapts itself to this form of composition on account of the ease with which the inflexions can be altered in order to get in the numeral letters required; but Mr. Hilton has been successful in finding several in English, and in making some good ones himself. A famous one is the line which gives the date of Queen Elizabeth's death—

My Day Closed Is In Immortality = 1603.

Here the initial letters only are counted, and they follow the correct order.

Two lines on Mr. Thomas Walters, 'late schoolmaster of Christchurch,' give the date of his death in each.

THE LAST NIGHT OF DECEMBER = 1651.
HE RESTED FROM ALL HIS LABORS = 1651.

The last page of the book contains this excellent but not quite perfect chronogram on the year 1882:—

CoVrteoVs reaDer I ftnsh wth ths ChronoGrAm, se the year It InVoLVes happy to Vs both. fareweLL.

One chapter is of special interest to bibliographers, for it deals with chronogram titles, dates, and dedications. In cataloguing old books it is always necessary to bear in mind that if the date in figures does not occur in its usual place at the foot of the page, it may be lurking in the letters of the title.

We must now take leave of a book which contains materials for many articles. It reminds us in its thoroughness of the work of some student of an earlier century than ours. Enthusiasm only could have carried the author through his laborious task, which must be the result of the research of a lifetime. It is also a most comely book to look upon: the printing sets off the contents, so that it is pleasant to read what might otherwise be at times somewhat crabbed, and the excellent plates illustrate the subject very completely.*

Report on the Progress of Library Architecture. By WILLIAM F. POOLE, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Boston [U.S.], 1882. 8vo.

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. No. 1. 1881. *The Construction of Library Buildings.* Washington, 1881. 8vo.

These two pamphlets contain Mr. Poole's views on a subject of very considerable importance. Architects are much too fond of acting on their own ideas, without consultation with librarians; and instead of obtaining their effects out of the books themselves, often hide them behind columns and other unnecessary ornaments. The building of a library is a matter of great importance, which is surrounded with practical difficulties. Few men are better fitted to express their opinions upon this subject than Mr. Poole. A committee of the Library Association of the United States, appointed to consider the question of library buildings, passed various resolutions, one of which was—"That in the opinion of this Association the time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing style of library building, and the adoption of a style of construction better suited to economy and practical utility." Mr. Poole's predominant idea, as becomes the Chicago librarian, is protection against fire; how unprotected most libraries are in this respect we all know too well.

The Manchester Quarterly: a Journal of Literature and Art. No. 3, July 1882. 8vo. *Manchester Literary Club.*

This local journal keeps up its interest, and while the special object of its existence is not overlooked, subjects connected with the general field of literature meet with due attention. In the present number Mr. Crompton, a loving admirer of the poets, treats

* We have been allowed the use of one of these, showing the title of a book which contains about 1525 chronograms on the date 1653.



DE
 SPIRITUALI IMITATIONE
 CHRISTI.
 ADMONITIONES
 SACRÆ ET UTILES.
 PARS

IN LVCEM
 DATÆ.

A. R. P. Antonio Vanden Stock
 Societatis Iesv.



ROREMUNDÆ,
 APUD GASPARUM DV PRES.

of the place and influence of the "Faerie Queene" in literature; and Mr. Axon compares Milton's "Comus" and Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," showing the influence of the earlier poet upon the later one, who, however, far surpassed his predecessor. The article, which is of the most interest to us, is that one by Mr. J. E. Bailey, which gives "Some Account of a Byrom MS. recently added to the Chetham Library." This MS. contains Byrom's journals, etc., for the years 1730-31, and the matter embodied in it is quite fresh and not included in the volumes of *Byrom's Literary Remains* published by the Chetham Society. It is in the writer's own shorthand, and extends over about three hundred pages. Besides the gossip of Manchester coffee-houses, it contains many passages from books read at the Chetham Library. There was an individuality about Byrom that gives an interest to everything he wrote.



NOTES AND NEWS.

THE *Bookseller* mentions a bibliography compiled by Mr. W. H. Wyman of Cincinnati, which contains a list of books and articles written to prove that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. As there have been found writers mad enough to advocate such a ridiculous theory, it is well that some notice should be taken of them. The duty of the bibliographer is not to confine himself to sane books.

A MUSICAL curiosity of the greatest interest has lately come to light. It appears that in 1854 Wagner sent copies privately printed at his own expense of *Der Ring des Nibelungen* to certain friends. The book is an octavo of 159 pages, and contains all the four pieces of the *Nibelungen* poem; but the third part, afterwards called *Siegfried*, originally bore the title of *Der junge Siegfried*; and the fourth part, now *Die Götterdämmerung*, was *Siegfried's Tod*. One of the copies was presented by Wagner to Arthur Schopenhauer, who has written several sarcastic notes in the margin. These have been printed, and are not relished by the Wagnerites.

AN interesting article on booksellers and newspapers in the Isle of Man is contained in the August number of the *Bookseller*. When Wood the tourist visited the island, in 1808, he found only one person who sold books, and he was by trade a bookbinder.

IT has been proposed by Mr. L. W. Beck that a "library of commerce" should be formed, for the furtherance of commercial interests. The question whether a "complete" library should be established in London, or whether special branches should be located in the centres of the different trades with which each division may specially deal, is still left undecided.

THE following list of newspapers, most of which are still in existence, with the dates of their first publication, is taken from *Land and Water*:—

"The *London Gazette* was established in 1665; the *Dublin Gazette*, 1711; the *Course of Exchange*, 1697; *Lloyd's List*, 1726; *Public Ledger*, 1759; *Racing Calendar*, 1772; *Morning Post*, 1772; the *Mail* in

1780, and the *Times* 1788; *Observer*, 1791; *Morning Advertiser*, 1794; *Globe*, 1796. The oldest Irish newspapers are the *Freeman's Journal*, started in 1763; *Kilkenny Journal*, 1767; *Londonderry Journal*, 1772; and the *Belfast Newsletter*, in 1773. The *Stamford Mercury*, the oldest of all the provincials, dates back to 1695; *Edinburgh Courant*, 1705; *Notts Weekly Journal*, 1710; *Hereford Journal*, 1713; the *Leeds Mercury*, 1718; the *Northampton Mercury*, 1720; *Gloucester Journal*, 1722; the *Reading Mercury*, 1723; *Winchester and Salisbury Journal*, 1729; *Chester Courant*, 1730; *Derby Mercury*, 1732.

THE annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom is fixed for Tuesday, the 5th of September, and three following days, and will be held at Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, the University Librarian. A highly successful meeting is expected, one of the most interesting features of the programme being visits to certain of the College libraries.

THE number of the *Athenæum* for August 12 contains a note on a Bible (Royal Version, Cambridge, 1637) in the possession of a Bristol bookseller, which is said to have belonged to Milton. It has an inscription to the effect that it was given by Samuel Hartlib to the poet in 1640; and also some lines signed "J. Miltonius, M.A. C. Coll." underneath which is a pen-and-ink outline portrait in profile, with this writing—"Myself, 1640." The authenticity of the autograph seems more than doubtful.

MR. ALEXANDER RAMSAY suggests, in the August number of his *Scientific Koll*, that a Scientific Union should be formed for the purpose of collecting and classifying information. He writes: "It is with this ulterior object in view that all persons interested in Meteorology are earnestly asked to forward their names and addresses, particulars as to the work they have done in Meteorological and other sciences, their present lines of study, ways in which help is desired, and any other items that may occur to them. These details will be classified, and when the opportunity offers, selections from them will be published."

THE July number of the *Monthly Notes of the Library Association* contains a useful "List of Selected Books in Political Economy," with practical notes by the late Mr. W. Stanley Jevons, F.R.S., one of the last bits of work done by this distinguished philosopher, whose premature loss we all deplore.

AN important article on Libraries, by Messrs. H. R. Tedder and Ernest C. Thomas, is contained in the recently published volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Besides a full history of the subject, there is much valuable statistics arranged in some elaborate tables.

A COPY of the original "Catalogue of the Library of Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, at Vale Royal in 1616," is printed in *The Palatine Note Book* for August, with a preliminary note. The catalogue is on six leaves of paper, measuring 6 inches by 15½ inches. The volumes in the library were 391 in number, and their description occupies the first four leaves. The books were subsequently numbered in the margin from 1 to 391, and the word *lent* is added to the borrowed books. The remaining two leaves are occupied with separate

lists of books lent to various persons whose names are given.

THE Towneley Library, originally formed by Christopher Towneley, born at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, is to be sold shortly by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The most interesting portion of the library consists of the important collection of MSS. in 60 volumes, all transcribed by Christopher Towneley, which is fully described in the Fourth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, 1874. What the value of the library as a whole may be, we cannot guess, but it is said that its weight is at least twelve tons.

IT is announced in *Polybiblion* that M. Léopold Delisle, the Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has commenced the publication of a monthly bulletin of recent French publications added to the library.

MESSRS. E. Rouveyre and G. Blond (98, Rue de Richelieu, Paris) announce the publication shortly of a *Bibliography of Voltaire's Works*, by Georges Bengesco, which will form an octavo volume of 500 pages.

THE North-western University, U.S., has conferred on Mr. W. F. Poole the degree of LL.D. Respecting Mr. Poole's Index we quote the following passage from the last Report of the Index Society, read at the annual meeting on August 9th.—“In concluding this Report, the Council wish to express their gratification at the near completion of the new edition of Mr. W. F. Poole's grand *Index of Periodical Literature*, which has long been eagerly expected by literary men. There is reason to hope that when this is published, the indefatigable compiler will undertake, with the assistance of his coadjutor Mr. Fletcher, another work of a similar character, viz. a general index to essays published in collections other than periodicals.”

THE first book printed in Normandy was an edition of Horace's *Epistles*, which issued from the press of Jacques Durandus and Gilles Quijoux, at Caen, in 1480. There is a copy on vellum in Lord Spencer's Althorpe library, and one on paper is treasured at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. A third copy, also on vellum, was discovered in the Sunderland library. This copy was sold on Thursday, July 20, for £290.

THE second part of the *Guide du Libraire-Antiquaire et du Bibliophile* contains four plates of bindings : in these specimens the grain of the morocco is most admirably represented. Of the rare books described three are of special interest : viz. the first edition of the *Pensées de M. Pascal*, 1670,—a facsimile of the title is also given ; Gallaud's original edition of the *Arabian Nights* in 12 vols. 1704—1717, all of which it is very difficult to find of one edition ; and the first French translation of *Robinson Crusoe*, 1720.

THE French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has proposed three subjects for prizes. A prize of 1500 francs is offered by the Philosophical Section for an essay on “Free Will” ; one of 3000 francs by the Moral Section for an “Historical and Critical Study of Realism in Poetry and Art” ; and one of 2500 francs by the same Section for a paper enumerating and criticizing all treatises on morals which have been published or asked for by public authority in France, in the form of philosophical works or manuals or catechisms. These essays must be sent to the Secretary before Dec. 31st, 1883.

FROM the *Débats* we learn that there are a number of popular libraries in the Department of the Seine irrespective of the municipal libraries in Paris. Of these 32 are supported and administered by the commune, and 14 supported by private companies. As the object of these institutions is for the benefit of the suburban population, they are encouraged by the General Council of the Seine, which makes to each the grant of 500 francs annually. For the first three months of this year 12,695 books were lent out by the communal, 13,725 by the popular libraries. The greater part are only lending libraries, but some have reading rooms.

THE successful restoration at Leipzig of an Oriental *Codex* has been commented upon in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin. An Arabic manuscript entitled “Al-Bagavi, Kitāb almasābih,” meaning “Bagavi's Book of Lights,” required to be renovated, its worm-eaten condition preventing its further use at the University library. By the exercise of great care, and by means of his special experience, Hermann Crusius, the veteran Leipzig bookbinder, has succeeded in the task. The 351 leaves of the *Codex* (which measure 10 x 14 inches) have been repaired, by the margins being covered with thin transparent paper which matches the rice paper of the work itself. The smallest writing can be distinctly read through the paper, and this fact is all the more important as the borders have been in some cases much injured by worms, and the preservation of the valuable marginal notes was a matter of great moment. The work has been half bound in Russia leather, with appropriate ornamentation of an Oriental character.

MUCH interest has been taken in German bibliographical circles in the recent discovery at Wanzleben of a copy (in good preservation) of the *Sachsen-spiegel*. The work was published in 1595 at Leipzig, by Valentine Vögelin, and dealt with imperial privileges and other legal matters. It is a folio, and is printed in elegant style by Michael Lanzenberger of Leipzig. The title, introduction, etc., occupy 4 leaves, and the text 544 leaves, with double columns ; an alphabetical index or *Repertorium* taking up 42 leaves in addition.

THE annual meeting of the Index Society was held on Wednesday, August 9th, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, when Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., the newly elected president, gave an interesting address. The report contained notices of work done and of work still to be done. Respecting one of the books lately issued by the Society, we quote the following passage :—“The Index of Norfolk Topography is one of those books which exhibit the results of a lifetime of enthusiastic work. Mr. Rye has described his labours in very modest terms, and he does but scant justice to his own unique knowledge of the subject. The Council therefore feel called upon to draw special attention to a work which has been planned with great judgment, and which exhibits a model of what a work of this character should be. Here will be found one of the first attempts to grapple with the mass of MS. materials connected with this most important county. The Council trust that the publication of this work will induce authors interested in other counties to compile indexes arranged on the same

plan. British Topography is a specially rich subject, and a series of Indexes of the different counties would be of the greatest utility to every one interested in the history of his own county. Not only has Mr. Rye presented this valuable Index to the Society, but he has also contributed a sum of money towards the considerable expense connected with its publication."



CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPTAIN ROCK.

IN my copy of *Letters to His Majesty King George the Fourth*, by Captain Rock, published by Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper in 1827, there is fixed with wafers on the inside cover a letter in manuscript as under. To what or to whom does it refer? and who is the writer? It appears to be signed H. Colburn: was this the celebrated publisher of that name? Can any one throw some light on this subject?

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland. S. SALT.

"DEAR SIRS,—I really think you are alarmed about the *Rock's Letters* without good cause, as the proofs were all most carefully revised by a clever literary and legal man, for the express purpose of avoiding any such consequence as you think probable. I would, however, on no account wish you to publish it till you are satisfied on this point; and if on hearing the opinion of your friend you have still any doubts, I purpose sending it to Mr. Sharon Turner with instructions to obtain the very best counsel's opinion upon it. I am out of town for a short time, but I receive all communications from town daily.

"I am, dear sirs,
"Yours very truly,
"H. COLBURN."

Sept. 25, 1827.

SOME MISGIVINGS OF A BIBLIOPHILE.

IN these days of railroads and general high-pressure all old associations seem to be fast disappearing. Hunts of days gone by are possessed of a general-smartening-up application that is destroying the many pleasant memories connected with them. The very dust, that "Eldorado" of the bibliophile, is being carefully kept down. The fourpenny box has no treasures, and the craze of book-plate collecting is threatening the charm of previous ownership in books. But were these alone the failings which I brood over, I would not trouble my readers with these misgivings. I am sorry to say they are not. O shade of Dibdin, what shall thy readers say to a forged title-page, to say nothing of dates?—the false insertion of a book-plate, to enhance value, and, what I have never believed in, the writing of autographs, in doctored ink, to order? These things I suppose are the result of the age—a demand begets a supply. The other day, in one of the old haunts that is left to me, I espied a little book of Emblems by Didacus Saavedra Faxardo, with, on the top of the title-page, in old style, and the ink I have alluded to, the name of

Francis Quarles. One glance at my friend the bookseller was quite enough, and the rejoinder that followed about "an old fellow who wouldn't buy anything if it were not highly spiced," convinced me of the deception. Another very common fraud is perpetrated by getting the first number of a serial work in demand, such as Dickens' original issues, and inserting the frontispiece and title in a later edition, and binding. By-the-by, how many copies of Dickens' works purporting to have been his own and containing his book-plate have been sold? Why, enough to have stocked Gadshill from floor to ceiling. The latest craze would seem to be "éditions de luxe" (?), and I welcome it as attracting the attention of the "bibliomaniac" to works more befitting him. If we are to have "éditions de luxe," by all means let us have them, but not what many of them are—"a meal hashed up for the second day." To the latter class the following piece of "gag" is appended to the advertisement: "1000 copies" (?) numbered, only are to be printed, but the publishers reserve the right of issuing an American edition of 500 copies." Talking of "gag," I am reminded of a piece in use amongst second-hand booksellers in their catalogues—"Willett's, etc., copy sold for £25," to a book perhaps marked 30s. If the book has a value over and above the price assigned to it by the bookseller, it will soon be discovered by some book-hunter; if it has not—and it is generally the case—the ink and time of setting up are wasted. The general public not being acquainted with Willett's sale, etc., are not moved. And now, to revert to "éditions de luxe," one of the most tastefully got up books of recent date is *The Library*, by A. Lang (Macmillan, 1881); it is beautifully printed throughout, and I wish the matter were equal to the "get up." A matter for congratulation, as far as printing and general taste are concerned, is the recently published work of Mr. Tuer—"Bartolozzi and his Works"; "a foeman unworthy of his steel." I could have wished it had been dated; a grave fault, and one which had I known it, would have kept me from purchasing. Can nobody be found to give honest old George Vertue and his works such a kind treatment? In closing I must mention the following as a good sign of the times: the charming little volumes of *The Parchment Library* (Kegan Paul & Co). Several other separate books occur to me, but it would be invidious to name them.

Southsea.

TINY TIM.

BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.
(II. 23.)

THE presumption is very strong that the second edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* had no engraved frontispiece. In the first place, no edition issued in Burton's lifetime seems to have an engraved and a printed title-page, and the second edition certainly has the latter. Again the bibliographies do not mention an engraved title-page of 1624. And a copy before me which belonged to Burton himself has no trace of it.

It does not seem to be generally known that the first edition contains the author's name, at the end of the "Conclusion to the reader."

F. M.

ARNOLD FREITAG OF EMMERICH. (II. 86.)

NOTICES of Arnold Freitag and his works will be found in Jöcher (*Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon*, vol. ii., p. 741), who cites as his authorities Van der Linden, *De Scriptoribus Medicis*, and Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten Lexicon*; and in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, vol. xviii., p. 855, where Paquot (*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Littéraire des Pays-Bas*, t. xv.), is cited as the authority.

The *Mythologia Ethica* is described in the *Annales Plantiniennes* of Ruelens and De Backer (Paris, Tross 1866), p. 202, where the following note is added:—"Recueil de 226 eaux-fortes représentant des sujets tirés pour la plupart des fables d'Esopé. En regard de chaque estampe se trouve une explication en prose. Pas de nom de graveur; mais les planches sortent évidemment de l'atelier de Galle, ce qui est constaté d'ailleurs par la mention faite au titre. Elles pourraient bien être, l'œuvre de Gerard de Jodi."

It is clear from the title that the explanations alone, and not the etchings, are the work of Freitag.

RICHARD C. CHRISTIE.

Darley House, Matlock.

HUTCHINSON'S COMMERCIAL RESTRAINTS.

THE recent appearance in Dublin of a new edition of the above-named work, with the repetition therein of a rather strange "bibliographical blunder" of old standing, induces me to trouble you with a few lines, in the (perhaps vain) hope of being able to prevent for the future what I long since endeavoured, but with no good effect, to refute.

In a letter from the late Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., in the *Times* newspaper, 14th February, 1846, the following statement appeared:—"The book to which I allude [*Commercial Restraints of Ireland Considered*, by the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin], was published in 1779 [and again in London, in 1780, by Longman, of Paternoster Row], and almost immediately afterwards suppressed and burnt by the common hangman, so that Mr. Flood, in his place in the [Irish] House of Commons, said he would give £1,000 for a copy."

This statement has been quoted over and over again in booksellers' catalogues, both in England and Ireland, and has no doubt been found to serve a purpose; and, still more wonderful to relate, the Rev. Wm. G. Carroll, M.A., who has edited the new edition, notwithstanding all his learning and experience, has fallen into the trap (together with the editor of a certain Dublin periodical), and has written thus in his introduction to the volume:—"It [the work in question] was burned by the common hangman so effectually that Flood said he would give a thousand pounds for a copy, and that the libraries of all the three branches of the legislature could not produce a copy." It has been further stated, that "the present reprint is from one of the two copies lately acquired by the Board of Trinity College."

Now, as I have good reason for asserting, the Right Hon. Henry Flood never made so silly a proposal. He was a man, not thoroughly perfect, but of good common sense; and what he said in the case before us was to this effect—that so high was his opinion of

Provost Hutchinson's book, that if there were only one copy in the world he would gladly give £1,000 to purchase it. This was sensible, and can easily be understood.

Whether copies of the work have only of late been acquired, for the first time, by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, for their splendid library (to say nothing about the other public libraries throughout the empire), I have no means at present of ascertaining, and therefore I pass over this point, though I have my own opinion; but this I know for certain, that I have myself possessed not less than three or four copies, and that, notwithstanding my remonstrance, two second-hand booksellers whom I could name, while they were describing the work in their catalogues, year after year, as "excessively rare," and were charging an extravagant price for it, managed to keep a large supply of copies in stock to meet the demand!

Let me ask, in conclusion, does my friend Mr. Carroll comprehend the meaning of a book having been "burned by the common hangman"? I am rather inclined to think that, like Sir Valentine Blake before him, and like many who will persist in the use of the phrase "hanged, drawn, and quartered," he labours under a slight misapprehension.

BEAVER H. BLACKER.

Clifton, Bristol.

HAIN'S REPERTORIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM.

HAS any accurate list of the *omissions* in Hain's valuable bibliography of works printed in the fifteenth century ever been made and published? If not, then surely a start might be made to supply the deficiency, as a considerable number of catalogues of fifteenth-century books have been published since 1826-38, the date of Hain's work. And I would venture to suggest that if bibliographers interested in this subject would consult together and arrange to take one or more of these later-issued catalogues, e.g., Holtrop, Campbell, St. Gallen Chapter Library, Mr. H. Braishaw, Mr. R. Sinker, and others, and send the results of their inspection to a reliable editor, a very useful *supplement* to Hain would follow, and be cordially welcomed by all bibliographers.

J. C. HUDSON.

THE EIKON BASILIKE.

I TRUST before very long we may have in THE BIBLIOGRAPHER a full and accurate account of the various editions and issues of the *Eikon*; this will be a work of considerable labour, but it is one very much to be desired. From the description given at page 87 by FORAS, I presume that the copy there mentioned is one of the early editions of 1648 printed without the prayers, but having a copy of the subsequently printed prayers bound up with it. Amongst these there is, I think, only one consisting of 270 pages, and title and contents four leaves; being that which used to be designated the eighth edition. Like all the early editions, it has no printer's name or place of issue, and is very carelessly printed. Besides the misprint of "mali" for "mala" on the title-page, there is a very remarkable misprint in the last line of the

eighteenth division, which reads "which only Christ our great Peace-maker can not merit"—in place of "can merit."

FORAS does not mention any frontispiece, but no doubt his copy has Marshall's plate; and probably also the plate of Prince Charles inscribed "Natus Maij 29 An^o 1630 Ætatis suæ 19." on page 232. The expression 'on,' and not 'at,' is here correct, because in some later editions this plate is inserted as an addition. Doubtless this carelessly printed version was several times reprinted, with all its errors, perhaps even with two or three additional ones. Thus, in the eighteenth edition, printed in 1649, consisting of contents one leaf, and pages 204, there is not only "mali" on the title-page, and "can not" on page 133, but a new very singular misprint at page 66, where, in place of "O thou first and eternal Reason," the printer has left it "O thou *fast* and" etc. When the *Eikon* was reprinted in 1824 by Messrs. Rivington, one of these badly printed editions was selected for reproduction, and though the other misprints were corrected, the motto with "mali pati" was perpetuated on the title.

FORAS mentions a list of errata: this I do not know; in past years it was frequently the custom to correct the misprints in books with a pen, and then tear out the "list of errata" as useless. I have often thought that a carefully compiled list of misprints in the various issues of the *Eikon* would be of considerable value. I should be glad to know the items included in this list of errata, and still more—if possible—to see the book itself.

EDWARD SOLLY.

Sutton, Surrey.

INVERTED COMMAS.

SIR J. H. RAMSAY, Bart., writes as follows:—I would invite attention to a small refinement in printing which I wish to introduce, as it serves to mark a substantial distinction,—the distinction between a strict quotation, where the identical letters of the original are given, and the quasi-quotation, where the words are transliterated or translated or modified in structure, etc. I would include *strict* quotations in double inverted commas (" "), as "nil," "ma souveraine," etc., these being the *ipsissima verba*. Quasi-quotations I would include in single inverted commas, as 'all the Possessions' (original in Latin), 'Wardrobe of Household' (original in Latin or French).

LIBRARIES.

Bethnal Green Free Library. Fifth Annual Report of the Committee.

The Library contains at present over 8000 volumes, and strenuous endeavours are being made to raise the number to 10,000. A new room, 39 feet long by 26 feet wide, has been built, but £300 is still required to enable the committee to complete their arrangements.

Chicago Public Library. Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors, June 1882.

The total number of volumes in the library is 87,272, and the accessions of the year 11,038. The annual circulation during the year 1880-81 (June to May) was 352,801. The librarian's report contains the information that the library and reading-room are visited by from 3,000 to 4,000 persons daily. This

report touches upon several points of general interest, as might be expected from so distinguished a librarian as Mr. Poole, and we shall hope to note some of them on a future occasion.

Kingston Free Public Library.

This Library was opened on the 1st of May. Every book had been presented, and a munificent donation of £300, for the purchase of books, was made by Mrs. John Shrubsole.

London Library. Report of the Committee to the Forty-first Annual General Meeting, May 25th.

This report contains a useful table, showing the comparative position of the library for the last twenty-one years. In 1862 the number of members was 860, in 1882 it is 1712. The receipts in 1862 were £1704, in 1882 £4292; the expenditure in 1862, £1692, in 1882, £4323. Sum expended on purchase of books in 1862, £508, in 1882, £889. Number of volumes added in 1862, 1445; in 1882, 3031. Circulation in 1862, 28,172; in 1882, 99,231.

London.—Dr. Williams's Library, Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road.

It is reported that Mr. Charles Lewes has made a gift to this library of the philosophical and scientific books of his late father's collection—about 2000 volumes—believing that they may here be of value and available to special students. The books are to be set apart under the name of the "George Henry Lewes Library," but no other condition is attached.

Perth. An amalgamation of the Perth Library (instituted in 1786) and the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society has lately taken place.

Richmond Free Public Library.

At a meeting held in July the librarian (Mr. Cotgreave) reported that the subscriptions at the anniversary dinner amounted to £106, after deducting all expenses. The issue for June had been 6198 vols.

Runcorn Free Public Library.

This library was opened by Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A., on Thursday, July 6, when he gave a long and interesting address.

Sheffield Free Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Library Lending Department. Sheffield, 1882.

This catalogue consists of 300 pages, printed in double columns. It is divided into two parts, the first being an alphabetical index of authors' names, and the second an alphabet of subjects and titles. A catalogue of Juvenile Literature is added.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

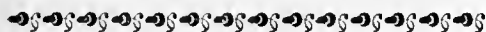
Cameron (R.), Edinburgh; Claudin (A.), Paris; Daniel (E.), 87, Mortimer Street, W.; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Hollyman (R.), 1, Portsmouth Place, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; Howell (E.), Liverpool; Magg (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W.; Meehan (B. and J. F.), Bath; Miller (J. Moodie), Edinburgh; Müller (F.), and Co., Amsterdam; Nijhoff (M.), La Haye; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C.; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourn Street, W.C.; Rouveyre (E.) and Blond (G.), Paris; Rowsell (Joel), 9, King William Street, W.C.; Salkeld (J.), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Scheible (J.), Stuttgart; Simmons (T.), Leamington; Smith (W. H.), and Son, 186, Strand, W.C.; Thin (J.), Edinburgh.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



OCTOBER, 1882.



THE LIBRARIANS AT CAMBRIDGE.

IN Tuesday, September 5th, a large number of the members of the Library Association gathered together in the hall of King's College, Cambridge, to hold the fifth annual meeting, and after much business of importance they separated on Friday, the 8th of September. During those four days a large amount of work was got through, and although all the previous annual meetings have been highly successful, it was evidently the universal feeling that the Cambridge meeting has been by far the most successful. The warmth of the reception extended to the Association, the extreme interest of the libraries visited, and the excellence of the programme, all helped to bring about this result; but the success was also largely due to the untiring interest exhibited in the proceedings by the distinguished President, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, the University librarian, who was always ready, whatever subject might come up for discussion, to treat it out of the fulness of knowledge in a thoroughly judicial spirit. Never before have the proceedings of an annual meeting had the benefit of the coherence which naturally results from the continuous attendance of a strong chairman.

The President's opening address was both historical and suggestive, and he set himself in the first place to answer the question which had frequently been asked him—"What can the Library Association gain by visiting Cambridge?" Before doing so, and in order to clear the ground, he suggested defi-

nitions in regard to the following points: What is a Library? What is a Librarian? What is the Library Association to which we all belong? The answers to these three questions were given thus.

1. A *Library* is a collection of books brought together for the use of those who wish to read them; these readers falling for the most part into the two very distinct classes of readers of books and writers of books.

2. A *Librarian* is one who earns his living by attending to the wants of those for whose use the Library under his charge exists; his primary duty being, in the widest possible sense of the phrase, to save the time of those who seek his services.

3. The *Library Association* is an organized collection of librarians and others interested in the administration of libraries, who come together at intervals for the purpose of comparing notes and interchanging experience, with the view of effecting a general improvement in the machinery by which the work of a library is carried on.

Having given these definitions, the President continued by showing the several successive stages which libraries may be said to pass through, and the important influence of gifts and bequests upon the character of the majority of libraries. He said that in every library of note in the kingdom down to the last fifty or sixty years the bought books formed but a very minute portion of the whole collection in comparison with those which were given or bequeathed. The books for which no immediate use can be found among the habitual frequenters of the place give an antiquarian element to the Library. This element was despised by our forefathers before the Reformation. Any one who has examined the inventories of early libraries before the Reformation will be familiar with the note of "old and useless books" (*Libri vetusti et inutilis*) applied to early copies of the Gospels, early volumes of Anglo-Saxon literature, and other such, which from their purely practical point of view were treated as so much rubbish, fit only for the waste-paper basket. The advocates of the Reforming movement in the reign of Edward VI. made an almost clean sweep of all the monuments of the old learning which they found

in the University and College Libraries. We must not suppose that they hated books, that they hated learning; but they did not and could not see that any good result was likely to arise from having the shelves of their libraries filled with what they considered certainly poisonous and (as they hoped) henceforth obsolete books. Even with Archbishop Parker, who outlived this movement nearly thirty years and may truly be looked upon as the first of the long line of modern book-collectors, we often find an apologetic tone, which sounds strangely in our ears, when he puts a note into a volume, explaining to posterity that it is desirable to preserve specimens of such and such books, however undesirable or useless they may be considered from the customary point of view.

Having thus far dealt with the gradual growth of the antiquarian spirit, the President went on to allude to a point respecting which he is greatly interested. He said: "This leads me to the last stage in the development of a library of which I need take any account. The very existence of treasures which it is seen can never be replaced, leads naturally to the formation of a reserved portion of the library, where the most precious things are brought together, and it is eventually found that they are deserving of a study of quite a different kind. They become, like other specimens in a museum, the object of more or less scientific investigation, while they are none the less available for the purely literary purpose for which they may need to be consulted. If their home be the central library of any town or district, the museum will rapidly absorb all the local antiquities in the way of books and other specimens of printing, and these again will demand their own special study." Having thus dealt with the general questions respecting Libraries and Librarians, the President went on to give his hearers some particular information about Cambridge libraries. He remarked that, putting aside all such more or less private institutions as the Union Society and other similar bodies, which possess some of them very useful collections of books, there are twenty-nine libraries in Cambridge which deserve more or less consideration. Of these the town claims two—the Central Free Library at the Guildhall, and the Barnwell Branch Library

—and the University twenty-seven. The greatest library of all—that long known as the Public Library of the University, though now more generally called the University Library—ranks as third of the most prominent libraries in the kingdom. The University buildings go back to the close of the fourteenth century, and there are still existing books which have formed part of the library since the first quarter of the fifteenth century. Of the College libraries, Peterhouse, the only thirteenth-century College, is one of the few which preserved its books nearly intact through the storm of the sixteenth century.

"All the colleges must be looked upon as for the most part repositories of old and precious books, which when they come to be better known will assuredly yield rich fruit to the inquirer. Being made up chiefly of gifts, they have long since reached the antiquarian stage of development, while in the greater number almost all provision for the supply of new books has been allowed to fall in abeyance. Many, however, are beginning to show signs of renewed life, and are being made useful for present studies."

In conclusion, the President invited the members to visit the University Library, and said, "If you would thus come and make yourselves acquainted with some of our working details, I should have little scruple in maintaining that the visit of the Library Association to Cambridge is quite as likely to be fruitful in the matter of professional work as it will undoubtedly be in that friendly intercourse which nothing but associations such as ours can bring about."

After the delivery of the President's address, Mr. Robert Harrison, Treasurer, moved "That the Library Association desires to express its deep regret at the loss by death of its valued member, the late Dr. W. Stanley Jevons, and begs to offer to Mrs. Jevons its sincere condolence with her in the sad bereavement sustained." The motion was seconded by Mr. Chancellor Christie and supported by Mr. Cornelius Walford; and all three gentlemen expressed the high opinion of that distinguished man which was held by every one who had the privilege of knowing him. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Prof. J. E. B. Mayor then read a paper

Antique Printing.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK having been frequently requested by Correspondents to print *PROSPECTUSES*, *PROGRAMMES*, &c., in Antique Style, has made arrangements for Designing and producing such work in tasteful and consistent form.



ESTIMATES WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

62 Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.

JAMES WATSON—THE EDINBURGH
PRINTER.



ONE of the most noted printers of Scotland was James Watson, who flourished at Edinburgh early in the eighteenth century. His father was at one time a merchant in Aberdeen, who had married a Dutch lady. Her father (probably) had been acquainted with Charles the Second, for Watson's grandfather had lent money to that scapegrace when an exile in Holland, which he could never get repaid. Watson the elder had removed from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, for he is first heard of lending money to some printers from Holland who had come to Edinburgh to ply their vocation, but who had speedily failed through want of capital "and the ill Payment of most of their Employers." Watson, "from mere Compassion to them as Strangers, and being my Mother's Countrymen," had advanced "Money to thrice the Value of all they had in the World,"—and so the Dutchmen were constrained to make over the Printing House to Watson, who thereupon entered upon a career as printer which was both short and disastrous. He too failed to make the Printing House a paying concern—was unable even to pay his rent. His landlady pined (distrained) his printing press and goods, but he meanly had them removed to the precincts of Holyrood House, where he also retired to escape arrest, and the Palace being then a place of sanctuary, both he and his press were safe from the clutches of the myrmidons of the law. In this conjuncture he "went to Court (James the Second's court) to demand a Debt due to my Grandfather of Money lent King Charles II. in his Exile. But finding it could not be paid at that Time, and having now got too great a Concern in Printing, crav'd a Gift of being Sole Printer of Almanacks in *Scotland*, which he obtain'd, and was also made Printer to His Majesty's Family and Household, for which he was to have a Salary of 100 lbs. *ster. per annum*. He dy'd anno 1687, when I was young, whom he had design'd to be bred a Printer, and brought a Good Workman for that End from Abroad. Before his Death, he obtain'd a Gift

in my Favour of being King's Printer after the expiry of Mr. Anderson's Gift, but by his Death it was neglected to pass the Seals."

"In *October 1687* Peter Bruce (or Bruschi) an Engineer, a *German* by birth, who brought in the Water to the Wells in *Edinburgh*,* by an order from the then Chancellor took Possession of my Father's Printing House. But the Mob, at the Revolution, and a pretended Creditor of the *Dutch-Men's* (who long before were divested of all their Right in favour of my Father) carried away the Printing House *brevi manu*, and the pretended Creditor sold it to the Society of Stationers."

Watson (*père*) was only in business for about two years. He was a Roman Catholic, and a Jacobite, and the appointment of Printer to His Majesty's Family and Household he exercised within the Royal Palace of Holyrood. He printed a few books and many documents, all favouring the Catholic persuasion. Among the most noted of his productions is a 24mo edition of "*The Following of Christ, written in Latin by the learned and devout man Thomas A Kempis*. Holyrood House, printed by James Watson, Printer to His Most Excellent Majesty's Royal Family and Household 1687"; "*The Faith of the Catholic Church concerning the Eucharist* ;—*The Christian Diurnal*, etc. He was succeeded by Peter Bruce "the Engineer," who by grant of James the Second dated 31 Dec. 1687, was appointed to be "Printer to our Family in our said Kingdom (Scotland) all the days of his life as enjoyed by the said deceast James Watson,"—and there are a few books (very rare) printed "by Mr. P. B. Engineer, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for his Household, Chappel and Colledge 1688." The Government rigorously enforced the law against unlicensed printing so far as controversial pamphlets against the Catholic religion were concerned, but they allowed an uncontrolled popish printer to work at full blast inside the Palace. The Council issued an edict against the selling of books reflecting on popery; and the

* A story is extant respecting the introduction of water in pipes into Edinburgh. Two old bodies long accustomed to the *spring-water* in the public wells in the High Street, met around the newly introduced new water. "How do you like the new water, Janet?"—"Like it q'otha, I dimna like, it a'va—it has got neither taste nor smell—I prefer the auld watter."

Court Macer having served this upon James Glen, bookseller in Edinburgh, who had previously suffered imprisonment for publishing a brochure called *The Root of Romish Ceremonies, designed to prove Popery to be only Paganism revived*, Glen quietly remarked "there was a book in his shop which condemned popery most distinctly—namely, the Bible: did the edict prohibit the sale of it?"

In the Declaration of the Estates of Scotland, declaring the throne of that kingdom vacant (on the flight of James) and settling the crown and regal dignity upon King William and Queen Mary, the third charge against the last of the Stuart kings refers to Watson and Bruce as follows: "By allowing popish books to be printed and dispersed by a gift to a Popish printer, designing him Printer to His Majesties Household, College and Chappel, contrair to the laws."

In 1695, James Watson (the younger) "set up" as a printer in Warriston Close, north side of High Street; but in 1697 he removed to Craig's Close, opposite the Cross, where he continued to print while he lived, and after his death his workshop was long called "The King's Printing House." On 2nd March 1699 he printed by authority an *Edinburgh Gazette*, the second of the name—the first, started in 1680, having died in its infancy. The editor and proprietor was a Captain James Donaldson, who had fought and bled at the battle of Killiecrankie and suffered confinement by the Highlanders in Blair Athole Castle. Soliciting pension or half-pay, the Privy Council gave him instead an exclusive right to publish "ane *Gazette* of this place, containing ane abridgment of foraine newes together with the occurrences at hame." On 8th June editor and printer got into serious trouble "for printing several things in the *Gazette* which are not truths, and for which they had no warrant." Watson managed to creep out of the scrape, but Donaldson was clapped in prison. He was liberated on his submitting a penitent petition, and the Privy Council made arrangements for the *Gazette* being duly revised by a committee of their own body before printing. The *Gazette* dragged out a precarious existence—miserably conducted—for a few years, and then gave up the ghost. "The Captain" was a Jack of many trades. Besides being a

valiant warrior he was a poet, for he wrote numerous elegies and verses on great personages, which, being printed by Watson and other printers, were hawked for sale in the streets. He was the inventor of a plan for producing funeral letters having blanks for names and dates and "a border of skeletons, mortheads, and other emblems of mortality," for which he obtained a Government monopoly for nineteen years. He was also the inventor of "plans for forging, boring, and beating of gun-barrels, cutting of files and polishing firearms." He was, besides, an author, *inter alia*, of "*A Picktooth for Swearers, or a Looking Glass for Atheists and Profane Persons*, etc., small 4to, 1698," among other and probably more useful books.

Watson escaping the perils of printer of the *Gazette*, soon encountered the inevitable fate of the printers of his day. He printed a book entitled *Scotland's Grievance respecting Darien*, for which he was arrested and put in prison. Fortune, however, smiled upon him. He had not been long in prison when a rumour reached Edinburgh, on 19th June 1700, that the Spaniards had attacked the weak Scottish colonists of Darien, but had been signally defeated. These glad tidings raised such a tumult of joy that a mob of the populace quickly assembled, kindled bonfires in the streets, demanded the citizens to illuminate their windows, and broke the windows of the unpatriotic or the thrifty who did not obey the commands of those men of light and leading. A section of the excited populace forced an entrance into the house of the King's Advocate (Sir James Stewart), and compelled him to sign a warrant for liberating Paterson (the projector of the Darien scheme, and the original founder of the Bank of England, who was then fast in prison) and Watson; while another section of the patriots, impatient of the delay necessary for such merely formal legal (or rather illegal) means of liberation, attacked the prison itself, gained an entrance, and forcibly set free Paterson, Watson, and the other prisoners. After this welcome but hazardous pardon and escape, Watson kept as quiet as his enemies would permit, until public feeling and legal susceptibilities subsided.

Unfortunately Watson had an enemy in Mrs. Anderson, a rival printer, who would

give him no peace. In 1671, Andrew Anderson, a printer in Glasgow, obtained the monopoly of Printer of Bibles for Scotland, and early in that year was condemned by the Privy Council for a very faulty edition of the New Testament he had produced. Notwithstanding his transgression, "for payment of a composition in Exchequer, and other weighty reasons," he was almost immediately appointed "King's Printer," with an exclusive right to print all kinds of lawful books in Edinburgh, and a right of supervision over all other printers in Scotland. "By this Gift," says Watson, "the Art of Printing in this Kingdom got a dead Stroak; for by it no printer could print any thing, from a Bible to a Ballad, without Mr. Anderson's Licence." He died in 1679, and his widow succeeded to the monopoly, and it may be emphatically said, "carried on the business in all its branches." As soon as she was fairly "infest" she exercised her rights of repression with the greatest severity, prosecuting all who attempted to carry on the business of printer. She alleged, in an action against an infringer, "*one press is sufficiently able to serve all Scotland, our printing being but inconsiderable.*" "The productions from her own press, as was to be expected, were," says Lord Fountainhall, "miserably wretched beyond all example. Her Bibles were shamefully set up and worse printed, and fewer of them than to satisfy the requirements of the public—although she charged her own high prices for them. In consequence Bibles were printed in Holland and on the Continent, and smuggled into Scotland to supply the demand. She of course attacked Watson. At the commencement "she prevailed with the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* to discharge his Working for some time, and in 1701 obtain'd a Warrant from the Privy Council on a false Representation to shut up his Work House. But upon a full Information given in by him to the Lords of Privy Council (wherein all the printers in *Edinburgh* concurr'd), and a debate in presence of their Lordships, she was so well exposed that she made no attempt afterwards of that kind." Her allegations were that Watson had been bred a Papist, that he printed Popish and Jacobitical books, that he had been several times prosecuted, had fled from justice, and that to enable him to

carry on business he had recanted his Popish principles and turned Protestant. Notwithstanding this vixenish attack she failed, and a restriction was put upon her privilege so as to allow Watson and others to execute general printing.

In February 1705 the first number of *The Edinburgh Courant* newspaper was printed "by James Watson in Craig's Close," and edited by Adam Boig, who styles himself "the enterpriser." It now lies before me—a diminutive folio of a single leaf in double columns, measuring ten inches by seven, and containing scarcely as much matter as a single column of the present *Edinburgh Daily Courant*, printed not far from where Watson's press stood. It is dated "from Wednesday 14 to Monday 19 February 1705," and its "forraine news" is both stirring and fresh. It contains for the time copious intelligence from the *Paris Gazette* and the *Amsterdam Gazette*, (the latter is inexplicably so Irish-like and so recent as 22 February,) and narrates incidents in the unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar by the French and Spaniards. It has only three small advertisements—the last of the "Famous Loozengees for curing the Cold, stopping and pains in the Breast, and the Kinkhost" (Hooping Cough), sold by George Anderson, price 8 sh. the Box."* Boig proved a better "enterpriser" with the *Courant* than "the Captain" with the *Gazette*, and the success of the former was such that the latter complained to the Privy Council. Donaldson complained that his rival undersold him "by giving his paper to the *ballad singers* four shillings (Scots—equal to fourpence sterling) a quire below the common price, to induce the paper criers to neglect the selling of the *Gazette* and set forth the *Courant* as preferable both in respect of foreign and domestic news." In the controversy which ensued the Privy Council took advantage of an advertisement which Watson had inserted in the *Courant*, to the effect that he

* In the number of the *Courant* 12 to 15 March 1708, there is this item: "The Commons read a second time the bill impowering Her Majesty to Imprison all Disaffected Persons." The *Courant* was no longer printed by Watson, but by John Reid junior in Liberton's Wynd. Its advertisements had increased to fourteen, but it was still a single leaf of the former size.

and Evander McIver, tacksman of the Scots Manufacturing Paper Mills,* had presented a petition to the Council for permission to reprint an English book entitled *War betwixt the British Kingdoms considered*, for the encouragement of the paper manufactory and the art of printing at home, and for the keeping of money as much as may be in the kingdom; and sniffing political danger in the book, they stopped the *Courant*, in which the offending advertisement appeared, and the *Gazette*, in which, as "the Captain" justly and piteously pleaded, it had not appeared. After a suspension of three months the prohibition was removed and both papers resumed publication. In January 1710 Boig died, and in the succeeding month the Council "authorised Mr. Daniel Defoe to print (edit) the *Edinburgh Courant* in place of the deceased Adam Boig."

When the time came for the expiration of Mrs. Anderson's patent, Watson opened a negotiation with Robert Freebairn, a bookseller and printer in Edinburgh, and a kindred Jacobite and Episcopalian, with the view of procuring for themselves the office of King's Printers for Scotland. Freebairn's father was one of the disorderly Episcopalian clergymen who refused to pray for the Queen, and were guilty of disaffection to the Government. Notwithstanding this he was made Bishop of Galloway, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, and died Primus of his Church in 1739. Freebairn entered into the project, but it was necessary to take along with them John Baskett (Queen's Printer for England),†

* The first mention of paper making in Scotland is an application in 1590, by Peter G. Heres, a German, and others, for permission to establish a paper mill; but this design failed. In 1675 a paper work was established at Dalry Mills, on the Water of Leith, to the west of Edinburgh, the first of the kind in Scotland.

† Baskett and his heirs held the patent for England for about ninety years. It is said that his influence was used to frustrate the invention of stereotyping, by William Ged of Edinburgh, from having a successful issue. According to Mr. Mores, "the compositors when they corrected one fault, which was only to be done by perforation, purposely made half-a-dozen more, and the pressmen when the masters were absent battered the letters in aid of the compositors, in consequence of which base proceedings the books were suppressed by authority and the stereotype plates sent to Mr. Caslon's founding house to be melted." Verily the British workman is not the offspring of to-day!

and a formal agreement was concluded, by which Freebairn, Watson, and Baskett, were each to have one-third of the patent if obtained. A Tory Ministry being then in power, their application was successful, and in August 1711 Freebairn obtained the warrant appointing him Queen's Printer, his heirs, partners, assignees or substitutes, for forty-one years: and the patent passed the seals in October the same year. Watson as well as Freebairn being zealous partizans, sympathized so openly with the "King over the water," that they declined to print Royal Proclamations when these were not consonant with their own political faith; and John Reid, printer in Bell's Wynd, was employed to print Proclamations in their stead.

Like a ghost which no conjurations can lay, Watson's old enemy Mrs. Anderson (now become old and rich) was again at him. She had left no stone unturned to defeat his application and procure a renewal of the patent for herself. Having failed in this, she set to work on the avarice of his partner Freebairn, and arranging to become his partner, he in conjunction with Baskett meanly turned upon Watson, and combined in an application to set aside the late patent "as void, and solicited a warrant for a new gift." The object was to oust Watson and share the patent with Mrs. Anderson. A law-suit arose in consequence, and after the usual "law's delay," the Court of Session decided in June 1715 in Watson's favour, and on Mrs. Anderson's appealing to the House of Lords this judgment was affirmed.

Poor Watson's troubles with the patent were not yet ended. The Rebellion of 1751 in favour of the Elder Pretender broke out, and his partner Freebairn declared for King James the Eighth, retired to Perth, and set up as the Pretender's printer there, printing proclamations with the instruments the rebels had brought out of the Printing House at Aberdeen. By this act of treason Freebairn of course forfeited his patent; and a new one for a like term of forty-one years was granted in 1716 to John Baskett and Agnes Campbell—the maiden name of the irrepressible and indefatigable Mrs. Anderson. No doubt Watson's politics, as well as the odour of his father's religion and politics, and connection with the Jacobite régime, weighed

heavily against him, ousting him this time from all share in the patent. Although he ceased subsequent to this time to style himself "one of His Majesty's printers," he continued to print Bibles, Confessions of Faith, and other privileged books, down to the day of his death. Singular to say, even the rebel Freebairn was permitted to resume his title of King's Printer, and King George and his government continued to employ Robert Freebairn and his assignees as printers till the year 1752.

The earliest book extant printed in Scotland is "*The Knightly Tale of Golagrus and Gawane, and other Ancient Poems*"—a collection of poems from the press of Walter Chepman and Androu Myllar in Edinburgh, 1508* (a subject which contrasts with the earliest books issued from the press of London or the press of Dublin); and in 1706 Watson set about the pleasant and patriotic task of gathering up the floating poetry then scattered about in MS., broadsides or otherwise. This was the first attempt since the dawn of printing in Scotland, and his effort (such as it was) has conferred renown upon his name. In 1706 he issued Part First (146 pp.) of *A Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems, both Ancient and Modern, by several Hands*, to which he prefixed an address—"The Publisher to the Reader." He states: "This being the first of

* David Laing says the printing materials made use of for this book were imported from France, and so were the foreign workmen, as evidenced by the many inaccuracies which confuse and disfigure the tracts in the volume. Myllar, who was the practical printer (Chepman being the capitalist and business partner), had been a stationer and bookseller in Edinburgh, but had gone to Rouen and learned the art of printing; then returning to Scotland, had entered into partnership with Chepman as printers, and had procured an exclusive grant from King James the Fourth, dated 15 September 1507. Watson perhaps was not aware of this volume (which by the way was first heard of in 1788, having been accidentally picked up in Ayrshire, and its previous history being a complete blank), but he could scarcely have been ignorant of Chepman and Myllar's existence, or of their beautiful *Breviary of Aberdeen* in two volumes, 1509 and 1510. Yet he was of opinion that, like England, Scotland had obtained the art of printing from the Low Countries, and probably as soon as any of its neighbours. He says, "We could not miss of being soon let into the Art, having at the time of its Invention a close and constant trade with the Low Countries. And if Printing was first invented at Harleem, we who had then our Staple-Port at

its nature which has been published in our own native Scots dialect, this first essay is chiefly composed of such poems as have been formerly printed most incorrectly, but are now copied from the most correct manuscripts. The next collection shall consist wholly of poems never before printed." Part Second (119 pp.) appeared in 1709; and Part Third in 1711 (120 pp.), concluding thus: "The End of the First Volume." An editor of Scottish song states: "This is the first collection of Scottish poetry we have, and is supposed to have been compiled by John Spottiswood, editor of *Hopes Minor Practicks*." Other antiquaries, however, agree in ascribing the merit of the collection to Watson himself. Mr. Maidment, the editor of *Scottish Ballads and Songs*, attributes the work to Watson, and thus alludes to it: "It is a matter of much regret that he had not preserved many of the songs and ballads which existed in his time, but which have subsequently disappeared. He would have been at least a faithful editor, and not have attempted those alterations which Allan Ramsay has taken with many of the poems in the *Evergreen*." Watson's collection contains for the first time in print "Fy let us all to the Briddel," "Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament," the earliest version of "Auld Lang Syne," several pieces by Sir Robert Aytoun and the Marquis of Montrose, etc., etc. It

Antwerp might probably have it as soon as any of their neighbours. And that we had it from Holland is clear, from our Cases and Presses being all of the Dutch make till of late years, and from our Manner of Working in Distributing the Letters on Hand with the face from us, and the nick downwards, and our making Ink as the Printers there do to this Day. Nor makes it anything against this, that we have few or none of those Books first printed here extant,—all had been either carry'd away by the Priests who fled beyond Seas, or destroy'd by the Reformers in the heat of their Zeal." The opinion of so practical and intelligent a man as Watson on this subject, who visited Holland, purchased his type and plant there, and knew their mode of working, is worthy of great consideration, for it may be that an earlier printer than Androu Myllar had flourished in Scotland, contemporaneous with William Caxton, whose very name and existence have long since been lost. After Chepman and Myllar, printing in Scotland, so far as we have evidence, was discontinued for nearly twenty years, and their types were either lost or sent out of the country, for their fashion of type is not found among the productions of any Scottish printers who came after them.

was a rare and coveted volume in Sir Walter Scott's time, and now commands a high price. An excellent facsimile reprint was produced at Glasgow in 1869, limited to 165 copies, and even it has become scarce.

In 1713 Watson printed "*The History of the Art of Printing, containing an account of its Invention and Progress in Europe, with the names of the famous Printers, the places of their birth and the works printed by them, and a Preface by the Publisher to the Printers in Scotland.*" This small sixpenny pamphlet—now a rare and expensive *morceau*—contains a translation from the French (attributed to John Spottiswood) of little account. The preface by Watson, giving an account of the art in Scotland, will be of invaluable service when the history of printing in Scotland comes to be written. It is full of autobiographical touches—indeed, it is from that source chiefly this sketch has been written, and to it Principal Lee and Dr. Robert Chambers have been indebted for what they have written respecting this estimable man.

Watson executed broadsides and such general printing as fell to the lot of what was not much better than a provincial press, but his fame as a printer rests on his editions of the Bible. In 1714 he printed a quarto edition of the Bible wherein he is styled "one of the Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." The edition previous to this I have seen (Edinburgh 1712) was printed by "the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." In 1715 he produced his famous octavo edition, wherein he is again styled "one of His Majesty's Printers." Dibdin calls this "a rare and coveted edition." Principal Lee of Edinburgh thus refers to it and Watson: "It would be injustice to an enterprising and ingenious man to pass over in silence his neat and carefully executed editions of the Bible, *some of which have never since been excelled.* Four or five editions of small sizes printed in 1715, 1716, 1719 and 1722, are deservedly in great request. His folio of 1722 is also much esteemed. This man having been persecuted by his rivals, was provoked to do his utmost to excel them. How much he surpassed them in the beauty of his work is obvious at first sight. But he

was also incomparably more studious of accuracy than any of his contemporaries in the same office." The edition of 1715 at the Sunderland Sale (lot 1420) sold for £36; and I fortunately a few years ago picked up a copy from a barrow on London Bridge for twopence. My copy, printed in double columns, is red lined by hand throughout, which the Museum copy and the Sunderland copy are not; but it unfortunately lacks the title-pages of the Old and New Testaments, which have apparently been removed to conceal an owner's name. A copy of the folio of 1722, on large paper, belonging to the Signet Library, Edinburgh, was exhibited at the Caxton Celebration. It was described as "perhaps the finest book ever printed in Scotland." It was enough to make a bibliophile's mouth water.

The credit due to Watson was not simply the production of better workmanship than the average of the printing of his day. In the printing of Bibles especially, it was the almost perfection of beauty and accuracy in contrast to the most deplorable wretchedness ever issued from the press. Mrs. Anderson, the monopolist, was of course the great offender. The reader would be appalled could he see a facsimile of some of her pages of the Bible. In a New Testament she printed, fully six columns of very closely printed quarto pages are occupied by a list of errata. Whole lines are omitted, several of the errors are very ridiculous, and some cannot properly be mentioned. The type was worn out and blurred almost beyond recognition, unintelligible with errors, italic letters employed whenever the Roman fount fell short, (which was generally a chronic evil), and complete lines wholly without spaces between the words. She was conscious of her own inferior workmanship, for she printed a pocket Bible in 1707, and was ashamed to put her own imprint "London, printed by Charles Bill and the executors of Thomas Newcomb deceased,"—but the plate for the title-page was one of her own old cracked plates with the royal arms as they were blazoned before the Union, and at the bottom the arms of the City of Edinburgh, the badge of her office as Printer to the City and University. We must recollect that the Bible was

one of the few school-books in use from which the young people of those days acquired a knowledge of the elements of the English language as well as a training in religious knowledge. We may imagine the difficult task imposed on the poor child who was compelled to make sense of such lines as the following taken from Mrs. Anderson's 12mo Bible of 1705:—

"Whysoulditbethough tathingincredi-
blew'youy'Godsh ouldraisethedead?"

or

"enterintoy'kingdomofGodw'oneye
thanhavingtwoeyestobecastintohelfire."

In many parishes the Bible ceased to be taught in school in consequence of its illegibility. I dare to say that Mrs. Anderson's editions of the Bible of 1698 and 1705 are the most shameful and discreditable editions of Holy Scripture in the English language, and besides are to be found in very few collections. When her patent expired she contrived to secure the appointment of Printer to the Church of Scotland by purchasing a heavy stock of Acts of the Church which had long lain unsaleable on hand.

Watson died on the 24th September, 1722, and was buried in Old Greyfriars' Churchyard. The *Edinburgh Courant* styles him "His Majesty's Printer." He was succeeded by Brown and Mossman. In 1727 they produced a quarto Bible, bearing the names "John Mossman and William Brown, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," but it is a very indifferent affair, neither in beauty nor accuracy worthy of the successors of James Watson. He appears to have thriven by his business, notwithstanding its chequered and harassed career, as may be inferred from the following paragraph from the same newspaper of 26th August, 1731. "Last Tuesday died Mrs. Heriot, late the widow of Mr. James Watson, His Majesty's Printer, by whom she had a very considerable estate, a great part of which came to her present husband." In the Advocates' Library is an unpublished MS. by the late antiquary Mr. George Chalmers, entitled, "Materials for a History of Printing in Scotland." If ever so acceptable a history is written, the name of James Watson will be mentioned as a worthy Scottish printer of credit and renown.

GEO. TAWSE.

THE BERLIN HERALDIC EXHIBITION.



HE catalogue of the above exhibition, which has only lately closed, is an interesting record of its kind, and may, from the abundant material it contains, be considered as an inventory of the most noteworthy objects in the many collections which exist in Germany in connection with antique heraldry.

It will readily be understood that the subject of the exhibition could not be illustrated with anything like completeness, without a vast quantity of incidental matter being introduced to the attention of its visitors. Hence the classification of the objects shown into various heads, such as metal, stone, wood, pottery, glass, leather, tissues, paper, etc., was necessary to introduce into the display those elements of system and order which might be expected in a German arrangement.

From the record of the various *notabilia* exhibited we extract the following items.

PRINTERS' MARKS.

Printers' marks of Hieronymus Hölzel with the arms of Nuremberg and Hölzel, 1515 (woodcut).

Two signs of the printers Sigismund Grimm and Markus Wersung, 1519 and 1521 (woodcut by Hans Burgkman).

Sign of the printer Peter Lichtenstein. Woodcut in two colours (red and black). Venice, 1520.

Two printers' marks of Cratander, engraved after Holbein.

A volume of printers' and booksellers' marks from the municipal library at Breslau.

LIBRARY MARKS.

Library mark of Christopher Baro of Wolckhenstain, 1595. Woodcut of the arms of the owner.

Folio volume of the year 1580; coat of arms painted inside the cover. (Theophilus Kentman, M.D.)

Folio volume of the year 1682; coat of arms in copper plate inside the cover. (Bibliotheca Thebesiana.)

Library marks of the family Lorenz Meyer of Hamburg.

HERALDIC WORKS, ETC.

Under this head the display of objects of bibliographical interest is singularly rich. Amongst the manuscripts are the following.

Heraldic Codex of the fourteenth century, containing 1100 painted coats of arms, and occupying thirty-seven sheets of parchment.

Arms of the Holy Roman Empire, Frankfurt, 1579.

Although only incidental to the main object of the exhibition, there are in the above display many items which are of more or less interest from a bibliographical point of view. Amongst them may be noted:—

The genealogical book commenced by Catherine von Canstein in 1593, and after death in 1619, at Warburg (Westphalia), continued by various members of the family. The cover of this work was lately the subject of discussion at a meeting of the principal heraldic society of Berlin. On a ground of moss-green velvet are four groups of arms, etc., skilfully embroidered in *alto relievo*, in gold, silver, and silk, with the initials M. T. G. u. S. W., supposed to mean "Mein Trost Gott und Sein Wort" (My consolation—God and His Word). Besides an artistically executed title-page and acrosticon, the book contains no less than 150 oil portraits on parchment, linen, and paper, of members of noble Westphalian families, together with autographs, coats of arms, and genealogical tables, etc. A "Register of all the portraits to be found in this work" completes its contents. It is of special value as illustrating the costumes of the period in question.

A coloured tournament book, dated 1531, exhibited by Count Törring-Jettenbach of Bavaria, who also shows a painted missal of 1484 and various other objects of interest.

The "Antiquities of the Russian Empire," a magnificent work, contributed by the Russian Minister of the Household.

The Scheibler Book of Arms, which has come down in the family of the exhibitor (Baron von Scheibler-Hulhoven) for many generations. The heraldic representations in the earlier part of this codex are supposed, on good authority, to be as old as the first part of the fifteenth century. They are bold pen drawings. This codex is valued at £900, and is said to have excited much

interest when shown at the Vienna Heraldic Exhibition in 1878.

The municipal library of Breslau has contributed a collection in thirty-nine volumes of representations of Silesian monuments in the various churchyards of the province. The same library sends a number of genealogical books of different families, the dates of these works being the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The *Manuscriptum Reichhellianum* is also spoken of as an interesting exhibit in this particular class.

The chief magistrate of Stralsund has contributed, together with other objects of interest, an original document of the year 1316, containing 42 strips of parchment and bearing 129 seals. It refers to a compact with a neighbouring province as to mutual assistance in the maintenance of their respective rights.

The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributes a collection of state edicts and compacts ranging in date from the year 1229 to 1696, with imprints of old Russian state seals, etc. These interesting objects belong to the archives of the department which has sent them.

NOTES ON ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS
ABROAD.

NO. II. BERLIN ROYAL LIBRARY.



AMONG the manuscripts in Germanic languages in the Royal Library at Berlin occur the following, some of the most interesting of which perhaps are those that give evidence of the English studies of Germany's great scholars, Tieck and Grimm. The numbers are grouped according to size,—folio, quarto, octavo. For this list I am indebted to the kindness of Professor Zupitza, of Berlin University.

MSS. Germ. in Fol.

No. 399.—Fragments of an Essay on Birds. Eighteenth century.

411.—1. Some Short Prayers written on and about December the 20, A.D. 1728.

2. Extracts (made in or after 1742) from (a) Sir Thomas Pope Blount's Essays; (b)

Henry Maundrell's Travels from Aleppo to Jerusalem; (c) N. Salmon's History of Hertfordshire.

551.—A nineteenth-century copy of the "Autograph Letters of Marshal Keith."

788.—Letters (1) of Commodore Joseph Billings to Dr. P. S. Pallas (17th Nov. 1789—20th March 1795; (2) of Mr. John Ledyard to Dr. Pallas (20th Aug. 1787—Jan. 1788), and to Mr. Joseph Banks (25th Jan. 1788).

835 and 836.—Two Volumes of Transcripts of Old Plays made for L. Tieck, containing, Vol. i.: 1. The Historie of Orlando Furioso; 2. The Faire Maide of Bristow; 3. A Most Pleasant Comedy of Mucedorus; 4. A Pleasant Comedie of Faire Em; 5. The Battell of Alcazar; 6. No-Body and Some-Body; 7. The Birth of Merlin.—Vol. ii.: 1. A Shoemaker a Gentleman; 2. The Late Lancashire Witches; 3. The Witch of Edmonton; 4. The Second Mayden's Tragedy.

837.—Extracts made for L. Tieck, from the following Old Plays: 1. Arraynement of Paris; 2. Massacre of Paris; 3. Wisdome of Doctor Dodypoll; 4, 5. Tamburlaine, 1st and 2nd Parts; 6. Guy Earl of Warwick. Written by B. J., 1661; 7. Looke about you; 8. Famous Historie of the Life and Death of Captaine Thomas Stukeley; 9. Travailes of the Three English Brothers, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Mr. Robert Shirley; 10. Antonio's Revenge, the second part. 11. Downfall of Robert Earle of Huntingdon; 12. Hector of Germanie.

864.—The Heir of Montreville. By Lord Lytton (in a hand of about 1860).

MSS. Germ. in 4to.

214.—The Manifest of the most Illustrious and Souerain Prince Charles Lodowike, Count Palatin of the Rhine . . . concerning the Right of his Succession . . . Translated MDCXXXVI. (Licensed to be printed in England on the 10th of April, 1637. Original MS. of the translation.)

222—227.—Journal of a Journey from London to Plymouth and a Voyage on board His Majesty's ship the "Resolution," Captain Cook Commander. By F. R. Reinhold. 6 vols.

257.—Articles by George Forster, about 1760:—1. Reply to Mr. Wales's Remarks; 2. Review of James Lee's Introduction to Botany; 3. Review of Wm. Withering's Arrangement of all the Vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain.

349.—Excerpta philologica de Lingua Anglo-Saxonica, scil. 1. Descriptio versionis Anglo-Saxonicae Historiae eccl. Bedae ex edit. et cum notis Abrah. Wheloci. 2. Descriptio Chronologiae Sax. eidem versioni subiectae, p. 7. 3. Descriptio Archaeonomiae sive Guil. Lambardi libri de priscis Anglor. legibus cum castigationibus Abr. Wheloci, p. 8, cum excerptis ex Lambardi Glossario. 4. Vetus Glossarium Anglo-Sax. a Guil. Lambardo ex cod. ms. Doroberniensi editum, p. 23. 5. Amplissima excerpta ex Guil. Somneri Glossario Rogeri Twysdeni Scriptoribus X. Anglicis subiecto, Londini, 1652. Congessit M. Joh. Frid. Augustus Kinderling, qui notulas subinde adpersit. Calbae c10 10ccxcv.—117 leaves.

617.—General Observations by Dr. Graham. Notes of a medical student taken in Edinburgh in the year 1822. [Same hand as Nos. 214 and 215 in 8vo.]

913.—A Modern Transcript of the Romances of Rouland and Vernagu and of Otuel from the Auchinleck MS., marked 'Alex. Blair 1833.'

931.—Transcripts by Jacob Grimm:—1. Caedmonis monachi paraphrasis, from F. Junius's edition. 2. Preces, from the same. 3. The Battle of Finsburgh, from Hickes' Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica. 4. Judith, from Thwaites' Heptateuchus.

940.—Transcripts by Jacob Grimm:—1. Carmen de runis, from Hickes' Gramm. Ags. 2. Carmen Anglo-Saxonicum de praelio Brunanbergensi, from Langenbeck's Scriptorum Rerum Danicarum II. 3. Calendarium s. Menologium poeticum, from Hickes' Gram.

MSS. Germ. in 8vo.

No. 21.—F. R. Forster's Lectures on Entomology, drawn up 1768, and delivered from Jan.—June 1769.

22a.—Lectures on Natural History, and especially on Mineralogy, Part I., written in 1767 and 1768.

22b.—Lectures on Mineralogy, Part II., written in 1768.

74.—Index Populorum, by F. R. Forster.
 79.—1. On the Human Species in the Isles of the South Sea, by George Forster, with corrections by F. R. Forster. 2. Essay on the South Sea Islands, by G. Forster. 3. On the Diseases incident to Europeans in these Climates, and on the Preservation of their Health in long Voyages, by G. Forster.

214.—Clinical Medical Lectures, with Cases by Drs. Duncan and Graham, vol. i. (from 14th Nov. 1820—20th Febr. 1821.)

215.—Clinical Medical Lectures, with Cases by Dr. Graham, vol. ii. (from 2nd March to 17th April, 1821). [cf. No. 617 in 4to.]

274.—Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, written by T. B. M. J. Towell, Bolivar, Tennessee (covering a space not much larger than a shilling).

L. TOULMIN SMITH.



THE A B C.



IN an article in THE BIBLIOGRAPHER on the Stationers' Register (i. 133) allusion is made to the *A B C with the little Catechism, etc.*, printed by John Day. No complete copy of this is known to exist, but Mr. Bradshaw has described an imperfect one printed in 1553. Mr. Prosser contributed to the following number, (i. 187,) a notice of an edition of 1771, but no reference has yet been made to the very thorough investigation which Mr. Bradshaw made into the subject a few years ago. Mr. Bradshaw embodied the results of his researches in a paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in May 1875, under the title *On the A B C as an authorised School Book in the Sixteenth Century*, the substance of which is now given below. The two points which the author finds to stand out with perfect clearness are these :

"(1) It was an elementary book for children, containing the Alphabet and the Lord's Prayer, with other elementary religious matters necessary for a child to know.

(2) It was published by public authority, and was subject to modification from time to time according to the temper of the times, just precisely as the Prayer-Book was.

Four early editions of the *A B C* are at present known ; and there are traces of four others, ranging from about 1538 to about 1640. These are amply sufficient to illustrate the statements made above with respect to the general idea of the work, and its modification from time to time by public authority.

A few facts put chronologically will help to a clearer view of the case.

1534. The Roman supremacy over the Church of England abolished by King Henry VIII.

1535. The printed English Bible first published in England.

1538. The Epistles and Gospels in the Communion Service first printed separately in English and used in the Service.

1544. The Litany in English first printed for public use in the Church service.

1545. The Primer (or Layman's Prayer-book) as reformed by King Henry VIII. first published.

1547. King Henry VIII. died at the end of January, and King Edward VI. came to the throne.

1548. Part of the Communion Service first printed and used in English, in March.

1548. Queen Catherine died, in October.

1549. The English Prayer-Book first printed and used in church, at Easter.

1552. The English Prayer-Book considerably revised, it is said under Bucer's influence, and printed.

1553. March 25. Letters Patent to John Day for the exclusive right of printing the English Catechism and the *A B C*.

1553. July. King Edward VI. died, and Queen Mary succeeded to the throne.

1554. The Stationers' Company incorporated.

1558. Nov. Queen Mary died, and Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne.

1559. The English Prayer-Book again revised.

EDITIONS OF THE *A B C* OF WHICH COPIES ARE KNOWN TO EXIST.

I. London, Printed by Thomas Petit, without date, but about 1538. 8vo.

The earliest edition of the *A B C* I have been able to find is one printed by Thomas Petit, in London, and of which the only known copy is preserved among Abp. San-

croft's books at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. This is in Latin and English. The essence of the *ABC* in older times was the Alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, and the *Ave Maria*. It seems not to have been until 1536 that the Creed and the Commandments were brought into prominence as matters of elementary teaching. Petit's edition of the *ABC* gives the *Pater noster*, the *Ave Maria*, and the *Credo*, both in Latin and in English; but the Commandments are not brought prominently forward at all. The Graces before and after meals are almost precisely those given in the Sarum Manual (or Book of Occasional Offices) in use in the unreformed English Church for centuries. Again we find here the parts of the service requisite to enable a child to *serve at mass*, as it is commonly called, or, as it is here expressed, to help a priest to sing (mass). Thomas Petit printed in London from 1536 till a little into King Edward's reign; but, all things considered, I am satisfied that the present edition must have been printed about 1538.

II. *London, Printed by William Powell, without date, but probably in 1547.* 8vo.

The next edition is one printed in London by William Powell, of which the only known copy is preserved among Mr. Grenville's books in the British Museum. This book has a semblance of public authority; though Powell was not the King's Printer, yet from the title it is clear that all others were to be set aside and this revised edition alone used. In what does this *revision* consist? (1) The instructions for serving at mass are wholly omitted. This is of some importance in tracing the sequence of the editions. (2) The Commandments are here given in full, instead of being merely in the form of memorial verses as in Petit's edition. (3) Whatever could be taken from the Reformed Primer of 1545 here appears, agreeing with that. (4) The great variety of Graces before and after meals is here very much cut down and simplified. (5) A very brief Catechism is here added (with the elements of the Christian religion) which had no place in the earlier book. At the same time, it must be noticed that this edition occupies a middle place between the earlier and later books, the catechisms being singularly colour-

less, avoiding any strong expression of reformed doctrine, thus pointing without fail to the very commencement of King Edward's reign, when the authorities were feeling their way, and were unwilling to give offence to either party. The printer, William Powell, commenced business early in 1547, at the beginning of King Edward's reign, and went on into Queen Elizabeth's reign. The prayer is sometimes for the King, and sometimes for the King, the Queen, and the Church. This can only point to a time when King Edward was on the throne, and the Queen Dowager (Catherine Parr) was still living. The date of this edition must therefore be 1547 or the beginning of 1548; and, from all considerations, it was most probably issued early in 1547.

III. *London, Printed by John Day, without date, but between March and July 1553.* 8vo.

The next edition of which we have a copy is the one printed in London by John Day under the authority of King Edward's Letters Patent dated March 25, 1553. Of this edition the only known copy is preserved in the library of Saint Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; but of this copy unfortunately only half (leaves 1, 4, 5, 8) has come down to us. Still enough remains to illustrate the points insisted on above—namely, the general idea of the book, and its modification by public authority. The Reformed doctrines had made great progress between the beginning and the end of King Edward's reign. These changes had found their way into the Prayer-Book published in 1552; and the effect of the change is seen in comparing Powell's and Day's editions of the *ABC*. The Lord's Prayer and the Creed correspond to the text in the Prayer-Book. The *Ave Maria* has disappeared altogether. The Commandments are exactly as in the Communion Service in the Prayer-Book, the petitions (Lord, have mercy upon us, etc.) being given after each. The Graces at meals are altogether altered. The old Catholic type of Grace has entirely disappeared, and a modern invention of the time supplies its place. Of the missing leaves, the contents of 2 and 3 are easily determined; and as for leaves 6 and 7, I have little doubt that after the Graces, which would end with the first few lines of leaf 6, there followed a

very short catechism, such as in Powell's edition, which was followed in its turn by the very brief Graces with which Powell's edition and this of Day's both conclude. The types used in the book, and its general appearance, correspond exactly to those of the Catechism printed at the same time by Day, and which has the date 1553 and the King's Letters Patent printed at the beginning. A copy of the Catechism is in the University Library, Cambridge.

IV. *Dublin, Printed for the Stationers' Company, 1631. 8vo.*

The latest edition known is an Irish version of the book made under the care of William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, and printed in Dublin in 1631. Two copies of this are preserved, one in the British Museum, and one among Abp. Sancroft's books at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. I merely mention this to show that the book preserved its identity through a hundred years, and continued to be published by authority.* In fact, the whole history of the Irish vernacular press illustrates and confirms this view in a remarkable manner. The first book published in Ireland in the Irish language was the Alphabet, with the Church Catechism and Articles, in 1571. The next was the New Testament, in 1602. The third was the Prayer-Book, in 1608. The fourth was the *A B C*, in 1631, followed by a second edition, of which no trace now remains, but which must have been printed before 1641. The only other Irish book known at all to have issued from this press is a modified reprint of this very *A B C* with the addition of Perkins's Six Principles of Christian Doctrine, which came out under the Commonwealth in 1652. So that, whichever way we turn, we find the *A B C* taking its place as a book of elementary religious instruction, by the side

* Mr. Bradshaw adds: "Within a few weeks after my reading the above communication to the Society, I received from Dr. Reeves, the Dean of Armagh, a copy of the *A B C* with the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, printed at Glasgow in 1852. So that where I have said that it retained its character for a hundred years, I might with equal justice have said three hundred. The details in this recent edition are of course in harmony with the doctrine of the Established Church of Scotland; but the old lines are all followed, the skeleton is the same, and the *A B C* of 1852 is the lineal descendant of the book issued in the reign of Henry the Eighth."

of the Bible and Prayer-Books and other Church books issued by authority.

EDITIONS OF WHICH COPIES HAVE NOT YET BEEN DISCOVERED.

I. *London, Printed by Richard Lant.*

Herbert, in his edition of Ames, p. 590, mentions this edition thus: "*The A B C with the Pater-noster, Ave, Crede, and Ten Commaundmenttes in Englysshe, newly translated and set forth at the Kynges most gracyous commaundment.* It begins with five different Alphabets, and Gloria Patri; then the Pater-noster, &c.; Grace before meat, and after." What he says of its being printed only on one side of the paper merely implies that what he saw was a proof-sheet, probably used for binder's waste; but he does not tell us to whom it belonged. We know of Lant's printing from 1542 to 1562—that is, from some time before the death of King Henry VIII. to some time after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. From the words *newly translated* on the title, and from the existence of the *Ave Maria* in the text, I should be inclined to place this edition of the *A B C* between Petit's and Powell's editions. Herbert adds the words "Licenced by the Company"; but as the Stationers' Company was not incorporated till Queen Mary's reign, and this cannot have been printed in her reign, the Licence must refer to an edition put forth at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, of which unfortunately not the slightest trace otherwise has come down to us.

II. *London, Printed by Richard Jones, 1588.*

Herbert, in his edition of Ames, p. 1046, has this entry among books printed by Richard Jones, under the year 1588: "*The A B C for children, newly deuised with syllables, the Lordes praier, our Belief, and the ten Commaundments.*" In a foot-note he adds: "This was allowed him again in 1590, on this proviso, *that there shalbe no additions made to the same hereafter.* But it was cancelled by order of a Court holden 15 May, 1605." Here we find the *A B C* retaining its identity as in all the other cases, and also allusions to the insertion of unauthorised additions, showing that the book even in 1590 retained its character of an authorised school-book."

FOREIGN PROTESTANT LITURGIES.

NO. II. THE BOOK WITHOUT TITLE-PAGE.



YEARS ago the writer was presented by a valued friend, now no more, with a curious little French duodecimo, in red morocco binding, suggestive, by the subtle law of association, of the churches of two or three generations ago, with their ceilings, galleries, and square pews, for similarly bound were the Bibles and Prayer-books then in use among us. The book was bestowed by the kind donor, who knew our love for antiquities, under the belief that it was some rare Roman Catholic work; but a slight examination proved it to be a French Protestant manual, with metrical psalms at the commencement, and further on, catechisms, forms of prayer, etc., etc.: in fact, it was a liturgical work of the same description as the Swedish book mentioned in a late number, evidently of some antiquity, the orthography being old-fashioned, *z* supplying the place of *s* in some words, "Psaume" and "Baptême" and "Pays" being spelt *Pseahme* and *Batême* and *Pais*, and the letter *s* being usually long,—but it is impossible to tell its exact date, from the fact of the book lacking a title-page. This circumstance, however, while it is vexatious in baffling our attempts to ascertain in what year our book was published, yet adds to its interest in another way, from suggesting the question, "Did it not, in all probability, issue from the printer's or bookseller's hands at a period when it would have been extremely dangerous for him to have avowed the fact of having been its printer—at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, probably?" This would fix its date about the year 1683 or 1684. But more interesting than the mere fact of its antiquity is the indirect corroborative evidence this circumstance affords of what history and traditions preserved in many now Anglicized families relate,—of the cruel persecutions to which French Protestants were subjected at the latter end of the seventeenth century. The atrocities perpetrated in the reign of Charles the Ninth were indeed worse, the horrors

of the St. Bartholomew massacre being only the beginning of sorrows to many, as Count Jules Delaborde's monograph "*Madame L'Amirale De Coligny*" so touchingly shows. The unfortunate widow of Coligny, we are told in this memoir, which is compiled from many authorities of high value, was, though high-born, of irreproachable conduct, and excellent in every relation of life, thrown into prison shortly after her husband's assassination, and kept in durance for seven-and-twenty years, up to the period of her death—her only child, a daughter, being taken from her, and she herself subjected to every indignity and privation; her enemies, and those who, for the selfish wish to retain possession of her property, desired to keep her in prison, accusing her, over and above the *crime* of Protestantism, of being addicted to magical practices. The story is doubtless but one of many in that dark age. Allowed a breathing time after the accession of Henri Quatre, and persecuted in vain by Richelieu, the Huguenots received their last and most crushing, if not more cruel blows, at the time when, as we see by the strong probable evidence of the book in our hand, to be known to have printed or published a volume of simple prayers and hymns involved loss of freedom and goods, if not of life.

Cruel were the persecutions of the Huguenots—"but," the impartial historian would be disposed to ask—"did they never do anything to draw it upon themselves? or was it the result of pure and simple religious bigotry?" Perhaps we must own that in some cases the Huguenot mixed political faction with religious fervour, while even from the evidence of this book itself, we see that they themselves were occasionally guilty of intolerance and narrowness. In the preface to the Catechism, at page 443, Confirmation, a rite held in great reverence by all the Lutheran churches, as well as by the Church of England, is thus slightly spoken of.

After having alluded to the high antiquity and great desirableness of instructing children in the grounds and doctrines of the faith, and in public catechisings for the purpose, the writer goes on to say, "*Dans la suite, le Demon dissipant l'Eglise, et causant cette horrible mine, dant on voit encore les*

marques presque partout le monde, a détruit cette sainte Police, et n'en a laissé que je ne sais quelles traces, qui ne peuvent que produire de la Superstition, et qui ne saient nullement propres a edifiée. C'est ce qu'on appelle la Confirmation où il n'y a que des pratiques vaines et ridicules, destitués de fondement."

But leaving generalizings, let us simply analyze the book—four-fifths of which are occupied with psalms and hymns. The music is also supplied—a peculiarity, we suppose, of French and Swiss Church hymn-books among other foreign Protestant ones—at least, it is the case with the "Recueil de Psalmes et Cantiques à Usage des Eglises Nationales de Vaud, Neuchatel, et Genève," of which we possess a copy published in 1873. When we stated that one old Huguenot Liturgy commenced with the metrical psalms, we should have said that at the *very* beginning come the Ten Commandments, the recital of which in the churches is a constantly recurring rite in French Protestant worship. Then come, as before mentioned, the metrical psalms, each having the first verse set to music. We are not aware whether this version of the Psalms of David is the one made by Clement Marot, who was in the service of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, and, before his conversion to the Protestant religion, the writer of somewhat immoral songs and poems. Perhaps these are a newer version,—to those of Clement Marot what that of Tate and Brady's version was to Sternhold and Hopkins. These are followed by "Cantiques" (sacred hymns and songs) consisting of the Commandments, the Te Deum, and the songs of Simeon and Zacharias, versified, and hymns, by no means destitute of poetic merit—as they are fervent, reverential, concise, and not unmusical. These hymns are for the first day of the year, for Holy Communion, and for the four great festivals of the Church—for the French Protestants, in common with the Church of England and with the Lutheran Churches, retain from the Romish Calendar the most important seasons in the ecclesiastical year—Christmas, Easter, Ascension Day, and Pentecost. There is, as may be imagined, no allusion to saints' days, and neither Epiphany nor Trinity Sunday seems to be observed. But

we fancy the Puritans of England and America, and the Presbyterians of Scotland, stood alone among Protestant sects in abolishing *all* festivals.

There is one peculiarity of these hymns: they are all so long that in the middle of them *pauses* are introduced; and in one, that for the first day of the year, the word "Pause" occurs twice, "Pause I" coming in after verse 4, and "Pause II." after verse 9. The metrical "Te Deum" has three pauses.

After the psalms and hymns comes the distinctly liturgical portion of the book, "Formulaire des Prières Ecclésiastiques." As with the English dissenters, the sermon occupies the largest portion of the ordinary Sunday service. As with the Church of England, the service commences with a text of Scripture, an exhortation, and a general confession. As may be imagined, there is no form of absolution, but a somewhat long prayer, to be read before the sermon, follows confession of sins. The Lord's Prayer and a benediction conclude the service, except on days on which there is an administration of the Holy Communion. No rubric determines when the Ten Commandments are to be read—it is therefore, we suppose, at the option of the minister—but they usually form, we believe, part of the ordinary service; and the present mode of conducting French Protestant worship is much the same, we fancy, as at the time when our book was compiled. The sentence of dismissal at the very conclusion of the service is a good one: "Allez en paix, et souvenez vous des pauvres." Possibly this was meant as a hint to put something into the poor-box at the door; or it may, like one of our own offertory sentences, have accompanied the handing round of plate or bag for alms—though it may have been only intended as a reminder of duty to the needy in general, a duty especially incumbent on members of a persecuted community, in which there must always be some who have impoverished themselves for conscience' sake. After these prayers, before sermon, come the actual liturgies, "Liturgie pour le Batême," "Liturgie de l'Eucharistic," "Liturgie du Mariage." All these liturgies bear a resemblance to those of the Church of England, the same passages of Scripture being, of course, quoted and

enlarged upon in both. As may be imagined in a Church eschewing, like the Huguenot, all things in the slightest degree resembling Romish or other superstition, the sign of the cross is not used in baptism, nor the ring in the marriage service. The latter begins with a beautiful passage respecting the first institution of marriage:

"Our help is in the name of the Lord, which made heaven and earth. Amen.

"God our Father, having created the heavens and the earth, with all the things that are therein, created man, and formed him in His own image and likeness, to have dominion over "the beasts of the earth and the fishes of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and said, 'It is not good for man to live alone, let us make him an helpmeet for him,' etc."

In the "Liturgie de l'Eucharistie" we find the three names employed which are used by the Church of England for that sacrament—namely, Eucharist, Communion, and Lord's Supper. The commonplace, everyday word *Souper* is not, indeed, employed, possibly from the idea of its conveying associations too vulgar; but we meet with the old word "Cène," from the Latin. In like manner Italians designate Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of the *Last Supper*, with which we are so familiar, at least through copies—"Il Cenacolo," i.e. "The Great Supper." The employment of the term *Eucharistie* by the Huguenots might convince those in this country who are prejudiced against the word *Eucharist* that it is by no means an exclusively Roman Catholic expression.

There is no form for Burial or Ordination, nor any Communion Service. A large portion of the latter part of the book is occupied with instruction of the young, by way of question and answer. The system on which this was arranged seems to us a very good one. The instruction is broken up into fifty-four Sundays—a little over a year—and embraces, like the Catechism of the Church of England, the four subjects, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, Prayer in general and the Lord's Prayer in particular, and the Two Sacraments. This is followed by a shorter catechism, intended as an immediate preparation for first communion.

A few forms of prayer for private and domestic use follow, and then come forty articles of religion, not unlike our own "Thirty-nine." This concluding portion of the book is called "Confession de Foi faite d'un commun accord pour les églises re-formées de la Royaume de France."

In these articles the influence of Calvin is manifest—indeed, probably they are from his own pen. In the fourteenth article the unhappy Servetus, consent to whose judicial murder is a lasting blot on the memory of the stern reformer, is handed down to eternal obloquy in the words "*Nous detestons toutes les heresies qui ont anciennement troublés les églises, et notamment aussi les imaginations diaboliques de Servet.*" But in the article on Baptism we are told that second baptism is not necessary for those who have already been baptized in the Romish Church—because there is still some small trace of the Church in the Papacy—"quelque petite reste de l'église dans la Papauté." A little more tolerance than might have been expected from that quarter!

Through this book the Divine Being is addressed in the second person singular, "tu," or "toi," instead of with the "vous" or "voi" of Roman Catholic devotional poems in France and Italy. It appears somewhat strange to an English reader that a mode of addressing the Deity so universal among ourselves should in France be exclusively confined to Protestants; but among Roman Catholics it has probably been felt that to *tutoyer* in prayer was hardly reverential enough.

We find no trace of the Litany or of any of the ancient collects, few older forms seeming to have been retained by the Huguenots. A curious engraving at the beginning represents David playing his harp—no Eastern instrument, but just one of the tall old-fashioned harps of two centuries ago, still to be seen in some old English mansions and French chateaux. So greatly does the type and general appearance of this book resemble an Elzevir Tasso in our possession that we are tempted to think it must have emanated from the press of that famous Dutch printer. If so, the French printer would have been Thomas Jolly of Paris.

JESSIE YOUNG.

THE WOODCUTTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NO. IX. A GERMAN WOODCUTTER WHOSE BLOCKS WERE USED BY G. LEEU.

BY W. M. CONWAY.



WE have now passed shortly in review the woodcutters employed by Gerard Leeu and the pupils or imitators of the last of them. During the first year after Leeu's arrival at Antwerp he seems only to have used his old cuts in fresh combinations. On 12th Oct. 1485, however, we find him printing a folio edition of Esop's Fables illustrated with no less than a hundred and ninety-nine woodcuts. These differ completely in style from any that we meet with elsewhere in Holland. They were in fact printed from a set of blocks produced, it would seem, at Augsburg at a slightly earlier date, for they are found in a less broken condition in an edition of the same book, without name, place, or date attached, but printed in the types of Antony Sorg, who is known to have been printing at Augsburg at this time. There is no doubt of the blocks being the same in both cases, for a minute comparison between them was made by Mr. Holtrop,* which showed that the same breakages occurred in both cases, only that they were larger in the Antwerp edition. It is worthy of notice that there was an earlier German edition, which I saw in the Bibliothèque Nationale, from which the Augsburg cuts were copied. The cuts of Esop's vision of Diana, Esop beaten, the Treasure trove, the Bishop, the Priest and his Dog, which all occur with Leeu, are not in Sorg's edition, so that we are led to conclude that an earlier Augsburg edition than either may have existed which included the whole series.

An analysis of the style of these woodcuts does not fall within our province. A very few remarks must therefore suffice. They are not all the work of the same cutter, but give evidence of the co-operation of at least two and possibly more. Whilst all are rude, some are very much ruder than others. In

* Holtrop, *Monuments*, p. 99. Copies of the German edition are preserved in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and the Public Library at Deventer.

one set the lines are thin, short, and timid. The distance is brought forward by a greater elaboration of detail. The trees are not conventional, but sketchy studies from real trees, with an attempt to render foliage in masses and to make it light and living. In this there is some amount of expression of law and vitality, a reaction from the frozen hieroglyphics which had gone before, and are noticeable in cuts by the other hand. In these latter the effect, such as it is, is produced by a few bold, thick strokes hacked out as though with hammer and chisel, often not unsuccessfully so far as they go. There is a great amount of art-life potentially in them, in contrast with those of the north. In the one case we have a rising school, rude, earnest, vigorous; in the other we meet with the fading remnants of an energy that had wasted itself in the trivial carving of outlines, and had lost all power in the strangling meshes of a false system. These cuts, therefore, hideous though they be, are of great interest, because they stand side by side with the work of a totally different school and enable us to compare the one with the other—the dying schools of the north with the rising schools of the south. Many copies of the editions of Esop printed by Leeu are in existence, so that the comparison may readily be made by any one interested in the subject. It shows with great clearness the fact to which I have already more than once referred—that no school of woodcutting which is to grow and become strong and healthy will ever be founded upon a method of careful work in pure line. It must be built upon a method of powerfully if perhaps rudely handling the surface of the block in masses, giving free play to the arm of the artist and enabling him to work with all the bold vigour of immediate intention, not with the calculating care which the production of an elaborate tissue of lines involves.

In September of the following year—1486—Leeu printed from the same blocks again, and from a few others belonging to the set, but which he had not employed before. Another edition of the book was published by Eckert van Homborch at Delft, in 1498, illustrated by feeble copies of these cuts, in which all their rude force is lost and no gilding of grace added instead.

A SET OF BLOCKS BY A FRENCH WOODCUTTER.



T is a remarkable fact that, so soon as the process of woodcutting had become at all general, we find in every country a distinct style, belonging only to it, and differing in the most marked manner from that of the rest. We have already more than once had occasion to notice the rude power which marks the German woodcutters. The Italians are no less different in their turn, though the number of cuts produced in that country was for various reasons much fewer than in many others. In France the art attained considerable perfection at a very early period. All French artists worked in a particular manner with a very marked style. Their productions were much more careful and graceful than those of their more western neighbours. They adopted a different principle, and were led to better results. All French woodcutters left much more of the original surface of the block standing. They covered it with white lines formed in furrow with the chisel; and they carved out large spaces of white, but they left very few plain spaces of black and very few thick lines. They broke up their spaces into much smaller portions. The shading on draperies was, for example, rendered by rows of white furrows ruled across a black space, and giving rise to the appearance of a row of black lines in the impression. This system was also tried by the Dutch workmen, but never with sufficient care to ensure success. Further, the French devoted the most minute attention to the outlines of features or hands. They admitted no rudeness there; all their profiles are clear-cut and refined. They allow no clumsiness; they never trust to luck to produce expression. Nor are the outlines of drapery neglected; they are clear-cut and gracefully designed. Whenever a line is employed it is finished with care, but the whole strength is not thrown into the lines. The effect is produced by a careful arrangement and balance of spaces of shade, and the shade is produced by ruling white furrows across what would otherwise be a black mass. They never waste any room in the block.

The background is as much filled up as the middle. Buildings or trees are arranged behind and carefully finished; the foreground is carpeted with flowers and grass, or dotted about with stones. There are no large empty spaces to throw the whole out of balance or to destroy the general effect. There is, in fact, a great refinement visible, even though it shows itself rather in the finical working out of details than in bold and yet graceful conceptions. As a rule the blocks employed by the French printers were rather small; at all events the small blocks were the best. Large blocks were usually broken up into several compartments and each was treated as a separate subject. The main wish of the woodcutter was to produce something that would be a pretty thing on a page; the next point was that it should represent a certain subject. As a further advance in this system of embellishment it became a very general custom to represent each event as seen through a highly ornamented archway. This arrangement enabled the artist to fill the upper part of his block with a graceful complication of carved work, and all the elaborate embellishments which the flamboyant architecture of the day could supply in such rich profusion. It further circumvented the difficulty of treating the sky overhead as anything but a dull expanse of featureless white. By these and similar expedients the whole block was filled with details more or less pleasing, a large amount of the original surface of the wood was left intact, and the risk of the carved work breaking in the press was considerably reduced.

There can be no doubt that the idea of illustrating printed books in a rich manner was taken from the highly ornate manuscripts of the day. These were of course not only embellished with numerous miniatures, but the borders of their pages were also surrounded with an interlacing tracery of lines, or with wreathed tendrils and flowers mingled with various grotesques, which not only left no space unadorned, but gave play to the luxurious fancy of the illuminator and afforded an excellent playground for the development of more advanced powers. These borders were naturally amongst those things which the woodcutter very soon learnt to imitate. The new art of printing was more especially

applied to the production of the numerous works of devotion for which the tendency of the day gave a large demand. It very soon became the rule to make them as pretty as possible, surrounding every page with a fantastic border and introducing at suitable points a cut illustrative of some fitting subject from sacred history or the legends of the saints. A large number of sets of borders and accompanying cuts were therefore produced, all of which bore a considerable family likeness. It is a very remarkable fact, considering the evident superiority which they possessed, that so few of these ever found their way into the possession of printers in neighbouring countries. So far as we know, this happened only twice or three times, and the best known example is the series constantly employed by Gerard Leeu in the later years of his life.

It consisted of a set of sixteen borders suited to the octavo page, fourteen octavo cuts representing events from the sacred history and devotional subjects, and twenty-one 32mo cuts of saints. The whole series was obviously intended to illustrate a *Ghetydenboec*, and was as we know used from time to time for that purpose. The first occasion of the use of any of them to which we can with certainty point was on 8th Oct. 1491, in an edition of *B. Bernardus Souter*, printed by Leeu. Each page of this book is surrounded by one of the borders, but only one of the octavo cuts makes its appearance. It seems probable that some edition of the *Duytsche getiden*, which must have included all the cuts and borders, should have preceded this. No record of it has been preserved, however, unless a volume without name or date preserved in the Cambridge University library, and presenting all the characteristics of a production of this press, be the book we want. On three other occasions we find either the borders or a cut or two used by the same printer, and showing that the set remained in his possession till his death.

When Leeu's materials were dispersed this portion of them passed into the possession of his successor at Antwerp, A. van Liesveldt. We know of at least nine books printed by him in which they occur in greater or less number; and three times, at any rate, he employed the whole set in its right arrange-

ment. After the close of the century, so far as I know, they disappeared, and we never meet with them again.

From what French woodcutter they came I have been unable to discover; but that they were French there is little room to doubt. They differ in all respects from any blocks previously produced in the Low Countries; and not only so, but they attain a level of excellence which was only occasionally to be met with even in France. Their appearance at Antwerp seems to have set the fashion, and the style-stream of woodcutting was turned in a new direction. Their popularity is proved by the fact that they were almost immediately copied—with signal ill success, it is true—by no less than four different workmen. Had the artists of Holland copied not only the manner of treatment of the subjects, but also the careful handling of the tool which the French cutter showed them, they might have taken a new departure and attained to even higher excellence. But by this time all the early traditional attention to detail was gone, and its place had been taken by an abominable carelessness, which desired only to get its work done anyhow, so as to entrap the unwary purchaser—to produce effects without troubling about means.



MANUSCRIPT ROMANCES AT LINCOLN'S INN.



HERE are many instances of Libraries of printed books which also contain one or more MSS. of general interest that are likely to be overlooked. It will probably be useful to take note of some of these; and we give here a description of a MS. in the library of Lincoln's Inn, taken from the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners on the Public Records, with a few modifications.*

A manuscript on vellum of the half-folio form, containing several early English metrical romances, in a hand of the fifteenth

* Appendix to Report of the Commissioners on the Public Records viii. (1837), p. 388.

century. The writer of the description says fourteenth century, but later authorities have fixed the date at about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is imperfect both at the beginning and the end, and each piece in it is incomplete.

1. The writing on the first leaf is scarcely legible. The second begins thus in the midst of a poem :—

“ Al pat pey metten at pat stounde
Mon and hors pey slowe to grounde ;
So Englysch mon for sop to say,
Weore discomfyzt and fledde away
To Wynchestre pay fledde so
Syngand, Allas and weylawo,” etc.

There are twenty-four pages, each containing about sixty lines, and the poem ends thus :—

“ Twenty zer pay lyued in same
Wip muche gleo and game ;
He and pat swete pyng
Jhesu Cryst oure Saucour
And his modir, pat swete flour,
Spede vs at our nele.”

Explicit *Lebius de Sconius*.*

Mr. Furnivall refers to this MS. in *Bishop Percy's Folio MS.*, vol. ii.

2. The second is the romance of *Merlin*, beginning thus :—

“ He pat made wip his hond
Wynd and water, wode and lond,
zeue heom al'e good endyng
Dat wolon listne pis talkyng ;
And y schal telle zow byfore
How Merlyn was geten and bore,
And of his wisdoms al so,
And opre happes mony mo,” etc.

Thus it runs on through about 1700 lines ; at the end,—“ Explicit Merlyn.”

This MS. is abstracted by Ellis in his *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*, and is referred to by Mr. Furnivall in *Bishop Percy's Folio MS.*, vol. i.

3. The third and longest of the Romances

* This is the first half of “Le Beau Descours” published by Ritson, *Ancient English Metrical Romances*, vol. ii., pp. 1—90. Chaucer speaks of it as a popular romance in his time :—

“ Men spoken of romaunces of pris,
Of Hornchild and of Ipotis,
Of Bevis and Sire Guy,
Of Sire Libeux and Pleindamour,” etc.

There is another copy in the volume of English Romances in the Cottonian Library, Caligula, A. ii., the text of which was followed by Ritson, but who also used this manuscript, which he erroneously calls one of Sir Matthew Hale's manuscripts.

is that of Alysaunder, being 6756 lines, and filling 125 pages of the manuscript :—

“ Divers in pis myddel erde,
To lerid men and to lewed,
Bisyhed care and sorrowe
Is wip mony vche a morowe, etc.

* * * *

Now ze haveþ al y herd,
God pat made pe myddel erd,
Zeue ows alle his blessing
And graunte ows alle god endyng :
Amen, Amen, Amen, etc.
Alisaunder me reowip pyn endyng
Dat pou narest dyzed in cristenyng.”

Explicit *Alysaunder*.*

4. The next piece fills thirty-seven pages, and is called at the beginning *Bellum Trojanum*, and at the end “*De Batayle of Troye*.”

“ Sythen God hade pis world wrought,
Heouene and corpe, and al of nougt,
Mony anturis han by falle
Dat we no knowen heom nougt alle,” etc.

With the above four lines the prologue commences ; the poem itself thus :—

“ Listeneþ lordyngis er ze gange
Of þe kyng of Troye þat was ded wip wrenge ;
He hade asone pat Priamus hyzte,
Dat was amon of mukil myzte,” etc.

5. The last is *Piers Plowman*, of which there are only seventeen leaves remaining :—

“ In a somer seson, when softe was þe sonne,
Yschaped me into schroudes as I ashep whore,” etc.

It is to be regretted that nothing is now known of the manner in which this valuable manuscript passed into this library, or of the persons to whom it had previously belonged ; manuscripts of this class being of rare occurrence.

The name of “Anthony Foster” is written in a hand of the reign of James I. as a former possessor. The original covers have been long removed, and it had lost many of its outer leaves before it was placed in the present [1837] very mean cover of ordinary

* This romance was transcribed from this manuscript by Mr. Park many years ago, with the intention of printing it ; but that intention he laid aside on discovering that a large portion of the poem was wanting in this copy, as he found by comparing it with another copy in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, (MSS. Laud I. 74.) The romance was finally printed in 1810, by Mr. Weber, in his collection of the English metrical romances of the middle ages, vol. i., pp. 1—327, from Mr. Park's transcript of this manuscript, with the additional lines and a few various readings from the Laud manuscript.

leather in which it has been rebound, probably early in the days of Elizabeth.

On examining the covers attentively the writer says he discovered that there had been used in the binding a large piece of a document relating to the hospital of St. John of Beverley; and connecting this with the fact that at Beverley there was in the times when this manuscript was written a noted fraternity of minstrels,* he says a probability is raised that the contents of this book were originally transcribed for their use, and that the manuscript may, without much hazard of misleading, be called hereafter the *Book of the Minstrels of Beverley*. This idea, however, most critics of the present day will hold to be a baseless one.

G.



LONDON SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

BY E. W. ASHBEЕ, F.S.A.

PART II.

- BIBLE AND SUN, The
Pie Corner. 1690.
- BIBLE AND THREE CROWNS, The
At the lower end of Cheapside, near Mercers' Chapel. 1686—1699.
- BISHOP'S HEAD, The
Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. 1684.
- BISHOP'S HEAD, The
Duck Lane. 1668, 1669.
- BISHOP'S HEAD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1591, 1607—1611, 1619, 1627—1648, 1695—1697.
- BISHOP'S MITRE, The
Within Ludgate. 1548—1551.
- BLACK BEAR, The
Chancery Lane. 1578.
- BLACK BEAR, The
In the New Exchange. 1659.

- BLACK BEAR, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1575—1595.
- BLACK BEAR AND STAR, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, opposite the little North door. 1678—1685.
- BLACK BELL, The
Within Temple Bar. 1612, 1613.
- BLACK BOV, The
Fleet Street, against St. Dunstan's Church. 1666—1686, 1693—1697.
- BLACK BOV, The
On London Bridge, near the Draw Bridge. 1685—1696.
- BLACK BOV, The
Paternoster Row. 1561.
- BLACK BOV, The
Joining the middle [or little] North door of St. Paul's. 1571—1599.
- BLACK BULL, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1652, 1681—1688.
- BLACK BULL, The
Near to the Three Cranes in the Vintry. 1599.
- BLACK ELEPHANT, The
Fleet Street. 1565—1569.
- BLACK HORSE, The
Aldersgate Street. 1589—1594.
- BLACK HORSE, The
London Wall. 1575.
- BLACK LION, The
Chancery Lane, opposite Lincoln's Inn. 1684.
- BLACK MOOR, The
Bishopsgate Street, near Bishopsgate. 1647, 1648.
- BLACK RAVEN, The
Duck Lane. 1678—1686.
- BLACK RAVEN, The
In the Long Walk near Christ Church. 1662—1675.
- BLACK RAVEN, The
At the corner of Princes Street, near the Royal Exchange. 1685.
- BLACK RAVEN, The
In the Strand. 1624, 1626.
- BLACK SPREAD EAGLE, The
Duck Lane. 1648—1653.
- BLACK SPREAD EAGLE, The
Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church. 1641, 1644—1660.

* See in the Lansdowne MSS., vol. DCCCXCVI., art. 50, memoranda respecting the Corpus Christi plays at Beverley; and art. 61, the orders of the ancient company or fraternity of the minstrels in Beverley. The memory of this society is preserved at Beverley by the name of one of the pillars in the minster, which is called the "Minstrels' Pillar."

- BLACK SPREAD EAGLE, The
At the West End of St. Paul's. 1645—1660.
- BLACK SPREAD EAGLE AND WINDMILL, The
St. Martin's le Grand. 1660.
- BLACK SWAN, The
Paternoster Row. 1693—1695.
- BLACK SWAN AND BIBLE, The
Without Temple Bar. 1684.
- BLAZING STAR, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1620.
- BLIND KNIGHT, The
Holborn, opposite St. Andrew's Church. 1603.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1647—1649.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
In the Lower Walk of the New Exchange in the Strand. 1650—1687.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
On the North side of the Old Exchange. 1653.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
Near Pie Corner. 1687—1690.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
In the Poultry. 1673, 1674.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
In the Royal Exchange. 1688.
- BLUE ANCHOR, The
At the West end of St. Paul's. 1679.
- BLUE BALL, The
Thames Street, opposite Baynard's Castle. 1685—1688.
- BLUE BIBLE, The
In Green Arbour [Lane]. 1627—1653.
- BLUE BIBLE, The
Holborn Bridge. 1638, 1639.
- BLUE GARLAND, The
Fleet Street, next to Temple Bar. 1539—1541.
- BOOKBINDERS, The
Shoe Lane. 1657, 1658.
- BRAZEN SERPENT, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1543—1555, 1577, 1584—1588, 1599, 1622, 1642.
- BULL AND MOUTH, The
Aldersgate Street. 1659.
- BULL'S HEAD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, 1608—1631.
- BUNCH OF GRAPES, The
Smithfield, opposite Hosier Lane. 1641.
- CARDINAL'S HAT, The
Without Newgate. 1615—1617.
- CASTLE, The
Cornhill. 1665.
- CASTLE, The
Fleet Street, near Ram Alley. 1651, 1653.
- CASTLE, The
Paternoster Row. 1581.
- CASTLE AND LION, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1660—1662.
- CAT AND PARROTS, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1600—1612.
- CATHARINE WHEEL, The
Thames Street, near the Old Swan. 1594—1596.
- CHEQUER, The
Bow Lane. 1652.
- CHIRURGEONS' ARMS, The
Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. 1688.
- CHIRURGEONS' ARMS, The
Little Britain. 1670.
- CHRISTOPHER, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1629.
- CHURCH, The
Chancery Lane. 1659.
- COCK, The
Ludgate Street. 1645.
- COCK, The
Paternoster Row. *Circa* 1548.
- COCK, The
St. John Street. 1667.
- COCK, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1551—1553.
- CRANE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1587—1615, 1632—1634, 1641—1648, 1679—1699
- CROOKED BILLET, The
Holloway Court, Holloway Lane, near Shore-ditch. 1688—1695.
- CROSS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1615.
- CROSS DAGGERS, The
Moorfields. 1673.
- CROSS KEYS, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1666.
- CROSS KEYS, The
Fetter Lane. 1679.

- CROSS KEYS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near the little North door.
1661.
- CROSS KEYS AND BIBLE, The
Cornhill, near the Stocks Market. 1695—1698.
- CROWN, The
On Adde Hill, near Carter Lane. 1676.
- CROWN, The
Chancery Lane, near Serjeants' Inn. 1651,
1657—1665.
- CROWN, The
Cornhill, near the Stocks Market. 1675, 1680.
- CROWN, The
Fleet Street, between the two Temple Gates.
1650—1662, 1686—1692.
- CROWN, The
Opposite the Maidenhead, near Guildhall Gate.
1600, 1601.
- CROWN, The
Little Britain. 1672.
- CROWN, The
Ludgate Hill. 1677, 1678.
- CROWN, The
In the Pall Mall. 1686—1690.
- CROWN, The
Pope's Head Alley. 1656—1666.
- CROWN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1589—1639, 1646—1661,
1678, 1691.
- DOBELL [Double] HOOD, The
In Thames Street, over against the Steel-yard.
- DOLPHIN, The
Distaff Lane, near Old Fish Street. 1621—1624.
- DOLPHIN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, between the two North
doors. 1655.
- EAGLE, The
Lombard Street, next to the Stocks Market.
1552, 1562.
- EAGLE AND CHILD, The
Britain's Burse. 1619—1630.
- EAGLE AND CHILD, The
Old Change, near Old Fish Street. 1584—1610.
- EAGLE AND CHILD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, next Watling Street.
1638.
- ELEPHANT, The
Fleet Street, a little above the Conduit. 1577.
- ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1680—1681.
- ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, The
Without Temple Bar. 1660—1672.
- FALCON, The
Fleet Street, a little above the Conduit. 1553—
1570, 1575—1586.
- FALCON, The
Shoe Lane. 1612—1615, 1632.
- FEATHERS, The
Lombard Street, near Pope's Head Alley. 1677—
1680.
- FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The
Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church.
1674, 1693.
- FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The
Little Britain, near the Pump. 1679—1692.
- FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The
Smithfield, near the Hospital Gate. 1654.
- FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1616, 1617, 1631.
- FLOWER-DE-LUCE AND CROWN, The
Paternoster Row, near Cheapside. 1601—1606.
- FLOWER-DE-LUCE AND CROWN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1600—1607, 1611.
- FLYING HORSE, The
Between Britain's Burse and York House. 1637—
1642.
- FLYING HORSE, The
Near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street.
1677—1685.
- FOUNTAIN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1639.
- FOUNTAIN AND BEAR, The
Goldsmith's Row, Cheapside. 1655.
- FOX, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near St. Austin's Gate.
1601—1615, 1630.
- GEORGE, The
At Fleet Bridge. 1653—1660.
- GEORGE, The
Fleet Street, next to St. Dunstan's Church.
1531—1567, 1649—1689.
- GEORGE, The
Little Britain. 1653.
- GEORGE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near Cheap Gate. 1542—
1595.

- GILDED ACORN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1661—1693.
- GILDED KEY, The
At the great North door of St. Paul's. 1616.
- GILT BIBLE, The
Queen's Head Alley, Paternoster Row. 1638—1642.
- GLOBE, The
Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. 1626.
- GLOBE, The
Within Ludgate. 1664.
- GLOBE, The
At the West end of St. Paul's. 1689.
- GLOVE AND LION, The
Near the Royal Exchange. 1642.
- GOAT, The
King Street. 1641.
- GOLDEN ANCHOR, The
Paternoster Row. 1589, 1601—1617.
- OLDEN ANCHOR, The
In the Strand, near Temple Bar. 1636.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Aldersgate Street. 1652.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Chancery Lane. 1660.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Duck Lane. 1688.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Holborn, near Gray's Inn. 1683.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Little Britain. 1637, 1674.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
In Pie Corner, near West Smithfield. 1687—1695.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Pope's Head Alley. 1602—1605.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
Near the Royal Exchange. 1684—1686.
- GOLDEN BALL, The
In West Smithfield, near the Hospital Gate. 1681—1683.
- GOLDEN BELL, The
Duck Lane, near Smithfield. 1671—1677.
- GOLDEN BIBLE, The
On London Bridge, next the Gate. 1667—1669.
- GOLDEN BOAR'S HEAD, The
Gracechurch Street. 1699.
(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

Vegetable Technology: a Contribution towards a Bibliography of Economic Botany, with a Comprehensive Subject-Index. By BENJAMIN DAYDON JACKSON, Secretary of the Linnæan Society, founded upon the collections of George James Symons, F.R.S. (London: Published for the Index Society by Longmans, Green & Co., and Dulau & Co., 1882.) 4to, pp. xii, 355.

This full bibliography of an important class of books has grown out of a list of works on Applied Botany contributed to *The Colonies and India* by Mr. G. J. Symons. It contains titles not only of separate books, but of articles in various serials, such as the *Journal of the Society of Arts* and the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. These are arranged in alphabet under the authors' names. There is also a list of Serials, and of Anonymous Publications, and the bibliography is completed by a useful Index of Subjects. This cannot fail to be of the greatest service to all those who wish for information respecting medicinal plants, plants used for food, textile plants, and the numerous subjects that go to form the class of Economic Botany. Mr. Jackson must have expended considerable pains in the preparation of this book, and he has produced a very acceptable addition to our English Bibliographies. We extract some titles of special bibliographies, which will be of interest to our readers, and will be a small contribution towards a general catalogue of Special Bibliographies.

On *Forestry* there is the following:—Jacquemont (D. A.), *Bibliographie Forestière Française, ou Catalogue chronologique des ouvrages français ou traduits en français et publiés depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à ce jour, sur la sylviculture, l'arboriculture forestière et sur les matières qui s'y rattachent.* Paris, 1852. 8°.

Cocoa.—Delcher (E.), *Recherches historiques et chimiques sur le Cacao et ses diverses préparations. . . . Bibliographie des ouvrages sur le Cacao 1609 à 1830.* Paris, 1873. 8°.

Coffee.—Weitenweber (Wilhelm Rudolph), *Der Arabische Kaffe in Naturhistorischer, diätetischer und medizinischer Hinsicht geschildert.* Prag, 1838. 8°. Contains *Literatura Coffeæ*, pp. 9—14.

Madder.—Clouet (J.), and J. Dépierre, *Dictionnaire Bibliographique de la Garance [Rubia tinctoria], avec préface par J. Girardin.* Paris, 1878. 8°.

Pepper.—Blyth (A. Wynter), *Piper nigrum.*—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, III. vi. (1875) 303—305. The last page has a bibliography of the subject.

Tea.—Houssaye (J. G.), *Monographie du Thé, description botanique, torréfaction composition chimique, propriétés hygiéniques de cette feuille.* Paris, 1843. 8°. (A list of 58 authors who have written on Tea from 1590 to 1843 is given on pp. 155 to 157.)

Tobacco.—Bragge (William), *Bibliotheca Nicotiana*: a catalogue of books about Tobacco, etc. Birmingham, 1880. 4°.

Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare. By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. The second edition. (London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1882.) 8vo, pp. 703.

This book is a bibliographical curiosity, for the reason that in 1831 Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps printed it privately in an octavo volume of 192 pages, and within a year he has produced a second edition nearly four times as big, and now sells it for 7s. 6d. It is certainly one of the cheapest books ever published.

We do not propose to review the book as a life of Shakespeare, because it is so full of matter and contains so exhaustive a treatment of the information connected with its subject that we should need a whole number of our journal to do anything like justice to it, and moreover such a review would be more appropriate elsewhere. We wish, however, to draw special attention to the mass of bibliographical information which it contains. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has for so many years made a practice of studying the literature of Shakespeare's time for illustrations of the poet's life and works, that any book which he produces is sure to be full of bibliographical detail. At p. 527 we find a series of copyright entries from 1593 (of *Venus and Adonis*) to 1623 (of the plays for the first folio). An account of lifetime editions follows these, and then there is a full account of the first folio.

The volume is completed by the addition of a Documentary Appendix which contains particulars of all those documents that are important as giving us authentic information on the particulars of Shakespeare's life. These number fifty in all, and range from the conveyance (dated 17th July, 1550), by Robert Arden, Shakespeare's maternal grandfather, of a house and land at Snitterfield, in trust for his three daughters (this farm was then occupied by Richard Shakespeare, the poet's own grandfather), to some anecdotes respecting Shakespeare written in 1693.

We have in this volume all those facts connected with the life of Shakespeare which are certainly known, and we can find them kept apart from the conjectures so frequently hazarded in books of a similar character.



CORRESPONDENCE.

CAIN'S LAMENTATION.

I POSSESS a curious little book which is undated but appears to have been published about 1800. Its title is as follows:—

Cain's Lamentations | over | Abel | In six Books | Containing |—

I. His astonishment at Abel's death—his melancholy relation of the event to Adam and Eve, and his sorrowful separation from his parents, when he became a fugitive exile. II. His conviction and penitence in his solitary retirement, with Satan's appearing to him. III. The appearance of Abel unto him as a messenger from Heaven, and their discourse. IV. His reflections on Abel's descension and the consolation it produced to his soul. V. The appearance and discourse of Adam with him from

Heaven—Adam's departure—his second appearance to him as the messenger of glad tidings and comfort—with Cain's melancholy reflections and doubts in the interval. VI. His patient waiting the will of God to depart from this spot of solitude, and earnest desire to see his mother before she goes to his father and brother—with the death of Eve in the presence of Cain.

[By R. C. Rogers | London | Printed and sold by | Sabine and Son, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. | (Price 2s. stitched, 3s. bound.) | 12mo. Frontispiece. pp. 215. The six descriptive paragraphs on the title are printed in small type and in two columns.

I find that there is a copy of this book in the British Museum Library, but I have not seen a description of it in any bibliographical work. The above long title probably gives a sufficient indication of the strongly imaginative and highly original character of Mr. Rogers' production. The author dates his preface from Warminster, and perhaps some Wiltshire correspondent may be able to give us some information respecting R. C. Rogers.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

RATS AND MICE AT HAMELIN.

THE following account of the Pied-piper of Hamelin is taken from White's *Arts Treasury of Rarities*, page 131:—

"This Town was annoy'd with Rats and Mice, and it chanced that a Py'dcooted Piper came thither, who covenanted with the Burghers for a great Reward, if he could free them from the Vermin, and he was to have it a Year and a Day after. The agreement made, he began to play on his Pipes, whereupon all the Rats and Mice followed him thro' a great Slough hard by, and all were drowned, so the Town was freed. At the year's end the Piper comes for his Reward, the Burghers put him off slightly, and often offer'd him a small Sum, which he refusing, and staying some days in Town, on Sunday Morning at high Mass, when most People were at Church, he began to play on his Pipe, and all the Children of the Town followed him out of Town, to a great Hill not far off, where the Hill opened and let him and them all in, and then closed up again. This happened a matter of 300 years ago, and in that Town they now date their Bonds and Bills, and other Matters from the year of the going out of their Children; and at the Foot of this Hill is now a great Stone Pillar, whereon this Story is Engraven."

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

ISSUE OF SPIRITS TO THE NAVY.

In a copy of the *Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the present quantity of spirits served out daily to the seamen in the Royal Navy*, 1850, which has been the private copy of the Chairman of the Committee, Admiral Sir Thomas B. Martin, and has bound up with it all the original *manuscript* documents and letters sent to the Committee, including the one from the Admiral to the Secretary of the Admiralty, I extract the following:—"Nothing can be more proper than the allowance to the other members, and as a general rule; but in my case I think my gratuitous services fairly at their Lordships' command on such occasions." Amongst other autograph letters there are some from

John Wilson, C. Adam, A. S. Hamond, H. Davy, Cockburn, G. Seynour, G. G. Macdonald, Dr. Carpenter, W. H. Henderson, T. Herbert, E. Collier. These letters from admirals, captains, doctors, etc., are very interesting, as well as the private memoranda made by Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, amongst which is the following:—"Sent to me as Chairman of the Grog Committee, T.B.M.

"May the Lord above send down his love,
As sharp as knives and razors,
To cut the throats of them d— rogues
That stop the grog from sailors."

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whicham, Cumberland.

LAMB'S COPY OF SYRINX. (II. 20.)

AT page 20 of the present volume of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, under the heading "Notes and News," are some particulars from a paper by Mr. John Evans in the *Manchester City News* respecting the late Harrison Ainsworth's intercourse with Charles Lamb, and his loan to him of Warner's *Syrinx*, 1597. According to Mr. Evans, Mr. Ainsworth borrowed this book from among the treasures of Dr. Hibbert-Ware, and sent it as a present to Lamb, who in his turn lent the book to another friend, who subsequently went to New York, and apparently the book never turned up again. On referring to the catalogue of the Dyce Collection in the South Kensington Museum, however, it will be seen that the book, even if it did travel as far as New York, duly made its way back again, for it is entered in Part II., p. 409, with the following note appended:—"On a loose fly-leaf is written 'Mr. Charles Lamb,' with this note by Mr. Dyce: 'This rare book was given to me by Mr. Moxon after Lamb's death.'" It would be interesting to know if the words "Mr. Charles Lamb" are in Ainsworth's hand. At any rate, if the shades of bibliophiles are sometimes permitted to take a glimpse of earth, it must be a satisfaction to Dr. Hibbert-Ware to know that even if his treasure were lost to him for ever in his mundane existence, it is at least preserved, with added fragrance, in a depository where it is not likely to meet with other adventures, American or otherwise.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaiipur, Rajputana.

ZARAH AND THE ZARAZIANS. (I. 21.)

IN connection with *The Secret History of Queen Zarah*, of which a bibliographical account is given by Mr. Solly in THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, it may be worth while to quote the following title from Boln's Lowndes, vol. iv., p. 2892:—*The Devil of a Whigg; or Zarazian Subtily Detected. Done from the original by a Fellow of the Academy of Insensati, or the Society of the Unthankful Club at Bologna, in Italy.* Lond. 1708. 8vo. It will be seen from this that not only is the pretence of an Italian origin to the work kept up, but the adjective had become a cant term for a peculiarly dangerous species of Whiggism within a space of three years from the date of the first publication of this book. This would appear to be good evidence of the popularity of the satire, even were other indications wanting.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaiipur, Rajputana.

BIBLICAL CALCULATION.

THE enclosed sample of misplaced patient energy I copied from the original which is pasted under the front cover of an old folio Bible. There is no date to the paper, which is written in an old-fashioned hand; but the Bible bears date "Oxford, 1712."

M. F. PURCELL.

71, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

| | Old Testament. | New Testament. | Total. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Books | 39 | 27 | 66 |
| Chapters | 929 | 260 | 1,189 |
| Verses | 23,214 | 7,959 | 31,173 |
| Words | 592,439 | 181,253 | 773,692 |
| Letters | 2,728,100 | 838,380 | 3,566,480 |
| APOCRYPHA. | | | |
| Chapters | | | 183 |
| Verses | | | 6,081 |
| Words | | | 152,185 |

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible is Psalm cxvii.

" " verse is Psalm cxviii. 8.

" " time is 2 Chronicles iv. 16.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times, and

in the New Testament 10,684 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.

OLD TESTAMENT.

The middle book is Proverbs.

" " chapter is Job xxix.

" " verse is 2 Chronicles xx., between the 17th and 18th verses.

NEW TESTAMENT.

The middle book is Thessalonians.

" " chapter is between Romans xiii. and xiv.

" " verse is Acts xvii. 17.

The last verse of Ezra vii. contains all the letters of the alphabet.

2 Kings xix. and Isaiah xxxvii. are alike.

The above took three years casting up.

[A portion (if not all) of this elaborate calculation is often to be found written in Bibles. It would be interesting to know who first performed this statistical feat.—ED.]

FOREIGN HERALDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I SHOULD be very glad of bibliographical information as to the standard heraldic works of Russia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Italy. Have any works on the subject been published in Turkey or Greece?

I am acquainted with Saladini's *Teatro Araldico*, Brianville's *Gioco d'Arme*, Ginanni's *L'Arte de Blason*, and Don José de Aviles' *Ciencia Heroyca reducida a las Leyes heraldicas del Blason*.

I may mention that I have applied to *Notes and Queries*, but in vain.

S. A. NEWMAN.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

CHRONOGRAMS. (II. 114.)

IN the Rev. Dr. Oliver's *Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the Members of the Society of Jesus*, published in 1845, there is at p. 122 a very singular chronogram, which finds no place in Mr. Hilton's magnificent work. It is contained in the brief account of the labours of Thomas Jenison, a native of Durham, who "was apprehended as an accomplice in Oates' Plot, and lodged in a loathsome cell at Newgate," where "he died 27th September,

1679." In p. 104 of the *Remonstrance of Piety and Innocence* (12mo, London, 1683, pp. 190), is preserved an indifferent chronogram, supposed to be a prediction that the innocence of the victims of the Oates' Perjury would be manifested in the year 1686. It was found in the Father's cell at Newgate.

TRISTITIA VESTRA VERTETVR IN GAVDIVM } = 1686.
ALLELVIA. }

VOVR SORROVV SHAL BE MADE VERV IOVFFVLL } = 1686.
VNTQ VOV. }

I have added the dates. The chronogram appears to be a very good one of its class, but the "prediction" it is suggested to contain seems to be rather far fetched. Hilton states "the Jesuits were great chronogram makers," and he devotes an entire chapter of ten pages to examples composed by them, but no one of English origin is to be found among them, all having been composed in the Netherlands or Germany. The one cited by Dr. Oliver would therefore appear to be unique.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Royal Library at Munich has recently purchased at the sale of the Neuburn Castle library a manuscript headed *Mémoire sur la Conduite que j'ai tenu depuis la mort de l'empereur Charles VI. et tout ce qui s'est passé à cet égard*. Dr. Heigel has recorded in the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* his opinion (based on a careful examination) that the manuscript is entirely in the handwriting of the Emperor Charles VII., and is a valuable contribution to the history of Austria at the period in question. The writing, diction, idiomatic peculiarities, paper, watermarks, etc., all support this theory, according to Dr. Heigel's views. There is also said to be much matter of interest to students of military history in the manuscript.

THE court and university publishing house of Manz at Vienna proposes publishing before the close of the year the *Codex Theresianus*, which has hitherto only existed in manuscript.

A MEETING of Japanese *literati*, versed in European, Chinese, and Japanese languages, was recently held in Tokio. Among those present were the officers of the education and other departments, who regret the confusion and intricacies of the Japanese spoken and written languages. The object of the meeting was to consider the best steps to be taken for purifying the Japanese language from all foreign elements. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to publish grammars and other books in *Kana*, or the syllabary system, without the employment of Chinese characters. A periodical is also to be devoted to the furtherance of this scheme. Considering that all Japanese philosophy, much of its religion, its arts and sciences, have come from China, and have brought their terminology with them, this seems to be rather a hopeless project. Even at the present day, when the Japanese want a name for Western inventions, for steam, rail-

ways, etc., they go to China for them. Not many years since, a Japanese gentleman, who has since risen to a high position in the service of his country, gravely proposed the abolition of all kinds of Japanese and Chinese writing, and the application of Latin letters to the Japanese language. This reform is more radical than that now proposed, but it would probably seem almost as easy of accomplishment.

THE following particulars of the prices which London booksellers paid to some editors in the last century are taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1787, p. 76).

Editors of Shakespeare.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Mr. Rowe was paid | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Hughes | 28 | 7 | 0 |
| „ Pope | 217 | 12 | 0 |
| „ Fenton | 30 | 14 | 0 |
| „ Guy | 35 | 17 | 6 |
| „ Whalley | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Theobald | 652 | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. Warburton | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Capel | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Johnson for 1st edition | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd edition | 100 | 0 | 0 |

Editors of Milton.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|
| To Dr. Bentley in 1732 | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Dr. Newton for <i>Paradise Lost</i> | 630 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Dr. Newton for <i>Paradise Regained</i> | 105 | 0 | 0 |

Editor of Ben Jonson.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| To the Rev. Mr. Whalley | 210 | 0 | 0 |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---|---|

Editors of Beaumont and Fletcher.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|---|
| To Mr. Theobald | 157 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Mr. Simpson | 66 | 15 | 0 |
| „ Mr. Seward | 55 | 10 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--|------|---|---|
| To Dr. Smollet for preparing a new edition of the <i>Universal History</i> | 1575 | 0 | 0 |
|--|------|---|---|

THE Dutch Literary Society (Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde) passed a resolution at a late general meeting to present the Government of the Transvaal Republic with a complete library of Dutch books, for the purpose of assisting the study of the Dutch language and preventing a preponderance of English.

IN Mr. Poole's Report to the Directors of the Chicago Public Library there are some important remarks on the question of the transmission of disease by means of books, which are likely to be reassuring to those who believe in the possibility of this danger: "It is a fact worthy of notice that during the recent severe scourge from contagious diseases, which taxed to the utmost the resources of the health department of the city, no case of transmission of disease was traced to a library book, and no suspicion was raised that it had occurred."

THE library of the late Mr. J. Fitchett Marsh, consisting of 3134 lots, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge in May last, and the nine days'

sale produced £2800. There is in the August number of the *Palatine Note Book* an interesting account of the library, which was originally formed by Mr. John Fitchett of Warrington, author of the epic poem *King Alfred*.

THE library of the late William Harrison Ainsworth was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 21st and 22nd of August, and realized £465 19s. 6d. The books were of no particular interest, but the catalogue included the autograph manuscripts of Ainsworth's *Jack Sheppard*, *Boscobel*, *Rookwood*, *Goldsmith's Wife*, *Beau Nash*, *Chetwynd Calverley*, *Leaguer of Lathom*, and other novels.

In the article *Did Gutenberg invent Printing?* (ii. 58), there is a mistake which we wish to correct. It is stated that Prof. Franz Jos. Bodmann forged among other documents the notarial instrument of the lawsuit of Fust against Gutenberg. Here is a confusion between this and another notarial document. Bodmann's forgery is described as follows—"A notarial document dated 3rd July 1453, in which Johann Gudenberg is mentioned as a witness, and in which Hans Schumacher von Selgenstadt, brother and servant of the convent of St. Clara, gives and bequeathes to this convent all his possessions, outstanding debts, etc." Of the document of the Mentz lawsuit of 1455 only a transcript exists, and Mr. Hessels on this account holds that we must receive it with caution. He adds: "If we accept the text as genuine, Gutenberg may safely be regarded as a Mentz printer who was established in that city at least as early as 1455. But—suppose we do this—I cannot find anything in the document which reveals Gutenberg to us as 'the inventor of printing,' and that is after all the question that concerns us."

ACCORDING to the *Annuaire de la Presse*, the total number of journals published in France is 3272, being 1343 in Paris and 1929 in the provinces. Of the former the most numerous class is financial (209), then medical (97), illustrated (88), fashions (81), political (71), law (64), Catholic (64), science (41), literature (30), and art (19). The provincial papers are thus classified according to their politics: Republican (615), Legitimist (177), Orleanist (146), religious (108), Bonapartist (100).

A SERIES of articles by S. Blondel on the writers' tools has been commenced in *Le Livre*. The earliest mention of the pencil, he says, is in a printed book, *De Rerum fossilium Figuris*, of the year 1565. Coloured crayons we owe to Jacques Conté, a French chemist commissioned by the Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety to supply the loss of the English article when war had interrupted commerce. To this day, however, France has neither plumbago nor cedar-wood for making lead-pencils, and is obliged to import these essential materials. Lamartine, says M. Blondel, always used a pencil in composing, for fluency's sake.

Nature quotes from an article on Foreign Chinese Literature in the *North China Herald* some particulars respecting the translation of modern scientific works into Chinese. In May 1877 a committee of the general body of missionaries in China was ap-

pointed to superintend the publication of a series of scientific and educational works in the Chinese language for use among the Chinese. This project has been carried out ever since, and a large number of text-books are now undergoing translation at the hands of Sinologues. The majority of the workers are missionaries, but their ranks have been largely recruited from other sources. The subjects undertaken are of a most comprehensive nature. They include treatises on logic, mental and moral philosophy, political economy, philology, jurisprudence, the philology and structure of plants, anatomy, mathematical physics, church history, meteorology, astronomy, chemistry, trigonometry, algebra, natural philosophy, zoology, ethnology, mineralogy, physical and political geography, history, besides other works. The undertaking of this large and important series of works reflects the highest credit on the industry and intelligence of the missionary body. But the work of putting the Chinese in possession of the results of Western knowledge has not been confined to the missionaries. The Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, Sir Robert Hart, who is known as an indefatigable educator of the Chinese, is now superintending the translation of a series of scientific text-books into the Chinese vernacular. The Imperial College at Peking is assisting in the work.

THE new publication of the *Library of Cornell University* contains a portion of a classified list of mathematical works in the Kelly collection of the library.

IT has been calculated that the number of books and periodicals published in Germany during the year 1881 amounted to 15,191.

IT is announced in *Polybiblion* that M. Laroche, of the Société de Géographie, Paris, is at work upon a bibliography of all the geographical works concerning England.

WE are indebted to a contemporary for a notice of a curious collection of books contained in the library of Warstewstein, near Cassel, in Germany. These books appear at first sight to be logs of wood, but each volume is really a complete history of the tree it represents. The back shows the bark, in which a small piece is cut to write the scientific and the common name as a title. One side shows the tree trunk in its natural state, and the other is polished and varnished. Inside are shown the leaves, fruit, fibre, and insect parasites, to which is added a full description of the tree and its products. We should like to know more of this odd collection.

THE Act passed at the end of the last session to amend the law of copyright relating to musical compositions, and to protect the public from vexatious proceedings for the recovery of penalties for the unauthorised performance of the same, has been issued. On and after the passing of the Act the proprietor of the copyright in any musical composition first published after the passing of the statute, or his assignee, who shall be entitled to be and desirous of retaining in his own hands exclusively the right of public representation or performance of the same, shall print or cause to be printed upon the title-page of every

published copy of such musical composition a notice to the effect that the right of public representation or performance is reserved. There is a provision when the right of performance and when the copyright are vested in different owners, and a penalty of £20 to be recovered from the owner of the copyright for non-compliance, with notice from the owner of the right of performance. By a special provision as to costs where not more than 40s. are recovered, the same to vest in the discretion of the Court.

SOME boxes containing the correspondence of Leibnitz with many of the learned and scientific men of his day have been found in the Royal Library at Hanover. The discovery is announced by Herr Biedermann in Westermann's *Monatshefte*.

WITH regard to W. H. Wyman's Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy mentioned in our last number, we should like to refer to a chapter entitled "Identity of Shakespeare as a Writer of Plays," in Mr. Henry G. Bohn's excessively rare *Biography and Bibliography of Shakespeare* (privately printed for the Philobiblon Society, 1863), where the author disposes of the matter with as much seriousness as such a foolish theory is worthy of receiving. The earliest date given in the bibliography is 1848, when Col. Joseph C. Hart, U.S. Consul at Santa Cruz, published a book at New York on the subject; but before this we believe an Englishman lectured to such people as would listen to him on his theory that Shakespeare's plays were written by the monks.

It is announced in the *Polybiblion* that the Bulgarian Bibliographical Society has commenced the publication at the new capital, Sophia, of a new review entitled *Feuilles Périodiques*.

Two new book-trade journals have been lately started, one in Belgium and the other in Spain. The *Bibliographie Belge* is planned on the same lines as the *Bibliographie de France*. The Spanish journal entitled *La Librería, propaganda literaria Universal*, is published by the house of Gaspar at Madrid.

It is a very satisfactory sign of the times that select lists of various classes of books are now being made by those who are competent to make the selection. Hitherto those most capable have been the least willing to commit themselves in this way. The need of such lists is evident, for however useful a full bibliography may be to those who know the subject, it is often useless to the tyro who cannot judge of the relative value of the books catalogued. The French Société Bibliographique have published, after ten years' preparation, a *Catalogue des livres choisis à l'usage des gens du monde, contenant les meilleures productions de la littérature contemporaine*. The books described number 3,000. What will the authors of the remainder say?

We have said that William Gore remains the only name of a subscriber to Lister's edition of *Apicius* unidentified. (See the Rev. R. Hooper's article, ii, 27.) Mr. Edward Solly, F.R.S., now suggests that the man wanted was William Gore, Esq., of Tewing, Herts, the patron of Dr. Stanhope, who dedicated to him his *Epicetetus* in 1694. Mr. Solly believes that

this William Gore was cousin to Sir William Gore, Lord Mayor of London in 1702. The latter left by will a legacy to his cousin Will. Gore, Esq., of Tewing. (See *N. & Q.*, 2nd Ser., v. 129.)

THE Ballad Society has just issued the tenth part of the *Roxburghe Ballads*, edited by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth. This is a very remarkable volume, both on account of the curious illustrative notes by the editor, which are of the greatest value, and also for the spirited woodcuts, all of which have been reproduced by Mr. Ebsworth. We wish the Society received more popular support; it wants new members sadly.

DR. ELLIOT COUES has lately produced second and third instalments of his extremely valuable *American Ornithological Bibliography*, which contain titles of books, pamphlets, articles in magazines, and even some in newspapers, treating of particular species, genera, or families of birds.

Apropos of a letter by Mr. W. J. Thoms to the *Athenæum* suggesting the formation of a new library of old magazines for London, which is noticed in THE BIBLIOGRAPHER (i. 98), Mr. Robert Harrison of the London Library writes as follows:—"A letter in the *Athenæum* of January 14 from Mr. W. J. Thoms drew attention to the importance of old periodicals as works of reference, and suggested the formation of a Special Library for the purpose of collecting and preserving them, and the idea met with a favourable response from other correspondents. The Committee of the London Library wish to make it known that they have already a sufficient number of works to form the foundation of such a library. This they would willingly extend if the means were at their disposal. They are aware of the importance and interest attached to that class of literature, particularly as regards the following subjects:—1. Information as to Costume, Fashion, and Customs of the time. 2. Statistics of Prices, and other Branches of Public and Private Economy. 3. Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; frequently with Biographical Notices attached. 4. Intelligence of Contemporary Minor Events, not generally accessible elsewhere.

"From time to time acquisitions of this character have been made for the Library. The demands made upon their funds, however, for the purchase of recent publications and standard works, leave but little at the disposal of the Committee to devote to the purpose of extending their collections of extinct serials. It is suggested that if a sufficient number of persons interested in the subject can be found to give their practical assistance by donations, the London Library would co-operate in forming such a Special Library, and would take charge of any works contributed to it. They have already received some offers of presents; and they think it well to make known to their members, and to members of kindred institutions, that a commencement of the scheme is thus made, which might be advanced without much difficulty to the realization of the idea suggested by Mr. Thoms. With this view there is appended to the present circular a list of periodicals of the last century already in the Library, as well as those of the present century now discontinued." A list of 135 magazines is added.

LIBRARIES.

Hull.—It is proposed to establish a Free Library at Kingston-on-Hull; and a public meeting, with the mayor in the chair, was held lately to arrange as to what steps should be taken for this purpose.

London: Royal Institution.—Mr. Vincent, the librarian, has just completed a new volume of the Classified Catalogue of the Library. It contains the additions of the last twenty-five years, and is supplied with indexes of authors and subjects.

Newcastle Free Library.—On Friday, September 1st, the new Free Library building in New Bridge Street, erected on the site of the Carlol Tower, was opened. Two years ago, on the 13th September, 1880, the foundation-stone of the new edifice was laid. The Mechanics' Institute, which was located in a building of its own adjoining and almost surrounding the Carlol Tower, was merged in the new institution; and in designing the Free Library the architect (Mr. A. M. Fowler, M.Inst.C.E., who was then borough surveyor of Newcastle), had the difficult task of joining it to, and making it harmonise with, the existing structure, which during the progress of the new works has been used as a lending library, and for the accommodation of science and art and other educational classes.

"The committee are anxious to keep steadily in view the desirability of collecting all books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to Newcastle and the northern counties generally—whether they deal with the history, topography, natural history, dialects, folk-lore, or customs of the neighbourhood, together with a complete collection of the various editions of the works of local authors, such as Akenside, Bewick, Doubleday, etc., and all books and reports which bear upon the trade and manufactures of the northern coal-field, so that students may have at their disposal the material necessary to assist them in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the numerous industries which have made Tyneside famous over the entire globe."

The news and magazine rooms were opened at half-past eight; the lending library was opened at ten o'clock. For some time before that hour intending borrowers had been eagerly taking up their positions at the doors, so that they might have the honour of being among the first to be served in the new building. Some 150 persons were in waiting at the time the doors were thrown open, and the work of issuing books commenced immediately at all the desks. During the whole of the morning Mr. Haggerston's assistants were kept busily engaged, the flow of readers being steadily and constantly maintained. A little incident occurred not long after the opening which illustrates the eagerness with which books are sought after at the library. Shortly before half-past ten an intelligent-looking boy entered the lending department, and made hasty inquiry for Lord Derby's translation of Homer's *Iliad*. So great has been the demand for books since the temporary library was opened, that it has been a most common occurrence to find the volume one intended borrowing already in

use; and on this account he explained that he had come with all despatch lest even such a rarely-read book as this should have been taken out before his arrival.

Oxford: Bodleian Library.—The *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association contains some interesting particulars respecting the Library. University College has transferred to the Bodleian, as a deposit, its collection of 185 volumes of MSS. A rough list of more than 1200 Oxford-published books not in the library has been compiled, and very many have been already obtained. Half-morocco binding has been substituted for half-calf; and a new cheap binding for tracts, etc., paper boards with parchment back, has been devised. All printed volumes containing several distinct works (not being homogeneous tracts) are now broken up on rebinding.

Preston Free Library and Museum.—On Tuesday, 5th September, during the festivities connected with the Preston Guild, the foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid with Masonic honours by the Earl of Iathom, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge being present in the room of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, who was prevented from attending by illness. The cost of the building and the endowment together will amount to £100,000, voted by the trustees of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, prothonotary of Lancashire. The Earl of Derby in his speech on the occasion said—"The movement in favour of free public libraries was set on foot more than thirty years ago, and though, like most improvements, it has not had all the results that its promoters expected, it has made way, and has established itself over a large part of England. Of course you can only have such libraries on a large scale in great or at least middle-sized towns. A rural population is too scattered to support them; and I am afraid it must be added that a population living constantly in the open air and occupied in hard bodily labour is not in general a reading population, though it is a rule to which there are many exceptions. But in these northern towns every circumstance combines to make free libraries an important element in social life. We have a vast artisan class, highly intelligent, and not too hard worked, and we have among a large portion of that class a keen desire for instruction, and a taste for intellectual enjoyments."

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Claudin (A.), Paris; Downing (Wm.), Birmingham; Gray (Henry), Manchester (Midland Counties Catalogue); Lowe (Charles), Birmingham; Noble (John), Inverness; Rouveyre (E.), et G. Blond, Paris; Salkeld (J.), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Techener (Léon), Paris (Bibliopoliana); Wilson (James), Birmingham; Young (Henry), Liverpool.





THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.

NOVEMBER, 1882.



PRINTERS' WOODCUT LETTERS.

READERS of old books are constantly observing beautiful, curious and remarkable initial letters, and printers' ornaments, but I am not aware that any one has yet taken the trouble to collect or describe them in any full or systematic manner. I believe the doing so would well repay the trouble, and possibly lead to the elucidation of more than one literary puzzle. There are two distinct classes of these woodcuts. Firstly there are those made for some special purpose, ordered by some enterprising printer or publisher for a particular book, and often to adorn the dedication to some noble patron. These generally may be called armorial letters, as they often contain the heraldic shield or crest of the person to be complimented. The second class consists of old letters and ornaments, part of the stock of some older printer, perhaps bought cheap, and used as mere ornaments, without the least regard to their being appropriate or otherwise.

In Thomas Fuller's *Church History of England*, some of these things are well illustrated. It was printed in 1655 for John Williams "at the signe of the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard"; and as almost each chapter or division was dedicated to a different person or institution, so each commences with a specially cut letter, containing an appropriate heraldic device or coat of arms. Some of the arms are left out, and at the end of the work a plate was added containing them, with a note to this effect: "Know, reader, the Cutter in wood being

sick, and the Press not staing his recovery, the armes of my Patrons omitted in y^e body of y^e booke are supplied in these quarters."

Besides these special and appropriate letters, there are, however, a good many others, mostly a good deal older, and which had evidently done service in previous publications. Thus the first general dedication, which is to the Duke of Richmond, commences with a letter I, showing the garden of Eden, the forbidden tree, with Adam and Eve in the act of girdling themselves with fig-leaves, whilst a monkey at the feet of Eve is apparently munching an apple. A dedication on page 47 to the Marquess of Dorchester, begins with the letter H on an altar placed between Moses and Aaron, and surmounted by the tables of the law; another on page 138, to Dr. Baldwin Hamey, commences with a capital T, under which the daughter of Herodias is represented receiving the head of John the Baptist on a charger; and a fourth on page 151, to Sir Simon Archer, in place of his arms shows Saul stricken down from his horse, with a ray from heaven inscribed "Saul, Saul." It is plain that all these older woodcuts were used because "the woodcutter was sick."

There are other initial woodcuts of this period which are interesting as giving the representation of particular places or persons. Books published in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First are especially rich in letters of this sort; and amongst these the initial letters containing representations of Queen Elizabeth at different ages are of peculiar interest. Such for example are the initial E which commences the ninth book of Warner's *Albions England*, in black letter, showing the queen throned and crowned, but quite young, and looking upwards; this is very different from the initial letters of the same style which are common in the Prayer-books of that time. Many of the initial letters of the Prayer-books are beautiful as works of art, but singularly inappropriate, being evidently old woodcuts from the workshops of Antwerp and Cöln, which had been cut for books on heathen mythology or collections of fables. In one of these, without date, but "printed at London by the deputies of Christopher Barker, Printers to the Queens most excellent Majestie," and

which has at the Epistle for the Epiphany a grand letter F with a very good figure of the Queen, there is at the end of the Communion service, and commencing the final "Glory be," a very delicate, or rather it would perhaps be more correct to say, a very indelicate, picture of Leda and the swan; very proper it may be for the works of Ovid, but singularly inappropriate in a reformed Prayer-book.

It would be easy to multiply illustrations to almost any extent; but my object now is not even to try to indicate the many points of interest which a study of initial letters and printers' ornaments may lead to, but to draw attention to one particular subject on which it might throw especial light, and that is as to the printers of books without printers' names—of which there are many in the time of the Commonwealth; some said to be printed abroad, but for the most part only appearing with "printed in the year, etc." For example, let us take the case of King Charles's *Eikon*, to which FORAS drew attention [see *ante*, p. 87]. The copy which he describes bears no place or printer's name,—it has only the date M.DC.XLVIII.—and in order to identify it we are told that it has on the title-page "a dark ornament formed of two square blocks with designs resembling those found on encaustic tiles." It is a matter of some interest to know where and by whom this edition of the *Eikon* was printed, and as it is not probable that the "encaustic tile" woodcut was made on purpose, the question naturally arises Is it to be found in other books printed in that year, or a short time previously? There is another book "printed in the year 1648," but whether in England or abroad is uncertain—namely, *The Mystery of the two Junto's*; which forms the first part of Walker's *History of Independency*. In one of the earliest issues of this book, the dedication is headed by precisely the same "encaustic tile" ornament as that which was used on the title-page of the *Eikon*. From this it appears probable that the same printer was employed for both books; and this is rendered still more probable by the fact that some of the other initial capitals used are identical. Thus the capital T on page i of the *Eikon* is clearly the same

as the capital T on page i of Walker's *Mystery*. The examination of books printed about 1645-7 will possibly show the earlier use of this special woodcut ornament, and if found in conjunction with peculiarities of type, may help to identify the printer.

Amongst the more remarkable editions of the *Eikon* with the prayers, is the octavo one having the large frontispiece with the lines signed "G. D.," containing, table two leaves, and pages 1—263. Of this there are two perfectly distinct issues; the spelling is throughout quite different, and the two are readily distinguished by the initial woodcut letter T on page i; in the one the letter is surmounted by a cherub, whilst right and left there is a rose and a lily, and below a rabbit feeding. In the other the T is surmounted by a rising sun, whilst on either side is a cornucopia with a butterfly. Can either of these letters be identified as being used by Dugard or by any other printer? I make these remarks in relation to the *Eikon* in particular, but there are many other books respecting which the question by whom and where printed is one of much interest.

EDWARD SOLLY.



THOMAS GENT, YORK PRINTER.



THOMAS GENT, the celebrated York printer, whose histories of that city, Hull and Ripon are still so eagerly sought after by old book collectors, was an Irishman. His parents resided in Dublin, and he received his education in that city, after which he was bound apprentice to a printer there. For some reason or other not explained, he soon after came to a sudden resolution to abandon his master, his family, and his country. Having matured his plans, he set sail for Liverpool without money, and without any rational prospect of getting any. He was a stowaway on board a trader, but was discovered during the voyage, and kindly treated by the captain, who on his landing gave him sixpence, saying that he had children of his own, and pitied his forlorn condition. From Liverpool he started for

Chester, in the company of a jolly fat English-woman, an anchor-smith, and an Irish man and woman. On his arrival he endeavoured to find work as a printer, but, to his dismay, he soon found that no printing press had yet been set up in those parts. He therefore resolved to start for London, but when about half way to St. Albans he was seized by a recruiting party of soldiers and forced to march along with them. However, next morning he made his escape, and reached St. Albans in safety, where he took up his lodgings at the sign of St. Catherine's Wheel. On being asked what he would have to eat he frankly told the landlord his story, and that he had only twopence in the world. This open plainness touched the hearts of the good man and his wife, and they gave him both food and lodging. At last he reached London, and found employment in the printing office of Edward Midwinter, of Pie Corner, Smithfield, whose business lay chiefly in printing pamphlets and broadsides for the hawkers. This was in the year 1710, and Gent continued in this situation for more than three years. Afterwards he worked for several other printers in London, and contrived to save as much money as enabled him to purchase a small stock of printing materials, which he thought "might be of service to him when occasion should require." After some months had elapsed his old master (Midwinter) mentioned to him that he had received a letter from Mr. White, the printer of York, stating that he wanted a young man in the business. At that time Gent refused to enter into any engagement; but it happened soon afterwards one Isaac, a travelling hawker, was at York, and gave so favourable an account of Gent that Mr. White was induced to write again to Midwinter, offering the young printer £18 a year with board, washing, and lodgings. This offer was too tempting to be refused, and Gent decided to go to York.

On Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1714, Gent commenced his journey on foot, but had not walked more than three miles, when a gentleman's servant, with a horse ready saddled and himself riding on another, overtook him, and for a shilling and a few glasses on the road allowed him to ride as far as Caxton, which was the extent of his journey.

On the following day, with difficulty, he reached Stamford, and on Thursday got as far as Newark. On Friday, having lost his road, he got no further than Bawtry, but on Saturday he entered Sherburn. On Sunday he was delighted with a sight of the river Wharfe at Tadcaster, and on the same day arrived at York about twelve o'clock, having performed the journey in six days. He at once inquired for the house of Mr. White, in Petergate. On knocking, the door was opened by a maiden whom he ultimately married. In his own biography he gives the following amusing account of his reception. "I was ushered into the chamber where Mrs. White lay something ill in bed; but the old gentleman was at his dinner by the fireside, sitting in a noble arm-chair, with a good large pie before him, and made me partake heartily with him. I had a guinea in my shoe-lining, which I pulled out to ease my foot, at which the old gentleman smiled, and pleasantly said it was more than he had ever seen a journeyman save before." At this time there were few printers in England, except in London; and White had a large business, employing many hands. After the lapse of a year, however, Gent's desire once more to see his parents became so strong that he gave up his situation and proceeded to Dublin. There he readily found employment, and might have settled permanently had he not been threatened with legal proceedings by his old master for having absconded from his service. In consequence of this persecution he thought it prudent to leave Ireland privately once more, and resolved to return to York in order to renew his courtship of Alice Guy, the servant of Mr. White, with whom he had fallen violently in love. How long he remained in York, and whether he spent his time there in printing for Mr. White, or in dalliance of the fair Alice Guy, is not recorded, but in the year 1716 he was again in London, carrying on a correspondence with his "dear," and working once more for his former master Midwinter.

In 1717 Gent was made a member of the Company of Stationers of London, and in the same year he was admitted to the freedom of the great city, by virtue of his services with Edward Midwinter. Soon after, however, he somewhat ungratefully

turned his back on the Midwinters, and we find him working for Mr. Wilkins, who was the printer of the *Whitehall Evening Post* and of several other London newspapers. A letter from his parents telling him that they wished to see him once more before they died induced him again to visit his native country. Before setting off, he wrote a desponding letter to York, which appears to have been intended to convey to his dear Alice Guy that she must no longer indulge the hope of his being able "to fulfil those tender engagements that had passed between them." He did not stay long in Ireland, and on his return again found employment in London. He began to save money out of his earnings, and not only bought furniture, but also some printing materials which enabled him in a short time to commence business on his own account. Many of the fly-sheets which he printed obtained a wide circulation, and attracted the notice of the Government. The consequence was that he was arrested, but in a few days "as nothing could be proved against him he was discharged." This was in the year 1721, and Gent on regaining his liberty moved to a house in Fleet Lane, where he printed and published several works. About this time he received intelligence that Alice Guy was married. He felt the blow severely, but soon recovered from the effects of his great disappointment. Gent was more fortunate than some of the printers that had been his employers, and might have made his way in London; but the news of the death of the husband of Alice Guy rekindled his former love, and he hurried to York as fast as the coach from the Black Swan, in Holborn, could convey him, which brought him to his destination in four days' time. He once more greeted his dearest Alice, who was much changed from the blooming damsel he had wooed ten years before. Although there was no need of a new courtship, propriety demanded a few weeks' delay, and some obstacles had to be overcome.

But when his goods had safely arrived from London, Gent obtained the widow's full consent, and their nuptials were celebrated in York Minster on the 10th of December, 1724. Upon his marriage Gent came into possession of all the property of

her first husband. "From the late condition of a servant (he exclaims) was I changed to be a master! From a citizen of London, so much esteemed for urbanity, I was become, through the virtue of twenty-seven pounds, the like at York." The newspaper called the *York Mercury* came into his hands, but he altered the title to that of the *York Journal, or Weekly Courant*. It was published in Coffee House Yard, in Stonegate; but at the outset Gent indiscreetly made an opponent of his wife's relative Mr. John White, of Newcastle, and within a twelve-month the said Mr. White, who had long been a printer at Newcastle, determined to commence business in York. He set up the sign of the printing press at an office near St. Helen's Church, in Stonegate, whence in August 1725 he issued the first number of a weekly newspaper to which he gave the title of the *York Courant*. As years passed on other presses were set up both at York and elsewhere, and poor Gent's business gradually declined. Still he struggled on, and in one of his publications we find a sketch of the interior of his printing office in 1730, in the shape of a woodcut of his own workmanship, which is believed to have been done with a knife.

Unfortunately, Gent did not practise the art of ingratiating himself with the persons among whom his lot was cast. In fact, he seems to have been at war with most of his neighbours and acquaintance. He continued, however, to exercise his calling with great zeal and industry for more than forty years, and his works were so numerous that although the late Mr. Robert Davies, F.S.A., in his work on York printers, published a long list, probably the most extensive ever got together, it is by no means a complete one. In January 1740 a heavy stroke of adversity befel Gent. He had to relinquish possession of the house in Stonegate, in consequence of the death of an old lady whose life was the last in the lease. On this taking place he appears to have removed all his effects to a house in Petergate, nearly opposite to the mansion formerly the residence of Dr. Hunter, and afterwards occupied by Dr. Shann. Gent's house is still in existence, and has undergone but little alteration in recent years. In one of his doggerel verses he thus

alludes to his removal from Stonegate to Petergate :—

“ Who tho’ in Stonegate torn from life’s estate,
Yet found an home in fam’d St. Peters-gate,
Where heaven be prais’d he built his printing-room,
Cover’d with lead, a turret for a dome.”


In 1760, Gent printed the prospectus of a work which he was never able to publish for want of means; and in the following year the bad taste of the people of York allowed the aged printer to make an exhibition of his grey hairs and failing powers upon the public stage at a representation, by “puppets,” of the tragedy of *Jane Shore*. The performance commenced with a prologue, written and spoken by Gent himself; and if there was little poetry there certainly was great pathos in the opening lines, which were as follow :—

“ Strange that a printer, near worn out thro’ age,
Should be impell’d, so late, to mount the stage !
In silver’d hairs, with heart nigh fit to break,
Thus to amuse, who scarce has words to speak !
Sententious, sweet ; things worthy your regard,
For me to vent, with patience to be heard.
Spare my weak lines, since skreen’d by pow’rful
truth,
And me, in years, who lov’d York from my youth.
To know such judges that, I’m sure are here,
Might strike a bold Demosthenes with fear !
To see an audience, so illustrious, shine,
Like constellations, by the pow’r divine ;
May human sense, in every passion, wound ;
And with excess, extreme, my thoughts confound.”

Not many weeks elapsed after Gent submitted to this degradation, when the death of his wife added to his other afflictions, and the last twenty years of his life seem to have been spent in one continual struggle against the miseries of poverty and sickness. He even applied for parochial relief, but was refused so long as he persisted in retaining possession of his house and effects in Petergate. His death took place on the 19th of May, 1778. He was in the 87th year of his age, and in his will requested that his body should be laid in the churchyard of St. Olave’s, Marygate, near the remains “of my dear wife,”—but for some reason or other this was not complied with, and he was buried in his own parish church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, “where more than fifty years before he and his wife had wept together over the grave of their infant and only child.”

[A list of Gent’s works will be given in a subsequent number.]

CAMBRIDGE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

 In the report of the annual meeting of the Association at Cambridge, given in our last number, we were only able to deal with the work of the first day; we now, therefore, in returning to the consideration of the proceedings of the meeting, begin our report with the doings of the second day. On the chair being taken by the President on Wednesday morning, 6th September, Mr. Cornelius Walford read a paper entitled *Some Account of Early Book Fairs*—a subject which excited considerable interest and elicited a long discussion. Mr. Walford, while dealing with the various ramifications of his subject, expressed the hope that others would help him with further information, more especially with such as would illustrate the history of book fairs in England.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, of New York, followed with a paper on *The Work of the Nineteenth Century Librarian for the Librarian of the Twentieth*, wherein he drew a brilliant sketch of the libraries and their keepers of the next century, and showed how much depended upon the men of to-day to make that sketch a true one. After the conclusion of the discussion, Mr. Bowker, in the name of the American Library Association, invited the Association to meet next year in the United States. He explained that the visit was quite practicable if proper arrangements were made, and he promised the members who ventured on the long journey a most hearty welcome from their brethren in America.

Mr. P. Cowell read a paper on *Electric Lighting in Public Libraries*, in which he explained the system adopted at the Liverpool Public Library. The subject attracted much attention, and there was a unanimous expression of opinion as to the advantages of the electric light, although the considerable cost at present was felt to be an obstacle in the way of its general adoption. The advantages of the incandescent over the arc light for the interior of buildings were strongly set forth by Mr. A. J. Frost in the discussion.

Mr. B. R. Wheatley reported on behalf of the Committee on Illustrations to the Catalogue Rules, that a considerable number of suggested illustrations had been collected. Mr. Welch seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Yates read a paper entitled *On Public Historiography and Printing*, in which he urged that official documents printed at the public expense should be supplied to the Free Public Libraries. A long discussion followed, in which considerable difference of opinion was expressed as to the value of parliamentary papers. A suggestion was made that the Ordnance Maps should be sold at a lower price than at present, and that they should be on sale at the various local post-offices. In closing the discussion Mr. Bradshaw very happily described the attitude of the different speakers. He said that one party spoke of the blue books as of the greatest value and interest—this meant that they wanted them. The other party looked upon them as practically worthless—this meant that they did not want them. Everything depends upon the character of the library: in one place these books are mere lumber, and in another they are additions of lasting value. Mr. Thomas moved and Mr. Yates seconded the resolution "That it be an instruction to the Council to promote the necessary measures to secure that those public documents which are printed at the public expense and for public information, may be regularly distributed to libraries established under the Public Libraries Act." The motion was carried, and the day's sitting concluded.

The members then visited Magdalene College, and were received in the Pepysian Library by the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, Master of the College. The greatest interest was exhibited by the visitors, who, owing to the smallness of the room, entered by small parties at a time. The books are exactly in the condition in which Samuel Pepys left them, and in the original book-cases which once surrounded his sitting-room. From the Pepysian Library the members went to the interesting Round Church (St. Sepulchre's)—one of the very few round churches still existing in England; passing on to Jesus College, and then to Emmanuel College,

where the Rev. Dr. Pearson, the librarian, read a paper on the library, and exhibited a large number of the treasures under his charge. In the evening the Free Library Committee gave a soirée in the Guildhall and Free Library.

The third day's (Thursday) proceedings were opened with a paper by Mr. H. R. Tedder, *On Librarianship as a Profession*. The author objected to the system of apprenticeship in libraries, but advocated a special training in connexion with the duties of a librarian. The report of the Committee on the Training of Library Assistants was read by the President. The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend the adoption of the report presented on this subject to the last annual meeting in London. A discussion was then taken on Mr. Tedder's paper and the report together, when the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken to establish a special system of training for the work of a librarian."

Mr. Henry Stevens then read his amusing paper, *Who spoils our new English Books?* He said there were nine persons who spoiled the books, and these were—1, the author; 2, the publisher; 3, the printer; 4, the paper-maker; 5, the ink-maker; 6, the compositor; 7, the pressman; 8, the binder; 9, the consumer. Each count in the indictment was illustrated by a book with some special fault. Mr. Stevens's opinions were not, however, allowed to pass unchallenged. Mr. Blades and Mr. C. W. H. Wyman spoke up for the printers, and Mr. J. P. Edmond for the bookbinders. It was remarked in the discussion that Mr. Stevens, in his enumeration, had left out the printer's reader, and although it was not allowed that he is a spoiler of books, yet it must be understood that he has more to do with the final appearance of a book than any other single person in the printing-office.

Mr. Thomas reported on behalf of the committee which had been appointed by the Council to consider the answers received to the Binding Circular issued last year, that the committee were of opinion that a digest of the answers received should be prepared and printed in the Cambridge volume of the Transactions. The report of the committee

was adopted. Mr. F. T. Barrett's *Note on the Manner of Binding adopted by the Mitchell Library, Glasgow*, was read. The author gave particulars respecting the forwarding of the books and the cost of the binding, which was exceedingly moderate. A volume was shown which had been in daily use for a considerable time and was still in a very good state of preservation. Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister's *Notes on Binding and a Suggestion*, was taken as read; and the President announced that, owing to the short time left in which to dispose of the business set down on the programme, he would not read his *Notes on the History of English Binding*, although he hoped to be able to do so at some future meeting. This was a disappointment to many, who had looked forward to a rich treat in Mr. Bradshaw's exposition of some of the historical landmarks in English binding, which was to have been illustrated by an exhibition of specimens. In the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Barrett's paper strong opinions were expressed as to the wholesale destruction of books by the mowing of the leaves, and the binders had a bad half-hour. Mr. E. C. Thomas's paper *On some Recent Schemes of Classification* was taken as read, but the author gave an account of the contents of the paper and a long discussion followed. There are few subjects upon which a greater divergence of views exist than on this one of classification. Some hold that a perfect system adapted to the arrangement of books is an impossibility, while others are strong believers in a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Nothing is easier than to plan out an ideal classification, but when this is brought practically to bear upon the refractory titles of books, very extensive modifications of the system must be adopted that naturally take from the scientific accuracy of the classification. It was agreed, on the motion of Messrs. Barrett and Thomas, "That the Council be requested to draw up for the consideration of the annual meeting of 1883 a scheme for the classification of books in a library."

The meeting then adjourned, and the members visited the Fitzwilliam Museum, where they were received by Professor Sidney Colvin, who exhibited some of the chief

treasures of the fine library preserved there. The library of Pembroke College in its new building was then visited; and the members next went to Corpus Christi College, where the Rev. S. S. Lewis gave an account of the library, which is one of the most important in Cambridge, and will ever be of the greatest interest to the bibliographer.

Trinity Hall library is remarkable for its curious old bookcases, and Mr. J. W. Clark gave the members an interesting account of them and of the mediæval plan of chaining books. In the evening the members of the Association entertained the President at dinner at the Lion Hotel. Mr. Henry Stevens was in the chair, and was supported on the right by the Vice-chancellor and on the left by the President.

On the morning of the fourth and last day the members had to face the unpleasant fact that, besides a large amount of business fixed for the day, there was still the whole of the programme for the sixth sitting of the previous day untouched. There was no alternative but to despatch this in the shortest possible time. Therefore Mr. H. B. Wheatley's *Thoughts on the Cataloguing of Journals and Transactions*, and Mr. W. H. K. Wright's *Librarians and Local Bibliography*, were taken as read, and Mr. Bradshaw's paper *Note on Libraries as Local Book Museums* was withdrawn. Mr. B. R. Wheatley then brought up the report of the Committee on Size Notation, which was taken as read. The report contained a table which embraced all the sizes of books in steps of half-inches from each other from 48mo to imperial folio (23 in.) and also included a term for the largest folios (about 30 in.) After discussion it was resolved "That the further consideration of the report be deferred till next year, and that the Committee be desired to consider any practical objections which may be communicated to them, and to prepare a specimen of a convenient measuring scale." The field was then clear for the purely business portion of the proceedings. The adjourned reports of the Council, the treasurer and auditors were considered. The first two were received and adopted, while the statement of assets and liabilities and the auditors' report were received. It was announced that Mr. Welch retired from the secretaryship, and a

motion was unanimously agreed to to the effect "That the members of the Association tender their hearty thanks to Mr. Welch for his zealous and conscientious services as hon. secretary during the past two years." Mr. Nicholson moved a resolution in favour of the Sunday opening of public libraries, museums, and art galleries, but the previous question having been moved and carried unanimously the resolution fell through. Mr. Campbell moved and Mr. Axon seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, "That the Library Association of the United Kingdom hereby respectfully urge upon Her Majesty's Government and the members of the legislature the importance of consolidating and amending the law relating to free public libraries. That the Council of the Association be and hereby is authorized to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for accomplishing this object. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and to the representatives in Parliament of places which have adopted the Free Libraries Act." Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the Local Committee, to the President, and to Mr. Thomas the Secretary. A new council was elected (Messrs. Gomme and Magnusson being appointed scrutineers), and the meeting separated.


Mr. Bradshaw conducted the members over the University Library, and explained the working of the system by which new books are drafted into the library, tracing them in their progress through the workshops till they found their permanent place in the catalogue and on the shelves. Some other libraries were visited, and the Cambridge meeting came to an end.

In this report we have confined ourselves to an account of the work done, and this was by no means small; but the social value of these gatherings must not be overlooked. On the first day groups of men were seen recognizing and greeting friends or introducing hitherto unknown friends to each other. On the last day all were friends, and there was a strongly expressed feeling of regret that the pleasant holiday had come to an end—a holiday to make which a success our kind Cambridge hosts had spared no pains.

SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCOCK.

PART III.

T is somewhat remarkable that the Puritan party should have left the Bishops' Bible, which had been first published in the year 1568, so long in possession of the field. They had allowed it to be reprinted in 1572, 1574 and 1575, for the use of churches, and had seen editions of a smaller size issued in 1569, 1573, and 1575, for family use, before any attempt was made to reprint the Genevan version. But from the year 1576, when they began to issue English editions of the Genevan Bible, its republication was continuous, and it is evident it must have had a very much larger circulation than the Bishops' Bible. And here is a point which shows how the bibliography of the Bible throws light upon ecclesiastical history. In the early years of Elizabeth's reign the object had been to conciliate the Catholic party, or waverers who were not very certain whether they would comply with the religion of the Establishment or not. The marginal notes to the Bishops' Bible had been evidently compiled on this principle. They had for the most part omitted the more pronounced expressions of Calvinistic doctrine, as well as the allusions to Roman doctrine and practice which occur in the Genevan Bible. Such a view as this did not fall in with Puritan prejudices. And to this party must be attributed the successful attempt to supplant the Bishops' Bible by a reprint of one which suited their religious principles better, though it by no means represented them exactly. Both the Calvinism and the hatred of the Roman system had been kept within certain limits in the Genevan notes,—and especially in the annotations on the Revelation, the denunciation of the Papacy and the Pope as being the representative of Antichrist had been comparatively moderate.

It is true the Genevan translators had interpreted the locusts of chap. ix. as "worldly subtil prelates with Monkes, Friers, Cardinals, Patriarkes, Archbishops, Bishops,

doctors, Bacchellers and Masters which forsake Christ to maintain false doctrine." And they had in one place specified an individual Pope, viz. Boniface VIII., as the representative of the beast which had two horns, on the ground that he "shewed himself one day in apparel as a Pope, and the next day in harness as the Emperour," adding that "the two hornes in the Bishops mytre are signes hereof."

They had also in a note to Rev. xvi. 2 said : "This was like the sixth plague of Egypt which was sores and boiles, or pocks, and this reigneth commonly among Canons, Monkes, Friers, Nunnes, Priests and such filthy vermine which beare the marke of the beast." And thus, in adopting Tomson's version of the New Testament after its publication in 1576, and annexing it to the Genevan Old Testament, the Puritans must have felt that though their tenets were much better represented in the marginal notes to the greater part of the volume, inasmuch as Tomson's notes were much more distinctly Calvinistic than the Genevan had been, they had had to make a considerable sacrifice as regards the Revelation; for here Tomson had for the most part abstained from annotating, prefacing it with the following note—"I have not thought good to put forth any such thing as yet upon the Revelation as I have upon the former bookes: notwithstanding I liked well to set downe in the meane season that, that I wrote a few yeeres since, concerning the authoritie of this booke. And this is it." And here follows a page and a half of the arguments which induced the writer to believe that the book was written by St. John the Evangelist, translated from Beza's Latin.

Accordingly, till the year 1598 the Genevan Bible proper, as well as the editions of the Genevan Old Testament with Laurence Tomson's New Testament annexed, were issued without any alterations in their respective texts and notes. But from this year forward an alteration was adopted of which we will in this article give a brief description.

In 1592 there was published, in a small 8vo volume, "*Apocalypsis: A brief and learned Commentarie upon the Revelation, etc.*, by M. Francis Junius, D.D., translated

into English." Lowndes describes this volume as a quarto, in which size it was reprinted in 1594, 1596, 1600, 1606, and 1616. These editions in 4to consist of twenty-two pages very closely printed, without any title, but with an additional leaf at the end, with the date of publication and the device of the printer, Robert Dexter, a right hand pointing to a star. From the size of the type, as well as that of the paper on which it is printed, we should suppose it was intended to be annexed to the 4to Genevan Tomsons. And in the year 1599 it was reprinted and substituted for Tomson's version and notes and annexed to his translation of the rest of the New Testament. But in the preceding year the edition of 1594 was issued, together with Tomson's own translation of the Revelation between the last leaf of the translation and the first leaf of "A briefe Table," the catch-word "A Briefe" appearing at the bottom of the last page. So that this edition will generally now be found with two copies of the Revelation; followed at the end by the Briefe Table, and occasionally by the Prayer-book of Elizabeth's reign, and the singing Psalms on either of them. We have a copy before us of which the first title bears date 1598, the New Testament which plainly belongs to the same book being dated 1597, the Junius dated on colophon 1594, followed by a Prayer-book, but without the singing Psalms.

This translation of the Apocalypse is new, but it does not appear by whom it was executed. It seems to have been formed after Tomson's version, some few verses exactly resembling Tomson's; but in most of the verses of every chapter there will be found one or more variations, not in general of much importance, but apparently following Beza's Latin more closely even than Tomson had done. Tomson had in many places rendered the Greek article *ὁ*, following Beza's *ille*, by the word *that* instead of *the*; but the translation of Junius went even farther in this direction. As a specimen we subjoin the respective versions of Rev. xxii. 16.

"I Jesus have sent mine Angell to testifie unto you these things in the Churches: I am the roote and the generation of David, and the bright morning starre."

In the more recent version it is as follows:

"I Jesus have sent mine Angell to testifie unto you these things in the Churches: I am that roote and that offspring of David, and that bright morning starre."

The translation, however, is by no means consistent in this respect, and has in some cases altered back Tomson's *that* into *the*.

The importance of this publication, however, does not depend on the text, but on the elaborate system of annotation, which occupies by far the largest portion of every page of the book. It might be argued, with some show of probability, that Laurence Tomson was himself the translator and editor of this version of the Revelation with the Commentary of Francis de Jong. The headings of the chapters are the same, with here and there a variation of a word only, as those of Tomson's own translation; and the editor, whoever he was, has transferred all the notes from the margin of Tomson's volume to this. They are arranged in a somewhat remarkable style, being printed in Italic character at the beginning of every chapter, or else at the head of every column, and not opposite the verses to which they belong. In the first chapter they are headed by the words "Beza and others" in Roman type, and the reference to them is by the italic letters *a, b, c, d,* etc.; after which come the words "F. IVNIVS," in Roman capitals, followed by the notes of Junius in Roman letters, reference being made to them by the Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, etc. If it was Tomson's own doing, it is not to be wondered at that, from 1599 onwards, this version with its complete notes and commentary was substituted in the editions of this Bible issued in 4to down to 1616, when the English publication of both Genevans proper and Genevan Tomsons suddenly ceased.

And now we proceed to give a brief account of the remarkable style of invective adopted in these notes. The few notes that appeared in the margin of previous editions had been confined to simple explanations of words and phrases, except indeed where in the seventeenth chapter the commentator could not refrain from commenting upon the scarlet colour of the beast by adding "And surely it was not without cause that the Romish clergie were so much delighted with this colour," following up the remark with the further note that "Very children knowe what that seven

hilled citie is, which is so much spoken of, and whereof Virgil thus reporteth—*And compassed seven towres within one wall.* That city it is which when John wrote these things had rule over the kings of the earth. It was, and is not, and yet it remaineth to this day, but is declining to destruction."

Very different, however, is the method pursued by Dr. Francis Junius, whose commentary from the ninth chapter to the end consists mainly of a sustained invective against the Popes of Rome, from Gregory VII. of the eleventh century down to Alexander VI. of the fifteenth.

Thus the five months, otherwise 150 days, of chap. ix. verse 5 are counted from Gregory VII., that monstrous Necromancer, who made Rodolph the Swede emperor instead of Henry IV., down to Gregory IX., who was the author of the Decretals which are "snares to catch souls withal." The tenth chapter is described as being transitional from the general history of the world to the particular history of the Christian Church. Accordingly the 1260 days of the eleventh chapter are made to fit exactly into the period from the Crucifixion to the commencement of "the Pope-dome of Boniface the eight," of whom it had been well said that *Intravit ut vulpes, regnavit ut leo, mortuus est ut canis.* And the three days and a half of the ninth verse of this chapter are represented as the number of years that Boniface lived after his Jubilee. The great earthquake of the thirteenth verse is shown to correspond with an earthquake which began on St. Andrew's day A.D. 1301, which was portended by a blazing star which preceded it in that year. Pope Boniface VIII. is the object of this writer's special abomination: he seems to think that the number of the beast, 666, is adequately accounted for in that "that cruel beast Boniface the eight doth commend by the number of six, those Decretalles which hee perfected: in the proeme of the sixth booke *Which booke (saith he) being to be added unto five other bookes of the same volume of Decretalles we thought good to name Sixtum, the sixt,*—that the same volume by addition thereof, containing a senarie or the number of sixe bookes (which is a number perfect), may yeeld a perfect forme of managing all things and perfect discipline of behaviour."

The fourteenth chapter begins the history of the Church from the fourteenth century, the time of Boniface VIII., and the angel of the sixth verse who proclaims the everlasting gospel represents the faithful persons who from that time were raised up to preach the gospel, beginning with Peter Cassiodorus, an Italian, and ending with John Wicliffe, Englishman. From the seventeenth to the twenty-first chapter the state of the church militant having been declared, that of the church triumphant is described. And here the beast is described as worse than it was in the thirteenth chapter, bearing blasphemy upon his head there, but now being full of blasphemy and clothed in scarlet.

The thousand years during which Satan is kept bound by the Angel in the twentieth chapter are counted from "the 36 yeare from the passion of Christ, when the Church of the Jewes being overthrown, Satan assayed to invade the Christian Church gathered of the Gentiles and to destroy part of her seed: chapter 12. 17. The thousandth yeare falleth precisely upon the times of that wicked Hildebrand who was called Gregorie the seventh, a most damnable Necromancer and sorcerer whom Satan used as an instrument when he was loosed out of bonds, thenceforth to annoy the saints of God with most cruell persecutions, and the whole world with dissensions and most bloodie warres: as Benno the Cardinall reporteth at large. And this is the first victorie gotten over the dragon on the earth."

Our readers will probably think that the resemblance between the items of the prophecy and the events which are alleged as its fulfilment is but slender. But the interpretation of the Apocalypse by reference to events, some of which are past and some passing, has always been popular with the Puritan party; and Junius' notes are well worth reading, if only for the purpose of seeing how far fanatical zeal can transport even persons who possess some knowledge of classical literature, and whose acquaintance with Latin was at least sufficient to enable them to translate the New Testament from Beza's version. No amount of distortion is too great for the translator if only he can get a fling at Papists. A striking instance occurs in chap. xiii. ver. 14, where the writer speaks

of "an image of the beast which was wounded of the sword and did live againe." The remarkable note added to this is as follows:—

"That is, images, by *enallage* or change of the number; for the worship of them ever since the second Councell of Nice, hath bene ordained in the Church by publike credit and authoritie contrarie unto the law of God. In the Grecke the word is of the Dative case as much as to say unto the worship, honour and obeying of the beast: for by this maintenance of images this pseudo-prophetically beast doth mightily profite the beast of Rome of whom long ago hee received them. Wherefore the same is hereafter verie fitly called the image of the beast, for that images have their beginning from the beast and their forme or manner from the will of the beast, and have their end and use fixed in the profite and commoditie of the beast. And of this miracle of the images of the beast (that is, which the beast hath ordained to establish idolatrie) which miraculously speake, and give judgement, or rather marvellouslie by the fraud of the false Prophetes, the Papistes bookes are full fraughted."

Our readers must not suppose that in our reference to the subject of Scripture commentary and interpretation we have forgotten either the title or the purpose of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER. But the subject of bibliography runs up into that of history, and it is next to impossible, in writing on the variations of the editions of the Genevan Bibles during their sixty years' reign, to avoid giving some explanation as to the causes of the success of this version. The changes adopted synchronize with the gradual spread of the Calvinistic heresy, and the contemporaneous development of hatred of the whole Papal system of doctrine.

Our next article will be wholly devoted to the numerous editions of the Genevan-Tomson with Junius' notes which bear on the first title as well as on the title of the New Testament the date 1599. No adequate account has yet been given of these books.



THE AUTHOR OF *THE WHOLE
DUTY OF MAN.*

IN connexion with the discussion about the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, I wish to call attention to a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This is nothing less than the MS. copy of *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety* used by the compositors to set up the type of the first edition of the work in 1667. So far as I know, this is the only MS. of any of the set of works under discussion, and presents several features of interest. I may mention that C.C.C. (Oxf.) MS. 334, described in the Catalogue of MSS. in the Colleges and Halls of Oxford as *The Whole Duty of Man*, is very disappointing, since it consists only of some student's analysis, and in parts transcript, of the work in question. It shows, however, that Lady Pakington's example was followed by others.

The Bodleian MS. is marked "MS. Bodl. 21," and contains 174 leaves of small quarto size, written on paper, but, with some notable exceptions, in a disguised hand, in which almost all the straight strokes are inclined to the left instead of, as usual, to the right. The volume was received by the Library on Aug. 5, 1706, as a gift from Mr. Keble, the London bookseller.

Whoever "H. E." may be, who signs the preface, he seems to have had power to alter and amend the text. He writes in his natural hand, and begins by transcribing on the leaf before the title the *Imprimatur*. The title-page as written by the copyist was *Duty lost in disobedience | or | An impartiall survey . . . | written by the Author | of | The whole duty of Man.* "H. E." has (1) altered the first four words to the usual title, (2) inserted and afterwards erased "A practicall Treatise written," and (3) added the imprint at the foot. On the next leaf follows the recommendation, with "H.E." as a second signature, the first probably consisting of two letters now carefully concealed. The leaf preceding the "Table" is occupied by the following autograph note: "Mr. Tokefield I desire you to enter this booke to Mr. Garthwait in the register. Richard Royston

warden [?] 22 March 1666." The title-page has a note that this was accordingly done.

The text itself of the book is what I wish to see carefully examined. Not only are there several characteristic letters, but at fol. 161 *verso* the disguise of the handwriting is almost dropped for ten pages; after which follow the *Private devotions*. It might, I think, be proved that the Syriac quotation in the preface was inserted by some one familiar with the language, since it is written from right to left. Verbal corrections and additions are also to be found: the Greek quotations seem to be written by some one familiar with the forms of the letters, the curious "&c." in the recommendation is made explicable, and numerous points suggest themselves, clear indeed to those who are accustomed to the irrepressible and manifold individuality of manuscript work, but simply absent from a printed page.

With respect to the authorship and the transcription, the following evidence may be added to what has already been adduced in *THE BIBLIOGRAPHER*. On the first fly-leaf of the volume is written: "The Dean of Xt. Ch. (Dr. H. Aldrich) is of opinion y^t this Book is not in the Autho^rs own hand, but copied by Bp. Fell wth a disguis'd hand." Here is distinct testimony from a contemporary of Bp. Fell, and a successor in his Deanery. Fell was born in 1625, Canon and Dean of Christ Church in 1660, Bp. of Oxford from Jan. 8, 1676, till his death in 1686. Aldrich was born in 1647, admitted at Christ Church in 1662, Canon there in 1681, Dean from 1689 till 1710. He may well have known Fell's hand thoroughly and intimately. Hearne on the whole believed that Archbp. Sancroft was the copyist and Bp. Fell the corrector of the title-page; and and all who are interested in the question should consult his notices of the MS. in the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, ed. Bliss, 2nd ed., Lond. 1869, vol. i., pp. 18, 122, especially 113; vol. iii., pp. 62, 87.

I feel sure that the problem of authorship could be reduced to very narrow limits by any one who would first, as has been suggested to me by one of the future correspondents in this matter, carefully compare the style and orthography of the earliest issues of these seven works, and the

use of metaphors, similes, and quotations; secondly, peruse and scrutinize this MS., making a special study of the handwriting; and thirdly, closely follow the life of Bp. John Fell. He at one time alone knew the author, he was sole editor of the collected works, and it is with him that we meet at every turn of the inquiry. I cannot believe that he was the author, but that he was in personal relation with the author and was the medium between that personage and the public I can hardly doubt. Who shall be the "Child Roland" at this "dark tower"?

Lastly, may I express a hope that one of your readers will supply a table of the different issues of all these works of the author of the *Whole Duty*? The general effect of the scattered notices in your recent articles is a little confusing: on the other hand, neither Lowndes, Watt, nor Darling, much less Allibone, gives any adequate list. THE BIBLIOGRAPHER should be a book of reference as well as a platform for discussion.

Oxford.

FORAS.

[To this important communication on the MS. of *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety* we add the following particulars respecting some of the other works, by Mr. G. J. Gray.]

MR. SOLLY, in his researches as to the author of the above book, mentions a work by the same author, a description of which I now give. At p. 75, is mentioned *The Art of Contentment, 1675*," but the book here described is an appendix to this. The title is, *The Art of Patience | and Balm of Gilead | under all Afflictions | An Appendix to the Art of Contentment | By the Author of The Whole Duty of Man* | It is good that man should both hope, and quietly wait | for the Salvation of the Lord, Lam: 3. 26. | *The Third Impression, with Additional Prayers | suitable to the Several Occasions.* | London: Printed for John Marshall at the Bible | in Grace-Church Street, MDCCII. |

Title. Preface, 3 pp. Contents, 1 p. + 168.

At the back of the Title-page, "*Licensed Octob. 14, 1693.*"

At the same place announcement is made that "There is lately Published, *The Govern-*

ment of the Thoughts, A Prefatory Discourse to the Government of the Tongue. By the Author of the Whole Duty of Man. Printed for John Marshall, at the Bible in Grace-Church Street."

This book is not mentioned by either Mr. Solly or Mr. Bailey.

The preface to *The Art of Patience* states: "This tract meeting with so candid a reception at its first Appearance, has Encouraged it to make a farther Essay; and what was omitted in the former Impressions is inserted in this."

In an edition of *The Ladies' Calling*, ninth impression, Oxford 1713, "The Editor to the Reader" says (p. iii), 'It being not easy in a written copy where a recourse is not to be had to the Author, to do HIM justice, and avoid failures and mistakes.'" The Editor states that the MS. "was written by a hand which I was utterly a stranger to." But is it not likely that the Editor, in referring to the author as "*him*," drew his inference from the character of the handwriting, unless he *did* know the author but kept it dark?

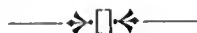
I have seen a copy of *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, 1679*, but it does not say that it is a new edition. A letter to the bookseller by "H. E.," dated January 1667, is given next to the title. The title-page has an engraving of St. Paul's Cathedral on fire, as mentioned by Mr. Bailey, in the 1675 edition.

According to Lowndes (p. 2912), *The Whole Duty of Man* was translated into *Welsh* by Jo. Langford in 1672, into *Latin* by Henry Dolling in 1693, and into *French* by the Wife of Dr. John Durel.

At the end of *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, 1679*, mentioned above, there is a "Catalogue of Books printed for, and sold by Robert Pawlet at the sign of the Bible in Chancery-Lane, near Fleet Street, among which appears "The Whole Duty of Man, put into significant Latine for the use of Schools," also *The Gentleman's Calling*, written by the Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. There must have been an earlier edition than that mentioned by Lowndes, according to this.

Cambridge.

G. J. GRAY.



LA ROCHEFOUCAULD AND HIS ENGLISH TRANSLATORS.

BY A. GRANGER HUTT, F.S.A.



THE following Bibliography of the various English translations and adaptations of "Rochefoucauld's Maxims" has been made for insertion in an elaborate *Edition de Luxe* of this famous work which is being edited by the Marquis de Granges de Surgeres, and is to be published in Belgium.

The list is most probably incomplete, and I shall be very glad if any of the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER will supplement it by noting in future numbers any other editions they may be acquainted with.

Miscellany, | Being A | Collection | of | Poems | By Several Hands. | Together with | Reflections | on | Morality | or | Seneca Unmasqued. | London: Printed for F. Hindmarsh, at the Golden Ball over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhil, 1685.

This 8vo volume, measuring 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$, consists of sheets A 8 pp., a 8 pp., B to U 16 pp. each, X 8 pp., Y, Z, Aa, Bb and Cc 16 pp. each, Dd 4 pp. Total 396 pp. The book contains—Title page (as above), blank page, the Epistle Dedicatory, headed "To Sir William Clinton," occupying 6 pp., signed "A Behn," the Table of the Contents, 6 pp., two blank pages. The various poems occupy pp. 1 to 299, blank page. A Preface headed "To | Lysander" occupies 14 pp., and speaks of "having by chance met with a small piece in French, Intituled Moral Reflections; and finding many things concerning Virtue; something contrary to your Notions of it, (fond of convincing all your little errors of Judgment) I gave myself the Liberty (I cannot say Trouble) of putting it into English." . . . "Whether good or bad you have them almost as I found them; but if it be necessary that I should render them acceptable by some better recommendation than barely telling you I translated them: I give you to understand they are charged on a Great Man and a great Wit of the French Court the Duke of Rushfaucaue, but since I always mistrust the general voice, 'tis enough

that the world has fixt 'em on him, to make me think that he knows nothing of 'em." The preface is signed "Your real friend & servant Astrea." It has no pagination; p. 301 is nearly all taken up with the following heading:—*Seneca | Unmasqued, | or, | Moral Reflections | From the | French. | By Mrs. A. B. | Our vertues are for the most part | but vice disguised. |* Then follow 395 Maxims occupying pages 301 to 382.

Moral Maxims | and | Reflections. | In Four Parts. | Written in French by the Duke of | Rochefoucault. | Now made English. London: Printed for M. Gillyflower in Westminster Hall, R. Sare at Gray's Inn Gate and J. Everingham in Ludgate Street, 1694.

There is a double line all round the title page. This 12mo volume measures 5 inches by 3. Sheets A, a, B to I, 24 pp. each, K 4 pp. Total 244 pp. The book contains—blank page, Frontispiece, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, A cupid unmasking a bust of Seneca. Inscription "L'amour de la Verité." Below it is engraved title of the book "Moral Reflections;" title page (as above), blank page, Translator's Preface, 4 pp., refers to the partial translation by Mrs. Behn, and claims this work to be the first complete translation. The | Preface | to the | Reader. This preface, taken from the Paris 1691 Edition, occupies 6 pp. "A Discourse upon the Reflections or Sentences, and Moral Maxims, in a Letter to a Friend." This occupies 34 pp., the last page being filled up with advertisements of "Arcana Aulica" for Matthew Gilliflower, and "Humane Providence" for Richard Sare. At p. 1, *Moral Reflections*. "Our vertues are oftentimes in Reality no better than Vices disguised," i. to ccccxiii. At p. 105, "New Moral Reflections," Part ii., i. to clii. At p. 140, "Maxims and Mixed Thoughts": Part iii., "Maxims," i. to lxxxi. At p. 168, "Mixed Thoughts": Part iv., i. to xci. P. 196, Finis.

Moral Maxims | and | Reflections. | In IV Parts. | Written in French by the | Duke of Rouchefoucault. | Now made English. | The Second Edition, Revised and Corrected with the Addition of cxxxv. Maxims, not Translated before. London: Printed for

Richard Sare, Daniel Browne, Richard Wellington, and William Gilliflower, MDCCVI.

The title page has a double line round it. Size 12mo, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Sheets—A 8 pp., a, b or B, to H 24 pp. each, I 12 pp. Total 212 pp. Contents—Title page (as above), blank page, Translator's Preface, 6 pp.; the Preface to the Reader, i. to xxxi.; advertisement of "Humane Prudence" for Richard Sare on back of p. xxxi. Page 1 commences "Moral Reflections. Our Vertues are, oftentimes, in Reality, no better than Vices disguised," i. to ccccxii. At p. 79, "New Moral Reflections," Part ii., i. to cliii. At p. 104, "Maxims and Mixed Thoughts," Part iii., "Maxims," i. to lxxxi. P. 125, "Mixed Thoughts," Part iv., i. to xci. P. 147, "Maxims," by Monsieur De La Rochefoucauld, i. to c. P. 172, Finis.

Moral | Reflections | and | Maxims. |
Written by the late Duke | de la Roche-
foucauld. | Newly made English | from the
Paris Edition. [Block.] London: Printed
by D. Leach, for And. Bell at the Cross
Keys in Cornhil; R. Smith, under the
Piazza of the Royal Exchange; and F.
Round, at Seneca's Head, in Exchange Alley.
1706.

There is a double line all round the title page. Size 12mo, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 3 $\frac{3}{8}$. Sheets—a 24, b 12, A to I 24 each, K 24. Total 276. Contents—Title page (as above), blank page, advertisement, 2 pp.; claims to be the first translation from a genuine edition. "A Discourse upon the Moral Reflections | and Maxims," | pp. i. to xxxii. At p. 1 commence "Moral Reflections. Our Vertues, most commonly are but Vices disguised," i. to cccccciv. P. 209, "Of Self Love." P. 216, "Maxims," i. to xxix. P. 225, Finis. A Table of the Subjects of the Moral Reflections. 14 pp.

Discourses | on the | Deceitfulness | of |
Humane Virtues. | By Monsieur Esprit of
the French | Academy at Paris. | Done out
of French by William Beauvoir, A.M., |
and Chaplain to His Grace | James, Duke
of Ormond. | Quis enim virtutem amplectitur
ipsam? Iuven. Sat. 10. | To which is
Added | The Duke de la Rochefoucauld's
Moral Reflections. London: Printed for

And. Bell at the Cross Keys and Bible in
Cornhill, R. Smith at the Bible under the
Piazza in the Royal Exchange, and F.
Round at Seneca's Head in Exchange Alley.
1706.

A double line runs all round this title page. Monsieur Esprit's "Discourses" occupy 432 pp., prefaced with 16 pp. of preliminary matter. The second work has distinct title page and pagination:—*Moral | Reflections | and | Maxims | Written by the*
late Duke | de la Rochefoucauld | Newly made
English from | the Paris Edition. London:
Printed for And. Bell at the Cross Keys in
Cornhil; R. Smith, under the Piazza of the
Royal Exchange; and F. Round at Seneca's
Head, in Exchange Alley. 1706. This title page has a double line all round it. Size—8vo, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$. Sheets—4 pp., a 16 pp., *A to *F 16 pp. each, *G 4 pp., H 8 pp. Total 128 pp. Contents—Title page (as above), blank page, advertisement 2 pp. P. 1, "A | Discourse | upon the | Moral Reflections | and | Maxims," pp. i. to xvi. Page 1 commences "Moral Reflections. Our Vertues, most commonly, are but Vices disguised," i. to cccccciv. (91 pp.). P. 92, "Of | Self-Love," 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. P. 95, "Maxims," 1 to 29, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. P. 99, Finis. A blank page. Table of the subjects of the Moral Reflections occupies 8 pp. The pages of sheet *F, instead of being numbered from 81 to 96, are marked 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 80, 81, 84, 85, 84, 85, 88, 89, 88, 89, 92. Sheet G is marked 93, 94, 95, instead of 97, 98, 99.

Curious | Amusements: | Fitted for the |
Entertainment | of the | Ingenious of both
Sexes: | Writ in Imitation | of the Count
de Roche Foucauld, | and | Rendered into
English from the 15th | Edition printed
at Paris. | By a Gentleman | of Pembroke
Hall in Cambridge. | To which is added |
some Translations | from Greek, Latin, and
Italian poets; | With | Other Verses and
Songs on | Several Occasions not before
printed. | By T. Rymer, Esq., late Historio-
grapher Royal. London: Printed for and
sold by D. Browne at Exeter Exchange,
W. Mears at the Lamb, and J. Browne at
the Black Swan and Bible without Temple
Bar. 1714.

The title page has a double line all round

it. The book is 12mo, consisting of 14 pp., sheets B to F 24 pp. each, sheet G 12 pp. Total 146 pp. Size 6 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$. The book contains—title page (as above), blank page, Dedication to the Right Honourable Lord Pelham 2 pp., Contents 10 pp. The “Amusements” occupy pp. 1 to 132. (This work is not a translation from Rochefoucauld.)

Moral | Maxims: | By The | Duke de la Roche Foucault | Translated from the French. | With | Notes. London Printed for A. Millar, opposite Katharine-street, in the Strand, MDCCLXIX.

This is a 12mo volume measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$. It consists of 8 pp., sheets B to I 24 pp. each, sheet K 16 pp. Total 216 pp. The book contains—half title, “Rochefoucaults Maxims,” blank page, title page (as above), blank page, Preface (with block over heading) occupies 3 pp. (v. to vii.), tailpiece, harp and trumpets, etc., blank page. At p. 1 commences “Moral | Maxims,” (with a block over the heading). The maxims, numbered from i. to cccciv., occupy from p. 1 to p. 198, and are arranged under 145 short titles, from Ability, Accent, Accidents, etc., down to Youth, following, as the Preface says, the alphabetical arrangement of M. Amelot de la Houssaye. The notes are partly taken from Houssaye and partly original. Index 9 pp., blank page. There is a tailpiece (basket of flowers) at p. 198, and block over Index.

Maxims | and | Moral Reflections. | By the Duke | De la Rochefoucault. | A New Edition | Revised and Improved. London | Printed for Lockyer Davis Printer to the Royal Society. | MDCLXXV.

This is an 8vo volume, measuring 6 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$. It consists of sheet A 16 pp., B to L 16 pp. each, M 14 pp., N 16 pp., O 12 pp. Total 218 pp. The book contains—half title, “Maxims,” blank page, title (as above); the fifth page, all in caps.: To David Garrick Esq., | whose | various and inimitable | Representations | display | a knowledge of the human heart | not inferior to | that of a Rochefoucault, | these maxims | in their present form | are gratefully inscribed | by one | less ambitious of patronage | than proud of his friendship | Lockyer Davis.

Blank page, Preface to the last Edition occupies pp. vii, viii, ix, and is dated 1749; blank page, advertisement pp. xi to xvi. Dated 1775, signed L. D. P. 1 to 187 “Maxims,” i. to cccciii. arranged under 96 short titles. P. 188 to 199 index, blank page, two pages of advertisements of Books printed for Lockyer Davis in Holborn. This edition is revised and corrected from that of 1749, and has several additional notes.

Maxims | and | Moral Reflections. | By the Duke | De La Rochefoucault. | A New Edition | Revised and Improved. London: Printed for Lockyer Davis, Printer to the Royal Society. MDCLXXXI.

This is an 8vo volume, measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$. It consists of sheets A and B to L, 16 pp. each. Total 176 pp. The book contains—half title “Maxims,” blank page, title page (as above), blank page. Pp. v. and vi. Preface to the Edition of 1749. Pp. vii. to xii. Advertisement to the Edition of 1775. Pp. xiii. to xvi., Contents. P. 1, “Maxims.” The Maxims occupy from p. 1 to p. 157, and are numbered from i. to ccccvii. They are arranged under 83 short titles, from “Ability” to “Youth.” The Maxims from ccccvi. to ccccvii. are headed “Miscellaneous.” There are notes to many of the Maxims. A blank page and 2 pp. of “Books printed for Lockyer Davis in Holborn” complete the volume.

Maximes | de | La Rochefoucauld. [Half-title:] Blank page, title: *Maximes | et | Reflexions | Morales | Du Duc | De La Rochefoucauld.* [Small block of flowers and leaves.] *A Londres. | 1784.*

Blank page, *Advertissement de l'Editeur*, p. 1 to 4. *Notice sur le caractere et les ecrits du Duc de la Rochefoucauld*, p. 5 to 22, “Reflexions Morales,” p. 23 to 161. (528 Maxims.) *Note* on p. 162, giving a new version of the 81st Maxim taken from the author's later edition to replace version given in the body of the book taken from the first edition. “Table des matieres,” 163 to 176. This 18mo volume measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$. There are 4 pp., then sheets A to O 12 pp. each, and sheet P 8 pp. Total, 180 pp.

Maxims | and | Moral Reflections. | By | The Duke | De La Rochefoucault. | An

improved Edition. London: Printed for Lockyer Davis, Printer to the Royal Society. MDCXCXI.

The above title-page is engraved, and appears to have been on one plate with the frontispiece. This is an 8vo volume, measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by about $3\frac{1}{8}$. It consists of 4 pp., sheet A 14 pp., sheets B to L 16 pp. each, and M 10 pp. Total, 188 pp. The book contains—Blank page, frontispiece (engraved with title-page), an oval portrait of the Duke De la Rochefoucauld, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2. Title page (as above), blank page, pp. iii. and iv. preface to the edition of 1749, pp. v. to xi. advertisement, blank page, pp. xiii. to xvi. contents, p. 1 Maxims. The maxims occupy from p. 1 to p. 169, and are numbered from i. to ccccvii. They are arranged under 83 short titles, from "Ability" to "Youth"; maxims ccccxlvii. to ccccvii. are headed "Miscellaneous." There are notes to many of the maxims. A blank page concludes the volume.

The | Duk De la Rochefoucauld's | celebrated Maxims and Moral Reflections: | Translated | (For the First Time) | Into English Verse. | "Quelques Decouverts que l'on ait faites dans le Pays de l'Amour-propre, il y reste encore bien des Terres inconnues." | Rochefoucauld. London: Printed for J. Bell, No. 148, Oxford-street. M.DCC.XCIX.

This is a 16mo volume, measuring $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by about 4, width uneven. It consists of sheets A to K 16 pp. each, and L 14 pp. Total, 174 pp. The book contains—Title page (as above), On reverse, Entered at Stationers' Hall, pp. iii. and iv. blank; pp. v. to xv. Some Account of the Life and Writings of Francis VI., Duke De la Rochefoucauld. *Note.* At the right hand bottom corner of p. 15 is the syllable CON-, but the next page is blank and the sheets are complete. At p. 1 commence Maxims, etc. The maxims, of very various length, are in rhymed couplets, heroic measure, occupying pp. 1 to 158, and numbered without titles or classification from i. to dxvii.

The | Gentleman's Library. | Being a | Compendium of the Duties of Life | in Youth and Manhood. | Containing | Chesterfield's Advice | to his son, | Observations on Men | and manners, | Polite Philosopher, | and |

Rochefoucaults' Maxims: | with | Selections from the works of | Hugh Blair, D.D., and James Fordyce, D.D. | A new Edition. London: Published and sold by the Booksellers, and by Thomas Wilson and sons, printers, High-Ousegate, York. 1813.

This 12mo volume measures 6 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$. It consists of frontispiece, and sheets A to X, 12 pp. each, 254 pp. in all. P. 159, "Rochefoucault's Maxims and Reflections," Under this heading follow the Maxims, 1 to 507, arranged under short titles, "Ability" to "Youth," and from 447 to 507 headed "Miscellaneous." They occupy in all 58 pp., from p. 149 to p. 216 of the volume.

Characteristics | in the | Manner of Rochefoucault's Maxims. London: Printed for W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, Stationers'-Hall Court, Ludgate Street. 1823.

This 12mo work, measuring $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{8}$, consists of 8 pp., sheets B to M 12 pp. each, and sheet O 8 pp. Total, 160 pp. The book contains—Half title, Characteristics, on reverse, the imprimatur of J. M'Creery, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, London; title page (as above), blank page, pp. v. vi. and vii., preface; blank page; p. i. Characteristics. Under this heading follow short reflections, i. to cccxxxiv., occupying pp. 1 to 152. The work claims to be a collection of original thoughts, but suggested by a perusal of "Rochefoucault's Maxims." It is by William Hazlitt. A third edition in 1837, royal 18mo.

Moral Reflections, | Sentences, and Maxims, | of | Francis | Duc De La Rochefoucauld. | Newly translated from the French. | With an introduction and notes. | "Among the books in ancient and modern times which record the | conclusions of observing men on the moral conduct of their fellows, a | high place should be reserved for the Maxims of Rochefoucauld." | Hallam, Lit. of Europe. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, Paternoster Row, 1850.

This 16mo volume measures $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$. It consists of sheets A and a, 16 pp. each, b 12 pp., B to L 16 pp. each, M 4 pp. Total, 208 pp. The book contains—Half title: Moral Reflections, Sentences and Maxims; on reverse, London, Spottiswoode

and Shaw, New Street Square; title page (as above), blank page, pp. v. to xxix. introduction, blank page, pp. xxxi. to xxxviii. Portrait of the Duke De la Rochefoucauld, drawn by himself (first published in 1658), pp. xxxix. and xl. "Character of the Duke De la Rochefoucauld," by Cardinal du Retz, from "du Retz's Memoirs," pp. xli. to xliii. "Character of the Cardinal de Retz," by the Duke De la Rochefoucauld (from "Madame de Sevigne's Letters"), p. xlv. Erratum; p. 1, Moral Reflections, Sentences and Maxims. The maxims, numbered from 1 to 541, occupy pp. 1 to 159. Numerous notes. No classification. Pp. 160 to 164, index.

Moral Reflections, | Sentences, and Maxims | of | Francis | Duc De La Rochefoucauld. | Newly translated from the French. | With an introduction and notes. | To which are added | Moral Sentences and Maxims of Stanislaus | King of Poland.

"As Rochefoucauld his maxims drew
From Nature, I believe them true;
They argue no corrupted mind
In him; the fault is in mankind."—DR. SWIFT.

"Among the books in ancient and modern times which record the conclusions of observing men on the moral qualities of their fellows, a high place should be reserved for the maxims of Rochefoucauld."—H. HALLAM.

[Block.] New York: William Gowans.

Note.—The above title page has a double line all round it. This 4to volume, measuring $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{4}$, consists of frontispiece, 34 preliminary pages, and sheets A 16 pp., B* 8 pp., C 4 pp., C* 8 pp., D 4 pp., D* 8 pp., E 4 pp., E* 8 pp., F 4 pp., F* 8 pp., G 4 pp., G* 8 pp., H 4 pp., H* 8 pp., I 4 pp., I* 8 pp., K 4 pp., K* 8 pp., L 4 pp., L* 8 pp., M 4 pp., M* 8 pp., N 4 pp., N* 8 pp., O 4 pp., O* 8 pp., P 4 pp., P* 8 pp., to Q 4 pp., Q* 6 pp., and 20 pp. adverts. Total, 244 pp. The book contains—Blank page, Mounted portrait of the Duke De La Rochefoucauld, engraved by H. B. Hall, New York. The portrait is in an oval, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$, title page (as above), on reverse, statement of entry according to Act of Congress; pp. iii. to vii. Life of Francis, Duke of Rochefoucauld; pp. vii. to xii. introduction; pp. xiii. to xxviii. Portrait of the Duke De La Rochefoucauld, drawn by himself (first published in 1658), pp. xxix., xxx.,

"Character of the Duke De La Rochefoucauld," by Cardinal De Retz (from "De Retz's Memoirs"), pp. xxxi., xxxii., "Character of the Cardinal De Retz," by the Duke De La Rochefoucauld (from "Madame de Sevigne's Letters"). At p. 1 Moral Reflections, Sentences and Maxims. The Maxims (1 to 541) occupy, with numerous notes, pp. 1 to 148. P. 149, Appendix, "Maxims and Reflections," by Stanislaus, King of Poland. "The Life of Stanislaus." The life occupies pp. 149 to 152. P. 153, Maxims and Moral Sentences. The sentences (1 to 168) occupy pp. 153 to 179. P. 177, "Maxims to live by." These are 17 in number, pp. 177 to 182; p. 183, "Traits of Moral Courage in Everyday Life," pp. 183 to 186; p. 187 to 189, index; p. 190, blank. A catalogue of books on proverbs, maxims, etc., occupies 14 extra pages, and then follow 4 pp. of books published by W. Gowans. This book is printed on large paper, the size of the printed matter being $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Maxims | and | Moral Reflections. | By The | Duke De La Rochefoucauld. | With a Memoir of the Author. | By the | Chevalier de Chatelain, | Translator of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Shakespearian Gems, &c. London: William Tegg, 1868.

This 12mo volume, measuring $5\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $3\frac{9}{16}$, consists of 2 pp., sheet A 12 pp., B 12 pp., C 2 pp., B to N 12 pp. each, O 4 pp. Total, 176 pp. The book contains—Half title, "Maxims and Moral Reflections," on reverse blank, title page (as above), blank page; pp. iii. to xxii. "Memoir of the Duke De la Rochefoucauld," signed L. D., pp. xxiii. to xxvi. contents, p. 1 Maxims. The Maxims, with several notes, occupy from pp. 1 to 147, and are numbered i. to dvii. They are arranged under 84 short titles from "Ability" to "Youth" as far as Maxim ccccxlv., the remainder are headed "Miscellaneous Maxims." Page 148 is blank except the imprimatur, London: Printed by William Nichols, 46, Hoxton Square.

Reflections, | or | Sentences and Moral Maxims. | By | Francois Duc De La Rochefoucauld, | Prince de Marsillac. [Portrait.] Translated from the Editions of 1678 and 1827, with Introduction, | Notes, and some account of the Author and his times,

| *By* | *F. W. Willis Bund, M.A., LL.B.,*
| *and* | *F. Hain Friswell.* London:
Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 188,
Fleet Street. 1871.

This 16mo volume, measuring $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$, consists of 4 pp., sheets A 16 pp., B 16 pp., sheets 1 to 7 16 pp. each, and 16 pp. of advertisements. Total, 164 pp. The book contains—Half title, Rochefoucauld (with block over the name), on reverse, mottoes from Swift, Montesquieu, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Luther's Table Talk, title page (as above), blank page. P. v. Preface (with block over the heading). The Preface occupies pp. v. to viii. P. ix., Introduction (with block over the heading). The introduction occupies pp. ix. to xxxvii. Blank page. P. 1, "Reflections, or Sentences and Moral Maxims" (with a block over the heading). "Our virtues are most frequently but vices disguised." After a note, on the above epigraph, the maxims, with frequent notes, occupy pp. 1 to 59, being numbered from 1 to 504. Tailpiece. P. 60, The First Supplement (with block over heading). Here follow reflections extracted from first two editions, suppressed by author in succeeding editions. These occupy pp. 60 to 70, and are numbered i. to lxxv. P. 71, Second Supplement, "Reflections" extracted from MS. Letters in the Royal Library (with block over the heading). Here follow maxims and notes lxxvi. to lxxv. pp. 71 to 73. Tailpiece. P. 74, Third Supplement (with block over heading). Here follow 50 maxims, lxxvi. to cxxv., taken from 6th edition by Barbin, 1693. They occupy pp. 74 to 78. P. 79, "Reflections on Various Subjects," by the Duke De la Rochefoucauld (with block over heading). The "Reflections" with 7 sub-titles (*viz.*, i. "On Confidence"; ii. "On Difference of Character"; iii. "On Taste"; iv. "On Society"; v. "On Conversation"; vi. "On Falschood"; vii. "On Air and Manner"), occupy pp. 79 to 97. P. 98, Index (with block over heading). The index occupies pp. 98 to 110. At the end is the name of Billing, Printer, Guilford. List (pp. 16) of books publishing by Sampson Low, Son & Marston.

Essay | *By Sainte-Beuve* | *And Explanatory Notes.* London: John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly.

This 8vo volume, measuring $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, consists, in addition to printed paper covers, of 6 pp., sheet b 16 pp., sheets B to L 16 pp. each, and 6 pp. Total, 188 pp. The book has title and portrait on outside cover, with advertisements of Hotten's books inside cover, and on two following pages, blank page, frontispiece, Portrait $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$, "La Rochefoucauld," from an enamel by Petitot; title page (as above), blank page, Preface to the Edition of 1749, pp. v. and vi.; Advertisement to the Edition of 1775, signed L. D., vii. to x.; p. xi. "Introductory Essay on La Rochefoucauld," by Sainte-Beuve, occupies pp. xi. to xv., blank page, contents pp. xvii. to xx., p. 1, Maxims. The maxims occupy pp. 1 to 140, and are numbered from 1 to 507. From 1 to 445 are under 84 short titles, from "Ability" to "Youth;" the remainder are headed "Miscellaneous Maxims." A list of works published by J. C. Hotten occupies 26 pp. *Note.*—This book is not dated, but appeared in 1871.

Maxims | *and* | *Moral Reflections* | *By the* | *Duke De La Rochefoucauld.* | *With a Memoir of the Author.* | *By the* | *Chevalier De Chatelain,* | *Translator of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Author of* | *La Folle du Logis* etc. London: William Tegg and Co., Pancras Lane, Cheapside. 1875.

This 12mo volume, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$, consists of 2 pp., sheets a 12 pp. b 10 pp., B to N 12 pp. each, O 10 pp. Total, 178 pp. The book contains—Half title, "Maxims and Moral Reflections," blank page, title page (as above), blank page, p. iii. Memoir, signed Le Chevalier de Chatelain, pp. iii. to xiii.; p. xiv. to xx., portrait of the Duke De la Rochefoucauld, drawn by himself; p. xxi. and xxii., Contents; p. 1, Maxims. The Maxims, with notes, occupy pp. 1 to 147. They are arranged under short titles "Ability" to "Youth," from i. to cccclxv., and from cccclxvi. to dvii. are simply headed "Miscellaneous Maxims."



Reflections and | *Moral Maxims of* | *La Rochefoucauld* | *With an Introductory*

AMERICAN DUTY ON BOOKS.

THE heavy duty on foreign books levied in the United States is naturally very distasteful to the producers of those books; but unfortunately any opinions expressed by us on the subject are not likely to carry much weight in America, because we may be considered as interested parties. Mr. E. Steiger, a bookseller of New York, has however come forward with an argument in support of the repeal of the duty; and we propose to quote a portion of his letter, to the editor of *The Evening Post*. He writes:—

“In the interest of the scholars and other persons in this country who must keep themselves informed of the progress of science and literature abroad, and who therefore require foreign publications, I advocate the removal of the duty (of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*) on all foreign books, periodicals, pamphlets, and other printed matter. I am confident that all but a few interested persons will agree with me that the import duty on these articles is no longer required, either for revenue or for protection. In support of this assertion, I beg to invite attention to the following points:

“1. In the United States the demand of the general reading public for news, light literature, etc., is better supplied than in other countries. The foreign publications sold in the United States are insignificant in quantity. Being articles much less of luxury than of necessity, they are mostly purchased by persons of limited income who cannot well afford to pay the additional expense for duty.

“2. In the United States the duty on books, etc., is in strange contrast with the fact that enormous sums are being spent for educational purposes; and a large portion of the imported books and periodicals may be called more or less necessary to continue and complete that school education.

“3. Levying duty on foreign books, periodicals, etc.—*i.e.*, hindering their free and wide circulation rather than encouraging the same—is entirely out of keeping with the free, liberal and advanced institutions, and is beneath the position of the United States.

“4. The revenue from the duty on foreign books, periodicals, etc. (about \$600,000 per year) is not worth the bitter complaints raised by the most intelligent part of the population against this distasteful and petty ‘tax on knowledge and information,’—which is, moreover, made contemptible through instances like that which occurred not many years ago at San Francisco, where weekly mail parcels containing each four or five newspapers were held for duty, as merchandise, causing trouble which was worse than prohibition.

“5. Imposing duty on books, etc., is inconsistent with the practice recently established, in accordance with the International Postal Treaty, of admitting newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and also other small and unbound publications coming through the mails, free of duty, while the very same newspapers, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, unbound books, etc., when imported in bulk, as freight, are subject to duty. A law and its execution and application ought to be the same for all persons, and for small as well as large quantities. Where, otherwise, is the line to be drawn?

“6. A concession has been made in favour of incorporated libraries, colleges, schools, and certain other institutions, which are entitled to import books, periodicals, etc., free of duty: but why should not other private and professional libraries, or their owners, why should not every person who requires foreign literature, enjoy this privilege of exemption, especially since the incorporated libraries are, in many cases, virtually inaccessible?

“7. Another concession is, that publications printed twenty years ago have been for a long time, and are now being, admitted free of duty, indiscriminately. I will also mention that some time ago it was further proposed in Congress to abolish likewise the duty on all foreign publications printed in languages other than English. These two facts indicate plainly that levying duty on foreign publications (which before the war amounted to only 8 per cent. *ad valorem*) has for many years been considered—unwise. Yet for the radical change, the entire abolition of this duty, the opposition has heretofore been too strong and powerful.

“8. Until about ten years ago, various

plausible excuses could be advanced for reprinting, and also for imposing duty on books, etc. Within the last decade, however; circumstances regarding the relation of American to foreign publications have materially changed. The time has now come, and the country is ready, for the complete abolition of the duty on books and other printed matter. It is unnecessary to say that with regard to the national finances all revenue from this source can be dispensed with, and there is hardly an article that should sooner be placed on the 'free list' than books and other printed matter.

"9. As a protection for American industries the duty on foreign publications is likewise no longer required. Formerly this was different; but in every branch of industry and art connected with the production of books, periodicals, and other printed matter, the progress in America has been rapid. American publications can be, and are actually being, produced in excellent style. The competition of a few foreign publications of the highest order of technical execution will be of indirect benefit to American production. When imported literature becomes cheaper the general desire to purchase periodicals and books will extend likewise to American publications, and many publishers will profit therefrom much more than a few of them could lose by foreign competition. In other words, I believe that on the whole American publishers would be benefited by the change. That small portion of the printing industry, however, which—devoted mostly to reprinting foreign publications—could not stand independently without the support of the 'protective tariff' (the unpopular and unreasonable 'tax on foreign knowledge and information') would have to, and could easily, find sufficient and remunerative employment otherwise."

Mr. Steiger says, in respect to his advocacy of this important reform:—"Being as a bookseller closely interested in the removal of the import duty on books, I must be, and am, prepared to see my proceeding wrongly interpreted. In order, therefore, to meet such probable remarks at the outset, I will here state that the first consequence of the abolition of the duty will be a depreciation of my stock of imported German publications

to the extent of about \$10,000, the amount of duties paid thereon by me. This sum will be a direct and entire loss, as I shall have to mark down my prices as soon as books are placed on the 'Free List.' I have no doubt, however, that the abolition of the duty on books must come sooner or later, and would rather hasten than retard it. Hard work will be necessary to bring about the desirable change, and for this reason I solicit moral support and coöperation."

Mr. H. O. Houghton, of the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Co., takes an opposite view, and has written a letter to the Hon. John L. Hayes, Chairman of the Tariff Committee, against the abolition of the duty. His chief argument is as follows:—

"Everything that enters into the manufacture of a book, and in that respect is raw material, is subjected to a higher or as high a duty as manufactured books: viz., paper, boards, and cloth. The latter, notwithstanding the high duty now fixed upon it, is chiefly imported, as the manufacturers in this country have never been able successfully to compete with the foreign manufacturer."

But the strangest argument ever put forward is that in which he expresses a fear of the Europeanization of America by the abolition of the duty. He writes:—"There is another, and to my mind a more important reason, why the duty on manufactured books should be maintained, and that is, that authors are likely to reside at the centres of the manufacture of books. If the duty were removed, the manufacture of books for this market would largely be in Germany and in England. This would compel the residence of even American authors, to a very large extent, abroad. We all know how much any person is influenced by the locality in which he resides, and this fact cannot fail to show itself in the character of the books written by such authors. The readers of books in this country are very largely young persons, and our institutions, both political and religious, and our modes of thought, are radically different from those abroad. The effect, therefore, of removing this duty would be, primarily, the manufacture of American books abroad; secondarily, their teaching principles of politics and religion, and modes

of thought, alien to the theory of our institutions."

The absurdity of this argument has been pointed out in the American press. We wish every success to Mr. Steiger's praiseworthy crusade.



PARISH LIBRARIES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.



RAIN in his *History of the Isle of Man* gives some interesting particulars of parish libraries in the island, and as they indicate something of the spirit which ought to prevail throughout the land at the present day we summarize the following account.

Bishop Wilson insisted on the duties of visiting and catechising the uninformed, and furnishing each parish with books of devotion and instruction. His own words are, "By the encouragement and assistance of my worthy friend, Dr. Bray, and other benefactors, in 1699 I began a foundation of parochial libraries in my diocese, which, by the blessing of God, I have ever since been improving with books, practical and devotional." These libraries were afterwards protected by an act of Tynwald, a clause from which we will quote: "And whereas several well-disposed persons have given a number of useful and practical books to the several parishes of this Isle. In order to preserve the same from embezzlement, and that all future benefactors may be satisfied that their pious intent shall not be frustrated, Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that every rector, vicar or curate, or their executors or administrators, shall be accountable for such books as are already remaining or shall hereafter be given, to the full value of the same; and every rector, vicar, or curate shall, immediately after his induction or lycence, make a new catalogue of all the books belonging to their respective churches, and shall deliver the same to the episcopal register, to the end that the said books may be accounted for and made good according to the purport of this Act."—Act

of Tynwald, A.D. 1734, *Lex Scripta*, pp. 258-259.

The following memoranda, from the parochial register, will show how in the early part of this century the good intentions of a previous century had been frustrated.

"The Rev. Hugh Stowell entered on the vicarage of Kirk Lonan, April 18th, 1802, and found the parochial library in a most ruinous and tattered state. The only entire books were, *Law's Christian Perfection*, *A Brief Exposition of the Church Catechism*, part of *Sherlock on Providence*, part of *Pearson on the Creed*, with several leaves and fragments of old books.

"N.B. Recovered three volumes of *Bishop Wilson's Annotations on the Bible*.

"The Rev. Dr. Harrison, instituted to the said vicarage at Easter, 1817, found only the following books belonging to the parochial library—viz., *Law's Christian Perfection* in bad order, and *Bishop Wilson's Bible* greatly abused.

"The Rev. Joseph Qualtrough was instituted to the vicarage of Lonan, at Easter, 1824, and found no trace of a parochial library, except *Bishop Wilson's Bible*, and even that required a new binding."—*Isle of Man Charities*, pp. 136, 137.



LONDON SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

BY E. W. ASHBEЕ, F.S.A.

PART III.

GOLDEN BOAR'S HEAD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1658.

GOLDEN CROSS, The
Fleet Street, by Fleet Bridge. 1527.

GOLDEN CUP, The
Cheapside. 1626.

GOLDEN CUP, The
Fore Street, without Cripplegate. 1589, 1590.

GOLDEN CUP, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, opposite the Drapers.
1657.

- GOLDEN DRAGON, The**
Fleet Street, near the Middle Temple. 1645.
- GOLDEN DRAGON, The**
Next the Crown Tavern in Smithfield. 1687.
- GOLDEN FALCON, The**
In the Strand, near the New Exchange. 1658—1660.
- GOLDEN FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The**
Pope's Head Alley. 1624, 1625.
- GOLDEN FRYING-PAN, The**
Leadenhall Street. 1680.
- GOLDEN HIND, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1583.
- GOLDEN KEY, The**
Near Mitre Court in Fleet Street. 1678.
- GOLDEN KEY, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1655—1688.
- GOLDEN KEY, The**
Snowhill, near the Saracen's Head. 1676.
- GOLDEN LION, The**
Aldersgate Street. 1647—1654.
- GOLDEN LION, The**
Duck Lane. 1651, 1668.
- GOLDEN LION, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1632—1639, 1686.
- GOLDEN LION, The**
Southwark, near the Meat Market. 1678—1694.
- GOLDEN PELICAN, The**
Little Britain. 1644—1657.
- GOLDEN RING, The**
Little Britain. 1696—1700.
- GOLDEN RING, The**
Ludgate Hill. 1687, 1688.
- GOLDEN TUN, The**
Creed Lane, near unto Ludgate. 1578, 1579.
- GOLDEN TUN, The**
Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. 1589.]
- GOLDEN UNICORN, The**
Paternoster Row. 1620.
- GRASSHOPPER, The**
In the Poultry. 1698.
- GRASSHOPPER, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1571, 1575.
- GREAT TURK'S HEAD, The**
Fleet Street. 1602.
- GREEN DRAGON, The**
In the Royal Exchange. 1567—1574.
- GREEN DRAGON, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1587, 1600, 1613—1617, 1622, 1631, 1642—1672, 1674.
- GREEN DRAGON, The**
Without Temple Bar. Near Devereux Court. 1670—1689.
- GREYHOUND, The**
Paternoster Row. 1591, 1603.
- GREYHOUND, The**
Near the Noah's Ark Tavern, opposite Vine Street, St. Giles's in the Fields. 1697.
- GREYHOUND, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1598—1632, 1639, 1648—1651, 1660, 1666.
- GRIFFIN, The**
Fleet Street, a little above the Conduit. 1556—1570.
- GUN, The**
Near Holborn Conduit. 1574—1615.
- GUN, The**
Ivy Lane. 1640—1664.
- GUN, The**
Little Britain, near St. Botolph's Church. 1641.
- GUN, The**
Paul's Alley. 1621—1625.
- GUN, The**
At the little North door of St. Paul's. 1579—1613.
- GUN, The**
At the West end of St. Paul's. 1654, 1670—1685.
- HALF BOWL, The**
In the Old Bailey. 1655—1659.
- HALF EAGLE AND KEY, The**
Barbican. 1567—1589.
- HALF EAGLE AND KEY, The**
Fleet Lane. 1566.
- HALF EAGLE AND KEY, The**
Gutter Lane. 1562, 1563.
- HALF-MOON, The**
St. Paul's Churchyard, near the little North door. 1652—1660, 1672, 1691—1694.
- HALF-MOON, The**
Watling Street, near to Paul's Stump. 1648.
- HAND, The**
Near Holborn Bridge. 1609—1623.

- HAND, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1657.
- HAND AND BIBLE, The**
 Duck Lane. 1659.
- HAND AND PLOUGH, The**
 Fleet Street. 1594—1606.
- HAND AND SCEPTRE, The**
 Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church.
 1680.
- HAND AND STAR, The**
 Fleet Street, near the Middle Temple Gate.
 1553—1624.
- HAND IN HAND, The**
 Great Wood Street, opposite St. Michael's Church.
 1602—1611.
- HARROW, The**
 In Britain's Burse. 1628—1633.
- HARROW, The**
 Chancery Lane, Fleet Street end. 1687.
- HARROW, The**
 In the Poultry, against the Church. 1687—1695.
- HARROW, The**
 Snowhill, near Holborn Conduit. 1613.
- HEAD AND BIBLE, The**
 Little Britain. 1666.
- HEART AND BIBLE, The**
 At the West end of the Royal Exchange. 1686,
 1687.
- HEDGEHOG, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard, at the West end of
 St. Paul's Church. 1561—1576.
- HELMET, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1606, 1607.
- HOLY BUSH, The**
 Ivy Lane. 1612.
- HOLY GHOST, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1553—1576, 1602—1607.
- HOLY LAMB, The**
 Little Britain Street. 1622.
- HOLY LAMB, The**
 Ludgate Hill. 1597, 1639.
- HOLY LAMB, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1604—1633.
- HOLY TRINITY, The**
 Without Temple Bar. 1508, 1540.
- HORSESHOE, The**
 In the Old Bailey. 1660.
- HORSESHOE, The**
 Pope's Head Alley. 1625.
- HORSESHOE, The**
 Smithfield, near the Hospital Gate. 1636—1641.
- HUNTSMAN, The**
 Paternoster Row. 1603.
- JOHN FLETCHER'S HEAD, The**
 Opposite the Angel Inn at the back of St. Cle-
 ment's, without Temple Bar. 1661.
- JUDGE'S HEAD, The**
 Chancery Lane, near Fleet Street. 1680—1690.
- KEY, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1568.
- KING'S ARMS, The**
 Charing Cross, 1685—1687.
- KING'S ARMS, The**
 Cheapside. 1634.
- KING'S ARMS, The**
 Fleet Street. 1554, 1662, 1694.
- KING'S ARMS, The**
 In the Poultry. 1671—1685.
- KING'S ARMS, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1648, 1657—1660.
- KING'S ARMS, The**
 Without Temple Bar. 1683, 1684.
- KING'S HEAD, The**
 Old Bailey. 1642—1662.
- KING'S HEAD, The**
 St. Paul's Churchyard. 1617, 1629—1647, 1665,
 1694.
- KING'S HEAD, The**
 Sweethings Alley end in Cornhill, next house to
 the Royal Exchange. 1673.
- KING'S HEAD, The**
 In Westminster Hall. 1683—1690.
- LAMB, The**
 Holborn. 1686.
- LAMB, The**
 In the Old Bailey. 1642—1662.
- LAMB, The**
 At the East end of St. Paul's Church. 1658—
 1664.
- LAMB, The**
 In the New Buildings in St. Paul's Churchyard.
 1653—1657.
- LAMB AND INK BOTTLE, The**
 At the entrance into Gresham College, next
 Bishopsgate Street. 1670.

- LAMB AND INK BOTTLE, The
Ludgate Street. 1675, 1676.
- LEG AND STAR, The
Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. 1672—
1679.
- LOOKING-GLASS, The
On London Bridge, near the Church. 1688—
1694.
- LOVE AND DEATH, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1570.
- LUCRECE, The
Newgate Market, within the New Rents. 1579—
1581.
- LUCRECE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1566—1575.
- LUTE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1696.
- MAIDENHEAD, The
Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church.
1677—1695.
- MAIDENHEAD, The
Snowhill, near Holborn Conduit. 1645—1649.

(To be continued.)



REVIEWS.

English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, collected from the most authentic sources, alphabetically arranged and annotated. By W. CAREW HAZLITT. Second edition, enlarged and carefully revised. (London: Rceves and Turner, 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 532.

The first edition of this book was published in 1869, and this second edition now appears in a somewhat cheaper form. We have compared the two, and find that many fresh proverbs have been added in the new edition, although the book remains essentially the same as it was; and that is in its favour, for it was originally, and remains, a very useful collection. How difficult it is to do justice to the immense body of English proverbs, will be evident to all. Firstly, we are not agreed on the definition: perhaps that one which describes a proverb as the wisdom of many and the wit of one is the most popular, but even that is not strictly accurate, for the definition might apply as well to an apophthegm. The form of the proverb will probably undergo several changes before it is finally adopted. Secondly, there is the difficulty of arrangement. Mr. Hazlitt adopts the alphabetical arrangement of first words with an index, and there is much to be said for this, although many of the proverbs beginning with *A* and *The* do not appear in a position where they are likely to be easily found. One of the most admirable features of this collection is the reference to books where proverbs are to be found. We

do not see the advantage of inserting a few Latin proverbs. No amount of use of these by Englishmen can make them English proverbs. Mr. Hazlitt remarks in his preface that there is no work on Proverbial Bibliography in our language. We wish that he had set himself to supply this deficiency, which surely no one could have done more readily or better. The late Sir William Stirling Maxwell's catalogue remains at present the only full account of these books printed in England.

Memoir of Daniel Macmillan. By THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C. (London: Macmillan and Co., 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. xv, 308.

The history of most of our chief publishing houses carries us back many years; but here in this book we find how recent is the rise of one of the foremost of them. Its foundation is intimately associated with Archdeacon Hare; and with the money assistance of that distinguished man Daniel and Alexander Macmillan started their business at Cambridge in 1843. The year before this occurred Daniel visited the Archdeacon, and wrote an account of his visit to a missionary friend in Benares. The account of Hare's library is so interesting that we are tempted to quote it here.

"The house [at Hurstmonceaux] is a large, well-built, commodious-looking mansion, but does not display much architectural taste. When one goes into it, it looks more like a library than a dwelling-house. It is literally crammed with books—and such books—collected with such wisdom and care! Mr. Maurice says that he thinks it the best private library in England; it contains the largest number of really valuable books, selected with the widest and most catholic judgment and taste. Carlyle says he never saw so large a collection of really first-rate German books, and Carlyle is an authority on such matters, but besides German he has Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and English, of course. I was quite astonished. I saw many, very many books I had never heard of, and many I had only heard of. He has not merely a large library, for though the room specially so called is a large one and quite full of books, it contains only a small part of his books. The dining and drawing-rooms look more like libraries than dining and drawing-rooms, for the sides that are not shelved from bottom to top and filled with books are covered with pictures, some of the noblest pieces of art. Then the hall is shelved and filled with books in the same way, and so are the staircases and the lobby of the first floor, and so are some of the bedrooms. It is really quite wonderful; I was surprised. But all this money could do, with some good advice in the selection. However, when I began to look through the books I saw that Hare was something very different from a mere book collector. All the most valuable books had marginal notes or notes at the end, generally pointing out where was a good criticism on it, or where the same subject was discussed—never mere marks of admiration or pedantry of that kind. The variety, the extent, the carefulness of his reading were beyond belief. The notes which I mention show this. There is no mistaking his hand, otherwise one would scarcely credit that a man could have read so much and with such care."

The first catalogue of the firm, with its criticisms and the Archdeacon's remarks on it, is described; and we read much of the celebrated men who gathered round the brothers and helped them to succeed, but we should have been glad to have had still more of such details of a publisher's life. It was however as a man that those who knew and loved Daniel Macmillan wished to see him drawn. He struggled and he succeeded, but he never for a moment lost sight of the aim with which he started in life—which was to disseminate books that would do good, and those only. Although he was suffering long from the illness which in the end destroyed his life, he was always bright and ready for work, carrying with him wherever he went an atmosphere of cheerfulness. Just as the goal of success was reached he died, on the 27th June, 1857, at the early age of forty-four; but he had not lived in vain, and now in this volume he will live again for the many. Mr. Hughes stands back and makes his subject tell his own story. The result is that the very man is before us, and we all know him now—one to be admired and loved.

The Western Antiquary, or Devon and Cornwall Note Book. Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, Public Librarian, Plymouth. Parts 2—5, June—September, 1882. Plymouth, 4to.

Magazines such as this are not easy to review, because the subjects treated of are so various; but we can say that the editor continues to present his readers with a most interesting miscellany. The illustrations are worthy of special mention as greatly adding to the value of the letter-press. Here are representations of a handsome Elizabethan chimney-piece at Exeter, a monumental effigy to Lord Peter Grandisson in the Lady Chapel, Hereford Cathedral, Saxon porches, and in the August number four tillet blocks used at Exeter in the eighteenth century as stamps for bales of woollen goods. The cloth for exportation was wrapped in pieces of buckram called tillets, and the stamps were therefore known as tillet-blocks. The editor has been urged to include two other western counties, viz., Somerset and Dorset, in his scheme, but he waits before he finally decides whether he shall agree to the suggestion.

Catalogue of Works on Bibliography, Typography, and Literary History, of Block Books, Choice Books printed upon vellum, Catalogues of Libraries. Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly. September 20, 1882.

This is one of Mr. Quaritch's interesting catalogues, and its subject will specially recommend it to our readers. It contains a full account of an important collection of bibliographical books, and some of the notes are most valuable: for instance, Nos. 9808 and 9809 are two copies of the catalogue of the Magyar exhibition of old documents, manuscripts and books relating to Hungary, published at Budapest in 1882. Neither copy is for sale, and the one presented to Mr. Quaritch by Count Apponyi has the following note by the count:—

"This catalogue is a collection of old documents, manuscripts, and books relating in some way or other to Hungary, and exhibited for a few weeks in the galleries of the Academy of Budapest. The most

remarkable feature was the extraordinary and really gorgeous assemblage of about seventy manuscripts, having belonged to the library of Mathias Corvinus. Most of them are now in Hungary, the Sultan having made us a gift of them for the sympathies we showed for Turkey during the Russian war—an undoubted bibliographical success! Other manuscripts were sent from Vienna, Munich, and even St. Petersburg. Then there was the almost complete series of old books printed in the Hungarian language from 1535 till the beginning of the eighteenth century—about 2000 in number. Then a few fine manuscripts and early printed books, sent by public libraries, convents, and a few amateurs."

Among the typographical curiosities are Dalzell's *Account of an Ancient Manuscript of Martial's Epigrams*, 1811, which is printed on white satin, Fowler's *View of the Altar Screen in Beverley Minster*, 1826, printed on silk, several books printed in white on a black ground, the first stereotyped book by W. Ged (*Sallustius*, Edinburgh, 1744). The list of books printed on vellum contains thirty-four articles, many of them of great value. Of these article 10044 is extremely interesting; it is Saxton's *Atlas of England and Wales*, 1575—1579. Mr. Quaritch's note to this is: "Probably intended for Queen Elizabeth, but Saxton may never have completed it on finding that he could not get a sufficiently large sheet of vellum for the map of Yorkshire (which, as well as the title and the map of Hampshire, is absent from the series). Even without the two maps this fine unique copy of the first atlas of England is equally valuable as a typographical monument and as a splendid specimen of the art of printing on vellum in England three hundred years ago."



NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. H. K. WRIGHT, public librarian of the borough of Plymouth, has issued a circular on the special local collection of Devon and Cornwall books in the Plymouth Free Public Library. He writes: "In the various annual reports of this library, attention has been drawn to the desirability of forming, in connection therewith, a representative collection of Devon and Cornwall literature. In the statistical tables appended to these reports the following entries occur, showing the yearly increase of this department:—

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1st Report . . | 1876-1877 . . | 368 vols. |
| 2nd " | 1878 | 583 " " |
| 3rd " | 1879 | 746 " " |
| 4th " | 1880 | 1091 " " |
| 5th " | 1881 | 1397 " " |

The number at present stands at 1495 volumes; many of the books and pamphlets so added, from year to year, are the gifts of persons interested in this special department, and in some cases presentation copies of the works of authors connected with the district, who are desirous that the library shall include copies of

their respective works for present use, as well as for future reference. The Library Committee, so far as their means allowed, have promoted this special collection by the purchase of many useful and necessary works, from time to time, but it is felt that the increase in the number of works thus added from year to year is neither so great nor so valuable as is desired; in fact, the books most needed are those most expensive and difficult to obtain, for which the limited funds allotted to the support of the whole institution leave no margin. Further, in view of the approaching publication of the Reference Library Catalogue, which will combine as an important feature the Catalogue of the Local Department, it is felt desirable to make a special appeal, in order that a large acquisition of books, maps, papers, and pamphlets appertaining to the Western Counties may be obtained to increase the value of the collection, as well as for immediate addition to the New Catalogue. In the Fourth Report (1880) the following passage occurs: "I would again take the opportunity of urging upon book-collectors and readers, and, in fact, all who are in any way interested in the formation of a purely representative library, to assist by contributions to this collection. The forthcoming catalogue, whilst it shows our possessions, will also indicate our *desiderata*; and I trust the present appeal may stimulate the natives of the western shires to add, from time to time, to this interesting and valuable library. In this way they will ensure the preservation, in one place, of copies of all works published in the locality, as well as those relating thereto. The principle of selection, in this respect at least, is to accept all and reject nothing. Would-be donors need, therefore, have no compunction in sending me their surplus books, for they may rest assured that I will carefully sift the valuable from the useless, retaining everything that is likely to be of service now or in the future. Secretaries of institutions would oblige by sending copies of reports periodically for preservation." The present is considered a most opportune time for renewing this appeal, the library being about to enter upon the seventh year of its existence, having been formally opened August 30th, 1876. From that time to the last day of July, 1882, the issue of books in all departments has exceeded eight hundred thousand volumes. The Library Committee having authorized the establishment of a special fund to be devoted solely to the purchase of works of local interest, they now earnestly invite donations and subscriptions to the same.

No other newspaper in the world can compare in antiquity with the *King-Pau*, or "Capital-Sheet," published in Peking, and, since the 4th of last June, issued in a new form prescribed by special edict of the reigning Emperor. It first appeared A.D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals; since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly, and of uniform size. Until its reorganisation by Imperial decree it contained nothing but Orders in Council and Court news, was published about midday, and cost two kesh, or something less than a halfpenny. Now, however, it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning and printed on yellow

paper, is called *Using-Pau* (Business-Sheet), and contains trade prices, exchange quotations, and commercial intelligence. Its circulation is a little over eight thousand. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements, fashionable intelligence, and general news. Besides its ancient title of *King-Pau* it owns another designation—that of *Shuen-Pau*, or "Official Sheet." The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of *Titani-Pau* (Country-Sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. All three issues of the *King-Pau* are edited by six members of the Han-Lin Academy of Sciences, appointed and salaried by the Chinese State. The total number of copies printed daily varies between thirteen and fourteen thousand.

THE following particulars respecting the London daily press are taken from a contemporary. The *Times* was started, in 1785, as the *Daily Universal Register*, by Mr. John Walter, grandfather of the present chief proprietor, Mr. John Walter, M.P. for Berkshire. On the 1st January, 1788, its title was altered to *The Times*; on the 29th of November, 1814, the *Times* was printed by steam. "The Walter Printing-Press," capable of printing 20,000 to 24,000 an hour, is the invention of the present Mr. Walter. The *Times*' principles are Liberal, Church of England in religion, Free Trade in commerce, and it is regarded as "the leading journal of Europe." Mr. Delane edited the *Times* for thirty-six years; he died in 1879. Mr. Wm. Stebbing, the sub-editor, then resigned. Mr. Thomas Chenery, the Orientalist, succeeded to the editorial chair. The circulation is said to be 100,000 a day. The *Daily Telegraph* was started on June 29th, 1855, by the late Colonel Sleigh, as a single sheet, at the price of twopence. It was then the cheapest daily paper published in England. Colonel Sleigh became embarrassed, and the paper became the property of the late Mr. Levy-Lawson, uncle of the present proprietor. Its principles are Liberal. The proprietor is editor-in-chief. Mr. Edwin Arnold is editor. It claims to have an average daily circulation of 250,000. The *Daily News* was started in 1846. The late Mr. Charles Dickens was appointed editor—at a salary of 2000 guineas a year—while the late Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, proprietor of the *Athenæum*, grandfather of Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., was the manager. Its principles are Liberal and independent. Charles Dickens was succeeded by John Forster; and Forster by Knight Hunt. The present editor is Mr. Frank H. Hill. The *Morning Advertiser* was established in 1794; it was for many years edited by James Grant, when it was nicknamed "The Gin and Gospel Advocate." Its principles are Liberal, independent, and constitutional. It advocates progress, and is the recognised organ of the Licensed Victuallers. In politics the paper is neither Whig, Tory, nor Radical. It is opposed to mere party legislation. In religion, it "upholds the Established Church, whilst advocating a tolerant but not lax policy." Captain Hamber is the editor. The *Morning Post* was established on the 2nd of November, 1772, and was at first published with-

out a stamp, and at the price of one penny, and might therefore call itself the oldest penny daily. Its principles are High Church and Conservative. The *Post* is the fashionable chronicle. It was lately reduced from threepence to its original price of one penny. Sir Algernon Borthwick has edited the *Post* for nearly twenty years. The *Daily Chronicle* was established as the *Clerkenwell News*, in 1855; the paper was purchased by Mr. Edward Lloyd and came out under its new title on May 28th, 1877. The *Chronicle* advocates Liberal principles. It is edited by Mr. R. W. Boyle. The *Standard* was established as an evening paper in 1827, and became a morning as well as an evening paper on June 29th, 1857; it was the first paper published at one penny after the abolition of the paper duty. It has always been Conservative, and is opposed to any change in Church or State. Mr. Mudford is the editor. The *Pall Mall Gazette* was established in 1865. Mr. Frederick Greenwood edited it; and his brother, Mr. James Greenwood, made his and its reputation by sketches of workhouse life, signed "An Amateur Casual." Mr. Greenwood having resigned his place, and announced that he would continue his old policy in a new journal, to be called the *St. James' Gazette* (Conservative, established 1880), nearly the whole staff of the *Pall Mall* also resigned. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is now edited by Mr. John Morley. Its principles were Conservative, and are Liberal. The *Globe* was established in 1803, and was for some years the favourite journal of the Liberal party. It is now a Conservative organ, edited by Mr. Armstrong. The *Echo* was established in December, 1868. Its principles are Radical. The *Echo*, after having changed hands several times, came into the hands of its present proprietor, Mr. Passmore Edwards. Mr. Howard Evans is said to be the responsible editor of the *Echo*.

PROFESSOR MAYOR has just completed the first part of his *Register of the Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge*, which is published by Deighton, Bell and Co. for the Cambridge University Press. The names contained in the Register are full of interest, and now that Mr. Mayor has shown the possibility of printing these entries in a convenient form, we trust that other colleges will follow the example set them by St. John's. The publication of these books will greatly aid the biographer in his researches.

We would remind our readers that the sale of the fourth portion of the Sunderland library will commence on Monday the 6th instant, and continue until Thursday the 16th.

We learn from the *Palatine Note-Book* that satisfactory arrangements have at length been made for continuing the publications of the Chetham Society. The new series is now in active preparation; and the overdue volumes of the old series are being expedited, including an index to the end of the new volumes projected. The printers have now in hand a volume entitled *The Rectors and Wardens of Manchester*, by the late Canon Raines, taken from his MSS., he having left this subject in a completed form, and bestowed considerable pains upon it. The

Manchester Wardens, beginning with Warden Huntingdon and ending with Dean Herbert, include the names of some noteworthy ecclesiastics; and their memoirs are here presented in an attractive form. This volume is to be edited by Mr. James Crossley and Mr. John E. Bailey. Another volume from the same MSS. is in the hands of Mr. H. H. Howorth, entitled *The Vicars of Rochdale*, the notices of whom comprise much original information, and extend as far as Vicar Hay, who benefited Canon Raines at Milnrow. A third work has been undertaken by Mr. Chancellor Christie, consisting of an account of the old church libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire, with bibliographical and other illustrations. This volume will describe the conventual as well as the parish libraries. The following are amongst the books which have been suggested for the subsequent issues: *The commonplace-book of John Byrom* (including his Journal and Letters) for the years 1730-1731; *The Accounts of the Constables of Manchester, 1613-1647, and 1742-1780*; a volume of Lancashire and Cheshire Wills; a history of Poulton-le-Fylde and Bispham; a new edition of the *Diary of Dr. John Dee*, with considerable additions; the *Chartulary of Furness Abbey*, etc. Another book which the Council wish to edit is Canon Raines' *Lives of the Fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester*; but that MS. never came into the possession of the feoffees of the Chetham library, it having been lent by Mr. Raines shortly before his death. The feoffees would be glad if the present possessor of the MS. would restore it to its place among the other volumes forming Canon Raines' bequest. It is a folio book bound in half green calf, with bluish marbled paper sides, lettered "Lanc. MSS."

A PAPER was read by Mr. R. N. Worth at the annual meeting of the British Archæological Association on the Plymouth Municipal Records, which contained a full account of the books of the corporation. We learn from the paper that there is hardly an original document extant dating before 1486. In this year, however, commence the accounts of the receivers of the borough, which are practically complete from that period to the present time. The most important of the books is the ancient *Town Ligger*, a bulky volume in oak boards and tattered pig-skin, long known by the name of *The Black Book*. This is probably the new "lygger" for which, and writing therein all that was in the old, twenty shillings was paid in 1535-36. Next in importance to *The Black Book* is *The White Book*, a volume given to the town by John Ford, mayor, in 1555, and used from 1560 down to 1754 for the entry of byelaws and orders of the "twelve and twenty-four"—the familiar names of the aldermen and councillors—and of the sessions. The oldest charter now in the possession of the corporation is that of Mary (1st year). The most interesting volume of seventeenth century accounts is one which belonged to the Committee of Defence at the time of the siege of Plymouth by the Royalist party, containing a full statement of their expenditure from February 1644-5 to January 1645-6 (the siege itself lasted with intervals over three years).

THE *Library Journal* for July-August contains the Report of the Conference of Librarians at Cincinnati,

under the presidency of Mr. Justin Winsor. The papers were: Yearly Reports on Classification, by J. N. Larned; on Progress of Library Architecture, by W. F. Poole; on Aids and Guides for Readers, by S. S. Green; on Cataloguing, by L. E. Jones; on Boys' and Girls' Reading, by Miss C. M. Hewins; on Selecting and Training Library Assistants, by J. L. Whitney; on A New Classification and Notation, by J. Schwartz; on Public Libraries and Unpublic, by J. W. Ward; on the Classification of the Book Arts, by C. A. Cutter; on the Classification of Books, by Lloyd P. Smith; on Fiction in Libraries, by J. L. Beardsley; and on Charging Systems, by K. A. Linderfelt.—*Notes on the Bibliography of Yucatan and Central America*, by Ad. F. Bandelier, published in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the meeting held at Worcester, October 21, 1881, is mentioned by Mr. Green in his paper on "Aids and Guides to Readers."

It is announced in the *Printing Times and Lithographer* that Mr. Schmidt of Strasburg is engaged upon a work dealing with the mediæval libraries of his native town and with the history of its first printing presses.

We learn from the *Bookseller* that Mr. E. A. Petherick, the London agent of Mr. George Robertson of Melbourne, has completed a *Bibliography of Australasia*, on the preparation of which he has been engaged for many years past. This work will contain the titles of everything that has been published on the subject in all languages, including articles which appeared in periodicals, the whole arranged in chronological order. The earliest separate publication is a pamphlet by Alexander Dalrymple, including some remarks by Benjamin Franklin on conveying certain conveniences of life to New Zealand. This pamphlet was published in the year 1771.

THE *Publishers' Weekly* (New York) announces that Mr. Henry J. Morgan, Keeper of the Records, Canada, is preparing a *Bibliotheca Canadensis, or a Manual of Canadian Literature*; and also a new edition of his *Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and Persons connected with Canada*.

MR. ALDERMAN KING has lately presented to the Manchester Free Library a copy of Henry Newcome's sermon entitled "Usurpation defeated and David restored" (preached in the Collegiate Church of Manchester 24 May, 1660), and the Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Baker) has taken the opportunity to request those who possess early local tracts to present them to the library. He writes to the *City News*: "There exist early tracts connected with our city of which there are no copies in the Reference Library. It is very desirable that it should possess as complete a collection as possible, and any contribution of this kind will be most gratefully received by the Free Libraries Committee."

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of works relative to the projected and now accomplished St. Gothard tunnel, published from 1844 to 1882, has been issued in the *Bibliographische und Literarische Chronik der Schweiz*.

"*Bibliotheca Novæ Ecclesie*": a Bibliography of the Literature of Emanuel Swedenborg and of the New

Church, by the Rev. J. R. Boyle," is announced as about to be published by subscription by Charles Higham of Farringdon Street. This work will consist of three parts. The first will contain a list of all theological or religious works by New Church writers. Under the heading "Swedenborg" a minute account will be given of every original edition, from *Arcana Cælestia* to the "editions photolithographicae," of every reprint, and of every translation. The second part will contain as complete a list of secular books by New Church writers as it has been found possible to compile. The third part will consist of a catalogue of such works, large and small, as have been written in opposition to the teaching of the New Church. It is estimated that in all the volume will contain about 6000 titles. The compiler makes the following remarks in his prospectus: "At the present time it is next to impossible for the connoisseur of New Church literature to ascertain what has already been printed. Who, for instance, could supply a complete list of the works of the Rev. James Hodson or the Rev. George Nicholson? Who, amongst our collectors, has seen *The Bermudian*, by Dr. Tucker, the translator of *Apocalypsis Revelata* and the friend of Clowes? Who knows of a strange and ill-printed tract, '*A Word of Advice to a Bewitched World*,' or some of Benedict Chastarnier's *Spiritual Experiences*, relative to the Lord's Second Advent, His New Church, and its Antitype, the Avignon Society? How many bibliophiles in the New Church possess *Letters on the Fall and Restoration of Mankind*, by Stephen Penny, the first English admirer of *Arcana Cælestia*?" A specimen of the work is added to the prospectus, and it gives promise of a very interesting bibliography.

IT is authoritatively announced that the new edition of Mr. Poole's valuable *Index to Periodical Literature* will be published by Messrs. James R. Osgood and Co. in December next.

AMONGST the valuable objects lent for the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition in connection with the Church Congress held at Derby at the beginning of October, was an interesting collection of books, consisting of manuscripts and printed books, shown by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., Rector of Greenhithe. The *Speculum Christiani*, printed by William de Machlinia (1481-1485) which is said to be the earliest printed volume with English verses; *The Teares of Ireland, wherein is lively presented, as in a Map, a List of the Unheard of Cruelties and Perfidious Treacheries of the Blood-thirsty Popish Faction, etc.*, 1642, said to be the rarest volume in the English language relating to Ireland; the rare edition of the *Letters of Columbus, 1494*, containing his notice of discovery of the Isles of America, and several volumes of *Horæ*, are worthy of special attention.

AN old established magazine should not pass out of existence without a note in our pages. *Fraser's Magazine* was started by James Fraser, the publisher of Regent Street, in 1830, and for many years it was a successful rival to *Blackwood*. It was most vigorous when the young Maclise was sketching the brilliant circle of young authors who formed the literary staff. The magazine was afterwards sold to the late John William Parker, and in 1863 it passed with the rest

of Parker's business into the hands of Messrs. Longmans, who have carried it on until now, when the advent of *Longman's Magazine* causes the death of the older periodical.

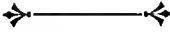
THE American papers contain the announcement that a work entitled *A Tribute from the Citizens of Jersey City to the Memory of General Garfield* has been prepared. Two copies only have been printed, one being intended for presentation to Queen Victoria, and the other to Mrs. Garfield. The work is considered to be the finest piece of printing ever done in the United States. The copy for the Queen is bound in full red Levant morocco, with blue watered-silk linings, full gilt back, and edge gilt in the round. That for Mrs. Garfield is bound very similarly, except that the tint of the leather is brown and the lining is of cardinal red embossed silk. Great care has been taken that only two copies should be printed.

THE French Government made this year a grant of 165,000 frs. for the printing of unpublished documents relating to the history of France. The same amount is to be given in 1883.

THE School Libraries have increased rapidly in France within the last few years. There were only 4833 in 1865, while now there are 25,913. The Government grant for next year will be 330,000 frs.

THE celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung* has left Augsburg, and has been published since the 1st of October in Munich.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the original editions of French authors of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries is about to be published in Paris. It will contain facsimiles of the titles of the principal works, with notes by Jules L. Petit.



CORRESPONDENCE.

BIBLICAL CALCULATION. (II. 148.)

WITH reference to Mr. Purcell's remarks on the statistics of the Bible, many curious calculations have been published in numerous books. In *The Conciliator of R. Manasseh Ben Israel*, by E. H. Lindo, vol. i., p. 250, is the following: "To preserve the law from any interpolation, or even the change of a single letter, by which the meaning of a word might be altered, our Sages as a fence to it, enumerated the number of each letter it contains; at a much later period R. Seadiah a Gaon enumerated the number of each letter in the whole Bible." The lists are given of each letter, amounting in the Pentateuch to 304,805, and in the Bible to 815,330.

In J. Townley's *Biblical Anecdotes*, page 132 is a masonical analysis of an anonymous English author, who terms it "The Old and New Testament Dissected," and contains the number of books, chapters, verses, words, and letters in the Bible and Apocrypha, and is said to have occupied three years to calculate.

See also Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates*, under the article "Bible Division." S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

GOETHE'S FAUST. (II. 79.)

YOU may be glad to add to your list of translations and annotated editions of Goethe's *Faust* the following, which is in my possession: Extracts from Goethe's Tragedy of *Faustus*, explanatory of the plates, by Reisch, intended to illustrate that work; translated by George Soane, A.B., author of *The Innkeeper's Daughter*, *Falls of the Clyde*, *The Bohemian*, etc., etc. London, printed for J. H. Bohte, 4, York Street, Covent Garden, by G. Schulze, 13, Poland Street, Oxford Street, 1820. The number of plates is twenty-six. H. R. L.

Cambridge.

ERRORS IN BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES. (I. 158.)

YOUR correspondent R. says he is on the look-out for a certain error, which he specifies; "and I feel pretty certain," he continues, "it will turn up some day." Here it is, then, in a "catalogue of books to be sold by auction on 13th October," issued by a firm of auctioneers in Glasgow: "Lot 282, Sir Noel Paton's Illustrations, Shelley's *Prometheus*, unbound, 12 plates. N.D." It is superfluous to add that these illustrations to *Prometheus Unbound*, were bound in cloth. I enclose a copy of the catalogue referred to. G. W. NIVEN.

October 14, 1882.

HARRISON = HENRYSON = FITZ-HERRY.

(II. 99.)

I BELIEVE that it was I who suggested to Mr. Pocock that the Robert F.[itz?]erry, who claims to be the author of the Two Concordances, and who was probably the author of the "Questions and Answers" and other Puritan annexes to some of the Breeches Bibles, was likely to be the Norfolk Brownist, Robert Harrison. Mr. Pocock appeared to think "proof" was required both that "Fitzherry" was the same name as "Harrison," and that the person was the same as the Brownist, and he still writes of it as "a feigned name," and of "the similarity of the name."

Of course the amount of "proof" reasonably required, or likely to be obtained, somewhat depends upon the circumstances of the question; among which circumstances is the habit of the age concerned, when the question is beyond the reach of direct personal testimony.

As to the identity of the name, I think most of the readers of a work having the scope of yours will be so well accustomed to the writing habits of the reign of Elizabeth as to be ready to accept it not as "feigned," nor even "similar," but as efficiently identical. A writer of that time, believed to have been the writer of the *Description of Britaine* prefixed to *Holinshed's Chronicle*, wrote himself, twice in one book, "Wyllm Henryson" in one place, and in another "wyllm herryson other wyse called . . ."—the continuation is wanting, but was it "Fitzherry"? This shows that the surname "Harrison" had not yet emerged from its origin into its fixed form. Other such variations in that age must be familiar to most of your readers, and I think the identity of the name may be taken for granted.

That the author of the appendages to the Bible was the same man as Robert Harrison the Brownist is, I think, extremely probable, from what Mr. Pocock says himself of their Calvinistic tendency. But among the separate works of the Brownist is recorded *Three Forms of Catechisms*; and a comparison of this, and his other acknowledged writings, with the "Certain Questions and Answers touching Predestination" in the Bible would probably approach a conclusion, and might be worth the pains.

Bristol.

THOMAS KERSLAKE.

LIBRARY BOOK-PLATES.

I AM making a speciality, in my collection of book-plates, of those in use in libraries of a public or semi-public character, and, being anxious to render my collection as complete as possible, I should be very grateful to any of your readers who could give me any assistance, either by sending me book-plates, for which I should be glad to exchange others, or by affording information as to what libraries use armorial book-plates.

HERALDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. AUTHORS WANTED.

- The Mirrour of Majestie; or, the Badges of Honour.* 1618.
La Connoissance des Pavillons, ou Bannières, que la Plupart des Nations arborent en Mer. 1737.
Armes de la Famille Delsol dans les différentes branches. 1864.
The Heraldry of Crests. 1829.
The Signification of things in Heraldry. 1724.
The Art of Heraldry, relieved by Appropriate Anecdotes. 1834.
British and Continental Titles of Honour, an Explanation of Popular Errors, etc. 1842.
Pavillons des Puissances Maritimes en 1819. 1819.
Histoire de la Legion d'Honneur. 1811. (V—).
Le Trophée d'Armes Héraldiques. 1672.
Armoiries de la Maison de Bastard, Originaire du comté Nantais. 1847.
Armorial Registry of the Sovereigns and Knights of the Order of the Garter, their Names, Titles, Election, Instalment, and Demise, from 1343 to 1871. 1871. S. A. NEWMAN.
 Littleton Place, Walsall.

BOOK-HUNTING ADVENTURES.

REFERRING to the paragraph "Sixpenny Boxes" in your August issue, almost the only incident of any special significance which has occurred to me during thirty-five years of industrious book-hunting is the following. While living at Enfield, I used generally to walk to the Temple by way of Finsbury, Moorgate, Cheapside, and Fleet Street. Every bookshop on the way I was familiar with. On one occasion I thought I would vary the route by way of Long Lane and Smithfield (as indeed I had occasionally done before). I was at the time sadly in want of a copy of *Weskett on Insurances*, 1781, a folio work of some 600 pages.

I had searched and inquired for it for years; no book-seller had ever seen it. I had visited every bookshop in Dublin, in the hope of finding a copy of the pirated edition printed there (Svo); and but for having seen a copy in a public library should have come to the conclusion that the book never existed. Some temporary sheds had been erected over the Metropolitan Railway in Long Lane. One, devoted to a meagre stock of old books, was opened that morning. The first book I saw on the rough shelves was *Weskett*, original edition, price a few shillings. I need hardly say I carried it away; having, however, bought various other pieces I did not want, and could not carry away. I have never seen or heard of another of the original edition exposed or reported for sale. A copy of the pirated edition I have recently purchased in England.

CORNELIUS WALFORD.

BEZA'S EMBLEMS.

I POSSESS a copy of Beza's *Emblems*, printed by Jacob Stoer in 1598. The Emblems are forty in number, followed by four blank spaces numbered respectively 41, 42, 43, 44. These spaces are surrounded by an engraved border, over each of which is (apparently) a description of the emblem intended to be inserted, as (No. 41) "Cælum tonans simul et pluens." I should be greatly obliged if any of the readers of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER could inform me why the spaces were thus left blank, and also whether this is the case in all, or any, of the numerous other editions of Beza's Poems.

J. CALDER.

12, Alexandra Drive, Sefton Park,
 Liverpool.

MILKE FOR CHILDREN.

I HAVE an old educational work, of the Commonwealth period, entitled *Milke for Children*. The volume lacks title-page and date, but the dedication is signed by the author, L. Thomas (who describes himself as a Minister of the Gospel of Christ). The volume (sm. 12mo, 159 pp.) begins with the alphabet, given in Black, Roman, and Italic characters, and proceeds to the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and a Shorter Catechism with Exposition. It contains also a quaint chapter entitled "A Plain and Easy Method of Teaching to Read and Write."

I am unable to discover a copy of this little book in the British Museum, or to find it recorded in any catalogue. Can any one give me a transcript of the title-page, or refer me to other copies of the work?

T. B. R.

[The title of this book is given in Hazlitt's *Hand-book to the Popular Literature of Great Britain*, 1867. It was published at London in 1654. The author was Lambrocke Thomas, D.D. vicar of Pevensey, Sussex, to the Bailiff and Jurats of which town the work is dedicated.—Ed.]



LIBRARIES.

Boston (U.S.) Public Library.—The thirtieth annual report of the Boston Public Library contains a special report by Mr. Furness on the Shakespearian collection in the library, which shows not only what the library has, but also what it lacks, forming thus a *résumé* of what a Shakespearian collection should be. The examination made by Mr. Furness was one of several, undertaken by experts at the request of the trustees, that they might learn where the various departments were lacking, with a view to filling up the gaps. The report contains the usual tables, which show the increase in books to be 13,239, making the total in the library and its branches 404,221.

Huntly: Public Library.—Through the munificence of Mr. William Brander, of the London Stock Exchange, son of Mr. George Brander, shoemaker, Huntly, that town is about to enjoy the advantage of a public library, the gentleman named having arranged to devote a sum of £6000 for that purpose, and for the purposes of founding bursaries at the public schools and providing evening classes in the town for young men.

Leek: Nicholson Institute.—On Monday, 11th September, the foundation-stone of a free library for Leek, Staffordshire, the gift of Mr. Joshua Nicholson, head of the firm of Messrs. Brough, Nicholson, and Co., silk manufacturers, was laid by Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the donor. After the ceremony Mr. Nicholson expressed the hope that the institution, which would include an art gallery, a museum, and a school of art, would be productive of great good to the town by providing greater educational facilities. The building, which with the endowment will cost about £20,000, is to be called the Nicholson Institute.

London: British Museum.—The cost of the new buildings now being erected will be defrayed out of the bequest of Mr. William White. It is expected that accommodation will be provided for the rapidly increasing collection of newspapers, which has outgrown the space designed for it in the library, as well as a convenient reading-room where the papers may be consulted. The department of manuscripts, which sadly needs more room, will probably obtain what it requires.

Paisley: Library and Museum.—This institution has been enlarged at the expense of the original founder, Sir Peter Coats. The library is thirty feet long by twenty-four feet wide.

Philadelphia.—Lucas Hirst, a Philadelphia lawyer, left nearly the whole of his fortune, valued at 180,000 dollars, for the establishment of a free library for poor lawyers in Philadelphia. Mr. Hirst began his career forty years ago as a penniless errand-boy in Attorney-General Brewster's office, and worked his way to prominence and wealth by the closest application and penurious economy. Never in his life did his food and lodging cost him more than ten dollars a week, and he was always shabbily dressed. Some years ago he asked the use of a volume at the Law Institution for a few moments, and was told it could only be granted

on his payment of forty dollars, a year's subscription to the Institution. He flung himself out in a passion, and at once resolved to leave the bulk of his wealth for the foundation of a free law library.—*Library Journal.*

Rugby, U.S.—We learn from the *American Publishers' Weekly* that the formation of a "Hughes Free Public Library," in honour of Thomas Hughes, Q.C., the founder of the colony, was proposed by Mr. Dana Estes at a breakfast given to Mr. Hughes at Boston by the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., and many publishers have contributed a large number of volumes. A meeting of the settlers at Rugby was called, at which the gift was gratefully accepted and a library committee formed. They soon received promises of public documents from Washington and from many of the States. When it became known in Chicago that such a plan was on foot, several gentlemen interested in the public library there, recollecting Mr. Hughes' services in re-establishing the library at Chicago after the fire, made known through Mr. Poole, their librarian, that they would, on being furnished with the titles of the books already contributed, fill up the gaps and form "a symmetrical library."

Sheffield: Free Public Libraries.—Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Committee, October 11, 1882. The total issues during the year 1881-2 amounted to 354,050. The committee complain of want of funds. A variety of local pamphlets, numbering about 620, and ranging in date from 1755 to 1881, have been collected by the librarian in fifty volumes. Additions to the collection are asked for.

Twickenham.—The new Free Library was opened on Monday, 2nd October. Sir Charles Freaque has placed a suite of rooms at the Town Hall at the disposal of the committee until their funds will admit of the erection of a permanent free library building.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Blackwell (B. H.), 50, Broad Street, Oxford; Bouton (J. W.), 706, Broadway, New York (Nos. 64 and 65). [These catalogues contain some very important books, and all the entries are fully described. We may mention among the most interesting items an illustrated copy of Croker's edition of Boswell's *Johnson*, an original subscription copy of Audubon's *Birds*, a collection of the engraved works of George Vertue, in three large volumes, royal folio, copies of the first and second folios of *Shakespeare*, and a series of works on Folk-lore, in forty-two volumes; but we might allude to many more valuable books if we had space to do so.] Cohn (Albert), 53, Mohrenstrasse, Berlin; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Fawn (James) & Son, 18, Queen's Road, Bristol; Findley (George), 89, High Street, Leicester; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Rouveyre et Blond, 98, Rue de Richelieu (*Catalogue des Publications d'Amateurs et de Bibliophiles*, a pretty book with elegant illustrations); Scott (Walter), 7, Bristo Place, Edinburgh; Simmons (Thos.), 23, Bath Street, Leamington; Smith (W. H.) & Son, 186, Strand; Young (Henry), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

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