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PRIVATE LIBRARIES.



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PREFACE.

THE greater part of the sketches of Private Libraries to be found in this volume, were prepared for and published in the EVENING POST, about two years since. Their origin is due to a request on the part of Mr. Bigelow, one of the Editors of the POST, to the writer, to examine and sketch the more prominent private collections of books in New York. As the writer had but recently changed his residence from Baltimore to New York, and was quietly awaiting such favors as the public were willing to award him as a practitioner of Medicine, he was entirely unacquainted with the extent or value of the private collections, and hesitated about undertaking a duty so congenial to his feelings, under the

apprehension that the articles would be too meagre to repay perusal. After an urgent solicitation he was finally induced to visit the library of the Rev. Dr. Williams, the first described in the newspaper series, and was so charmed with the collection, and the urbanity and learning of its possessor, that its description was an almost spontaneous result. This was followed by a second and a third, until the series had attained the number of twenty-six. The work once commenced was continued as a labor of love, and furnished the writer, who confesses to the weakness of an ardent admiration for good books, a sufficient reward in the pleasure derived from its prosecution. The accounts make no pretensions to nice bibliographical knowledge, but present the reflections which a scholar, who has given a somewhat wide range to his studies, has derived from an examination of the numerous excellent works in these varied collections. Nor are they presented in any spirit of boastfulness, or with a belief of the completeness of the collections

described. The writer, in common with the possessors of these libraries, is too well aware of the difficulties to be met with in making a complete collection upon any subject, and has too often found himself at fault for want of authorities, even in the largest public libraries in the United States, to entertain any other than the most diffident opinion in regard to the collections described. As the labors of private individuals they are creditable—beyond this, praise would be worse than useless.

One circumstance, which at the time excited the surprise of the writer, in common with most others, and probably more than their literary merit attracted attention to the articles as they appeared in the *Post*, was the comparatively little knowledge possessed of the contents and value of the separate collections. This was often as much a matter of surprise to the owners of other libraries as to the community at large, and is probably to be accounted for on the ground that the collectors are for the most part studious men, who

are content to enjoy their own acquisitions, without allowing their thoughts to extend far beyond the confines of their own particular associations.

The separate articles have all undergone a careful revision, while many have been entirely rewritten, and a few new ones added. As it now stands, the work may be considered as giving a tolerably fair account of most of the private collections in New York, and will be a sufficient guide to the student as to the sources from which he may hope to derive information, not to be found in the public libraries. This has been a prominent object in the preparation of these articles, and has operated in a no less degree with the collectors of the various libraries in frankly permitting an account of them to be given to the public.

FIFTH AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.

June, 1860.

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THE LIBRARY OF JOHN ALLAN, ESQ.

THIS collection, which numbers between three and four thousand volumes, is perhaps the most curious in character, and peculiar in selection, of any in the city. Its limited extent necessarily precludes all idea of a general library, which, indeed, has not so much been the purpose of its possessor, as the bringing together of those curiosities of literature which from being unique, rare, or associated with circumstances of literary note or importance, are endowed with more than ordinary interest. It thus happens that, within the limited space assigned by Mr. Allan for himself in the formation of his collection, he has managed to include a larger number of those literary curiosities so much admired by the lover of *virtu*, or those who are affected in the least degree with that singular yet fascinating characteristic termed *bibliomania*, or *book-madness*, than is usually found in the more extensive private collections.

Notwithstanding Bruyere's humorous account of

this class of persons, as those who are "fond of superb bindings alone," and who "nearly cause one to faint by the strong smell of morocco leather," or that of Peignot, who defines this to be "a passion for possessing books, not so much to be instructed by them, as to gratify the eye by looking on them," and is satisfied with dates and titles so far as the contents are concerned; yet the book of especial interest, first pointed out in every collection, either public or private, and chiefly remembered by the casual visitor, belongs exclusively to this class. Thus the British Museum possesses a number of books which owe their chief value to the circumstance of once having belonged to the library of Henry VII. A copy of Lord Bacon's *Essays*, published in 1798, in the library of the Earl of Spencer, is placed above all price, because it is one of five copies printed on royal folio. It is apprehended that no person would give one thousand dollars for a copy of the first folio edition of Shakspeare's works, or £56 14s. for a copy of a single play, scarce fifty leaves in thickness, as mentioned in the description of Mr. Barton's library, without the associations connected with them, which bestow on many of the curiosities in Mr. Allan's collection their chief value. In Lord Spencer's collection there is an octavo edition of Shakspeare, bequeathed to him by Mr.

Stevens, illustrated by many curious specimens of graphic art by the present possessor, which would, if brought to hammer, bring a price even greater than the sums already named. In a subsequent chapter, an illustrated edition of this great poet's writings will be noticed, which, in point of cost, and number and magnificence of illustrations, probably surpasses any thing of the kind in existence.

Mr. Allan possesses a large and valuable collection of illustrated works, or those in which plates have been inserted which do not belong to the volume, but are pertinent to the subject treated, comprising upward of one hundred and twenty-five volumes, many of which are illustrated and bound in the very best style of the art. Among these is a copy of Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, Pope's Rape of the Lock, and Cowper's Task, inserted in sheets extended to the size of a quarto, and illustrated with a large number of engravings. The Pleasures of Memory, by Rogers, similarly arranged, containing an autograph letter from the author to Mr. Bellamy, editor of the *Monthly Mirror*, dated January 4th, 1797; a unique quarto copy of Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, from the dispersed library of William Upcott, of London, a celebrated collector of curious books, illustrated with portraits and autograph letters of the chief persons noticed in the

work. The autograph letters include those of Lord Byron, Lady Byron Gordon, the poet's mother, William Cobbett, the poets Samuel Rogers, William Wordsworth, Charles Lamb, Rev. W. L. Bowles and James Montgomery and Joseph Cottle, John Murray, Byron's publisher; T. Sheridan, Mr. Constable, Sidney Smith, and William Gifford, the editor of the *London Quarterly*. All of these volumes, which have been illustrated with great care by engravings brought together in this connection for the first and only time, are bound by binders of considerable note in their best manner.

In addition is a unique copy of the Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, in two volumes, illustrated by the inserted engravings of the likenesses of most of the distinguished English philosophers contemporary with Sir Humphrey Davy, and containing autograph letters of Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Anthony Carlisle, P. M. Cruikshank, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Count Rumford, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Sinclair, Wilberforce, Earl of Spencer, Sir Ralph Milbank, the father of Lady Byron, Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society, Sir Everard Home, Sir James Mackintosh, and numerous others from persons who had distinguished themselves for scientific attainments. To the scientific man this work possesses more interest than any other in the collection, and

there is none which appears to associate the reader so intimately with these distinguished savans as this unique copy of the life of one of the most gifted among their number.

There is also an illustrated Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Buckingham, in four volumes, bound by Tarrant. A copy of the *Catalogue Raisonné* of select engravings, by Wilson, on large paper, illustrated by engravings collected by Mr. Allan; likewise a copy of the same work, enriched by engravings collected in London for Mr. Allan, by Evans, the celebrated print-seller, bound by Hayday, and a third copy of the same catalogue now being completed by its possessor. This work is considered as a highly valuable catalogue of the best engravings by nearly all the celebrated masters, both ancient and modern, and is arranged with much care. Its price, without illustrations, is one and a half guineas. The engravings, however, add largely to the interest and the pecuniary value of the Catalogues in this collection.

Akin to this is *The Print Collector*, by Maberly, a gentleman of fortune and excellent taste, who amused himself by collecting a choice gallery of engravings by the ablest artists, distinguished for rarity or beauty of design or execution. Many of the engravings in this gallery (since sold) are described in this volume. The work contains an

account of the works of the noted engravers, from the inception of the art down to the present time, and is held in high repute by those who are most conversant with engravers and their works. The present copy contains seventy-two inserted specimens of the engravings of the artists named in the text, and is richly bound in morocco by Mackenzie.

A very remarkable work in the illustrated department of the collection is an edition of Robert Fulton on Canals, which contains, in addition to the engravings, all the original drawings executed by Fulton himself, from which the engravings were afterward made. Fulton, it will be remembered, was in youth an artist, and for a time not only assisted Benjamin West in his studio, but was an inmate of his family. The sketches in water-color in this volume, although not elaborate, give evidence of the free and rapid hand of one habituated to the use of the pencil of the designer. In addition to these drawings the volume contains the original joint letter of Fulton and his colleague and generous patron, Chancellor Livingston, asking the undisputed right to the use of steam navigation upon the waters of the state for a specified term of years. There are those still living who witnessed the first experiment of Fulton in the harbor of New York, and many by whom this relic of a great inventor and a courteous gentle-

man will be looked upon as a curious and valuable remembrancer.

Besides the works already enumerated are three editions of the Works of Robert Burns; two copies of *Chattos on Wood Engraving*; *Chinese Courtship*; *Hogg's Queen's Wake*; *Hollan's Catalogues*; *Washington Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York*, and *Rip Van Winkle*, illustrated by Mr. Allan; *Putnam's Journal*; several copies of *Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd*; *Scribbleomania*; *Trumbull's Life and Times*; and *Pickering's edition of Walton and Cotton's Angler*, in which the inserted illustrations extend two volumes to four.

But perhaps the most curious work in the collection, as a mere illustrated volume, although far inferior to some others as a work of literary merit, is *Dibdin's Bibliomania*, of the edition of 1811, illustrated with two hundred and eleven engravings, many of which are excellent impressions, and some from private plates. This copy, which is in two volumes, belonged to and was illustrated under the superintendence of Mr. William Turner, of Islington, England, of whom *Dibdin* says: "That of all the worshippers of bibliomania, he was the most ardent, the most constant, the most generous, sparing nothing wherewith to decorate her person, or add to the treasures of her wardrobe." Every leaf in this

volume has been inserted, and the whole extended to the size of an imperial octavo. It is bound in green morocco, by Charles Lewis, Sen., and is an excellent specimen of his workmanship. Upon the decease of Mr. Turner, it was purchased by Evans, the print-seller, and by him sold to the late Mr. Town for one hundred and fifty dollars. Upon the dispersion of this collection, it fell into the hands of its present owner.

All of the works enumerated as *illustrated* are unique, and contain inserted engravings, or engravings and autograph letters. The origin of this fancy for books containing inserted engravings representing characters or circumstances mentioned in the work, has been ascribed to the publication of Granger's Biographical History of England, in 1766, 1804 and 1806. "His History of England," remarks Dibdin, "seems to have sounded the tocsin for a general rummage after, and slaughter of old prints. Venerable philosophers and veteran heroes, who had long reposed in unmolested dignity within the magnificent folio volumes which recorded their achievements, were instantly dragged from their peaceful abodes, to be inlaid by the side of some spruce modern engraving within an ILLUSTRATED GRANGER. From these it has glanced off in a variety of directions, and the passion, or rather this symptom of

bibliomania, still rages with undiminished force. If judiciously treated, it is of all the symptoms the least liable to mischief; as to possess a series of well-executed portraits of illustrious men, from blooming boyhood to phlegmatic old age, is sufficiently amusing."

The department of Fine Arts is supplied with nearly two hundred volumes, some of which are works of much merit. Among these are the *Cabinet de Choiseul*, *Cabinet de Poullain*, *Livia Doria Caraffa*, Chinese Illustrations, Albert Durer's Designs, and Gubitz's Etchings on Wood, and a description of the works of Wenceslaus Hollar, containing a particular account of each of his engravings, many of which were in the collection made by Charles I.

This celebrated engraver was born in Prague, in 1607, and bred to the pursuit of law. Driven from home by civil commotions, he became at Frankfort a pupil of Merian, and made such progress that at eighteen he published his *Ecce Homo*, and *Virgin and Child*. He attracted the attention of the Earl of Arundel, with whom he went to England, where he executed most of his superior designs.

The department devoted to emblems, which contains about one hundred volumes, is probably the most curious, and perhaps the most extensive, in the

United States. In it are found *Iselburgh Emblematica Politica Moralia*, published at Nuremberg in 1590; Jacob Cat's folio works, containing his Emblems, published in 1656; *Theatrum Ethnica Politico Historicum*. Meisner's Emblems, containing views of the chief cities and palaces in the world, with emblems in the foreground, and proverbs in Latin and German; Emblems by Crispin de Pass, a rare copy; and Wither's Emblems, containing a valuable portrait of the author, by Payne, and a frontispiece by Marshall, one of the best engravers of his day, for a copy of whose likeness of Lord Stirling, £50 were given; also, Monastic Symbols and Monograms, being the original drawings and manuscript; and a curious manuscript work, entitled *Paraloxa Emblemata*, by Dionysius Andreas Freher.

The collection contains about one hundred volumes of Scrap Books made up of drawings, some of which are of much merit. Of these books some consist entirely of beautiful drawings, others of colored engravings, and others still of the best specimens of engraving executed within the last fifty years the collector could possess himself of. There is a collection of one hundred and twenty-nine Facsimiles of scarce and curious prints by the early masters, illustrative of the history of engraving, by Wm. Young Ottley, in folio; also, Shaw's Dresses

and Decorations of the Middle Ages, in two volumes folio, on large paper; Shaw's Illuminated Ornaments of the Middle Ages, in like condition; Lyndsay's Fac-simile of an Ancient Heraldic Manuscript, Edinburgh, 1822, of which 100 copies only were printed; Ovid's Metamorphoses, with plates by Picart, published at Amsterdam, a copy of which was sold in New York for \$45; the original edition of Burns's Poems, published at Kilmarnock in 1786, now so rare that there are probably not more than five or six copies in the whole country; Whetstone's "English Myrror" in black letter, beautifully bound, published at London in 1586, and very rare; *Tractatus Verborum, a small tract, printed by Wynkyn de Worde and bound by Mackenzie*, with no date; Curtes's Navigation, by Eden; The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam, London, 1647; Spenser's Collin Clout, London, 1595; Holland's *Horologia Anglica*; the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1st edition; the Gospels of the Four Evangelists, in Saxon and English, black letter, 1571; the black letter edition of Reynard the Fox, three parts, quarto, published in 1681; and a very curious little work called "The Byrth of Mankind," in black letter, which is the first treatise on Obstetrics ever printed in English, published in 1540. The copy in Mr. Allan's collection once belonged to Dr. Robert Bland, and contains his

crest, with an autograph note appended by this distinguished physician, with an account of the work, which is here given :

“ It is a translation of Eucharius Rhodion, *De Partu hominis*, published originally in German, and first translated into Latin and printed at Fearnsford, in the year 1532. This was again translated in 1545, and published, with considerable additions not in the original, by Thomas Raynauld, physician, of which there have been since printed some more editions. Of this translation, which is exceedingly scarce, there never was another edition.—R. B.”

An account of this may be found in Vol. III. of *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain*, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752, p. 78.

There are at least thirty specimens of Missals, illuminated manuscripts, and books of an early date printed on vellum, some of which are very beautiful and valuable. The collection of Bibles, Testaments and Psalms, is large; among them is a Bible in manuscript on vellum, of the fourteenth century; the Vulgate, printed in 1493; the English *Breeches Bible*, as it was termed, because in the translation “breeches” was used for “apron,” published in 1589; and an Indian translation, printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1663, styled, Eliot's Indian Bible, the first edition of the Bible published in America.

A copy of this Bible was recently sold at the sale of Mr. Corwin's collection, for two hundred dollars, inferior to this in point of condition.

The collection possesses an elegant copy of *Numismati Virorum Illustrium Barbadici*, published in 1723, at the expense of Cardinal Barbadici, whose family medals it delineates. The whole is executed with a magnificence of style in printing and engraving, which nothing short of the most lavish expenditure could have enabled its projector to accomplish. A second part was added after his decease, but in a style far inferior to the portion of the work executed at the command of the cardinal.

There is an excellent copy of Anderson's *Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus, &c.*, containing several hundred engraved fac-similes of ancient deeds and charters, folio, 1739. The collection contains a *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, highly illustrated; the Decameron, three volumes; Typographical Antiquities, quarto, four volumes; Royal Tribes of Wales; a large number of works relating to Mary Queen of Scots. There is a copy of Mauber's *Emblemata*, which was presented by the Countess of Guildford to Fuseli. Mr. Allan's copy of the Rape of the Lock contains a beautiful drawing by Lady Susan North, daughter of the Earl of Guildford, and a pupil of Fuseli's. It was drawn by

Lady North especially for this work, as an expression of her regard for the country (United States) for which the volume was destined.

It is usual to find in each collection some works valued on account of their peculiarities or rarity, but one like the present, where they constitute the chief feature, is rare, and yet the possessor has warrant for this in venerable and high authority. Thus Pope assigns to

“Pembroke, statues, dirty gods and coins;
Rare monkish manuscripts for Hearne alone;
And books to Mead, and butterflies to Sloane.”

To what an extent this fondness for the collection of rare curiosities led Dr. Mead, one of the most eminent medical men of his day, may be seen by the account of the sale of his books and objects of *vertu*:

	£	s.	d.
His books brought.....	5,496	15	0
Pictures	3,417	11	0
Prints and drawings.....	1,908	14	0
Coins and medals.....	1,977	17	0
Antiquities	3,246	15	0
	£16,047	12	0

A considerable sum to expend in works of this kind; and yet Dr. Mead was not a rich man.

THE LIBRARY OF HENRY J. ANDERSON, LL. D.

DR. ANDERSON'S Collection, which contains about seven thousand volumes, is one of marked character, and bears a strong impress of the various pursuits which at different periods of its collector's life, intensely occupied his attention. Bred to the profession of medicine, afterward a professor of mathematics and astronomy in Columbia College, with a strong attachment for geological and classical studies, an amateur in chess, and fortunate in the possession of means to enable him to collect works at his pleasure, he has enriched his library with many of the most erudite authors in each of these departments. That of mathematics, however, the teaching of which was the pursuit of his life for fifteen years, is by far the most complete and valuable. In this department are most of the treatises of D'Alembert, Condorcet, Carnot, Bossut, Legendre, Bailly, Arago, Ampere, and most of the French mathematicians of this period. Among these are D'Alembert's *Essai d'un Nouvelle Théorie de la Résistance des Fluides*.

Paris, 1752, 4to. D'Alembert's entire works, in five volumes, published at Paris, 1821-2. D'Alembert's *Traité de Dynamique*, Paris, 1796. Condorcet's *Du Calcul Integral*, Paris, 1768, 4to. *Du Problem des Trois Corps*, Paris, 1767. *Essai sur l'Application de l'Analyse à la Probabilité des Decisions*, Paris, 1785. Bailly's *Astronomie Modern*, Paris, 1782-4; and *Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne jusqu'à l'Etablissement de l'Ecole d'Alexandrie*, Paris, 1775, 4to., a work of the most exact information and profound erudition. It is written in a style of much elegance, and compares favorably in this respect with the writings of Fontenelle, who was the first to introduce a graceful style into scientific writings in France. Some objections made by Voltaire to the view taken of the philosophy of the Brahmins, whom he ranked as the inventors of all the sciences, involved Bailly in a discussion on this subject which gave rise to the *Lettres sur l'Origine des Sciences*, and the *Atlantide de Platon*, in which he alleges that the creation of all the arts is due to an ancient people who inhabited the elevated plains of eastern Tartary, and who being dispersed by the revolutions of nature over the globe, left among the people with whom they were thus brought into contact, the elements of this knowledge, the evidence of which is to be traced in the traditions and obscure

memorials of most of the eastern nations. In this manner the arts are supposed to have passed into China, the Indies, Chaldea and Greece, and through this latter channel into Rome, and from thence to the various civilized nations of the western world. The recent developments in China clearly show, that this exclusive people are in the possession of many arts, which among Europeans are supposed to be of modern origin, and give a new significance to the views of Bailly, upon whose theory their existence is of easy and practical solution. In fact, among the academicians of France, whose varied contributions to science at this period have never been surpassed, Bailly occupied a prominent position. His observations upon the moon, the zodiacal stars and the satellites of Jupiter, with the tables of their movements, contributed to the Academy, at once raised him to the foremost rank of astronomical observers. He was associated with Franklin in the commission appointed to inquire into the delusion of animal magnetism; was the friend and supporter of La Fayette, in his attempts to curb the atrocities of the French revolutionists; and finally fell a victim to their fury by a death upon the scaffold, in November, 1793.

A very valuable work in this connection is Souciet's *Observations Mathématiques, Astronomiques,*

Géographiques, Chronologiques et Physiques, tirées des anciens livres Chinois, ou fait nouvellement aux Indes et à la Chine par les Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus, 3 vols., Paris, 1729–1732, 4to., which demonstrates the possession of a considerable amount of exact information in regard to these sciences, at the time when the Jesuits first began their missionary labors among them.

In this department of the library are Aëtius's *Primum Mobile Astronomicè, Sciographicè, Geometricè et Hydrographicè, Nova Methodo Explicatum in V partibus*, 4to., Amsterdam, 1631; Borellius's *De vero Telescopii Inventore cum brevi omnium conspiciliorum Historia*, Hague, 1655; Borellius's *Elementa Conica Apollonii Pergæi, et Archimedis Opera*, Rome, 1679; Boscovich's *De Inæqualitatibus quas Saturnus et Jupiter sibi mutuo videntur inducere, præsertim Circa Tempus Conjunctionis*, Rome, 1756, 4to.; Lorgna's *Mathematical and Physical Works*, published at Verona, 1770, 4to.; Lorgna's *Dissertation on the Summation of the Infinite Converging Series with Algebraic Divisors*, London, 1799, 4to.; Mac Laurin's *Geometria Organica*, London, 1720; Mac Laurin's *Treatise of Fluxions*, Edinburgh, 1742, 4to.; Nierius's *De Phænomenis in Orbe Lunæ Telescopii usu a Galileo Suscitatis*, Venice, 1612; and Pitiscus's *Thesaurus Mathemat-*

icus, Frankfort, 1613. This work, which is the most extended in existence on the sinus, is very rare. Delambre knew of but three copies, one in the library of the Institute, one in that of Baron de Zach, and the third in his own. It was originally prepared by Rheticus, but the manuscript was found with the papers of Valentine Otho, the first editor of the *Opus Palatinum*, and confounded with his writings.

There is a copy of Bougainville's *Calculi Infinitesimalis Pars II., seu Calculus Integralis*, 1764, 4to. This treatise was first published in 1754, when its author was but twenty-five years of age. He appears to have been of a very adventurous turn of mind, and instead of continuing in France to follow up the reputation his work had gained for him, embarked the following year for Canada, where he served with distinction as a captain and adjutant to Montcalm. Upon the decease of his superior officer he returned to France, and obtained permission to colonize the Falkland Islands, where he remained about three years. He made many discoveries of islands, and was the first French captain who circumnavigated the globe.

Among the most ancient of the mathematical and astronomical works is Ptolemy's *Almagest*, edited by Peter Liechtenstein, published at Venice,

1515, folio. Ptolemy was without doubt the most distinguished astronomer of antiquity. In such high esteem was he held by his contemporaries that they always associated such titles as "admirable," "astonishing," and "divine," with his name. He enriched the school of Alexandria with his labors, and on this account Synesius, in speaking of it, calls it "the divine school." He affixed to his treatise on astronomy the modest title of *Syntaxis Mathematica*, or Mathematical Composition, but his editors changed this to "*The Very Great* (ἡ μεγίστη) Composition," out of which the Arabic translators made, by corrupting the Greek, their "*Almagest*."

There is found in this great work, written at the time when Egypt was the centre of science, and the western world was enshrouded in the most profound intellectual darkness, a clear exposition of the system of the world, the arrangement of the heavenly bodies and their revolutions, a complete treatise on Trigonometry, both rectilinear and spherical, and all the phenomena of diurnal movement explained and calculated with the most remarkable precision; which appears the more extraordinary when it is considered how imperfectly arithmetic and trigonometry were understood at a later period among the Greeks. The *Almagest* gives a description

of all the instruments necessary for a great observatory, and describes the celebrated "armilles," used in observing the obliquity of the ecliptic, the equinoxes and the solstices. One of these "armilles," being placed upon the plane of the meridian, served to determine the declension of all the stars; the other, being placed upon the plane of the equator, gave the equinoxes and the length of the year.

Ptolemy conceived a movable quarter of a circle, which he was enabled to turn at will to the different quarters of the horizon. With this instrument he asserts that he was enabled to measure an arc of the great circle of the terrestrial globe, without being obliged, as his predecessors were, to change it within the plane of the meridian. In this work is to be found the first description of the equatorial. For more delicate observations, Ptolemy invented a species of sector, of greater radius, in which the degrees were susceptible of a much more minute subdivision than in any of those of preceding astronomers. Following the example of Hipparchus, and without having seen the instrument of this great astronomer, he constructed an astrolabe, to compose a new catalogue of stars, and to follow easily the course of the sun, moon, and the planets. For astronomical researches in all ages, he constructed a celestial globe, movable at the poles, upon which

he placed all the then known stars, with their latitude and longitude. In short, but for the labors of this great philosopher, as developed in the *Almagest*, it is very certain that astronomy would be far less advanced than it is at the present day, and it is not at all improbable that the discoveries of Kepler and Newton, which flowed as a consequence from them, might have remained as profound mysteries as they were before the days of these great philosophers. The annexed remarkable expression is affixed to his works: "I know that I am mortal, and that my career will not be of long duration, but when I follow in spirit the course of the stars, my feet do not touch the earth. Seated near to Jupiter, like to a god I am nourished on heavenly nectar."

Among the works of the German astronomers and mathematicians, are those of Bode, Doppelmayr, Encke, Euler, Eytelwein, Gauss, Huygens, Hensius, Hell, Idler, Kant, Jumi, Kastner, Kautsch, Kindermann, Kircher, Lehmann, Leibnitz, Leonelli, Muller, and Ozanam, including the *Astronomisches Jahrbuch* of Bode, and *Berlin Astronomische Jahrbuch*, conducted by Encke, as well as the *Ephemerides Astronomice*, anno 1765, in 17 vols., by Hell. This latter writer, who was a native of Hungary, and a member of the order of Jesus, occupied the post of astrono-

mer to the observatory at Vienna for thirty-six years, during which time he went to Lapland to observe the transit of Venus, an account of which, entitled *Observatio Transitus Veneris, ante discum Solis, die 3 Junii, 1769*, is in the library. In 1775, he published the "Almanach Vienese," which furnished the basis of the celebrated Almanach de Gotha, under which title it is at present continued. These works include Bode's *Von dem neuen, Zwischen Mars und Jupiter, entdeckten, &c.*, Berlin, 1802; *Erläuterung der Sternkunde und der Dazugehörigen Wissenschaften*, 2 vols., with eleven copperplate engravings, Berlin, 1808; Doppelmayr's *Atlas Novus Cælestis*, Nuremberg, 1742, folio; *Historische Nachricht von Nürnbergischen Mathematischen und Künstlern*, Nuremberg, 1730, folio; Encke's *Astronomische Beobachtungen aus der Königlichen Sternwarte zu Berlin*, Berlin, 1840, folio; Huygens's *Κοσμοθέωρος sive de Terris celestibus earumque ornatu conjecturæ*, Hague, 1698; Klüber's *Sternwarte zu Manheim*, Manheim, 1811, quarto; Klügel's *Dioptrick*, Leipsic, 1778; Lambert's *Zusätze zu den Logarithmischen und Trigonometrischen Tabellen*, Berlin, 1770; and Leibnitz's *Dissertatio de Arte Combinatoria*, Leipsig, 1666.

Among the more recent publications are most of the writings of La Place, including an excellent copy of the *Traité de Mécanique Céleste*, in 4 vols., 4to.,

Paris, 1825, with a supplement, published in 1827, and a translation by Bowditch; Lacroix's Works, in 7 vols., published in 1816; Garnier's *Géométrie Analytique*, 1831; *Leçons de Calcul Intégral*, 1812; *Réciproques de la Géométrie*, 1810; *Discussion des Racines des Equations déterminées du Premier Degré à Plusieurs Inconnues, et Eliminations entre deux Equations de Degrés quelconques à deux inconnues*, Paris, 1813; Biot's *Traité de Physique, Expérimentale et Mathématique*, 4 tomes, Paris, 1816; and the greater part of the other works of this author; Delambre's Works, including his *Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne*, of which Cuvier, in a discourse pronounced over his tomb, says:

“Before him, the history of astronomy had its fables, corresponding to the history of the people among whom it was cultivated. Superficial minds, so far from stripping it of these mythological associations, had embarrassed it still more by the most fantastic conceptions. Delambre appeared, and without effort he dissipated the clouds that enveloped it. Reading all languages, and familiar with the foundations of all authority, he presented each fact as it existed disembarassed of all conjecture and imagination. With a simplicity the most original, he has made each person recount his own discoveries. It is they who speak, in their own proper

language. Each of their ideas is presented to the reader as their own, clothed in the same images, surrounded by the same assemblage of preparatory ideas and accessories, and in this manner we are enabled to trace in each age its particular development, to study in each generation the formation of new ideas, and thus to form in our own minds a view of the development of this admirable science, the first creation of the genius of man, and that which he has been enabled to carry to the greatest perfection."

The collection is rich in mathematical and other works of the XVIth century, among which are Apianus's *Cosmographia*, Cologne, 1574, 4to.; *Archimedis, Philosophi ac Geometri, opera quæ extant omnia*, edited by Thomas Gechauff, Basle, 1544, folio; Aristotle's *Ethica*, Frankfort, 1596; Diogenes *De Vitis, Dogm. et Apophth. Clarorum Philosophorum, libri X., Græce et Latine*, 1593; Eusebius's *Ecclesiastica Historia*, Amsterdam, 1595, folio, 3 vols.; *Εὐκλείδου στοιχείων βιβλία ἐκ τῶν Θεῶνος συνουσιῶν; Adjuncta Præfatiuncula in qua de Disciplinis Mathematicis non nihil*, Basle, 1533, folio; the works of Pliny the younger, 1506, folio; Baptista Porta's *De Refractione Optices*, Naples, 1593, 4to.; and Schlammerdorf's *Reconditæ Philosophæ Monumenta*, 2 vols. folio, 1599, and a very curious work in manuscript on Geomancy, Chiromancy, &c.

There is a fine collection of Italian authors, including several excellent editions of the works of the poets; the transactions of various academies; a number of copies of the several editions of Homer, Herodotus, Virgil, Seneca, and other Greek and Latin authors; and an excellent collection of authors upon the game of Chess, embracing about one hundred and fifty volumes.

PROF. CHARLES ANTHON'S LIBRARY.

THIS library, which contains about nine thousand volumes, is almost exclusively devoted to classical literature, and in its particular department is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other library in the United States.

It is intended for use, in the strictest sense of the term, and boasts no costly nor highly illuminated missals or manuscripts, and but a limited number of illustrated works, although such of the latter as it does contain, are extremely rare and valuable, namely, the *Augusteum* of Bekker, with engravings of the exquisite works of art in the Dresden collection; the splendidly illustrated *Antichita d'Ercolano* in nine folio volumes; Banier's Ovid in two volumes, with fine illustrations of the Holland school; the works of Visconti, including his *Iconographia Græca et Romana*, as well as engravings of all the treasures in the *Museo Pio-Clementino* and *Museo Chiaramonti*, the *Monumenti Inediti* of Winckelmann; Beger's

Thesaurus Gemmarum, folio; Fabretti's *Columna Trajana*; the Roman *Terence* (1767), with plates of ancient masks, &c., 2 vols., folio; and the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum et Romanarum* of Grævius and Gronovius, in thirty-seven volumes, folio; with a fine set of the *Antiquité Expliquée* of Montfaucon, in fifteen volumes.

There are also a few Aldines, among which may be mentioned that of Aristotle, a beautiful quarto edition in five volumes. It was presented to its possessor by the late Bishop Wainwright, and is probably the only set in this country. Among the Elzevirs are Livy, Vitruvius, Plautus and Curtius; and from the same press a curious work in modern Greek, containing the confession of faith, catechism, liturgy and canons of the Church of Holland, printed in quarto in 1638. A very rare copy may be here noticed of the *Epistles of Phalaris*, printed at Vicenza in 1475, the type of which bears a very marked resemblance to manuscript.

But the chief recommendation of the library is its rich collection of classical authors and works bearing on the classics. Among the complete collections are those of Lemaire, in 142 volumes, 8vo., with the Delphin (Valpy's) in 169 volumes, 8vo., together with those of Maittaire and Wetstein. The Lemaire is rendered more complete than it is usually found,

by the addition of *Lucretius*. It would appear that the editor, in a loyal mood, resolved to dedicate his work to Louis XVIII., and accordingly laid a list of the authors to be incorporated before the monarch for his approval. The French king, doubtless regarding the poem of Lucretius on the "Nature of Things" as highly impious, caused the name to be struck from the list, by which means he essentially marred the original plan of the work. When, however, the Bourbon star, after a lapse of twelve years, had again sunk below the political horizon, the proscribed Lucretius was added to the set, by the son of the editor, and, although decidedly inferior to the other volumes in execution, has nevertheless the merit of making the set complete. The Delphin edition of the Latin classics is well known for the caustic notice it received at the hands of Bishop Blomfield, but is still exceedingly useful for its large body of notes; and when arranged, as in the present instance, in handsome uniform bindings, makes a fine display. Maittaire's series, which is rarely found complete, is celebrated for its neat typography and excellent indices; while Wetstein's collection, consisting of beautiful little 18mos. in vellum, are the very *beau idéal* of pocket editions. In this connection may be mentioned the *Collectio Poetarum Latinorum*, in 6 vols., 4to., containing the

Christian as well as the Heathen poets; and the *Poetæ Græci Veteres*, 4 vols. (in 2), folio, presenting a complete body of all the Greek poets, from Homer to Tzetzes.

The individual works of classic authors are numerous and valuable. Among these are no less than forty editions of Homer, and subsidiary works having a bearing upon his poems, in which those of Heyne, Wolf and Villoison stand prominent. Spondanus (Jean de Sponde) is likewise recognized as an old acquaintance. The name of this familiar commentator still lives in Bentley's well known *critique* upon Pope's translation of Homer. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the two modern poets who have presented Homer to the mere English reader in the most attractive garniture, should have known almost next to nothing of the Greek language. Pope's indebtedness to Madame Dacier's French translation and the notes of Spondanus, is well known, nor was Cowper under less obligation to Clarke's Latin version, to which he has shown so strong an attachment as to have followed it in a mistake of *siti* for *situ*, in his "regions dire of *thirst* and woe," a blunder from which a very little knowledge of the original Greek would have saved him. Pope's translation proved a successful venture to himself, although less so to his publisher. He began the translation in his

twenty-fifth year, and terminated it in his thirtieth. For his labor, he received of Lintott five thousand three hundred and twenty pounds and four shillings —no inconsiderable sum for the work of a distinguished author at the present day, but an enormous one in the time of Pope. But *the Homer* in this collection, as far as “typographical luxury” goes, is that printed by the celebrated Bodoni, at Parma, in 1808, in three volumes, imperial folio. For beauty of type, breadth of margin, and all the other requirements of the Dibdin school, it stands unrivalled, and the bibliomaniac might feel, on turning over its pages, a kind of fascination, which would lead to some confusion respecting the rights of ownership, if the work were not too large and heavy to carry off. Of this edition only thirty copies, it is said, were ever printed. The present one was purchased in Paris at a sale of the effects of a deceased Russian nobleman, and was presented to Professor Anthon by a former pupil, Mr. L. Curtis, of this city. The edition is dedicated to Napoleon I.

Æschylus presents a very imposing appearance in upward of thirty-six separate editions, ranging from the quartos of Butler and De Pauw, against whom Harles inveighs in no measured terms (and whose namesake, by the bye, bestowed the classical appellation of Pavonia on a portion of the neighboring

state of New Jersey), down to the octavos of Wellauer, Scholefield, Dindorf, Blomfield, Hermann, and a host of other "*viri immortales*." Byron, in reply to some remarks of Jeffreys, says: "Of the Prometheus of *Æschylus* I was passionately fond as a boy; it was one of the Greek plays we read thrice a year at Harrow; indeed that and the *Medea* were the only ones, except the seven against Thebes, which ever much pleased me." It can easily be imagined how the proud, solitary, and resolute spirit of Prometheus, even more than the imagery and diction of the Greek poet, harmonized with the unbridled and haughty temperament of the author of *Cain*, *The Deformed Transformed*, and *Manfred*.

There are upward of forty editions of *Sophocles*, among which is the excellent one in two quarto volumes by Brunck. Brunck is remarkable among all the critics of classical literature for his slashing style. He maintained the theory that the numerous instances of negligent diction which he imagined he discovered in the writings of the Greek poets, were exclusively due to the carelessness of copyists, and in accordance with this view he corrected, re-arranged, and rejected whole verses, sometimes, it must be admitted, with happy results, but more frequently with a recklessness at which an ordinary

critic would stand aghast. His library is said to have exhibited manifest indications of this singular "*cacoëthes corrigendi*," in the shape of numberless volumes filled with marginal emendations; and yet, notwithstanding all his faults, he is a most valuable guide among the mazes of classical literature. It happened, singularly enough, that when the French Revolution had deprived him of his entire property, and reduced him to such straits that he was fain to dispose of his library in order to procure the means of subsistence, Greek literature became distasteful to him, and he transferred all his regards to Latin letters.

After Sophocles, is an equally numerous array of editions of *Euripides*, among which are those of Porson, Matthiæ, Valckenaer, Elmsley, Markland, Hermann, and a large number of others, including that of Joshua Barnes, the Professor of Greek at Cambridge, who, Bentley affirms, knew about as much Greek as "an Athenian blacksmith," and who made himself ridiculous by publishing the so-called Epistles of Euripides as an integral portion of the tragedian's works. He is the same Joshua Barnes who, having wedded a widow with a handsome jointure, induced her to spend a large share of it in his expensive edition of Homer, overcoming her scruples as to the appropriation of the money to

this purpose by persuading her that the authorship of the Iliad was due to King Solomon.

Aristophanes is the last Greek dramatist whom space will permit being noticed. The editions of this writer by Kuster, Brunck, Dindorf, Mitchell and Hemsterhusius, form but a small part of those in the collection. This last-mentioned editor is well known as the founder of the most distinguished sect of continental scholars in his day, and was selected by the learned in Holland to publish a new edition of the *Onomasticon* of Julius Pollux, which appeared in two folio volumes, at Amsterdam, in 1706, when he was but eighteen years of age. It is said that he was so deeply mortified upon the receipt of a letter from Bentley pointing out the numerous errors into which he had fallen, that he could not persuade himself to open a Greek book for two months afterward.

The Aldine edition of Aristotle has already been alluded to. The other editions of the Stagyrite, in the collection, either of his entire works or of separate portions, embrace all the most valuable down to the present day. Indeed, it is the peculiar feature of this library that it contains, in the case of every ancient writer, the most recent as well as the early editions of his works. Thus, the fine Greek Anthology of Jacobs, and the superb quarto edition,

5 vols., of De Bosch, with the metrical version of Grotius, are placed side by side with the recent one of Hecker; and again, the sumptuous folio edition of Herodotus, by Wesseling, stands in close proximity with the excellent and recent publications of Baehr and Kenrick; the Lucretius of Wakefield, with the far superior one of Lachman; the Plautus of Lambinus and Taubman, with those of Weise and Ritschl; the Pliny of Hardouin, with the very recent one of Sillig; the folio Horace of Henri Pierre, containing the annotations of forty commentators, with the sumptuously illustrated edition of Dean Milman; the beautiful Plutarch of Henry Stephens, 13 vols., 8vo., with those of Reiske, Hutten and Wyttenbach; and the Pindar of old Benedict, with the superb one in 3 vols., 4to., of Boeckh.

It may be proper here to notice the splendid edition of Vitruvius, by Stratico, in five imperial quarto volumes; Livy, by Drakenborch, in eight quarto volumes; a beautiful large-paper copy of Homer, in five volumes, 8vo.; a fine quarto edition of Lucan, by Bentley, with the autograph of Cumberland; Aratus, by Ottley, with curious illustrations; Plato, by Bekker, and Ast, and Stallbaum, and Heindorf, and Wyttenbach; Apuleius, in three noble quartos, by Oudendorp; Ovid, by Burmann; Cicero, by Olivet, and Ernesti, and Orelli, 12 vols.,

royal 8vo.; Virgil, in three folio volumes, by Father La Cerda, of the Order of the Jesuits, and by Heyne and Wagner—the last in 9 vols., 8vo., most richly and beautifully illustrated; Dionysius of Halicarnassus, by Hudson, 2 vols., folio, and by Reiske, 6 vols., 8vo.; and Terence, by Bentley and Westervovius.

Among the works bearing on Cicero, there is one peculiarly deserving of mention, and of which we do not remember to have anywhere else seen a copy. The title is a strange one—*Cicero de Vita sua*; or in other words, an *autobiography* of the Roman orator! It is the production of a Leyden scholar, and very cleverly done, giving all the events of the orator's life in a continuous narrative, the facts recorded being all taken from Cicero's own writings, and *the very language itself being his*. The title of the work, therefore, is by no means a misnomer, as one would at first suppose, but the Roman is really made to tell his own story.

In the preceding sketch are enumerated but a very small portion of the valuable editions comprised in this extensive collection—valuable not so much on account of mere rarity, as for the practical benefit with which they are fraught to the scholar. The associations, too, connected with many of them, are pleasing enough. The Phalaris, for instance, brings

to remembrance the ever-memorable contest between Bentley and Boyle, in which the former so signally defeated the wits of Christ Church, and among them Aldrich and Atterbury, and gave to the world his immortal Dissertation, from which Porson, by his own confession, derived his first notions of true philology.

Along with Bentley's Dissertation, moreover, we have here the Latin version of the same, by Lennep, a very able performance, but containing the laughable blunder (one of the best, perhaps, of modern classic jokes) into which the Holland scholar falls, from his not understanding Bentley's language, when the latter, in his plain and rather homely way, remarks, that if the Agrigentines had met with the so-called Letters of Phalaris, "they had certainly gone to pot." Lennep's translation of this passage is as follows: "*Si enim eas invenissent Agrigentini, sine dubio tergendis natibus inserviissent.*"

The Strabo of Falconer recalls the famous controversy waged between the University of Oxford and the *Edinburgh Review*, in which the Oxford men injured themselves by espousing the cause of an editor so ill-qualified for his task; while the Scotch reviewers obtained credit for scholarship which they did not possess, the articles in their periodical being from the pen of an English writer.

The folio Seneca of Lipsius, said to have been printed with silver types, reminds the reader of the peculiarities of this singular old scholar, who, among other eccentricities, was remarkable for his attachment to dogs, three of which, called by him respectively Saphir, Mopsulus and Mopsus, were his inseparable companions. Of these, Saphir, according to his master's account, resembled man in a fondness for wine, not very common among the canine race, and in being subject to attacks of gout! In somewhat of the same spirit in which Lipsius associated the qualities of his dumb favorite with those of man, did Toup, the celebrated editor of Longinus, protect all creatures in his control from destruction. He never allowed his own cattle to be brought to the shambles, but permitted them to die of old age, and interdicted the lads of his parish from caging young birds, or interfering in any way with the liberty of animals.

The collection contains a large number of valuable works subsidiary to the classics, among which are the Commentary of Eustathius on Homer, Rome, 1542, 4 vols., folio; the same work from the Leipsic Press, 7 vols., 4to.; the *Glossarium* of Du Cange, 6 vols., 4to.; the *Lexicon Epigraphicum Morcellianum*, 3 vols., folio; the splendid *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum* of Boeckh, in four folio volumes; the

folio work of Zoega on Obelisks; the Historical Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin; the Geography of the Ancients, by Gosselin, in four quarto volumes; the Linguistic works of Bopp; the Sanscrit Dictionary of Wilson; the Works of Vossius, in six folio volumes; the *Bibliotheca Græca* of Fabricius, in sixteen quarto volumes; the German Æsthetical and Archæological works of Boettiger, Creuzer, Mueller, Schlegel, &c.; the Ethnological works of Prichard, Pictet, Movers (*History of Phœnicia*), Rawlinson (*Cuneiform Inscriptions*), and Lassen, especially the celebrated work of the last mentioned scholar on the *Antiquities of India*; the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, in two folio volumes; the works of Vinnius, Pothier and Savigny on Roman law; the Critical and Historical Writings of Niebuhr; the various works of Humboldt, and the Numismatological works of Rasche, Eckhel, Ackerman and Grasse, the last of which contains beautiful fac-similes of ancient coins, by a new process, entirely superseding the necessity for a collection.

The grammatical works and lexicons are exceedingly numerous, not only in Greek and Latin, but in many other languages, all of which are useful, and many rare and valuable. Among these are the lexicon of Zonaras, by Titmann, three volumes, quarto; that of Suidas, by Gaisford, three volumes,

folio; the same, by Kuster, three volumes, folio; the Thesaurus of Stephens, by Hase, Paris edition; the Latin Lexicon of Forcellini, two volumes, quarto; together with those of Scheller, Freund, Klotz, &c.; Graff's Dictionary of the Old High-German, six volumes, quarto; and the celebrated Dictionary of the German language, by the Brothers Grimm; while among the grammatical works may be particularly mentioned, the edition of the Latin Grammarians, by Putsch, in two quarto volumes; the *Phrynichus*, *Paralipomena*, and Greek Pathology, of Lobeck; Gaisford's *Hephaestion*, and Bekker's *Anecdota Græca*. This last work is the one concerning which Dr. Adam Clark makes so singular a mistake in his Bibliographical Dictionary, where he remarks that this must be a very agreeable book, inasmuch as "*anecdote* is always so interesting." It happens, however, that the "anecdotes" in this work of Bekker's consist of hitherto *unpublished* (the primitive meaning of the term anecdote) dissertations on adverbs and conjunctions, lexicons, glossaries, and the like, all of which are, doubtless, exceedingly "*interesting*" to the general reader!

The books of travels, which are quite numerous, all have a relation to the land of classical antiquity. Of these are the researches of Chandler, Pococke, Clarke, Fellows, Leake, Layard, Ainsworth, and

many of the rare works of D'Anville. The history of ancient and modern literature is well represented by the excellent works of Schoell, thirteen volumes, octavo; Baehr, four volumes, octavo; Bernhardy, two volumes, octavo; Grasse, ten volumes, octavo; and the *Fasti Hellenici* and *Romani* of Clinton, four volumes, quarto.

The department of reviews contains the latest philological periodicals of Germany, among which is the *Jahrbücher für Philologie*, in nearly one hundred volumes, beside full and elegantly bound sets of the *London Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. In biography, among a number of others, the *Biographie Universelle* stands the most prominent. Nor has theology been altogether neglected. There are editions of the Scriptures in Hebrew, by Montanus, Hahn, Michaelis, and others, the Latin Vulgate, the classical version of Castalio, an Arabic version from the Chelsea press, and, side by side with these, the Septuagint, by Boss, Breitingen, and Van Ess. The editions of the New Testament are very numerous, among which may be mentioned those of Robert Stephens, Mills, Casaubon, Griesbach, and Alford. There is also a beautiful copy of the Roman Catholic Breviary, in four parts, adapted to each of the four seasons of the year, enriched with the fine old Latin hymns. A very

handsome quarto edition of the Koran, terminates this notice of the theological collection.

The possessor of this rich classical collection is well known as the Jay Professor of Greek, in Columbia College, New York, but has obtained a still more extended reputation by means of his valuable series of classical works, which are in the hands of students in every part of the Union. The public are doubtless anxious to learn something of the tools of trade, by means of which these excellent works have been fabricated, and in this connection the present library possesses a value to the classical student above that of any other which it is the province of this volume to describe.

Of all the treasures it contains, however, the Professor ought to attach the highest value to a Latin "*Epistola Critica*," addressed to him by his friend and correspondent, Dr. Wagner, of Dresden, the celebrated editor of Virgil, discussing various points connected with the text of that poet. It appeared a few months ago in the "*Philologus*," a German periodical published at Göttingen, but has since been printed in octavo form. From its tone, and the distinguished erudition of the editor, it may be regarded as the highest compliment ever paid to an American scholar.

GEORGE BANCROFT'S LIBRARY.

MR. BANCROFT'S Library is such a collection as might be expected from one who has occupied himself with distinction in so many different departments of literary labor. Alternately a teacher, a politician, a statesman, a diplomatist, a metaphysician, an historian, and a lover of letters, he has surrounded himself with a library which reflects the tastes and accomplishments indicated by such a diversity of talent. It contains about twelve thousand volumes, and is scattered through various apartments of his residence in Twenty-first-street. It abounds in the leading works on the history of philosophy, both ancient and modern, in the languages in which they were originally published, a very extensive collection of treatises on philosophy, from Plato to the present time, and is particularly full in the works of the German and French philosophers.

In German philosophy, are Leibnitz's Complete Works, in the quarto edition of Dutens, as well as

in that of Erdman, the new edition of A. Foucher de Careil, as far as published, and a complete collection of all the minor works of Leibnitz that have been separately printed. The complete works of Jacob Boehmen; of Hamann; of Spinoza, in the edition of Paulus; of Lessing; of Herder, Kant, Jacobi, Novalis, the elder Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Herbart, Ancillon, and all the published works of Schopenhauer, Kuno Fischer, Henry Ritter, and Trendelenburg. In this department are likewise to be found the principal separate works of Lambert, Creuzer, Feuerbach, Erdman, Bouterwek, Michelet, Carriere, Noack, Fortlage, Weisse, and Mohl, and many others, such as Bauer on the Trinity, C. Bunsen's God in History, Dorner on the Person of Christ, Müller on Sin, Jäsche on Pantheism, Haller's Restoration of Political Science, and nearly every published work of J. H. Fichte.

Among the works of the French philosophers, are those of Descartes, Condorcet, Malebranche, Cousin, Diderot, Bonald, Abelard, Constant, Jouffroy, Jourdain, Gratry, J. De Maistre, Bonnet, Bonstetten, Blanqui-Ainé, Brillat-Savarin, Arnould, D'Aguesseau, Bastiat, Bossuet, Say, Damiron, Ballanche, Maine De Biran, Turgot, Cabet, Proudhon, D'Alembert, Cabanis, Caro, Charron, Laurent, Maret, Waddington, J. Bartholemy Saint-Hilaire, Remusat, Re-

nouvier, and La Boulaye. In this class are Maters's *Traité de Législation*; Benjamin Constant's *Religion Considérée dans sa Source, ses Formes, et ses Développement*s; all of Lermnier's works; Comte's *Cours de Philosophie Positive*; the complete works of Condillac; of Destutt De Tracy; of Pascal; and of Montesquieu; the last of whom is deservedly a great favorite with Mr. Bancroft.

The collection also contains nearly every one of the numerous works recently published in France on the condition of the laboring classes: Reybaud's *Etudes sur les Réformateurs ou Socialistes Modern*, as St. Simon, Fourier, Robert Owen; Alfred Mau-ry's *Histoire des Religions de la Grèce Antique*; Remusat's *Bacon sa Vie, son Temps, et sa Influence jusqu'à nos Jours*; Laurent's *Etudes sur l'Histoire de la Humanité*; and De Chastellux's *Félicité Publique, ou Considérations sur le Sort des Hommes dans les Différentes Epoques de l'Histoire*, the first edition of Amsterdam, 1772, and the second of Paris, 1822, in which the author seeks to establish, by historical evidence, that the condition of the human race is always improving by an infusion of enlightened ideas among the masses. The work exhibits deep research, varied knowledge, and acute reasoning. Its author visited America with La Fayette, at the time of the Revolution, and wrote

a work concerning America, which was afterward published. He was the originator of the famous saying, that "The object of political institutions is the greatest good of the greatest number."

In English philosophy, among others are, Sir Thomas More's Utopia; the complete works of Bacon, in several editions, and among them that of Montagu, and the new one of Spedding; the works of Cudworth, Dr. Henry More, Archbishop Leighton, Bishop Law, Bishop Hurd, Bishop Butler, Bishop Berkeley; the complete works of Hobbes, in Molesworth's edition; of Locke, Bolingbroke, Hume, James Harris, Reid, Dugald Stewart, Thomas Brown, Jeremy Bentham, Coleridge; the principal works of Andrew Baxter, Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, Price, Hartley, Abraham Tucker, Sir William Hamilton, and Whewell; and among Americans, of Edwards, Bellamy, Hopkins, Channing, Tappan, Hickox, Ripley, H. B. Smith, &c.

The collection of authors on the History of Philosophy, is very complete, and probably without an equal in the United States. It includes the works of Cousin, Damiron, Ballanche, Hauréau, J. Willm, Baron Barchou De Penhoen, Degerando, Jourdain, Janet, Vacherot, and others among the French writers. Of these are Damiron's History of Philosophy of the XVIIIth Century; Hauréau's *Philosophie*

Scholastique; J. Willm's *Histoire de la Philosophie Allemande depuis Kant jusqu'à Hegel*, Paris, 1847; De Penhoen's *Histoire de la Philosophie Allemande depuis Leibnitz jusqu'à Hegel*; Jourdain's *Philosophie de St. Thomas d'Aquin*; Janet's *Histoire de la Philosophie Morale*; Vacherot's *Histoire Critique de l'Ecole d'Alexandrie*, &c.

Of the German authors on the history of Philosophy, are the works of C. A. Brandis, of Erdmann, Heinrich Ritter, of Kuno Fischer, of Rixner, Schwegler, Chalybäus, Reinhold, Brucker, Carl Ludwig Michelet, Weigelt, Zeller, and others. Among these are Erdmann's *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*; Heinrich Ritter's *Geschichte der Philosophie alter zeit*, twelve volumes; Ritter's *Die Christliche Philosophie*; Kuno Fischer's *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*; Chalybäus's *Historische Entwicklung der Speculativen Philosophie von Kant bis Hegel*, Dresden, 1839; Michelet's *Geschichte der letzten Systeme der Philosophie in Deutschland von Kant bis Hegel*, Berlin, 1837; Reinhold's *Geschichte der alten oder Griechischen Philosophie*, Jena, 1854; Weigelt's *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*; Zeller's *Philosophie der Griechen in ihrer Geschichtlichen Entwicklung dargestellt*; Brucker's *Historiæ Criticæ Philosophiæ*, quarto, Leipsic, 1766, which is characterized by Guizot as "a vast compilation, the fruit of the

most exact and extended erudition, in which the lives and the opinions of philosophers are portrayed with the most exact detail and fidelity."

In the philosophical department is to be found the most complete apparatus for the study of Aristotle, embracing four complete editions of his works—including Edward Duval's, the Prussian Academy and Oxford editions, and Taylor's quarto translation, in ten volumes, of which but fifty copies were printed; the best special editions of his politics, metaphysics, and treatise on the soul, and the writings of a large number of his commentators, among which are the works of Taylor, Biese and Trendelenburg.

This department contains a tolerably full collection relating to Plato, including the latest and best editions of his works, as those of Bekker, Stallbaum, Ast, the Oxford edition, as well as the works of the early and later Platonists. Those of St. Athanasius, St. Augustine, and St. Anselm of Canterbury, the best editions of Plutarch and Epictetus; of Proclus, including Cousin's edition and Taylor's translations; Plotinus, including the Paris edition of Didot, Creuzer's Oxford edition, and the translation, as far as published, of Bouillet; and Erigena *De Divisione Naturæ*, embracing all the works of this author known to exist.

The list of Italian authors in philosophy includes Vico, Campanella, Gioberti, Cesarotti, Filangieri, Beccaria, Rosmini, Jordano Bruno, Vanini, and Machiavelli, whose complete works, in ten volumes, are here.

The collection contains, also, in different languages, the leading works on Physiology, Geology, Chemistry, Astronomy, and the Natural Sciences.

The Historical Department embraces a copy of every *chef-d'œuvre*, and many rare works on history, together with books of reference relating to every important European nation, as well as the East Indies, by which means it is possible, with the materials at hand, to investigate with some degree of completeness, almost any historical question that may present itself.

That portion of this department which relates to American history, includes many works of exceeding rarity, among which may be mentioned a copy of De Bry on America, with engravings of the earliest impressions; a very large collection of the Jesuit relations, including four volumes of the very rarest; a good edition of Hakluyt, as well as the reprint; and Purchas's Pilgrims. The collection also has, what is very rare, a perfect copy of the original edition of Captain John Smith's history, and an excellent copy of *Historiæ Canadensis*, or New

France, by Creuxius (François Du Creux), a work much relied upon concerning that part of America of which it treats, and mainly based upon the documents transmitted by the Jesuits to their Superior in France. It is a remarkable circumstance that the author of this work never was in Canada, but is mainly indebted for his information to the relations of the Jesuit fathers. Creuxius entered the Society of Jesus at eighteen years of age, devoted twelve years to the study of belles-lettres, and passed the remainder of his life in apostolic labors, during which he found time not only to write the work in question, but several others, among which is a life of St. Francis of Sales, which appeared in 1663, and one of John Francis, Provincial of the Society of Jesus. The first edition of the History of New France appeared in 1656, and a second one in 1664, but two years before his decease, which occurred at Bordeaux in 1666, at the age of seventy years.

It was the custom of the early Jesuits in America, to report to the Superior of their Order in France a full account, not only of matters pertaining to religion, but also of all secular affairs, of which they kept themselves well informed. Two of these reports were annually made: one from the upper Huron, or what is now known as Upper Canada,

which was sent to the Superior residing at Quebec; the other from the Superior at Quebec, which accompanied the former, and embraced an account of whatever took place within the district of Lower Canada. The first of these was made by Paul le Jeune to the Superior, R. P. Bartholemy, and is dated "*de milieu d'un bois de plus 800 lieues d'estendue à Kébec, ce 28 d'Aoust, 1632.*" This volume is so rare, that doubts were at one time entertained as to its existence. It is, however, occasionally to be found, and is in this collection.

Among the Spanish works on American history are Herrera, Oviedo, Barcia, Munoz, and Navarrete. This portion of the library is large, and embraces a thorough collection of books on the general history of America, as well as of each individual state. Among these is a rare work entitled "*The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey, in America; and Encouragements for such as Design to be concerned There,*" by George Scott, Edinburgh, 1685. This work was reprinted by the New Jersey Historical Society. In the Introduction, Mr. Whitehead, the editor, remarks, that "only four copies are known to exist—two in Europe and two in the United States." In the library is also to be found a work of exceeding rarity on

the history of New Sweden, and the early settlements on the Delaware, entitled "*Argonautica Gustaviana*," Frankfort, 1633. But one other copy is known in the United States, which is in the Cambridge Library. There is likewise a curious and scarce book on the early history of Maryland, entitled, "*A Character of the Province of Maryland*," &c., by George Alsop, 18mo., London, 1656.

The department of political economy is quite full, and embraces the works of a large number of the most distinguished writers on this subject, in German and French, as well as English.

There are likewise to be found all the leading works on constitutional law, the United States statutes at large, the statutes at large of the several colonies and states so far as they have been printed, and the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The library also includes a large number of works illustrative of the history of the arts, both in sculpture and painting, with collections of engravings from many of the principal galleries in Europe, being sufficient to give a view of the progress of art through the middle ages down to the present time. Among these are engravings of the chief works of art in the gallery of the Palazzo Pitti at Florence, of the Vatican, and of the Capitol at Rome; the Le

Brun gallery of Flemish paintings, *Musée Français* and *Musée Royal*, with complete outlines of the productions of Canova and Thorwaldsen.

But the most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Bancroft's library is the collection of manuscripts, the value of which it is difficult to overestimate. That upon American history is contained in between two and three hundred handsomely bound volumes, in which are to be found copies of most of the important unpublished documents relating to the history of the American colonies, as well as to the period of the Revolution. Many of these manuscripts are copies of records in the public archives of England, France, and Holland, while others are taken from private collections, including those of the Duc De Broglie, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Carlisle, and the Duke of Grafton. These include all the negotiations for the purchase of troops in Russia, Germany, and Holland, and contain letters from Catherine of Russia, Louis XVI. of France, George III. of England, the King of Spain, many of the German princes, and Beaumarchais, who proved so important and efficient an agent of the French government, in supplying aid to the colonies in this eventful struggle, none of which have ever been published. In addition are numerous unpublished letters of historical importance, of Benjamin Frank-

lin; a large collection of letters of Joseph Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, embracing a greater number of his autograph letters than all the others in existence; likewise letters of Wilkes and Catherine Macauley, relating to American affairs; a large number of the autograph letters of John Adams, some of Washington's, Jefferson's, many of Christopher Gadsden, of South Carolina, and a few of General Israel Putnam.

The collection also contains the unpublished journal, in several volumes, of the Boston Committee of Correspondence during the Revolution, original unpublished letters from most of the towns in Massachusetts, from a number of committees in Connecticut, many from New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the original letters from the Sons of Liberty in New York, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Annapolis, various parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and a most valuable series relating to South Carolina; likewise one of the two original letters of William Prescott, grandfather of the historian, written at Pepperell, encouraging the citizens of Boston not to yield to despondency, but to remain steadfast in the cause of liberty.

In the collection of manuscripts are nine thick folio volumes relating exclusively to the Virginia colony, and dating back to the 12th August, 1585.

These volumes contain the first letters written from that portion of the Virginia colony now included in the state of North Carolina, by Ralph Lane, commander of the English ships, and which are the earliest letters written by the English in the colonies. They also embrace a long and pleasing account of the first voyage made up the James river, in Virginia, by Captain Newport, the commander of the vessel which brought the first emigrants to Virginia.

Two volumes relate to Virginia before the charter was annulled, and contain a minute account of all the controversies that took place during the term of each of the governors, containing much of a personal nature, and are highly illustrative of the manners of the times.

But perhaps the most important papers of this period are those which relate to Bacon's rebellion, comprising an entire thick volume. Bacon, who may with great propriety be described as the precursor of Patrick Henry, was a gentleman of much note and influence in Virginia, and was imbued with precisely the same sentiments which, a century later, fanned the embers of the revolution into a flame, and resulted in the achievement of American liberty. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, that this rebellion, which brought many of those con-

cerned to the gallows, from which Bacon only escaped by contracting a fever of which he died, should have occurred precisely one century prior to the declaration of independence, apparently as a forerunner of coming events. There is also a complete enumeration of the population of Virginia for the year 1623, giving the name and residence of each inhabitant, as well as the number of deaths which occurred during the year. From this enumeration it appears that the whole population amounted to a little above fifteen thousand, of which but twenty were negroes, being but an inconsiderable per cent. of the whole population. The first account of a negro being brought into Virginia was in 1619, when several were landed from a Dutch ship.

The manuscript portion of the library is to the possessor above all price. Each day is drifting us further away from that period, so important in the destinies of this country, to which these manuscripts refer, rendering whatever facts are immediately connected with it more rare and difficult of attainment. As history is made up of isolated events, not usually found in one connected and unbroken series until brought together after great research and care by the historian, it is obvious that these unpublished documents, which constitute a valuable part of the materials from which the history of the United

States is to be constructed, possess a value which cannot be estimated by the ordinary rules of trade.

One peculiar feature of this library is the large number of presentation copies of the works of the most distinguished living authors in Europe and America, with the autographs of the writers. Among a large number of objects of attraction which challenge the attention of the visitor, is one which, although not properly a portion of the library, yet, on account of its associations, is a subject of especial interest. This is a small copy of Rogers's *Italy*, which the author was accustomed to carry in his pocket, and upon which are noted his latest emendations in his own handwriting. This was presented to Mrs. Bancroft by the venerable author not many years before his decease, and is particularly valuable because it contains his latest thoughts on this popular and carefully written production.

This literary treasure occupies a place in the library room immediately below Mr. Bancroft's study, which is likewise the depository of the Jesuit relations, the large collection of valuable manuscripts, and a great number of works of value. The room occupied by the historian as his study contains such works as are in immediate demand, and may be reached without much labor. This and

the adjoining apartment are occupied in every nook by shelves so closely packed with books that it is impossible for them to admit of any additions. Those works relating to art, which are numerous and costly, have, in connection with a valuable series of maps, an apartment chiefly devoted to their accommodation.

The whole library is composed of excellent editions, in good preservation, and for the most part in handsome bindings.

THOMAS P. BARTON'S LIBRARY.

THIS collection contains about sixteen thousand volumes. Four thousand of these belonged to the library of the late Edward Livingston, whose daughter Mr. Barton married, and twelve thousand were collected by the present owner. That portion of the library formed by Mr. Livingston, consists chiefly of works relating to Jurisprudence, and public documents; and that collected by Mr. Barton, of those of a more general character.

With respect to this latter portion, the collector's chief aim has been to surround himself with such authors as rank among the best in every branch of literature; the greatest extension being given to the two bibliographical classes of Belles-Lettres and History. In no department, however, has *thorough completeness* been attempted, with the single exception of the Shakespeare collection. This collection, although constituting one of the most interesting and characteristic features of the library, forms in itself but an inconsiderable part, now about one-

eighth of the whole. It has not been made at a sacrifice of the other departments, all of which, with the exception of the pure Mathematics, are fairly represented, and contain numerous works of high literary importance, interspersed throughout with many that are remarkable for their bibliographical rarity and value.

A marked feature in this collection, is the *condition* of the books, which are, for the most part, choice copies, almost without exception on large or fine paper, where such exist, selected with great care during a period of thirty-five years, by some of the most respectable booksellers in Europe, including Messrs. Rich, T. Rodd, Pickering, and J. R. Smith, of London; Merlin, the Messrs. De Bure, Tilliard, and others, of Paris; Molini, of Florence; &c., besides purchases made by the collector himself, as well in this country, as during a long residence in Europe. A very large number are bound by the most celebrated binders, as Roger Payne, Charles Lewis, Clarke, Bedford, M'Kenzie, Hayday, &c., in England; Derome, Desseuille, Padeloup, Thouvenin, Thomson, Bauzonnet, Duru, Niedrée, &c., in France. Most of the later editions are *uncut*.

The collection has been enriched by valuable works from dispersed libraries of historic or biblio-

graphic interest, including those of Colbert, Lamignon, Renouard, Guilbert de Pixérécourt, Charles Nodier, &c., on the continent; of Colonel Stanley, Rev. Theodore Williams, Heber, and many others in England. Many volumes are objects of interest, from the fact of having once belonged to, and containing autographs of, persons distinguished by position, learning, or other circumstances.

The class of History, including Geography and Chronology, Voyages and Travels, History of Religions, History of different Nations, Antiquities, Literary History, Bibliography, and Biography, and which has been spoken of as one of the most extended, is considered by its possessor as the most valuable part of the library. It comprises about five thousand volumes, including most of the principal Greek, Roman, English, French, Italian, and a few Spanish historians, together with a numerous collection of works on Literary History and Bibliography. Amongst those worthy of especial note, whether from their rarity or beauty of condition, are Holinshed's Chronicles, in 2 vols., folio, 1577, the first edition; the same work, published in 1586-7, second edition; a complete uncut set of the quarto reprints of Arnold, Fabyan, Froissart, Grafton, Hall, Hardyng, Holinshed, the Anglo-Saxon and London Chronicles; the histories of Clarendon,

Burnet, Strype (complete in twenty-seven volumes), Gibbon, Hume and Smollett, all Oxford editions on large paper, bound in Russia or morocco; *Giraldus Cambrensis*, by Hoare, 1806, 2 vols., a matchless set, on large paper, with three sets of plates, in morocco, uncut; Sanford's Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England; Lodge's Portraits, an original subscription copy, large paper, in large folio, *with proofs throughout on India paper*, superbly bound in Russia; Stow's Chronicle and Survey, in several editions; Strutt's several works; Dugdale's Warwickshire and St. Paul's Cathedral; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, in folio, published in 1816; several works on the English universities, including exceedingly choice copies of Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*, large paper, in folio, with proofs on India paper; Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, Chalmers's History of the University of Oxford, Dyer's Cambridge, all on the largest paper, with proof plates; Meyrick's Ancient Armour, in three folio volumes, with colored plates, an original subscription copy, formerly belonging to Southey; with many others, all of which are remarkable for the beauty of their condition.

In the division devoted to French historical writers, is a series of several hundred volumes, comprising the collections of Guizot, Buchon, Petitot, &c.;

the principal French historians; a number of works on separate portions of French history, amongst which are many very curious satirical pieces, published during the reigns of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII.; and most of the modern French writers of history and memoirs; and a large collection of tracts published during the French Revolution, &c.

In Italian are the works of Muratori, Adriani, Varchi, Segni, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Giannone, Denina, Ghirardacci, &c. In Latin, are Guido de Columna's, *Historia Destructionis Trojæ*, 1486, more properly a romance; Thwocz's *Serenissimorum Hungariæ Regum Chronica*, Augsburg, 1488; *Gesta Romanorum* in several editions of the fifteenth century, including the Augsburg edition in German, 1489, together with the English translation, printed at London by Thomas Este, 1600; and the Nuremberg Chronicle, Augsburg, 1493.

AMERICAN HISTORY. In works coming under this head, several private libraries in New York are much richer than the present one, where no attempt has been made at what is termed a collection. Great extension has, of late years, been given to this interesting class of books, by the adjunction of many which would seem to belong to it but incidentally, such as the collected works of American

Statesmen and other authors, early books printed in America, &c. Such of these as are contained in the present collection are otherwise classed. Here, however, as elsewhere, works of interest and value will be found. Amongst these are several of the earlier Spanish writers, as Bernal Diaz, Herrera, Garcilasso de la Vega, Solis, &c.; a few of the early English works, with others of more modern date; many American, including several hundred volumes printed by order of the Congress of the United States, amongst which are the "State Papers," 21 vols., folio, and "American Archives," folio, now in course of publication. Of voyages and travels are the Harris, Churchill, and Harleian collections, Purchas, Hakluyt, and the narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, with the publications of the scientific corps, in large paper quarto, and atlases in folio. This last work is not to be found complete in any other private collection in the city. The chief feature of this part of the collection is, a superb copy of De Bry's *Collectiones Peregrinationum*, published at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1590—1634, in twenty-five parts, folio, bound in twelve volumes; with four additional volumes, in two of which are the following, all in *first editions*: "*Prima pars Descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam orientalem, etc. auct. G. M. A. W. L.*"

Amstel. 1598, folio, plates. "*Diarium Nauticum, seu vera Descriptio trium navigationum admirandarum, etc. auct. Gerardo de Vera.*" Amstel. 1598, folio plates. "*Premier Livre de l'Histoire de la Navigation aux Indes orientales par les Hollandois, etc., par G. M. A. W. L.,*" Amstel. 1598, fol. plates; "*Le second Livre, Journal ou Comptoir, contenant le vrai Discours et Narration historique fait par les huit navires d'Amsterdam, etc.*" Amsterdam, 1601, fol. plates; "*Vraie Description des Trois Voyages de mer tres-admirables, &c. par Girard le Ver,*" Amst. 1598, fol. plates; "*Description du pénible Voyage fait autour de l'Univers, ou Globe terrestre, par Olivier du Nort, translaté du flamand en François,*" Amst. 1602, fol. plates; "*Description et Récit historial du riche Royaume d'Or de Gunea, &c.*" Amst. 1605, fol. plates; in all sixteen volumes, elegantly bound in blue morocco, gilt leaves. This copy was obtained from the Messrs. De Bure in 1834, in whose catalogue for that year, Part I., pp. 139-42, after being mentioned as a "magnificent copy, perfectly complete," it is fully described.

Of literary History and Bibliography there are the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*; the literary histories of Andres, Tiraboschi, Schœll, Ginguené, Sismondi, Ticknor, Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by Bliss, large paper, Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* and

Illustrations; the Bibliographical Works of Maittaire, Panzer, Denis, Meerman, Marchaud, Audifredi, Haym, Fontanini, Gamba, Melzi, Jacob, Naudé, Bullet, Rive, De Bure, Brunet, Barbier, Renouard, Peignot, Bérard, Antonio, Castro, Nicolson, Ames, by Herbert, Beloe, Harwood, Clarke, Brydges, Upcott, Horne, &c.; of Dibden, the Decameron, Tour in France, Northern Tour, and Introduction to the Classics, *on large paper*; Bibl. Spenc., Ædes Althorp., and other works on small paper; with numerous catalogues of public and private libraries, reviews, &c.

The class of Belles-Lettres is the most numerous, containing upwards of six thousand volumes, including Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry, the Drama, Fiction, Philology, and Polygraphs. In the department of Poetry, headed by the Histories of Crescimbeni, Quadrio and Warton, and other introductory works, are many first editions of separate works by early English poets, as Spenser, including a *Daphnœida*, 1591, not in Lowndes, Daniel, Drayton, Milton, Butler, &c. the principal English poets, with most of the *Collections*, as Dodsley, Pearch and Mendez; Percy, Ellis, Evans, Dalrymple, Haslewood, Wright, Ritson, complete set of all the editions; of Buchan, Burns, Chambers, Cromek, Cunningham, Dalzell, Kinloch, Laing, Pinkerton, and Sibbald.

Of early French poetry, are the *Œuvres d'Alain Chartier*, Paris, 1529, a magnificent copy; *Le Rommant de la Rose*, Paris, 1529, from the library of Girardot de Préfond; *Les Marguerites, &c. de la Reine de Navarre*, Lyons, 1547, &c.; Provençal, Gascon, and other poets, as Claude Brueys, *Jardin deys Musos Provensalos*, Aix, 1628; *Recueil de Poètes Gascons*, Amst. 1600, 2 vols., the two last, with several others not named, are from the collection of Charles Nodier. Here are also the collections of Barbazan, by Méon, Raynouard, and Le Grand d'Aussy; *Les Poètes Français jusqu'à Malherbe*; most of the late publications of early French poetry, from MSS. in the public libraries; all on large paper, and in beautiful condition. There are also a few rare works of Spanish poetry, as the *Cancionero General*, Anvers, 1573; and *Flores de Poetas Ilustres de España*, Valladolid, 1605; Macaronic poets, amongst others, six editions of Folengo, including the first, Venetiis, 1517, the second and third, 1520 and 1521, and that of 1734, *on vellum*; while of Italian poets, there are Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch, Tasso, &c., in choice copies of the best editions, amongst which is a complete set of the Pisa folios, in sixteen volumes.

The Dramatic department contains, exclusive of the Shakespeare collection, about fifteen hundred vol-

umes. Of separate plays, there is a large number of first, and other early editions, of the old dramatic writers, in different languages, and more particularly the English and French. Of the former, Ben Jonson, Marlowe, Greene, Chapman, Peele, Decker, Heywood, &c., are here in strength, with a considerable number of the minor dramatists, while all the principal editions of the *entire* works of the English dramatic authors, together with the collections of Dodsley, Dilke, and others, are to be found in choice copies, and in almost every instance on large paper.

An unusual proportion of the books in this library being in the French language, this peculiarity, as might be expected, characterizes the department now described. Besides the entire body of those authors who may be denominated *classic*, as Corneille, Racine, Moliere, and a few others, and whose works are to be found here in "*grand papier vélin*" copies, there are many collected editions of the minor dramatists, some of which are rare, as Jodelle, Baïf, Des-Masures, Montchrestien, and others; while of those authors whose works have never appeared in a collected form, are many separate plays of uncommon occurrence. There is also a collection, nearly complete, of the late reprints of the early mysteries and miracle plays.

Of the Spanish dramatic writers, about thirty

are represented, including Calderon, of whose works—*Autos Sacramentales*, Madrid, 1759, 6 vols., and *Comedias*, Madrid, 1760–63, in 10 vols., 4to—there is a superb copy, bound in morocco by Bauzonnet. The principal Italian dramatic authors are here in collected editions, together with some rare early plays in a detached form; also several modern Latin plays, amongst others *Hrosvite Opera*, Norunbergæ, 1501, folio, Bartholomei Zamberti, *Comedia, Dolo-technæ*, Argent. 1511, *Dramata Sacra ex Veteri Testamento desumpta Basilicæ*, 1547, 2 vols., 8vo.

The department of Fiction, though not large, contains a number of rarities. A few may be noted for their beautiful condition. In English, *Paris and Vienna*, 1650; *Parismus*, 1684; Head's English Rogue, 1665–71, complete, with all the plates, and the original portrait of Head, superbly bound in four volumes, in green morocco, perhaps the finest copy in existence; in Italian, exclusive of those works which have been placed in the Shakespeare collection, are Brugiantino, *Cento Novelle*, Venezia, 1554, a poetic version of the *Decameron*, which is very rare; Malespini, *Ducento Novelle*, *ib.* 1609; Landi, *Varii Componimenti*, *ib.* 1552; Sabadino, *Porretane*, *ib.* 1531; Selva, *Della Metamorfofi*, &c., *ib.* 1616; *Cento Novelle Antike*, Firenze, 1572; *Cento Novelle Amoroze*, Venetia, 1651; *Novelle otto*,

Londra, 1790, of which but twenty-five copies were printed. In French, are *Contes et Nouvelles de Bocace*, Amst. 1697, *original edition*; *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*, Cologne, 1701, with *beautiful impressions*; *Les Nouvelles de Marguerite de Valois*, Berne, 1780-1, *uncut, the plates before the numbers*—a beautiful copy, the elder De Bure's. There are eight editions of Don Quixote, including the fine one published at Madrid by Ibarra, 1780, and the first English translation, by Shelton, 1613-20. There is a very extensive collection of polygraphs in the English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, at the head of which is placed collectively the whole body of Greek and Roman literature. In both these departments, the rule observed has been to obtain good copies of the best editions of the principal authors. There are but few bibliographical rarities in either. The former offers less field for the acquisition of such matter, while in the latter the selection has been chiefly restricted to the best critical editions. There are a number of the Oxford and Cambridge classics on *large paper*; and of German editions on thick Dutch paper.

Many of the classics are from the library of the Rev. Theodore Williams, and amongst others a *Variorum Cicero*, in thirty volumes, of uncommon

beauty. Others are from the Colbert and Lainoignan libraries.

In the two divisions of the belles-lettres, which have not been noticed—Grammar and Philology and Criticism—the same characteristics as to choice copies, which are common to the other parts of the library, are observed. The first contains a large number of dictionaries, and grammars of the several languages, with treatises, &c., on language, amongst which are a few rarities, as Claude Fauchet *Recueil de l'origine de la langue et poésie française*, 1581, quarto; Henri Estreine, "*Projer de livre intitulé de la précellence du langage français*," 1579, and "*Traité de la Conformité du langage françois avec le grec*, 1566. There are dictionaries in most of the principal languages of Europe: of the Roman, Provençal, and vieux langage français, &c., those of Raynonard, *Lexique; Dictionnaire Roman, Walon*, &c. Bouillon, 1777; Roquefort, *Glossaire; Dictionnaire Languedocien-François*, Nismes, 1785, &c. A predilection for the French displays itself here, as in some other departments. Of this language there are at least twenty dictionaries, including those of Ménage, *Dictionnaire Etymologique*, 1750, 2 vol., folio; *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, 8 vols., folio; Leroux, *Dictionnaire Comique*, Pampelune, 1786, 2 vols., and three of the French Academy.

In Philology, &c., with a number of good works, are some rarities, as Beroalde de Verville, *Moyen de Parvenir*, three editions, including the first; a *Cymbalum Mundi*, Amst. 1732, *on vellum*; Fleury de Bellingen, *l'etymologie ou explication des proverbes françois*, La Haye, 1656; *Les illustres proverbes*, 1665; *Estienne, Conformité des Merveilles Anciennes*, &c.; a number of the *Ana*, amongst which is *Ménagiana*, with all the *cartons* at the end of the several volumes.

Three classes remain unnoticed. Of the most numerous—Jurisprudence—the entire collection was formed by Mr. Livingston. It contains, as might be expected, a large number of valuable works on Roman, French, Spanish, English, and American law; the principal writers on the law of nations, as Grotius, Puffendorf, Burlamaqui, Vattel, &c. Here are also numerous works on prisons, and prison legislation and morals, by American, French, and English writers.

Next in extent is the class of arts and sciences. The two divisions which have received the largest development are the Philosophical and Moral, and some branches of the Natural, sciences. Under the former of these heads, as authors of separate works, are found the names of Braithwait, Shaftesbury, Hume, Hervey, Cudworth, Hartley, Hutchinson,

Adam Smith, Tucker, Ferguson, Home (Ld. Kames), Paley, Reid, Beattie, Hey, Stewart, Brown, Moralistes Anciens, 23 vols., Montaigne, Charron, Malebranche, La Rochefoucault, La Bruyere, Vauvenargues, Condillac, Dusaulx, Lévesque de Pouilly, De Gérando, Alibert, Cousin, Vanini, Spinosa, Bruno Nolano, Buhle, and Fichte.

In the Political and Economical branches, the proportion is about the same. Many of the authors, coming properly under these heads, are classed elsewhere; as Bacon, Locke, Hobbes, Sir Thomas Brown, Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, Fréret, Mably, Mirabeau, and others, whose entire works are to be found amongst the numerous polygraphs. In the Natural Sciences, the portions most extended are Botany—but more particularly Dendrology, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Landscape Gardening, with some few works on Ornithology, as Wilson, Temmick, &c.

The Theological collection chiefly consists of some of the more popular writers, as Tillotson, Sherlock, Blair, Jeremy Taylor, Baxter, Horne, — Fénelon, Massillon, and others, whose entire works are also here; and there is a very fine copy of the *Vinegar Bible*, Oxford, 1717, folio, 2 vols. Of writers against certain religious observances, the conduct of the clergy, and other matters, are Viret

Des Lyons, Du Moulin, Alcoran des Cordeliers, Guerre Séraphique, and Légende Dorée, Rozet, Dubost, Spiess, Beverly, and others; and of singular opinions, Postel, Bruno Nolano, Beverland (the four tracts), T. Brown, &c. The Oriental religions are but just represented by the Zend-Avesta, Koran, Upham's Buddhism, the works of Pastoret, Lane, Merrick, and a few others; while of Deists, and other writers against religion, with answers, there are Buddæus, Vanini, Spinoza, Fénelon, Astruc, Dumarsais, Fréret, Mirabeau, d'Holbach, S. Maréchal, &c.; Tindal, Woolston, Collins, Hume, Bolingbroke, Leland, &c.

The Shakespeare collection, already alluded to as forming a distinctive feature of the library, contains at present upward of nineteen hundred volumes, and the number is constantly increasing. It is divided into several classes, of which two or three shall be noticed somewhat minutely, on account of the very great rarity of the works which compose them; while the others must be passed over more rapidly.

In the year 1623, appeared the first collected edition of the Poet's Plays. This edition, commonly called the *First Folio*, was edited by the players Heminge and Condell. It contains thirty-six plays, being the whole number now generally attributed

to Shakespeare, with the single exception of the play of *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, which was not admitted into the collection. The plays which appear in this edition are usually denominated the *Genuine Plays*, while those not found in it are placed under the head of *Doubtful or Spurious*. In a critical point of view, the propriety of this classification may be disputed.

Previous to the date of the folio of 1623, sixteen of the plays contained in it, had already been published separately, in quarto. The dates of the first editions of these separate publications vary from 1597 to 1622, and these, together with other quarto editions reprinted from them, constitute the first class. These plays are not quoted here under the long and quaint titles which appear in the quartos, and which were doubtless composed by the booksellers, to draw attention to their wares. The Poet, we may be pretty confident, had nothing to do with them. Neither will it be necessary to note in every instance the condition of these rarities. It is sufficient to say, that with the very few exceptions given, the whole are *absolutely perfect*, and all in very good condition, while not a few are in the most beautiful state of preservation. The plays are given in the order observed in the first folio.

CLASS I.—THE EARLY QUARTOS.—The collection contains the following :

Merry Wives of Windsor, 1619, the 2d edition. Do., 1630. Of the first edition, printed in 1602, Mr. Halliwell informs us that only *four* copies are known, which are in the libraries of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Daniel, the Bodleian, and Trinity College, Cambridge. These are the only three quartos.

Much Ado About Nothing, 1600. The only quarto edition, and extremely rare. The present copy, which belonged to George Steevens, the editor of Shakespeare, contains his autograph, and manuscript notes on the outer margin, the leaves being inlaid throughout.

Love's Labour's Lost, 1631. The first edition, printed in 1598, is amongst the rarest of the quartos. There are no other quarto editions.

A Midsummer Night's Dream, London, printed for Thomas Fisher, 1600. First edition, and extremely rare. A very fine copy, from Heber's library. Do. Printed by James Roberts, 1600. Also very rare. There are no other quarto editions.

Merchant of Venice. Printed by J. Roberts, 1600. This edition, which had generally been ranked as the second, is now found to be the first. It is very rare, and the present copy is one of the most beau-

tiful in the collection. Do. By J. R., for Thomas Heyes, 1600, 2d edition. Also very rare. A fine copy, from Heber's library. Do., 1637.

The Taming of the Shrew, 1631, *uncut*. The only quarto edition, and the second, the first being that of the first folio.

King Richard the Second, 1598, 2d edition. Very rare. Very large and fine copy from Bright's sale. Do. A complete *photographic copy* of the (3d) edition of 1608, made at the expense of Mr. Halliwell, and of which only ten copies were preserved. The original edition sold in 1857, for £30 10s. Do., "With new additions, &c.," 1615. The 4th edition. The first edition, which is extremely rare, was printed in 1597.

The History of Henry the Fourth (First Part). There are three editions in the collection, viz.: those of 1622, 1632 (superb copy, with *leaves uncut throughout*), and 1639. The earlier editions of this play, the first of which was printed in 1598, are extremely rare.

The Chronicle History of Henry the Fifth, 1608. The 3d edition.

The True Tragedie of Richarde, Duke of Yorke, and the death of good King Henrie the Sixt: With the whole contention betweene the two Houses, Lancaster and Yorke; &c. Printed at London, by W.

W., for Thomas Millington, &c., 1600. 2d edition, extremely rare. From Sotheby's sale, May 21, 1857. Of the first edition, printed in 1595, only *one* copy is known, which produced at Chalmers's sale £131. This is not Shakespeare's play. Chalmers and others have assigned it to Christopher Marlowe, while Collier attributes it to Robert Greene. On it Shakespeare built the Third Part of Henry VI., retaining much of the language.

The Whole Contention betweene the two Famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke. With the Tragicall ends of the good Duke Humfrey, Richard Duke of Yorke, and King Henrie the Sixt, &c. Printed at London, for T. P. (1619). This is a reprint of the preceding, and of another play, by an unknown author, entitled, *The first part of the contention betwixt the two famous houses, &c.*, and which appeared in 1594. Upon the last-named play, Shakespeare built the 2d Part of Henry VI.

The Tragedie of King Richard the Third, 1634. A later edition, and the only one of this play in the collection. The first was printed in 1597.

Titus Andronicus, 1611. 2d edition. (*The title supplied in fac-simile by Harris*). There are two editions. Of the first, printed in 1600, but *two* copies are known, one of which is in the collection

of the late Earl of Ellesmere, and the other in the Signet Library, at Edinburgh.

Romeo and Juliet. Two editions are here, viz.: the quarto without date, but printed in 1607, and which is the 3d, and another, dated 1637. For a copy of the first edition, printed in 1597, and which is extremely rare, Mr. J. P. Kemble gave £30—an enormous price in those days. It is now in the Duke of Devonshire's collection.

Hamlet. The *reprint*, made in 1825, from a copy then supposed *unique*, of the first edition, printed in 1603, and which is imperfect (wanting the last leaf). This copy is in the Duke of Devonshire's collection. A second copy (now in the British Museum), was discovered in 1856, *with* the last leaf, but *wanting the title-page*. The other editions here are:—The quarto, printed for John Smethwicke, N. D., but probably 1607 (*the title-page of which is supplied in fac-simile by Harris*); and those of 1611 and 1637, the last with *rough leaves throughout*. Besides these, are the later editions of 1676, 1683, 1695, and 1703. In the edition of 1676, many passages are marked for omission in the representation, in which it has been followed by the others. Amongst these passages are the advice of Polonius to his son, the first part of Hamlet's address to the Ghost, and the whole of

his instructions to the Players! This piece of vandalism has been often attributed to Garrick. It was perpetrated forty years before his birth.

The Chronicle History of the life and death of King Lear, &c. Printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1608. Two editions (if not three) were printed in 1608, of which this is the second—a very fine copy from Heber's library. They are all extremely rare.

Do. Printed by Jane Bell, 1655. The rarest of the later quartos. (Sotheby, May 21, 1857).

Othello. Printed by N. O., for Thomas Walkley, 1622. First edition, extremely rare. Rhodes's copy sold for £42, and Bindley's for £56 14s. Do. 1630. A very valuable edition according to Collier, being "unquestionably printed from a manuscript different from that used for the quarto of 1622 or for the folio of 1623." Do., 1655. A republication of the preceding. From the fact of this edition being called the "fourth" on the title-page, and the additional circumstance of Pope having spoken of an edition without date, it has been conjectured that an edition preceded that of 1622. None such has been discovered; so that the series, so far as known, is here complete. Here are also the later editions of 1681, 1687, 1695, 1705.

CLASS II.—The Second Class consists of the ancient collected editions of the Plays, commonly called the

Four Folios. In these, which respectively appeared in 1623, 1632, 1663, 1664, and 1685, *the collection is complete.* The extreme rarity of the first folio is well known. Very few copies of it, perfect throughout, are in existence. Most of those offered for sale are either avowedly imperfect, or, which is more frequently the case, falsified in some way or other. Deficient leaves have been reprinted from the first folio, or supplied from the second. The title-page (so often wanting) has been reprinted, with a *blank space* left for the insertion of the portrait, which is then taken from the 2d, 3d, or 4th folio. The leaf of verses facing the title (generally wanting) has been more than once reprinted; and both this leaf and the portrait have been supplied by the pen in fac-simile, &c. Persons desirous of obtaining further information on this point, may consult an amusing note of George Steevens, written in the last century.* With respect to the present copy, it will be sufficient to quote the following passage from a letter, addressed to its owner, by Mr. Thomas Rodd, the late eminent London bookseller: "On your Shakespeare of 1623, I pin my reputation, moral as well as bibliographical. If you do not find it in every respect perfect and genuine, I will make you a present of the book, and will, in addition, forfeit

* Malone's Edit. by Boswell, 1821, vol. ii., p. 658.

ten pounds a leaf for every one that is not genuine." In another letter, Mr. Rodd observes: "Of all the copies of this folio which have passed under my inspection, about forty in number, perfect and imperfect, but three take precedence of this in point of size and condition. They respectively belong to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville (now in the British Museum), Mr. Daniel, and Lord Francis Egerton (the late Earl of Ellesmere)." A copy, said to be the best ever offered at public sale, produced, in 1854, £250.

There is a peculiarity in the present copy which is worthy of notice. In the play of "As You Like It," *two cancelled leaves* have been retained, in addition to those printed to supply their place. On the first, the signature is R2 (instead of R), and the pagination is 203 (instead of 193). On the second, (R6), *verso*, the pagination is 194 (instead of 204). After a careful examination, no other differences have been discovered. *In red morocco, by C. Lewis.*

The copy of the folio of 1632, a very fine one, bound by Roger Payne, is from Col. Stanley's library. It originally wanted the leaf with Ben Jonson's verses, which was supplied by Mr. Rodd from another copy. This edition also contains only 36 plays. Though much more common than the first folio, it is notwithstanding a rare book.

Of the third impression there are *two varieties*. The first has, like the 1st and 2d folios, only 36 plays, and bears on the title-page—"London, Printed for *Philip Chetwinde*, 1663." The portrait, which occupies the same place as in the other two folios, viz.: on the title-page, is not inserted in all the copies, the space in some of them being left blank. The present copy, a very large one, is from Sotheby's Sale, December 9, 1858. *It has the verses opposite the title inlaid, and the margins of title and first leaf of dedication neatly restored. In red morocco, gilt edges, Harleian style.* In the second variety, the space usually occupied by the portrait has the following words: "And unto this impression is added seven Playes, never before printed in Folio, viz.: *Pericles Prince of Tyre. The London Prodigall. The History of Thomas L^d Cromwell. Sir John Oldcastle Lord Cobham. The Puritan Widow. A York-shire Tragedy. The Tragedy of Locrine.*" And the imprint is—"London, Printed for *P. C.* 1664." The plays mentioned on the title are placed at the end of the volume, with two separate paginations, one for *Pericles*, a second for the other six plays; and a leaf, containing the portrait, with Ben Jonson's verses underneath, is made to face the title. *Red morocco, gilt edges, with arms.*

It has been frequently asserted that the greater

part of this impression was destroyed in the fire of London; but this is doubted by Lowndes, Knight, and others. It is very questionable whether this edition be of much rarer occurrence than the second.

The fourth edition, 1685, is a repetition of the second variety of the third, with the Seven Plays. In a literary point of view it is without value, nor is the book one of very uncommon occurrence. In appearance it is totally unlike the others; amongst other differences, the forms being one inch taller. There is a magnificently bound, uncut copy of the *reprint* of the first folio, made in 1808; and another copy of the same reprint, illustrated, and bound in four volumes.

The modern editions form another class, commencing with that of Rowe, 1709–10 (the edition next in succession to the fourth folio), and ending with that of Halliwell (in course of publication). As these editions may now be counted by hundreds, it would have been an easy matter to accumulate a great number of volumes without any corresponding advantage. Selections have been made, in which the first object was to obtain the different texts of the several editors in their own authorized editions. To these a few have been added, remarkable for beauty of typography, plates, or other adventitious circumstances. The collection

now contains thirty-nine modern editions of the *entire works* (excluding numerous separate portions); and about eight or ten are still wanting to render the series sufficiently complete. Amongst those of less common occurrence which are here, may be enumerated the following, viz.: those of Rowe, 1709–10, and Theobald, 1733, both on *large paper*; Johnson, 1765, Capell, 1768, Malone, 1790 (*fine paper*), and Malone by Boswell, 1821, all *uncut*; Tyas's Illustrated Shakespeare, *printed entirely on India paper*; Boydell's folio edition; Halliwell's folio edition; and three volumes in 8vo. without titles or date, but printed by James Ballantyne and Co., containing twelve plays, being all those which are called "Comedies" in the folios, with the exception of the *Tempest* and *Winter's Tale*. They were obtained from Mr. Rodd, who has written in one of them a long and interesting note, commencing with these words: "I purchased these three volumes from a sale at Edinburgh. They were entered in the catalogue as 'Shakespeare's Works, edited by Sir Walter Scott and Lockhart, vols. 2, 3, 4, (all published), *unique*.' That Scott entertained the design of editing Shakespeare, I know from A. Constable, who mentioned it to me more than once, and I sent him a little book of memoranda for Scott's use." After which follows a

severe criticism on the performance, both editorial and typographical. In the separate editions of the Poems, the collection is not rich. There are but two decided rarities, viz.: The *Poems*, 1640, with the portrait, and the two titles; from Mr. Rodd, who has added (Dec. 1839): "No copy in the British Museum." The other is the *Rape of Lucrece*, 1655, 16mo., *front.* There are several editions of more modern date.

Of the Doubtful and Spurious Plays there are nineteen early editions, viz.: *Pericles*, 1609 (first edition, Steevens's copy), 1619, 1630 (two copies, with variations on the title-page), and 1635. *Sir John Oldcastle*, 1600 (one of the two printed that year—the first, according to Lowndes, but probably the second), a beautiful copy, from Heber's library. *The Puritaine*, 1607 (*the title and last leaf in facsimile*). *A York-shire Tragedie*, 1619. It is somewhat singular, that while an edition dated 1608 is given by Lowndes, with collation, date of sale, &c., Mr. Rodd, a good Shakespearian bibliographer, in one of his letters to Mr. Barton, positively asserts that no such edition is in existence. *The troublesome Raigne of John, King of England*, 1611, (Sotheby, May 21, 1857), and 1622. *Fair Em*, 1631. *The Birth of Merlin*, 1662. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, by Fletcher and Shakespeare, 1634. *Mucedorus*,

1613, 1639, 1663, and 1668. The *Merry Devil of Edmonton*, 1626 and 1631, together with the Spurious Tract—"A compendious or briefe examination of certayne ordinary complaints,—By W. S." 1581. The W. S. are now admitted to stand for William Stafford.

The class next in order comprehends the very numerous *Alterations* of Shakespeare's Plays, by Davenant, Dryden, Otway, Shadwell, Tate, Crowne, Ravenscroft, Sir Charles Sedley, Lord Lansdowne, Dennis, Betterton, Hill, Thomson, Cibber, Garrick, Sheridan, Kemble, and many others. These are followed by *Imitations*, either of Shakespeare's general style, or of particular passages; under which head are found the names of Milton, Beaumont, Fletcher, Sir John Suckling, Rowe, Young, with other English authors; and of German and French, Schiller, Goethe, Destouches, Voltaire, Ducis, and others. The class concludes with the *Parodies*.

The Seventh Class, numerically considered, would stand at the head of the list. It embraces within its extensive range all the early works which contain mention of, or allusion to, the Poet or his writings, with a few otherwise illustrative of them; criticisms, whether professedly Shakespearian, or simply incidental; biographies of Shakespeare; catalogues of Shakespeariana and bibliographical no-

tices; &c., and includes the whole field of periodical literature. All these works are placed in chronological succession, with a view to exhibit at one glance the progress of Shakespearian Literature. A simple enumeration of the titles of the several works of this class alone, which are in the collection, would fill a small volume. With Spenser's *Teares of the Muses* 1591 (the first in date), the following names and titles are found here:—Greene's *Groatsworth of Wit* (later edition of 1629); *Skialetheia*, 1598 (*Beldornie press reprint*); Barnefield's *Poems*, 1598 (*Roxburgh Club reprint*); Ben Jonson, three plays, 1600–1609; Allot's *England's Parnassus*, 1600; *Jacke Drum's Entertainment*, 1601; Decker, three plays, 1602–36; Middleton, two plays, 1602–8; Davies, *Microcosmos*, 1603; Marston, two plays, 1604–6; *Returne from Parnassus*, 1606; Daniel, *Queen's Arcadia*, 1606; Chapman, *Monsieur d'Olive*, 1606; Reynolds, *Dolarny's Primerose*, 1606 (*Roxburgh Club reprint*); Barnes, *Devil's Charter*, 1607; *A Jewes Prophesy, or Newes from Rome*. By W. W. 1607. "Only one other copy known. See at the end a curious allusion to a Jew named *Shylock*." (Sotheby, June 13, 1859); Beaumont and Fletcher, five plays, 1607–19; Forman's *Diary*, (*printed* 1849); *Painful Adventures of Pericles*, 1608 (*Professor Mommsen's reprint*); Decker, *The*

Gull's Horne-book, 1609 (reprint); Armin, *The Italian Tailor and his Boy*, 1609 (reprint, 4to.); *A Mirror for Magistrates*, 1610, 3 volumes; Heywood's *Apology for Actors*, 1612; Scaliger, *De Subtilitate*, 1612; Robert Taylor, *The Hogge hath lost his Pearle*, 1614; Tomkis, *Albumazar*, 1615; Haughton, *Englishmen for my Money*, 1616; May, *The Heire*, 1622; Massinger, ten plays, 1623-39; Ford, seven plays, 1629-39; Randolph, *Aristippus*, 1630; Shirley, fourteen plays, 1630-40; Lipsii (J.), *Monita et Exempla*, 1630; Donne, *Polydoron*, 1631; Rowley (Wm.), *A Match at Midnight*, 1633; Prynne, *Histrion-Mastix*, 1633; Meres, *Wits Academy*, 1636; Heywood (T.), *A Challenge for Beauty*, 1636; Mynshull (G.), *Essayes and Character of a Prison, &c.* 1638 (second edition); Cooke (John), *Vindication of the Professors and Profession of the Law*, 1646; Cartwright (Wm.), *Comedies, Tragi-Comedies, with other Poems*, 1651; Brome (Rich.), *Jovial Crew*, 1652, and *Five new Plays*, 1653. The plays not named are invariably in first editions.

The above list will show the extent to which the illustration of Shakespeare has been carried; and yet within the period embraced, not a few works are wanting to complete it. It is only toward the close of the seventeenth century that the series of works *professedly Shakespearian* commences. They

do not become numerous, however, till about the middle of the eighteenth. After that period the increase is rapid; and during the latter part of the last century, and the whole of this, their name is legion. In the present collection, this class alone contains upward of five hundred volumes, exclusive of portions detached from periodical literature, which are very numerous. Amongst the minor curiosities, are several *unique* copies of the later tracts on *vellum*, and on India or colored paper.

Two separate but subordinate classes are devoted respectively to the Ireland Forgery, and to the several Jubilees held at Stratford-upon-Avon, and elsewhere, in honor of the Poet.

Next in order are the Translations, which are here in *eleven* different languages. Of the *whole works*, there are in German seven translations, viz.: those of Eschenburg; Schlegel and Tieck; Voss and Sons; Körner; Döring, and others, Leipzig, 1838-9; Böttger, Fischer, and others, *ib.*, 1842; Keller and Rapp; Ortlepp; with numerous *portions*, and supplementary volumes, by Kaufmann and others. In French, there are three translations, viz.: those of Letourneur (edition 1821); Laroche; Hugo (in course of publication); and portions, by Laplace in his *Théâtre Anglois*, 1746-9. In Danish, one translation by Foersom; in Swedish, one

by Hagberg; in Italian (in great part), by Leoni; while in three of the above languages (German, French and Italian), there are numerous translations of the separate plays by other authors. Besides these, there are also of translations of separate plays, seventeen in Russian, three in Polish, three in Spanish, one in Latin, and one in modern Greek. The Hungarian translation of Dobrenței, has not yet found its way into the collection.

The Pictorial Illustrations which follow embrace a number of fine works, including a superb copy of Boydell's large plates, *proofs on India paper throughout*; a complete set of Retzsch's outlines in *first editions*; and the beautiful illustrations of Kaulbach, on *large paper*. Most of the works of this class, which were published in a collected form, are in the collection; but the number of separate engravings is not great, except the detached portraits of Shakespeare, which are numerous. Most of those called *character prints* are barely represented. There is a fine cast from the monumental bust at Stratford; and some medals.

The last, and in some respects the most interesting class, is entitled *Shakespearian Sources*. It comprehends all those works, in every department of literature, to which may be traced, directly or remotely, the several plots, incidents or allusions, to

be found in those of the Poet. This part of the collection is not, and probably never will be, even moderately complete. Such an assertion can surprise no one who considers the extreme rarity of many of the works in question. Not only ought all the editions to bear date anterior to those of the works which they respectively illustrate, but also, whenever, as is often the case, a plot or incident is traced through a succession of writers, the same rule should be observed. In every instance, an effort is made to obtain the first edition of a work. When this cannot be had, another, but early, edition is used; while in some cases it has been found necessary here, as well as in a former class, to substitute a *modern reprint*.

The following works, in which the story of a play, or a part of it, is found, are in the collection: For the *English Historical Plays*, the *Chronicles of Hall and Holinshed*. *Greek and Roman Plays*.—Plutarch, translated by North, London, 1595, folio; *Narratio, eorum quæ contigerunt, Apollonio Tyrio*, August. Vindel. 1595, 4to.; *Apollonio di Tiro, Historiato*, Venetia, 1555, 8vo. (both for *Pericles*); *L'Amore di Trolio, et Griseida, Di Angelo Leonico*, Venetia, 1553, 4to. *Hamlet*.—Saxo Grammaticus, *Danica Historia*, Francof. ad Moenum, 1576, folio. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.—Jorge de Montemayor,

Diana, Anvers, 1575, 12mo. *Merchant of Venice*.—Alexandre Vanden Bussche, dit le Sylvain, Epitome de Cent Histoires Tragiques, Paris, 1581, 8vo., Alex. Silvayn. The Orator, London, 1596, 4to., a translation of the preceding. *Taming of the Shrew*.—Induction. Lud. Ariosto, Gli Soppositi, Vinegia, 1525, 8vo.; La Comédie des Supposez, trad. par de Mesmes, Paris, 1552, 8vo. a translation of the preceding; Sir Richard Barekley, Kt. Discourse of the Felicities of Man, London, 1598, 4to.; The Waking Man's Dreame, a fragment from a book printed about 1630, but supposed to be a reprint of an earlier work which is lost, 4to. *Romeo and Juliet*.—Le cinquanta novelle di Massuccio Salernitano, Vinegia, 1535, 8vo. The story is found here under the names of *Mariotto* and *Gianozza*. The first edition is that of Naples, 1476. Novella novamente ritrovata d'uno Innamoramento: Il qual successe in Verona nel tempo del Signor Bartholomeo de la Scala: Hystoria Iocondissima (in fine): Qui finisce lo infelice Innamoramento di Romeo Montecchi & di Giulietta Capelletti. Stampato in Venetia per Benedetto de Bondoni, a di x. Giugno. MDXXXV, small 8vo. The author of this novel is Luigi da Porto, but his name does not appear. He took the story from Masuccio, changing the names of the lovers. This is supposed to be the second edition; the other, also

printed at Venice, is without date, but is supposed to have been printed about 1510–15. *L'infelice amore de i due fedelissimi amanti Giulia e Romeo*, scritto in ottava rima da Clitia nobile Veronese ad Ardeo suo, Vinegia, Giolito, 1553, small 8vo. Matth. Bandello, *Le Novelle*, Lucca, 1554, 4to. 3 vols. e Liono, 1573, 8vo. First edition, *the Roxburghe copy*. Porto's story is copied, with some alterations in the language, by Bandello, who is also quoted for the origin of *Much Ado about Nothing*, and *Twelfth Night*. The *Palace of Pleasure*, by William Painter, London, 1813, 4to. 3 vols. Mr. Haslewood's reprint of the second edition of 1575. The first was printed in 1566–7. This book is quoted as the source of other plays of Shakespeare. *Othello*.—*Degli hecatomithi di M. Giovanbattista Giraldi Cinthio nobile ferrarere parte prima (e la seconda parte)*. *Nel Monte Regale Appresso Lionardo Torrentino*, 1565, 8vo. 2 vols. The original edition, complete. *As You Like It*.—*Euphues Golden Legacie*. Found after his death in his Cell at Silexedra. Bequeathed to Philantus Sonnes, nursed up with their Father in England. *Fetcht from the Canaries*, by T. L. Gent. London, 1624, 4to. The author of this work was Thomas Lodge, M. D. The first edition was in 1581? *Twelfth Night*.—*Gli Inganni, Gli Ingannati, Il Sacrificio, Il Viluppo*. Several Italian com-

edies, so entitled. See Bright's Catalogue, No. 1393.

Secondly. Of works which furnished Incidents, Passages, or Allusions, the titles are briefly given. The Tragedie of Solimon and Perseda, London, 1599, 4to. *ridiculed in King John*. Vincentio Saviolo his Practise, London, 1595, 4to. *alluded to in As You Like It*. A Declaration of egregious Popish Impostures, &c. by Bishop Harsnet, London, 1603, 4to. *names of the Spirits in Lear*. R. Mulcaster, Positions, &c. London, 1581, 4to. and The first Part of the Elementarie, &c. London, 1582, 4to. Mulcaster is supposed to be the *Holophernes* of *Love's Labour's Lost*. Sir Thomas Elyot, Knt. The Boke named the Governour. London, 1553, 16mo. *The Commitment of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, first told here*. William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, The Monarchicke Tragedies, and other works, London, 1604-7, 4to. In the tragedy of *Darius*, 1604, is a passage which bears a remarkable resemblance to one in the *Tempest*. Giles Fletcher, Of the Russe Common Wealth, London, 1591, 8vo. *Expressions in Hamlet and Macbeth*.

Thirdly, works to which Shakespeare, in common with the other elder Dramatists, was indebted, and which have all been referred to by the several commentators. Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Certaine Tragicall

Discourses written out of Frenche and Latin, London, 1567, 4to.; A Petite Palace of Pettie his Pleasure, London, 1613, 4to.; Reginald Scot, The Discovery of Witchcraft, London, 1584, 4to. Pierre de la Primaudaye, Académie Française, Paris, 1579, 8vo.; Peter de la Primaudaye, The French Academie, London, 1586, 4to. *The first edition.* Abraham Fraunce, The Lawiers Logike, London, 1588, 4to.; Thomas Wilson, The Arte of Rhetorique, London, by John Kingston, 1562, 4to.; P. de Loier, A Treatise of Specters or Straunge Sights, Visions and Apparitions, London, 1605, 4to.; Isaaci Wake, Rex Platonicus, Oxon., 1607, 4to.; Admirable and memorable Histories, by I. (it should be Simon) Goulart; out of French into English, by Ed. Grimestone, London, 1607, 4to. *First vol. No more appeared.* Batman uppon Bartholome his Booke de Proprietatibus Rerum, &c. London, by Thomas East, folio.

Some early editions and many reprints have been passed; besides which there is a large collection of Autograph Letters of Authors, Editors, Translators, and others, whose names could be properly associated with the collection.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE'S LIBRARY.

THE impression upon entering Dr. Bethune's library is, that it belongs to a hard-working and rather careless student, whose attention is occupied more with the interior than the exterior of his books, and that he is therefore regardless of their appearance. Its rough board bindings, often broken, show more handling than care; and the confused heaps on table, chairs and floor, a necessity for present use, and possibly a disinclination to spend time in restoring them to their appropriate places at once. His excuse for the condition of his books is, that a clergyman has too many demands made upon his means to allow of his spending money for mere ornament; and that the cost of binding one old volume would buy a new one, and the insides of the two would be worth more than one, however handsomely bound. He is waiting for the return of the Golden Age to dress his library handsomely.

The collection has been made so gradually, that its possessor, who purchased from time to time

works desirable in his professional studies, or to gratify tastes that relieved his mind from the strain of severer pursuits, had no idea of its extent, and could not believe, until convinced by the actual enumeration we made of it, that it numbers more than six thousand volumes.

Its chief strength, as might be expected, lies in its theological department, which contains nearly all the standard divines of the early and Protestant Churches, and also of the Roman Catholic writers, particularly those on systematic and polemical theology. Among these are St. Thomas Aquinas, Sanchez, and others, down to Archbishop Kenrick, the present learned and able primate of that Church in this country. It is well supplied with religious systems, books of casuistry and ethics, ecclesiastical polity, both ancient and modern, together with the works of the most noted of the infidel writers, and the answers to them. The writings of the Fathers are far from being complete, though there are good editions of Theophylact, Gregory Nazianzen, St. Ambrose "the glorious bishop of Milan," St. Augustine, &c., which are held in high esteem by Dr. Bethune. Among the English divines are Wycliffe, "the morning-star of the Reformation," Tyndale, Latimer, Hopkins (Bishop), Sanderson, Skelton; Samuel Clark, South, Hale, Parr, and all the most

distinguished of the Established and Dissenting Churches, down to the present day. There is, also, a most curious collection of occasional sermons of the 17th and 18th centuries, in twenty-three thick octavo volumes, some of which were preached in America, and are illustrative of American history. Near them are several shelves of Continental theologians, Catholic and Protestant, in various languages. Many of them, particularly among the French, are rare and valuable, as the elder Du Moulin, and others of the Charenton school, and their opponents; the Huguenot exiles in Holland, as Superville, Saurin, the Basnages, &c.

The Heidelberg Catechism, being the special standard of the Dutch Church, which its ministers are peremptorily required to expound to their people, has naturally received a large share of Dr. Bethune's attention; and he has spared no pains in collecting many histories, controversial tracts and expositions, seizing eagerly upon every volume illustrative of its text, he can lay his hands on. The department *De Re Heidelbergiensi* is already large, though far short of being complete, but the Doctor is using every exertion to make it so. Of those acquired some are extremely rare; and prominent among these is the treatise of L'Enfant, vindicating the purity of the Catechism against the attacks

of the Jesuits of the Palatinate. Near these are many of the Reformers, greater and minor, with rare bits of Puritan controversy, and monographs on particular points of doctrine, discipline, and Church order.

The classical portion of the library is excellent, containing nearly all the standard authors, with many of less worth, from Homer and Hesiod down. The editions are all good, and most of them of the best. Among them are the several *Anthologiæ*, the Byzantine historians, Kühn's voluminous editions of the Greek medical authors, with their Latin brethren of the healing art; writers on geography, grammar, the fine and useful arts, archæology, gossip, and, in general, whatever bears on classical knowledge and entertainment.

Dr. Bethune has evidently an especial taste for the investigation of old philosophies, mythologies, and mysteries, and hence has a choice and rather numerous collection of books, ancient and modern, on these subjects. Indeed, there are few subjects connected with ancient religious or moral opinions, on which the student may not find here large stores of information; but the Doctor lamented to us his lack of a copy of Brucker (*Hist. Crit. Philos.*), from which Enfield has drawn the material of his most respectable work; and he tells an amusing story of

his difficulties in bargaining for it, which, out of charity for the worthy bibliopole, the writer, not without reluctance, refrains from recording.

The section devoted to general literature is not full, although it contains some good and many curiously rare books; among the best, are all the earlier English and Scotch poets, with ballads and bibliographical notices of early poetry. There are, also, a number of shelves crowded with rare works and tracts illustrative of Dutch history and literature; and not a few curiosities which would make the eyes of a bibliomaniac sparkle with delight and, perhaps, envy. Indeed, here, as in many other private collections, those works most easily obtained are, for the reason that the student knows where to procure them readily, not in the same abundance as those only occasionally met. The library-room is already filled to overflowing, and modern literature is necessarily banished to another part of the house.

But the most distinctive feature of this library, and one which has beguiled many an hour for its possessor when unfit from fatigue for more laborious tasks, is its *Waltonian* department, or works illustrative of good *Izaak Walton* and his *Complete Angler*. The Doctor, like many other studious and contemplative men, is a lover of the angle; and fondly thinks that his occasional rambles by brook

and over lakes, sometimes far into the wilderness, have not a little contributed to the robust health and cheerful temper which, notwithstanding his severe studies and professional engagements, he has been blest with. Bookish men naturally seek recreation in books; and, as naturally, when the brain seeks relief from overmuch application, in amusements with books which occupy without straining the mind. In this manner, during the darker seasons of the year, when forbidden the actual use of his rod, our friend has occupied himself with excursions through sale-catalogues, fishing out from their dingy pages whatever tends to honor his favorite author and favorite art, so that his spoils now number nearly five hundred volumes of all sizes and dates. Pains have been taken to have, not only copies of the works included by the list, but also the several editions; and, when it is of a work mentioned by Walton, an edition which the good old man himself may have seen. Thus the collection has all the editions of Walton, Colton, and Venables in existence, and, with but few exceptions, all the works referred to by Walton, or which tend to illustrate his favorite rambles by the Lea or the Dove. Every scrap of Walton's writing, and every compliment paid to him, have been carefully gathered and garnered up, with prints and autographs and some

precious manuscripts. Nor does the department end here; but embraces most of the older and many of the modern writers on Ichthyology and angling. It contains nearly every book that bears upon angling, in English, French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek. With some of these last, especial pains have been taken, *e. g.*, there are of OPPIAN, the *editio Princeps, editio Optima, Aldine*—French, English, and Italian translations, with his several commentators; so of Ausonius, in honor of his *Mosella*, the *Princeps, Optima, Aldine*, with all the translations and commentaries. A list of this department of the library is to be found in the Appendix to the American edition of the Angler, and an account of many of the more valuable in the bibliographical preface to the same work, of which Dr. Bethune was the editor.* Since the publication of the catalogue referred to, the collection has been considerably increased, although, probably, its owner, partly from having nearly worked out the vein, and doubtless from the increased preference for more serious occupations, does not allow him-

* The annotations to this work are by far the most complete that have yet appeared, and exhibit a great amount of research. Jesse alludes to it in terms of commendation. Unfortunately the introduction of some English plates by the publisher, prohibited its sale in England, and it is consequently not as well known there as in the United States.

self as much leisure for his mania as hitherto; but, as it now stands, this piscatorial collection is, doubtless, the most numerous of the kind in the world, and but for the lack of some five or six very rare books or editions, would be the most valuable. Many of the volumes are rich in autographs, manuscript notes, and rare or beautiful plates. The general reader has but a faint knowledge of the beauty of some of these piscatorial treasures, the gathering of which has been the more difficult and expensive, because antiquarian collectors have a special fondness for Angling books, and many of them are to be met with only upon the breaking up of some carefully gathered library, rich in antique jewels.

J. CARSON BREVOORT'S LIBRARY.

THIS Collection contains ten thousand volumes, of which nearly six thousand were brought together by the late Henry Brevoort, father of the present owner. The foundation of that portion of the library collected by Henry Brevoort was begun about 1810, by the purchase of such works as he desired to peruse, and they were gathered together as he read them. He rarely bought an article which was simply curious, but generally based his selections on the intrinsic merit of the work, or on the information contained in it, which might be useful for reference.

His library contained the principal classical authors who had written in English or French, or whose works had been translated into these languages, and included the works of the most esteemed historians, philosophers, poets or dramatists.

He attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh in 1812-13, and at that time became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, Wilson, Jeffrey,

and the other wits and learned men who formed the charmed circle in the midst of which the *Great Unknown* appeared as a star of the first magnitude.

Sir Walter had conceived the idea of writing some work requiring a full knowledge of early New England history, manners and customs, and an acquaintance with the traits and characteristics of the tribes of American Indians. With this end in view, he had collected a number of the curious narratives of the early settlers and travellers in that part of the American continent, and when he finally abandoned his purpose, he presented to Mr. Brevoort the most rare and curious of these books, among which were: Smith's Virginia; *The Warres of New England*; *The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam*; and others. Some of these volumes contain his autograph, and the note which accompanied them makes them doubly precious. He writes:

“DEAR SIR:—As the enclosed Tracts must have more interest for you than for any person of this country, you will do me great pleasure by accepting them from

“Yours truly,

“W. SCOTT.

“*Castle Street,*
Saturday.”

The value of these *tracts* may be judged of when it is observed that one of the volumes contains the following folio pamphlets:

1. *The Present State of New England, with Respect to the Indian War, &c.* London, 1675, pp. 19. At page 12 of this narrative the following droll anecdote is given: "About the 15th of August [1675], Captain Mosely, with sixty men, met with a company, judged about three hundred Indians, in a plain place where few trees were, and on both sides preparations were making for a battle; all being ready on both sides to fight, Captain Mosely plucked off his Periwig, and put it into his Breeches, because it should not hinder him in fighting. As soon as the Indians saw that, they fell a howling and yelling most hideously, and said, *Umh, umh, me no stawmerre fight Engis mon, Engis mon got two hed, Engis mon got two hed; if me cut off one hed, he get noder, a put on beder as dis*; with such like words in broken English, and away they all fled and could not be overtaken, nor seen any more afterwards."

2. *A New and Further Narrative of the State of New England, Being a Continued Account of the Bloody Indian-War, &c.* London, 1676. Title and pp. 14.

3. *A True Account of the most Considerable Occurrences that have hapned in the Warre between the*

English and the Indians in New-England, &c. London, 1676. Title and pp. 6. The above, with two others on the same subject, are reprinted in *Drake's Indian Chronicle. Boston, 1836, 12mo.*

Another volume contains some rare pamphlets in quarto, such as :

1. "*A History of New England from 1628 to 1652. London, 1654.*" pp. 2, 236; said by Prince to have been written by Edward Johnson, of Woburn, N. E., but claimed by F. Gorges as his work.

2. *A Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England, &c.,* by Increase Mather. London, 1676. pp. 6, 51, 8.

3. *News from New-England, &c.* London, 1676. pp. 1, 6.

4. *A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England, &c.,* by W. Hubbard. Boston, 1677. pp. 12, 132, 88, 12, map and license.

This volume has Scott's book-mark on the back, which was a portcullis, and the inscription, *Clausus tutus ero,* being the anagram of his name in Latin, *UUalterus Scotus.*

Still another volume contains the English edition of the curious pamphlet entitled, "*A Short Story of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familists, and Libertines that Infected the Churches of New England, &c., &c.*" London, Tho. Park-

hurst, 1692. 4to., pp. 18, 64. This edition was got up by Thos. Wilde, from the Boston one of 1644.

The last of Scott's *Americana* here noticeable is a copy of the *New English Canaan, or New Canaan. Containing an Abstract of New England, &c., &c., by Thomas Morton of Clifford's Inne, gent., upon tenne years knowledge and experiment of the Country. Amsterdam, 1637. 4to., pp. 188, and contents, pp. 4.*

For an account of this "*pestilent fellow and his book,*" as he is styled by Nathaniel Morton, see his *New Englands Memorial*, edition of Boston, 1826, p. 136; also a Review of it by the Rev. John Eliot, in the *Monthly Anthology* for June and July, 1810, and *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia*, I., 28.

Morton came out in the *Charity*, in 1625, with Captain Wollaston. He and his companions settled at Braintree, and gave it the name of Mount Wollaston, alias "*Merry Mount,*" but the pilgrims, who rated Master Morton's character and deeds very low, called it *Mount Dagon*.

The incredible story told on page 108, gave rise to the lines in *Hudibras*; pt. 2, canto 2, 409:

"Our brethren of New England use
Choice malefactors to excuse,
And hang the guiltless in their stead," &c.

Irving quotes pt. 3 of the 3d book in his *Essay on the Indian Character*.

The whole is reprinted in *Force's Historical Tracts*.

Scott was particularly interested in scenes of American life, by the narrations of an elder relative, who had spent a number of years upon the frontiers, and was quite familiar with the Indian character and their mythical legends. This gentleman had a peculiar habit, when narrating these incidents of border life, of casting from time to time a furtive glance over his shoulder, as if to satisfy himself that the savages whose exploits he was describing were not actually in pursuit and at his very heels. Nothing gave the great novelist more pleasure, than to launch his not unwilling relative into the tide of Indian story-telling, and then quietly to mark the unconscious but effective pantomime with which he gave force to the incidents of his tale. Indeed, so strong a hold had these incidents taken upon his mind, that he seriously thought of visiting America in person, and of examining the spots for himself whose associations had taken such deep root in his fancy. Mr. Brevoort sent a bag of American acorns to Scott, who planted them, and it was perhaps under these trees that Irving and his host took refuge from a shower at Abbotsford.

When the revolution of 1830 produced a distress in Paris which brought a number of fine libraries to the hammer of the auctioneer, many of the valuable works in the present collection were added to its shelves. The numerous book sales that followed the cholera visitation of 1832, proved a rich field also for fine books. Of these is a fine copy of the *Musée Français, avant la lettre*; the *Musée Royal*; and *Visconti's Iconographie Grecque et Romaine*, in seven folio volumes,* which contains the only authentic portraits of the ancients that have been preserved by means of statues, bas-reliefs, medals, coins or intaglios, and which ought to be consulted by every artist who wishes to get the likeness of the distinguished men or women of antiquity. Among other works of this class in the library, may be named *Bouillon's Musée des Antiques*, in 3 vols. folio, containing engravings in shaded outline of over seven hundred statues, busts, bas-reliefs, altars, &c.; the *Galérie de Florence*, in 3 vols. folio, the *Galérie Crozat*, and *Leuchtenberg*, the *Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile*, by St. Non, in 5 vols. folio, the *Voyage en Grèce* of Choiseuil Gouffier, the *Voyage en Suisse*, *Humboldt's Atlas Pittoresque*, the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*

* This valuable work has been ceded by Mr. Brevoort to the Astor Library.

et Belles-Lettres, in about fifty quarto volumes; Winckleman's History of Art, and Stuart and Revett's Athens. These two gentlemen were sent by the Dilettanti Society of London to make accurate measurements of the ancient edifices of Athens, and executed their work with such fidelity that it is possible from their drawings to erect a modern structure with the same proportions as those which formerly ornamented the Grecian metropolis.

A valuable missal, or *Livre d'Heures*, was procured about this time, written in the XIVth century, and illuminated with seventy-two exquisite miniature paintings. A collection of line engravings, etchings and lithographs, have been also brought together by the former and present owner of the library, together with many works illustrating the history of the Fine Arts.

The collection contains a number of valuable autographs and manuscripts presented to the late owner of the library—as a letter-book, containing copies of the correspondence of Captain John Paul Jones, in his own handwriting, during the time he commanded the Bonhomme Richard and the Alliance. Some of the letters have been copied from this collection, and published, and among the number, the celebrated one to Lady Stirling, which ac-

complicated the silver his sailors had taken as booty.* There is an unpublished letter of Voltaire's, in English, apparently addressed to Bolingbroke, shortly after the return of Voltaire from his exile in England. Buckle, in his Introduction to the History of Civilization in England, page 520, says: "There are extant many *English letters written by Voltaire*, which, though of course containing several errors, also contain abundant evidence of the spirit with which he seized our idiomatic expressions." Some portions of this one are so curious that no apology is necessary for giving them here.

"PARIS, 13 May, 1732.

"I thank you heartily for y^r charming letter, and for the Craftsman you send me. I am not wholly displeas'd to see that my works are now and then the ground upon which the republicans point their artillery against ministry, but never I would utter a single word that could be shocking to a free and generous nation, which I admire which I regret, and to whom I am indebted. It is to be imputed to the printer that these words are to be found in my preface: *Ces Anglois d'aujourd'hui ne ressemblent*

* The most valuable and extensive collection of manuscript letters of Captain John Paul Jones in existence, is in the library of Peter Force, at Washington.

pas aux Anglois de Cromwell. He should have printed, *aux fanatiques de Cromwell*, and thus it is to be read in the errata, and in the late editions. I intreat you, therefore, to clear me from that aspersion, for y^r friends and for truths sake Yesterday I went to y^r divinity Miss Salé, whom I found musing with y^r brother and the young Bernard. She complained of my negligence towards her picture; Bernard swore he had wrote nothing about so fair a subject; I was inspired suddenly by her presence and I broke out in these verses:

Les feux du dieu que sa vertu condamne
Sont dans ses yeux, à son cœur inconnus,
En soupirant on la prend pour Diane
Qui vient danser sous les Traits de Vénus.

Ériphile has not been rewarded with a great success. I was ready to give it to the press, but this very hour I am determin'd not even to print it, at least to let it wait in my closet, till I may turn a fresh eye upon it, and make new corrections with a cool head"

A characteristic letter of Israel Putnam's, written in September, 1776, to Washington, begins: "*Dear ginrol,*" and winds up with complaining of the crews of some "*roo galles,*" which "*ware paraded by my quartors for 2 or 3 hours and then went thare way,*

but I beleav thay never intend to go and I never intend to Plag myself any mor about them."

Some interesting manuscripts relate to the first explorations of the French in Louisiana, and others to the early history of Connecticut. A letter from Thomas Jefferson to Robert Patterson, dated March 2, 1803, contains some curious data relating to our first explorations of the Great West. He introduces Captain Lewis, and begs Patterson to instruct the daring explorer "*in taking observations to fix the points of the line he will pass over,*" and "*to keep the matter private until he should have got beyond the reach of any obstacles prepared for him by those who would not like the enterprize.*"

There is also a letter from Hannah Arnold, the mother of Benedict Arnold, addressed to her son while yet in youth, urging him to the fear of God, and honesty of purpose in his transactions with his fellow-men, which furnishes affecting proof of the good principles which this affectionate parent strove to instil into the breast of a son, whose unblushing treachery is the chief blot that mars the pure escutcheon of the revolutionary band of heroes that centred around the immortal Washington. But by far the most valuable manuscript in the collection is a diary kept by Washington, in his own handwriting, from October 1st, 1789, to

March 10th, 1790, while the seat of government was in New York, and the President resided here.*

At the decease of the elder Mr. Brevoort, in 1848, the library passed by bequest into the hands of the present possessor, and is now at his residence in the suburbs of Brooklyn.

The additions made since then, besides contributions to the previous collection, consist of works which illustrate the progress of geographical discovery in America—such as maps, narrations, topographical memoirs, and natural history, especially American zoölogy, each of which subjects is pretty well represented. There are a large number of works illustrative of local American history, and numerous pamphlets of more or less historic value, elucidating particular subjects, and essential in aiding to develop those of a more general nature.

Among the works relating to America, are those of Peter Martyr, Ramusius, Hakluyt, of the editions of 1589, and of 1599–1600, as well as the new edition in quarto; Purchas's *Voyages*, in five folio volumes; the works of the Spanish historians Herrera, Torquemada, Clavigero, and De la Vega, and those of Ternaux, Creuxius, Charlevoix, Kingsborough, and eleven parts of De Bry, with

* 100 copies of this manuscript have been printed for private distribution by a printing club, and 100 for Mr. Brevoort.

many others of a like character, all of which are indispensable to a student of American history or geography. In Creuxius is an engraving representing the gar-pike, or alligator-gar, of the lakes, being the first notice ever given of this fish, which is remarkable for the exaggerated description of its habits and peculiarities.

The collection of voyages embraces those of Pinkerton, Knox, Burney, Dalrymple, Dampier, Hawkesworth, Ogilby, Prévost's *Histoire Général des Voyages*, in eighteen quarto volumes, and a large number of the narratives of the early Dutch navigators.

Among the larger and less known collections of voyages, may be named the one known as Gottfried's, or Vander Aa's, *Zee en Landreisen*, in eight folio volumes, 1727; Valentyn's *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien*, in 5 vols., folio, 1724-26; and Hartger's rare collection, in one quarto, Amsterdam, 1648.

A very large number of charts, maps and atlases, published at various times, serve to illustrate these various narratives more fully. The recently published fac-similes of old charts in Munich, relating to America, by Kunstmann, bring the subject down to the latest date. The first known chart of the discoveries of Columbus and his successors, is that of Juan de la Cosa, of 1504, which was found in Baron Walekenaer's library by Humboldt, and a

reduced copy of it was published in his *Examen Critique de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent*. On it the Isthmus of Panama is not indicated, and the then unknown region about it is covered by the title of the map. The original was purchased at the sale of Walckenaer's library for the Spanish government at a very high price.

Most of the government and state publications embracing geographical or geological reports and surveys within this continent, have been also brought together.

Not the least interesting feature of this department of the collection, is a complete set of all the narratives of voyages and travels to the Arctic and Antarctic regions, commencing with those of Fro-bisher, Luke Foxe, Martens, Pontoppidan, and Hans Egede, and terminating with the recent ones of Belcher, McClure, Kane,* and McClintock. There

* Upon the return of Dr. Kane from his last Arctic exploration, the writer, who has spent much time in investigating the subject of glaciers in the more temperate latitudes, and especially in Switzerland, expressed to this intrepid *voyageur* the hope that he had returned from this field of research—where nature had displayed herself in such magnificent proportions, and where the glaciers tower like huge mountains in comparison with those which the scientific man has ordinarily an opportunity of examining—laden with new and valuable contributions to science in this particular department of research, and intimated that he would look with great interest for his forthcoming work on this subject.

“In this,” remarked Dr. Kane, “I fear you will be greatly mis-

is among them an apparently unpublished manuscript narrative of the voyage of Parry, in 1821 to '23, penned by Dr. Alexander Fisher, who also accompanied this successful Arctic navigator in 1819.

Among the curiosities of the Pacific voyages, is a set of unpublished views, about seventy-five in number, taken by Humphries and Sykes, the artists who accompanied Vancouver in his admirably conducted voyage of survey, and which are not included in the atlas accompanying the narrative.

The collection contains all the published maps made by these various navigators, as well as the Parliamentary books relating to Arctic explorations.

Another group includes most of the publications

taken. That I have availed myself of the opportunity which this high northern voyage afforded me of noting the phenomena of the glaciers, is true; and that I have made what I believe to be new contributions to science, notwithstanding the labors of my predecessors in the Arctic regions, and of Carpentier, Desor, Agassiz, and Forbes, in lower latitudes, is equally true; but while I have merely glanced at these results, in the narrative about to appear, I have reserved the facts and details for a scientific memoir on the glaciers, which I shall ask to be detached from other service for a year to prepare."

He proffered, at the same time, his private memoranda on this subject, for the use of the writer, in such investigations as immediately engaged him, in advance of the appearance of the anticipated memoir. The narrative, with its adventures and its results, is before the public. The memoir was probably never begun, and in all likelihood, the notes left by Dr. Kane require so much of his own personal recollections to complete them, that they may never be put to the purpose intended, or if so, they would not render full justice to his memory.

relating to Japan. This department is wanting in a complete set of Siebold's *Nippon*; some portions of this great work are however present. In narratives of journeys in Europe, Asia and Africa, the collection is tolerably well furnished. The subject of geography is farther completed by many works on navigation, of old date, and by geographical periodicals.

Among the early works relating to New York, is a good copy of the *Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant*, by Vanderdonck, published in 1655, and of the very rare *Korte Historiæ ende Journaels*, by David Pietersz De Vries, published in the same year. The translation of De Vries, by H. C. Murphy, handsomely printed for private circulation, is likewise in the collection, besides several other works of rarity or value, relating to New York as a Dutch colony. There are reprints on a still more costly scale, of the narratives of De Soto and Cabeza de Vaca, translated by Buckingham Smith, and printed at the expense of George W. Riggs, of Washington, and like those already noticed, intended for private circulation. Mr. Smith has been recently engaged in making historical researches at Madrid, in early Spanish discoveries on this continent. The field is a fertile and important one, and promises many valuable additions to American documentary history.

Next to voyages and travels, the main feature of the collection consists in works on natural history, among which the general systematic writers are fairly represented. Of the twelve editions of the works of Linnæus, eight are in the collection. All of the editions of this great naturalist are not equally valuable. Those which were edited by himself are known, as the first of Leyden, 1735, the second, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth of Stockholm, with the respective dates of 1740, '48, '53, '58 and '66. The eighth treats of the vegetable kingdom only. There is a copy of Buffon, in forty-four quarto volumes, and likewise one in one hundred and twenty-nine volumes octavo; Shaw, in forty volumes octavo; and the works of Klein, who made a severe attack upon Linnæus; in return for which, the latter has failed to introduce his name in his works; hence, while his more fortunate rival has risen to the highest pinnacle of scientific fame, the name of Klein, though an estimable naturalist, is seldom referred to, or scarcely remembered.

There are a large number of volumes of the transactions of natural history societies, among which are the *Mémoires du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle* from their commencement, in more than forty quarto volumes; Oken's *Isis*, in forty-one quartos; the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, of

France, in eighty volumes octavo; the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* of Germany, and the annals and magazines of natural history that have, from time to time, appeared in the English language, together with many transactions of societies both at home and abroad.

In Ichthyology, however, the collection is most complete. In this department is to be found, with a few exceptions, whatever has appeared either in the form of systematic treatises, prize essays, or detached papers. These include Bloch's large work in twelve folio volumes, usually published in six; those of Gesner, Aldrovandus, Belon, Rondelet, Willoughby, Klein, and Salviani, the last of which is exceedingly rare.

With Artedi and Linnæus a new and simple nomenclature was introduced, by means of which natural history was enabled to advance with far more rapid strides than it had hitherto taken, but it remained for Cuvier to perfect the work of his predecessors, by arranging animals in natural families, and defining the genera from characteristics developed both by the internal and external anatomical structure. All of the works exhibiting these advances are in the collection. Indeed, there is scarcely a scrap of Cuvier's writings which has been made public that is not to be found here, and among the

rest, the three editions of his *Ossemens Fossiles* and of his *Regne Animal*.

There is likewise a copy of the great work on fishes, begun by Cuvier in 1829, in conjunction with Valenciennes, and continued by the latter until within a very recent date. The work has already reached its twenty-second volume, and terminates with the description of the *Clupeidæ*. The immense expenditure of labor and money which it has already cost, may be judged of from the circumstance that it describes about six thousand distinct species, being fully one-third more than were ever before described, besides the accompaniment of an engraved figure of at least one species of each genus. This department also includes the valuable work of Agassiz and Spix, on the fishes of Brazil; that of Temminck and Schlegel, on the fishes of Japan; Müller and Henles' *Plagiostomes*; Agassiz's *Poissons Fossiles* in six folio volumes; and his Embryology, and plates of the *Salmonidæ*.

The works on Natural History chiefly relating to Zoölogy, number about two thousand volumes, besides some four hundred pamphlets, of which about two hundred are on Ichthyology.

Most of the works which treat of the study of nature as a pastime, are in the collection. The majority of these are by English authors. It is re-

markable that so few of other nations have seemed to delight to study nature in the field, so that, if called upon to judge of the comparative taste for such pursuits by the published books on the subject, it would seem that the English far exceed all other people in a real love for nature and her works. But two works of the kind have been written by Americans, if we except those of the ornithologists Wilson and Audubon, both ardent lovers of nature; namely, Godman's *Rambles of a Naturalist*, and Miss Cooper's *Rural Hours*. Some articles recently published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, prove that there are, however, students here who appreciate these pleasant themes, and it is to be hoped that the taste for them will grow with time. The direct study of animals in their native state, or even in an easy captivity, reveals many a curious secret relating to their habits, loves or instincts, or, which is more important, concerning their possible use to man. This subject would be greatly developed, were it possible to carry out the proposed project of a Zoölogical garden in the Central Park, intended to be devoted chiefly to the animals of this continent.

JOSHUA BROOKES'S LIBRARY.

MR. BROOKES'S collection is one of the largest in the city, and numbers about fourteen thousand volumes. The foundation of this library was laid in 1783, while its proprietor was yet a youth, in London, by the purchase of Ferguson's *Astronomy*, which volume is still to be seen in the library. The purchase of this work was soon after followed by that of Dr. Priestley's works, which were carefully read by Mr. Brookes before he had attained the age of manhood. The library contains a fair collection of works on History, Travels, Science and Art, including Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, and Natural History, Theology, Natural Theology, Biography, Poetry, the Drama, Political Economy, Commerce, Trade, Law and Medicine.

Almost every nation is represented by a number of special Historical works, having direct reference to them, among which are the works of Polybius, Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon; Arnold's and Niebuhr's *Rome*, Buck's *Ruins of Ancient Cities*,

Athenian Letters, and *Histoire Universelle* by Diodorus the Sicilian. The histories of England, France, Austria, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Iceland, Russia, Poland, Turkey, Egypt, China, the Indies, North and South America, and most of the Asiatic nations, are sufficiently complete to give a fair account of each, and collectively form a class which contains about one thousand volumes. Of the works of travels are Burekhardt's Nubia, Purchas's Pilgrims, Astley's collection of voyages and travels, 4 vols. 4to., and Brocquiere's Palestine, published in 1492. The manuscript of this work is in the "*Bibliothèque Nationale*," at Paris. It was translated into French by Legrand d'Aussy, and with a preliminary discourse was read before the French Institute, and is to be found in the fifth volume of the "*Mémoires de l'Institut*," printed in 1804. A fine copy of Busquebi's Turkey, which appeared in 1582, is also in this collection, as well as Wright's Travels in France and Italy, in which is given a full account of the rite of circumcision.

Among the works on Science, including those on Natural History, Philosophy, and kindred subjects, are a large number of treatises upon Quadrupeds in general, and on the horse, the sheep, and the dog in particular, including those of Brown, Jesse, Bingley, Skinner, Taylor, Youatt and Keeper; a considerable

number of works devoted to Ichthyology, Conchology, and Ornithology, among which are Sowerby's Conchology, Spallanzani's Tracts on Natural History, Audubon's birds, and the works of Cuvier; also Gouget's Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, Donne's Catalogue of Plants, published in Cambridge (England) in 1635, Bay's Deluge, Maillet on the Diminution of the Sea, and the *Speculum Mundi*, containing some curious speculations concerning early geology and particularly the first days of creation, as detailed in the book of Genesis. In this connection may be mentioned Desagulier's Natural Philosophy, which, on account of its inductions, occupies a place between strict Science and Natural Theology.

The Theological department contains between thirteen and fourteen hundred volumes, among which are the works of Fenelon, Pascal, Erasmus, Neander, Priestley, Necker, Lord Kames, Plato's Dialogues on the Soul, and Death of Socrates, Mirabeau's System of Nature, Vandermat's Meditations on Communion, Jahn's *Archæologia Biblica*, and a singular work with the affected title of "*A Godlie and Learned Exposition upon the Whole Epistle of Jude*," by William Parker, published at London in 1606. This work, with several others from his pen, was translated into the Dutch language, and drew upon him a furious attack from Arminius, which finally

resulted in the convocation of the Synod of Dort. There is in this department a large folio work by Torquemada, containing Dialogues on Religious Subjects, &c., published in 1480. This work is very rare.

In the collection is a quarto Bible (*duplum Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis*), published in 1529, an edition in French, published in 1561, and the Apocrypha and Psalms, published in 1618. The collection of sermons is respectable, and includes those of Kenrick, Knox, Massilon, Archbishop Tillotson, Jeremy Taylor and Sydney Smith.

One of the most notable works in the collection on Natural Theology, is Nieuwentyt's Religious Philosopher. The author of this work was born at Westgroofdyck, in North Holland, educated for the medical profession, acquired great personal distinction, and died in 1718. He united, in an eminent degree, the contemplations of the philosopher with a high religious sentiment. He wrote several works, all of which are tinged with this religio-philosophic cast. The Religious Philosopher was translated into English by Chamberlayne, himself a distinguished scholar and author, and produced a profound sensation, on account of the remarkable identity found to exist between the reasonings adduced and those adopted by Paley in his Natural Theology, written

after the appearance of Nieuwentyt's work, and before its translation by Chamberlayne. The similarity of reasoning in these two works is so remarkable, and those chains of deduction which had won for Paley his highest renown are so fully developed in the Religious Philosopher, that Paley was at once charged with the grossest plagiarism, with what truth, those who have now an opportunity of examining the works of this eminent writer, in connection with Nieuwentyt's, can best determine for themselves. When this alleged plagiarism was first discovered, but five or six copies of the translation could be discovered in London, and the one in the possession of the British Museum was fairly besieged with readers. No work, for the moment, was in such demand, and fortunate was he who happily possessed a copy. A new edition was hurried through the press to meet this demand in 1723, three years after the appearance of the first, and a subsequent one in 1730. Mr. Brookes possesses the first of these editions, a copy of the second was presented by him to the Meadville College Library, and the third is to be found in the New York Society Library.

Another interesting work, which is also in the Society Library's collection as well as in that of Mr. Brookes, is the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, containing a collection of the curious voyages and discoveries

made by travellers, and communicated to the Royal Society. This work appeared in separate volumes at different times, the first being published in 1723, and the last in 1727. The *Miscellanea Curiosa* contains an account of the trade-winds, from observations made by Captain Edward Halley, accompanied by a chart showing their usual direction. These observations, and the chart which accompanies them, are matters of much interest, not on account of their accuracy, but of the entire absence of all exact knowledge concerning them possessed by the first maritime power and one of the most learned societies in the world, at a period as recent as 1723. When Franklin was in London, some years later, as the agent of the colonies, his attention was directed to the course of the trade-wind upon the Atlantic, by the Admiralty office, in a manner which resulted in first delineating its true course. It was found that the English vessels bound for the port of New York were invariably two or three weeks longer in making this voyage than the American vessels, which usually sailed to and from Newport, although the latter were inferior and had smaller crews. The purpose of consulting Franklin was to ascertain the cause of this, and also to obtain his advice as to the propriety of making Newport the port for the English ships, instead of New York. Franklin, who

was in ignorance as to the true cause of the difference in time between the sailing of the two classes of vessels, consulted a Nantucket sea-captain, then in London, who informed him that it was not due to any obstruction which New York presented as a harbor to sailing vessels, but to the superior knowledge of the "Yankee skippers" over the "English captains" concerning the true course of the winds, induced by the flow of the Gulf Stream, by which means the American vessels were enabled to avoid the strong westerly winds on their return passage, while the English were for weeks contending in its teeth. With a map before them, the course of the Gulf Stream and its accompanying trade-wind was laid down for the *first time*. Franklin had a number of maps with this delineation struck off and distributed at his own expense. The English government prudently adopted the suggestion made to them by Franklin, the time required for the voyage was shortened, *and the trade of New York, which was just upon the point of being transferred to a sister town, was preserved*. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the careful observations which have since made the winds of the Atlantic as familiar as those upon either continent, the first tracing of this current by the Nantucket captain is as accurate in most of its particulars as if it had

emanated from the "Department at Washington" but yesterday.*

Among the works of Biography are North's Plutarch, D'Alembert's Eulogies, Kings of France, Fuller's Worthies of England, Grainger's Biographical History of England, from Egbert to 1688; 4to., London, 1804, and Scott's Worthies.

There is a fair collection of works on the Fine Arts, including Burrow's Elgin Marbles, Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture, Seeley's Temple of Eloro, Pope's Costumes of the Ancients, and the works of Barry and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

There is a fair collection of Dramatic works, a good one of Poetry, and many on Annuities, Heraldry, Chirography, Wonders, Fairy Tales, Remarkable Characters, Games of Chance, including some valuable treatises on the doctrine of probabilities; some on Cookery; an excellent collection relating to Common School Education, including the works of Rousseau, Fordyce and Williams, embracing a pretty full account, from the beginning of the Lancasterian system to the present time; a large number of Dictionaries upon most subjects, embracing two hundred different works; some documents contem-

* The writer is indebted for this anecdote to Professor Bache, the distinguished descendant of Franklin, and believes that it is not published in any account of his life.

porary with the Revolution, including Rivington's New York Gazette, which advocated the claims of the English in America, on which account its editor was obliged to flee, upon the success of the American cause, Thomas's Massachusetts Spy, and several Poor Richard's Almanacs, printed by Franklin, a collection of which was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Corwin's library (supposed to be for the British Museum) at \$62.

The collection differs from others in possessing a Juvenile Department, or one containing works adapted to the age and tastes of children, which is by no means a contemptible one, either as to numbers or the character of the works. No attention has been paid to appearance in binding or arrangement, and it might easily happen that a person accustomed to the carefully-arranged copies of splendid works in private libraries might be disappointed in this; but while it makes no pretensions to rare or curious works, and does not aim to be complete in any department, it is yet one in which the general reader will find much to interest and instruct him, and there are few subjects upon which he cannot obtain a fair amount of information in one or the other of its numerous classes.

Notwithstanding its present size, it was diminished somewhat a few years since by a donation of

between two and three thousand volumes made to the Meadville College, an establishment under the auspices of the Unitarian denomination in the state of Pennsylvania. The collection as it now stands would make a very valuable public library for a town of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants.

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY.

MR. BURTON'S library contains nearly sixteen thousand volumes. Its proprietor had constructed for its accommodation and preservation a three-story fire-proof building, about thirty-five feet square, which is isolated from all other buildings, and is connected with his residence in Hudson-street by a conservatory gallery. The chief library room occupies the upper floor of this building, and is about twenty-five feet in height. Its ceiling presents a series of groined rafters, after the old English style, in the centre of which rises a dome skylight of stained glass. The sides of the library are fitted up with thirty-six oak bookcases of a Gothic pattern, which entirely surround it, and are nine feet in height. The space between the ceiling and the bookcases is filled with paintings, for the most part of large size, and said to be of value. Specimens of armor and busts of distinguished authors decorate appropriate compartments, and in a prominent niche at the head of the

apartment, stands a full-length statue of Shakespeare, executed by Thom, in the same style as the Tam O'Shanter and Old Mortality groups of this Scotch sculptor.

The great speciality of the library is its Shakespeare collection; but although very extensive and valuable, it by no means engrosses the entire library, which contains a large number of valuable works in several departments of literature.

The number of lexicons and dictionaries is large, and among the latter may be found all the rare old English works so valuable for reference. Three bookcases are devoted to serials, which contain many of the standard reviews and magazines. One case is appropriated to voyages and travels, in which are found many valuable ones. In another are upward of one hundred volumes of table-talk, and numerous works on the fine arts and bibliography. One bookcase is devoted to choice works on America, among which is Sebastian Munster's *Cosmographia Novum Orbis Regionum*, published in folio at Basle, in 1537, which contains full notes of Columbus, Vespucci, and other early voyagers. Another department contains a curious catalogue of authorities, relating to *Crime and Punishment*, a liberal space is devoted to *Facetiæ*, another to American Poetry, and also one to Natural and Moral Philosophy. The standard

works of Fiction, Biography, Theology, and the Drama, are all represented.

There is a fair collection of classical authors, many of which are of Aldine and Elzevir editions. Among the rarities in this department is a folio copy of *Plautus* printed at Venice in 1518, and illustrated with wood-cuts. The true name of this writer was T. Maccius Plautus. He was of humble origin, and is supposed to have once been a slave. He lived at Rome about one hundred and eighty years before the beginning of the Christian Era, and wrote a number of plays, which obtained great celebrity in the time of their author, and continued to be looked upon as models of this species of composition for many centuries after his decease. Twenty of his plays are extant, which are distinguished for the purity of their style and the exquisite humor of their characters, although Horace blames him for the coarseness of his wit. Gellius, who held him in much esteem, says that he was distinguished for his poetry upon the stage at the time that Cato was for his eloquence in the forum. The first edition of his works was printed at Venice in 1472, by Merula. The edition of 1518, in this collection, is so rare as not to be mentioned by Brunet, De Bure, or Michael Mattaire. There is also a folio edition of *Salust*, published at Venice in 1511, with wood-cuts;

an excellent copy of Statius, published at Venice in 1498, and a translation from the Greek of Plutarch into Latin by Guarini, of Verona, surnamed Veronese, who was the first of a family celebrated for their literary attainments, and who is frequently confounded with Battista Guarini, the author of *Il Pastor Fido*. Guarini Veronese was the grammarian of his day, and a strong advocate for the preservation of the Greek language in its purity. He was an assiduous student, and spent considerable time at Constantinople in copying the manuscripts of the best models in Grecian literature. Accompanied by his precious freight, he set sail for Italy, but was shipwrecked, and lost all of his laboriously acquired treasure, which produced such an effect upon him as to change his hair from a dark color to white in a single night. The world is indebted to him for the first edition of the Commentaries of Servius on Virgil, and likewise for the recovery of a number of manuscript poems of Catullus, which he found mouldering and almost obliterated in a garret. With the assistance of his father, he applied himself to the task of deciphering them, and with the exception of a few verses, reproduced them entirely.

The collection is well supplied with editions of Virgil. In addition to Ogilby's folio, with Hollar and Fairthorne's plates, is a choice copy of the illus-

trated edition in three folio volumes, and the very rare *fac-simile* Florentine edition of 1741—(*Ex cod. Mediceo Laurentiano*). This edition is now so scarce, that a copy was recently sold in London for fifty pounds sterling.

The collection also contains a copy of the Vatican edition of Terence, in Latin and Italian, after the text of Heinsius, with numerous illustrations of ancient masks, &c., published at Rome in two folio volumes, in 1767; an excellent copy of the best edition of Suetonius, with commentaries by Baraldi, printed in Roman letter at Paris in 1512; *Titi Livii*, published at Nuremberg in folio, in 1514, in its original wood binding; Livy's Roman History, published in 1600—the first English edition: *Diogenes Laertius de Vitis et Dogmatibus Philosophorum*, published at Amsterdam in 1692; a vellum black-letter copy of Eusebius, of the rare Venetian edition of 1483; Boetius, published in 1570; the two original editions of the eminent critic, Justus Lipsius; the Antwerp edition of Seneca, published in 1570, the same work in folio, in 1613; and Stephen's edition of Sophocles, published in 1518, which is an admirable specimen of Greek typography.

Among the Italian poets is a copy of Dante, in folio, published in 1497, with most remarkable cuts; and the Commentaries of Landino, the most highly

valued of all the old commentators upon this poet; also an excellent large paper copy of Tasso, in the original text, with Morghen's exquisite line engravings, published in 1820, in two folio volumes.

Cervantes appears to have been quite a favorite with the possessor of this library, who has the excellent Spanish edition of 1738, with Van der Gucht's beautiful plates and many inserted illustrations, in four volumes; the quarto edition, published at La Hayé, in 1746, containing thirty-one plates from Coypel's designs; Smollet's quarto edition of 1755, in two volumes, with plates by Grignon after designs by Hayman; a folio edition by Shelton, with many curious engravings, published in 1652, besides several modern editions.

In the historical department is a fine edition of Montfaucon's works in 20 folio volumes, including the *Monarchie Française*, the original edition of Dugdale's works, including the *Monasticon* with the old designs, Boissardus *Romanæ Urbis Antiquitates*, in 3 vols. folio, and a large number of the old Chroniclers, in their earliest and rarest editions. Among these latter are two copies of the very scarce *Polychronicon*, by Raulph Higden, the monk of Chester—the one in black-letter folio, printed in 1495, by Wynkyn de Worde, is wanting in the last page, the other, printed in 1527 by Peter Traveris, and orna-

mented with wood-cuts, is in perfect order. Both of these volumes have marginal notes, probably in the handwriting of the day.

The collection is particularly rich in copies of original editions of old English poetry, among which are the works of Samuel Daniel, 1602; Sandy's Ovid, published in 1626; Lucan, by Sir Arthur Gorges, published in 1614, noticed in Colin Clout, and personified as Aleyon in Spenser's *Daphnaida*; "Arte of Englysh Poesie," with a fine portrait of Queen Elizabeth, published in 1589; Quarle's works; Harrington's translation of *Orlando Furioso*, folio, published in 1591, with plates in compartments; Sir W. Davenant's *Poems*, published in quarto in 1651, with an original poem in the author's handwriting, never published; copies of the editions of 1613 and 1648 of George Wither's poems, and Chapman's "*Seven Bookes of the Iliad of Homer*," published in 1598.

This latter writer, who was born in Kent, in England, in 1559, was one of the coterie formed by Daniel, Marlow, Spenser, Shakespeare, and others, and lived upon terms of great good-fellowship with England's greatest bard. He had no mean reputation as a dramatic writer, and was, besides, highly respected as a gentleman. His social position appears to have been an excellent one, and his urbanity of manner such as to endear him to all his friends. His inti-

mate association with Shakespeare seems to establish the fact that in his own day the great poet occupied a prominent place in society, and was as duly appreciated in his own time, as Jonson and Pope in theirs. A monument was planned and erected over the remains of Chapman by his personal friend, Inigo Jones, on the south side of St. George in the Fields; but in the changes which have disturbed the repose of those who were consigned to their last resting-place in that burial-ground, the monument has been destroyed.

This department possesses the black-letter folios of Chaucer in 1542 (the first complete edition), that of 1561, and that of 1598, all of which are now quite scarce; the folio editions of Milton of 1692 and 1695, possessing the old but characteristic engravings, as well as the quarto edition in two volumes, published at the expense of the Earl of Bath; Toulson's edition of 1751, with plates; a large paper copy of the edition of 1802, which contains Westall's plates; and Martin's edition of 1826, enriched by twenty-four original and beautiful engravings; likewise the first folio edition of Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, published in 1609, and Fairfax's *Tasso*, published in 1624.

Besides the works already noticed, are Sylvester's *Du Bartus*; Warner's *Albion and England*, pub-

lished in 1586; "all the works of John Taylor, the water-poet, being sixty and three in number," published in folio in 1630. This is a very rare work, and is said to have been sold for eighty guineas. A similar work to this is the "*Shype of Fools of the Worlde*," translated from Brandt, and published in black-letter folio, with many wood-cuts, in 1509. A perfect copy of this work is very rare. The one in the present collection is wanting in the title-page and two last leaves.* Its price in the catalogue Anglo-Poetica, is one hundred guineas. The copy of Taylor, in the collection, is a fine large one, and handsomely bound. The real value of these two last volumes in a literary point of view, is perhaps not great, but still from their peculiar associations they are highly prized by "*bibliophiles*." Southey says: "There is nothing in John Taylor which deserves preservation for its intrinsic merit alone, but in the collection of his pieces which I have perused there is a great deal to illustrate the manners of his age. If the water-poet had been in a higher grade of society, and bred to some regular profession, he would probably have been a much less distinguished person in his generation. No spoon could have suited his mouth so well as the

* In the British Museum, and the *Bibliothèque Impériale* at Paris, are perfect copies of this work.

wooden one to which he was born. Fortunately he came into the world at the right time, and lived at an age when kings and queens condescended to notice his verses, and archbishops admitted him to their tables, and mayors and corporations received him with civic honors.”*

There is a department of curiosities in the shape of odd or rare books, which is quite interesting; among the works are the singular history of M. Oufé; the Encyclopædia of Man, printed in English after the manner of Hebrew publications, beginning at the close of the volume and reading to the left; *Anteros*, by *Baptista Fulgosius*, in quarto, published in 1496. This work, “*Contre l’Amour*,” is said to be of extraordinary rarity. Likewise the *Zodiacke of Life*, published in 1588; a curious manuscript in not very good Latin, with illuminated letters, upon the Lord’s Prayer and the Creed, by Hen. Custas, dated 1614; *Memorable Accidents and Massacres in France*, in folio, published in 1598; a singular black-letter Edict of Emperor Charles V., published in 1521; a very singular Siamese work on the laws of marriage; *Petri Bembi*, with a frontispiece by Hans Holbein, published in 1518; *Libri Exemplorum*, by *Ric. Pafradius*, published in 1481; the

* Southey’s *Uneducated Poets*, p. 87.

original edition of the *Rogue*, or life of De Alfarache Guzman, folio, published in 1634, translated by James Mabbe, otherwise known as Don Diego Puede-sur.

There is also a copy of the *Opera Hrosvite Illustris Virginis*, published in Nuremberg in 1501, in folio, bound in old wooden covers, with brass clamps. This work, which contains some wood engravings equal to etchings, probably the work of Durer, is fully described by Mengerand in his *Esprit des Journaux*; *Pison's Historia*, with engravings of birds, animals and fishes, that would excite the surprise of the naturalists of the present day; *Novus Marcellus Doctrina*, published at Venice in 1476, on large paper, with colored initials; a curious folio manuscript history of the "Starre Chamber;" and Lithgow's "Rare Adventures and Painful Peregrinationes," published in 1632, interlined with the author's manuscript emendations, and evidently intended for a new edition. This work is rare—the copy owned by King Charles brought £42 at Jadis's sale.

The collection has a large number of old Bibles, many thousand biblical illustrations, a large number of other illustrated works, and many books and prints especially devoted to the Cromwellian era of English life.

The Shakespeare Department contains many separate editions of the works of the immortal bard, each of which is distinguished by some peculiarity. First among these stand the four folios published in 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685, with a number of the original quartos of separate plays, illustrated copies, some of which belonged to able scholars, and are enriched by their manuscript notes.

Mr. Burton sought to possess every work that alludes to the early editions of Shakespeare, or which serves in any way to illustrate the text. Among these are to be found many of the original tracts, the scarce romances, the old histories and the rare ballads, upon which he founded his wonderful plays, or which are alluded to in the text. The collection contains the book alluded to by the quaint and facetious Touchstone, in "As You Like It," by which the gallants were said to quarrel with the various degrees of proof, "the retort courteous, the countercheck quarrelsome, and the lie direct;" the Book of Good Manners, the Book of Sonnets mentioned in the "Merry Wives of Windsor;" the Book of Compliments, and the Hundred Merry Tales; and Montaigne, translated by Florio, who is supposed by some to be the Holofernes in "Love's Labor's Lost," the edition of Holinshed, so freely used by Shakespeare in his historical

plays, with the lines quoted by him underscored with red ink.

Among the collected editions of Shakespeare is the first quarto, in seven volumes, edited by Pope, which, besides having the reputation of being the least reliable of any edition of Shakespeare's works, is defaced by an engraving of King James I. of England, which the publishers sought to palm upon the public as the likeness of the great dramatist. It is engraved by Vertue from an original painting in the Harleian collection, and does not possess the slightest resemblance to any of the various portraits of Shakespeare.

The collection contains a large paper copy of Hamer's beautiful quarto edition, published in 1744, with Gravelot's etchings, which is now quite rare; also, the reprint of the same work, made in 1770, and a fine copy of the quarto edition, known as Heath's, in six volumes, with proof plates after Stothard; a beautiful and undoubtedly unique copy of the Atlas folio edition in nine volumes, published by Boydell in 1802, elegantly bound and tooled with great richness of design. This copy was selected by Boydell, with great care, for Miss Mary Nicol, sister of George Nicol, printer to the king, and a relative of Boydell. It contains proof impressions of the engravings, and an extra

volume of original etchings. This work was purchased at the sale of the Stowe library. The certificates of Nicol and the librarian of the Duke of Buckingham, testifying to the value and rarity of this picked specimen of typography and engraving, are bound in the first volume of the work. The collection contains Mr. Boydell's own private portfolio, with the original etchings, artist's proof, and proof before letter, of every engraving, with the portraits, now so difficult to meet with, of the large elephant folio plates, upward of one hundred in number.

But the crowning glory is a folio copy of Shakespeare, illustrated by the collector himself, with a prodigality of labor and expense that places it far above any similar work ever attempted. The letter-press of this great work is a choice specimen from Nicol's types, and each play occupies a separate portfolio. These are accompanied by costly engravings of landscapes, rare portraits, maps, elegantly colored plates of costumes, and water-color drawings, executed by some of the best artists of the day. Some of the plays have over two hundred folio illustrations, each of which is beautifully inlaid or mounted, and many of the engravings are very valuable. Some of the landscapes, selected from the oldest cosmographies known, illus-

trating the various places mentioned in the pages of Shakespeare, are exceedingly curious as well as valuable.

In the historical plays, when possible, every character is portrayed from authoritative sources, as old tapestries, monumental brasses, or illuminated works of the age, in well-executed drawings or recognized engravings. There are in this work a vast number of illustrations, in addition to a very numerous collection of water-color drawings. In addition to the thirty-seven plays, are two volumes devoted to Shakespeare's life and times, one volume of portraits, one volume devoted to distinguished Shakespearians, one to poems, and two to disputed plays, the whole embracing a series of forty-two folio volumes, and forming, perhaps, the most remarkable and costly monument in this shape ever attempted by a devout worshipper of the Bard of Avon.

The volume devoted to Shakespeare's portraits was purchased by Mr. Burton at the sale of a gentleman's library, who had spent many years in making the collection, and includes various "effigies" unknown to many laborious collectors. It contains upward of one hundred plates, for the most part proofs. The value of this collection may be estimated by the fact that a celebrated English collector recently offered its possessor £60 for this single volume.

In the reading-room directly beneath the main library, are a number of portfolios of prints illustrative of the plays of Shakespeare, of a size too large to be included in the illustrated collection just noticed. There is likewise another copy of Shakespeare based upon Knight's pictorial royal octavo, copiously illustrated by the owner; but although the prints are numerous, they are neither as costly nor as rare as those contained in the large folio copy.

Among the curiosities of the Shakespeare collection are a number of copies of the disputed plays, printed during his lifetime, with the name of Shakespeare as their author. It is remarkable, if these plays were not at least revised by Shakespeare, that no record of a contradiction of their authorship should be found. It is not improbable that many plays written by others, were given to Shakespeare to perform in his capacity as a theatrical manager, requiring certain alterations in order to adapt them to the use of the stage, which were arranged by his cunning and skilful hand, and that these plays afterward found their way into print with just sufficient of his emendations to allow his authorship of them, in the carelessness in which he held his literary fame, to pass uncontradicted by him.

There is a copy of an old play of the period, with manuscript annotations, and the name of Shakespeare written on the title-page. It is either the veritable signature of the poet, or an admirably imitated forgery. Mr. Burton inclined to the opinion that the work once belonged to Shakespeare, and that the signature is genuine. If so, it is probably the only scrap of his handwriting on this continent. This work is not included in the list given of Ireland's library, the contents of which were brought into disrepute by the remarkable literary forgeries of the son, but stands forth peculiar and unique, and furnishes much room for curious speculation.

These forgeries form a curious feature in the Shakespeare history of the last century. They were executed by William Henry Ireland, the son of a gentleman of much literary taste, and a devoted admirer of Shakespeare. Young Ireland, who was apprenticed to an attorney, possessed the dangerous faculty of imitating the handwriting of another person with such perfection as to deceive the most careful critic. His occupation led him much among old records, by which means he acquired a knowledge of the phraseology used in them, and the general appearance imparted by age to the paper and ink, all of which he was enabled to imitate very closely.

His father's reverence for Shakespeare induced him to endeavor to palm off upon himself and friends, probably at first as a good joke, some originals of the great poet. One of these was a declaration of his faith in the Protestant church, which, when shown to Dr. Parr, drew from this great scholar the observation that, although there were many fine things in the church service, here was a man who distanced them all.

Mr. Boaden, a gentleman of great taste, states that when he first saw these papers he looked upon them with the purest delight, and touched them with the greatest respect, as veritable and indisputable relics. A number of gentlemen met at Mr. Ireland's house, and after carefully inspecting the manuscripts, subscribed a paper vouching their authenticity. Among these were Dr. Parr, Dr. Valpy, Pye, the Poet Laureate, Herbert Croft and Boswell. It is said that when Boswell approached to sign the paper, he reverentially fell upon his knees, thanked God that he had witnessed the discovery, and, in the language of Simeon, exclaimed, "*Nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, in pace.*"

It was now too late for young Ireland to retreat, if he ever intended to have done so, and the discovery of the imposture remained for Malone and Chalmers fully to develop. The disclosure is said

to have brought the elder Mr. Ireland in sorrow to his grave, and to have bestowed upon the young scapegrace, who, either thoughtlessly, or with malice aforethought, had embittered the last years of the life of a tender parent, the epithet (which clung to him ever afterward) of "*Shakespeare Ireland*."

The contemporaries of Shakespeare are quite numerous. In the cases devoted to the old English drama are the original and best editions of Chapman, Marston, Heywood, Dekker, Greene, Rowley, Massinger, Ford, Jonson and Field. Besides the original quartos, the library contains most of the collected editions of the old dramatists, and in this department it is quite complete.

Three bookcases are devoted to works pertaining to the history of the stage, in every country and language, from the commencement of the art to the present time, and scarcely a work relating to the history, progress, or criticism of the stage can be named, which is not to be found in the collection.

A full-length statue of Shakespeare in freestone, placed in a niche upon the northern side of the room, and surrounded by carved tracery of a Gothic design, has already been noticed. Upon the eastern side, the Stratford bust is placed on a bracket of the age of Elizabeth. The celebrated antiquary, Cottingham, devoted his personal attention to this

work, and no other copy has been given to the world.

This bust, the bracket upon which it rests, a curious old drinking vessel of stone, with a metal lid, all found in the garden of Shakespeare's house at New Place, a well carved head of a Nubian girl, and the keystone of an entrance arch of the theatre at Pompeii, were purchased by the owner of the present collection at the extensive sale of the personal effects of Mr. Cottingham.

There is also a beautifully carved tea-caddy, made from the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, which formerly belonged to Garrick, and a small copy of Roubilliac's statue of Shakespeare, which is the first specimen of chinaware executed at Chelsea, in England. This likewise belonged to Garrick. There are likewise two drinking-cups with silver rims, said to be made of the wood of a crab-tree under which Shakespeare slept during his celebrated frolic, formerly in the possession of Betterton.

REV. DR. CHAPIN'S LIBRARY.

DR. CHAPIN'S Library contains about five thousand volumes, mostly in the English language, and it may be concisely described as a collection of the best editions of the best English and American works. Among these there are many books of some rarity, but nothing unique, or deserving special description on this account. As a private library, it is tolerably complete in the departments of Biblical Interpretation; History—ecclesiastical and profane; Philosophy; Natural Science; and General Literature. Dr. Chapin has taken some pains in collecting works illustrative of English History, and among the books in this department may be mentioned the first edition of Holinshed, 1577 (slightly imperfect); several volumes of Tracts of the time of the civil war of Cromwell, and some specialties of the reign of George IV. In general American History are most of the standard works, and a small collection bearing upon state and local history. There are also the collections of the Massachusetts Historical

Society; Hutchinson's Collection of State Papers, 1769; Hubbard's Indian Wars, first edition, 1677; Josselyn's New England rarities; the heroic poem of "The Cow Chace," London, 1781, with an advertisement, in which it is said, that "the following poem was written by the late gallant Major Andre, who was condemned to die for doing his duty to his king and country, by a set of miscreants calling themselves general officers in the American Rebellion . . . with the *inhuman* Washington! at their head;" a set of Almon's Remembrancer; the original folio edition of Mather's *Magnalia*; and the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, translated by Eden, 1612; The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam, London, 1647; Monardes's "Joyfull Newes out of the New-found Worlde, Englished by John Frampton," London, 1596; "New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord, containing a Brief Relation of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers in New England," London, 1703.

There are a number of works devoted to an exposition of the Hindoo and other Oriental Religions. The collector is making progress toward a complete collection of the published books of Ballads, and already possesses many rare volumes in this department. The library contains a complete set of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Blackwood*, the latter

with the rare "Chaldee Manuscript." In the department of English and Scotch Ballads, the list is tolerably full, and includes Ritson, Hurd, Pinkerton, Finlay, Jameson, &c. Of philosophical works in the English language, are Cudworth, More, Hobbes, Bacon, Middleton, Sir William Hamilton, Bain, &c. In the department of Biblical Study, are the best modern commentaries, English and German. In Scientific and General Literature, and the various branches of Social Science, the library contains many important and valuable volumes, among which some of Dibdin's elegant books may be specified; Leigh Sotheby's *Principia Typographica*, 3 vols.; Sprüner's Historical Atlas; and the recent Photographic Views of Egypt and Palestine, by F. Frith, Jun.

There are a few volumes with quaint titles like the following: "The excellent and pleasant Worke of Iulius Solinus Polyhistor; containing the noble actions of humaine creatures, the secretes and providence of nature, the description of countries, the movers of the people, with many meruvilous things and strange antiquities, serving for the benefitt and recreation of all sorts of persons, translated out of Latin into English by Arthur Golding, Gent. London, 1587;" "The Foreste, a collection of Histories no less profitable than pleasant and necessary,

dooen out of French into Englishe, by Thomas For-tescue. London, 1571;" "*Examen de Ingenios*, the Examination of Men's Wits; in which, by discovering the varietie of natures, is shewed for what profession each one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein; by John Hvarte. Translated out of the Spanish tongue by M. Camillo Camilli; Englished out of his Italian, by R. C. Esquire. London, 1616."

From the above it will be seen that there is a sufficient sprinkling of rare and *useless* books to vindicate the possessor's title to a place among the brotherhood of bibliomaniacs. While the collection makes no pretensions to have all the books "without which no gentleman's library is complete," it contains those which are most necessary to the vocation of the possessor, requiring not only large but various reading.

Among the works not enumerated are: a very fine large-paper copy of Bayle's Dictionary, in 5 vols.; a complete set of "The Percy Society Collections;" a very general collection of Dictionaries and Cyclopedias on special subjects; the best English works on Physiology, Ethnology, and Geology; some very curious books relating to Alchemy, by Sandivogius and others; Johnes's editions of Froissart's Chronicles, and Humphrey's Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart, from the manuscripts in the British Muse-

um, elegantly bound. But by far the finest volume in Dr. Chapin's collection, in regard to paper, typography, illustrations, binding, and all that constitutes complete book-making, is the French work, entitled "*La Touraine*." Indeed, it is probably one of the most elegant books that ever issued from the press.

There is an illustrated Ovid, and Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, folio, London, 1674. This copy belonged to Robert Southey, and contains his autograph. It was presented to him by Joseph Cottle. Also the first English translation of Boccaccio, in two parts, with curious wood-cuts, printed by Isaac Iaggard for Matthew Lownes, London, 1620-25; Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, 2 vols. 4to., London, 1803; and Picart's *Religious Ceremonies*, containing an accurate account of the religious ceremonies of the various nations, copiously illustrated, 7 vols. in 6, folio, London, 1733. Leo of Modena, a Rabbi of Venice, prepared a work on the religious customs of the Jews, which was published at Paris in 1637, under the superintendence of M. Gaffarel, but it was found so full of errors that its author published a second edition in Venice, under his own supervision, in 1638, which forms the basis of the first part of Picart's work, or rather translation of Leo's *Religious Ceremonies of the Jews*, in which no opinions

are advanced that are not well authenticated. On this account, as well as that of the erudition of Leo, it ranks among the most authentic in regard to the religious ceremonies of the Jews. The same care has been taken with the other portions of the work, in which are to be found an accurate and complete account of the religious ceremonies of the various sects up to the time of its appearance. There is also in the library a very curious collection of poems on the affairs of state; Chappell's Popular Music in the olden time; a collection of rare tracts in relation to the Pretender, including a life of William Fuller, who wrote the greater part of them; Prince's Annals of New England, and Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston, on large paper, in folio. But one hundred and one copies of this size were printed; the present copy is No. 18. A large number of these works are in handsome bindings, and in excellent condition.

ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL'S LIBRARY.

MR. COTHEAL'S library, which contains somewhat over ten thousand volumes, is chiefly devoted to works on primary and early Education, pure and mixed Mathematics, Philology, books of travels, especially in Asiatic and African countries, systems of study of modern languages, more particularly those of Latin origin, the Semitic and other oriental languages, and some of the African dialects.

There are quite a number of illustrated works, usually devoted to the development of the social or geographical position of countries in the East; among these are Rugendo's *Voyage Pittoresque dans le Brésil*; Roberts's Holy Land, folio; Vyse's Pyramids of Gizeh, with an account of a voyage into upper Egypt, 3 vols. 4to., and two large volumes of plates; Norden's *Voyage d'Égypte et de Nubie*; Cassas's *Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la Basse-Égypte*, folio, Paris, 1799-1800; Denon's Egypt, Laborde's *Voy-*

age dans l'Arabie-Pétrée and D'Ohsson's *Tableau Général de l'Empire Othoman*. This latter work, which is admirably executed so far as it goes, was unfortunately never brought to completion. The first two volumes treat of the religion and the legislation of the Mussulmans. The first part of the third volume completes the legislation, while the second part of the third volume is devoted to the state of the Ottoman empire. The history of the Ottoman empire, which forms the second division of this great work, still exists in manuscript. The author, Mouradja (D'Ohsson) was of Armenian parentage, and born at Constantinople, and consequently in a position to obtain the most reliable information concerning the people of whom he had the ambition to give to the civilized world a more just and detailed account than it had hitherto possessed. A familiarity with the chief officers of state, and the possession of a considerable fortune, enabled him to examine in detail the records of this jealous and exclusive people without exciting their suspicions, and after an ardent prosecution of his inquiries for twenty-two years, he produced the present work, which has given him a permanent reputation, and transmitted to the world more exact information in regard to the Ottoman empire than any other in existence.

There is a fair collection of works on Natural

Science, on Calligraphy, Topography, Technical Drawing, Civil and Military Engineering; also on Systematic and Economic Botany, including Lindley, Loudon, Donn, Miller, Torrey and Gray; Endlicher's *Genera Plantarum*, 2 vols. folio; Prosperi Alpini de *plant. Ægypt.*, 1640; Joannis Veslingii, *Mindani de plant. Ægypt.*, 1638; Bulliard's *Herbier de la France*, in folio, with colored figures; Bulliard's *Histoire des Champignons de la France*, Paris, 1791-1812, 2 parts, folio. In this latter work, which is interesting not only on account of the subject selected, but also because of the manner in which it is treated, is to be found the most complete account of the different varieties of the mushroom which had appeared up to the time of its publication. It is, however, surpassed in this respect at the present time by the work of Dr. Paulet on *Champignons*. There is Forskal's *Descriptiones Animalium et Plantarum etc. Ægyptiaca-Arabica*. Forskal was sent by Frederick I. of Denmark, as the naturalist of the scientific expedition of which this work is one of the results, in company with Niebuhr, Von Haven and Cramer. Unfortunately he was attacked with the plague and died in Egypt, after ascending the Nile, but before he could complete his work, which was arranged and given to the world by his companion and friend Niebuhr. Nie-

buhr's *Description de l'Arabie* is likewise in the collection, in 4 vols. 4to.

In Mathematics are the various works of Lacroix, Bourdon, Bouchardat, Francœur, Legendre; *Mécanique Céleste de Laplace*, 4 vols. 4to., and Bowditch's translation; French Encyclopedia, or *Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers*, in above forty volumes folio, of which one-third are volumes of plates, besides a number of works of general literature in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. In Spanish and Portuguese are the works of Feijoo, of Cervantes, of Padre Ysla, of Moratin, of Calderon, of Lope de Vega, of the Spanish Academy, &c.

In Italian are the works of Goldoni, of Ariosto, of Bojardo, of Dante, of Petrarca, &c., and the *Vocabolario degli accademici della Crusca*. The *Grammaire des Grammaires Italiennes*, by Barberi, deserves notice, as illustrating the language of the novelists and of other old writers.

Among the books of Travels, especially in Asia and Africa, are Russell's Aleppo, 2 vols. 4to.; Tournefort's Voyage to the Levant, 2 vols., 4to.; Burckhardt's Syria, 1 vol. 4to., Nubia, 1 vol., 4to.; Notes on the Bedawees and Wahabees, Travels in Arabia, and Arab Proverbs, 1 vol., 4to.; Ali Bey's (the Spaniard Badia) Travels in Arabia (original French edition.);

and Burton's Mecca and Medina. Ali Bey, Burckhardt and Burton, are the only Christian travellers who have been able to visit the Haramein, or Two Holy Cities of the Moslems, and describe them. *Clot Bey Aperçu sur l'Égypte*, and Lane's *Modern Egypt*. Among the books of travels on East Africa are Burton's *First Footsteps in East Africa*; Johnson's *Travels in Southern Abyssinia*; Harris's *Highlands of Æthiopia*; Isenbergh and Krapf's *Abyssinian Journal*; Gobat's *Abyssinia*; Parkyn's *Life in Abyssinia*; Owen's *Narrative of a Voyage to the East Coast of Africa*; Boteler's *Narrative of a Voyage to the East Coast of Africa*; Guillain's *Voyage to the East Coast of Africa, and History of the Country, with an atlas, 1857*, just published in Paris; Salt, 1 vol., 4to.; Valentia; Ellis's *History of Madagascar*, and the various works of Keating, Jackson, Höst and Hemsö on Morocco.

Of works on the Holy Land are Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*; Williams's *Holy City*; Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*; Sandys's *Holy Land*, 1 vol. folio; Bartlett's *Illustrated works on Jerusalem, other parts of the Holy Land, Egypt, &c.*, and Ferguson's *Jerusalem*. In this work are given the reduced plans of the Haram or Holy Enclosure, including the mosques of Omar and El Aksa, drawn by Mr. Cotheal on a very large scale from Catherwood's field-notes. The

large plans were lent to Mr. Catherwood, and subsequently taken by him to England, and furnished to Mr. Ferguson. They were very minute in the details, and contained in every portion the measurements in feet and inches. Likewise *El Devoto Pelegrino—Viage de Tierra Santa*, par el P. Antonio de Castillo, Madrid, 1656, 4to.; and likewise *Il Devotissimo Viaggio di Girusalemme; fatto e descritto di Giovanni Zuallardo*, 1586, printed at Rome in 1587. The plates of this work are reproduced in the *Devoto Pelegrino*, just mentioned.

Of works on African explorations are White's Constantinople; Daumas's *Le Sahara, Les Chevaux du Sahara*, and *Le Grand Désert*; Escayrac de Lautre's *Le Désert et le Soudan*; Richardson's Two Voyages to Central Africa, Travels in the Great Desert of Sahara, and A Mission to Central Africa; Park's Travels in Africa, 1 vol. 4to.; Lyon's Travels in North Africa, 1 vol. 4to.; Allen's Niger Expedition, Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols. 4to.; Le Brun, 3 vols. folio; Chardin, 3 vols. folio; Ouseley's Voyage in Persia, 3 vols. 4to.; Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo or River Zaire, 1 vol. 4to.; History of Dahomey, 1 vol. 4to.; Shaw's Travels in Barbary, &c., 1 vol. folio; Caillé's Travels to Timbuctoo, Shabeeny's History of Timbuctoo, by Jackson; Caillaud's *Voyage à Meroé*; Wilkinson's Modern Egypt and

Thebes; Lane's Modern Egyptians, and Bruce's Travels.

There are several collections of voyages, including Harris's Collection of Voyages and Travels, in two vols. folio; Churchill's, in 2 vols. folio; and *Histoire Générale des Voyages*, in 36 vols. 4to.

There is an excellent collection of works in the Chinese language, including the Chinese classics in seven volumes, containing the *Ta Hioh*, or Supreme Lessons; the *Chung Yung*, or True Medium; the *Sun Yu*, or Conversations of Confucius; the writings of Mencius; Morrison's Chinese Vocabulary, 3 vols., Canton, 1828; Rochet's *Manuel de la Langue Chinoise Vulgaire*; *Premare Notitia Linguae Sinicae*, by Bridgman, 1817, and the Great Native Chinese Dictionary in 32 volumes, in which the articles are arranged according to the order of the radicals, as explained in the first volume, which contains also the Prefaces, Tones, &c.

There is a good collection of oriental works, especially Arabic, including *Alf Laila wa Laila*, or Thousand Nights and a Night, commonly called the Arabian Nights Entertainments, 4 vols. imperial 8vo., printed at Calcutta from the MS. of MacNaghten. There is another edition printed at Breslau by Habicht from a Tunis MS., and a third one at Cairo, or rather Boolak, almost identical with the

Calcutta edition. The first and second are also in the Astor Library, but another copy of the Boolak edition is not known to be in this city. Torren's literal translation of the first fifty nights from the Calcutta edition; Lane's translation of the Thousand and One Nights from the Boolak edition, now quite scarce, and Lane's *Modern Egyptians*. These last two works of Lane's are abundantly and beautifully illustrated with exact representations of architecture, costume, furniture, implements, scenery, &c., and embrace such a body of exact and truthful display of the modern Arabs, that most travellers of late days have used the scissors very freely in making up their narratives for publication.

There are likewise the various translations of Galand, Scott, Von Hammer, Caussin, De Perceval, Chaves, and Habicht, and the commentary of Hole; Hamilton's translation of a portion of the Bedawy Romance of Antar; also the *Tales of Shiekh El Mohdy*; Dr. Herklot's translation of *Kanoon el Islam*, containing a very complete account of the Mussulmans of India, and of all their observances and practices from the cradle to the grave; *Life of Mohammed* (Arab text), by Abu'l Feda; *Extraits des Manuscrits*, by De Sacy, 12 vols, 4to.; De Sacy's *Arabic Grammar*, *Chrestomathy*, and *Anthology*. The Arabic grammars include those of Erpenius, of Savary, of

Caspari, of Schier, of Dombay, of Cañes, of Caussin de Perceval, of Bresnier, of Laporte, and almost all the French publications of those authors, Cherbonneau and others upon the Algerine dialect of the Arabic language. Among the Dictionaries are those of Boethor, of Marcel, of Helot, of Berggren, and of Paulmier, all French-Arabic; Giggeus, 4 vols. folio, and Freytag, 4 vols. 4to., Arabic-Latin; Cañes, 3 vols. folio, Spanish-Latin-Arabic; Kasimirski, not yet finished, Arabic-French. There is no Arabic-English dictionary, except a small one by Catafago very recently published. Lane has been engaged many years on one, the appearance of which is looked for with great interest by oriental scholars. Of the Arabic works are almost all that have issued from the press at Beirût, including the well known *Makamat*, or Sessions of the learned Sheikh Naseef el Yazjy, of Mount Lebanon.

Among the oriental MSS. are four Korans, all in Arabic in different styles of writing, from the beautiful Neskhy or copy-hand, through various modifications, to the crowded semi-taleek of Southern Arabia on the one hand, and the Maghreby or Moorish character on the other; also a Persian copy with a Persian interlinear translation; for the Ajemy or non-Arab Moslems, never use the Koran except in the original language. There is the best commentary

on the Koran by Baidhawy, which is the principal authority on Mussulman law. The MS. is a very large folio of nine hundred and thirty-two closely-written pages. The Fassoolain, or the Two Divisions (of Law), is another great work and Moslem authority, by Bedr ad Deen Mahommed ben Israel, original date A. H. 813, and copied in the year 935 (A. D. 1529). Also a large folio of thirteen hundred and eighty-four pages of very compact writing. Both of these MSS. are in oriental binding, and in very good condition.

There is a beautiful copy of the Makamat, or Fifty Sessions of Hariri, 1 vol. folio. The first thirty-five sessions have the harakat or vowel-marks, the remainder are without them. The Arabs usually write their language with consonants only, and the vowels when needed are placed above and beneath the consonants; there is Ahmed ben Arabshah's life of Timoor (Tamerlane); the Koran of Mohammed, The Makamat of Hariri, and The Life of Timoor, by Ahmed Ben Arabshah, are the three great classics of Arab literature, and the models of the language. There are grammars by Ibn Malik, Khaled ben Abdallah el Azhary, Jemal ed Deen Mohammed, and others. The collection possesses a MS. containing a portion of the One Thousand and One Nights, another small MS. containing the tale of Sinkhareeb and his

Wezeer Hykar. This tale has been published in English, but the original Arabic is not found in the printed texts. The Shah-nameh; the Gulistan; the Four Gospels; Tutti Nameh, or Tales of the Panol Gulistan, or Rose Garden, and various other Persian manuscripts, are in the collection; also *Lataif a Facetivæ* of Khoja Nusz-ed-Deen Effendi, in Turkish, and Narrader Jehhy, as well as the same in Arabic. This is apparently the prototype of the German *Eulenspiegel*, which, after sleeping a century or two in English garb, has lately appeared in London newly translated in the old quaint style of the original, with all the luxury of artistic embellishments and beautiful typography.

Among the numerous other Arabic manuscripts, is one written by a Christian Arab, containing a letter from King Abjar to Our Saviour, praying him to come and cure him of his infirmities. Our Saviour replies that he is doing his Father's work and fulfilling his mission, but that he will send one of his disciples to heal him. King Abjar then sends a skilful painter to take the likeness of the Saviour, expecting to be cured by it. The painter not being able to make one, Our Saviour asks him for his handkerchief, and after washing his face, wipes it with the handkerchief, which he hands back to the envoy, bearing the impress of the Holy Countenance.

He immediately wends his way homeward, and with it cures the king his master.

It may not be amiss to mention that one of the manuscript Korans in the collection was openly purchased from an Arab book-peddler in the streets of Zanzibar, without any scruple on the part of the vender. The copy is fairly written on good paper, is in the usual coarse binding and was sold for two dollars, a price that the copyist probably thought a sufficient compensation for a labor doubtless of two years.

The literature of the Arabs is by no means an inconsiderable or insignificant one. The *Moalakt*, poems composed in the seventh century, are written in a language of great grammatical regularity and exhibit a high degree of cultivation. As poets, historians, and men of science, the Arabs occupied a prominent position, and were likewise well versed in the literature and scientific works of the Egyptians and Greeks. A history of Arabic literature, which would be a great desideratum to the student, has yet to be written.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS'S LIBRARY.

THIS is a small collection, mainly devoted to American History, both general and local. Its chief specialties consist in works on the war of the Revolution, and the state and city of New York. It, however, possesses many of the standard histories of the several states.

Among the works on the early history of America, are Acosta's *Natural and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies*, London, 1604, translated by Edward Grimstone; Blome's *Present State of His Majesties Isles and Territories in America*, London, 1687; Father Hennepin's *New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*; Oldmixon's *British Empire in America*; Douglass's *Summary, Historical and Political*; De Solis's *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, folio; and Col. Rodgers's *Concise Account of North America*.

The French and Indian war has received due consideration, comprising a number of histories, journals and tracts, among which may be found "A

Complete History of the Late War, or Annual Register," published anonymously at Dublin in 1774. It is illustrated with maps, plans of fortifications and portraits, and appears to have been compiled chiefly from the newspapers of the day. There is also a copy of Capt. John Knox's Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, in two vols., quarto. This work is considered one of the most authentic and reliable accounts of the events which resulted in the conquest of Canada. The author was present and an actor at the sieges of Quebec, Cape Breton, &c., and has detailed the several events of these campaigns with the utmost exactness and fidelity, and with considerable literary ability. There is likewise a rare and valuable tract entitled "The Mystery Revealed, or Truth Brought to Light," a work supposed to have been published by the authority of the French government, in answer to a tract sent to most of the courts of Europe by the English government, entitled "Observations on the Memorial of France." It contains extracts from public documents concerning Braddock's Campaign, Pepperall's Campaign to Cape Breton, and Major Washington's Journal, with an account of his march, Indian speeches, and the capitulation of Fort Necessity.

There are to be found in this collection all the

standard histories on the American Revolution, commencing with Gordon, in 4 vols.; Warren's, 3 vols.; Andrews's, 4 vols.; Ramsay's, 2 vols.; Murray's, 2 vols.; Steadman's, 2 vols., quarto; Botta, 2 vols.; Sergt. Lamb's, 1 vol.; Capt. Hall's, 1 vol.; Allen's, 2 vols.; an Impartial History of the War, Dublin, 1779, 2 vols.; &c. Of biographies, are Marshall's and Washington Irving's Life of Washington; Wilkinson's Memoirs; Lives of John Jay, Gen. Read, Elbridge Gerry, Arthur Lee, Gen. Lee, Gen. Greene, Sparks's Washington; Heath's Memoirs, Willet's Narrative, Thatcher's Journal, Simcoe's Journal, &c. There is likewise an exceedingly scarce book, entitled "Lieut. James Moody's Narrative of his Exertions and Sufferings in the Cause of Government." This copy is enriched with very copious autograph notes by the author, and may be considered unique. The author was originally a farmer in New Jersey, and on the breaking out of the revolutionary troubles took sides with the loyalists, by which course he became obnoxious to his neighbors, and was obliged to seek refuge in New York. Being of an adventurous spirit, he, with a few others similarly situated, organized an independent company, and ultimately became one of the greatest scourges of New Jersey. The simple report of his being in the neighborhood was suffi-

cient to cause the greatest alarm. It was he who made the attempt to abduct Gov. Livingston from his house near Elizabethtown, which a mere accident prevented his accomplishing. He likewise endeavored to steal the papers and documents of the Continental Congress from the State House at Philadelphia, in which affair his brother and another confederate were captured and executed, and Moody himself escaped with the greatest difficulty. (One of the MS. notes in this copy gives a very full account of this escape). It was he who captured the dispatches of Washington, which misled Sir Henry Clinton, who supposed that New York was to be the point of attack of the combined American and French forces instead of Yorktown. In one of these marauding expeditions he was, however, captured by General Wayne, and sent to West Point, and, after a rigorous confinement, effected his escape. His book was first published anonymously, and the exploits were considered too marvellous for belief. He therefore issued another edition, much enlarged, containing several vouchers as to its authenticity, signed by a number of distinguished officers and clergymen. The copy in this collection is of the second edition, London, 1783. There is a fair collection of tracts, among which are Galloway's, Wesley's, Sir Henry Clinton's, and Sir William Howe's.

Among state histories are Stith's Virginia, of the Williamsburgh edition; Proud's Pennsylvania; Hutchinson's and Minot's Massachusetts; Williams's Vermont; Sullivan's Maine; Du Pratz's Louisiana; and Barber and Howe's different state collections. On the state of New York are Smith's New York; Moulton's History of New York (an exceedingly scarce work); Dunlap's; and the recent ones of O'Callaghan, Brodhead, &c., together with the histories of the counties.

The city of New York has a prominent place in the collection, and exemplifies an assiduous desire to secure all that may show its past history as well as its gradual progress. The Guide Books, or Pictures of New York, are an interesting feature of this collection, and comprise all that have been published. The first in chronological order is entitled "The Picture of New York; or the Traveller's Guide through the Commercial Metropolis of the United States, 1807." This was written by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill. The next in point of time is called a Concise Description of the City of New York, 1814. The author was the Rev. John Stanford, who interested himself in the welfare of those persons who were confined in prison, and officiated for many years as chaplain. This little book is quite rare; but one other copy is known

to the writer.* Blunt's *Stranger's Guide to the City of New York*, 1817; *The Picture of New York and Strangers' Guide*, 1828—the last published in 1854, are in this collection; also a complete set of the "Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York," an interesting work published annually by the city, containing a list of the various offices and the persons employed therein, and historical matter taken from the old records, views, &c.

There is likewise a collection of books on the Prison Ships of the Revolution, some of which are of considerable rarity. Among these are Captain Dring's *Recollections of the Jersey Prison Ship*, New York, 1831; Rev. Thomas Andross's *Old Jersey Captive*; *Memoirs of Andrew Sherburne*; *Ebenezer Fox's Revolutionary Adventures*; *History of the interment of the remains of eleven thousand five hundred seamen and soldiers at the Wallabout*, 1808. These narratives describe, with the simplicity of truth, the enormities to which their cruel keepers subjected them, and afford a lively exemplification of patriotism over suffering.

The collection contains a number of early American works on general literature, such as Drake and Freneau, with many standard ones of a more recent date. The books are in good condition, and some are handsomely bound.

* In Mr. Folsom's Library.

DANIEL EMBURY'S LIBRARY.

THIS Library, which contains about four thousand volumes, has evidently been collected rather with the view of gratifying the demands of a cultivated taste, than from any purpose of mere display. It contains a number of valuable works of reference, upon such topics as are likely to arise in daily life, besides some specialties, which develop the tastes of its possessor. In the departments of Belles-Lettres, History, Biography, Antiquities and Mathematics, are to be found many excellent works.

The Belles-Lettres Department, which, numerically considered, constitutes about one-fourth of the collection, without pretending to be at all complete, comprises many of the best English poets, historians, essayists, biographers, novelists, and miscellaneous writers. In this department may be named *The Gentleman's Magazine*, from its commencement in 1731, nearly down to the present time, in upward of 250 volumes; *Dictionnaire de Bayle*, 16 vols. 8vo.;

L'Art de Vérifier les Dates, 49 vols. 8vo.; *Causes Célèbres*, 10 vols. 8vo.; and an ample collection of dictionaries and lexicons in various languages. In French are the works of Molière, Corneille, Racine, Montaigne, Saint Pierre, Marmontel, Le Sage, De Stael, Massillon, and many others. In Italian, those of Dante, of Boccaccio, of Petrarca, of Ariosto, of Tasso, of Giannone, of Vasari, of Galluzzi, of Tiraboschi, of Alfieri, of Botta, &c.

The Greek and Latin Classics are fairly represented; among them are two Elzevirs, some few volumes in folio as early as the beginning of the XVIth century, and a copy of the beautiful edition of Virgil after the Vatican MS., printed at Rome in the year 1765, in 3 vols. folio, with plates, and a translation in Italian verse at the foot of the page.

In the Antiquarian Department are many valuable works; such as Montfaucon's *Antiquité Illustrée par Gravures*, 9 vols. folio; Scheuchzer's *Physique Sacrée*, 8 vols. folio, with brilliant impressions of its numerous plates, representing the natural history of the Bible; *Cérémonies Religieuses*, 7 vols. folio, with fine plates; *Monde Primitif*, 9 vols. folio; Grose's *Antiquities of England, Scotland and Wales, Military Antiquities, &c.*, 15 vols. folio, large paper; Grose and Astle's *Antiquarian Repertory*, 4 vols. 4to.; an old translation of Olaus Mag-

nus, in Italian, with wood-cuts in the style of the Nuremberg Chronicle; the Harleian Miscellany, 8 vols. 4to.; *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, 8 vols. 8vo.; Beausobre's History of Manicheism, 2 vols. 4to.; *Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance*, being a history and description of the Customs and Manners, of the Commerce and Industry, of the Arts and Sciences, of the Literature and Fine Arts, in Europe during the Middle Ages, by Paul La Croix, Ferdinand Seré, and A. Renaud, 5 vols. 4to., Paris, 1851, profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and richly colored plates; John Baptista de la Porta's Physiognomy, translated from Latin into Italian, Venice, 1643, with curious wood-cuts, comparing the human head and face with those of birds and beasts, 1 vol. folio, containing also papers on the same and similar subjects, by Giovanni Ingegneri, Bishop of Capo d'Istria; Ludovico Settali, and Polemon—the last translated from the Greek; Lavater's Physiognomy, bound in 5 vols. 4to., illustrated with upward of 800 line engravings, London, 1789–98; *Theatrum Virorum eruditione Clarorum*, by Paul Freherus, 1 vol. folio, Nuremberg, 1688, with 1315 portraits; and Stothard's Monumental Effigies, 1 vol. folio.

In the Department of History, is the collection on Universal History, Ancient and Modern, in 25 vols. folio, highly commended by Dr. Johnson; and

an excellent collection on China and Japan, including Du Halde's China, 2 vols. folio, both the English and French editions; Grosier's China, 7 vols. 8vo.; The Earl Macartney's Embassy to China, 2 vols. 4to., with Barrow's Account of the Embassy; Ellis's Narrative of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China; The Penal Code of China; The Chou-King of Confucius; The Gentoo Code of Laws; Kaempfer's Japan, 2 vols. folio; Charlevoix's *Histoire du Japon*, 6 vols. 12mo.; together with the recently published account of the Expedition to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, 3 vols. 4to.

The books on America comprise some of the best on this subject, as Lord Kingsborough's work on Mexican Antiquities, in 9 vols. folio, colored plates; Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, 6 vols. 4to., colored plates; Humboldt's, 4 vols. large 4to., with atlas; the early American historians in Spanish, as, Herrera, Torquemada, Gumilla, Venegas, Solis, Garcilaso de la Vega, and Barcia; also Navarrette's collection of Voyages; in Italian, are Clavigero, and the *Codice Diplomatico*; in French, are Charlevoix, Lafitau and others; and the earliest and latest Explorations undertaken by order of the government.

Among the books in general on Asia are Sir William Jones's works, 9 vols. 4to.; Asiatic Researches, 12 vols. 8vo.; D'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque*

Oriente, folio; Maurice's Indian Antiquities, 7 vols.; Maurice's Ancient and Modern History of Hindostan, 5 vols. 4to.; Coleman's Hindoo Mythology, 4to.; Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols. 4to.; the *Ayeen Akberry*, or the Institutes of the Emperor Akbar, 2 vols. 4to.; and the Sacred Books of Ceylon, 3 vols. 8vo.

In Biography are the *Biographie Universelle*, 52 vols. 8vo.; *L'Histoire des Empereurs Romains*, by Crevier, 12 vols. 12mo.; with many individual biographies in various languages.

Among the Voyages and Travels are Cook's Voyages and Life, 9 vols. 4to.; *L'Histoire des Voyages* by Prevost, 19 vols. 4to.; Burney's History of Voyages to the Pacific, 5 vols. 4to.; the Travels of Bruce, 5 vols. 4to., and Life; Clarke, 4 vols. 4to.; Pococke, 2 vols. folio; Shaw; Sandys; Marco Polo; Purchas; and the collection in Italian by Ramusio, in 3 vols. 4to.; and a splendid large-paper copy of Hakluyt in 5 vols. folio, of which only 250 copies were printed.

The most prominent feature in this library is its excellent collection of Mathematical and Astronomical works, giving a tolerably perfect view of the state of these sciences at the present time. In it are found the works of Sir Isaac Newton, edited by Bishop Horsley, 5 vols. 4to.; La Place's *Mécanique Céleste*, and other works. The works of La Grange, Lalande,

Legendre, Monge, D'Alembert, Biot, Euler, Bernouilli, La Croix, Montucla (History of Mathematics), Maclaurin, Simpson, Emerson, Barrow, *Journal de l'Ecole Polytechnique*, Apollonius's Conics, Ptolemy's Almageste in Greek and French, 2 vols. 4to., and many other works.

Not far removed from these monuments of the *exact* sciences, the visitor will doubtless be much surprised to encounter a curious collection of books on Demonology, the most *inexact* of all subjects; and so well is the owner aware of the incongruity of the two classes, that he feels it incumbent on himself to explain the origin of this collection, lest it might be supposed that he had fallen into the absurdities of modern Spiritualism. The fearful denunciations of the Old Testament against the practice of witchcraft, sorcery and divination; the apparition of Samuel evoked by the Witch of Endor; the interpretation of dreams; the inspiration of the prophets, leading, no doubt, to the pretensions of the seers of Scotland to the gift of second sight; the visitations of angels, the voices of invisible beings, in "the airy tongues that syllable men's names;" the mysterious handwriting on the wall, and the strange interpretation thereof; the opening of prison doors by unseen hands; the belief in the immortality of the soul, and, of course, in a

place of departed spirits; all these facts recorded in the Holy Scriptures imply supernatural agencies, and almost necessarily lead the mind to an investigation of the causes and nature of such startling phenomena. Hence the resort to books on Demonology. Besides, when it is considered how many thousands of human beings at different periods of the world, and in civilized countries, too, have been condemned to the most cruel tortures and painful death upon the accusation, without adequate proof, of diabolical practices, or a supposed alliance with the powers of darkness, it is not at all surprising that the reader of sacred and profane history should turn from the records of these mysteries to the books that profess to treat of, and to throw some light upon them. In this department are Delrio on Magic, Albertus Magnus, Cornelius Agrippa, The *Malleus Malleficarum*, The Prophecies of Nostradamus, Reginald Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft, Calmet's Phantom World, Blondel on Oracles; Glanville, Webster, Hutchinson, Savary, and Macleod on Witchcraft; Wright's Sorcery and Magic; Sir Walter Scott's Demonology; Henderson and Macleod on Divine Inspiration; Sir Kenelm Digby on the Body and the Soul; Whiston, Farmer, Tell, on the Demoniacs of the New Testament; Hibbert, Ferriar, Du Fresnoy, Du Lude on Apparitions; Sibley, Barnett,

Oxley, Ptolemy, Jamblichus on Astrology, &c.; Spencer on Prodigies; Le Brun on Superstitious Practices; The *Dictionnaire Infernal*, Salverte on the Occult Sciences, Dalgell on the Darker Superstitions of Scotland, &c., &c.

This collection contains nearly every author referred to in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, and Lady of the Lake, and is particularly rich in works on the superstitions of the northern nations, including Scotland and Iceland. In this particular department Mr. Embury's library exceeds, both in the number of volumes and the carefulness of the selection, any other with which the writer is familiar.

D. W. FISKE'S LIBRARY.

MR. FISKE, who is the secretary of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, prior to 1853, spent three years in the north of Europe, where he devoted himself to the study of the old Northern or Icelandic tongue, and to researches into the history and antiquities of Scandinavia in general. His collection, though small, comprises two or three curious specialties, and contains a number of rare and valuable volumes. About two-thirds of the books are such as relate to the language, the literature and the history of the remarkable island of Iceland. In works printed in the island itself, and in the modern productions of Icelandic literary labor, there is probably no richer collection in the country. The most remarkable of this class are the *Saga of Olaf*, (Skallholt, 1688); the *Landnamabok*, (ibid., 1688); the *Collection of Sagas*, by Marcusson (Holar, 1756); *Norsku Lög* (Hrappsey, 1779); *Schultzen's Heim-*

skringla (ibid., 1799); *Eptirmali 18di Aldar* (Leiragard, 1806); *Sagnafroida* (ibid., 1804); *Klaustir Posturinn* (Videyar Klaustri, 1818-27); an Icelandic newspaper in nine volumes; the prose translations of the *Odyssey* (ibid., 1830-40); a set of the publications connected with the High School at Reykjavik, and of the proceedings of the various sessions of the Icelandic Congress, neatly printed in stout octavos at the national press in the capital of the island. Besides these Mr. Fiske has collected a great number of political tracts and files of newspapers covering the last half-century of Iceland's history.

Among the books treating of Iceland, but printed outside of that country, are all the publications of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries (Copenhagen), including the *Transactions and Memoirs* in twenty-five volumes; almost all those voluminous texts and treatises given to the world by the Arnamagnæan Commission of Copenhagen, by the Swedish Archæological Society, by the Old Northern Literary Union (Copenhagen), by the Icelandic Society of Literature, about half of the Icelandic texts published in Sweden from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, and all the Sagas edited by members of the new school of Icelandic philology at Christiania. There is also a series, nearly complete,

of the Icelandic books which issued from the press at Copenhagen from 1735 to 1850.

The collection of Icelandic grammars and dictionaries in Swedish, Danish, English, and German, is almost perfect. Among these is a copy of Björn Haldorsen's Lexicon, with two thousand manuscript additions, by a northern scholar, and an English-Icelandic vocabulary, compiled by Mr. Fiske for his own use, and carefully written out in a folio volume.

The Edda of Sœmund, the grand old mythologic Epos of the North, is here represented in the various texts, translations and commentaries of Resenius, Rask, Munch, Afzelius, Grimm, Mallet, Dasent, Marmier, Ring, and Cassell. Runic letters and Runic stories are illustrated by Liljegren, Brynjulfs-son, Worm, Thorsen, and Goransson. Among the translations into Icelandic are the Bible, Paradise Lost, Klopstock's Messiah, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Pope's Essay on Man, and portions of the Arabian Nights, and of the works of Byron, Franklin, Irving, &c.

The great poems of Homer and Milton are rendered, not in the long and stately metre of the originals, but in the equally sublime alliterative measure of the elder Edda. The following from the Odyssey may serve as a specimen :

“ Nu vora Kappar
 Kemnir allir
 Heim ur hildi
 Og hafs volki.”*

The original Icelandic works of the last few years, during which the press of that remote country has been uncommonly active, consist mainly of volumes of poetry, and political, agricultural and religious essays. There are the *Felagsrit* (sixteen volumes), *Skirnir* (twenty-eight volumes), both periodicals, and the *Fornmanna Sogur* (twelve volumes). One of the curiosities of the collection is Ari Frodi's *Schedæ de Islandia*, dated Oxford, 1716, but which was really printed twenty years earlier, and of which almost the entire impression was destroyed. Another is the curious literary forgery, *Historia Hjalmari*, a folio, printed in Runic letters at Stockholm, 1710.

It was first issued in Upsala in 1690, as a collegiate disputation, under the auspices of a student by the name of Halpap, who pretended to have discovered it under somewhat singular circumstances in a Swedish peasant's hut. The story runs that the celebrated Rudbeck composed it for the purpose of imposing on the credulity of Peringskjöld, who was

* This Icelandic translation is represented as nearly as possible by the following lines from Pope's English version :

“ Now at their native realms the Greeks arrived,
 And 'scaped the perils of the gulfy main.”

induced, after many years had elapsed, to publish it in this form, with a translation into Latin and Swedish. Peringskjöld was so annoyed at the success of the cheat that he is reported to have burned all the copies that he could obtain. However that may be, it is certain that it is very rare even in Sweden.

The extremely rare works of Torfaeus, the *Vinlandia*, the *Historia Hrolfi Krakii* and the *Commentatie re Rebus, gestis Færeysensium* (Copenhagen, 1695 to 1715), as well as the other productions of this celebrated scholar, are all in Mr. Fiske's collection. The 1576 edition of Saxo Grammaticus, the Basle and Rome editions of Magnus, the old works of Björner, Worm, Verelius, and Arngrim Jonas, are infrequent and valuable books. The English books treating of Iceland are nearly all here; such as the translations of Horrebow, Von Troil, Mallet, Rask, Keyser, and Rafn, the works of Johnston (a rare series privately printed in Copenhagen in the last century), of Percy, Cottle, Mackenzie, Henderson, Hooker, Barrow, Wheaton, Beamish, Smith, Weber, and Jamieson, Laing, Pigott, Marsh, Dillon, Pfeiffer, Miles, &c., &c. The works in various languages, illustrative of the ante-Columbian discovery of America by the Icelanders and Norwegians, form an interesting little collection.

In the miscellaneous portion of this collection are a

goodly number of works in Swedish and Danish literature, many of them gifts to Mr. Fiske from Miss Bremer, Hans Christian Andersen, Böttiger and Atterbom the poets, and Professors Rafn, Munch, Schröder, Keyser, Berggren, the orientalist, and others. Scandinavian bibliography is very full, consisting of catalogues of libraries, auction and publishers' lists, literary histories, and so on. The first work printed by Emanuel Swedenborg, Upsala, 1709, is excessively rare, and a copy of the original edition in this collection is probably the only one that has ever crossed the ocean. Mr. Fiske possesses nearly every one of the books relating to the early Swedish settlements on the Delaware, including the rarely met with works of Campanius, Acrelius, and Swedberg. The only full and accurate list of these early accounts of Delaware ever published was furnished three years ago by Mr. Fiske to Norton's Literary Gazette. From it the reader learns that bibliographers have frequently made a curious mistake with regard to the first-named book. The author styles himself on the title-page Thomas Campanius *Holm*—that is, *Holmiensis*—of Stockholm. The meaning of the abbreviation has been so little understood that even Duponceau, the translator, seems to have supposed that the author's name was Holm. Copies of Duponceau's version are very often met

with in libraries, lettered on the back "*Holm's New Sweden.*"

In this collection, are several books on Finnish philology, and a few works of Finnish literature. Among the latter is the original of the well-known *Kalevala*, the accurate Swedish version of Castrén, translations into French and German, and several tracts and commentaries illustrating this remarkable Epic. The three leading characteristics of this poem are, first, its peculiar trochaic metre; secondly, its frequent alliteration; and thirdly, a striking method of always repeating the same thought couched in a different form of expression. Mr. Longfellow has admirably shown the pleasant and novel effect produced by this style of poetical composition in his poem of *Hiawatha*.

Besides the Scandinavian books, this collection contains some Persian texts and philological works.

There is also a perfect set of the Dacotah publications, as enumerated in the list published in Riggs's Dacotah Lexicon, and a number of books in the Ojibewa, Choctaw, Mohawk, Seneca and Greenlandic languages.

But the most noteworthy feature in this little collection, is the part occupied by the works on Chess. The possessor has had charge of a monthly publication (*The Chess Monthly*), intended to illus-

trate the literature, history and practice of this fascinating game, since the commencement of 1857. Preparatory to this undertaking, he within a few months got together a large number of the best books on this subject. His collection is only surpassed in the United States by that of Professor George Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose chess library is one of the richest in the world. The collection contains the rare Gustavus Selenus (folio, Leipzig, 1616), written by the Duke of Brunswick, and illustrated by several remarkable copper-plates; among them is a large engraving on a folding sheet, representing the Duke engaged at chess, and some elegant figures of the chess pieces. On the title-page, at the top, is a scene, with burning Troy in the distance, and Palamedes playing chess in the foreground. At the bottom is graphically portrayed the well-known anecdote of Columbus and the egg. Curiously enough, the faces of Palamedes and Columbus are portraits of the ducal author.

Here, too, are Weickhmanri's old treatise in German (also a folio, 1664); the little quarto of Aquila (Oppenheim, 1516); Budden's scarce translation of Greco (London, 1656); Saul's *Famous Game of Cheese-play* (London, 1640); a French Greco of 1718; Ponziani, in the accurate reprint (Rome, 1829), containing the autograph of the celebrated astrono-

mer Schumacher; and Cazenove's privately printed collection of games; likewise a *Stamma* (1745); the entertaining volumes of Twiss (1787-89); the first edition of Philidor (1749); the second edition, (1777), with Bartolozzi's elegantly engraved portrait of the author, and many subsequent editions. There are also most of the modern works of Staunton, Lewis, Jaenisch, Walker, Kling, Sarratt, Stein, Montigny, Reinganum, Massman, Cochrane, Wahl, Madden, Douce, Schmid, Pratt, Bledow, Bilguer, and others. There are Lamb's *History of Chess*, Pohlman's profusely illustrated work, the reprint of the *Ludus Scacchiæ* (1810); Alexandre's two large and elegant quartos, the *Traité des Amateurs* (1786); and English translations of Ruy Lopez, Damiano, Greco, Ponziani, Carrera, Gianutio, Salvio, Lambe's *History of Chess*, Forbes's privately printed historical pamphlet, &c., &c. There are also the various chess magazines heretofore published, of which some have reached an existence of seventeen years. Mr. Fiske has taken particular pains to obtain the various American publications on the game, and has almost a complete set from the first one (Philadelphia, 1803), down to this year.

The extent and importance of the literature of chess have not till lately been generally understood. As an amusement, chess has been the favorite recrea-

tion of kings and warriors, from the days of Tamerlane to those of Napoleon; and as a science, it has furnished a subject for the investigation of the learned for many ages. In Philology it throws some curious rays of light upon the study of the Indo-Germanic tongues, and in history it forms one of the most intimate points of union between Asia and Europe. It has built up in the various Eastern and Western languages a large and pleasant literature, much of it written by some of the most acute and erudite *literati* of the day in which they lived. Within the last half century over four hundred volumes have been published on this noble and intellectual game.

GEORGE FOLSOM'S LIBRARY.

MR. FOLSOM'S Library contains about seven thousand volumes, chiefly devoted to history and geography, but yet including a respectable collection of works on classical and general literature, theology, art and natural history.

The residence of its possessor for several years in Holland, enabled him to make large additions to that portion of the library printed in the Dutch language, or relating to subjects connected with Dutch literature, which constitutes a considerable part of the collection; and in this respect it possesses, for an American library, a somewhat unique character, as, with the exception of the pastors of the Dutch Reformed Churches, few literary men of the present day in the United States possess much knowledge of this old Saxon dialect, although its German sister stands in high repute among scholars. Why the literature of Holland—for it has a literature well worthy of careful examination—should be so completely overlooked, especially in the originally

Dutch community of New York, is a question left for the reader to solve for himself.

In this portion of the collection is the *Vaderlandsche Historie* of Jan Wagenaar, in twenty-one volumes, with a continuation by Stuart in four volumes. This is the standard history of Holland, and is as much admired for the gracefulness of its style as that of its great contemporary history of England by Hume. Indeed, in point of research and reliability, as well as in the correctness of political principles, the Dutch historian enjoys a higher reputation at the present day than his co-laborer in English history. The political tracts of this writer, published after his death in one volume, a treatise on the Office of Stadtholder, and an elaborate history of the City of Amsterdam in three folio volumes, are likewise in the collection.

There is also a copy of Bilderdyk's History of the Fatherland, in 12 vols. 8vo., published in 1832-'37, under the direction of Professor Tydeman, of the University of Leyden, to whom the manuscript was sold by its author in 1828. A *fac-simile* of this bill of sale is inserted in the first volume of the work. Bilderdyk was a prolific writer, and his numerous works, both in prose and poetry, are held in high esteem by his countrymen, who regard him as their brightest literary ornament in modern times.

In this department are Kerroux's History, in 4 vols.; Cerisier's History, in 10 vols.; and Van Prinsterer's valuable modern historical works, consisting of a Handbook of the History of the Fatherland, published in 5 vols. 8vo., in 1841, and the Archives, or Inedited Correspondence of the House of Orange-Nassau, in 11 vols. 8vo.

Of those authors who have confined their labors to particular periods in the history of Holland, the most distinguished, as well as the best known, is Hugo Grotius or De Groot. The history of this great writer is one of much interest. After a series of uninterrupted successes in law and diplomacy as well as in letters, he became involved, in the discharge of his legal duties, in the celebrated Arminian controversy which agitated Holland, and was finally imprisoned for life, purely on account of his religious opinions, in the Castle of Louvestein, from which he made his escape, with the assistance of his wife and her maid-servant Elsie, in a chest which had been used from time to time to transport books to and from the prison for his use. So very near was he to discovery in the escape, that a soldier, who assisted in placing the box in a boat intended for its conveyance, declared that it must contain an Arminian, and insisted upon examining its contents. The wife of Grotius quieted his fears by assuring him

that if it did not contain an Arminian—it was quite full of Arminian books. Grotius appears to have been an excellent diplomatist, and always stood on good terms with the sovereign to whose court he was accredited. His first effort in this capacity was as an attaché to the embassy of Count Justin of Nassau, to Henry IV. of France, in 1598. When he was presented to the king, Henry bestowed upon him his own picture and a gold chain, which so exalted the vanity of Grotius that he had an engraving of himself executed with the golden chain suspended around his neck. There is an excellent painting of Grotius in the library, made from the celebrated one at Amsterdam, in which, however, the chain does not present itself. The works in the collection from the pen of this author are *Poemata, De Veritate Religionis Christianæ, Apologeticus eorum qui Hollandiæ; Epistolæ Ineditæ*, eight volumes, 1806; *Epistolæ folio; De Studiis—De Fato—Anthologia Græca cum Versione Latina*, 4 vols. quarto; *De Imperio summarum Potestatum circa Sacra—De Jure Belli et Pacis* (several copies), *Silvia*, a Latin poem, quarto, 1634, and his annals and history of the Netherlands, from the death of Philip I. to the truce of 1609, in Latin, with a translation in Dutch, printed in folio in 1681.

In this connection may be mentioned a fine mas-

sive copy, in black letter, of the History of Holland from 1516 to 1612, by Van Meteren, one of the primitive lights of Dutch literature, which contains an early, if not the first notice of the discoveries of Hendrick Hudson on the American continent; likewise Brandt's History of the Reformation, in four volumes, quarto, published in 1677; Aitzema's History of the United Provinces, from 1621 to 1668, with a continuation by Van der Bosch, or Sylvius, as Latinized, in eleven volumes, large folio. This author was a native of the province of Friesland, and published at the age of sixteen a volume of Latin poems entitled *Poemata Juvenilia*, that gave him much reputation for precocious talent. He was subsequently appointed Minister of the Hanseatic Towns to Holland, and took up his residence at the Hague, where he continued to reside in his diplomatic capacity for forty years. Aitzema used much adroitness with the agents of foreign powers in obtaining original documents, to be used in the preparation of his great historical work, and was even suspected of carrying on intrigues injurious to his native land. In this work, under the years 1663-'4 he notices the encroachments of the New England colonists on the "Province of New Netherlands," which, he says, they wished to reduce into subjection to England, a suspicion fully verified a few years after by the absolute

subjugation of this commanding and flourishing colony.*

Van Wassenær's Historical Relations, from 1621-29, continued by Barnet Lampe to 1632, in 5 vols. 4to., is a species of annual register, and possesses considerable interest to the New York historian, inasmuch as it contains accounts of the infant colony of New Netherlands. It is well known to historical students in Holland, where it is not rare, but is not common in this country. The *Hollandische Mercurius*, of which there are twelve volumes in the collection, extending from 1650-90, is of the same general character as that of Wassenær's Relations, and likewise contains notices of events that transpired in the New Netherlands. A curious black letter brochure on this subject is the *Breeden Raedt*, published at Antwerp in 1649, which, under the similitude of advice, contains a coarse attack upon the government of New Netherlands. But a few copies of this work are supposed to be in existence, and its scarcity has enhanced its market value (for it possesses little to recommend it in a literary point of view) to an almost fabulous price, many times its weight in gold having been paid in exchange for it.

* A translation of these passages was made by Rev. Dr. De Witt, and inserted in the collections of the New York Historical Society. New Series, Vol. II., pp. 374-88.

The copy in the present collection was received from the Royal Library at the Hague—which possessed duplicates—in exchange for a scarce Description of Holland.

This portion of the collection contains the *Histoire de l'Eglise*, published at Rotterdam in two folio volumes, in 1699, and the *Annales des Provinces-Unies*, in two volumes, folio, both by Basnage, a learned French refugee, who resided in Holland for many years after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; likewise the *Histoire des Provinces-Unies des Pays Bas*, by M. de Wicquefort, in two volumes folio, published in 1719. This important work relates to the annals of the United Provinces during the period that succeeded the peace of Munster, in 1644. The editor of this work, who undertook his task after the decease of its author, states that the whole of it was written and a portion printed forty years prior to the date of its publication, but, owing to the troubles in which Wicquefort became involved, the whole was abandoned during the life of the author. As compared with the valuable work by Aitzema, already noticed, which relates to a considerable portion of the same period, it contains nearly double the number of original documents, and besides possesses the advantage of being written in the French language, which is so much more generally read than

the Dutch, in which Aitzema's is published. Besides the work already noticed, Wicquefort was the author of several others, but the one which gave him greatest reputation is a treatise on the duties of diplomatic agents, entitled *L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions*, which passed through several editions, and was translated into English and German. He is generally thought to be the author of *Advis Fidèle aux Hollandais*, which gives a picture of the atrocities of the French army under Louis XIV., during the invasion of Holland, and is said to have so effectually aroused the Hollanders from their lethargy, as to have caused them to expel the invaders from their territory. This book, which is now seldom to be met with in Holland, is much sought after by the curious. There are two copies in the collection.

Among the geographical works in the collection is the *Cosmographia* of Claudius Ptolemy, in large folio, published at Ulm in 1486. This work contains twenty-seven illuminated maps, laying down every part of the then known world, but in which the continent of America does not appear, as it was six years after the publication of this edition before Columbus made the discovery of the New World. There is an additional copy of this work in the collection, published at Bâle in 1540, and a translation

into Italian by Ruscelli, published at Venice in 1574, 4to. There is also an atlas consisting of the maps of Ptolemy, published at Amsterdam in 1704, together with several other treatises on cosmography, of different dates, the most recent being that of the late Vicomte Santarem, formerly the Portuguese minister to France, who died at Paris in 1855, at an advanced age.

There is a fine copy of *Strabonis Geographia*, published at Amsterdam, in folio, in 1707, in the Greek, with a Latin translation, the annotations of Casaubon, Cluverius, Salmasius, Bochart, Vossius and others, and an excellent French translation of Strabo, by De la Porte, Coray and others, published at Paris in 1805, 5 vols. 4to. An English translation of this learned geographer, hitherto a desideratum, has recently been commenced in Bohn's classical series.

Herodotus, the father of geography as well as of history, occupies a prominent place in the collection, both in the original and its different translations, including Larcher's, in 7 vols. 8vo., which is one of the finest monuments of French erudition; also Larcher's notes on Herodotus, translated into English; Laurent's English translation of Herodotus, from the text of Dr. Gaisford, 2 vols. 8vo., Oxford, 1846, and the *Geography of Herodotus*, developed,

explained, and illustrated from modern researches and discoveries by Wheeler, with plans and maps, London, 1854, besides a portion of the *Geographia Græci Minores*, the Byzantine historians, and choice editions of the chief Greek and Latin classics.

In relation to the discovery of America the collection contains the valuable work of the Danish Society of Northern Antiquaries, entitled *Antiquitates Americane*, edited by Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, the able advocate of his countrymen's claims to the discovery of America; the Voyages of the Zeni, described in a small volume published at Venice in 1558, together with Cardinal Zuria's defence of the same, upon which documents mainly rests the Venetian claim to the discovery of the American continent in the thirteenth century. A remarkable map accompanied the relations of Zeni, on which Greenland was for the first time correctly delineated.

The work of Cardinal Zuria, entitled *Il Mappamondo di Fra Mauro, Camaldolese, descritto et illustrato*, published at Venice, 1806, folio, contains an engraving, on a much reduced scale, of the celebrated map of the world produced by Mauro, a monk, which is still considered as one of the greatest curiosities to be seen in Venice.

In relation to the voyages of Columbus, is a fresh

and large-paper copy of Navarrete's *Collecion de los Viages y Descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles*, Madrid, 1825, 5 vols. 4to., recently procured at Madrid; also, a portion of the same work, comprising all that relates to Columbus, translated into French, 3 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1828, with notes by distinguished geographical writers, and additions by Navarrete himself. There is likewise a History of the Voyages of Columbus, by his son Fernando, and a translation of the same from the Spanish manuscript into Italian; Bossi's *Vita di Cristoforo Colombo*, Milan, 1818; *Della Origine e della Patria di Cristoforo Columbo Libri tre di Spotorno. Barnabiti*. Genoa, 1819; Isnardi's *Dissertazione ove nacque Cris. Colombo*, 1837; Count Roselly de Lorgnes, *Christophe Colomb, Histoire de sa vie et de ses Voyages*, Paris, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo., &c.

The collection also contains a recent and splendid edition of Oviedo's *Historia General y Natural de las Indias*, in 4 vols. 4to., Madrid, 1851-5; Gomara's *Historia General de las Indias and Conquista de Mexico*, Saragossa, 1553-4; a small folio and a second copy of the Conquest of Mexico, printed at Antwerp in 1554; and Torquemada, 3 vols. folio, 1723.

To these should be added a complete copy of the translations of manuscripts by Ternaux-Compans, 21 vols. 8vo.; De Laet's *New World*, in Dutch, second

edition, 1630, folio, and the same in Latin, 1633; also, his history of the West India Company, 1644; *Opus Epistolarum Petri Martyris Anglerii Mediolanensis*, Amsterdam, 1670, folio; a fine copy of the works of De Laet, printed by the Elzevirs; Basanier's History of Florida, reprinted at Paris, 1853; Porchacci's *Isole piu famose del Mondo*, Venice, 1576, folio; Humboldt's *Examen Critique de l'Histoire, et de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent*, 1836, 5 vols.; D'Avezac's *Découvertes faites au moyen âge dans l'océan Atlantique*, Paris, 1836; Bandini's *Vita e Lettere di Amerigo Vespucci*, Firenze, 1745, small quarto; *Recherches sur Améric Vespuce et ses Voyages*, by Vicomte de Santarem, and the same translated into English by E. V. Child, and published in Boston, 1850; *Documentos Ineditos*, Madrid, 1842 (several volumes, but incomplete); Clavigero's History of Mexico, translated from the Italian by Cullen, 1786, 2 vols. quarto; Pedro Simon's *Noticias Historiales de las Conquistas de Tierra Firme*, 1627, folio; Villagutierre's *Historia de la Conquista de Itza*, 1701, folio; Garcilasso de la Vega's *Historia General del Peru*, 1722, folio; *Cartas de Hernando Cortez*, edited by Lorenzano, Mexico, 1770, folio, and the same work edited by Sands, published at New York, 1842, 8vo. Of this work Mr. Folsom has made and published the only English translation.

The following collections of voyages and travels are in the library; Grynæus's *Novus Orbis*, printed in Basle, 1555, folio—Ramusio, 3 vols. folio—vol. I., Venice, 1587; vol. II., 1583; vol. III., 1556. These editions of the first two volumes are considered the best. Hakluyt's *Collection of Voyages*, 1598–1600, 3 vols. folio; supplementary volume, 4to., 1812; Purchas's *Pilgrimes*, 5 vols. folio, 1625; De Bry's *Collectiones Peregrinationum, in Indiam Occidentalem*, 10 parts with additions, in 2 vols. folio; published at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1590–6. The pictorial illustrations of this work, and its great rarity, give an enormous value to it, so far as completed, as well as to different portions in a separate state. The first nine parts are more common than some others, but not the less interesting. The fifth part contains a portrait of Columbus, which De Bry declares to be a reduced copy from one ordered to be taken by the King and Queen of Castile prior to the departure of Columbus on his first voyage. This has been engraved for Bossi's *Life of Columbus*.

There are likewise *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, 26 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1780, which is the best arranged edition of the letters of the Catholic Missionaries; *Annales des Voyages de la Géographie et de l'histoire*, by Malte Brun, Paris, 1808–9, 25 vols. 8vo.; *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, by Malte Brun, and

after his death continued by Klaproth, Arago, Humboldt and others, 1819–1842, 93 vols. 8vo.; a general History and Collection of Voyages, by Robert Kerr, 18 vols. 8vo., and the Publications of the Hakluyt Society, 1847–55, 20 volumes.

A peculiar feature in this collection is its Elzevir editions, which are probably more numerous than in any other in this country. There are about four hundred volumes in this department, the most of which were obtained by purchase from the estate of Sir William Disbrowe, a late British Ambassador at the Hague. This series contains the histories of no less than seventy-two republics, most of which have long since ceased to exist, and the whole is remarkable for its exactness and elegant typography.

In the department of French and English history and biography, as well as in all that relates to the history of the United States, this collection is well supplied with standard books both of a local and general character.

One of the chief sources from which French historians in particular derive materials, and to which all historians are more or less indebted, is the private memoirs of distinguished persons, of which there are several extensive collections in the library—as that of Perrin, entitled *Collection Universelle de Mémoires*

Particuliers Relatifs à l'Histoire de France, published 1785–1806, 70 vols. 8vo.; the Collection of Guizot, from the foundation of the French monarchy to the thirteenth century, published in 1823–27, 29 vols. 8vo.; the *Nouvelle Collection*, from the thirteenth century to the termination of the eighteenth, by Michaud and Poujoulat, assisted by Bazin, Champollion and others, 34 vols. large 8vo.—new edition, 1854; and *Mémoires de St. Simon*, 4 vols. 4to., illustrated.

The library likewise contains Buchon's collection of French Chronicles, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, in 47 vols. 8vo.; *Mémoires Contemporains*, 27 vols.; *Biographie Universelle*, Paris, 52 vols; *Biographie Universelle*, Bruxelles, 1842–47, 21 vols.; *Galérie Historique des Contemporains*, with supplement, 10 vols.; *Encyclopédie de Gens du Monde*, Paris, 1833–44, 22 vols.; *Vaderlandsche Woordenboeck*, by Kok, with supplement, in 38 vols., Amsterdam, 1785–99; Bayle's *Dictionnaire Historique*, 4 vols., folio; *Remarques Critiques sur le Dictionnaire de Bayle*; Chauffepié's Continuation of the Dictionary of Bayle; *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, by Moreri; and Segur's *Histoire Universelle*, in 15 vols. There are in the collection excellent copies of Tillemont's *Histoire Ecclésiastique*, Paris, 1701, 16 vols. quarto; and *Histoire des Empereurs*,

Paris, 1700, 6 vols. quarto. These works, the first of which treats of the church during the first six centuries of Christianity, and the second of the civil government, are both rare and valuable. They are even now considered as standard authorities on the subjects of which they treat.

Among French historians are the works of Sismondi—*Histoire des Français*, 31 vols. 8vo.; *Histoire des Républiques Italiennes*, 8 vols. 8vo.; *Précis de l'Histoire de France*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *Histoire Romaine*, 2 vols.; *Histoire de France*, by Martin, in 12 vols. 8vo.; works of Augustin Thierry, in 5 vols.; Amedée Thierry's *Histoire de la Gaule sous les Romains*, 3 vols.; *Histoire des Gaulois*, 3 vols.; *Histoire d'Attila*, 2 vols.; Fauriél's *Histoire de la Gaule Méridionale*, 4 vols. 8vo.; Gaillard's *Histoire de Charlemagne*, 2 vols.; *Histoire de François I.*, 4 vols.; Mezeray's *Chroniques Abrégées de l'Histoire de France*, 6 vols. 12mo.; *Mémoires Historiques*, 2 vols.; Lavalée's *Histoire des Français*, 4 vols.; Rapin's *Histoire d'Angleterre*, published in 1727, 10 vols. 4to., being the second edition, which comes down to the termination of the revolution—the period from the death of Charles I. to the end of the revolution being from the manuscript left by Rapin at his decease; Voltaire's works in 75 vols. 8vo.; *Pièces Attribuées*, &c., and a very curious affair in verse, entitled *Épi-*

tre de Belzébuth à l'Auteur de la Pucelle, published at Geneva in 1760, which begins with the following apostrophe to Voltaire :

“O! mon cher fils, O! moitié de moi-même,
Que je choisis pour remplir mes dessins,”

How the author of *Pucelle* was pleased at this special designation as the chief envoy of the Prince of Darkness does not appear, but that the compliment was well merited there is little room to doubt, for no intellect of equal brilliancy dazzled half so brightly to destroy as that of the great and gifted, but dangerous leader of the French infidel school.

Another curious work, although of a different character from the one just alluded to, is the *Advis Fidèle*, from the pen of Wicquefort, whose works have already been noticed. The story of Wicquefort is one of considerable interest. The son of an Amsterdam merchant, he took up his residence in France, and at an early age applied himself to the study of diplomacy with such success as soon to attract public attention. About 1626, the Elector of Brandenburg, whose successors have since been raised to the dignity of Kings of Prussia, appointed him as his minister resident at Paris, which post he occupied with much satisfaction to his employer for thirty-two years. But he at length incurred the displeasure of the French govern-

ment by the revelation of some of his dispatches, in which he portrayed, in a lively manner, the features of society at the French court, and particularly the relations which he imagined to exist between Louis XIV. and the nieces of Cardinal Mazarin, then at the head of affairs in France. He was ordered to quit France peremptorily, but having postponed his departure for a few days, was arrested and thrown into the Bastille, from whence he was shortly taken, and under a military escort conducted to Calais. Upon his arrival in Holland he was taken under the protection of De Witt, the actual head of the government, and made Historiographer to the United Provinces, and translator of dispatches in the office of Foreign Affairs. He was at the same time selected by the Duke of Brunswick and Zell as his representative at the Hague.

The downfall of De Witt in 1672, was the prelude to the persecution of his friends, among the most obnoxious of whom was Wicquefort, who was loud in his disapprobation of the means by which his former patron had been sacrificed to the interests of the house of Orange. He was charged with furnishing secret information to the enemies of the state, which his post, as translator, might have enabled him to do, and upon this accusation was imprisoned at the Hague, whence, after an incarceration

tion of some years, he was enabled to escape in pretty much the same manner as Grotius, through the instrumentality of a maid-servant in the family of the jailer. The circumstances of his escape are thus narrated in *Hollandsche Mercurius* of the following year, 1680. In the absence of the jailer, and while her mistress was ill in bed, the maid managed to get possession of the keys of the prison, and restored Wicquefort to liberty. He escaped from town disguised in a wig and cloak, and was met by his own servant, who was in the secret, on the outskirts, with a conveyance in which he went to Leyden. In the mean time, the jailer returned, and retired to rest without suspicion, the servant remaining quietly in prison until the following morning, when she left at an early hour under the pretence of attending mass. The suspicion was still further avoided by the early arrival of Wicquefort's daughter, who remained outside of her father's apartment for some hours, as if waiting his rising. When the discovery was at last made, the refugee was far beyond pursuit. The name of the maid-servant through whom the historian was set at liberty has not, like the one who aided Grotius, been preserved. He was far advanced in life at the date of these events, and survived them but a few years.

In addition to the usual standard works of Eng-

lish history, as Bacon, Camden, Clarendon, Burnet, Rapin, Lingard, Palgrave and Hallam, are many writers whose pages are illustrative of particular periods, and are quite essential to a comprehensive view of the subject. Of this class are the publications of the Camden Society, which have reached fifty volumes, and will amply repay the reader who seeks them either for amusement or instruction; and the works of Leland, the English antiquary, most of which were published long after his death, from his manuscripts deposited in the Bodleian library, at Oxford. These are of great rarity and value, and contain the *Collectanea de Rebus Britannicis*, 6 vols. 8vo.; *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Brit.*; and *Itinerary*, 9 vols. 8vo.

Bishop Bale, a contemporary of Leland, had access to his manuscripts, and probably compiled, with their assistance, his *Centuries of British Authors*. Bale flourished in the time of the Tudors, and was twice driven abroad by religious persecutions. He was originally a Carmelite monk of Norwich, and in changing his religion became a zealous Protestant. It is intimated, with much show of probability, that the inducement for this change was to enable him to marry "his faithful Dorothea," which he certainly did soon after his conversion.

There are copies of two editions of Bale's *British*

Authors in this collection. The first is quite rare, and contains only five *Centuries*, or books, whereas the other contains fourteen. Bishop Bale was one of the earliest English dramatic writers. Several of his plays are extant, and one, hitherto unknown, has been recently brought to light and printed from the manuscript in the Camden Society's publications, entitled "Kynge Johan, a play in two parts, by John Bale, edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A."

Among the works of Natural History is a variety of the Floras of America, England, France, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece and Italy, including those of Smith, Baxter, Decandolle, Willdenow, Wahlenberg, Tenore, Pursh, and Nuttall. In this department are Buffon's works, 26 vols.; Cuvier and Lacépède, in 12 vols.; *Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle*, Paris, 1822, 17 vols. 8vo.; Temminck's *Manual d'Oiseaux*; Anslyn's Birds and Fishes, Leyden, 3 vols.; Macgillivray's British Birds, 3 vols. 8vo.; Theophrastus *de Historia et Causis Plantarum*, edited by Schneider and published at Leipzig, 1821; Jac. Cornuti *Canadensium Plantarum Historia*, Paris, 1635, 4to., which appears to be the earliest botanical work descriptive of the plants of North America—together with a variety of books on different branches of Natural History.

There is a choice collection of the Italian poets,

published at Venice in 56 vols. 12mo.; Metastasio, in 10 vols.; and the works of Petrarch and the other leading Italian poets, in separate editions. Besides the Italian editions of Petrarch's poems, are two copies of his collected works in Latin, one of which is the *Princeps*, and was published at Basle in folio, in 1496; the other was published at Venice in 1503. There is a curious work entitled *Li dve Petrarchisti Dialoghi sopra il Petrarca*, published at Venice, 1623, which contains many particulars respecting Petrarch, and some of his letters.

There is a copy of Platina's Lives of the Popes, in Latin, published at Cologne, 1626, and an Italian translation of the same work published at Venice, 1744; also Giuseppe de Novaés *Elementi della Storia de Sommi Pontefici da S' Pietro sino al Pio VII.*, Siena, 1802, 16 vols. 8vo.; *Vita e Geste di Sisto Quinto, Sommo Pontefice, dal Casimiro Tempesti*, published at Rome, 1754, 2 vols. quarto; the life of the same Pope, by Gregorio Leti, in Italian, French, Dutch and English, in 4 vols.; *Descrittione di Tutti i Paesi Bassi, di Lodovico Guicciardini*, Anversa, 1580, folio; Canina's *Antique Edifices of Rome*, in 4 vols. large folio; *Il Vaticano*, in 8 vols. folio; *Real Museo Borbonico*, 12 vols., large 8vo.; Nibby's *Roma ed Intorno di Roma*, 6 vols. 8vo.; Nibby's *Foro Romano*; Tiraboschi's *Historie della Lettera-*

tura Italiana, 15 vols. 8vo.; and *Patria e Biografia di C. Colombo*, published in Rome, 1854. Likewise a collection of Dutch books relating to Japan, together with Charlevoix and others on the same subject.

Little attention has been paid in this notice to the numerous American and English publications in the collection, the chief object having been to direct the reader to those which are more rare, and less easy of access. In the department of American history, however, the library is particularly rich, embracing many rare and valuable works. In this class are found all the more recent documentary collections of an historical character, published under the auspices of the general and state governments, at the head of which is the "American Archives," edited by Peter Force, of Washington; and the collections of various historical and antiquarian societies, together with local (town and state) histories of different parts of the United States. English colonial annals are well represented in numerous approved works, and Mexico and other Spanish and Portuguese provinces form a considerable portion of this department of the library. Southey's *History of Brazil*, 3 vols. 4to., and the more recent work of Netcher on the state of the same country under the Dutch (written in French), may be mentioned in this connection.

It may be added, in concluding this notice, that

Mr. Folsom is engaged in constructing a library-room in a house now in the process of erection, which will be likely to exhibit to great advantage his biblical treasures.

REV. DR. FORBES'S LIBRARY.

THE remark seems just when applied to books as to men, "Show me your companions, and I will tell you what you are," and it is peculiarly so, when, as in the present case, each volume has been selected by its owner, for his own especial use and study. This is principally a Theological library, valuable for its choice selection of the best books on almost every subject connected with the great science. In works in the original languages of the Christian fathers, it is well supplied, comprising, in the Benedictine edition, the complete works of St. Augustine, St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and St. Bernard, and side by side with these, though in less perfect forms, those of St. Clement of Rome, St. Polycarp, St. Justin Martyr, St. Ignatius, St. Cyril, St. Cyprian, St Athanasius, Origen, and Tertullian. But a book of rarer value than these, is a beautiful edition, from the Vatican press, of the works of St. Ephrem the Syrian; *Του εν ἁγίοις Πατρος ἡμῶν Εφραιμ του Συρου τα ενρισκομενα παντα.* Comprised in 6 vols. folio, bound

in vellum, with rubricated title-pages and occasional engravings, they form a splendid set of books. As but little may be known by the general reader of this writer, the following account of him, and of the edition of his works to be found in this library, is copied from Rose's Biographical Dictionary.

Having been present at the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, he afterward, it is said, embraced the monastic life, and retiring to a convent in one of the mountains near Edessa, there composed most of his works. "He wrote a commentary on nearly all the books of the Old Testament, which is extant, and one on the New Testament, which has been lost. He wrote in Greek and Syriac. A complete edition of his works, with prolegomena, notes, and prefaces, was published at Rome, in 1736 and following years, in six volumes; the first under the editorship of Joseph Assemani and the five others under that of a Jesuit, named Father Benedict." This work cannot be passed without allusion to the fact that in the *Necrosima sur Funèbres Canones* of St. Ephrem, the scholar will often find all the elegance of Anacreon with the chastest Christian tone and sentiment. Coming down from the writings of the early ages, the collection contains a curious work of the ninth century, entitled *Epistolæ Decretales Summorum Pontificum*. The edition is in 3 vols. folio, printed

at Rome, in *Ædibus Populi Romani*, 1591. These are the forged Decretals, now generally acknowledged to be frauds, but once of great reputation. Chillingworth, Tillotson, and Mosheim lay great stress upon the influence they once exerted. Burns also, in his preface to his work on Ecclesiastical Law, refers to them. They were said to have been written by the Pontiffs of primitive times, in order that it might appear that the early bishops of Rome enjoyed those privileges which were afterward accorded to their successors. They were, however, actually the production of some later writer, who, in order to obtain respect for his invention, published them under the name and authority of Isidore, bishop of Seville in the seventh century. They have been refuted by Cardinal de Cusa, Baronius, Bellarmine, and Bina, and also by the pious and learned Fleury, in his *Discourse sur l'Histoire Ecclésiastique*. They were originally published by James Merlin at Paris in 1524. Ceillier has given an extended analysis of them in the 8th volume of *l'Histoire Générale des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques*.

Of writers of the middle ages, this library contains the *Summa Totius Theologiæ* of St. Thomas Aquinas, in one huge folio, printed at Lyons in 1608, as well as the *Cursus Theologiæ, juxta mentem Divi Thomæ, opera et Studio F. Caroli Renati Billuart*, in

10 vols. 8vo., Lyons, 1847; and beside these stand the ponderous tomes *R. P. J. Poncii Commentarii in libros Sententiarum ad Mentem Scoti*, 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1661. Though the philosophy of these men has been characterized as an unreal system, "a collection of principles, the data not of investigation and experience, but of a prescriptive authority," yet, as the master minds of a most important period of the world's history, they will always be held in respect. Of John Duns Scotus, Hooker has pronounced the eulogium in styling him "the wittiest of the school divines," whilst of Thomas Aquinas any age might justly be proud. The *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, a witness not likely to be prejudiced in favor of the schoolmen, says of him, "If we are to judge of the philosopher from the intrinsic powers of mind displayed, independently of the results to be attained by him, which chiefly depend on the concurrence of favorable circumstances, then may Aquinas be placed in the first rank of philosophy. If penetration of thought, comprehensiveness of views, exactness the most minute, an ardor of inquiry the most keen, a patience of pursuit the most unwearied, are among the merits of the philosopher, then may Aquinas dispute even the first place among the candidates for the supremacy in speculative science."

As to Theological writers of a later date, with

the *Theologiæ Cursus Completus*, in 28 vols. large Svo., containing the best treatises on every point of Dogmatic and Moral Theology—with a very beautiful edition of the complete works of Benedict XIV. (Lambertini), in 14 vols. folio, and with works of Bellarmine, Muzzarelli, Bouvier, Palma, Perrone, and Passaglia, this library has a very fair collection. On Moral Theology, however, besides some of the writers just named, there are the *Sacræ Theologiæ Moralis Medulla Recens ad Mentem Celeberrimorum Patrum Salamanticensium*, and the various works of Busenbaun, Ligorio, Scavini, Voit, Neyraguet, Gaume, Gury, Tronson, and Kenrick, in all thirty volumes.

Of French divines are *Œuvres Complètes de Bossuet, Evêque de Meaux*, 63 vols.; *Œuvres Complètes de Massillon, Evêque de Clermont*, 14 vols.; *Dictionnaire de Théologie par L'Abbé Bergier*, 4 vols.; *Explication de la Messe par Pierre Le Brun*, 4 vols.; *Examens Particuliers sur divers subjects par M. Tronson*; *Sermons de Bourdaloue. Perpétuité de la foi Catholique, &c.*, 4 vols.; an armory whence many modern defenders of the Church of Rome have drawn their weapons.

Nor is the collection of the best divines of the English church less complete. For the most part in the best English editions, are the works of Cranmer,

of Latimer, of Ridley, and of Jewell; of Bp. Hall, Bp. Burnet, Jeremy Taylor, Isaac Barrow, Bp. Sanderson, the "Judicious" Hooker, Dr. South, Stillingfleet, Chillingworth, Bull, Waterland, Bp. Horne, Bp. Newton, Bp. Horsely, Bp. Hurd, Dr. Paley, Archbishop Magee, Bp. Butler, Jones of Nayland; Leland's View of Deistical Writers; the Boyle Lectures, "A Defence of Natural and Revealed Religion;" "The Scholar armed against the Error of his Times;" and with these the Institutes of John Calvin, Dwight's Theology, Cecil's Remains, and kindred works.

As aids to the study of the Sacred Scriptures, besides critical editions of the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Greek Testament, with various lexicons and concordances, are Jahn's Archæology of the Bible, Dixon's and Horne's Introductions, and the Commentaries of Cornelius à Lapide, in 20 vols.; of Maldonatus and Estius, in 12 vols.; and, in English, of Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Trench, Macknight and others.

In works of a Ritualistic character, are handsome copies of the Roman Missal and Pontifical and various editions of the Breviary; a fine edition of Renaudot's *Oriental Liturgies*, printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1847; the "Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England, according to the uses of Sarum, Bangor,

York and Hereford," by Maskell; Rock's Hierurgia; Brett's Ancient Liturgies; and in the way of Commentaries upon these, in addition to Le Brun's work, already mentioned, the valuable work of Gavantus and Merati entitled, "*Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*," printed at Venice in 1769, 2 vols. folio; Baldeschi's Ceremonial of the Roman Rite; Cochin on the Mass; Cardinal Wiseman's Holy Week; Oakley's Order and Ceremonial; Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ*, and Keeling's *Liturgiæ Britannicæ*; Whately and Plummer on the Book of Common Prayer.

In the ancient Classics, Greek and Latin, there are to be found only the more noted authors, with however, an old and interesting copy of Plato, and beautiful editions of Lucretius and Horace. Accompanying these are some of the best lexicons, Facciolati and Forcellini, 4 vols. folio; Hedericus, Wahl, Scott and Liddell, Riddle and Arnold.

On History is the great work of Natalis Alexander, *Historia Ecclesiastica. Parisiis*, 1730, 8 vols. folio; Josephus, Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoret, Evagrius; Du Pin's Ecclesiastical History 6 vols. folio, comprising the writers and controversies of the seventeenth century, a volume not always to be had with the rest of the work; Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, 5 vols. 4to; Bingham's works; *Mores Catholicæ*; The Universal History, 45 vols.

8vo; Polano's History of the Council of Trent; Froissart's Chronicles; Ranke's Lives of the Popes; Bede's History; Burnet, Strype, Collier, Mosheim, Milner, Lingard, Southey, Neal, Burton, Palmer, D'Aubigne, Maitland, Gibbon, &c., &c.

Of Philosophical works the library contains Aristotle and Plato; Rothenflue's *Institutiones Theoreticæ*; Bouvier's *Institutionum Philosophicarum Cursus*; Locke's Works; Gisborne's Principles of Moral Philosophy; Wayland's Elements of Moral Science; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Groves's System of Moral Philosophy; Enfield's Philosophy; Hampden on the Scholastic Philosophy of the Middle Ages; Blakeley's History of the Philosophy of Mind; Henry's Epitome of the History of Philosophy.

In general literature the collection is larger and more valuable, embracing a selection of the best poets and prose writers in the language, among which may be named Lord Bacon's complete works, Basil Montagu's edition, 16 vols. 8vo.; all the British Essayists, 38 vols.; the Encyclopedias Britannica and Americana; Bayle's Critical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio; the Biographia Britannica, 7 vols. folio; Rose's Biographical Dictionary; the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews from the commencement; a complete set of the Dublin Review, 46 vols., and of Brownson's Quarterly; Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, one

of the most useful works on Bibliography published. And to these should be added a large and varied collection of Biographical works; almost every thing relating to the history of Napoleon Bonaparte; the lives of Washington, Cromwell, Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Ed. Burke, Sir James Macintosh, Francis Horner, Sydney Smith, Lord Jeffrey, Sir H. Cockburn; Butler's Lives of the Saints, twelve volumes; twenty volumes of Lives by the fathers of the Oratory; no less than five different lives of Luther (Andin's, Michelet's, Chalmers's, Carlyle's, and Tolluc's); lives of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and Jewell; Isaac Walton's lives; Bishop Burnet's lives and characters; &c., &c.

Such is a pretty fair outline of this collection. Its noticeable features are, a careful selection of authors, and the due proportion of its several parts. There are but few printed sermons, not embraced in sets of books. Every thing written by Dr. Newman, from his earliest known work to his latest, finds its place, including the volume entitled "Catholics in England," which was suppressed in England shortly after its publication, and has never been reprinted in this country. There is also an old copy of Erasmus's Colloquies, and that rarer work of his, the Praise of Folly, with illustrations designed by Hans

Holbein. The clever and extended notices, in late numbers of the British Reviews, of Erasmus as a scholar and a satirist, give a fresh interest to these works at the present time. At the side of these is found a curious book called "Protestancy Condemned by the Express Verdict and Sentence of Protestants," in which almost every thing disreputable, that was ever said or imagined in the heat of controversy, by some of the principal Reformers against each other, is paraded at large. Luther, Zuinglius, Calvin, Beza, Melancthon, Bucer, and Knox, all come in for their share of vituperation. It is printed at Doway, 1654. Another work of unusual character, is "The History of the Flagellants, or the Advantages of Discipline; being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the *Historia Flagellantium* of the Abbe Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c.; by *Somebody* who is not Doctor of the Sorbonne." This "Somebody" is said to be Monsieur De Lolme, the celebrated writer on the English Constitution. It is a curious and learned work.

DR. JOHN W. FRANCIS'S LIBRARY.

THIS library contains over seven thousand volumes, and is rather a professional and scientific than a general one, although it embraces a large number of valuable works on general literature; and its collection in *belles-lettres*, the classics, history, voyages and travels, and biography, is by no means an inferior one. The foundation of the library was laid during Dr. Francis's travels and residence in Europe. One of its most important features is its wide range of journalism, and the completeness of its series of the transactions of learned societies. The most valuable of this class, is the Transactions of the Royal Society, from their commencement in 1665 nearly down to the present time, embracing 145 quarto volumes. This series contains the Cronnian Lectures on Muscular Motion, read before the Royal Society, which forms a supplement to the transactions, and is rarely to be met with. The whole series, as found in the collection, is so scarce as probably not to be found in any other private library,

and in but few public ones, in the city. The only complete set in New York, known to the writer, with the exception of the one under consideration, is in the possession of the Astor Library. When it is remembered that Boyle, Sir H. Davy, Flamsteed, Franklin, Priestley, Leibnitz, Halley, Hales and Newton, among philosophers, and Huxham, Fothergill, Leuwenhoek and Cheselden, among medical men, were among the contributors to these transactions, their value may be more readily estimated.

There is also in the collection another edition of the Philosophical Transactions from 1665 to 1800, abridged and condensed into eighteen quarto volumes, with notes and biographical illustrations by Drs. Hutton, Pearson and Shaw. This edition is more frequently met with, and is the one usually found in public libraries. The library likewise contains a complete set of the American Philosophical Transactions, the early numbers of which are now so rare as seldom to be obtained at any price; the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, conducted under the auspices of Boyle, Cloquet, Dubois, Esquirol, Larrey, Royer Collard, Villemere, and others, in fifty-six volumes; Tillock's Philosophical Magazine, and Thompson's Annals of Philosophy, which, until they were succeeded in 1816 by Brande's Journal of Science, were the two leading English philosophical

journals, and contained the contributions of the most eminent *savans* of Europe and America. In their pages are to be found contributions from Mitchill of New York, Hare of Philadelphia, and voluminous papers from Dr. Priestley, while he resided in this country; also the New York Medical Repository, commenced in 1797, conducted by Drs. Mitchill, Miller and Smith (the earliest scientific journal in America) in 23 volumes; the New York Medical and Philosophical Journal, in 3 vols., edited anonymously; the New York Medical and Physical Journal; the American Medical and Philosophical Register, edited by Drs. Hosack and Francis, in 4 volumes; the New York Journal of Medicine, and the American Journal of Medical Science, now continued for a period of thirty years, which together embrace a complete history of American epidemics and febrile diseases, and exhibit the condition and advancement of science from that early period to the present day.

The Medical and Philosophical Register, which was ably edited by Hosack and Francis, contains many of the original papers on steam navigation by Livingston and Fulton, some account of which may be found in the excellent and pleasant work in relation to New York, by Dr. Francis, entitled "Old New York," in which the reader is brought into more intimate

association with the early residents of the city, than in any other publication extant.

No account of scientific journalism in the United States would be complete without a special mention of its earliest projector and constant supporter, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, at the same time one of the most learned men and greatest wits of the time. The world is indebted to him for the first geological view of the state of New York, but the production upon which his fame chiefly rests is his elaborate paper on the "Fishes of New York," published in the transactions of the New York Philosophical Society, an institution which has long since ceased to exist. This paper early attracted the attention of Cuvier, who always spoke of him in the highest terms of commendation.

The library is rich in Theological narratives, sermons, and controversial divinity. It has also a large number of biographical works, as Chalmers, in 32 volumes, and many individual biographies; an excellent collection of works on the Drama, and is well stocked with works on Travels and Voyages, including a full set of the Arctic voyages, from Parry to Kane.

The list of Encyclopædias is full, and embraces Rees's, Brewster's Edinburgh, the American, Heck's Iconographic Encyclopædia, the Penny Cyclopædia,

and the New American Cyclopædia of Ripley and Dana.

In Medicine are to be found the writings of the fathers, as Hippocrates, Galen and Celsus, in their original antique folio editions, the works of Ruysch, Swammerdam, Tulpius, De Graeffe, Albinus, Pliny the younger, Scarpa, Le Clerc, and a complete series of medical classics, from Huxham and Pringle to Watson and Wood.

The department of Medical Jurisprudence is probably more complete, and embraces works of greater rarity than any other collection, either public or private, in America: Prominent among these is the elaborate folio of Zacchias, entitled *Quæstiones Medico Legales*, which is the first work ever published upon forensic medicine. Its author, Paul Zacchias, was born at Rome in 1584, and possessed great learning and varied accomplishments. He had received a careful and elegant education, and made some progress in philosophy before he turned his attention to the study of medicine, which had grown into a calling of high repute in Italy, and numbered among the professors in its schools, as well as its practitioners, many of the most distinguished *savans* of the age. Zacchias obtained so great a reputation for his acquirements, as to receive the appellations of "the First of Physicians," "the Mercury of Jurisconsu-

lates," and "the Italian Hermes." He was appointed physician to Pope Innocent X., and devoted his leisure chiefly to the preparation of the great work with which his name is here introduced. This was originally published in nine volumes, at various times between 1621 and 1635, and was subsequently printed in one large folio, as it is found in Dr. Francis's library. Few writers have discussed legal medicine with greater ability, and his opinions are quoted as authority by the writers of the present day, as they have been by those of each succeeding age since he wrote.

There are also numerous German writers on this subject, as Tolberg, Teichmeyer, and Tiedemann; those of the French, as Fodéré, Mahon, Broussais, and Orfila; and all the works of English and American authors. Also a complete set of the *Recueil des Causes Célèbres*, collected by Maurice Mejan, in eighteen volumes—a scarce and valuable work, and one which displays a tissue of depravity and unscrupulous villainy probably not to be found in any other extant, whatever may be its character. This collection was frequently consulted by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, while engaged in preparing his valuable treatise on Medical Jurisprudence.

This department of medicine, although distinctly defined by Zacchias, was not made the subject of a

distinct professorship in Great Britain, until the appointment of Dr. Andrew Duncan, Junr., to a chair created for him in the University of Edinburgh. Columbia College, in this city, following the example of the Edinburgh school, created a similar chair, and filled it by the appointment of Dr. Stringham. Upon his decease, in 1817, Dr. Francis was elected as professor to fill his place, and continued to lecture in this capacity for thirteen years. It is doubtless to this circumstance that the collection is indebted for its valuable department on forensic medicine.

Dr. Francis has enriched the science with many facts in medical jurisprudence, among which are his observations on death by lightning, by *coup de soleil*, poisons, viability, &c., chiefly detailed in the notes to Guy's Medical Jurisprudence.

The collection, contains also, in folio, Van Helmont; Boerhaave's works, including his description of the brain, which gained him his greatest celebrity; Morgagni's *De Sedibus et Causis Morborum*, published at Patavii in 1765; the original editions of Cowper, the anatomist, Cheselden, the father of English surgery, and Albinus, one of the most eminent anatomists of modern times. Albinus, who filled the chair of Professor of Anatomy in the University at Leyden, wrote a number of anatomical works, among which is the *Academicarum Annotationum*, which is

elaborately prepared and accompanied by illustrations of great finish and beauty; also, Avicenna's collected works, published at Venice in 1608. Avicenna was an Arabian writer and physician, who was born in 980, and acquired such a reputation as to obtain for him the epithet of "Prince of Arabian Philosophers and Physicians." He was no less remarkable for the ability he afterward displayed than for the early development of his genius. He appeared before the public as a lecturer on various medical subjects at the early age of sixteen, and was the first to describe the use of the forceps, which appear subsequently to have fallen into disuse, until revived as a new invention, in England, some centuries later, by the Chamberlanes, father and son. They attempted to keep their discovery a secret, and gained some obloquy thereby. By a curious circumstance, the original instruments, as constructed by the supposed inventors, were found in an old building, formerly occupied by them in the county of Essex, England. They are now deposited in the cabinet of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.* Besides these works, there are to be found Baillie's *Morbid Anatomy*; Hunter's *Illustrations of the Gravid Uterus*; Sprengel's *History of Medicine*,

* Francis's edition of Denman.

a small black-letter volume of 150 pages 4to., entitled "The Byrth of Mankynde, by Thomas Raynauld, Physition," originally published in 1540. The manuscript copy was presented to Catharine, Queen of Henry VIII., and is now in the possession of Dr. Combe. The engravings are said to be the first attempts at copperplate engraving in England, and are chiefly notable for the rudeness of their execution.

The art of printing was introduced into England in 1470, by William Caxton, who is represented to have hired himself at Cologne as a servant, for the purpose of becoming initiated into its mysteries. The first book printed by Caxton on his return, was *Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum*, by Bartholomew Glanville, a Franciscan friar, who lived in the time of Edward III. The "Judycyall of Uryus" was printed in 1512. A little treatise, called the "Gouernail of Healthe," 1532. In the same year was translated and published parts of Galen. In 1533, the "Castle of Healthe," by Sir Thomas Elyat; *Albertus Magnus*; "Questionaine of Cyrurgeus, and Prognostications out of the Books of Ypocraseticon," were published, and in 1540, The Byrth of Mankynde, above referred to, which thus appears to be the seventh medical work printed in England.*

* There is a copy of this work in Mr. Allen's curious collection.

Among works upon general science are Brucker's *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*; Rondeletius's Treatise on Marine Fishes, illustrated with plates; and John Baptiste Porta's (*Humana Physiognomia*) Human Physiognomy, published at Naples in 1601, in which an attempt is made to illustrate, by comparison, the resemblance between the human face and those of certain animals, with the happiest and most artistic effects. In this work, which in no small degree forms the basis for Lavater's great work on Physiognomy, these fancied resemblances are depicted by engravings in precisely the same manner as they appear, in perhaps a more finished but not less truthful manner, in Lavater's later and more elaborate production. The works of the later writer are quite common, but the one by Porta is seldom to be met with. The present copy originally belonged to Dr. Archibald Bruce, of this city, the first Professor of Mineralogy in the United States, and the editor of the American Mineralogical Journal, which was superseded by the present Journal, conducted by Dana and the Sillimans, father and son.

The author of this work was born in Naples in 1445. He held a highly respectable position in society, and was possessed of high scientific attainments. He organized a society, which met at his house, to which no one was admitted who had not

made some discovery in science. He was possessed of an ingenious turn of mind; is said to have first formed the plan of an encyclopædia, and was the inventor of the *camera obscura*, afterward perfected by s'Gravesande. He was the author of several works, and among others, one on Natural Magic.

There is also an excellent copy of Aldrovandus's Ornithology. This writer, who is often styled the Father of Ornithology, was one of the most laborious naturalists of the sixteenth century, and manifested a devotion to natural science never surpassed, if equalled. He was of a noble family in Italy, possessed a handsome estate, and impoverished himself by his expenditures in producing his works. For this purpose, he employed the services of a skilful painter for thirty years, the celebrated engraver Christopher Coriolanus, and Bennini and Swantus as assistant naturalists. Among his works, all of which are illustrated in the highest order of art known at the time of their execution, are his "Ornithology," "History of Monsters, Quadrupeds, Insects and Serpents." Many accuse him of diffuseness in detail, but none of want of accuracy in description. Antiquity furnishes no design in natural history so grand as his, and yet in the midst of all his splendid projects, he died in a hospital at Bologna, blind and in poverty.

“Grew’s Rarities, being a Catalogue of the Curiosities in the Possession of the Royal Society,” is a work of much interest. Its author, who was a distinguished physician and naturalist, was the first to discover the circulation of sap in plants. He was born in Coventry, England, in 1628, where he continued to reside until the brilliancy of his discoveries obtained for him an invitation to visit London, where his services were retained by the Royal Society. He informs us that his attention was first directed to the circulation in plants upon “reading some of the many and curious inventions of learned men in the bodies of animals. For considering that both came out of the same hand, and were, therefore, the contrivances of the same wisdom, I thence fully assured myself that it could not be in vain to seek a design in both.” The idea once formed was laboriously prosecuted to a successful termination. His first essay on the Anatomy of Plants, in which his theory was developed, was communicated to the Royal Society by Bishop Wilkins, and was received with all the consideration due to a new and important discovery in science. He was made a member of the Society, invited to London, and selected as its Secretary, in which capacity he published the Transactions for 1677, and the Catalogue of Curiosities in Dr. Francis’s collection.

The library of Dr. Francis embraces some hundreds, say thousands of pamphlets, many of them rare and curious, on historical, theological, and medical topics. If the value of that species of literature ever was doubted, Macaulay has demonstrated its importance in historical research.

In works of distinguished American writers, with most of whom Dr. Francis was on terms of great familiarity, the library is quite complete. Many of these were presented by the authors or their families in consideration of their appreciation of his professional services, or regard as an individual. Few are more generally known to the living writers of America than Dr. Francis, and probably no private collection of books has been inspected by so great a number of men of note in our own country as this.

Dr. Samuel W. Francis (his son), possesses a valuable collection of autographs, preserved in volumes, appropriately arranged, and easy of access. Among these are to be found an autograph letter by Segato, the discoverer of the art of petrifying flesh, a secret which died with him, the government not paying with sufficient liberality for its disclosure; some MS. music from the hand of the great Schubert; a bill drawn by Raphael Morghan; a letter, three pages in length, written by Louis Philippe, concerning the plague; a letter from Victor Hugo; the re-

spective letters, notes and autographs of Humboldt; Sir B. L. Brodie; L. Da Ponte; Astley Cooper; George Combe, phrenologist; Christopher Colles; A. Burr; Cardinal Fesche; Anne Grant; Bulwer; W. Kaulbach, the celebrated painter; Nelson and Bronté; Louis Napoleon, previous to public life; Napoleon Bonaparte; Joseph Bonaparte; the Duke of Wellington; Rossini; Rothschild; Madame de Staël; Queen Victoria; Lamartine; R. Southey, MS. poem; Scemmering; and several hundred more, preserved in autograph sheets and numbered for convenience, together with some valuable letters of the royal family, found in the palace of the Tuileries during the Revolution at Paris in 1848.

ALMON W. GRISWOLD'S LIBRARY.

THERE are in this collection about seven thousand volumes, fifteen hundred of which consist of works relating to the owner's profession—the law. The remaining portion of the library is of a miscellaneous character. The aim of the collector seems to have been to bring together the best copies of such books in the various departments of literature as are valuable and not often met with, and to purchase no copy until an opportunity offered to secure it in the best form and condition in which it exists, or at least is attainable. The collection has been entirely formed within the last five years, and therefore makes no pretensions to completeness in any of its departments. One of its marked features is the *condition* of the books, which are generally on large or fine paper, where such exist, and which have been selected with the greatest care.

There is a good collection of works on Bibliography among which are Audiffredi, De Bure, Brunet, Dibdin, Lowndes, Edwards, Hartshorn, Greswell, Martin, all on large paper, uncut. Also, *Annales de l'Im-*

primerie des Alde, ou Histoire des trois Manuce et de leurs Editions, par Ant. Aug. Renouard, Paris, 3 vols. 8vo., on large vellum paper, of which only six copies were printed. This copy is made more valuable by having bound up with it at the end of the second volume, Signor Amoretti's Lettera sull Anno Natalizio d'Aldo Pio Manuzio, &c., Rome, 1804.

There are also in the collection the works of Rich, Ternaux, Clark; Kennett's *Bibliotheca Americana Primordia*; Homer's *Bibliotheca Americana*; and Ludwig's *Literature of American Local History, 1846, with the supplement complete. This is the author's own interleaved copy, containing his additions and corrections for a new and greatly enlarged edition, which was nearly ready for the press at the time of his death.*

There are a large number of catalogues of public and private libraries, among which is De Bure's *Catalogue des livres rares et précieux de la bibliothèque de la Comte de Mac-Carthy-Reagh, Paris, 1815*; Catalogue of the library of Queen Caroline, sold by Christie in 1819; of Theodore Williams; and of James Edwards, all on large paper. In this last catalogue is a fac-simile engraving of the Portland Vase. This library, which contained but 830 titles, realized £8,453. There is also a copy of the Roxburghe Catalogue, containing a curious manuscript

note at the bottom of page 173, apparently made at the time, giving an account of the contention between Lord Spencer and the Marquis of Blandford, for the famous copy of *Il Decamerone di Bocaccio*, printed by Valdarfar, Venice, 1471, which resulted in the purchase of the book by the marquis for £2,260 sterling, the highest price ever given for a printed book.*

The department of American History contains many scarce and valuable books, among them, The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, by Captaine Iohn Smith, &c., London, 1624, folio. This is a superb copy with the engraved title, and all the plates and maps clean and perfect, and was bound for its present possessor from an uncut copy in boards. Neither Lowndes, Rich, or

* The following is the note referred to, given in the precise language in which it appears in the catalogue :

“The marquis proposed putting it in at £5, but Lord Spencer put it in at £100. When the marquis bid the last 10, Lord S. said, ‘I bow to you.’ Presently the marquis offered him his hand, saying, ‘we are good friends still.’ His Lordship replied, ‘perfectly, indeed I am obliged to you.’ So am I to you, said the marquis, therefore the obligation is mutual.’ When it was knocked down, there was a general ‘huzzah!’ He said he would have gone as high as £5,000. Before he had a similar copy, but it wanted 5 leaves, ‘for which, Lord S. observed, ‘he might be said to have given £2,260.’

“Evans’s head was so turned with repeating large sums, that when he came to the next lot, which was No. 6293, he cried out 6293 pounds!’ which caused a prodigious laugh.”

Ternaux alludes to an edition of the work as published in 1624, but give 1626 as the date of the first edition. Dibdin, however, in his *Library Companion*, gives the following description of the work, which corresponds principally with the present copy.

“I now come to the more famous work of Smith, being his *General History of Virginia*, that country having been visited by him between the years 1584–1623, and the work published in a folio volume in 1624. Mr. Grenville’s copy of this book will throw a collector of Travels into a succession of ecstasies. It is on large paper. It has both the portraits, genuine and counterfeit; the one of *Frances, Duchess of Richmond*, by Will Pass, and the other of an exceedingly ill-looking prince called *Matoaka*, by Holland. There is also a third and brilliant little portrait, by Simon Pass, of the author, “*Captayne Iohn Smith.*” This is at the top, at the left hand corner of the last map. But a fine impression of the frontispiece is worth more than a moment’s gaze. Above are the portraits of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, when Prince of Wales. The engraver was John Barrà. Note, it is remarked by Mr. Grenville, that sheet O is suppressed, and that the defective paging from 96 to 105, is not supplied in all the copies of this book.”*

* Dibdin’s *Library Companion*, p. 385.

There are also Ogilby's *America*, London, 1671; *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld, Door Arnoldus Montanus*, 1671; Taliafero's Narrative of the settlement of the Colony of Georgia, in America; Morgan's *Anti-Paedo-Rantism*, Philadelphia, 1747, and Law's *Spirit of Prayer*, 1760, both printed by Ben Franklin; Boquet's *Expedition against the Ohio Indians*; Mather's *Magnalia, folio*, 1702, Christian Philosopher, and various other works of this author; Cotton's "*Bloody Tenent*," 4to., 1647; also Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts Bay*, with the volume of original papers, 1769, which furnish the basis for this work; Thomas's *Historical Account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey*, London, 1698; Josselyn's *Two Voyages to New England*, 1674; "*Joyfull Newes out of the Newe Founde Worlde, &c., Englished by John Frampton, merchant*"—fine copy, London, 1580; Hubbard's *Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607, to the present year, 1677, to which is added a discourse about the war with the Pequods, in the year 1637, Ipswich, 1677*—fine large uncut copy, with the rare map which is usually wanting; Worsley's *View of the American Indians*, London, 1837; Colden's *Five Indian Nations*; and the "*Tryal of John Peter Zenger, of New York, printer, who was lately tryed*"

and acquitted for publishing a libel against the government, London, 1738." This is chiefly noticeable on account of its being an account of the first government libel suit ever tried in America.

Some of the most valuable, as well as the earliest descriptions of America, are those which relate to the West Indies, or New Spain. Among the works of this character in the collection, are *America*, or an exact description of the West Indies, by N. N., London, 1665. Poyntz's *Present Prospect of the Fertile and Famous Island of Tobago*, London, 1695, in which a scheme for the investment of money is suggested, as wild and visionary as that of the famous Mississippi bubble; Herrera's *Historia de las Indias*, 8 vols. folio, 1601; Herrera's *Novus Orbis sive Descriptio Indiæ Occidentalis*, Amsterdam, 1622; Alcedo's *West Indies*; De Poincy's *Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Iles Antilles de l'Amérique*, Paris, 1659, containing a vocabulary of the Caribbean language, and a translation of the same into English, by John Davis, London, 1666; Poyen's *History of Barbadoes*; a *Defence of the settlement of the Scots on the Isthmus of Darien in America*, with arguments to prove that it is the interest of England to join with them and to protect them in that colony, Edinburgh, 1699; *Friendly Advice to the Gentleman Planters of the East and West Indies*,

1684; Gage's New Survey of the West Indies, folio, London, 1648; Joutel's Journal of La Salle's last Voyage, London, 1714; Herrera's General History, London, 1725; Charlevoix's Journal, London, 1761; and the History of the Conquest of the West Indies, now New Spain, by Cortes, London, 1595. This translation of Gomara's *Cronica de Nueva España*, which is a very handsomely printed black-letter quarto, is of high authority as a work of reference, and commands a high price in the book-market.

Among the early voyages the collection contains Grynaeu's *Novus Orbis Regionum*, &c., large paper folio, Basle, 1555; Linschoten's Discourse of Voyages into the East and West Indies, folio, black letter, London, 1587—a fine copy, with all the plates and maps complete, and most sumptuously bound in Russia; Hakluyt's collection of Early Voyages, 5 vols. folio, London, 1809–12, a large-paper copy of the edition edited by Mr. Evans, which possesses an advantage over the earlier edition of the work, in containing various publications of Hakluyt, and others of his time, not in the edition of 1599–1600; Chabert's *Voyage dans l'Amérique*, Paris, 1753; *Le Voyage Historique, de l'Amérique Méridionale*, of Juan and Ulloa, containing a history of the Incas of Peru, and astronomical and physical observations made to determine the figure and size of the earth,

2 vols. 4to., Amsterdam, 1751. Labat's *Voyage de l'Amérique*; Dampier's Collection of Voyages; and Ternaux's *Voyages Relations et Mémoires originaux pour servir à l'Histoire de la Découverte de l'Amérique*, 20 vols. 8vo.; as well as the voyages of Beechy, Phipps, Fisher, and Richardson.

The collection contains a number of valuable works relating to the History of the Revolution, and immediately antecedent thereto, among which are many scarce tracts, rarely met with. Among these are Mayhew's "Snare Broken," addressed to Pitt as the patron of America, on the occasion of the repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston, 1776; Prentice's Sermon on the Reduction of Cape Breton; Foxcroft on the surrender of Montreal; Price's Observations on Civil Liberty; and Dummer's Defence of the New England Charters. There are copies of the collected writings of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Gouverneur Morris, and the correspondence of the Revolution—all on large paper, uncut. Among the individual works relating to the Revolution, are Ramsey's American Revolution; Mrs. Mercy Warren's; Tarleton's Campaigns; Burgoyne's Expedition; and Lee's Memoirs of the wars in the Southern department. The collection contains the historical collections of the states of Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine, complete, and a fine

collection of state and general histories. It is likewise rich in histories of the individual states of South America and Mexico, in which all are more or less well represented. Among those relating to the latter, is a copy of Lord Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols. folio, with colored plates. In English history, besides the usual standard works, there are a number devoted to the period of Cromwell. A sumptuous copy of Bowyer's Hume, in 10 vols. folio, which is the most costly historical work ever issued from the English press, deserves special mention. There are likewise copies of Lord Somers's tracts, by Scott, in 13 vols. 4to., 1809-13; and the Harleian Miscellany, 10 vols. 4to., 1808-13, large and uncut. Among the works on French History is the *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France, &c.*, begun by Dom Martin Bouquet, and continued by Haudiquier, Précieux, Clement, Porier, and Brial, folio, Paris, 1738-1859, 22 vols. Of this great work, of which Dibdin says "that when Bouquet laid the foundation-stone, he planned a work which places him, if we except Muratori, quite at the head of all antiquarian historians,"* there are but few copies in this country. The one in Mr. Griswold's collection is a fine large-paper copy, hand-

* Dibdin's Library Companion, p. 289.

somely bound in crimson Levant morocco, with gilt edges. It has the arms of Louis Philippe stamped upon it, and is said to have belonged to him.

In the department of Belles Lettres there is a good collection. There are eight separate editions of Shakespeare; the first collected edition of the works of Ben Jonson, 2 vols. folio, 1616-31; Ben Jonson's translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, London, 1640; Duppa's *Jonsonvs Virbivs*, London, 1628; the works of Shirley, 6 vols., large paper, 1833; Dyce's Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; Dodsley's collection of old plays, 12 vols., large paper; Herrick's works, 2 vols. 4to., London, 1823, large paper; the Chiswick edition of the British Poets, printed by Whittingham, 1822, 100 vols. uncut; Byron's works, 8 vols. 4to., London, 1839, large paper; there are various editions of Milton, Thompson, and Spenser; Pope's collected works, 16 vols. 4to.; Whittaker's Peirs Plouhman, in black letter, 4to., 1813; Heliconia, 3 vols. 4to., London, 1815, large paper; Barlow's Columbiad, 4to.; *Musarum Delicice*, London, 1817; There are a number of privately printed books, among which are those of the Roxburghe and Bannatyne Clubs, and Lee Priory presses; Northcote's Fables. There is a copy of Shenstone's works, 3 vols., 1764, interleaved and bound in 6 vols. It con-

tains a pastoral elegy to the memory of Shenstone, by Thomas Hull (the actor), numerous cuttings relative to, and an original autograph poem and various criticisms by Shenstone. Whiting, N. Le Hore "*de Recreatione*, or the pleasant Historie of Albino and Bellama, discovering the several changes of Fortune in Cupid's journey to Hymen's Joys, with the Vindication of the Divine breath of Poesie," London, 1638; Wither's (George) *Vox Pacifica*, 1645; Echoes from the Sixth Trumpet, 1655; *Speculum Speculativum*, 1660; Divine Poems, &c., 1688, and several other works of this quaint author. Turberville's (George) Booke of Falconrie or Hawking, and the Noble Art of Venerie or Hunting, 2 vols. 4to., black letter, 1611; Whitney's (Geoffrey) Choice Emblems and other Devises gathered out of sundrie writers, &c., printed at Leyden, in the house of Christopher Plantyn, 1586. There are in the collection, among other works relating to Natural History, Selby's Birds of Great Britain, 2 vols. atlas, with 2 vols. letter-press, sumptuously bound in green Levant morocco, by Wright; Audubon's Birds of North America, 4 vols. double-elephant, with 5 vols. letter-press; also several editions of Walton and Cotton's Angler, including the fine one of Pickering. Lord Fulke's works, with the autograph of J. P. Collier. Among the old plays in the collection, are

Shirley's *Contention for Honor*, London, 1623; Daniel's *Queen's Arcadia*, London, 1623.

Among the works in the Classical Department, is a large-paper copy of Valpy's edition of the classics, in 185 vols.; Wakefield's *Lucretius*; Virgil, published by Dulau, London, 1800; Pine's *Georgics of Virgil*, with numerous plates, and the whole text engraved; the Oxford edition of Cicero, 10 vols. 4to., 1783, and Cicero's *Tusculanæ Disputationes*, Venice, 1480. Among other early printed books is Pauli de Venetii's *Summa Naturalium*, printed by John de Colonia, folio, 1476; *Fasciculus Temporum*, per The. Huernen, folio, 1474; the works of Chrysostom, 5 vols. folio, Basle, 1517. There is likewise Pietro Lombardi's *Textus Sententiarum una cum Conclusionibus*, Gothic-letter, folio, Basle, 1488. Bishop Lombardi, who lived in the twelfth century, obtained from the character of this able work, the title of "Master of Sentences," and so great was the reputation it obtained, that no less than two hundred and forty-four commentaries were written upon it.* The present copy is copiously annotated upon its wide margin by some former possessor.

* Fleury's *Ecclesiastical History*.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES'S LIBRARY.

THIS library contains upward of ten thousand volumes, and is for the most part devoted to Ecclesiastical writings, although there are a large number of volumes on general literature, some of which are rare and curious.

Among those works which arrest the attention, are the *Défense du Christianisme*, by Archbishop Frayssinous, the minister of Louis XVIII. ; Lamennais's *Essai sur l'Indifférence*, and his defence of this work ; Migne's *Theologiæ Cursus* ; the *Chiesa Cattolica*, and *Prælectiones Theologiæ*, by Perrone ; *De Monalibus*, by Pellizarii ; a very beautiful edition of the works of Erasmus, published at Basle in 1529, in folio, and superintended by the author in person ; Ferrari's *Prompta Bibliotheca*, a very valuable authority on all subjects connected with canon law and church discipline, now being republished at Paris and at Monte Casino, in Italy, the father house of the order of the Benedictines, and the *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, by Assemanus, Archbishop of Tyre, and

librarian of the Vatican. This valuable work, which is replete with information for the Oriental student, and which contains a reliable account of the origin of the Russians and the early nations of the East, was published at Rome at various intervals between 1719 and 1728, after the manner of Herbelot. Its author was assisted by his nephew, the Archbishop of Apamea, and his successor in the Vatican library, who was likewise an excellent Oriental scholar and the author of several other works.

There is likewise a copy of *Disputationes de Controversiis Fidei*, by Bellarmine, published in 1590; an edition of the same work published in 1593; the *Dictionnaire de Théologie*, and the *Dictionnaire des Hérésies*, by Bergier, the great opponent of the infidel writers of the last century; *La Sainte Bible Vengée*, by Duclas; Groth's *Theologica Opera*, published in 1732; *Græca Orthodoxia*, by Leo Allatius, librarian of the Vatican; a folio copy of Luther's Familiar Discourses, the English edition of which was superintended by Captain Bell; *La Symbolique*, by Moehler, the distinguished controversialist; Migne's *Theologiae Cursus*, in 27 vols.; Pleyer's *Legitima Eccles. Ordinum Susceptione*, and the complete works of Pope Benedict XIV., in 17 vols. 4to. Benedict XIV. whose name was Lambertini, was one

of the most learned men and voluminous writers of his age. His knowledge of canon law and ecclesiastical history was very profound. After his death, his entire works were published by Azevedo.

In this connection may be mentioned a fine large-paper copy of the Homilies and Acts of the Council of Milan, by St. Charles Borromeo. This eminent author was the nephew of Pius IV., under whose authority the celebrated Council of Trent was assembled, and was the first to carry its acts into execution. He was created a cardinal at the age of twenty-two, and afterward Archbishop of Milan. At Rome, whither he went, he found himself surrounded by a gay court, and while discharging the duties of his station with promptness and fidelity, maintained an establishment of the most sumptuous kind. His apartments and equipages were elegantly appointed, his table was served with exquisite viands, and his costly palace never without a number of guests selected from men of learning and nobles of exalted rank.

The majority of those convened at the Council of Trent deprecated the luxurious habits of many of the clergy, and the degeneracy of more, and loudly called for a reform, in which they were joined by Cardinal Borromeo, who not only seconded their views, but was the first to set an example in his own

establishment by discharging no less than eighty of his liveried servants, and reducing his household to the smallest dimensions. He abandoned the use of silk in his own garments, observed a fast of bread and water once each week, and converted his costly palace into a seminary for bishops. He was indefatigable in the establishment of schools and colleges, and institutions for the relief of the poor. In the ardor of the zeal which characterized him as Archbishop of Milan, he frequently gave offence by the rigidity of his discipline, and on several occasions stood in imminent peril of his own life. No one who reads his life, as given by Valerio, the Archbishop of Verona, or the still more interesting one from the pen of the Abbe Touran, entitled *La Vie et l'Esprit de St. Charles Borromeo*, published at Paris in 1761, can fail to be convinced that, however mistaken may have been his more rigorous acts in the service of Christianity, they derived their origin from the noblest motives, and were generally correct. The library of St. Sepulchre, at Milan, treasures with great care thirty-one volumes of his manuscript letters.

The library is well supplied with the best authorities on dogmatic and moral theology, among which are the treatises on *Theologia Moralis*, by Antoine and Buillart; the general works of Bonacinae; *De*

Justitia et Jure, by Carriere, the present Superior of the order of St. Sulpice, in Paris; Concina's *Theologia Christiana*; Scavini's Moral Theology; and an elaborate and able treatise on the same subject by the present distinguished Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Catholic church in the United States.

There is an excellent collection of the writings of the Fathers, including a fine copy of the best edition of the *Patres Apostolici*—that by Cotelarius, now extremely rare—and the separate works of St. Ambrose, St. Athanasius, St. Augustine, St. Bernard, St. Cyprian, of the edition of 1525; St. Chrysostom, of the editions of 1525, 1536, 1570, and 1723; St. Cyrill, Tertulian, St. Hilary, and St. Thomas Aquinas.

There are many works on canon law: as the *Acta Benedictii*; the *Acta Ecclesiæ Mediolanensis*; the large work of Barbarosa, the eminent canonist, entitled *Collectanea Juris Ecclesiasticæ*, in 18 vols.; an excellent copy of the works of Bishop Beveridge, of the Established Church of England, on canon law, which, strangely enough, has a far greater reputation on the Continent than in Great Britain; the *Bullarium Pontificum*; a complete copy of the *Bullarium Magnum*; the *Corpus Juris Canonici* of Gilbert and Friesleben; a good copy of Lynwood's rare folio

on the Provincial Councils of England prior to the Reformation, and La Plat's *Monumenta Concilii Tridentini*, in eight volumes, with those of Ferrari's, already noticed.

Although not professing great strength in ecclesiastical antiquities, the library contains a number of valuable and some curious works on this subject, as the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith; Collier's Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain; Bingham's works, in 8 vols.; Mamachi's Origin and Antiquities of Christianity, in 6 vols.; a very fine edition of Helyot's *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques*, in 8 vols., which is full of learned research, and gives a more correct view of the subject of which it treats than any which had then appeared; *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, in 14 vols.; Mozochi's Historical Dissertations; La Quien's *Oriens Christianus*, a very valuable work; Raynaldi's *Annales Ecclesiasticæ*, in 15 vols.; Schlestrate's *Antiquitas Ecclesiæ*, a copy of the *Angli Sacra* by Wharton, chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, and Lingard's Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon church.

In this class are Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, 24 vols.; Palavicini's History of the Council of Trent; Memoirs to Serve for an Ecclesiastical History; Documents of the Jesuits, and a fine and complete edition of the *Annales Ecclesiasticæ* of

Cardinal Baronius, the Father of Church History, with the continuation, in nineteen volumes.

Among works relating to mystic theology, the more rare are Bellecius's *Medulla Asceseos*; the writings of St. Theresa, a woman of remarkable intellect, whose opinions are much esteemed by those conversant with them; a curious old work in two folio volumes, on emblems, filled with symbolical illustrations, called *Mundus Symbolicus*, the works of Justus, printed in 1555, and Pascal's *Pensées*.

There is a good collection of various editions of the Bible, in different languages, and commentators upon the Holy Scriptures, among which are the Venetian edition, in 27 vols.; the Bible de Saci, published in 1724, in 23 vols.; the Concordantia; the London Polyglot, of 1657; Bogetus's collection of English versions; Finetti's *Storia del Testamen. Antico*; Meldonatus's Commentaries on the Four Evangelists; *Scripturæ Cursus Completus*, in 28 vols.; and the Glossary of Du Cange, with the continuation by Carpentier, one of the most valuable works of the time, to which scholars have been largely indebted for a knowledge of the incidents connected with the middle ages.

The collection contains a manuscript folio Bible of the 14th century, probably written about the year

1350. It is deficient in its title-page, and there is no trace to indicate by whom the immense labor of writing it was accomplished. The illuminations are neither elaborate nor highly finished, but the text is distinct and well preserved. This copy of the Bible is remarkable from the circumstance that, although it contains all the other portions of Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, yet the Psalms of David are entirely omitted. The chapters are numbered, but are not divided into verses. Two epistles of St. Jerome serve as an introduction, but probably in consequence of being the first leaves, both the writing and the parchment have been much deteriorated by time.

There is a fine copy of the Parisian Polyglot, of Le Jay, in ten imperial folio volumes, published in 1640, which is one of the most beautiful specimens of typography ever issued from the Parisian press; and the Commentaries on the whole Bible, by Nicholas de Lyra, originally published in manuscript during the 13th century. These commentaries are comprised in seven folio volumes, printed at Rome in 1472, a little more than twenty years after the discovery of the art of printing. Complete copies of the first edition of these commentaries are extremely rare, and are curious because the fifth volume contains an address to Sixtus IV., in which is found a list of the

works printed up to that time, with the number of copies and titles of each of them.

It may be well to mention a curious volume, begun in printing and terminated in manuscript, on "*De Valore et Utilitate Misarum pro Defunctis Celebratarum.*" This curious work was printed in 1474, but has neither title-page nor name of author, and furnishes no clue as to the place where it was printed. The manuscript portion of the volume is an exposition of the Lord's Prayer and the Hail Mary. Whether, in this early day, the printer had exhausted his supply of type, or found the process of printing too slow for him, and returned to the more familiar use of the pen, is a subject curious to speculate upon, but which cannot now be determined.

There is also an exceedingly curious polyglot dictionary in eleven languages, by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian by birth, and an Augustinian friar. This is doubtless the first edition of this mammoth dictionary, and in that case was printed in 1503. Other editions of this work were published in 1590, 1654 and 1758. Calepini died in 1510.

There is in the collection an excellent copy of the *Acta Sanctorum*, by Bollandus and his successors, in fifty-four large folio volumes. The conception of this immense work is due to Hesibert Roseweide, a

member of the society of Jesus, who projected the undertaking at the advanced age of sixty. His original design was to embrace the entire work in sixteen folio volumes, but death put an end to his labors before he had scarcely well defined his task. The project was then intrusted to Bollandus when he was about thirty-four years of age. He removed to Antwerp for the purpose, and associated with him Henschenius and Paperbroch, members of the same religious order. Upon the decease of Bollandus, which occurred in 1665, after the publication of several volumes, the work was committed to various hands, called Bollandists, who have since continued it with great zeal and ability, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus. At the present moment, several learned fathers of this society are actively engaged in the city of Brussels in its continuation.

There are a large number of valuable works on subjects of a general nature; as *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, in 40 vols.; Cave's *Historia Literaria*, the edition of 1740; an excellent edition of Fabricius's *Bibliotheca Græca*, in 14 vols.; Moroni's *Dizionario di Erudizione*, in 62 vols.; Ginguené's *Histoire Littéraire d'Italie*, 9 vols.; and the very valuable *Annali d'Italia*, by Muratori, in 18 vols.

Muratori was one of the most learned antiquarians of his age. He performed for Italy almost as valu-

able a service, in collecting its historical incidents, as Montfaucon did for France. Gibbon had frequent occasion to consult his works, and speaks of him in terms of just commendation. His *Antiquitates Italice Medii Aevi*, published in 1738-42, at Milan, in six folio volumes, and his *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores præcipui; ab anno æra Christ. D. ad M. D.*, in twenty-eight folio volumes, published in 1723-51, contain a vast amount of authoritative information on the manners, religion and government of Italy during the middle ages, which is of the most important service to the student of Italian history, and has furnished later authors, including Gibbon, with much material. The *Annali d'Italia*, in the present collection was originally published at Milan in 1744-49, in twelve quarto volumes, and brought the subject down to the date of the publication of the last volume. Several editions of this work have since been issued with a continuation. The Florentine catalogues contain a list of the works of this author, which number no less than forty-three volumes. There are few writers who were more esteemed in his own day, or whose works are in higher repute among scholars and antiquarians at the present than Muratori.

There is a copy of the curious old folio on Philosophical language, by Bishop Wilkins; Spede-

leri's *Confutazione de Gibbon*, which is the best reply to the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of Gibbon's work ever written; an excellent copy of the *Museo Pio Clementino*; the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, by Le Long, of the congregation of the Oratory of Paris, published in 1723, in 2 vols. folio; and the *Bibliothèque Curieuse Pittoresque et Critique*, by David Clément. These two last works are both curious and interesting, and should be in the hands of every accomplished librarian. Clément unfortunately died before bringing the work to a close. The catalogue, which is arranged alphabetically, avoiding the names of those authors whose works are brought under review, terminates with the letter H, and has already reached nine quarto volumes. With the immense erudition and knowledge of books which this writer possessed, his work would have been the first of its kind, had he lived to complete it.

There is a very complete collection of sermons, including the *Orateurs Chrétiens*, 22 vols.; *Oratori Sacri Italiani*, 24 vols.; *Prédicateurs Biblioth. Eccles.*, 15 vols.; and most of the collections of the eminent French orators, as Bourdaloue, Fénelon, Lejeune, Bossuet, Massillon, and Fléchier, whose funeral oration on Marshal Turenne is one of the most finished and elegant productions in the whole range of pulpit oratory.

RICHARD M. HUNT'S LIBRARY.

THIS library contains between three and four thousand volumes, and was chiefly collected in Paris during the residence of its owner in that city. The works are for the most part in French, although the library contains some excellent ones in Italian, Spanish, German, and other modern languages.

Its chief merit, however, consists in its valuable series of works pertaining to architecture, of which the larger part of the collection consists, numbering not far from two thousand volumes. The chief aim of the possessor in the formation of the library was to surround himself with as complete a set of works relating to architecture as it was in his power to possess, in the prosecution of which object he did not confine himself to mere treatises on architecture, but embraced those subjects incidentally connected with it, such as painting, sculpture, interior decorations, and the ornamental and useful arts of different epochs.

Among the works incidentally pertaining to arch-

itecture, are those of Batissier, Cousin, Le Noir, Durand, De Caumont, Winckelmann, and many others of like value. In this department is *L'Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, depuis sa Décadence au quatrième Siècle, jusqu'à son Rénouvement au seizième*, by D'Agincourt, published at Paris in 1823, in six folio volumes. This work is enriched by upward of fourteen hundred specimens of painting, sculpture, and architecture, taken from the monuments and paintings which they describe. It was translated into Italian under the title of *Storia dell' Art dimonstrata co' monumenti, et cet.*, published in 1826-30. There is also the superb work of Du Sommerard, entitled *Les Arts au Moyen Age*, in six large folio volumes of plates, accompanied by five octavo volumes of text. The author was a gentleman of fortune and a distinguished antiquarian, who purchased the Hotel de Cluny, erected on the site of the old Roman baths, and one of the most curious monuments of that age extant in Paris. He gathered about him the most complete collection of civil, military, and religious objects of art of the middle ages extant, which he arranged with great care in chronological order. This collection was purchased of the heirs of this distinguished archæologist shortly after his decease, by the French government, for 200,000 francs, and the hotel itself for 300,000 francs, and is

now, under the superintendence of the son of its former possessor, thrown open to the public. Few Americans who have been in Paris of late years have failed to visit this remarkable specimen of the remains of the venerable mansions of Paris of the sixteenth century, or to admire the singular curiosities which each apartment opens to their view.

One of the volumes in this collection is chiefly devoted to a description of the works of art in the Museum de l'Hotel de Cluny. Vivenel, architect of the new portions of the Hotel de Ville, under Louis Philippe, and the possessor of one of the finest libraries on art in France, says of it: "*Cet ouvrage publié avec un grand luxe, et une grande magnificence, est un monument élevé aux beaux-arts et à l'histoire; on y trouve peinte en or, et en couleur avec le plus grand soin, tout ce qui constitue l'histoire de l'art au moyen âge, monumens, sculpture, peinture, vitraux, émaux, faiences, meubles, armoiries, orfèvrerie, miniatures, manuscrits, etc.*"

A similar work to the one just noticed, although less comprehensive, is *Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance*, produced under the artistic direction of Ferdinand Seré, in five quarto volumes, and contributed to by Paul Lacroix, Henry Martin, Lassus, Merimée, Breton, Duchesne, and other eminent French writers upon art and its monuments.

In this portion of the library is Montfaucon's *L'Antiquité Expliquée et Représentée en Figures*, illustrated by a vast number of elegant, accurate, and expensive engravings, delineating about 40,000 different specimens of antiquity; and his still more rare and valuable work, entitled *Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française, avec les Figures de chaque règne que l'injure du temps a épargnées*, published at Paris in 1729-33, which includes all classes of subjects, and gives a fair representation of the modes and manners prevalent among the civil, ecclesiastical, and military orders.*

The author of these works was a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and one of the most able and learned archæologists of his age. During a long life he enjoyed the esteem of the learned men of his time, and no one was more eagerly courted than this simple Benedictine, who, while captivating those who sought his society by his fund of learning and logical powers of thought, never failed to charm them by the great humility and simplicity of his manners. His death occurred at the Abbey of St. Germain des Pres, in December, 1714, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

There is also Willemin's *Monumens Français In-*

* Mr. Burton's collection also contains these valuable works.

edits. This work gives a complete history of art in France from the VIth to the XVIIth centuries, and is elegantly illustrated by engravings of the civil and military costumes, arms, musical instruments, different kinds of furniture, and interior and exterior decorations of houses, in use at different times within the period above specified. The copy of this work in the present collection contains very perfect proofs of the engravings before letters; for the most part richly colored, and finished with gold devices, after the manner of the manuscripts. Also, the complete works of Quatrémere de Quincy, including his rare volume, entitled *Le Jupiter Olympien*, published at Paris in 1815, embracing an account of the art of sculpture among the ancients, considered in a novel point of view. This work, which contains a history of statuary in ivory and gold as it existed among the Greeks and Romans, with the restitution of the chief monuments of this art, is the highest authority in this particular department of the fine arts.

The collection is particularly rich in works on the architecture of different nations, among which are those of Davis and Chambers on the Architecture of the Chinese; Langles on the Architecture of Hindostan; *Description de l'Egypte*; Horeau's Egypt; Caste's *Architecture Arabe*; Gi-

rault de Prangey's *Monuments Arabes et Moresques Cordoue, Séville et Grenade*; *Eglises Byzantines en Grèce*, by Couchaud; Etruscan Antiquities and the Antiquities of Herculaneum; Gell and Gandy on Pompeii; Bouchet's *Antique Compositions*; and the *House of the Tragic Poet in Pompeii*, beautifully colored, giving a representation of this curious edifice, as it was supposed to exist at the burial of this devoted city. Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens*; and Blouet's *Expedition to the Morea*. The author of the latter work was charged by the French government with the command of the Morean expedition, of which the elegant work in the collection, executed in the best style of art, is the result. At a later period, Blouet was sent by the government to inspect the penitentiary system of this country, and for this purpose visited the United States. Upon his return to France, at his recommendation, it was adopted in that kingdom, and several large establishments were built to test its value. He died at Paris a few years since. At the time of his decease he was a member of the French Institute and government architect to Fontainebleau.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that, for the last three centuries, it has been the custom of the French government to employ a distinguished architect for each public building in the empire,

whose functions continue after the building is erected, and who is charged with each alteration, however trivial and insignificant. By this means the unity of design which so eminently characterizes the comparatively modern specimens of French architecture has been preserved, in contradistinction to some of the more ancient piles, whose features are too frequently marred by incongruous styles.

Among the more notable works in the collection relating to Roman art, are the "Roman Forum," by Caristie; Ciacconius's *Colonna Trajani*; the Baths of Titus; Vasi's *Ancient and Modern Rome*; Canina's *Ancient Rome*; and Piranesi's complete works upon the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, with Italian text, in twenty-six folio volumes. This author, who was an engraver as well as an architect, executed a series of works whose number almost exceeds belief. The earliest, which consist of designs invented by him, exhibit a genius which is altogether peculiar to himself, and one strongly characterized by his own florid imagination. The entire series, as it is to be seen in the present collection, is one of the most magnificent works on architecture extant. It contains the tombs of the Scipios, the magnificent Pantheon of ancient Rome, specimens of Etruscan architecture, ruins of Pæstum, ancient statues, the theatres of Herculaneum, and

all the chief edifices and great monuments of the Eternal City.

The works relating to Italian architecture embrace, among others, Letarouilly's Modern Rome; Gauthier's Edifices of Genoa; Cicognara's Venice; Hittorff's Architecture of Modern Sicily; Famin and Grandjean's Tuscan Architecture; Palaces of Genoa, by Peter Paul Rubens, the eminent painter; and Marieschi's Views of Venice. Among the curiosities of this collection is a volume of the Views of Bologna, purchased at the sale of Callet, a distinguished French architect, and the author of the Lives of Architects of the XVIth Century. His collection was one of the rarest in France, and drew the lovers of *virtu* from all parts to the sale which occurred at his decease. Among the objects of value in his possession, was the most complete collection of Du Cerceau's works, among which were two quarto manuscript parchment volumes of his original drawings of the monuments and edifices of France. This was purchased by the French government. The views in Bologna in this collection contain the original drawings made by Callet in his excursion through Italy. Many of the drawings are originals of portions of the architectural monuments exhibited in the work, on a scale sufficiently extended to serve the purposes of the architect in fol-

lowing out their minutest designs. These drawings were evidently executed by Callet while examining the structures they portray.

The French school of architecture is well represented by the works of Le Clerc, D'Aviler, Le Potre, Le Muet, Boillot, Philbert de l'Orme, Chambray, Marot, Mariette, Peyre, Bullant, Boffrand, the most eminent authority on the style of the age of Louis XV., Rondelet, whose exquisite workmanship on the Pantheon at Paris is the wonder and admiration of all those who behold it, and Blondel, whose works enjoy a reputation unequalled by any architect of the French school. The copy of the *Architecture Française*, by this author, in this collection, is the one presented by him to De Vandieres, the director-in-chief of buildings, arts, academies and manufactures, under the reign of Louis XIV., to whom the volume was dedicated, and is beautifully bound in red morocco. Among the more modern treatises are those of Weale, Marl, Gailhaband, Daly, Shaw, Potter and Pugin.

The collection contains a large number of works of travels illustrative of art, and especially those which display the architecture of the countries described, many of which are executed with a lavishness of expenditure which is almost incredible. Among these are Travels in Syria, Palestine

and Judea, by the Baron Taylor and Reybaud; Spain, Artistic and Monumental, by Perez de Villa-Amil; Ancient and Modern Sweden, France and Spain, by A. de Laborde; and the remarkable *Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'Ancienne France*, by Taylor, Nodier and Cailleux.

The following manuscripts are worthy of note: A folio volume of poems by Bussy de Rabutin, whose genuineness is attested to by the librarian of "Bibliothèque Royale;" ten exquisitely written volumes on history and jurisprudence, by De Jacquemont, member of the Institute; one volume of Italian blazonry, two volumes of a collection of artistic Etruscan vases, and two folio volumes of travels in France and Italy, by Honoré and Isabelle. This latter writer published a celebrated work, entitled *Les Edifices Circulaires, et les Domes*, including the Church of St. Maria des Fleurs of Florence, Eglise St. Geneviève of Paris, and the Pantheon and St. Peter's at Rome, which work is in the collection.

There are in the library about five thousand photograph views of celebrated monuments and edifices. These are of great value in completing an architectural library, because they give a perspective view of the objects delineated; whereas, works on architecture are for the most part geometrical designs, intended rather to work after than to ex-

hibit the effect. Many of these are representations of the Louvre in Paris. The recent improvements upon this splendid structure were executed by Le Fuel, architect to the Emperor. The possessor of this collection was a pupil of this distinguished architect, and was assigned by him to execute the Pavilion of *La Bibliothèque Impériale du Louvre*, opposite the Palais Royale, in the Rue de Rivoli; and under his auspices made the designs and working drawings of this beautiful structure.

This collection contains many interesting relics of Egyptian, Roman, and Grecian Antiquity, and is particularly rich in specimens of more modern art illustrative of different epochs, among which are many articles of household furniture, as curious clocks of different ages, and articles of domestic use, as well as many rare ornaments taken from venerable edifices as they existed in the middle ages. There are a large number of specimens of windows of stained glass arrayed in this era, and numerous church ornaments and altar-pieces, some of which are of exquisite workmanship. Among these latter are the doors and frontispiece of a tabernacle in solid silver, and an elaborately bound missal, garnished with massive silver designs, taken from an old Cathedral in Holland, which are especially worthy of notice.

There are a number of panels and mouldings of rich devices, taken from old structures when in the process of demolition, and an excellent collection of paintings upon panels which were saved from destruction in a similar manner, some of which are possessed of considerable merit.

JUDGE KENT'S LIBRARY.

THE library of Judge Kent contains about twelve thousand volumes, most of which were collected by his father. As might be expected in the library of Chancellor Kent, the most perfect, though not the most numerous part, is composed of books relating to Jurisprudence. It is, indeed, a very complete law library, though not containing many books of peculiar antiquity or rareness.

In the department of the Civil Law, which the Chancellor was among the earliest of American lawyers to resort to, it has, besides the text of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (in a curious old edition), several editions of the Pandects; the works of Voet, Gravina, Gothopedus, Pothier (his favorite author), who was particularly attached to the study of the Roman law, and published in 1784, in 3 vols. folio, an edition of Justinian's Pandects, which gave him such reputation that Chancellor D'Aguesseau bestowed upon him the professorship of French law at Orleans, without solicitation; and a numerous collection of

the writings of the Continental lawyers on various topics of maritime and commercial law, such as Valin Emerignon, Merlin, Pardessus, and others.

In the Common Law, it is, of course, more abundant, including all the old English authors, from Bracton to Lord Coke.

Bracton is deservedly looked upon as the fountain-head of English law, and is the chief source from which the writers who followed him, to as late a period as Lord Coke, drew their information. He lived in the thirteenth century, and rose to great eminence at the bar. His chief reputation, however, rests upon his great work—*De Legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ*, first printed in folio in 1569. It is a finished and systematic performance, giving a complete view of the law in all its titles, as it stood at the time it was written. It abounds in curious and accurate details of legal learning, so that the reader never fails to derive instruction and amusement from this scientific treatise upon ancient laws and customs. The style is much in advance of the writers of his day, and exhibits a thorough acquaintance with the writings of the Roman lawyers and canonists, from whom he derived other advantages than those of mere composition. Many of the pithy sentences adopted as maxims in the English law, and derived from Bracton, are to be found in

the works of the authors on Roman Jurisprudence. The value set upon this work is evinced by the treatises of Briton and Fleta, which are nothing more than appendages to it; the latter being intended as a mere epitome of this author. Great pains have been taken to collect the various manuscripts of this work, one of the most authentic of which was consumed in the conflagration that destroyed a part of the Colton library, October 23d, 1731.

Perhaps the most curious among the old writings in the collection is a copy of the *Grand Costumier du Normandie*, now a rare work, containing the usages and feudal customs of that country at the period of its separation from the English crown. There is also a complete series of the English reports from the year-books down to the present day; and scarcely any treatise on a branch or point of the common law, is absent from the collection. The works of American writers, and the reports of American courts, are very numerous; and the jurisprudence of the state of New York is illustrated in every statute, decision, and elementary treatise that has appeared.

To a lawyer, the Chancellor's written remarks on his books, are perhaps their most interesting feature. He studied pen in hand, and all of his books contain his annotations, and some are literary curiosities.

His edition of Blackstone's Commentaries is the first American edition, printed in Philadelphia in 1771. It is creditable to the press of that time, and is overlaid with annotations, showing how diligently the future American commentator studied the elegant work of his English predecessor. The general reader will find still more interest in the earlier judicial reports of the state of New York, printed while he was on the bench. He will find not merely legal notes, but biographical memoranda of many of the distinguished judges and lawyers who lived at the commencement of the century, and built up the present system of laws.

In proceeding from the legal to the miscellaneous part of the library, the visitor's attention will, perhaps, be attracted by an extensive and curious collection of the records of criminal law. Not merely the English state trials and the French *causes célèbres* are there, but the criminal trials of Scotland and of America, and detached publications of remarkable cases, Newgate Calendars, Malefactors' Register, Chronicles of Crime, with ghastly prints of Newgate and Old Bailey, with their executions. The Chancellor is not responsible for this part of the library, which owes its completeness to the morbid taste of his successor, who defends the collection as best illustrating the popular morals and manners of every

period, and contends that fiction yields in interest to the gloomy dramas of real life.

Emerging from this singular alcove, the visitor finds himself in the midst of a large collection of miscellaneous books—histories, biographies, magazines, reviews, romances, and especially travels and works on geography. One of the most valuable portions of these works is a collection of pamphlets, commencing about 1790 and coming down to the present day. The ease with which such a collection is made, and the interest and utility of it when made, should recommend to every one its imitation. These works are scarcely ever republished; and, while they often possess literary excellence, as a contemporaneous record of the controversies, topics of conversation, and even follies of the day, are illustrative of the manners of the time, and afford materials for the philosophical historian. The Chancellor's collection of pamphlets exceeds two hundred volumes.

Among the essayists, a copy of *The Federalist* deserves notice. It was printed immediately after the publication of the essays, and is of the humblest typographical pretensions, but is enriched with notes, and among them a memorandum, taken from the life of Hamilton by himself, which differs in some respects in its mention of the names of the respective

writers of the essays. In periodical literature the library is rich. It has the English Annual Register and Monthly Magazine from their commencement, and all the modern magazines and reviews. Its strong point (after its law collections), is its geographical department, including, besides the regular geographies, a very large number of voyages and travels, in which its collector delighted, and in the pages of which are to be found quite a number of amusing maps and plans, the work of the Chancellor's pen.

It is well stocked with classical books, with the works of the most eminent French authors, and has a very rich and extensive collection of histories and biographies. It is impossible for a visitor of this interesting library to look over its multifarious collections without associating it with the great work of the commentator on American law. He sees in all the books marks of the incessant study of the great lawyer, through the protracted years of his honored and useful life: "*Nulla dies sine linea.*" The jurist and student know the Commentaries to be a vast treasury, not merely of legal, but of historical lore. In this library they perceive the process by which a great work on an important theme was fabricated.

D. N. LORD'S LIBRARY.

THIS collection, which contains about five thousand volumes, derives its chief interest from its numerous writings of the Greek and Latin fathers, the Reformers, ancient and modern ecclesiastical historians, and other works that treat of the government, doctrines, rites and usages of the Christian church, and its relation to civil governments. It boasts a sufficient number of standard authorities to furnish the means of tracing the history of Christianity, and the various errors and superstitions that have been engrafted upon it, from the age of the Apostles to the present time.

There are several editions of the *Patres Apostolici*, and among them that of Ittigius, which, besides the interpolated epistles of Clement, Ignatius, and Polycarp, embraces those positively known to be spurious. Among the early Greek theological writers are some which are devoted to an explanation of the doctrines of the church, and others to the development of those new forms of doctrine which agitated its breast in

the earliest ages of Christianity, and often seemed to threaten its very existence. Of the former of these are St. Justin Martyr, St. Clement Alexandrinus, and of the latter Tatian, formerly a fervent disciple of St. Justin's, but after the martyrdom of his preceptor, the leader of a schismatic sect which gained considerable repute, especially in the East, under the appellation of Encratites, and Origen, the leader of a very numerous offshoot from the mother church.

Origen was a man of commanding genius, and like Augustine and Erasmus in theology, and Aristotle, Plato, Copernicus, and Bacon in philosophy, was not only in advance of his own age, but continued to exercise an important influence upon those which succeeded. It appears, unfortunately, that from a "froward conceit of his talents, he early became deeply infected with that '*furor allegoricus*,' as a learned modern calls it—that rage of expounding the Scripture allegorically, which grew afterward to be a distemper, and carried him to excesses which can never be excused.

That a monk of Alexandria, of humble origin and rank, should have exercised such a sway over that portion of the church which listened to his teachings, as to seduce them, by a false method of interpreting the Holy Scriptures, into a faith which was even more than tinged with heathenish associations and

superstitions, is one of the most striking facts of history. His influence for a number of ages was immense. The secret of it doubtless lay in part in his highly gifted and fervid genius, united in an extreme degree to a power of abstruse and far-reaching speculation; and in part, in an easy, graceful, and flowing style of thought and language, which was not only attractive, but easily comprehended by ordinary minds. These faculties were brought to bear with great effect upon his laborious and critical labors on the Scriptures, into which he infused his own especial views of theology, which embraced the leading elements of the Neo-Platonic philosophy, much in vogue in his day.

How vast a sway this system, which had the charm of mystery entwined with it, had, is indicated by the fact that nearly one thousand years after the time when Origen flourished, that distinguished Doctor of Theology, St. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest genius of the middle ages, found it necessary to treat of this doctrine of mysticism, in his celebrated *Summa Theologiæ*, and devoted his *Opuscula* to the refutation of this and other Greek schisms. The edition of Origen in this collection is the fine one of Delarue.

Of the Greek fathers, contemporary with, or subsequent to the legalization of the church under Constantine, are St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Cyril of

Jerusalem, St. Gregory Nazianzen, St. Isidore of Pelusium, Theodoret, Epiphanius, and St. Chrysostom. Besides which are the works of Synesius, Macarius, the false Dionysius Areopagita, and Johannes Damascenus.

St. Athanasius was born in Alexandria, in the IVth century, at the time when it was the centre of learning, and was afterward bishop of that flourishing and polished city. When quite young he attended the Council of Nice, and there distinguished himself as an able and zealous opponent of the Arians, who taught that the Son of God, although the most exalted being ever created by the Godhead, was yet, in substance and essence, inferior to God the Father; a doctrine which has had many advocates, and furnishes the basis for the theology of a considerable religious sect at the present day.

Arius, and many of his followers, renounced their opinions, and subscribed to the Nicene creed, and by this means were restored to favor with Constantine, who urged upon Athanasius the propriety of receiving him again into communion; but whether doubtful of the sincerity of the professions of Arius, or from some other cause, he steadily refused the request of the Emperor, and fell into so much disfavor with him as to be exiled to France, from whence he was recalled by his successor upon the

death of the Emperor, and was received by his people with great manifestations of joy.

Athanasius was a clear, exact, and elegant writer, and exercised a great influence over his own and succeeding ages, the chief source of which is doubtless derived from his able refutations of the doctrines of Arius, a theme which his great grasp of intellect, and subtlety of thought, eminently fitted him to take a leading part in. In this discussion, characterized by an immense amount of hair-splitting discriminations and wonderfully sophisticated reasoning, and which presented a more imposing display of the acuteness, refinement and grasp of the Greek and Oriental intellect than any other that the world has ever beheld, Athanasius assumed the foremost rank, and is universally conceded to have been fully equal, if not superior, to his subtle and wily opponents.

Nor was St. Basil, Bishop of Cæsarea—often called the Great on account of his learning and piety—less zealous than Athanasius in his opposition to the views of Arius. There have been a number of editions of the works of St. Basil published, but the best is that printed in Greek and Latin, by the society of the Benedictines, of the congregation of St. Maur, superintended by Garnier and Maran, two learned members of the Benedictine order.

The works of the Latins include those of Tertulian, St. Cyprian, St. Optatus, St. Hilary, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, Damascenus, Vincent, Fulgentinus, Cassian, Cassiodorus, Rabanus Maurus, St. Bernard, St. Thomas Aquinas, Nicholas de Lyra, Bradwardine, and Gregory the Great, of whose works there is an excellent edition, in four folio volumes. This distinguished doctor of the Church, who was equally celebrated for his learning and his piety, lived in the VIth century, and succeeded Pelagius II. in the Pontifical chair, to which he was elevated with extreme reluctance on his part, but whose duties he discharged with great zeal and consummate ability.

The two events of most importance during the pontificate of Gregory the Great, were the nationalization of the Church by the first establishment of the Ecclesiastical power in the See of Rome, and the conversion of the English nation to Christianity. So much had Gregory the conversion of the English at heart, that while a simple monk, he set out on a journey thither, and had advanced three days upon it, when he was recalled by the Pope, at the request of the people, who could not bear to be separated from him. Upon his accession to the pontificate, he dispatched a monk named Augustine as his missionary. He was not only received with great kindness

by King Ethelbert, through the influence of Queen Bertha, but admitted that monarch in a short time into the Church as a distinguished convert to the Christian religion.

The world is indebted to Pope Gregory for the invention of the means of expressing musical sounds by the seven first letters of the alphabet, used at this day. He took especial care to reform the music of the Church service, and composed, arranged, and constituted the *Antiphonarium* and chants used in the morning and evening service. He also instituted an academy of music, with especial reference to the improvement of Church music, in which he gave lessons himself. The bed to which he was confined for some time previous to his decease, and around which he used to assemble his chanters, as well as the scourge with which he was accustomed to chastise the refractory pupils, were preserved with great veneration in the palace of St. John Lateran for a long time.

A work of Rabanus Maurus, Abbot of Fulda, justly called *Opus Eruditione, Versu Prosaque, Mirificum*, in prose and poetry, is one of strange ingenuity, and a curious specimen of the taste of the age—the IXth century—in which its author lived.

There are two copies of the *Summa Theologiæ* of Thomas Aquinas—one in its original form, but im-

perfect, with the commentaries of Cajeton; the other a compendium of the System of Aquinas, in the form of Dissertations, in three folio volumes, arranged for the use of students of divinity, and published in 1768. The reader of this latter work will be somewhat amused to find that, in discussing questions concerning the Divine existence, the celebrated arguments of Descartes and Locke are marshalled by the compiler under the banner of the Angelic doctor of the XIIIth century.

The copy of Nicholas de Lyra's Exposition of the Scriptures, and Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, is an excellent one in black-letter, and is in six folio volumes. This commentator, who lived in the XIVth century, had a considerable reputation as a laborious and careful expositor of the sacred volume.

In addition to these are the works of Arnobius, an eminent pagan philosopher, and violent persecutor of Christians, who, like St. Paul, distinguished his conversion to the Christian faith by a zeal as ardent as his former persecutions had been violent; and of his pupil and disciple, Lactantius, frequently denominated the Christian Tully. Also those of Novatian, who was likewise a pagan philosopher in early life, and extremely restive in the new faith he had espoused. He visited Rome at the time of the

election of Pope Cornelius, and opposed it. He managed to get three bishops together who were influenced by his superior logic, and by them was chosen surreptitiously Bishop of Rome, a title never recognized by the other bishops. He sent a messenger to St. Cyril, who not only refused to receive his commission, but pronounced excommunication against his messenger. His writings are chiefly intended to show that, after baptism, great sin forever unfits the individual for reception into the Church.

The next group embraces the writings of ecclesiastical historians, of which there are among the Greeks the works of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoret, Evagrius, Philostorgius and Zosimus. Of the Latins, those of Baronius, with Pagi, N. Alexander, and Raynauld; and of the Protestant writers, those of the Centuriators, Mosheim, Geiseler and Neander.

The collection of works auxiliary to those of the ecclesiastical historians, containing the civil laws to which the Church has been subjected, as well as the legislative acts of the Church itself, its jurisprudence and usages, is voluminous and highly valuable. Among these are the Theodosian Code, in three folio volumes, containing the decrees of the Emperors relative to the Church; the Capitularies

of the Kings of France, legalizing and endowing it, and providing for the enforcement of its decrees; and the *Concilia*, by Labbe, in thirty-one folio volumes, which comprise the whole series of councils, supposititious and real, from the days of the Apostles to the Council of Basil, in 1434. In this series are all the edicts of the Emperors, Kings and Popes, by which they were convened, and the canons and decrees passed by them, as well as the Epistles of the Popes, from Clemens, A. D. 91, to the XIIIth century, and a vast body of letters addressed to the Popes by the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church. The documents of the later councils, especially, and the records of their discussions and acts, are very voluminous, and present a graphic picture of the men and manners of the times. The letters of many of the Popes and other prelates are curious and valuable, and indicate talents of a very high order.

The *Magnum Bullarium Romanum*, in thirteen folio volumes, contains the decrees and bulls of the Popes, from Leo the Great, A. D. 440, to Benedict XIV., in 1757, in which doctrines are defined, rites enjoined, forms prescribed, monasteries, abbeys, and other religious organizations instituted, bishoprics established, privileges conferred, interdicts laid, saints canonized, prerogatives asserted, and all the

various functions exercised which devolved upon the lawgivers of the Catholic Church.

In the first volume of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, are the authorities collected by Gratian; and in the second the Decretals of Gregory IX., the Clementines, the Extravagants of John XXII., and the Decrees of the Council of Trent. Gratian was a celebrated Benedictine of the twelfth century, who spent twenty years at the monastery of Bologna in composing his celebrated work, entitled *Concordantia Discordantium Canonum*. This work not only bestowed great reputation upon its author, but was considered of such high authority as to form the superstructure upon which all precedents were founded, and constitutes one of the chief parts of the Canon law.

The *Disciplina* of Thomassinus, in nine quarto volumes, treats of the different ranks of the clergy and other officials, of clerical and religious societies, such as cathedral chapters, convents, and monasteries, of the call, ordination, and transference of the clergy, of the duties of their several ranks, and of the temporalities of the church.

Among the works of the Reformers are those of Luther and Melancthon, in early folio editions, and of Flacius, Calvin, Sleidan and Chemnitz.

There are several important editions of the Scrip-

tures, as Stephen's New Testament of 1560, Walton's Polyglot, in six folios, Grabe's Septuagint, in two folio volumes, and fine copies of the Vulgate. There are also many important works illustrative of the Scriptures, as Bochart's *Hieroicoicon*, in 3 vols. folio; Spencer's *De Legibus Hebraeorum*, in 2 vols. folio; Reland's *Palæstina*, and various recent publications on the geography and ruins of the Holy Land and adjacent countries.

The works that treat on the interpretation of the Scriptures are numerous. The long array of commentators comprises the most learned and authoritative names. The collection is rich in Greek and Roman classics, and standard English works on theology, metaphysics, history, and general literature; and although its main feature is theology, there are many works, especially in the higher departments of literature, which are valuable and interesting.

REV. DR. MAGOON'S LIBRARY.

THIS collection, although not so large as many hitherto noticed, is yet possessed of a marked peculiarity, which invests it with especial interest. The entire collection does not much exceed, if indeed it embraces, three thousand volumes, but within this limited scope is to be found all the ordinary professional apparatus of a clergyman's study. This portion of the collection, including works on philology, theology, civil and ecclesiastical history, and mental and physical science, is not very different from what is met with in similar well-selected theological libraries. It is, however, for its extent, quite rich in the writings of the Catholic fathers and divines, and contains many of the works of the more eminent among the French theologians, both of the Catholic and Protestant faiths.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to learn that the possessor of this collection, now an eminent and popular divine of the Baptist church, and an author of several deservedly popular works, was in

early life a practical mason, and drew the means, from which he maintained himself while obtaining his education, from his own hard labor as a mechanic. The first brick ever laid by him was taken from its position in the wall of a house long after it was first laid, and is now converted into an inkstand, ornamented with bronze, and occupies a prominent place in the possessor's library.

In like manner, a blank book, purchased with the first twenty shillings ever earned by him, and filled from time to time with the stray thoughts gleaned from such reading and reflection as were possible by torchlight and in the intervals of severe labor, during the first score of industrious years, is proudly exhibited as an evidence of the difficulties which he had to overcome in early life, and the successful result of this early and adventurous struggle.

The chief characteristic of the collection is its numerous works on the history, literature and theory of art in general, and of Christian architecture in particular. There is scarcely a church, abbey, monastery, college or cathedral, or picture, statue, or illumination prominent in Christian art, extant in Italy, Germany, France, or the British Islands, that is not represented, either by original drawings or in some other graphic form.

In addition to these works, having especial refer-

ence to Christian art, are many full sets of folios depicting the leading galleries of ancient, mediæval, and modern art in general. Some of these, as the six elephant folios on the Louvre, are in superb bindings, while many others, among which are the Dresden gallery and Retzsch's Outlines, derive an additional value from once having formed a part of the elegant collection of William Reginauld Courtenay.

But what renders this collection particularly valuable, is its large number of original drawings by eminent masters, which accompany the written and engraved works. Among these are two large sepia drawings, by Amici, of the Pantheon and St. Peter's at Rome. These drawings were engraved and published with several others by Ackermann. Both the originals, and the engravings executed from them, are in the collection. The original View near the Basilica of St. Marco, by Samuel Prout, the engraving of which is in Finden's Byron, and the interior of St. Marco, by Luke Price, the engraving of which is in Price's Venice Illustrated, grace the collection. There is likewise a superb General View of Venice, by Wyld; a fine interior View of Rheims Cathedral, by Buckley; an Exterior View of St Peter's at Caën, by Charles Vacher, and the Interior of *St. Germain des Prés*, at Paris, by Duval.

In the monastery adjoining this church the French Benedictines wrote or supervised and published that splendid series of works known as the "Benedictine Editions." It is well known that no religious order has been more indefatigable in the collection and preservation of whatever was valuable in art or learning than this, and to it savans are indebted for the preservation of what remains of Sallust, Macrobius, and Pliny. "Whoever," says Sir James Stephen, in his elegant essays on Ecclesiastical Biography, "will consult the *Historia Rei Literariæ Ordinis Sancti Benedictii*, by their historiographer, Hignoaldus Ziegelbauer, may rapidly accumulate the most conclusive proofs that, by their order, were either laid or preserved the foundations of all the eminent schools of learning in modern Europe."*

The wealth accumulated by the monasteries of this order often proved too tempting to be resisted by the sovereigns of Europe, who frequently usurped the patronage of these religious houses, and transferred them to the government. In this manner the Abbey of St. Germain des Prés was bestowed *in commendam* by Louis the Debonnaire on a bishop of Poitiers, and by Louis XII. on the widow of the Duke of Lorraine. Its venerable cloisters are now

* Stephen's Ecclesiastical Essays, p. 371.

devoted to the use of the Central Society of Agriculture, and

“The walls for abbeys reared are turned to dens.
The cowls to sacks choked up with musty meal.*

There is also a superb interior view of the Amiens Cathedral, done in oil by Gennison. This cathedral is considered as the finest specimen of pure Gothic architecture extant. It was built in the XIIIth century, and about the same time with the Salisbury Cathedral in England, yet it is in advance of the latter structure at least a century. Its nave is particularly remarkable, and is considered as a masterpiece of architecture. Those who have not been enabled to institute a comparison between these two specimens of Christian architecture may readily see their types imperfectly carried out in Grace Church and Calvary, in this city, the former being a specimen of Gothic art of the XIVth century, represented by the Amiens cathedral, although built in fact a century before, and the latter one of the XIIIth century, as developed in the cathedral at Salisbury.

Peter the Hermit, whose impassioned eloquence aroused the monarchs of Europe to undertake the Crusade, under whose influence the Mohammedan power was prevented from overrunning the Christian

* *Il Paradiso.*

nations of the west, was born at Amiens, and his statue, erected by the French government, stands in close proximity to the cathedral. Copies of the engravings, as well as of the originals of all the works of art just described are to be found in the collection, besides which are several other exemplifications of continental monuments not yet engraved.

The collection is especially rich in the original drawings of a large number of the best engravings executed in England, many of which exhibit much excellence and great mechanical skill. Upward of two hundred of these drawings were made to illustrate the Gentleman's Magazine, Clarke's Antiquities, Coney's Continental Antiquities, Winkle's Cathedrals, The Archæological Journal, Weale's Architecture, Cities and Castles of England, Billings's Illustrated Scotland, Monuments in Ireland, Pugin's Examples, and Churches in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Cambridgeshire, and Durham county.

The original interiors of Knole, by Joseph Nash, which form the basis for the litho-tints constituting the fourth series of the Mansions of England, by this artist, and a very elaborate drawing by Scandrett, exhibiting the north side of the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, impart a correct idea of the best ecclesiastical art in England. The engraving of

this latter gem is to be found in the folio work entitled *Old England*, in two volumes. Roberts's sketch of the Coronation of William IV., shows the Abbey in its regal dress.

A large number of the original sketches just noticed were procured directly from the venerable John Britton, with whom the possessor of this collection remained on terms of great intimacy until his decease, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1857, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was an indefatigable publisher of illustrated works, many of which were produced at large cost, and possess great excellence. He is said to have written or edited no less than ninety-six volumes, some of which, on account of their copious illustrations, required an outlay of twenty-five thousand dollars to bring them out. Among his works are the *Beauties of England and Wales*, in fourteen volumes; *Memoirs of the Tower of London*; *History of Westminster Abbey*; *History of the late Houses of Parliament*, and the *Ancient Palace of Westminster and Cathedral Antiquities of England*.

He was intimately acquainted with nearly all the eminent literati of his day, many of whom, from Sir Joshua Reynolds to Sir Walter Scott, contributed to the interest of his diversified publications. But his acquaintance with artists was yet more ex-

tended and influential for good. Benjamin West, Frederick Nash, J. Varley, J. Buckler, Thomas Girtin, and J. M. W. Turner, were early employed to supply him drawings; and these furnished occupation for all the best engravers of the time, several of whom first rose to eminence under his fostering care. Mr. Britton secured the most skilful draftsmen living, and by the superiority of their graphic illustrations, his architectural works rapidly attained the highest degree of success. He first introduced Samuel Prout to the public, and drew George Cattermole, when a very young man, from being an assistant in a rural school in Norfolk. William Alexander, Sir Jeffry Wyatville, John Sell Cotman, Joseph Gandy, Charles Wild, William Westall, Copley Fielding, J. A. Repton, Edward Blore, and Frederick Mackenzie, were all in his service, and many of them his pupils. The latter, perhaps the best architectural draftsman that ever lived, was first made known to popular esteem in connection with Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain." Henry and John Le Keux, the most famous engravers in their line, were also first brought into general notice by the same work, and in the "Beauties of England."

Not only does the library contain a considerable number of the printed volumes of this prolific

author, but also, what is more curious and less attainable, a large number of the original drawings from which the engravings were executed, which are embodied in many of the most highly illustrated of these volumes, as the Cathedral Antiquities and Architectural Antiquities, as well as nearly all the drawings made by Billings and others for the History of the Houses of Parliament. In all of these works, the original drawings are placed side by side with the engraved copies, and are bound with the letter-press which accompanies them.

Another folio contains many of the originals of the engravings in "The Cities of England;" "Memorials of Oxford and Cambridge;" more than sixty drawings by Mackenzie of illustrations of King's College, with an exquisite interior view of this masterly piece of architecture, by John H. Le Keux, fill another folio.

The father and uncle of Le Keux were both eminent engravers, and especially distinguished themselves by their engravings of monumental art. A large number of the engravings illustrative of ruins and antiquities, which are to be found in Britton's England, were executed by them. The younger Le Keux, who has survived them, ranks at the present time, in his particular department, as the first engraver of the age. Many of the engravings, from

drawings by modern masters, which adorn Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, were executed by him, and in this connection his name stands closely identified with that of Turner. He has also an excellent reputation as a sketcher in water-colors, and has produced many of the fine things in this collection.

But perhaps the most remarkable of the Britton collection is a large folio, containing all the original drawings, accompanied by the etchings, engravings, and letter-press which go to make up Britton's "*Exeter Cathedral*." This volume, which is entirely unique, can never be duplicated, because the executors of it are now reposing in the sleep of the tomb.

This part of the collection is enriched by six original drawings, from which plates have been executed for Petit's "*Architectural Studies in France*," and "*Christian Architecture*," presented by the author of these works to Dr. Magoon. The author is an English clergyman of the established faith, a gentleman of fortune, and an enthusiastic admirer of works of art. With leisure, means, and great skill with the pencil, he has drawn and published many choice specimens of art in most of the cities of Europe.

There is also in the collection an original drawing made by Birket Foster, the most voluminous, and, as a wood engraver, the most eminent artist of the time, drawn for this collection, and not engraved.

This artist has illustrated a large number of the works of the leading English writers, both in prose and poetry, among which are those of Milton, Cowper, Byron, Keats, Sir Walter Scott, and those of our own poet, Longfellow, and his illustrations in this connection are as familiar to most readers, as are the works of these distinguished writers. There is an original drawing by Digby Wyatt, the author of an elegant work on the Alhambra, and the gold and silver ornaments of the middle ages; and another by Henry Shaw, the author of a work on the illuminated mediæval alphabet, and the furniture of these ages.

There are many designs, by various artists, to illustrate Shakespeare's varied thoughts as well as the prose of Scott, not engraved; also the original drawing of the beautiful Annunciation, by John Martin, placed over Milman's Christmas Hymn, in the second volume of the book of gems, the original of the large Comus, by Richard Westall, engraved for the folio of Milton, and Thetis bringing Arms to Achilles, given by its author, Benjamin West, to John Britton, and engraved in his "Fine Arts of the English School."

In the collection is also the "Funeral of Raphael," by Stothard, the engraving of which is to be seen in Rogers's Illustrated Italy, at page 144. Many of the

illustrations of this work are from the same artist, who was a warm friend of Rogers, and all are exquisitely beautiful. The original of St. Bernard, by Turner, engraved for the same work, and found on page 16, is likewise in the collection. Accompanying this drawing by Turner, is Landseer's drawing of the two noble dogs of the St. Bernard breed, which Turner used in the composition of his sketch; also, a drawing of Berne, and another of Bacharach, by the same artist, engravings from which were made to accompany Finden's Byron.

There is another brilliant sketch by Turner, from nature, portraying land, river, inlet, and open sea, canopied by a clear sky, all aglow with the brightness of the morning sun, presenting a noble key to the "Rivers of France," "Southern Coast," "Rivers of England," "Harbors of England," and the admirable commentaries upon these works of this distinguished artist by Ruskin. But of all these choice specimens of art, none is endowed with a deeper interest than the original "Sandy Knowe," or "Smaylholm," of Turner, made for Sir Walter Scott, and treasured by him as one of the choicest relics of his collection.

The sketch represents a scene on the northern boundary of Roxburghshire, among a cluster of wild rocks, in the centre of which rises a solitary tower,

now in ruins, but which once served as a border-keep or fortification. The property belonged to Hugh Scott, of Harden, a relative of Sir Walter's, with whom his earliest years were passed. He has made this scene the theatre of his first romantic poem, the *Eve of St. John*, founded upon a celebrated Irish tradition:

“The baron of Smaylho'me rose with day,
He spurred his courser on,
Without stop or stay, down the rocky way
That leads to Brotherstone.”

In one of his last letters, dated at Naples in March, 1832, to Mrs. Scott, of Harden, he thus alludes to this drawing: “I envied your management of the pencil when at Malta, as frequently elsewhere; it is quite a place made to be illustrated. By the way, I have got an esquisse of old Smaylholm Tower from the pencil of Mr. Turner.”

Four of the above Turners, together with the Stothard and Landseer, came into the collection directly from the hands of Mr. Ruskin, who, in placing them in the possession of the present owner, remarked: “In these drawings you have the essence of Turner.”

There are in the collection three handbooks, filled with the sketches of the English artist Harding, containing many drawings of castles, tombs, inscrip-

tions, and weapons of war—among which latter are representations of the swords worn by Robert Bruce and William Wallace. The collection contains a number of illustrated manuscripts, the most important of which is a rare Psalter of the XIVth century, which contains the readings of all the hymns quoted by Dante after its litanies.

WILLIAM MENZIES'S LIBRARY.

THIS collection contains four thousand volumes, and is for the most part in the English language. Its chief specialty consists in works on American History, and early American printed books. Among the latter may be mentioned a series of the earliest works issued from the press in New York. Of these is "A letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman, by R. L. Printed and sold by William Bradford, in New York. 1696." Richard Lyon, the author, came early to this country, and officiated as a private tutor to a young English student at Cambridge, to whom the letter of advice was written. It is undoubtedly the earliest work which issued from the press in New York, and is so extremely rare, that it is questionable whether another copy is to be found in the state. There is a collection of tracts comprised in seven volumes written by the Rev. George Keith, and published by Bradford, at New York, 1702-4. Keith was born in Scotland, and settled in East Jersey in the capacity of Sur-

veyor-General, in 1682. The several tracts in the collection are on religious subjects, and are controversial in their character. As early specimens of printing, and as models of the manner in which the religious controversies of the day were conducted, they are both instructive and curious. In addition to these is a work entitled "The Rebuker Rebuked, by Daniel Leeds. 1703;" "A Sermon preached at Kingston in Jamaica, by William Corbin. 1703;" "The Great Mystery of Foxcraft, by Daniel Leeds. 1705;" "A Sermon preached at Trinity Church, in New York, by John Sharp. 1706;" "An Alarm sounded to the Inhabitants of the World, by Bath Bowers. 1709;" and "*Lex Parliamentaria.*" 1716. All the above works were printed by Bradford, the earliest New York publisher, and one of the earliest printers in America. They constitute perhaps the most complete collection in existence of the publications of this early typographer. The whole are in an excellent state of preservation, and are nearly, if not quite unique.

Bradford was the founder of the press in Pennsylvania as well as New York. In 1787 he published an almanac, the earliest issue of the Philadelphia press. A copy is now in the Philadelphia Library. In the Bradford series in this collection, is a volume containing "The Temple of Wisdom for

the Little World," followed by "Abuses Stript and Whipt," each having its separate title-page with the imprint of Bradford at Philadelphia, 1688. This is the first book printed in the city of Philadelphia. Montague, in his edition of Bacon's works, observes that "it is a fact not unworthy of notice, that the first book published in Philadelphia, consists partly of Lord Bacon's Essays. It is entitled 'The Temple of Wisdom,' printed by William Bradford, Philadelphia, 1688." There are also in the collection "The Presbyterian and Independent Visible Churches in New England, 1689." George Keith's "Serious Appeal," 1692, and "Heresie and Hatred," also by George Keith, 1693, all printed and published by Bradford at Philadelphia. There are several volumes published at New York, 1726-38, by John Peter Zenger, the partner of Bradford, and the early assertor of the liberty of the press against the power of the Crown. There is also a collection of works from the press of Benjamin Franklin. Among these is "Anti-Paedo-Baptism." Philadelphia, 1747. This volume was written by Abel Morgan, pastor of a Baptist church at Middletown, in New Jersey. It is said to have been the first book written in America relating to the baptismal controversy, notwithstanding which it is but rarely mentioned in bibliographical works; also "Considerations on Keeping Ne-

groes," by John Woolman, Philadelphia, 1762; and Cicero's Discourse of Old Age," Philadelphia, 1744. This is the rarest, as it certainly is the most to be desired of all the works printed by Franklin, on account of its elegant typographical execution, which will not suffer in comparison with many of the finest productions of the modern press. Franklin states that it was the first Classic translated in America, apparently unaware that it had been anticipated a century, by Sandys's translation of Ovid. In the address to the reader, Franklin says: "This version was made by the Honorable and learned Mr. Logan," and expresses his "hearty wish that this first translation of a Classic in this Western World, may be followed with many others performed with equal judgment and success, and be a happy omen that Philadelphia shall become the seat of the American Muses." Logan accompanied Penn in his last voyage to this country, in the capacity of private secretary. He was an excellent classical scholar, and attained to the highest dignities in the colony. He possessed a library of some three thousand volumes, which he bequeathed to the citizens of Philadelphia, and thus laid the foundation of the Loganian library.

Contemporary with these, and worthy a passing notice among the early productions of the New York colonial press, is a small and very rare volume enti-

tled "An Explication of the First Causes of Action in Matter," New York, 1745, by Cadwallader Colden, the last Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New York. Although this work was reprinted in London the year succeeding its production here, it has been said that no copy is to be found in any of the public libraries in this country. The work seems to have become scarce as early as 1786, for in January of that year, Mr. Jefferson writing to Francis Hopkinson, observes: "Many, many years ago, Cadwallader Colden wrote a very small pamphlet on the subjects of attraction and impulsion, a copy of which he sent to Monsieur De Buffon. He was so charmed with it, that he put it into the hands of a friend to translate, who lost it. It has ever since weighed upon his mind, and he has made repeated trials to have it found in England. But in vain. He applied to me. I am in hopes if you will write a line to the booksellers of Philadelphia to rummage their shops, that some of them will find it. Or perhaps some of the careful old people of Philadelphia or New Jersey may have preserved a copy." Whether Hopkinson was successful does not appear.

Among the early works relating to America, is "An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey in America," by Gabriel Thomas, Lon-

don, 1698. The chief value of this early description written after a personal residence of fifteen years in the provinces described, consists in its rarity. Some few years since a lithograph was taken of the volume in this collection, and a number of fac-similes were produced. In this connection may be mentioned "Josselyn's New England Rarities," London, 1672, which is the earliest work on the Natural History of New England. "Josselyn's Account of Two Voyages to New England," London, 1674; "Frampton's Joyfull Newes out of the Newe-Found World," London, 1580; "Hakluyt's Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation," London, 1589; "Acosta's History of the Indies," London, 1604; "Hakluyt's History of the West Indies," translated by Lok, London, 1612; "Gage's New Survey of the West Indies," first edition, London, 1648; "B. de Las Casas's *Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos, &c.*" Heidelbergh, 1664, and Lawson's "Journal of a Thousand Miles travelled through several Nations of Indians," London, 1714. This volume, which is of the greatest rarity, is seldom found complete. The copy in the collection is quite perfect, and contains all the plates of natural history, frequently wanting. Rich observes that "an American paper mentions a copy having been sold a few years ago in South

Carolina for sixty dollars;" and Judge James, author of the *Life of Marion*, writing in 1821, remarks that "there are but two copies of *Lawson's Journal of One Thousand Miles* known at present to be in existence!"

There are "A Description of Carolina," by Thomas Ash, London, 1682; "An Account of the Province of Carolina," by Samuel Wilson, London, 1682; "Virginia Impartially Examined," by Wm. Bullock, London, 1649; "Hennepin's New Discovery," London, 1698; "Las Casas's Voyages," London, 1699. Heylin's *Chorography*," London, 1703; "Joutel's Journal of La Salle's last Voyage," London, 1714; "Herrera's General History," London, 1725; and "Charlevoix's Journal," London, 1761.

There is likewise in the collection a *Discourse on the Discovery of Newfoundland*, by Captain Richard Whitbourne, which comprises the tract published by Captain Whitbourne, the earliest of the Newfoundland settlers, in 1620, with his discourse afterward written, London, 1622. The colony of Newfoundland was originally settled under the auspices of Sir George Calvert, afterward Lord Baltimore, and one of the secretaries of James I. of England. This nobleman selected Captain Edward Wynne as Governor of the colony, and some of his letters in that capacity appear in this volume. After a sufficient

trial to satisfy themselves of the impracticability of making a profitable settlement, it was abandoned for the more genial climate of Maryland, in which Lord Baltimore finally established himself under the governorship of his younger brother, Leonard Calvert. The Golden Fleece, which is a strange combination of truth and fiction relating to Newfoundland, published in London, 1626; "A Concise Account of North America," London, 1765, and a Journal of the Excursions made in America by Major Robert Rogers, London, 1765, which is quoted as authority by all writers on early American history, are in the collection. Rogers was a native of New Hampshire, and commanded a body of provincial rangers. He was intimately associated with Putnam and Stark, and with them engaged in an Indian warfare in which he accomplished such daring feats and underwent such hair-breadth escapes as to have made him the familiar theme at many a New England fireside. In addition to the works above noticed, he is generally admitted to be the author of a curious drama, entitled Ponteach, or the Savages of America, London, 1766. Mr. Parkman, in his admirable History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, remarks that "this work is very rare, and, besides the copy in my own possession, I know of but one other, which may be found in the library of

the British Museum." There is an excellent copy of this work in the collection.

The collection contains the MS. Diary of the siege of Detroit recently printed by Mr. Munsell of Albany, in his Historical Series. Nothing is known concerning the author of this journal, although there is good reason to believe that he acted as secretary to, and was in the full confidence of the commandant. The entire MS. is in one handwriting, and upon several different kinds and sizes of paper. It bears conclusive evidence of authenticity, and is believed to bring a valuable accession to the knowledge already possessed respecting the interesting events to which it relates. Among the works relating to the French and Indian war of 1764, is an excellent large-paper copy of "Mante's History," London, 1772, which gives a very satisfactory account of the commencement of hostilities, and in the introduction has an interesting notice of Washington's escape from assassination by an Indian, in December, 1753; also, Knox's "Historical Journal," London, 1769. The author was an English officer, and took part in the scenes and events which he has attempted to describe. The work is in the form of a journal, in which every occurrence, however minute, is described, many of which are of the most interesting nature, particularly those which relate

to the death of Wolfe, and the siege of Quebec; "Boquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians," published by Bradford, Philadelphia, 1765, and the English edition of the same work published in London, in 1766. This last edition contains plates engraved by Grignon and Canot, after designs by Benjamin West. There is a choice collection of works relating to New England previous to the Revolution, together with several early productions of the New England press, many of which are rare, as "A Discourse about Civil Government," by John Davenport, 1663; "Three Choice and Profitable Sermons," by John Norton, 1664; "A Letter to Mr. John Drury," 1664, and Eleazer Mather's "Serious Exhortation," 1671. The preceding were printed at Cambridge, where the first press was established in 1638. "The Happiness of a People in the Wisdom of their Rulers, by William Hubbard, minister of Ipswich, Boston, printed by John Foster, 1676." This rare volume is the first book printed at Boston. Previous to 1676, all the printing in the British American colonies was executed at Cambridge. In 1674, the General Court ordered "that there may be a printing presse elsewhere than at Cambridge." In compliance with this permission, John Foster, the first Boston printer, established his press during the year 1676. Thomas, in his "History of Printing,"

alluding to Foster, observes, "The earliest book which I have seen from the press under his care, was published in 1676," while Mr. Drake, no inconsiderable authority in such matters, states, that "a printing house was first established in Boston this year (1676)." There is "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1677. This fine copy has the very rare wood-cut "Map of New England, being the first that ever was here cut;" "Two Sermons on the Death of Lady Mildmay," by Leonard Hoar, Boston, 1680; "A Confession of Faith," Boston, 1680; "A Platform of Church Discipline," Boston, 1680; "A Public Trial of the Quakers in Bermudas," Boston, 1682; "God's Eye on the Contrite," a Sermon by William Adams, Boston, 1685; "New England's Tears for Old England's Fears," by William Hooke, London, 1641; "A Letter of Many Ministers in Old England," London, 1643; "The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam in America," London, 1647, by Nathaniel Ward, "whose wit," says Cotton Mather, "made him known to more Englands than one;" "The Light appearing more and more towards the Perfect Day," London, 1651, by H. Whitfield, the earliest pastor at Guilford, in Connecticut; "A Brief History of the War with the Indians," by Increase Mather, London, 1676; a copy in the finest state of pres-

ervation, of *Pietus et Gratulatio*, Boston, 1671. There is also "An Abstract of the Laws of New England as They are now Established," by John Cotton, London, 1641. This appears to have been the first printed collection of a form for laws in America. The laws are very concise, and each is based upon some quotation from the Holy Scriptures which accompanies it. As early as 1635, the people of Massachusetts, apprehending danger to the Commonwealth from the want of positive laws, prayed the Governor and Magistrates to cause a code of laws to be framed for the government of the colony. Little progress seems to have been made in the work until the following year, when Cotton, at the request of the General Court, delivered his model. The General Court, however, declined its acceptance, preferring "The Body of Liberties," prepared by Rev. Nathaniel Ward, minister of Ipswich, which was adopted in its stead. This work is rare, and has been twice reprinted. It is curious as presenting in a forcible manner, the peculiarities of the early settlers of New England.

In this department is Bishop's "New England Judged," London, 1661. A fine copy of the same work, both parts complete, with Whiting's "Truth and Innocency Defended," London, 1703; Morton's "New England Memorial," Boston, 1772; Wood's

“New England Prospect,” London, 1764; and Hooker’s “Soul’s Implantation,” with others, in four volumes, the first of which was published at London, in 1637, and the remaining three in 1638. These volumes contain a series of discourses delivered by Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, in which he settled at Hartford, with one hundred companions, among whom he exercised great influence. Dr. Allen, the former President of Bowdoin College, in his excellent American Biographical Dictionary, says of Hooker, that “he appeared with such majesty in the pulpit, that it was pleasantly said of him, that he could put a king into his pocket.”

There is likewise in the collection a curious and extremely rare work by Thomas Morton, entitled “The New English Canaan,” Amsterdam, 1637. The author of this work, who appears to have possessed a jovial, and somewhat of a roystering temperament, found himself quite ill associated with the puritanical founders of New England. Allen says of him, “that he fell into great licentiousness; and became the lord of misrule;” he supplied the Indians with arms, that they might hunt for him, and was by this means, perhaps, an instrument in endangering the safety of the colonists. On the

occasion of giving to Pasonagessit the name of Maremont, under his auspices a pine-tree, eighty feet in height, with buck's horns at the top, was planted in the ground, around which the company danced, with such hilarity, as the good cheer they had not failed to provide inspired, much to the dissatisfaction of the stricter colonists, by whom he was for this offence sent out of the colony as a prisoner. Duyckinck remarks, with much show of probability, that, although the book professes to have been printed at Amsterdam, it was probably executed in London. Morton returned to the colonies after its appearance, and was imprisoned in Boston for a year, ostensibly on account of the libel it promulgated against the colonies.

The collection contains a large-paper copy of Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, in an excellent state of preservation, published in London in 1702.

That portion of the collection relating to the period of the Revolution, embraces most of the standard and scarce works having reference to that event. Among the latter may be mentioned "Murray's Impartial History of the War," in three volumes, the third volume of which is rarely to be met with; "Simcoe's Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers," Exeter, 1787, a fine copy of the original privately printed quarto edition, but few copies of which are known in America; also, Lieu-

tenant Moody's "Narrative of his Exertions and Sufferings in the Cause of Government," second edition, London, 1783.* There is Pownall's "Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe," London, 1780. Pownall was successively Governor of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and South Carolina. Being recalled, he was chosen a Member of Parliament in 1768, and strenuously opposed the measures of the administration against the colonies. The "Memorial" presupposes the independence of America; and is written with great clearness of information and strength of argument. It was published anonymously. The present copy is a presentation one, with a characteristic inscription to His Excellency, the Baron Alvenslæber, is annotated in the hand-writing of the author, and has his signature at the end of the work; also "The Trial of James Aitken, commonly known as John the Painter," London, 1777. Aitken was a native of Scotland. He was condemned, executed, and hung in chains, for setting fire to the Royal Dock-yard and shipping at Portsmouth, in December, 1776. With the privity of Silas Deane, whom he met and conferred with at Paris, the attempt to destroy the government property, stores, and shipping at Portsmouth, was determined on, which, not-

* A copy of this work is in the library of Mr. Davis.

withstanding its apparently desperate and impracticable character, partially succeeded. From Deane, who supplied him with a royal passport, and a sum of money in advance, he had assurances of a reward proportioned to the services he should render to the American cause. The Counsel for the King on the trial, publicly accused Benjamin Franklin of complicity in the enterprise, and expressed a hope that he might be called to account for it. The affair, says Gordon, created much confusion, apprehension, and suspicion throughout England at the time of its occurrence. The "Paris Papers," or Mr. Silas Deane's late Intercepted Letters, Rivington, New York, 1782, is of the greatest rarity, and consists of letters written by Deane at Paris in 1781, to his brothers and intimate friends in America. They were intercepted and published by the enemy, with a view, as Deane remarks, to ruin him in the eyes of his countrymen. There are in this division, "Burgoyne's state of the Expedition," London, 1780, accompanied by a complete collection of collateral works, to which the Northern Campaign and the capture and recall of Burgoyne gave rise; "Tarleton's History of the Southern Campaigns," London, 1781, with McKenzie's "Strictures on Tarleton's History," London, 1787; and Colonel George Homger's Reply to McKenzie's Strictures, London, 1789. The collection of works relating

to the controversy between Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis is complete; "The Narrative of Sir William Howe," London, 1781, with a series of the contemporary publications, also complete, by Gallo-way and others. There is also a complete set of "Force's American Archives" as far as published; and several hundred pamphlets issued during this period, treating of the incidents connected with this eventful war, many of which are curious, some rare, and all valuable, as throwing light upon the motives of those who participated on one side or the other of the important struggle.

The collection of the biographies of the revolutionary worthies is quite complete; and embraces a collection of works relating to General Washington, containing nearly one hundred volumes, among which are copies of all the biographies of Washington, from the cheap editions of Weems, to the noble quartos of Irving. Among the more rare volumes in this series, is "The Letters of Valens," London, 1777, a waif from Washington's library, and bearing his book-plate.

Another curious and rare work is the "Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-chief in Virginia, to the commandant of the French forces in Ohio, with the Governor's

letter," and a translation of the French officer's answer, accompanied by a very accurate map of the then western part of the colony of Virginia. This journal was originally published in Williamsburg, Virginia, and afterward reprinted at London in 1754. The immediate occasion of Washington's embassy, was the hostile attitude assumed by the Indians toward the English settlers west of the Alleghany mountains, incited, as it was supposed, by the French, who were accused of attempting to connect Louisiana with Canada by a chain of military posts, and thus, with the aid of the Indians, secure for themselves the whole of the fertile plains of the West. The Ohio Company, composed of English settlers, complained loudly to the Governor of Virginia of the belligerent aspect of the French and Indians, and asked his interposition. Irving, speaking of this journal, remarks that it was printed and widely promulgated throughout the colonies and England, and awakened the nation to a sense of the impending dangers, and the necessity of prompt measures to anticipate the French movements. Another remarkable work, and one not frequently met with, is the "Female Review; or Memoirs of an American Young Lady, whose Life and Character are Peculiarly Distinguished, from the Fact that she Served as a Continental Soldier for nearly Three

Years." This young American Amazon, whose true name was Deborah Sampson, was a native of Plympton, Mass., and joined the army at about twenty-two years of age, in the capacity of a common soldier, under the assumed name of Robert Shurtliffe. During the time she was engaged, she gained the confidence of her officers by her expertness and precision, and by her exemplary conduct. She was a volunteer in several hazardous enterprises, was twice wounded by a musket-ball, and managed so well to conceal her sex that her companions in arms had no suspicion that the soldier by their side was a female, until at last a severe wound which she received in battle, and which nearly terminated her career, led to the discovery. On her recovery she quitted the army, was intimate in the family of General Washington, and soon married.

There is a good collection of State histories, not the least important of which are Neal's "History of New England," London, 1720; Beverly's "History of Virginia," London, 1722; Callender's "Discourse on Rhode Island," Boston, 1739; Stith's "History of Virginia," Williamsburg, 1747; Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay," London, 1760, with the exceedingly rare volume of papers relating thereto, printed at Boston, 1769, and seldom found with the work; Smith's "Nova Cæsaria," Burling-

ton, 1765; Peters's "General History of Connecticut," London, 1781; Williams's "History of Vermont," Walpole, 1794; Proud's "History of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1797; Burke's "History of Virginia," Petersburg, 1804-16, including the fourth volume, which is rarely found with the others, the edition having been destroyed by fire; Ramsay's "History of South Carolina," Charleston, 1809; Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," Dover, 1812; Trumbull's "History of Connecticut," New Haven, 1818; Moulton's "History of New York," 1824-43, the three parts, very rare, and seldom found complete; with many others of minor importance.

The collection also embraces a series of works relating to the Indians of North America, and includes among others, those of Adair, Colden, Eastman, McKenny and Hall, Catlin, Schoolcraft, Drake, Simon, Halket, Tanner, Hunter, Worsley and Boudinot.

There is also a department of old American poetry, in which is found all the editions of the poetical works of Philip Freneau, who has with justice been styled the poet of the Revolution; also the works of Trumbull, Hopkinson, Dwight, Barlow and Humphreys, the last a presentation copy from the author to the celebrated Dr. Jenner. In addition to these are the works of Mercy Warren, Phylis Wheatley, and Mrs. Bleecker, with many others. There is a respec-

table collection of works relating to English Bibliography, which embraces a complete set of the bibliographical works of Dibdin, many of the volumes comprising the set being profusely embellished with additional plates and pertinent autograph letters from the author. There are also in this division, Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*; Lowndes's Librarian's Manual; Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*; Brydges's *Censura Literaria*; Brunet's Manual; Beloe's Anecdotes of Scarce Books; Brydges's *Restituta*; the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*; Horne's Bibliography; Hartshorne's Book Rarities; Edwards on Libraries; Berjeau's *Biblia Pauperum*; and Sotheby's *Principia Typographica*.

There is a collection of works on American Bibliography which contains many of the choice and rare works on that subject. Among these are Kennett's *Bibliotheca Americana Primordia*, London, 1713; Homer's (?) *Bibliotheca Americana*, London, 1789; Warden's *Bibliotheca Americo Septentrionalis*, Paris, 1820; Rich's *Bibliotheca Americana*, London, 1832-46, the three parts complete; Ternaux's *Bibliothèque Américaine*, Paris, 1837; Faribault's *Catalogue d'Ouvrages sur l'Histoire de l'Amérique*, Quebec, 1837; Warden's *Bibliotheca Americana*, Paris, 1840; Ludwig's Literature of American Local History, New York, 1846, with supplement complete; Asher's

“Bibliographical Essay,” Amsterdam, 1855; and Stevens’s “American Nuggets,” London, 1858. Together with the works of Roorbach, Munsell, Trübner, and others.

There is a good collection of standard English works. The department of *Belles-Lettres* in particular is well selected, and embraces some of the best authors. One remarkable feature of this library is the excellent condition of the works, most of which are of the best editions, and many on large paper. All are well bound, many of them by Riviere, Hayday, Bedford, McKenzie, and other noted binders.

H. C. MURPHY'S LIBRARY.

MR. MURPHY'S library contains about five thousand volumes, fully three-fourths of which are devoted to works relating to America. It is susceptible of a division into works on early American history, local American history, later American history, and those of a miscellaneous character. Each of these divisions pretty fairly represents about one-fourth of the library, so far as numbers are concerned.

A leading feature in the American department, considered as a whole, is the works it contains illustrative of local, traditional, and aboriginal history, which, as has been already stated, embraces somewhat more than one thousand volumes. Many, indeed most, of the works in this department are rare, and not a few are possessed of the highest value as accurate historical evidences of the past.

Conspicuous among these are the *Jesuit Relations de ce qui s'est passé dans la Nouvelle France*. Mr. Murphy's library contains twenty-five of these rela-

tions, beginning with those made by Pere le Jeune, in 1634, which are very rare, and ending with those of le Pere D'Ablon, made in 1670 or 1672. These include the relations made by Lemercier, Vimount, Lalemant, Ragueneau, and Quens, and possess the highest value on account of the truthfulness of the statements and the accuracy of the observations. Besides these, are two relations made in 1627 and 1632, included in the *Mercure François*, making in all twenty-seven distinct relations.*

As fit companion-pieces to the Jesuit relations, although far less accurate as general descriptions of passing events, are the early New England tracts, by Eliot, Shepard, Winslow, Whitfield, and others, published between the years 1643 and 1659, under the quaint titles, and in the quaint language, then much in vogue, of "New England's First Fruits;" "The Day Breaking, of the Gospel, if not the Sun Rising, with the Indians in New England;" "The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel breaking forth upon the Indians;" "Strength out of Weakness;" "Tears of Repentance;" "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel among the Indians in New England;" "A Further Account of the Progress of the Gospel in New England"—nine in number. The last was

* Mr. Bancroft's library contains, in a separate volume, the same relation made by Pere le Jeune in 1632.

published in 1659, and is perhaps the most curious of them all. It contains, in "Some Helps for the Indians in New Haven Colony," a specimen of the language of the Indians of the colony, by Abraham Pierson, a Puritan clergyman, and afterward one of the founders of Newark in New Jersey. The tract is extremely rare, and but one other copy is known to exist in America.

The titles of these pamphlets, which are particularly valuable for the light they throw upon the early local history of New England, sufficiently indicate the chief object of the writers, and it unfortunately happens that in their highly laudable religious zeal, for which no one was more celebrated than Eliot, often styled the Apostle to the Indians, they failed to narrate with sufficient accuracy the everyday incidents which fell under their notice, an account of which would at the present moment be considered, if possessed, as a treasure above all price. In this respect, the above tracts of the New England missionaries, are very far inferior to those of their Canadian co-laborers.

The collection contains an excellent copy of the Bible published in the Massachusetts Indian tongue, under the auspices of Eliot, in 1663, to which reference has already been made; "Sagard's Vocabulary of the Ancient Huron;" "Roger Williams's Key

into the Language of America. 1643;" François Breton's *Dictionnaire Caraïbe-Française*, published in 1665; "Molina's Dictionary of the Mexican language," published at Mexico in 1571, and the publications of the missionaries of various creeds; manuscripts, vocabularies, descriptions of the customs and traditions of the Indians, including the scarce tracts of that early defender of the aborigines, Las Casas, published at Seville in 1552; that rarest of all American books, the first edition of Colden's History of the Five Nations, published at New York, 1727; Penhallow's Indian Wars; Doolittle's Narrative of the Indian Wars on the Western Frontiers of Massachusetts, published in 1750; Mather's Troubles Among the Indians in New England, published in 1677; and History of the Pequot War—the whole forming a contribution to Indian history and philology of the greatest value, and rarely to be met with either in America, or the more extensive collections in Europe.

All of the works above eumerated are rare and valuable. The copy of the Vocabulary of the Indian language, by Roger Williams, once belonged to the poet Southey, and contains his autograph. Of the first edition of Colden's History of the Five Nations of New York, but two copies are known—one is in the possession of Mr. Brinley, of Hartford, and the

other in Mr. Murphy's collection, neither of which is perfect.

There are many volumes devoted to the collections of the various historical societies, town histories, church records, family genealogies, and incidents of a purely local character. Among these are "The Sufferings of the People of God (the Quakers) in New England and among the Dutch," by Fox, published in 1659.

Bishop's New England Judged, published in 1660; Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft, by Cotton Mather, published at Boston, in 1689; More Wonders of the Invisible World, by Robert Calef, published in 1700; Journal of the Proceedings of the Conspiracy with Slaves, for Burning the City of New York, published in 1774, with others of a like character, are not only curious, but highly interesting, as developing the prejudices, superstitions and fears which agitated the breasts and characterized the actions of many of the early settlers of the American colonies. We claim to have advanced in science and general cultivation, and are disposed to smile at the incredulity and simple-mindedness of our forefathers, as developed in these quaint and often homely narratives; but with the Mathias imposture still in the memory of the living, the more recent Miller delusion, the

present Mormon blasphemy, and the wild vagaries of clairvoyance and spirit-rapping, can we say that we have done less than imitate the credulity and timidity of our ancestors, if we have not absolutely taken a step in advance of them, in an adherence to delusive theories?

The most valuable portion of the library, however, consists in its early or scarce works on general American history. Its possessor has made it his aim to obtain in this department whatever was endowed with original historic value, not for the purpose of simply gratifying a curiosity for such works as are rare, but with the more laudable aim of ascertaining, as accurately as possible, the facts connected with the discovery and colonization of the country, in the prosecution of which inquiry he found early works and editions of the first importance.

This department, even when confined to the more northern part of the United States, presents a broad and extensive field, and necessarily includes the principal collections of voyages and travels relating to America, together with many works which incidentally refer to this part of the Union, or of individuals who were concerned in enterprises relating thereto. Among the works in this department are the three folio volumes of Ramusio, with maps, the first of which appeared at Venice in 1563, the second in

1559, and the third in 1565; Eden's Decades of Peter Martyr, 1555; Eden's Travels, completed by Willes, 1577; De Bry's *Grands et Petits Voyages*, of the first editions, with the *elenchus*, an account of which was given in Mr. Barton's collection; Hakluyt, of the editions of 1589, 1599, 1600, and 1812; Purchas, "His Pilgrimes," 1625-6; *Recueil de Voyages de M. Thevenot*, published in 1682—a very rare work; Valentyn's East and West Indies, in 5 vols. folio, published in 1724; the collections of Churchill, Harris, Astley and others, among which is the very rare *Cosmographie Introductio in Quatuor Americi Vesputii Navigationes*, published at St. Diey in 1507.

Humboldt, in the fourth volume of *Histoire de la Geog. du Nouveau Continent*, page 100, says: "This extremely rare book, the existence of which was unknown to Robertson and Muñoz, has occupied me much of late years. It offers the double interest of a first publication of all the voyages of Vesputius, and contains the first suggestion of giving to the New World the name of America." He further adds, that there is no copy of the work in the Bibliothèque Royale de Paris, and speaks of one in the library of the Vatican at Rome, cited by Foscarini, and the one to which he had access in the Royal Library at Berlin.

The copy in Mr. Murphy's library is a very fine one, on large paper, with rough edges, handsomely bound in morocco, and in an excellent state of preservation.

In addition to the collection of general voyages are many special ones of much value, as the *Histoire de la Floride*, by Basanier, published at Paris in 1586, written at the request of Hakluyt, in which are detailed the attempts of the French to colonize Florida, Lescarbot's New France, with Erondelle's translation, and the very rare and fully illustrated edition of *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France, fait par le Sr. De Champlain*, of 1613; also that of 1619, and that of 1632, containing the large map of New France. The contents of each of these editions are different, and the whole are absolutely necessary to a complete account of the discoveries of this celebrated voyageur. The first voyage of Champlain, made in 1603, and published separately in the following year, is so rare as to be almost unattainable. A translation of it, however, may be found in Purchas, and in this form is in the collection. The edition of 1613 is, after this, the most rare, and is the only one which contains full accounts of his second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth voyages.

In addition to these are *Mourt's Relation or Journal* of the English Plantation at Plymouth, in New

England, published at London, in 1622; Winslow's Good News from New England, published in 1624; Sir William Alexander's Encouragement to Colonies, 1624; a fine large-paper copy of Captain John Smith's History of Virginia, with the maps and plates; and all of De Laet's works, including the *Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien*, of 1630, which contains an account of the purchase of the Island of Manhattan, on which New York city now stands, from the Indians; likewise the *North-West Fox*, by Captain Luke Foxe, 1635; and *Karte Historiæ endè Journaels*, by De Vries, which is very rare. A translation of this work has been made by the possessor of the library.

In addition to these are Van der Donck's *Nieuw Nederlant*, published at Amsterdam in 1656; Ferdinando Gorges's *America Painted to the Life*, 1657; *Descriptio ac Delineatio Geographica*, published at Amsterdam in 1612, in which is contained an account of Hudson's last voyage and death; Boucher's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, published at Paris, 1664; *Historia Canadensis*, by Father Creuxius, published in the same year; and Denton's *Description of New York*, published in London in 1670, being the first distinct account in the English language of this colony; also, Thomas's *Account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey*, published in 1698; Falkner's Penn-

sylvania, printed at Frankfort, 1702; Campanius's New Sweden, 1702; Acrelius's Sweden, 1759, and a large number of others relating to the Dutch and Swedish settlements in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Among the rarities in this department is the *Ausführlicher Bericht der India-Compagnien in Schweden*, by William Usselinx, published at Stockholm in 1626. The exertions of the writer of this work in establishing the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies, are well known. This work was republished in the *Argonautica Gustaviana*, issued at Frankfort in 1633. This work, which is in folio, and rare, is likewise in Mr. Murphy's collection. Another curious volume is the Breviate in Chancery, on the part of the plaintiff in the case of Penn against Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in regard to the boundaries of their proprietary lands. This is a large folio volume, accompanied by maps, containing all the evidence, documentary and oral, from the lips of the oldest inhabitants, in relation to the first settlements on the Delaware, by the Dutch, Swedes and others, collected as early as 1742. This dispute gave rise to the running of Mason and Dixon's line, by those two distinguished surveyors, which has since grown into such importance as a dividing line between two distinct interests in the

Union, beyond the limits of the states which it separates.

The collection contains many rare and curious atlases, and, among others, maps of America by Ortelius and the Brothers Blaeu; of New Netherlands by Visscher, and of New York by Ratzer and others, all of which are in an excellent state of preservation.

Although the library has been formed for the specific purpose of bringing together works upon particular subjects which have been selected for their contents, yet there are many not without interest in the eyes of the book-collector. Of these is a tall copy of Mather's *Magnalia*, of the original edition of 1702, with maps; a clear and perfect copy of the first edition of the laws of New Jersey, printed by Bradford, at New York, in 1709; a presentation copy of the original privately printed edition of Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, with his autograph; a presentation copy of *Cadmus*, to General Washington, with Washington's autograph on the title-page; a volume presented to Mr. Murphy by Colonel George Washington; and an excellent copy of the original *Cow Chase*, by Major André, printed by Rivington in 1780.

There are in the collection some rare books, printed in New York, of comparatively recent date, among which is Captain Barnard Roman's *Natural History*

of Florida, published in 1775, written with such accuracy that later researches have added but little to the facts which it contains. The widow of Roman, who lived to an advanced age, died in New York a few years since. Also, a perfect copy of the *New York Magazine*, published in 1790-'97, in eight volumes, which is so rare as not to be found in the public libraries. It is a valuable work as a remembrancer of New York, and contains some curious prints of New York during the last century. It may be remarked, as illustrating the rarity of the works in this collection, that the library of the New York Historical Society, which numbers upward of twenty thousand volumes, contains but few of those enumerated in the present collection, for the reason that their rarity and the high price they command in market, places their purchase beyond the reach of the means at the disposal of the society.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES'S LIBRARY.

THIS collection numbers nearly seven thousand volumes, of which about five thousand are law books, and the residue miscellaneous. They have been collected during a practice of over twenty-five years. It consists of all the American Reports, with scarcely an exception, down to the present time, including those of Mr. Jefferson, containing Virginia General Court cases from 1730 to 1740, and from 1768 to 1772; of all the English Reports in the Courts of Law and Chancery, and in the Exchequer, down to the beginning of the year 1860, and all the Scotch decisions in the Justiciary, Session Courts, and House of Lords, and the Irish Reports in law and equity; the Scotch, including Morrison's Dictionary of Decisions, in 23 vols.; all the Faculty Decisions, in 21 vols.; Stairs & Erskine's Institutes; Brown's Synopsis of the Decisions of the Court of Session; and the Scottish Jurist; the latter quite a rare book in this country, bringing down the series to the year 1858. All the old English reporters, in folio, will

be found in it, from the Year Books, and Rolle's, Brookes's, Fitzherbert's, Sheppard's, Viner's and Petersdorf's Abridgments, and the *Natura Brevium*. In Elementary Law it contains all the principal treatises in England and America, among which is the "Law Library," in all the series, in upward of ninety volumes.

Among its rare volumes are all the Dome's Day Books, including the Exon Dome's Day, the Bolden Book, &c.; Kelham's and Sir Henry Ellis's Domesday Book; a complete copy of the Statutes at Large in England, down to the close of the last session of Parliament, in 78 vols.; the Ancient Laws and Institutes of England and Wales; the London Jurist, in 45 vols.; the Law Journal, complete from the commencement, in upward of 50 vols.; all the Ancient and Modern State Trials, and all the Reports and standard works in criminal, and in short, every thing in the English common law, both civil and criminal, and in equity, with the earlier treatises; the Mirror, Glanville, Bracton, Fortescue, and Fleta. It contains a considerable collection of codes, among which are the Chinese and Gentoo. The Frederician Code, and Strange's & Colebrooke's Hindoo Law; Borradaile's Reports of Civil Causes, adjudicated in the Court of Sudur Udalut, in the Presidency of Bombay, 2 vols. folio; Perry's Oriental Cases, de-

cided in the Supreme Court of Bombay. In these cases, which appear to have been considered with great care, are to be found decisions on Parsi marriages, Mahomedan succession, the celebrated opium cases, involving the law of wagers upon the market price of opium, the liabilities of the East India Company, the Bombay land tenures, the law of adoption, the Hindoo succession and devises to charity under the Hindoo religion; also, Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Cullúca, translated from the Sanscrit, by Sir William Jones, and McNaughten's Principles of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, embracing a chapter on Stridhan, or woman's separate property, from which it appears that long before similar enactments in Christian countries, the rights of married women in regard to property were carefully protected by the Hindoo law.

There is also a copy of Beugnot's *Assises de Jerusalem*, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1841. This work, which is very learnedly annotated, contains an account of the works on Jurisprudence written in the XIIIth century, and the laws of the kingdom of Jerusalem and Cyprus, during their existence in the time of the crusades.

Among the legal curiosities is a perfect copy of Statham's Abridgment, the first book of English law ever printed, which bears the imprint of R.

Pynson, and was printed at Rouen, France, in black letter, A. D. 1470. This work is full of marginal annotations, by an old black-letter lawyer. A beautiful copy of *Le Grand Costumier du Pays, Duché de Normandie*, printed in 1539, both of which are in a fine state of preservation. A copy of Hughes's *Nomotamia*, being a survey of the general titles of the common law, printed in 1657, and "done into English for the benefit of younger students." The Bracton appears to have been owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and contains his book-plate. There is a copy of Palmer's Reports, with the book-plate and autograph of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator; also several volumes from Lord Lyndhurst's library. Another is Dugdale's *Origines Judiciales*, the edition of 1671, the most accurate now extant, as most of the copies of the edition of 1666, the first, were destroyed in the great fire in London, the same year. Spelman's Glossary, the edition of 1687, is also found in it; the Great Oyer of Poisoning, by Amos, containing the trial of the Earl of Somerset for the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, with admirably executed engravings of Sir Thomas Overbury and the Countess of Somerset.

Among the curiosities of law, may be mentioned Jardine's *Use of Torture in the criminal law of England*, in which it is shown that the practice was dis-

continued during the protectorate of Cromwell, and was never afterward revived; likewise Jardine's criminal trials, containing among others that of Guy Foukes, in which it appears that Lord Coke, then attorney-general, was one of the commissioners who directed the torture of the prisoner. The library has also Cowell's "Interpreter, or Booke containing the Signification of Words: wherein is set foorth the true meaning of such words and terms, as are mentioned in the law-writers of this victorious and renowned kingdom, requiring any exposition or interpretation." 1637. This work met with the disapprobation of Coke, who thought he discovered dangerous doctrines under the titles "Subsidy," "Parliament," "King," "Prohibition," &c. The author was also charged with vilifying Littleton's Tenures—an unpardonable offence with Coke; who, instigated also by his hatred of the civilians, had him thrown into prison, with a threat of being hanged and his work suppressed by royal proclamation and publicly burned. This is the original edition; that of 1638 was purged of the objectionable passages.

In Ecclesiastical Law are found all the reports and treatises in England, down to the present year; Oughton's *Ordo Judiciorum*, edition of 1788; and a fine copy of Gibson's Codex, a leading authority in

all such matters, of the edition of 1761; with Ayliffe's *Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicini*, the edition of 1734—a beautiful copy.

In Civil and Admiralty Law, are two copies of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, one by the Elzevirs; the *Codex Theodosianus*, of the edition of Gothofredi and Ritter, in three large folio volumes, bound in vellum; Ayliffe's New Pandect of Roman civil law; Domat; Voet; Vinnius; Huberus; the life and works of Sir Leoline Jenkins, and a fine copy of Pardessus, the best edition, in 6 vols. large quarto; Sir Thomas Ridley's view of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, "wherby the practice of them is straitned, and may be relieved within this land"—a book which was much admired by King James, and which revived the declining credit of those jurisdictions—edition of 1662; Dr. Ferriere's History of Roman Law, a rare book, published in English in 1724; Burke's Historical Essay on the Laws and Government of Rome, of which a competent authority has said "that it is the best historical view of the Roman Constitution that has yet appeared from the hands of any English civilian or historian." There is also a copy of Calvin's Lexicon, Geneva edition of 1584. There is a tolerable collection of French law, including Dupin's *Droit Ecclésiastique*; the *Causes Célèbres*; Emerigon; Pothier; Aluzet; Boulay Paty; Grun & Joliet; and

Quenault; Merlin's Repertoire of Jurisprudence, in 19 vols.; the works of Chancellor D'Ageseau, in 16 vols.; and the Concordance of *Codes Civilis E' Transgres et la Code Napoleon*, by St. Joseph. Paris, 1856, in 4 vols.; and the *Coutumes de la Prévoté* and *Vicomte de Paris*, edition of 1777, with Denisart's Collections in Jurisprudence, 4 vols. It also embraces a copy of the last and best edition of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, by Ritcher, Leipsic edition of 1839, in which are found the decrees of the famous Council of Trent; and Exton's *Maritime Dicoelogie*, or Sea Jurisdiction of England.

It contains a complete set, in upward of seventy volumes, of the printed statutes of the colony and state of New York, including the session laws from the earliest period, commencing with a copy of Bradford's, printed in London, in 1719, which formerly belonged to Lord De la Warr, and seems to have come from the plantation office in the colony.

There is hardly any law book which a lawyer in large practice may have occasion to consult, that may not be found in this collection.

The Miscellaneous Library contains about two thousand volumes, and is rich in Dictionaries and books of reference. It contains among others, Bayle's great Dictionary, in 10 vols. folio; Phillips's New World of Words, edition of 1678, distinguished as

being collected by a nephew of Milton. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxon.*, describes him as the nephew of "that villainous leading incendiary, Joh. Milton, his uncle." A copy of the first edition of Johnson's Dictionary, in 2 vols. folio, published in 1755. This contains the preface in which he concludes with the well known words: "I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds. I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise." The first volume has a fine portrait of the great lexicographer, one of the earliest ever published; and both volumes have numerous marginal MS. notes of words omitted, and observations on the Doctor's definitions, the work of a contemporary, an eminent surgeon of his time.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, in 21 vols., forms a part of the collection; also, the great work of Du Cange, *Glossarium Mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, by Carpenterii and Henschel, edition of 1842, 7 vols. 4to., Leipsic. There is also a complete copy of the works of Sylvester, including his translations from Du Bartas (perfect except title-page), Young's edition, 1633; containing "Tobacco battered, and the Pipes shattered, by a volley of hot shot thundered from Mount Helicon," and other very curious matter.

Among the books of travel there are found Sir John Mandeville's in Palestine and the far Cathay; Maundrel's in the Holy Land; those of Irby and Mangles in Egypt, Nubia and Syria, printed for private circulation; and Chateaubriand's over the same region; Bartram's Travels in North and South Carolina and Georgia, at the close of the last century; and of the Marquis de Chastellux in America, during and immediately succeeding the revolutionary war; the last of which contains a graphic account of the siege of Yorktown, in which the Marquis participated.

In Poetry there is a complete set of the older English poets, in 21 vols., Chalmers's edition, with Johnson's and Chalmers's lives; a beautiful copy of Piers Ploughman; Campbell's Ossian, being a presentation copy to Lord Jeffrey; Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry; several copies of Shakespeare, with a fac-simile of the first folio edition of 1623; also the Satirical Poems of Antony Pasquin. This book is not mentioned by Lowndes. The true name of this author was Williams, who obtained some celebrity by prosecuting a claim for libel before Lord Kenyon, in 1797, in which this distinguished judge held that he could not recover, because he was by profession a common libeller; very questionable doctrine even in this day of unlicensed printing.

This work contains "The Children of Thespis; a poem," in three parts, first published in 1785. It is an elaborate and highly satirical description of all the prominent actors and actresses of that distinguished era of the stage. Those of Mr. Siddons, Mrs. Farren (afterward Lady Derby), and Mrs. Jordan, are excellent specimens of composition, and the merits and peculiarities of each are given with great effect. A single minor poem of this author, will, however, give him an immortality which all his other works might have failed to secure. In reply to a reproach for not weeping over the grave of a female friend, he wrote the following which has been translated into most modern languages :

"Cold drops the tear that blazons common woe,
 What callous rock retains its crystal rill?
 Ne'er will the softened mould its liquid show,
 Deep sink the waters that are smooth and still.

"Oh! when sublimely agonized I stood,
 And memory gave her beauteous frame a sigh;
 While feeling triumphed in my heart's warm blood,
 Grief drank the offering ere it reached the eye."

In History the library contains a copy of the Spanish historian, Bernal Dias; Colden's History of Canada, or, as it is sometimes called, of the Six Nations; and other old works; Camden's Britannia, the edition of Gibson, of 1695; and Maitland's Illus-

trated History of London, in 2 vols. folio, the edition of 1756; Palgrave's History of Normandy; Palgrave's English Commonwealth, 2 vols. 4to.; and Palgrave's Essay on the Original Authority of the King's Council. This constituted originally the highest court, out of which grew the Court of Chancery, and at a later period the judicial committee of the Privy Council, now the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases from all the courts in the colonies of Great Britain.

There is a fine copy of Sir Robert Walpole's works, in five large quarto volumes, embellished with plates. Most of the English histories are found in it, beginning with Geoffrey of Monmouth, Rabin, &c, and all the standard histories of the United States; Belknap's New Hampshire; Smith's New York; Arnold's Rhode Island, &c.

In Biography the collection is quite extensive, particularly in American works. It contains a fine copy of the Naturalist's Library, in 40 vols., illustrated with colored plates. There are also Milton's poetical and prose works; Bacon's, Swift's, and Johnson's works; the British Essayists, in 36 vols.; Warton's History of English Poetry, &c.

Among its curiosities in classical literature, is a copy of Cato's Morals, from the library of the Duke of Sussex, printed in 1488, by Kesler; and a copy of

Virgil, with the annotations of Johannes Hartungi, printed at Basle in 1551. There is also a copy in small folio of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, in five books, the edition of 1617, London, printed by Will Stainsby; which seems not to have been known to Lowndes, no notice of it being found in his elaborate work. To this are added seven treatises or discourses, printed by the same in 1622, containing "Master Hooker's Answer to the Supplication of Master Travers; "A Learned Discourse on Justification and Workes;" "A Learned Sermon of the Nature of Pride;" "A Remedy against Sorrow and Feare," &c.

The collection of pamphlets is extensive, embracing over forty volumes, relating to the political and civil history of the times. In the early volumes are found the "Prospect Before Us," a partisan attack upon John Adams's administration, very denunciatory and untruthful, in regard to which Callender was indicted for a libel, and which led to the impeachment of Judge Chase, who presided at his trial; and the celebrated pamphlet of General Hamilton, in defence of the charge of speculation while he was Secretary of the Treasury, published in 1797. This discloses many interesting facts; among others, that a challenge was given by General Hamilton to Mr. Monroe, who accepted, and chose Colonel Burr, by whose hand Hamilton subsequently fell, as his

second. Happily the hostile meeting did not take place.

In periodical literature are found the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews; the English Annual Register; Christian Spectator; Biblical Repository, &c.

There is also a copy of the first work of Mr. Burke, published anonymously in 1758, entitled, "An Account of the European Settlements in America;" Johnson's *Typographia*; Sir Gardiner Wilkinson's works on Egypt; Hone's *Every-day and Year Book*; Wade's *British History*, chronologically arranged, &c., &c.

There is a beautiful copy of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, of the edition of Dibdin; a copy of the works of Selden, Wilkins's edition of 1726, in six folio volumes; and also a copy of old Antony Wood's *Athene Oxonienses*; Sir Thomas Browne's works; Mather's *Magnalia*; Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*; Sir William Temple's works; Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*; and a beautiful edition of the works of the unfortunate General Burgoyne, in which are found the celebrated lines to the memory of his wife, beginning—

"Encompassed in an angel's frame,
An angel's virtues lay;" &c.

Most of the works in this library are of the best

editions, and many in handsome bindings. In that portion of the collection devoted to Jurisprudence, the selection has been made with unusual care. Besides most of the works which an extensive practice renders necessary for reference, the legal scholar will find many rare and valuable curiosities.

GEORGE W. PRATT'S LIBRARY.

COLONEL PRATT'S library contains between seven and eight thousand volumes, among which are many valuable works in several departments of literature, but the prominent, as well as the more notable feature of the library, is its collection of works in Oriental languages, or relating to Oriental subjects, and upon Historical and Archæological literature.

The Oriental department contains about three thousand volumes, and although it does not aim at any "specialty" in Oriental literature, nor at completeness in any one department, has some of the best works on the subjects of which they treat, as well as many that are curious and rare; among these are the rare geographical work entitled *Jehan Numah*, by Hajji Khalfa, printed at Constantinople in 1732. This is one of the earliest books printed in Turkey, and is upon better paper than that used for the same purpose in Constantinople at the present day. It contains many rare maps, still looked upon with much interest. The *Koran*, printed in folio at St.

Petersburgh in 1787, under the patronage and at the expense of the Empress Catherine, is also in the collection. This copy, which bears no date, once belonged to the celebrated French Orientalist, Langles, to whom the world is indebted for the preservation of the Oriental manuscripts in the royal library at Paris. He had greatly distinguished himself as an Oriental scholar and writer, and was appointed in 1792 keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the Royal Library. He had hardly entered upon his duties, when the Directory ordered him to surrender all books, either printed or in manuscript, in the collection relating to genealogy. Perceiving the spirit of Vandalism in which the demand was made, he asked for time, on account of the magnitude of the undertaking, and having obtained this request, hastily secreted the most valuable documents in a place where search was not likely to be made. He then delivered over a vast number of duplicate copies and ponderous volumes of useless material, and especially works on polemic divinity. These were taken in triumph to the Place Vendome, and burned in the name of "Liberty and Equality." By this happy expedient, he saved from destruction about five thousand volumes and a large number of documents which could not be replaced, illustrative of national history. A memoir, read by him before the

French Institute on the occasion of his admission into that body as a member, on the importance of Egypt, first suggested to Bonaparte the idea of the expedition to that country, which has been crowned with such happy scientific results.

There is an exquisitely written Koran, with a Persian interlineary translation and a profuse commentary in Arabic.

The library contains a number of Arabic Lexicons, among which is a manuscript of that of the famous Persian and scholar, Firuzibadi, called *El-Kamus*, or the Ocean, and the rare and costly Calcutta edition, 2 vols. folio, 1817. There is likewise a translation of this valuable dictionary into Turkish, printed at Constantinople in three folio volumes. Many modern European writers, aware of this deposit of original information, have availed themselves of the learning of its author. This is especially the case with Bochart, in his *Hierosoïcon*, or Natural History of the Bible. Of the Arabic lexicons by European scholars, we find here side by side, the lexicon of Golius, which was first published at Leyden in 1653, and derived in large measure from that celebrated Arabic dictionary, *Es-Sihah* of Jauhari, and the last and most useful of all, that of Freytag, in four large quarto volumes, and completed within the last few years.

In Persian, we find Castell's *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, the Persian lexicon of which was previously prepared by Golius, while in the Arabic portion, he very far surpassed Golius; and also the Persian Dictionary styled *Haft-Kalzum*, by the King of Oude, published at Lucknow in 1822. The descendant of this learned monarch, it will be remembered, has been summarily ejected from his kingdom by the English. This dictionary of Castell's, in seven languages, cost this learned antiquarian eighteen years of assiduous labor, and proved ruinous to his fortune, having required for its production, upward of \$60,000. It was published in London, 1699, in 2 vols. folio. Bishop Walton acknowledges his assistance in arranging his *Biblia Polyglotta*. At the time of Castell's decease, he possessed about five hundred copies of his erudite lexicon which had remained unsold. These were placed by Mrs. Crisp, his niece and executrix, in a room in one of her tenant's houses at Martin, in Surrey, where for many years they lay undisturbed by human hands, but at the mercy of the rats, which made such havoc with them, that when they came into the possession of Mrs. Crisp's executors, scarcely a complete copy could be found, and so entire had been the mutilation that the whole remainder brought but seven pounds.

There is also the dictionary of Persian, so much

esteemed by the natives, entitled the *Burhan-i-Katiah*, and published at Constantinople, A. H. 1212, or about the commencement of the present century.

In Turkish is the great Dictionary of that distinguished Austrian interpreter at the Porte, Meninski. It is in four volumes, folio, printed at Vienna in 1680, and is at the same time almost a complete lexicon to the Persian and Arabic. The definitions are in Latin, Italian, and German.

Among general eastern works are Ludolph's Journey to the Holy Land, a beautiful specimen of early printing in Eggesteyn's gothic characters; Lord Valentia's Travels, and many of the works of Norden, Niebuhr, Le Brun, Sandys, Sir John Mandeville, and Van Linschoten, folio, London, 1598; Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, containing excellent impressions of the numerous plates on India; Prisse's Oriental Album, of very spirited sketches of subjects taken in Egypt, in which country the artist resided for many years; and a curious and uncommon book in this country, and not often met in Europe, of the portraits of the Ottoman Sultans, by John Young. The operations at the Pyramids of Gizeh, by General Vyse, an English gentleman, who spent vast sums upon the exploration of the pyramids of Lower Egypt, the results of which are here detailed. There is also a superb

copy, in ten folio volumes of text, and twelve elephant-folio volumes of plates, of the *Description de l'Égypte*, handsomely bound, and probably one of the most desirable copies of the work to be found in any private collection in the country.

The Calcutta edition in 4 vols. 8vo., 1839, of the Arabian Nights—the best Arabic text—is now scarce. Of the lexicons, grammars, and apparatus for linguistical studies, of which there is something upon a hundred or more languages, we may notice the Basque dictionary of Padre Larramendi, printed at San Sebastian in 1745; Della Bella's *Dic. Italiano-Latino-Illirico*, 2 vols. 4to., Ragusa, 1785; Bridgeman's Chinese Chrestomathy (Canton dialect), Macao, 1841; Adelung's *Mithridates*; Champollion's *Gr. Égyptienne* and *Précis*; Haughton's Bengali and Sanskrit Dictionary; Marsden's Malay Gr. and Dictionary; Pigneaux and Taberd's *Dic. Anamitico-Latinum*, in 2 vols. 4to., Serampore, 1838, &c., &c. The class of Tartar tongues is quite well supplied. We have Kowalewski's Gr. and Dictionary, published at Kasan in Russia, Klaproth, von der Gabelenz, Abel Rémusat, Schmidt, Wiedmann, Schott, Zurick, and Kasem Beg. The latter writer is by birth a Tartar, and is endowed with a great fund of knowledge in the Oriental and European languages. His *Muhammediyeh*, from the Kasan

press, is one of the most beautiful specimens of printing by Oriental hands it has been our good fortune to see.

Of course there are numerous works relating to the laws and religion of the Mohammedans, most of which were printed at Constantinople, Bulak, Ispahan, and Calcutta, the chief cities in which printing is executed to any extent east of Europe. The great European writers are not omitted, and among which are De Šacy, Lane, Wilson, Bopp, Garcin de Tassy, and Von Hammer-Purgstall, recently deceased, and confessedly the first Orientalist of the age, with that valuable repository *Mines de l'Orient*, Vienna, 6 vols. folio, 1809-18.

There is a fair collection of Polyglots in the library, of which the *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta* of Cardinal Ximenes and that of Walton stand conspicuous. The first of these learned philologists was a native and distinguished statesman of Spain, and drew his education from the celebrated colleges of Alcalá and Salamanca. While at Rome, the Pope gave him a bull for the first vacant prebend in his native country. When this missive was presented to the Archbishop of Toledo, he not only refused to comply with its demand, but imprisoned Ximenes in the tower of Uceda. He however was soon released, and rose as high in fame as he was eminent in schol-

arship. Julius, in 1507, bestowed upon him a Cardinal's hat, and Charles V. soon after created him prime minister of his kingdom. His chief reputation however, rests upon his authorship of the first Polyglot Bible, called the *Complutensian*.

Walton, who had the benefit, not only of the knowledge of Cardinal Ximenes, but of the several other polyglotists, prepared one which soon gained high repute. It appeared in London in six folios in 1657, and employs nine languages. In the collecting and arranging of this work he had the services of several assistants learned in the several languages used in the work. He was a favorite of Charles I., and was made by him a prebendary of St. Paul's, and his private chaplain. The preface to the first edition contains some compliments to Cromwell, which were stricken out of the subsequent editions issued after the restoration, in consideration of the feelings of Charles II., by whom he was received into favor, made Bishop of Chester, and chaplain in ordinary, and sent as a commissioner to the Savoy Conference. The alteration in the preface, already spoken of, which shows that the good bishop was quite indisposed to be at variance with those in power, has given an additional value to the edition of 1657, which on this account commands in market a much higher price.

There is likewise in this collection, the *Psalterium Hebraicum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldæum cum tribus Latinis Interpretationibus et Glossis*, or Polyglot Psalter of Augustin Justinian, Bishop of Nebbio, published at Genoa in 1516, by Porrus, which is chiefly remarkable for the commentary made in a note to the fourth verse of the XIXth Psalm, "*cæli enarrant*:" "Their words are gone to the end of the earth;" in which a sketch is given of the life of Columbus, and an account of his discovery of America, with a curious description of the inhabitants. In this account Justinian says that Columbus frequently boasted that he was the person appointed by God to fulfil the prophetic exclamation of David, which appears to have given offence to the family of Columbus, whose influence at Genoa was more potent than that of the Bishop of Nebbio, and the senate of Genoa laid a penalty upon any one who should either keep or read the work; and likewise directed that it should be carefully sought out, in order when found "to be destroyed and utterly extinguished."

This is the first Polyglot work printed, and was undertaken by its author in the vain hope, as it ultimately appeared, not only of great reputation, but of considerable gain. "I had always imagined, he remarked, "that my work would be eagerly sought after, and that the wealthy prelates and princes

would readily have afforded me every assistance necessary for printing the Bible in such a diversity of languages. But I was mistaken; every one applauded the work, but suffered it to rest and sleep, for scarcely was a fourth part sold of the two thousand copies which I had printed, exclusive of fifty copies upon vellum, which I had presented to all the kings in the world, whether Christian or pagan." His want of success does not seem to have deterred him from other literary ventures, as he appears afterward to have published several works. He was invited to the court of France, where he became an almoner and counsellor, and remained several years. Upon his return to Italy he was well received by the reigning duke and his brother the cardinal, but unfortunately perished in a storm at sea while on his way from Genoa to Nebbio, the seat of his bishopric, in 1536.

Some pains has been taken by the possessor to procure the best works on the military art and science, and they exist in the library to a considerable extent, from Turenne's campaigns, in folio, down to the last treatise on rifled muskets and long-range cannon.

There are a large number of Bibles, both of ancient and modern date, among which is a large-paper copy of the beautiful "Mazarine" Greek Testament, published

at Paris, in folio, in 1642, and Eliot's Indian Bible. The copy in the collection appears to have once belonged to an Indian teacher, and to have seen much use at his hands. The name of the possessor, which occurs on one of the pages, would require some ten or fifteen syllables properly to express. There is also the Latin translation of Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, in folio, published at Mantua in 1479.

The classical department contains several Aldine editions of Cicero, some folios, and a copy of the celebrated Olivet's edition, which formerly belonged to Gibbon the historian; copies of Horace, of the Venice edition of 1486, with Landino's Commentary, and the rare Aldus of 1509; the good edition of 1515 of Lucretius, handsomely bound by Hayday, and the typographical reproduction of the well-known manuscript of Virgil, preserved at Florence, and published there in 1741.

The library contains a number of the best editions of the Italian poets, conspicuous among which are the works of Ariosto, of the handsome quarto Venetian edition of 1584, exhibiting a large number of wood-cuts by Porro, of the Baskerville edition, published at Birmingham in 1773, which is a remarkably fine specimen of typography, and contains a number of engravings done by Bartolozzi; and the

edition produced under the auspices of Panizzi, the librarian of the British Museum, by Pickering. Dante's works, of the large folio edition published at Florence in 1481, which Gamba says is the first edition of Dante's works printed in his own country; the Venice edition of Petrarch, published in 1547, and the Comino edition, published at Padua in 1722; Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*, published at Genoa in 1590, many of the plates of which were designed by Augustin Carracci. There are likewise the large folios of Bodoni, published at Parma in 1794, on large-paper, which belonged to Joseph Bonaparte.

Among Spanish works are *The Labyrinth*, by Juan de Mena, published at Valladolid in 1540, which once belonged to Southey; *Teatro Español*—a collection of original editions of Spanish plays of the last century, bound up in 31 vols. 4to. Zurita's *Anales de Aragon*, in 7 vols. 4to.; Mariana's *History of Spain*, Lope de Vega, &c., &c.

Besides these there are Froissart's *Chronicles*, in black letter, published in 1514; Korb's *Russia*, published in 1698; Morel's *Dic. Historique*; the English Historical Society publications, and those now issued under the direction of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls—a large number of beautifully printed volumes; Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, in 8 vols.; and a collection of *Memoirs of the French*

Revolution, in 56 vols., which once belonged to Louis Philippe of France.

The collection likewise embraces valuable illustrated works—the *Musée Français*—fine set of proofs; Lodge's Portraits; the Monuments of Herculaneum, 9 vols. folio, Naples, 1757-92; Baronial Halls of England and Smith's Literary Curiosities are of this class.

As may be supposed, the owner, who takes an interest in the political questions of the day, has not neglected a department likely to be of use in this particular. Complete sets of the Gentleman's Magazine, Edinburgh, North American, and other Reviews, Encyclopedias, such as the *Metropolitana* and *Britannica*; Parliamentary History and Debates, the series reaching to nearly two hundred volumes; Chalmers and Martens's collection of Treaties; Dumont and Rousset's *Corps Diplomatique*, 28 vols. folio; Hargrave's State Trials; the United States Government publications, including the State Papers in 21 vols. folio, and the Archives in nine more. Colonel Pratt has gathered together many newspaper files—the Evening Post from 1804 to '59, 55 vols.; Niles's Register; and many revolutionary journals, of which the Pennsylvania Gazette, commencing in 1731; the Massachusetts Gazette; Newport Mercury, and New Hampshire Gazette, are remembered.

Some fifteen hundred volumes on American subjects are to be found in this library. There are the *Antiquités Mexicaines*, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1834; Barcia's *Historiadores Primitivos de las Indias occidentales*, 3 vols. folio, Madrid, 1749; Bustamente's *Mañanas de la Alameda*, Mexico, 1835; Bernal-Diez; Salis; Oviedo; La Vega; Torquemada's queer work on Mexico, being the Madrid edition of 1723, in 3 vols. folio; Gumilla; Humboldt's *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*, and his *Vues des Cordillères*; Las Casas; Peter Martyr; and the record of a fierce sort of a "Maine-law" inquisition, called *Informe sobre los inconvenientes de la bebida del Pulque*, folio, Mexico, 1692.

The collections of Harris, Thevenot, Purchas, Hakluyt, and Ternaux are here with the Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other state and society publications; *Les Lettres édifiantes et curieuses*; the first edition of Anne Bradstreet's Poems; Ward's "Simple Cobbler of Aggawam;" Berkeley's Virginia, the several works on American Bibliography, together with various histories, local as well as general.

Governor George Clinton's original copy of his proclamations, messages, &c., &c., beginning with his induction to office, and containing much curious official matter, together with many letters and papers

of this noted revolutionary character, have found a resting-place in this private collection. Governor Thomas Pownal's letter-book, and his own copy of his "Middle Colonies," filled with very interesting MS. notes by the author, and which he had evidently prepared for a new edition, are valuable documents; General Wolfe's Order-book while in America, closing with the "order of the day" for the attack on Quebec, in which memorable battle he lost his life.

Besides the American historical papers, and some portfolios of letters of distinguished men of all ages and countries, there is also a good number of Oriental manuscripts, many of which are exceedingly beautiful, and some rare and valuable, and many *Livres d'Heures*, and manuscripts in Latin of the early ages of the church, written and used within the walls of those venerable cloisters in which for so long a period all that was known of learning was centred. As curiosities of the early period of printed literature, are several massive folios in black letter, with large bosses and clamps, and heavy chains to secure them to the reading-desk, which present a singular contrast with the more delicate editions of more modern times, or even of the illuminated manuscripts which preceded their advent.

The owner of this collection has spent consider-

able time in Europe and Eastern countries, and made extensive journeys to various parts of the world, in which a large proportion of his books have been collected; they are, in the main, well bound, with some handsome specimens of well-known workmen, but are not particularly remarkable on account of their covers. Those in this city now occupy a temporary position, and consequently are not easily examined by any other hand than the owner's.

GEORGE T. STRONG'S LIBRARY.

THIS library has between four and five thousand books. The collection is miscellaneous. It seems strongest in History, and in English and German literature. The English chronicles and the English literature of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries are well represented, and generally in original editions. The proportion of early printed books and manuscripts is large.

Among the MSS. on vellum is a large folio Bible of the XIVth century, in good condition, with elaborate capitals and highly finished miniatures, many of them unusual in their subjects and style of treatment. Another Bible, a quarto, seems, from a memorandum in red letter, to have been the gift of Philipius de Eythop, "*altarista et Capellanus*," to some monastic fraternity in 1138, and the scribe commends the donor to the prayers of the faithful. A note on a fly-leaf, apparently by some French theologian of the last century, refers to certain peculiarities in its reading, especially in the much contro-

verted passage, "There are three that bear witness," &c., and in the titles and arrangement of the canonical books, and states that it is pronounced by competent judges to have been written in the Xth century at latest. Another Bible in two volumes is remarkable for the minuteness of its character, and the delicacy of the vellum on which it is written.

The MS. Hours, Missals, and other books of devotion, are numerous and interesting. The illuminations of a folio Psalter and service-book, probably French work of the XVth century, are large and brilliant, but the volume has been mutilated, and several of its decorations abstracted. Two volumes of Hours executed in Italy (XVth century), contain miniatures of considerable artistic merit in design and color. There are also specimens of Flemish work, less elegant but profusely decorated, and highly finished. A very early Psalter, probably of the XIth century, is remarkable for the size and elaboration of its capital letters, some of which occupy nearly the whole page. Another Psalter is preceded by illuminations on a gold background in the most primitive style of art, and by a Calendar with curious miniatures illustrating the amusements and the agricultural employments appropriate to each month in the year—hawking, feasting, sowing

and reaping, knocking down mast for swine, slaughtering them, &c. These clearly belong to a very early period, though the residue of the volume cannot well be of earlier date than the XIVth century.

There is an interesting small 4to. MS. on vellum, in English of the XIVth century, entitled *The Rule of Saint Benet, i. e., the Benedictine Monastic Code*, concluding in rhyme. To this is subjoined a narrative of the Passion of our Lord, also in English, and compiled from the apocryphal Gospels.

A Psalter of the XVth century, in Italian, is without miniatures, but abounds in elegantly decorated capitals. A Greek MS. of the epistles, 4to. (bound by Lewis), from the Duke of Sussex's library, formerly in the Meerman collection, in excellent condition, is on charta bombycina, almost equal to vellum in toughness and solidity. Another Greek MS.—*Aristoteles de virtutibus et vitiis*—4to. on vellum, contains in addition to the original text, a Latin version by Georgius Hermonymus, Spartanus, and an introductory or commendatory epistle by the translator, addressed to "the magnanimous and most illustrious Prince, Engelbert, Count of Cleves," to whom the MS., with its headings in gold letter and its heraldic illuminations, seems to have been an autograph presentation-copy from the translator. Aristotle's *Opera Logica* (XIVth century), folio on

vellum, is remarkable for its grotesque and most inappropriate marginal illuminations.

A Suetonius, folio; Lactantius, folio; and Claudian, 12mo. (Italian work of the XVth century), are clearly written, and in a character identical with that of modern typography.

Among the MSS. on paper, are a bulky 4to. commentary on the Proverbs, 1405; a collection of alchemistic tracts; a dramatic poem in Latin and Portuguese on the martyrdom of Saints Vitus and Modestus, from Sir M. M. Sykes's library, written in 1600, by a member of some Jesuit organization in the East Indies, with a memorandum on a fly-leaf that "this booke was found in the Casique St. Valentine, taken by Sir Richard Lemson a yeare before the death of Queen Elizabeth," and a curious English translation of the Jewish liturgy, probably written about 1700, 12mo.

The specimens of early printing on vellum are from the Parisian press, between 1480 and 1510: the devotional books published by Pigouchet, Simon Vostre, Thielman, Kerver, &c., with their elaborate wood-engravings and arabesque borders, in which the *Danse Macabre* was a favorite subject. To this class belongs an 8vo. volume of Hours (on paper), from the press of Simon Vostre, containing curious specimens of what Parisian typographers of A. D. 1500

supposed to be the English language. There is also a copy, on vellum, of Albert Durer's Passion, edited by Henry Cole, London, 1844.

Among the early printed, or unusual books, are the German Bible of Augsburg, 1477, 2 vols. folio; Tyndale's English Bible, folio, 1537 (a slightly imperfect copy); Trevisa's Polichronicon, folio, Westminster, Wynkyn de Worde, 1497; Sir Thomas More's Life of Picus Mirandula, 4to., W. de Worde; Sir Thomas More's English Works, folio, London, 1557; Sprenger's Malleus Maleficarum, folio, Mentz, 1487, bound up with a Bull by Innocent VIII. "Against the Heresy of Witchcraft," 1484; Tewr-danckh, folio, Augsburg, 1519; Bishop Gawin Douglas's Translation of Virgil, London, 1553; Buchanan's Detectioun of the Doings of Marie, Queene of Scottis, touching the murther of her husband, St. Andrews, 1573; James VI.'s Essays of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie, Edinburgh, 1585 (Horace Walpole's copy); the Aurea Legenda, 1479; Sebastian Brant's Navis Stultifera, 1506; Geyley's Specula Fatuorum, 1511; Alexander Barclay's Ship of Fooles, London, 1570; Chapman's Homer, the original folio edition; the works of John Taylor, the Water Poet, London, 1630, folio; Boccaccio de Mulieribus claris, 4to., 1473; Puttenham's Art of English Poesie, 4to., 1589; Lyly's Euphues, or Anatomy

of Wit, 1592; which Sir Walter Scott has thus noticed in *The Monastery* :

“It was about this period that the ‘only rare poet of his time, the witty, comical, facetiously quick and quickly facetious John Lilly—he that sat at Apollo’s table, and to whom Phœbus gave a wreath of his own bays without snatching’—he, in short, who wrote that singularly coxcombical work called *Euphuës and his England*, was in the very zenith of his absurdity and his reputation. The quaint, forced, and unnatural style which he introduced by his ‘*Anatomy of Wit*,’ had a fashion as rapid as it was momentary; all the court ladies were his scholars, and to *parler Euphuïsme* was as necessary a qualification to a courtly gallant, as those of understanding how to use his rapier, or to dance a measure.

“A little specimen of the conversation may not be out of place, were it but to show young ladies what fine things they have lost by living when Euphuism is out of fashion:

“‘Credit me, fairest lady,’ said the knight, ‘that such is the cunning of our English courtiers of the hodiernal strains, that as they have infinitely refined upon the plain and rustical discourse of our fathers, which, as I may say, more beseemed the mouths of country roysterers in a May-game, than that of courtly gallants in a galliard, so I hold it ineffably

and unutterably impossible that those who may succeed us in the garden of wit and courtesy shall alter or amend it. Venus delighted but in the language of Mercury. Bucephalus will stoop to no one but Alexander; none can sound Apollo's horn but Orpheus.'

" 'Valiant sir,' said Mary, who could scarcely help laughing, 'we have but to rejoice in the chance which hath honored this solitude with a glimpse of the sun of courtesy, though it rather blinds than enlightens us.'

" 'Pretty and quaint, fairest lady,' answered the Euphuist.

" Ah! that I had with me my Anatomy of Wit—that all to be unparalleled volume—that quintessence of human wit—that treasury of quaint invention—that exquisitely pleasant to read and inevitably necessary to be remembered manual of all that is worthy to be known—which indoctrinates the rude in civility, the dull in intellectuality, the heavy in jocosity, the blunt in gentility, the vulgar in nobility, and all of them in that unutterable perfection of human utterance—that eloquence which no other eloquence is sufficient to praise—that art which, when we call it by its own name of Euphuism, we bestow on it its richest panegyric.' ”*

* The Monastery, chap. 14th,

Coryal's *Crudities*, 1611 ; illustrated Paris edition of Crashawe's *Poems*, 1652 ; Heywood's *Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels*, folio, 1634 ; Pynson's edition of Froissart, 2 vols. folio, London, 1523 and 1525 ; Henry VIII.'s *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum Adversus Lutherum*, London, 1521 ; *Libellus de Persecutione Anglicana*, Rome, 1582 ; Bernard de Breydenbach's *Peregrinatio ad Venerandum et Gloriosum Sepulchrum Dominicum in Hierusalem*, folio, 1502, with large folding plates ; the German version of the same work, folio, Mentz, 1486 ; a curiously illustrated *Virgil*, 4to., Strasburgh, 1502 ; the Frankfort *Thurnier-Buch*, folio, 1566, with engravings ; Purchas's *Pilgrimage and his Pilgrimes*, 5 vols. folio, 1525-26 ; Loggan's *Oxonia Illustrata*, folio, 1675 ; Prynne's *Histriomastix*, 1633 ; and his *Discourse on the Unloveliness of Love Lockes*, 1628.

There are several volumes from Charles Lamb's library : Reynold's *God's Revenge against Murder, &c.*, 1651 ; Ben Jonson's works, folio, 1692 ; Donne's *Poems*, 1669, and others. They are generally indifferent copies, but are interesting on account of their extensive marginal notes by Coleridge ; accompanied in one instance by a memorandum of apology for having "bescribbled" a borrowed book.

R. L. STUART'S LIBRARY.

THIS library contains seven thousand volumes of Belles-Lettres, History, Topography, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Bibliography, Bibles, and Ecclesiastical History; but its chief strength is in its collection of works on the Fine Arts and Natural History, the former of these being much the more complete of the two.

The department of History is supplied with a considerable number of the best authors relating to each country, including the *Historia Imperii Japonici*, by Kaempfer; Siebold's Manners and Customs of the Japanese; Randall's Memorials of the Empire of Japan, in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries; Ford's Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han; Mill's British India; Blagdon's Ancient and Modern India; Southey's Brazil; De la Vega's Royal Commentaries of Peru; Del Rio's Ruins near Palenque; Clavigero's Mexico; Solis's Conquest of Mexico; Lord Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico; Venega's California; Keith's Virginia; Stith's Discovery and Set-

tlement of Virginia; and Proud's Pennsylvania. In this department are to be found the publications of each of the state Historical Societies, with one or two exceptions, complete.

Among the works of Voyages and Travels, are Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*; Denon's *Voyages dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte pendant les Campagnes de Bonaparte*, London, 1809; Sleeman's *Rambles*; Moorcroft and Trebeck's *Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindostan*; Chappe d'Auteroche's *Voyage en Sibérie*, 4to., Paris, 1768; Smith's *Linnaeus's Lachesis Lapponica*, London, 1812; Scheuchzer's *Helveticus*, Batavia, 1723; Laborde's *Voyage Pittoresque*, folio, Paris, 1806; Swineburne's *Spain*, folio, London, 1806; Sloane's *Jamaica*, 2 vols. folio, London, 1707; Wilson's *Missionary Voyage*; Maximilian's *Travels in Brazil*; Tschudi's *Travels in Peru*; Belzoni's *Researches in Egypt and Nubia*; Rochefoucault's *United States*, 4to., London, 1799; Josselyn's *New England*, London, 1674; De Bry, parts 1 to 6; Charlevoix, London, 1761; Bellegarde's *Collection of Voyages to North and South America*; De Vries's *Voyages*, translated by Henry C. Murphy, 4to., New York, 1853, and Nicolaus Syllacius's *De Insulis Meridiani atque Indici Maris Nuper Inventis*, translated into English by Rev. J. Mulligan, 4to., New York, 1860. Both of these translations are of

rare works. Of the last, which describes the second voyage of Columbus, but two copies of the original are known.

In addition to these are Burnet's Ethiopia; Marryatt's Borneo; Parry's, Franklin's, and Ross's Expeditions; and Admiral Krusenstern's, Arago's, Pérouse's, Lisiansky's, and Anson's Voyages, Kotzebue's Voyage in search of a North-East Passage; Vancouver's North Pacific; Wilkes's United States Exploring Expedition; Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle, and the Astrolabe; Phipps's Voyage to the North Pole; Lawson's New Voyage to Carolina; and Evans's British Colonies in America, 4to., Philadelphia, 1755. This last work was printed by Benjamin Franklin.

The collection on Natural History, while it makes no pretensions to completeness in any one of its departments, contains many books of interest to the student of Natural History, and some found in only a few of the public libraries of this country.

Among the chief books of this collection, are Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America, elephant; Birds of America, 4 vols. double-elephant; Audebert's *Historie Naturelle de Singes*, folio; Fraser's *Zoölogia Typica*, 4to.; Wilson's Ornithology, with Bonaparte's continuation, 12 vols. 4to. The works of the latter writer, although greatly eclipsed in point

of execution by the more recent and splendid ones of Audubon, are nevertheless in no way diminished in value as faithful chroniclers of this extensive department of animated nature. This work possesses an additional value from the circumstance that the specimens of birds described in it were for the most part deposited in the Peale Museum, at Philadelphia, where the writer has frequently had an opportunity of contrasting the plates executed for Wilson's Ornithology with actual specimens deposited in the museum. He was the first naturalist who carefully studied the birds of North America in their accustomed haunts, and his work will long continue to be admired, not only on account of its truthful descriptions, but likewise because of the enthusiasm and perseverance it displays. It is a singular fact, in connection with this subject, that the manufacturing districts should not only have produced some of the most ardent cultivators of Ornithology—as Wilson, who was originally a gauze-weaver at Paisley—but have contributed most largely of their means to defray the expenses incurred in the production of the magnificent volumes on Ornithology that have recently been given to the world. Audubon used frequently to declare that men of station and rank, possessing fine estates and large libraries, did far less to aid him in the produc-

tion of his great work than the leading manufacturers of England and France. So much, indeed, was he dependent upon this latter class for aid, that it is not at all improbable that his whole project would have remained unaccomplished but for the princely subscriptions given to him by those engaged in manufacturing occupations.

It is a question whether the taste for the beautiful in nature is more inseparably interwoven into the minds of those engaged in manufacturing pursuits, or whether patronage arises from a more sordid motive. It is well known that the culture of flowers forms one of the most favorite and universal recreations of the weaver. Almost every one possesses his flower-garden, and as his taste directs he enters warmly into the culture of what are termed florists' plants—polyanthuses, ranunculuses, anemonies, hyacinths, pinks, and carnations, and as much pleasure is excited in watching the progress of a favorite bulb or seedling, as could arise from an indulgence in more common but less innocent amusements.

The secret of this preference was supposed by the great naturalist Audubon, doubtless with much propriety, to arise from a perfectly interested motive. In the manufacture of various fabrics it is necessary that the operatives should be thoroughly versed in the blending of colors and their effect, in order suc-

cessfully to combine them in such a manner as to render them acceptable to the fastidious tastes of their more particular customers. In the rich coloring of flowers, and the variegated and brilliant plumage of the feathered tribe, these effects are observed in the most eminent degree; and hence those who wish to study the effect produced in nature by this harmonious blending, readily appreciate and cheerfully pay for what furnished them with valuable aid. In this manner it fortunately happens that art becomes the handmaid and patron of the beautiful in science.

There is also a complete set of Gould's magnificent works, comprising—The Birds of Europe, 5 vols.; Birds of Australia, 7 vols.; Animals of Australia;* Birds of Asia;* Monograph of the Trogons, and of the Toucans, and Humming-birds;* Birds of the Himalaya Mountains; and Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America, a work of rare merit. This ornithologist has distinguished himself by his accurate descriptions of birds, which embrace an account of those sent to England from the mountains of Himalaya, a collection made by himself in Australia, and the works in the present collection. He has formed a group of humming-birds, which are now

* Not yet completed.

in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and constitutes the basis of his work on this subject.

In addition are Pontoppidan's Natural History of Norway, folio, London, 1755; Gray's Illustrations of Indian Zoology, folio, London, 1830-32; Harvey's *Phycologia Britannica*; Hussey's Illustrations of British Mycology; Hooker's *Genera Filicum*, or, Illustrations of Ferns; Lyons' Orchidaceous Plants; Rousseau's Botany; Duhamel's *Traité des Arbres et Arbustes*, 7 vols. folio, Paris, 1825; Meyer's British Birds; Kiener's *Species Général et Iconographie des Coquilles Vivants*; Kuster's *Systematische Conchylien, Cabinet von Martini und Chemutz*; Sowerby's *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*; Chenu's *Illustrations Conchyliologiques*, 4 vols. folio, Paris; the Zoology of the Samarang, the Beagle, 3 vols. 4to., and the Blossom; *Zoologie du Voyage de l'Astrolabe* 4 vols. 8vo., 2 folio, Paris; Holbrook's Ichthyology of South Carolina; Dana's Zoophytes of the United States Exploring Expedition; Dana's Structure and Classification of Zoophytes; Girard's Herpetology of the United States Exploring Expedition; Cassin's Mammalogy and Ornithology of do.; Gray's Botany of do.; Hooker's Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of the Erebus and Terror; Barton's North American Flora; Hitchcock's Footmarks in the Sandstone of the Connecticut Valley; Rogers's Geology of Penn-

sylvania, 4 vols. 4to., Edinburgh, 1858 ; the Natural History of New York, 20 vols. 4to. ; and Agassiz's Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, vols. I., II., 4to., Boston, 1857.

In illustrated works the library assumes a wider range. Among these are Antiquities of Rome, published in 1681 ; *Effigies Virorum*, or engravings of the chief pieces of statuary and bas-reliefs in ancient Greece and Rome ; and *Novum Italiae Theatrum*, in 4 vols., published in 1742, containing views of all the cities of Italy, with the public edifices, private buildings, public grounds and forts, and giving an excellent view of the plan, architecture, and interior life, so far as it may be judged of from these, of most Italian cities. In this work the machinery is portrayed by means of which the obelisks were elevated to their present positions. In the collection are also Views in Australia, painted by W. Westall, and engraved by Byrne, 4to., oblong, London, 1814 ; Illustrations of Chinese Female Costume, Manufacture of Tea, Punishments, Flowers, and Birds, in all 9 vols. 8vo. ; Illustrations of Japan, consisting of Private Memoirs, and Anecdotes of the Reigning Dynasty of the Djogounsor Sovereign of Japan, by M. Titsingh, translated from the French by F. Shoberl, London, 1822 ; Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan, by J.

Ferguson, folio, London, 1848; Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India, by Ferguson, London, 1845; Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, chiefly on the Western Side of India, by R. M. Grindlay, folio, London, 1830; Antiquities of Kertch, and Researches in the Cimmerician Bosphorus, with Remarks on the Ethnological and Physical History of the Crimea, by Duncan McPherson, folio, London, 1857; Scenes in Ethiopia, designed from Nature by John Martin Bernatz, artist to the British Mission to the Court of Shoa, with Descriptions of the Plates, and Extracts from a Journal of Travels in that Country, oblong folio, London, 1852; *Von Kayserlichen Kreisgerechten Malefiz und Schuldhandlen*, by Fronsperger, Franckfurt, 1565; *Flaue Vegece Rene homme noble et illustre du fait de guerre, et fleur de cheualiere, quatre liures*, folio, Paris, 1536; Graphic Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey, the seat of John Farquhar, Esq., by J. P. Neal, with an Historical Description and Notices of Works of Art formerly preserved there, 4to., London, 1824; Histories of Noble British Families, with Biographical Notices of the most Distinguished Individuals in each, illustrated by their Armorial Bearings, Portraits, Monuments, Seals, &c., by Drummond, 2 vols. folio, London, 1853; *Vues des Cordillères, et Monumens des Peuples indigènes de l'Amérique*, par Alexandre de

Humboldt, folio, Paris, 1810; Mexico Illustrated, with descriptive letter-press in English and Spanish, 26 plates, by John Phillips, folio, London, 1848; North American Indian Portfolio, Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountain and Prairie Indians, by G. Catlin, folio, New York, 1845; and History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits, by McKenney and Hall, 3 vols. folio, Philadelphia, 1838.

There are also illustrated copies of the Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated by James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, folio, London, 1825; The Costumes of the Hereditary States of the House of Austria, by Moleville; Beaumont's Sketches in Denmark, &c.; Blaeu's *Novum Italiae Theatrum*; Zanetti's Ancient Statues; Hamilton's collection of Etruscan, Greek and Roman Antiquities; Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, from the Art Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, edited by J. B. Waring; Young's Portraits of the Emperors of Turkey; Engravings of the Marquis of Stafford's Collection of Pictures in London, by W. Y. Ottley, and P. W. Tomkins; *Musée Français, Recueil des plus beaux Tableaux, Statues, et Bas-Reliefs, qui existaient au Louvre avant 1815*, 4 vols. folio, Paris; *Musée*

Royal, by H. Laurent, 2 vols. folio, Paris; *Recueil d'Estampes*, by F. Basan; *Galérie Lithographique de son Altesse Royal Monseigneur le duc d'Orleans*, by Charles Motte; De Ferrol's *Recueil des Cent Estampes*, &c. There is in the collection De Villa Amil's *España Artistica y Monumenta*; Roccheggiani's *Raccolta di Cento Tavole*; Photographs of the "Gems of the Art Treasures Exhibition," Manchester, 1858, by Signori Caldesi and Montecchi; the Houghton Gallery, engraved from the paintings which formerly belonged to the Earl of Oxford, now in the Imperial Collection at St. Petersburg, 2 vols. folio; the Royal Gallery of Art, Ancient and Modern—Engravings from the Private Collections of the Royal Family of England, edited by S. C. Hall; De Beaumont's Sketches in Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, and Norway; Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy; Eighty-two prints engraved by F. Bartolozzi from the original drawings of Guercino, and seventy-three from those of Michael Angelo, Domenichino, Annibal, Ludovico, and Agostino Carracci, &c., &c.; Bradshaw's Views in the Mauritius; Britton's Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Ancient English Cathedrals; Clutton's Illustrations of Mediæval Architecture in France; Pyramids of Gizeh, double elephant; Ruins of the Temples of Karnac and Luxor, double elephant, &c., &c.

There is a copy of Lodge's Portraits, of the original folio edition of 1821, on large paper, India proofs, bound by Mackenzie; Dubourg's Views of the Remains of Ancient Buildings in Rome and its Vicinity; Versailles Gallery, in nineteen volumes folio; National Gallery of Pictures by Great Masters; Gallery of Modern British Artists; *Galérie du Musée de France*, 11 vols.; the Wilkie, Vernon, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, Dusseldorf, Luxembourg, Palais Pitti, and Florence Galleries; the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, more of whose original paintings are to be found in this country than of any other European artist. This artist confined himself almost exclusively to portrait-painting, in which his success and reputation were very great. What with the employment afforded him by his eccentric but generous sovereign, George the Fourth, the Dilettanti Society, whose painter he was, and the great world of fashion, who anxiously sought specimens of his work, his time was abundantly occupied at highly remunerative prices.

The collection contains the *Liber Veritatis* of Claude de Lorraine. This distinguished artist, whose true name was Claude Gelée, was born in the Province of Lorraine, in France, in 1600, of poor parentage, and was apprenticed to a pastry-cook. He travelled with some young artists to Italy, where he

entered the service of Tassi, a distinguished landscape-painter, as a cook. While engaged in this humble capacity, he made some efforts to imitate his master's works, but with such lack of success as to evidence little natural disposition for the art. He, however, labored so assiduously at his new tasks, as not only to overcome his original want of adaptation, but in time to obtain a reputation as a landscape-painter which placed him by the side of Gaspar Poussin and Salvator Rosa. His studies are said to have been made from the banks of the Tiber, and the magnificent prospects afforded by the Campagna di Roma. Here he might be seen at early dawn, in the brilliancy of noon-day, and at the set of sun, marking the different effects produced by the rays of the sun upon the surrounding objects, or taking in, with an attentive and practised eye, the dreamy hues which the vapory haze for which the Italian climate is so justly noted, cast upon the various parts of the landscape as they slowly receded from his sight. All these have been traced upon his canvas with a fidelity and beauty which few have been able to equal, and none to excel. But the great charm of his pictures is the exquisite poetry interwoven in them. "In his pictures of morning the rising sun dissipates the dews, and the fields and verdure brighten at the approach of day. His even-

ing skies expand a glowing splendor over the horizon, and vegetation, oppressed by a sultry aridity, sinks under the heat of the noon-day sun."

It was his custom to preserve in a book the drawings of the paintings executed by him. Six of these registers, termed by him *Libri di Verità*, were found after his decease. This curious collection, says Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, became the property of his heirs, and was sold by one of his nephews for two hundred scudi, to a Frenchman, who took them to Paris, and offered them to the king. The purchase being declined, they were shortly after bought by the late Duke of Devonshire, and now adorn the magnificent mansion at Chatsworth. They have been admirably imitated in mezzotint by Earlom, and constitute, in this shape, the volumes in Mr. Stuart's possession.

There is an excellent collection of Bibles, including many rare editions, among which are *Theatrum Biblicum per N. Johannis Piscatorem*, 1674; the Holy Bible, embellished with Engravings from Pictures and Designs by the most Eminent English Artists, printed for Thomas Macklin by Thomas Bensley, 7 vols. folio, London, 1800; the Holy Bible, illustrated with 1095 Engravings, 6 vols. 12mo., Oxford, 1827; the Holy Bible, King James's version, 3 vols. royal 4to., large-paper, Oxford, 1807. This is considered one of the most correct editions of the

authorized English version, and was printed as a rival to the standard edition of the King's printer, published in London, 1806. *Biblia Latina cum Glossa Ordinaria Walafridi Strabonis, et Interlineari Anselmi Laudunensis*, 4 vols. imperial folio, is a fine specimen of early book-making. It has large painted initials, and the wide margin at the foot of the first page of each volume is beautifully decorated with the arms of a former possessor in gold and colors, ornamented with drawings of flowers. This edition of the Bible never contains any title-pages, and is without place or date, but is supposed to have been printed about 1478. This copy is perfect, though that in the library of the Sorbonne has been considered the only perfect one. The copy in the collection of the Duke of Sussex was imperfect in many particulars, and the librarian, Dr. Pettigrew, says: "*I have never been able to find another, by which it might be made complete.*" This Bible is distinguished from all others by having what is termed the "Ordinary Gloss"—a commentary selected from the Fathers and other writers—and also an Interlineary Gloss. One of the most beautiful books in the collection is *Biblia Sacra Latina, cum Prologis B. Hieronymi et interpretatione Nominum Hebraicorum*, 4to., MS. Saec. XIII., on vellum. It is beautifully written in a minute character, on vellum of the purest quality

in double columns, with the capitals illuminated in gold and colors. The initial letter to Genesis is a curious and uncommon specimen of early art, exhibiting in the letter I no less than eight representations of Christ, concluding with the crucifixion, below which is a death's head. Several of the other capitals contain miniatures of the saints. This MS. formerly belonged to the Austin friars, and is headed with the following inscription: "*Biblia præsens est Monasterii Divæ Mariæ de Populo Romæ Sac. Ordinis Fratrum Heremitarum Divi Augustini.*" The present owner purchased it at the sale of the celebrated Libri Collection. Among the Bibles is a copy of "*La Biblia, que es, Los Sacros Libros del Vieio y Nuevo Testamento, segundo edicion. Revista y conferida con Los Textos Hebreos y Griegos y con diversas translaciones. Por Cypriano de Valera,*" folio, Amsterdam, 1602. This is the second edition of the version of Cassiodorus de Reyna, revised, corrected, and compared with the originals, and with other translations, by Cyprian de Valera. It commences with an exhortation to the Christian reader, from which it appears that the attention of Valera was engaged twenty years on this work. It was printed at the expense of several pious men. The notes in this edition are new. In a few places, and with great caution the text has

been changed from De Reyna's edition. These two editions are the only ones translated into Spanish directly from the originals. The Psalms are said to possess more than the fidelity and beauty of the English translation of 1611, while the Lamentations of Jeremiah are quite equal to the Hebrew original. There are only two other copies of this book known.

Cyprian de Valera, a Spaniard, was born about the year 1532. He embraced the principles of the Reformation, quitted his native country and went over to England, where he passed the remainder of his life.

In the department of Ecclesiastical History, there is a good collection, containing about two hundred volumes of the best works, both ancient and modern.

The library is rich in Bibliographical Works, among which are those of Dibdin, Lowndes, Rich, Thomas, Edwards, &c., &c.

In Poetry, the collection contains many of the works of the best authors, among which may be mentioned Tyrwhitt's edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 2 vols. 4to., Clarendon press, Oxford, 1798; Milton's works, edited by Todd, 6 vols. imperial 8vo., largest paper, London, 1801, with an additional volume, same size, containing the life of the author, with a verbal index to all his poetry; and Spenser's

works, edited by Todd, 8 vols. imperial 8vo., large paper, London, 1805.

The following works are worthy of notice, on account of their beauty or rarity. *La Touraine*, folio, Tours. At the World's Fair in London, 1851, the premium was awarded to a book printed at the Imperial press of Vienna, as the best specimen of printing exhibited. This was considered unjust by the French printers, who said a better book could be produced in any provincial town of France containing ten thousand inhabitants. *La Touraine* was got up to show the truth of this assertion, and it must be confessed that the result is not in favor of the Imperial Austrian press, but fully establishes the claim of the French to the highest excellence in book-making. *A beautiful Collection of Drawings of Flowers*, in water colors, on vellum, executed by a German artist of the XVIIth century, small folio. This unique and most superb series comprises one hundred and thirty-one drawings, from the celebrated Sagrado Collection, at Venice, sold in 1775, and afterward from Mr. Ottley's collection. There is a naturalness, softness, and beauty, combined with great vigor, in the style of these drawings, which indicate on the part of the artist, talent of a high order, while the subjects treated comprise some of the choicest of Flora's offerings. This MS. formerly

belonged to the poet Samuel Rogers. Seneca (L. A.) *Opera Moralia, Marcii Declamationes, ac Lucii Epistolæ*, folio, Tarvisii per Bernardum de Colonia, 1478—a splendid specimen of early printing, and in fine condition, full bound in red morocco. Increase Mather's "Heaven's Alarm," Boston, 1682; Hooke's "New England's Tears for Old England's Fears," London, 1641; Bonaventure's *Biblia Pauperum*, 4to., 1690; Brant's (the Indian Chief), Mohawk Prayer-Book, 8vo., London, 1787; De Godoy's *Pompa Funeral en la muerte, y Exequias, del Doctor D. Joan de Salzedo*, small 4to., Mexico, 1626. This book was printed fourteen years earlier than the Bay Psalm Book, which is considered the oldest specimen of printing in the United States.

The number of volumes is no just criterion by which to judge of the value and cost of this magnificent collection. An unusually large proportion of them are in folio, especially of the Illustrated works, and of those on Natural History. In the brief survey made of the library in this article, it was not thought advisable to describe the binding and condition of particular books, except in a very few instances. It is proper, however, to say generally, that many of them are large-paper copies, and that those in boards or cloth are mostly uncut, while those which are bound, are done in the best manner,

by the first binders in this country and Europe. Many of the Illustrated Works, as well as a large number of those on Natural History, are in superb morocco bindings.

This collection has been formed by the gradual purchase of books during a period of twenty-five years, in all which time its possessor has been extensively occupied in business pursuits. It is gratifying to note, among those whose occupations do not particularly predispose them to literature, instances like the present, where books are not only valued, but where the library forms the chief object of attraction in the residence of its possessor. With an excellent beginning, it is to be hoped that Mr. Stuart will continue the Natural History collection, which forms a distinctive feature in this library.

CHARLES M. WHEATLEY'S LIBRARY.

THIS is a small collection, containing not more than fifteen hundred volumes, consisting for the most part of works on Mining, Mineralogy, Geology, and Natural History. The collection of works on Mining and Mine Engineering is probably as complete as any in this country. Of these, Agricola's *De re Metallica*, some three hundred years old, is one of the most interesting. It contains notices of the commencement of the mines of Freiberg, Goslar, Kremnitz, and Schemnitz, the ceremony of taking possession, modes of working, and machinery used in the mines. The plates of water-wheels, stamps, and pumps, for raising, dressing, and preparing the ores, and for smelting, are very curious, showing at that early period in the history of mining, great perfection in the art. Among the plates are chain-pumps, horse-powers and machinery for separating ores, corresponding to those in use at the present day. There are also some curious old works in the collection, as Diodorus Siculus's History of the World;

The Mirror of Stones, by Camillus Leonardus, 1502; Hardy's Miner's Guide, 1748, which contains an account of the loadstone, with the invention of the compass, and a description of mineral veins, and mining laws and customs; Gesner's *De omni rerum Fossilium, genere gemmis lapidibus, Metallis, &c.*, Tiguri, 1565; Unwin on Tin; Behren's Natural History of the Hartz Forest; and the "Golden Treasury, or Compleat Minor," London, 1698, "being Royal Institutions, or Proposals to Establish and Confirm Laws, Liberties, and Customs of Silver and Gold Mines to all the King's Subjects in such parts of Africa and America which are Now and Shall Be Annexed to and Dependant on the Crown of England;" Pryce's *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*; "A Treatise on Minerals, Mines, and Mining, containing the Theory and Natural History of Strata, Fissures and Lodes, with the Methods of Discovering and Working Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines;" Henckel's *Pyritologie*; Glauber's works, to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of the compound known as "Glauber Salts"; Delin's *Traité des Mines*; *Bericht von Bergwercken Lohneyez*, 1690; Reports on Russian Mines, in the Russian language; Burat's *Géologie Appliqué*; Combe's *Traité des Mines*; and *Journal des Mines de Russie*, 5 vols. 8vo., published at St. Petersburg, 1835-42, which contains full

descriptions of the mines of Russia, and the machinery used in working them; also, a Description of the Mineral Forges and the Saline Works of the Pyrenees; Villefosse's *De la Richesse Minérale*; Laws of the Stannaries of Cornwall, Bainbridge's Laws of Mines and Minerals; Collier's Law of Mines; Mining Laws of New Spain; and *Opera Mineralia Explicata*, "or the Mineral Kingdom within the Dominions of Great Britain Displayed, being a complete History of the Ancient Corporations of the City of London, of and for the Mines, the Mineral, and the Battery works, with all the Original Grants, Leases, Instruments, &c., and also the Records of the said Mineral Courts, from the Conquest down to the year 1713." This is an exceedingly interesting book. Likewise, a copy of the first lease of the mines to William Humfrey and Christopher Schutz, dated 17th September, VIIth Elizabeth, containing the most extensive mining grants ever given to a British subject.

Of works treating of Coal and Coal-mining, there are Mammalt's Ashley Coal Field, containing plans and sections of coal strata and fossils; Greenwell's Treatise on Mine Engineering; English Parliamentary Reports, on the working and ventilation of coal-mines, 7 vols. folio; Hedley, Dunn, Taylor, Smith, Holmes, Sopwith, and Thompson on Coal Mines;

Johnson's Report on American Coals; Hair's Sketches of Coal Mines, &c.; and also the great work of Ponson on Coal Mining, 4 vols. 8vo., and folio atlas of plates—one of the most important works on the subject.

Of works on Mineralogy, there are all the editions of Dana's Mineralogy; Molis, Cleaveland, Thomson, Phillips, Nicol, Croustedt, Breithaupt, Brookes, Schmeissers, Konsten, Townson, Henckel, Brongniart, Mongez, Haiiy, Kirwan, Bom, &c.; Sowerby's British Mineralogy, with colored figures of minerals, intended to elucidate the mineralogy of Great Britain, 5 vols. 8vo., most beautifully executed; also, Sowerby's Exotic Mineralogy, with colored figures of minerals; Specimens of British Minerals, with colored figures selected from specimens in the cabinet of Philip Rashleigh, of Cornwall; Wulfens, Plumbo, Spatoso, with colored figures of the lead spars of Corinthia, 1791, exceedingly accurate; Bowman on Carbonate of Lime; and Aikin's Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 2 vols. 4to.

Of Transactions of Scientific Societies there are the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society; Geological Society of Cornwall; Records of the School of Mines; Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain; Mining Review; a complete

set of the London Mining Journal; Transactions of the Imperial Mineralogical Society, St. Petersburg; and of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York. In Geology and Natural History, there is the Natural History of the United States Exploring Expedition; Murchison's Russia and the Ural Mountains; De la Beche's Survey of Cornwall; Portlock's Geology of Londonderry; Dixon's Geology of Sussex; Mantell's Geology of Sussex; and the works of Murchison, Lyell, Mantell, and De la Beche. Mr. Wheatley's collection contains all the Geological Surveys of the several states, as far as published, mining reports, plans, and sections of mines.

On the Steam-Engine the collection contains Tredgold's large work; Pole on the Cornish Engine; Wickstead on the Cornish Engine, and Bourne on the Steam Engine.

The specialty to which this collection is devoted is one of the first importance, and gives direction to the employment of a vast amount of capital; yet it is one in which the public libraries are very deficient. It is questionable whether the limited scope afforded by this little library may not place within reach of the geological student a more complete apparatus for investigation than any of the great libraries of New York, accessible to the public.

Mr. Wheatley has also one of the most complete

mineralogical collections in this country. The collection contains six thousand specimens, most of them of great beauty and rarity. It was the intention of the owner, to deposit this collection with the American School of Mines, but as no suitable provision was made to receive it, it has, within a short period been transferred to Union College, by purchase.

Professor Silliman, in his Reports on the Mineralogical Department of the Crystal Palace, in Nos. 7 and 8 of the Illustrated Record, has the following: "We speak understandingly, and without exaggeration, when we say that the sulphates and molybdochromates of lead, in Mr. Wheatley's collection, are the most magnificent metallic salts ever obtained in lead mining, and unequalled by any thing we have seen in the cabinets of Europe."

RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S LIBRARY.

THIS collection, which the possessor hardly dignifies with the name of library, includes about four thousand five hundred volumes. It is not complete in any one department; nor has completeness been sought in any department but one, it having accumulated in the course of Mr. White's study of literature and art, round a small, but valuable nucleus inherited from his father and his grandfather—an accomplished scholar and divine, whose conversion from the Church of England to the Church of Rome attracted some attention about forty years ago. It is richest in Shakespearian literature, in the Drama, in English Poetry, in Black-letter books, and in works upon Music and the Arts of Design; but it is not without a respectable array of volumes in all those departments of letters, except Biography, which are of interest to cultivated readers.

The collection is noticeable on account of the character and condition of the books which compose it. For although it does not contain many volumes

which bibliomaniacs would regard as of great rarity and price, no inconsiderable portion of it might properly be designated as "scarce," and no book has been admitted to it which is without a recognized value. Care has also been taken to procure the best attainable copies of the best editions, and, in case of certain authors, the first edition if possible, with the most interesting and valuable of its successors. The greater part of the collection is well bound, and so much of it with unusual excellence and beauty of workmanship, as to make this feature noticeable. Fine specimens of the work of Hayday, Lewis, Clarke, Bedford, Mackenzie, Wright, and Riviere of England; Derome, Duru, Niedrée, Capé, and Lortic, of France, Matthews of New York, and Pawson and Nicholson of Philadelphia, are not uncommon upon Mr. White's shelves. Many of his books are presentation copies with the author's autograph, and often a letter, inserted. Others are enriched with extracts from English Reviews and journals; and not a few are illustrated with portraits and views, which have been procured especially for them. In one respect the collection is particularly worthy of note—it does not contain a single book "pirated" from a British author.

In noticing this collection, it will be most convenient to follow the guidance of Mr. White's catalogue,

in which titles are arranged alphabetically under subject-heads.

There is quite a handsome array of works upon Angling; fine copies, some upon large paper, with proofs of the illustrations, some with special illustrations, and all elegantly bound. But there is no book of particular interest in this department except a good copy of the original edition of "The Compleat Angler," which formerly belonged to the well known English Antiquarian, Thomas Jolley.

In the department of Antiquities, there is a little collection of about one hundred and fifty volumes, all works of value, and in the finest possible condition. Among the few worthy of special mention here, are a copy of Salomon's Historical Description of Ancient and Modern Rome, &c., 2 vols. 8vo., which has been copiously illustrated with engravings, etchings, and drawings of the works of art, ruins, and public buildings now existing in the city of the Cæsars and the Popes; and a copy of Sertorio Orsato's work on the Inscriptions found upon Ancient Marbles and Bronzes, which belonged to the poet Gray, and has his elegant and exquisitely neat autograph upon the title-page. To these may be added a copy of Shaw's superbly illustrated Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, which is somewhat noticeable from the very rich and characteristic garb in which

Wright has clothed it. Here, too, may be properly mentioned a fine copy of Cæsare Vecelli's *Habiti Antichi e Moderni di tutto il mondo*, 8vo., Venetia, 1598. This work contains over five hundred wood-cut illustrations, one on each page, which are drawn in such a masterly style that it was for a long time believed that they were from the pencil of Tiziano Vecelli, the author's illustrious kinsman. But there appears to have been no substantial foundation to this tradition. This is the work which is so frequently alluded to in Mr. Charles Knight's edition of Shakespeare, and in Mr. White's own, as authority for the costume of many of the great dramatist's plays. And under this head it is perhaps in place to notice a curious and interesting, though sadly mutilated little volume of illuminations upon vellum, illustrative of Italian costume. Its date is not later than the first quarter of the XVIIth century; for it was rebound in 1644, according to the date stamped upon the cover. The costume and the style of its execution, too, indicate the former period as that at which it was produced. Some of its figures are not only exceedingly curious, but painted in the very finest style of the Flemish miniature work upon vellum. In addition to the costumes, there are plans and views of cities; some of the latter showing singular ceremonies, and all of microscopic minuteness

and accuracy. It seems that there were originally about one hundred and fifty paintings, but of these one-half are gone, and of the remainder, the greater part are more or less injured.

In the general department of Art (exclusive of the specialties Music and Painting), there is nothing worthy of note except a handsome copy of D'Agincourt's *Histoire de l'Art par ses Monuments*, 3 vols. folio, and a fine set of Winkleman's works.

Bibliography is represented by about one hundred and fifty volumes, among which are some of the most beautiful of Dibdin's well-known books, some of them upon large paper. The copy of the Reminiscences is a presentation copy. There are some catalogues of celebrated libraries, such as those of Heber, Bright, Strawberry Hill, Stowe, Gordonstoun, Abbotsford, the White Knights, Steevens, McCarthy, Reah, Renouard, &c., &c., which are desirable from being all priced. Here is to be noticed a large-paper copy of Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, published in one volume, 8vo., but made into two as large as the original one, by the insertion of a portrait and a view, if such existed, of every person and place mentioned in the work. There is also a copy of Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, Pickering's edition, 4 vols. 8vo., made into six by interleaving ;

extra fac-simile titles for the fifth and sixth volumes having been printed expressly for this copy.

The Drama, exclusive of Shakespeariana, furnishes somewhat more than four hundred and fifty volumes, among which are many 4to. plays, published at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, some of them noticeable for their rarity and interest. Of no dramatist, however, is there a complete set of first editions earlier than Dryden; but all the noted play-wrights from the time of "glorious John" up to that of Shakespeare, furnish some specimens to this department of the dramatic collection. The Drama from the time of Dryden to the present day seems not to have especially engaged Mr. White's attention, as his shelves show but few copies of the plays of the eighteenth century in original editions. It is, however, well supplied with the various collections which have been published of English plays of all periods, and among these, a copy of Bell's British Theatre, in 34 vols. large paper, is noticeable from the fact that its illustrations throughout are *artist's proofs*. This is the edition of 1791, prepared for the press after John Kemble had reformed the costume of the stage. There is also a large-paper copy of the edition of 1776, with its Lady Macbeths in hoops, farthingales, high cushioned head-dresses, its Othellos in scarlet laced coats and knee-

breeches, and its Hamlets in full-bottomed wigs. Two small volumes devoted to the costumes of characters on the French and English stage, and published in the third quarter of the last century, are also of interest to the dramatic student. In this department are fine copies of the original folios of Ben Jonson's works; Gifford's edition of the same author upon large paper; the first edition of Molière's plays, printed at various times by Dan. Elzevir, and published at Amsterdam in 1675, in 5 vols. minute 12mo., a rare and much sought book, this copy of which is so exquisitely bound by Capé, in crimson morocco, that a well-known bibliophile said that each volume was worthy of being set, like a jewel, in a ring; copies of the fac-simile reprints of the old French Moralités, printed in very small editions at the expense of the Prince D'Essling; a remarkably fine copy of the exceedingly rare *Editio Princeps* of Plautus, printed by John de Colonia and Vindelin de Spira at Venice, in 1472; and a sound and handsome copy of "Seneca, his Tenne Tragedies, translated into English" by Jasper Heywood, Thomas Newton, John Studley, Alexander Nevile, and Thomas Nuce, 4to., London, 1581, a book of which the possessor detects traces in the works of Shakespeare. Some specially illustrated books also claim attention; among them Boaden's Memoirs of John Philip Kemble, of

Mrs. Siddons, and of Mrs. Jordan, each in 2 vols. 8vo. ; and a copy of Leigh Hunt's Critical Essays on the Performers at the London Theatres, crown 8vo., London, 1807, a work of very valuable dramatic criticism, which has become quite scarce, and this copy of which is richly illustrated with portraits in and out of character.

History is not even a comparatively strong department in this collection, to which it furnishes little more than two hundred volumes. Among these, of course the well known standard works in English, French, and Latin, are not here noticeable, however fine the copies ; but a few volumes are worthy of remark. A copy of Robert Carey's (Earl of Monmouth) Memoirs, bound up with Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, both on large paper, and richly illustrated with additional portraits. Antonio Campo's *Historia de Cremona*, 4to., Milan, 1645, illustrated with engravings by Agostino Carracci. Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, in 2 vols. imperial 8vo., copiously illustrated with portraits from the 4to. edition of Lodge's well known work, all of the impressions very fine, and most of them proofs on India paper. A very fine copy of Froissart's famous work, *Les croniques de france, dangleterre, descoce, despaigne, de bretagne, de gascoigne, de flandres, Et lieux circonuoisins*, in

4 vols. small folio; according to the colophon, *imprime à Paris Lan de grace milcinq cens et dix huyt le XII. iour doctobre pour Anthoine verard demourant deuât la rue neuve nostre dame.* This rare book has been touched here and there by the worm; but is in all other respects as fresh and sound as when it first came from Verard's press; and it is bound by Wright very admirably in imitation of the style in vogue at the time of its publication. Of the same author there is a copy of Bouchon's edition, the backs of which show some exquisite tooling by Lortie.

The two well-known English chroniclers are here in unusually fine copies. Hall, in the edition of 1548, having the title-page, and at the end the wood-cut (generally lacking), which represents Henry VIII. sitting in council; and Holinshed in the edition of 1587, with the castrations, this copy having been made unique by the emblazoning in colors upon its margins, of the arms of the principal personages named by the chronicler. A copy of Paulus Jovius's *Elogia virorum bellica virtute illustrium*, folio, Basil, 1575, with portraits; one of the *Mer des Histoires*, folio, Paris, 1543, rich in hideous wood-cuts, which illustrate the superstitions, the manners, and the costume of the period of its publication; and a remarkably fine copy of the Nurem-

berg Chronicle, folio, 1493, are worthy to be mentioned.

In the Department of Language, although it is comparatively full, only a set of "resolute" John Florio's works, and a copy of John Withal's "Short (English-Latin) Dictionarie for Yonge Beginners," 4to., 1568, bound in crimson morocco, and an exquisite specimen of Mackenzie's line-tooling, are noteworthy.

Of Literary History and Criticism there are one hundred and fifty volumes; a comparatively small number upon two subjects, one of which dates back to Aristotle, and comes down to the man who wrote yesterday. Of the Stagyrite's foundation work, *De Poetica*, there is a copy of the elegant edition edited by Tyrwhitt, and published by his college at Oxford in his honor. This copy is on large paper, and is from the library of Viscount Mountjoy. Of the rarity and value of the large paper copies of this book, Dibdin speaks in somewhat unmeasured terms. A copy of Lorenzo Crasso's *Elogii d'Humini Letterati*, 2 vols. 4to., Venice, 1666, is noticeable for the numerous fine portraits with which it is illustrated. A unique book of unusual interest to the bibliophile in this department is the copy of *Ancient and Critical Essays upon English Poets and Poesy*, edited by Joseph Hazlewood, 2 vols. 4to., London,

1815. This is Hazlewood's own copy, and it is enriched and decorated by him in the most extravagant style of the bibliomaniac school in which he held so eminent a position. It is illustrated throughout with portraits, some of which are very rare: it contains all the letters which the editor received in relation to it from the eminent literary antiquarians of his day; and not only these, but all the collations and memoranda of any consequence which were made for him during its progress, frequently by men of literary distinction. To these are added all the announcements of the work, together with the impressions of twelve cancelled pages, printed four in one form and eight in another, apparently by way of experiment, with other cancelled matter; tracings of the fac-simile wood-cuts of the title to Puttenham's "Arte of English Poesie," with a proof of it on India paper, and three impressions of this title, one all in black, one with the letter in black and the device in red, and the third *vice versa*; tracings for, and proofs of other wood-cuts; an impression of a leaf printed to be put into a single copy of the work, &c., &c.; for we must stop, although we have but indicated the nature rather than the quantity of the matter, all of it unique, which gives this book its peculiar value. But it should be remarked besides, that the editorial part of the work is interleaved for

the purpose of receiving Mr. Hazlewood's explanations and corrections, and those that he received from literary friends, which alone would give this copy a singular interest. It is bound by Clarke in maroon morocco. A copy of Longinus's treatise *De Sublimitate*, printed by Bodoni in 1793, large 4to. (with the preface), is also worthy of attention, though it hardly belongs to this department. It is one of the most beautiful books ever issued from the Bodonian press. Its Italian, Greek, and Roman letters have the elegance and sharpness of the finest engraving, with, of course, a uniformity which engraving could not attain; and the color of its ink is so even, as well as so rich and brilliant, that all of its pages seem to have been struck at a single impression. Its covers are tooled in the Grollier style, by Pawson and Nicholson. In this department Henry Peacham's "Garden of Eloquence," 4to., London, 1577, is noteworthy. In the minuteness and subtlety of its rhetorical criticism, but in no other respect, it puts Blair and the other modern writers to shame. Perhaps a copy of Nicholas Udall's "Flowers of Eloquence; Phrases of the Latine Speech" (selected and translated from the Comedies of Terence), 16mo., London, 1581, is a sufficiently uncommon book to be mentioned.

Many of the books in this collection are catalogued

under the heading "Miscellaneous;" and among these the following attract attention: a complete set of Sir Thomas Browne's works in first editions; a copy of the *Proverbios Morales* of Alonso de Barros, 16mo., Madrid, 1598—an edition unknown even to Brunet. Of the edition of 1607 he says: "*Cette édition, peu commune n'est pas la première des ces poésies espagnoles, puisqu' Antonio en cite un de Madrid, 1601!*" This copy is most exquisitely bound in puce-colored morocco, by Lortic. Roger Bacon's "Mirror of Alchimy," 4to., 1597; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, in the first edition, 4to., Oxford, 1621; Thomas Coghlan's Haven of Health, 4to., 1584. Lowndes gives 1589 as the date of the first edition, adding, "Wood notices an edition of 1586." Archbishop Laud's copy of Coke upon Littleton; "A Compendious or briefe examination of certayne ordinary complaints, of divers of our country men in these our dayes," &c. By W. S., Gentleman, 4to., 1581. This has been reprinted, and erroneously attributed to Shakespeare. It is a tract upon political economy, in which Mr. Carey might have found most of his arguments in favor of a protective policy. Cranmer's Confutation of Unwritten Verities, 4to., 1582; Dodoen's "Niewe Herball," folio, 1578; Dekker's Bellman of London, 4to., 1608; Gethinge's *Calligraphotechnia*, a writing-master's copy

book, published in 1616, in which are found elaborate specimens of the court hand of the time, the chancery hand, Olivia's "sweet Roman hand," and others. Erasmus's "Praise of Folie, Englished by Sir Thomas Chaloner," 4to., 1594; Mercurialis *De Arte Gymnastica*, 4to., Venice, 1573, which is chiefly valuable for its numerous wood-cut illustrations, which are well drawn, and cut in the boldest style of ancient cross-hatching; Guevara's "Chronicle, conteyning the Liues of tenne Emperours of Rome," 4to., 1577; his Familiar Epistles, of the same date, and his Golden Epistles, 4to., 1582; Gosson's Ephemerides of Phialo, 12mo., 1579; a very full collection of editions, from the first down of the much overvalued letters of Junius; Lyly's Euphues, and Euphues and his England, 4to., 1581. Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica*, in the rare edition of 1496; Montaigne's "Essayes" (Florio's translation), folio, 1603; The Navigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages made into Turkie, by Nicholas Nicholay, &c., 4to., 1585; "Petrarke's Physicke against Fortune," 4to., 1579; Salmasius's *Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.*, bound with Milton's *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*, both first editions. All these books are in remarkably fine condition; and in this department are many others, of equal and perhaps greater interest, that for want of space must pass unnoticed.

In the department of Music, the collection, though full, does not present much that demands notice here. There is an imposing array of the instrumental works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven in score; and the attention of the student of old music would probably be attracted by copies of some of Lully's works in the original score, Lawes's "Ayres and Dialogues," Purcell's *Orpheus Britannicus*, and Arteaga's *Revoluzioni del Teatro Musicale Italiano*, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1783-8, which has escaped from the library of some cardinal, whose arms are emblazoned upon its green morocco sides. Fine copies of the works of Burney and Hawkins are perhaps deserving of mention.

Among the Novels and Tales, the following works are especially worthy of notice. Three fine, richly bound copies of the Arabian Nights, one of which has been illustrated by about one hundred engravings from the designs of Stothard, Smirk, and Westall; *Amadis de Gaule*, the version of Nicholas de Herberay, folio, 1547-55; Apuleius, folio, Vincentiæ, 1488; and all the important editions, in Spanish and English, of Don Quixote, beginning with the first, published in 4to. at Madrid, in 1605. This copy of this rare and much sought volume has two pages supplied by the pen. The copy of the edition of Cervantes's great burlesque, published *por la real Academia*, 4 vols. 4to., Madrid, 1780, is a truly

noble book. There is a copy of the *Speculum Sapientiae*, gothic letter, no date, place, or name, neither folios nor signatures, and plainly the edition of 1473. Of Rabelais there are several editions, including that of Valence, 3 vols. 16mo., 1547, illustrated with quaint wood-cuts, this copy of which has the arms of the Duke of Orleans upon its olive morocco covers; the Lyons edition of 1593, exquisitely bound by Capé; and Du Chat's edition, illustrated by Picart, 3 vols. 4to., bound in smooth crimson morocco, by Derome. There is also a very covetable copy of the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels. It is an early subscriber's copy, which has been very copiously illustrated by its present possessor, with engraved portraits, landscapes, scenes, and characters. All the published Waverley "Galleries" have been laid under contribution to enrich this book, the originally thin volumes of which teem proudly with their spoils. Many of the portraits are of great rarity, some for instance among the numerous prints of Mary, Queen of Scots; and all the available heads in a 4to. India-proof copy of Lodge's Portraits have been inserted.

Of volumes classed by their possessor under the head of Painting and the Arts of Design, the collection has but a few more than two hundred and fifty. Among them there are noticeable: a proof copy of

“crazy” Blake’s Illustrations to Young’s Night Thoughts; De Bry’s *Theatrum Vitæ Humanum*, 4to., 1596; Carter’s Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting; a folio of fine impressions of Engravings by Albrecht Durer, to illustrate Heller’s *Das Lieben und die Werke*, of that Painter. A collection of the tracts and larger works published concerning the bringing of the Elgin Marbles from Greece, and the purchase of them by the British Nation. *Icones Mortis* (Holbein’s “Dance of Death”), Basle, 1554, a fine copy from the White Knight’s library; also a somewhat full and very interesting collection of books upon this famous dance; among which a copy of Langlois’ exhaustive work quaintly and exquisitely bound by Capé in black morocco, decorated with skulls and cross-bones, and a folio containing fine impressions of most of the fantastic engravings of the subject by the German “Little Masters,” attract attention. Holbein is also represented by a superb copy in folio of the Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII., all the impressions of which, with three exceptions, are proofs on “Holbein paper.” There are also Goethe’s *Reineke Fuchs*, with proofs on India paper of Kaulbach’s illustrations; of Lodge’s Portraits, without the text, large paper, India proofs, bound in morocco by Mackenzie; two thick folios, small 4to., filled with exquisite small engravings

illustrative of Kugler's works on the Schools of Italy, Germany, Spain, &c.; Ottley's Inquiry into the early History of Engraving, and his Fac-similes of Rare and Curious Prints; a collection of the principal books of Engravings from Antique Gems; Raoul Rochette's valuable work *Peintures Antiques inédites*, in 4to., with plates, Imprimerie Royale; Strutt's Biographical Dictionary of Engravers, with special illustrations; a folio of proof impressions on India paper of engravings from Turner's Views of the Rivers of France, original editions; and Vasari's *Vite de' piu eccellenti pittori*, &c., Florence, 1568. And here should be mentioned a very large portfolio filled with artist's proofs, proofs before the letter, and the earliest India paper impressions, of works of nearly all the great engravers, from Marc Antonio to Toschi.

Of the five hundred and fifty and odd volumes of Poetry, these may be mentioned: Harrington's translation of the *Orlando Furioso*, folio, 1591; all the poetical productions of Aphra Behn, now scarce, as they should be; Charles Lamb's copy of Cleveland's Poems, with a manuscript extract from Fuller's Worthies, handsomely rebound, but the edges, which have been touched by the gentle Elia's fingers, left uncut; the first edition, 1757, of the "Rowley" Poems; Langle's *Contes du gay sçavoir*,

with the initial letters illuminated in gold and colors, bound in blue morocco with Grollier tooling by Matthews; Durfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy, with the sixth volume; Donne's Poems, 4to., 1633, with a portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Drury, the lady whose

—“ pure and eloquent blood
Spoke in her Cheekes, and so distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say, her body thought.”

She lies upon a bed in a brocade gown, and the formidable ruff and cap of the period.—Drayton's Poems in the editions of 1610, 1619, and 1617; Daniel's "First Fower Bookes of the Civil Warres;" the first edition, 4to., 1595, which is extremely scarce. There is a second edition of the same date, which is more common. The first differs from all others in important particulars throughout. Bound up with this are copies of the same author's "Tragedie of Cleopatra," "Complaint of Rosamond," "Musophilus," and Letter from Octavia to Marcus Antonius. Dante's *Divina Comedia*, with Landino's comment, a fine copy of the rare Venice edition, folio, 1491. "*Edition remarquable*," says Brunet, "*par les jolies gravures en bois qui la decorent, et dont plusieurs fac-similes se voient dans les *Ædes Althorp**." The *Vita Nuova* of Dante, in the Florence edition of 1576; Harrington's Epigrams, 4to., 1634; Milton's

Paradise Lost, first edition, with second title, 1668, Paradise Regained, first edition, 1671, and Minor Poems, first complete edition, 1673; a copy of Pickering's edition of Milton's complete works, 8 vols. 8vo., 1851, most beautifully bound in light olive-green morocco, by Matthews; one of the books which won the gold medal for the binder at the Great Exhibition of 1853; *Petrarca Le Rime di bellissima figure ornato*, Venice, 1565, in orange-morocco by Wright; and a complete set of Ritson's Poetical Collections. There are exquisitely bound copies of Rogers's Poems, and Italy, with proof impressions of the illustrations by Turner and Stothard, and also a proof copy most daintily clothed of the Book of Gems, 3 vols. 8vo., from Lady Bury's library. Finally, the first complete edition of Spenser's Faerie Queen, folio, 1609; and Waller's Poems, first edition, 1635, also the 4to. edition of 1729, specially illustrated with portraits. The number of scarce reprints of rare early editions of English poets is quite large.

In the Shakespearian department, completeness, from the first modern edition of the plays—Rowe's, in 1709—and the first criticism published upon them—by Francis Meres, in 1598—has been sought. But although it numbers over six hundred volumes, and is strictly limited to editions of Shakespeare containing a special revision of the text, and works

professedly written upon Shakespeare, many are still lacking to perfect it. Indeed, it is so much surpassed by another collection of the same kind (Mr. Barton's), fully described in this work, that special mention of its contents may be properly omitted, though it is not without rarities on large paper, on thick paper, privately printed volumes, &c., &c. But it is worth while to mention Chalmers's own copies of the "Apology" and "Supplementary Apology," with his manuscript marginal notes; Hazlewood's copy of the same author's pamphlet upon the *Tempest*, of which only forty copies were printed for private circulation; Malone's Tract upon the same play, eighty copies of which were privately printed, —a presentation copy to Dibdin, and again from Dibdin to Hazlewood, having besides, a manuscript note by the author; Gilchrist's Essay upon Ben Jonson's alleged enmity to Shakespeare, a presentation copy to Dibdin; a copy of Dyce's Shakespeare, in which three interesting letters from the editor, which touch upon the progress and history of the work, have been inserted; and an illustrated Shakespeare, formed by uniting the Pictorial, the Illustrated (Kenny Meadows), and Routledge's (John Gilbert) —the three impressions of each play being brought together, and hundreds of engravings of all periods and styles having been added. The illustrations

have been *selected* for their beauty and interest, not *collected* indiscriminately; only a print or two having been sometimes taken from a set. They include a complete set of the illustrations to Rowe's edition, 1709, which show the costume, and in some instances the action, with which these plays were presented at that period. This book, like the illustrated *Waverley*, is yet unbound. It is in place to mention here a set of the privately printed fac-similes of eighteen passages in Mr. Collier's folio *Shakespeare* of 1632, and a set of the ten fac-similes, also privately printed by Mr. Collier, of certain of the *Bridgewater* and *Dulwich College MSS.*, to which the existing discussion as to the authenticity of their originals lends a special interest. These are a gift from the late Earl of Ellesmere.

There are a number of books collected by Mr. White, merely as specimens of beautiful typography. The use which he has made of them is shown in his edition of *Shakespeare*, every letter of which was submitted to his approval, and which was printed in the most minute particulars under his special direction. In typography, form, and even binding, all of which were peculiar to it when it appeared, it has had several more or less successful imitators.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY.

DR. WILLIAMS'S library, which is scattered through several rooms of his dwelling in Grove-street, contains nine thousand volumes, mainly devoted to Theology, Biblical Criticism, Ecclesiastical History, Religious Poetry, and subjects of a kindred character. The department of Political Economy is confined to that portion of the subject which associates itself with Christianity, and contains the writings of Louis Blanc, Prudhon, and their associates, who sought, upon the recent overthrow of the monarchy in France, to rear a form of government whose basis should rest on this foundation, with what sincerity of purpose their brief existence has deprived the world of the means of ascertaining.

There is a fair collection of works on General History, although Ecclesiastical History, and more particularly that portion which relates to the Calvinistic sects, is greatly in the ascendant. Among these is a scarce work in folio, mainly devoted to the Mennonite martyrs in Holland, but also containing an account

of earlier Church history, written in the Dutch dialect by Van Braght, and illustrated by numerous etchings executed by John Luyken, an artist of much celebrity in his day. This copy is the second edition, and was published in 1685; also, the works of Simon Menno, written in the same language; a very rare folio, called the Wonder Book, written by David Joris, containing a vast amount of unintelligible mysticism, which passed for the religious belief of the sect he founded, which was an offshoot from the Anabaptists, who always spoke of the author with unmeasured severity. It was alleged that the sect founded by him was immoral in tendency, and licentious in character. Be this as it may, Joris, or George, excited against himself such an outburst of popular indignation that he was forced to fly to save his life. He took refuge at Basle, in Switzerland, where he passed, under an assumed name, as a merchant, and having some means was enabled to command respect. After his decease, which took place five years after his flight, his true character was discovered, and the enraged populace tore his dead body from the tomb, and caused it to be burned.

The Wonder Book was printed in 1551, without name of printer or place of publication, as a knowledge of a connection with it would have involved those concerned in immediate destruction. This

author has attracted much attention, and caused considerable discussion, as to his true character. His son-in-law, Blesdyck, who wrote his life, and Revius, who edited and published it in 1642, clothe him with the attributes of an angel, while his enemies bestowed upon him all the characteristics of a demon. Among those distinguished for their learning who have taken part in this discussion, are Schroeckh, Venema, Trechsel, Niedner, and Goebel, the latter of whom is still living. The collection has also the recent life of David Joris, by Cramer, a Mennonite pastor at Middleburgh in Holland; and the same author's life of Simon Menno.

Among the notable books in this department, are the annals of the Anabaptists, published at Basle in 1672, by Ottius—a rare and valuable work—and a collection of documents relating to the early history of the diocese of Munster, collected by Cornelius, an able Catholic divine, and others, probably the only copy in the United States. Cornelius is now engaged in writing a history founded on these documents, of which the first volume appeared in 1856, and has a place in the Williams collection.

There is also a history of the troubles in Munster, by Kerschenbroeck, in manuscript, bearing date 1677. This work was never printed. Kerschenbroeck was an eye-witness of the Munster troubles, and wrote

this work in 1535, from which manuscript the present copy was taken. It is surmised that it was not published because the descendants of many of the persons who took an active part were still residents of Munster. This is the view taken by Cornelius.

Another MS. is one referring to the persecution of the Baptists in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, at the close of the XVIIth century; to the intercession, fruitless, however, of the Holland Mennonites and of the Prince of Orange, in their behalf, and to the subsequent emigration of these Swiss exiles to America in 1710.

The collection relating to the History of the ancient Albigenses and Waldenses is a fair one, and includes the works of Muston, Monastier, Hahn, Herzog, Schmidt, Gilly, Brez and Allix. *Lydius Waldensia* is a rare book, relating to the connection between the Waldenses of the West and a similar sect in Bohemia, and contains the confession of faith presented by them to the King of Bohemia. There is also a rare work by Claude Cossard, published at Paris in 1548, against this sect.

By far the most extensive collection, however, is that which relates to the celebrated feud between the Jansenists and the Jesuits, and embraces the chief works upon the Jansenist side of the question.

First among these is the treatise of Jansenius, styled his "Augustinus," in folio. This is not so much a copy of the writings of this distinguished father and divine, as a compend in Jansenius's own words of what he supposed him to teach.

It is related of Jansenius, who was Professor of Divinity at Louvain, and afterward Bishop of Ypres, that he had read over every word of the works of St. Augustine ten times, and studied all the passages relating to the Pelagian controversy thirty times, in order to prepare himself to execute his "Augustinus," which involved the labor of twenty years, during which time he was assisted by his bosom friend St. Cyran. He had hardly completed the last line of this work, when he was stricken by the plague, and died in a short time. Within an hour of his death he made a will, submitting his work to the judgment of the Church of Rome, in the communion of which he had lived and was about to die. He addressed a letter to Pope Urban VIII., laying the work at his feet. Both the will and letter were suppressed, but in two years after it appeared in print. The views it inculcates are those now known as Calvinistic. It was the beginning of a religious war which raged in France with great fury for nearly seventy years, during which the bull of the Pope condemned the work of Jansenius, and pronounced

those who adhered to his teachings without the pale of the church.

During this controversy, which for the whole period of seventy years "agitated the Sorbonne and Versailles, fired the enthusiasm of the ladies and divines of France," and ended in the complete destruction of Port Royal, an immense number of controversial works were written upon either side. Among those on the side of Jansenism, the most prominent are Arnauld's voluminous writings, numbering one hundred different works, including his celebrated book "De la Frequent Communion," Pascal's Letters; Nicole's Treatise on Christian Morals; the writings of Duguet and M. de St. Marthe; Reuchlin; Beuve; and other histories of Port Royal, and a large number of works caused by the Bull Unigenitus, all of which have a place in this library.

Another of the rare and important Jansenist works is the *Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques*, making, with the indexes, twenty volumes in quarto. It was a publication without name of printer or bookseller, twice each week in the long interval from 1723 to 1782. It assailed the enemies of Jansenism, and the supposed abuses of the Jesuits; and also reviewed with severity the infidel writings of Voltaire and other Encyclopedists. "All the efforts of the government," Charles Butler has said, "were exhausted to discover

the authors and supporters, and to stop the publication * * ; but the attempt was fruitless, and seems to prove that Jansenism had a multitude of secret friends and abettors." Its authors are now known to have been MM. Boucher, Berger, De la Roche, Troyes, Guidy, Rondet, Larrière, and St. Mars. The volume from 1723 to 1728 found here, is wanting in most collections. The work was discontinued on the outbreak of the French Revolution.

There are many works on the other side of this controversy, although far inferior in numbers to those favoring Jansenism. Among these is a very remarkable one by Father Daniel, of the Society of Jesus, in reply to Pascal's provincial letters, written with such force and elegance as to win for its author a distinguished reputation among men of letters. This work is conceded to be the ablest reply ever made to these celebrated letters. There is likewise an able work by Vinet; the Abbé Maynard's work against Pascal; and another by Lelut, physician to the insane Hospital at Salpêtrière, both of recent date, in opposition to Pascal's writings, the latter of which is intended to show that Pascal was laboring under a mental hallucination at the time he wrote.

The *Imago Primi Seculi*, or history of the Jesuits for the first century of their existence, is so rare at

the present moment, as seldom to be purchasable at any price. The copy in this collection, which is in excellent preservation, bears evidence of once having belonged to the *Monasterii Ettalensis*. The elder D'Israeli, in commenting upon this volume, says that it is "a most splendid work, embellished with most exquisite engravings, magnificent as the genius of the order, whose pride and vanity composed the previous monuments of the Jesuits."

There is a life of Joseph Anchieta, an early Catholic missionary to Brazil, by Baretario, which is especially remarkable on account of the miracles it narrates. Father Anchieta is represented by all parties as possessed of great sanctity, much learning, and remarkable and well-directed zeal. Southey, in his *History of Brazil*, which seems to be less noticed of late than it deserves, frequently alludes to Anchieta. His biographer, not satisfied with endowing him with the characteristics of a great and good man, who performed an important duty in life with such exactness and liberality as to win for him the commendations of friends and enemies, has sought to invest his life with a character more than mortal, and narrates events which even the most steadfast believer might hesitate to admit.

Among these, he narrates that upon one occasion, while Anchieta, in company with several others, was

journeying beneath the intense rays of a midsummer sun, finding it so oppressive as well nigh to cause him to faint, he commanded the birds of the air to shield him from its rays, and immediately a large flock hovered in the air above, and overspread their wings so as entirely to shield him and his companions from its influence, and enable them to prosecute their journey with tolerable comfort. Upon another occasion, while travelling with a number of others, the party were overtaken by one of those violent showers so common in Brazil, and were thoroughly drenched. Their surprise was great to find that while all the rest were wetted to the skin, Anchieta's clothing was as dry as if the rain had not fallen. Upon remarking this to him, he jocosely said that his clothing was so much better than theirs as to exclude the rain, when in fact his suit was so much the poorest of the party as to be rent here and there, and contained many holes.

A well written history of the Jesuits, by Lucius, which derives an additional value from the fact that it was once in the possession of the poet Southey, and contains his autograph. A very interesting series of letters by Maffei, on the Japanese missions, which once belonged to a Spanish convent. The author of these letters, who also wrote a history of India, and several other works, was considered in his

day as a writer of much merit, and is relied upon as good authority for whatever he says. Akin to this, is one on the Christian Triumphs in Japan, by Trigantius, which belonged to Cardinal Tornenus, Bishop of Bamberg, and was left by his will to the Jesuit College at Bamberg. There is likewise in the collection a life of St. Ignatius of Loyola, by Bartoli, which also belonged to the college at Bamberg. A Japanese church history in folio, published in Augsburg in 1738, which was owned by the monastery at Bamberg, and the work of Suarez, the great Jesuit theologian, on Divine Grace, printed in 1620, from the shelves of the library of the monastery at Banthem.

It is not known how these religious institutions became dispossessed of the volumes above cited, and a vast number of others, now found in public and private collections. Besides the dispersion of the great libraries of the Jesuits at Bamberg and elsewhere, on the suppression of the order, it is supposed that when, during the marches of the armies of Bonaparte through Germany, they were quartered at the various religious houses on their way, the soldiers made free use not only of the larders of these venerable establishments, but also of their libraries, and despoiled them of many a goodly treasure, whose intrinsic value they were unable to

comprehend, and which they doubtless parted with for a small pittance.

There is in the collection a *Life of Francis Borgia*, one of the early Generals of the Jesuit order, cousin to the notorious Cæsar Borgia, by Ribadeneira, published at Rome, in 1596. This work is not only a rare book, but one of great interest. The subject of the memoir was a distinguished Spanish nobleman, of exalted talents and exemplary character. The duties of his station made it incumbent upon him to attend the remains of the deceased queen while exposed in state; in the fulfilment of which duty he became so deeply impressed by the distorted features of the deceased that he resolved to relinquish the gay court and its festivities, and devote himself entirely to religious contemplation, under the garb of an ecclesiastic. In this capacity his life was so exemplary as to furnish an exalted model for the admiration and imitation of other religious.

Also, an excellent life of Cardinal Bellarmine, by Fuligatti, published in 1625; a *History of the India Missions*, by Grinchovius; a copy of the canons of the Society of Jesus; a *Defence of the Jesuit Missions in China*, from the library of the Earl of Guilford, Governor of the Ionian Islands; and Maimbourg's *History of Calvinism*, published in 1682, from the collection of the late Dr. Jarvis, which had

a distinguished reputation for rare ecclesiastical works, and was finally disposed of at auction for a considerable price.

The library contains the works of St. Chrysostom, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Anselm, St. Cyril, St. Bernard, St. Irenæus, St. Tertullian, St. Cyprian, St. Athanasius, and others.

There is likewise a respectable collection of religious poetry; a curious collection of works on emblems; a rare one on proverbs, including those of the Dutch, German, Spanish, French, some Asiatic and African; and many valuable works on Welsh history and antiquities.

Among the rarities of the Library is a History of Utrecht, *Historia Ultrajectina*, by Beka and Heda, published in that city in 1643. It was in the library of Cardinal Marefuschi, who bought it, as seems from a note apparently in his handwriting, at the sale of the library of Cardinal Ottoboni, and which same note goes on to state that it had before that time been in the library of Christina, Queen of Sweden, who, on renouncing Protestantism, settled in Rome. It has very numerous manuscript annotations, which this same entry (probably of Cardinal Marefuschi, whose book-plate it also has) declares to be by the great Hugo Grotius. One of the manuscript annotations states that the writer of them

read Beka and Heda's work at Paris in 1644. Now Grotius was the Ambassador of Christina in that city at that time.

Other volumes of interest are a folio MS., containing the Latin Gospels of Matthew and Mark, with a Commentary, probably of the fourteenth century; and another folio one of the specimens of early printing; St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*, with the old Commentaries of Valois and Trivet, printed about 1470; a copy of Bishop Fell's Life of Hammond, that had belonged to Charles Wesley whilst a student, and whose autograph it contains; a copy of Sherlock on Providence, that had once been owned by the eminent merchant John Thornton, and passed from him to William Wilberforce; and another book with the autograph of Doddridge.

The strength of the collection is in its Jansenist works, but it has besides an excellent collection of Puritan authors, and works on the Mennonite, the Anabaptist, and the modern Baptist history. As a whole, it is supplied with more ample materials for writing a history of the Baptist church from its origin to the present time, than any other collection, either public or private, in the United States. Many of its most valuable works have evidently been collected with that view, but whether its possessor, whose ability for such a work is universally

recognized, will ever commence its preparation, it is impossible to determine. Should he fail to do so, it is to be hoped that this numerous religious sect will not permit a library, in whose preservation they possess so deep an interest, to be dispersed, and thus placed beyond the reach of some future historian, who with less arduous pastoral duties, and a greater share of physical health, and perhaps of ambition, than Dr. Williams, may be willing to devote the best years of his life to such a praiseworthy task.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

IN addition to the libraries embraced in the preceding pages, there are a large number of very excellent collections, varying in extent from one to several thousand volumes, some of which are devoted to specialties, and many are just objects of pride as well as sources of pleasure to their possessors.

Among these may be mentioned that of William B. Astor, which numbers five thousand volumes, and contains most of the standard works which a well-informed gentleman requires for ordinary consultation. The munificent donation of this gentleman to the splendid foundation made by his father, of the Astor library, will, in time, render this public library the most extensive, as well as the most useful, in America.

The library of J. W. Ashmead, which likewise contains about five thousand volumes, is chiefly devoted to Jurisprudence, in which department it possesses a valuable series of works, selected with great care during a long and somewhat arduous professional career.

J. R. Brodhead's collection, which numbers between three and four thousand volumes, is particularly rich in works relating to the early history and settlement of the state of New York. That of Mr. Bushnell, which likewise numbers over three thousand volumes, is chiefly remarkable for its rich collection of numismatical works, that of William P. Chapman, which contains nearly ten thousand volumes, for its works on the Drama and Poetry, and that of F. W. Cozzens for its treatises on Wines, and its complete collection of works relating to the War in Columbia, South America. The exploits of Bolivar and his living contemporary, General Paez, who wrested from the Spanish yoke a country nearly as large as the United States, are written in a very few volumes of the period, and chiefly by English adventurers. Of the native writers there are Zea's *Columbia*, 2 vols. 4to., 1822; the letters of Don Vincente Pazos to Henry Clay, 1819; and *Doc. Hist. and Explanatory*, by J. M. Antepora, 1810. In addition to these may be added, as relative to this subject, the voyages of Don George and Don Antonia de Ulloa, 2 vols., 1806; a *Voyage to the Spanish Main*, by F. Depore, 3 vols., 1806; *Brown's Narrative*, 1819; *Dumis's Guatemala*, 1826; *Rocca's French War in Spain*, 1823; *Duane's Colombia*, 1826; *Recollections* by an officer of the Colombia Navy, 1828; *Notes on*

Colombia by an officer of the United States army, 1827; Semple's Caraccas, 1812; Memoirs of Bolivar, 1829, and a few other authorities of less note, in maps, letters, and pamphlets.

The collection of Alexander J. Davis, architect, is largely devoted to the Fine Arts, chiefly in the departments of Architecture, Sculpture, and Engraving, in which are many rare and costly works. These include the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum; Bowyer's Illustrations of English History, containing Bartolozzi and Landseer's designs; Wild, Britton, and Storer's British Cathedrals, in the last of which are many engravings, of admirable artistic proportions, not to be found elsewhere; also the collection published by the Dilettanti Society; and the Architectural works of Vitruvius and Piranesi. There are likewise a number of portfolios of fine prints; books of portraits of old masters; and an extensive collection of Historical and Landscape engravings of great beauty of design and finish. There is an excellent collection of works on Natural History, among which is a set of the transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, which is very handsomely executed and not often met with.

W. Butler Duncan has a collection of about three thousand volumes, composed chiefly of old standard English writers.

In Charles W. Frederickson's collection are to be found Lamb's copy of Chaucer, black letter; Lamb's copy of Drayton, folio, containing a dozen pages of MS. notes in Lamb's handwriting; and Byron's copy of Peter Pindar, containing his autograph, dated Newstead Abbey, 1811, with an unpublished poem, in the poet's handwriting. This collection is mostly valuable for its works on the Drama and Bibliography. It also contains a large collection of Chiswick editions.

James L. Graham, Jr., has a collection of five thousand volumes, which is rich in English poetry (early editions), and contains some rare and curious works from private printing-presses, as well as many books from the libraries of celebrated men—as Walpole, Coleridge, Roscoe, Lamb, Dawson, Turner and others, together with a large collection of numismatic works. It has a collection of about ten thousand coins and medals, and a series of decorations of the legion of honor and orders of military merit. There is also a large collection of autographs and original documents, in which may be found a number of unpublished letters of Benjamin Franklin and Robert Fulton, a manuscript of Thomas Moore, and letters from eminent men of the XVIIIth and XIXth centuries, in all numbering about 2,000.

Campbell Morfit has a small but well selected

library, almost exclusively devoted to Chemistry, and especially Technological Chemistry.

J. B. Moreau has a small collection, containing many excellent illustrated works, and some good authors in the department of Belles-Lettres.

A. J. Odell has a collection of twenty-five hundred volumes, which deserves special notice on account of its Bibliography. This department is represented by upward of twelve hundred volumes, including a large number of the rarest works on the knowledge of books and the history of printing, comprising treatises in Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German and Dutch. Among others, Peignot in 35 vols.—an unusual collection, inasmuch as the impression of nearly all of his works was limited to a small number. The set of Dibdin is complete, and of more than ordinary beauty. There is a fine copy of Sotheby's *Principia Typographica*; and the bibliographical labors of Sir Egerton Brydges, are well represented by twenty-five volumes. Some of the latter are extremely scarce in this country, having been issued to the extent of only seventy-five copies, privately printed at Geneva, Rome, and the Lee Priory press; also the works of Panzer, Clement, Fabricius, Jocher, Adelung, Falkenstein, Santander, Orlandi, Lowndes, Horne, Watt, De Bure, Brunet, Ebert, Gesner, and

many of their equally laborious and interesting co-laborers, the whole constituting one of the most extensive assemblages in this department, ever made by a private collector in this country. Not a few of these works are on large paper, while the privately printed volumes may be regarded as among the rarities. The number of scarce and valuable catalogues is a noticeable feature, many of them furnishing some singular illustrations of ancient art.

Besides the specialty of Literary History and Bibliography, this library contains about fifty *incunabula*, or "fifteeners," some of them of great rarity even in Europe, and much less frequently met with here. Such are the first and second editions of Breydenbach's *Peregrinationes in montem Syon*, of 1486 and 1490; the splendid *editio princeps* of Politian's *Miscellanea*, 1489; the small folio *Problemata Aristotelis*, Rome, 1475; the exquisite *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, printed by Aldus, in 1499; several of Cicero's works, by Bazalerius in 1498-9, &c. The latter derive not a little interest from the profuse autograph annotations of Philip Melancthon, to whom it formerly belonged. At the close of Liber I., *De Divinatione*, a subsequent reader has made this curious entry: "*Die 19 Januarii, 1564, ad finem libri hujus preventum, tumultuaria lectione.*" There is a beautiful copy of Virgil, printed by Robert

Stephens at Paris, in 1532, with types cut for that purpose, which also was owned by Melancthon, and bears on its margins numerous observations in the neat chirography of "that bundle of distinctions," as Eckius termed him. The presses of such printers as Zell, Coburger, Koelhoff, John of Westphalia, Aldus, the Giunti, Oporinus, Froben, Plantin, the Stephenses, the Elzevirs, and others of equal celebrity, have furnished some beautiful specimens of typography, which have not been overlooked in the selections of early editions.

In addition to these are numerous curious reprints; volumes on colored paper; several printed with colored inks; a number of manuscripts in Latin, French, Flemish, and Arabic, &c., including a very peculiar folding series of East Indian paintings, representing a strife between a good and a bad genius, with inscriptions in characters different from those of any language of which the alphabet is known. Among the curiosities may be mentioned an original imprint of the bull of Pope Leo X., "*Contra Errores Martini Lutheri et sequacium*," issued in 1517, to which is affixed the papal seal, attested by the autograph signature of the papal nuncio; a printed declaration of war by the king of Norway, with the state seal, and signed by the minister of state, in 1523; another declaration of war by the king of Denmark, with the

state seal, also of 1523; a couple of German newspapers (*Neue Zeytung*), containing news from Rome, Naples, the Netherlands, Vienna and elsewhere; one printed at Nuremberg in 1510, the other at Newenstadt in 1523.

Dr. Purple's collection, which contains about five thousand volumes, is chiefly remarkable for its complete series of medical periodical literature, from its commencement in America to the present time.

Dr. Martyn Paine has a collection of about five thousand volumes, principally devoted to medicine.

Anson G. Phelps, Jr., left a small but well selected library of near two thousand volumes, collected for the most part before he was twenty-one years of age. His sudden decease alone prevented his expanding this into one of noble proportions.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., has a collection of about four thousand volumes, which is particularly rich in the literature of the middle ages, and especially the romances of that period, many of the more remarkable of which are to be found in various, and, where possible, in the earliest editions.

Benj. M. Stilwell's library, which numbers upward of eight thousand volumes, is for the most part in the English language, and embraces an extensive collection of the best authors in Church History, systems of Philosophy, General History, Universal

History, including those of the Greek, Roman, the Byzantine historians, and all the modern nations, including those of the United States, as well as the separate states, Literary history, Biography, Bibliography, Poetry, the Drama, English Classics, works of Travels, Antiquities, the Government publications, and illustrated works. The library is enriched by the entire collection of works on political economy, from the library of the late Chancellor Sanford. It contains a number of manuscripts, and among others *Opera Alchymistica et Philosophica*, of Raymond Lully, from the library of Adam Clarke.

Samuel J. Tilden's collection contains about four thousand volumes, and is chiefly remarkable for its Cromwelliana, which embraces many valuable works of this era, some of which are unique.

John Van Buren has a collection of about three thousand volumes, chiefly devoted to Jurisprudence. The foundation of this library was made by the late George Cane, reporter of some of the early decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Errors of the State of New York. It was purchased from him by Martin Van Buren, the late President, from whom it passed to his son, its present possessor. It is abundantly supplied with the early English Reports, and ancient elementary treatises, and in this respect is probably without a superior. These reports embrace

most of the important ones from the state trials, in the reign of Richard II., to Ambler and Vesey—a period remarkable in English history. Prominent among the old reports, are those of Jenkins, the Year Books, and the Reports of Moore, Leonard, Plowden, Croke, Yelverton, Hobart, Rolle, Stiles, Sir Thomas Raymond, Saunders, Freeman Showers, Lord Raymond, Strange, Fitzgibbon, Leach, Blackstone, Salkeld, Dickens, Vernon, Peere Williams, Gilbert, and others.

Among the elementary treatises are Bracton's Commentaries, folio, London, 1569; Coke's *Corpus Juris Civilis*, 2 vols. 4to.; Harris's *Justiniani Institutionum*; Voet's *Commentarius ad Pandectas*, folio, Hague, 1716; Selden's *Fleta*, London, 1685; Domat's Civil Law; Hugo Grotius's Rights of War and Peace; Fortesque's *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, folio; Swinburne's Treatise on Testaments and Wills, folio; Justice's Dominion and Laws of the Sea, 4to., London, 1705; Malloy's *De Jure Maritimo et Navali*, London, 1682; and Magens's Essay on Insurances. The library contains an excellent collection of digests, ancient and modern, and a full collection of the later reports, and recent treatises.

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