

Catalogues of Rare Books

A CHAPTER IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Archer Taylor

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Preface

In 1952 a new Chancellor and a new Director of Libraries at the University of Kansas, Franklin D. Murphy and Robert Vosper, came together to institute a revitalized program of enrichment and growth of the university libraries. One of the products of the program was the early establishment of a public lectureship on books and bibliography. In subsequent years five distinguished exponents of as many different kinds of bibliophily have visited the Lawrence campus to talk about books and bibliography. The choice of lecturers has been fortunate; all have had something to say. The present publication indicates clearly the further conviction that what the lecturers said was not only worth hearing in Kansas but is also worth reading and re-reading anywhere.

The University of Kansas Annual Public Lectures on Books and Bibliography are listed below. The purposes of the list are three: (1) To identify each of the five lectures presented up to 1958; (2) To delineate explicitly the peculiar facts of publication of the second, third, and fourth lectures within the Library Series of the University of Kansas Publications; and thereby (3) To allow colleagues in other institutions to escape some of the exasperation induced by publication of parts of one series within another series. A separate list of the entire Library Series is printed inside the front cover of the present volume.

ROBERT L. QUINSEY

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC LECTURES ON BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

FIRST LECTURE

An Informal Talk by ELMER ADLER at the University of Kansas, April 17, 1953. Privately printed, 1953.

SECOND LECTURE

PETER MURRAY HILL. *Two Augustan Booksellers: John Dunton and Edmund Curll*. Delivered at the University of Kansas, October 6, 1954. University of Kansas Publications. Library Series Number Three. Lawrence, 1958.

THIRD LECTURE

WILLIAM B. TODD. *New Adventures Among Old Books: An Essay in Eighteenth Century Bibliography*. Delivered at the University of Kansas, December 9, 1955. University of Kansas Publications. Library Series Number Four. Lawrence, 1958.

FOURTH LECTURE

ARCHER TAYLOR. *Catalogues of Rare Books: A Chapter in Bibliographical History*. Delivered at the University of Kansas, November 30, 1956. University of Kansas Publications. Library Series Number Five, Lawrence, 1958.

FIFTH LECTURE

JACOB ZEITLIN. *What Kind of a Business Is This? Reminiscences of The Book Trade and Book Collectors*. Delivered at the University of Kansas, January 17, 1958. Publication to be announced at a later date.

Introduction

This essay deals with certain selective bibliographies that have differed somewhat in character from age to age and from country to country but have one quality in common. They list books that have been chosen for their rarity, either from the whole world of books or from a more limited area. Bibliographers no longer make compilations having the wider range because the works of Brunet, Ebert, and Grässe serve their needs sufficiently well and cannot be improved upon without a disproportionate expenditure of time and effort. With the enormous increase in the number of books in the world, national catalogues can be more easily made and kept up to date than general catalogues can hope to be. Rarity remains, however, the criterion in the many national lists that continue the tradition of the earlier catalogues of rare books. Titles cited by the author's name or in an abbreviated form will be found in full in the Bibliography.

A. T.

Catalogues of Rare Books

A CHAPTER IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Bibliography has a history, but for various reasons it is a history that is difficult to write. As everyone knows, bibliography is a dry subject. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, a bibliographer whose writings are perhaps as genial and lively as any I could name, has called a catalogue of books a *Hortus Siccus*, a herbarium or a collection of dried plants. In addition to the dryness of the subject matter with which a historian of bibliography deals, the books that he uses, and especially the older books that have been discarded in favor of more recent ones, are often hard to come by. Still greater handicaps than these that must be overcome in writing bibliographical history are the difficulties of recognizing the changes and developments that have occurred and in making clear what they signify. It is easy enough to see how the invention of the stirrup, firearms, or the airplane altered the art of war or how the imitation of Chinese gardens brought a new idea to English gardening. Such inventions and new ideas are readily defined and leave marks that can be perceived by the most casual observer. In contrast to the histories of military science or horticulture—subjects which I have chosen somewhat at random for the sake of contrast—the sober and apparently uneventful history of bibliography records no dramatic changes. It has, nevertheless, to deal with developments that have profoundly affected the nature and purpose of bibliographical work. Only a thoughtful observer will perceive them because they do not arise from new inventions or reflect a borrowing of

foreign ideas. They have come about in a more natural and simpler way within bibliography itself. The information essential to a bibliographer—the building blocks with which he works—does not change with the passage of time. It continues to be an author's name, the title of his book, and the other details that a bibliographer finds useful for a more precise identification or necessary for his special purpose. It is in the purposes that guide bibliographers that the developments in bibliographical history have occurred. A bibliographer may list authors who have lived in a particular time or place, in other words, he may write what might be called biographical bibliography. He may list books and authors that deal with particular materials, in other words, he may write what is ordinarily called subject bibliography. Or, he may list books without regard to authors or subjects but as objects having certain peculiarities in common. For this variety of bibliography neither English nor perhaps any other language has a name. One might think that the Germans would have invented a name for it, but I know none and a distinguished German bibliographer tells me that there is none. Such lists of books as I have in mind may be limited to books printed in some special fashion—before 1500, by a particular publisher, at a particular place, in Braille, or on vellum or colored paper; books that have been bound by a famous binder; or books having some other characteristic in common that does not concern either the author or the subject. To this last variety of bibliography belongs the catalogue of rare books or the list of books selected for their scarcity. It is a relatively recent variety of bibliography.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw great changes in the making of bibliographies or, as we might perhaps more correctly say, saw great changes realized after an earlier period of preparation. In those centuries and earlier books were listed according to authors and subjects, and such bibliographies need not concern us. Bibliographies of the third variety came to be recognized as a bibliographer's task to an extent and in species previously unknown. Before the seventeenth century men made catalogues of manuscripts, setting them apart from printed books. During the seventeenth century they compiled lists of incunabula and of accessions, that is to say, books added to institutional libraries, made bibliographies of journals, collected and listed books produced by an important press, and wrote a Poole's *Index* or *Readers' Guide*—if I may for convenience use the modern names for a list of articles in journals. These examples show the rapid growth of bibliographies dealing neither with authors or subjects but with other aspects of books. The catalogues of rare books which I shall discuss belong to this last variety of bibliography.

As the name suggests, a catalogue of rare books is a list of books that a bibliographer chooses to name and identify because they are rare. Such a list obviously involves a somewhat abstract concept, and like many abstract concepts, the notion of a catalogue of rare books has arisen by a slow differentiation from other bibliographies. The earliest bibliographies that we might call catalogues of rare books list books that the bibliographer knew to be rare, but this aspect was not of primary interest to him. At least two kinds of bibliographies made in

the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries look in more than one direction, and an emphasis on rarity is an incidental, but not a primary motive for making them. For example, an early institutional catalogue and perhaps the very first institutional catalogue to be printed separately can be called a catalogue of rare books as well as a representative of several other kinds of bibliography. This is a catalogue of the Greek manuscripts at Augsburg that Hieronymus Wolff made in 1575.¹ Greek manuscripts were rare and highly prized. In Wolff's list of them we can see a library catalogue, a catalogue of manuscripts, a catalogue of materials useful to a classical scholar, and a catalogue of rare books. Men did not in 1575 or for some generations later separate sharply books and manuscripts as we do now. Like Greek manuscripts, pamphlets and ephemeral publications represent a category of books identified by physical characteristics and not by the author or the subject. In 1627 Gabriel Naudé eloquently urged librarians and bibliophiles to search for and preserve such materials.² Within a generation Samuel Pepys was collecting broadside ballads and George Thomason was gathering English tracts belonging to the troubled times of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. By the end of the seventeenth century men were making bibliographies of pamphlets. Like Wolff's catalogue of Greek manuscripts and its many successors, such bibliographies of pamphlets look into two directions. They list materials valuable for special purposes, and they list books known to be rare. These examples

¹ *Catalogus graecorum manuscriptorum Augustanae bibliothecae quem ea respublica ideo edendum curavit* (Augsburg, 1575). Cited from Peignot, p. 42.

² See *Advice on Establishing a Library* (Berkeley, 1950), p. 39.

will illustrate how catalogues of rare books represent a development of already existing kinds of bibliography.

Rarity as the essential criterion in the making of a list of books seems to appear first in some late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century institutional catalogues. I shall call lists of this kind librarians' catalogues of rare books because they are lists, usually containing more or less descriptive and critical comment, of books that someone, usually a librarian, has chosen as the jewels of a particular library. As early as 1674 Justus Jacob Leibnitz, a theologian, a librarian, and the father of the philosopher, delivered an oration on the rare books in the library at Nuremberg.³ In 1699, the bibliographer and historian Gottlob Krantz listed the rare books in a library at Breslau.⁴ Similar catalogues have continued to be made ever since then.

In this context a bibliography by Johannes Hallervordius entitled *Bibliotheca curiosa in qua plurimi rarissimi atque paucis cogniti scriptores, interque eos antiquorum ecclesiae doctorum praecipuorum, et classicorum auctorum fere omnium aetas, officium, professio, obitus, scripta, horumque optimae ac novissimae editiones indicantur* (Königsberg and Frankfurt a. M., 1676) is especially interesting for its title. Various later bibliographers have cited this as a catalogue of rare books. Hallervordius intended, however, to write something quite different. He was compiling a supplement to the general biobibliographical dictionaries made in the sixteenth century by Johannes Jacobus Frisius and Josias

³ See note 7.

⁴ See J. F. Jugler, ed., B. G. Struve, *Bibliotheca historiae litterariae selecta* (3 v., Jena, 1754-1763; Supplement, 1785), I, 618.

Simler. His brother, a bookseller, persuaded him to adopt this somewhat flamboyant title with its reference to "many rare authors known [only] to a few," because it would make the *Bibliotheca* sell better. However this business venture may have turned out, here is concrete evidence as early as 1676 of a general interest in rare books.

Bibliographers have been chary about naming institutional lists of rare books or what I have called librarians' catalogues of rare books in their bibliographies of catalogues of rare books, but have admitted enough examples to justify accepting them as a bibliographical category. Julius Petzholdt, the great German bibliographer of bibliographies, cites only J. C. Götze's account of rare books in the Royal Library at Dresden (3 v., Dresden, 1743-1748) and F. L. Hoffmann's article (1858-1860) on rare books in the public library at Hamburg. No doubt Petzholdt's position as director of the Dresden library explains his mention of Götze's book, and his admiration of Hoffmann's knowledge and skill may explain his mention of the journal article. I cannot understand why he passed over many similar lists of rare books in institutional libraries. Theodore Besterman, the author of an enormous *World Bibliography of Bibliographies* that has just appeared in a third edition, is somewhat more generous. He does not name Petzholdt's two titles, but cites György Pray's list of rare books in the university library at Budapest (2 v., 1780-1781), Andreas Strauss's list of rare books in an ecclesiastical library in the town of Rebdorf (1790), Charles Henry Hartshorne's *Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge* (1829),

Charles Cuissard's catalogue of incunabula and rare editions in the public library at Orléans (1895), and Saturnino Rivera Manescau's similar list made for the provincial and university library at Valladolid (1918). Both Petzholdt and Besterman are obviously citing titles that have more or less accidentally come to their notice and are making no effort to be exhaustive. Bibliographers have ordinarily preferred to list these librarians' catalogues of rare books along with other institutional catalogues (as is both logical and convenient). It is therefore difficult to survey librarians' catalogues of rare books without making a search for them in bibliographies of institutional library catalogues in order to set up an adequate list of them.⁵ Study of the bibliographies of

⁵ As a sample of what one finds in such a search, here are the results of a rapid examination of the list of institutional catalogues in [Jean] Pie Namur's bibliography of bibliographies, which gives the best account of such publications down to 1838. See II, 146-152, "Histoire des bibliothèques de l'Allemagne," and pp. 157-162, "Catalogues des bibliothèques publiques de l'Allemagne." No catalogues of this kind are found in the sections for countries other than Germany (Namur includes Austria under "Allemagne"). The following references are to the place or name of the institution, the date of the catalogue, and Namur's citation, as follows: *Coburg, 1805-1807 (p. 148, No. 302); *Raths-Bibliothek, Dresden, 1811 (p. 149, No. 320), *Raths-Bibliothek, Zittau, 1811 (p. 149, No. 321); Melk, 1747, (p. 149, No. 325); *Gotha, 1836 (p. 157, No. 509); Giessen, 1771 (p. 158, No. 514); Stuttgart, 1805 (p. 159, No. 536); Public Library, Lübeck, 1770 (p. 159, No. 547); Raths-Bibliothek and Scharbauische Bibliothek, Lübeck, 1779 (p. 159, No. 548); †Bibliotheca Trewiana, Altdorf, 1796 (p. 160, No. 561); †Public Library, Breslau, 1699 (p. 160, No. 562); †Public Library, Nuremberg and Altdorf, 1788-1791 (p. 160, No. 574); †St. Jobst, Erlangen, 1746 (p. 161, No. 580); †Gotha, 1788 (p. 161, No. 581); *Rhedigerische Bibliothek, Breslau, 1794 (p. 161, No. 587. Namur's date is incorrect). References marked with a star are to titles containing the word "Merkwürdigkeiten," and those marked with a dagger are to titles containing the word "Memorabilia." Bauer cites (I, 19) Germanus Augustus Ellrod, *Commentatiunculae tres de memorabilibus Bibliothecae Heilsbronnensis* (Barutha, 1739), which is a description of three rare Bibles, and (I, 29) J. C. Mylius, *Memorabilia bibliothecae academiae Jenensis, s[ive] Designatio codicum manuscriptorum in illa bibliotheca et librorum impressorum plerumque rariorum* (Jena, 1746). Some additional titles will be found in the *Katalog der Bibliothek des Börsenvereins deutscher Buchhändler* (Leipzig, 1885), p. 587.

institutional catalogues will not, to be sure, bring to light all the examples of librarians' catalogues of rare books because these bibliographies often cite titles much too briefly. Librarians' catalogues of rare books represent a variety of institutional catalogue that stands along with such other varieties as catalogues of exhibitions, catalogues of special collections, catalogues of incunabula, and so on. Since librarians' catalogues of rare books are known to me chiefly from bibliographies of various kinds, I shall do little more here than recognize their existence as a category and point out some interesting signs of historical tradition in their titles. We can infer that this historical tradition is also to be discovered in their contents and arrangement.

The titles of the librarians' catalogues of rare books that Pie Namur cites show that Götze's description (1743-1748) of the treasures at Dresden has a traditional title also represented by the later and much better known book by Michael Denis, *Die Merkwürdigkeiten der k. k. Garellischen öffentlichen Bibliothek am Theresiano* (2 v., Vienna, 1780). These and the examples that I have quoted in the footnote are enough to show the traditional use for at least a century of the word "Merkwürdigkeiten" in such titles. It no doubt implies a traditional similarity in their make-up. It is curious to note that G. W. Zapf, a bibliographer of the history of printing in southern Germany, used this word in the title of a selective list of rare books in his private library: *Merkwürdigkeiten der Zapfischen Bibliothek*.⁶ It is an equivalent of

⁶ 2 v., Augsburg, 1788, 1787. He had published previously a selection of the incunabula in his possession: *Catalogus librorum rarissimorum, ab artis typographiae [inventionem] ad annum 1499 excusorum, et in Bibliotheca Zapfiana exstantium* (Pappenheim, 1786). I cite this from Horne, p. 546 and supply the missing word.

“Memorabilia,” which is often used in Latin titles of similar works, beginning as early as Justus Jacob Leibnitz, *Oratio de inclytæ bibliothecæ Norinbergensis memorabilibus* (1674).⁷ Another word of characteristic but less frequent occurrence in titles of librarians’ catalogues of rare books is “Arcana.”⁸

We need not linger over librarians’ catalogues of rare books because they have not clearly and completely separated themselves from institutional catalogues in the eyes of bibliographers. They are of course both institutional catalogues and catalogues of rare books at one and the same time. Although they deserve a better fate, they have had only half-hearted attention from bibliographers and scholars generally. By their nature they are limited to the books on the shelves of a single library and therefore lack the universality characteristic of the catalogues of rare books with which we are chiefly concerned. There is no recent convenient bibliographical account of the many brief and more or less informal notes on rare books in institutional and private libraries that we owe to travelers.⁹ Among such collectanea those of Jean Mabilion, a famous bibliographer of the late seventeenth century, are probably the best-known of the early writings of this sort. Jacob Tollius, who visited Austria, Hungary,

⁷ Cited from J. F. Jugler, ed., B. G. Struve, *Bibliotheca historiae litterariae* (3 v. and suppl., Jena, 1754-1785), I, 550. Namur (II, 160, No. 565) and others cite the words in the title in a somewhat different order.

⁸ Namur cites (II, 149, No. 317) J. H. Kindervater, *Arcana bibliothecæ Blasianæ* (Nordhausen, 1717) and (II, 150, No. 357) H. Pippingius, *Arcana bibliothecæ Thomanae Lipsiensis sacra relecta* (Leipzig, 1703). The latter title is obviously a reminiscence of Theophilus Spizelius (Spitzel), *Sacra bibliothecarum illustrium arcana relecta* (Augsburg, 1668), a famous union catalogue of library treasures in the field of theology. Bauer cites (I, 11 and 39-40) two more titles containing the word “Arcana.”

⁹ Struve (as cited in note 7), I, 127-129 gives references to Mabilion, Tollius, and other travelers before 1750.

and Italy in 1687 to gather information about rare books and manuscripts, might be specially mentioned because he was aided by a grant from the treasury of the Elector of Brandenburg. Apart from its interest to us as a recognition of the importance of the search for rare books, it is noteworthy as an early instance of a scholarly grant in aid. Thomas Frognall Dibdin's bibliographical tours in Great Britain and on the continent will occur at once to anyone familiar with bibliographical history. He was primarily interested in works collected by bibliophiles. Such collectanea as these and the librarians' catalogues, which I have described, are comparable to the selective catalogues of rare books in a private library, a category of bibliographies to which I now turn briefly.

Like the librarians' catalogues of rare books or other selections of rare books in an institutional library, a choice rather than a complete list of books. Although they are lists of rare books and have been made for reference use, bibliographers have paid even less attention to them as a category than they have to librarian's catalogues of rare books. When bibliographers cite them, it is usually as catalogues of private libraries. Nevertheless, some early German selective catalogues of private libraries are very similar in contents, purpose, and often even typography to contemporary catalogues of rare books. For example, the *Summarische Nachrichten von auserlesenen, mehrentheils alten, in der Thomasischen Bibliothek vorhandenen Büchern* (24 pts., Halle, 1715-1718) based on the private library of Christian Thomasius is a richly annotated catalogue of books chosen from the shelves of a large private library for their rarity and

contemporary interest to scholars and arranged for reference purposes. In other words, it differs from a catalogue of rare books of a more general sort only in the source of its titles. Much the same is true of Johannes Fabricius, *Historia bibliothecae Fabricianae* (6 v., Wolfenbüttel, 1717-1724) and Gottlieb Stolle, *Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec* (18 pts., Jena, 1733-1743), both of which contain much supplementary biographical and bibliographical information not immediately bearing on the title under discussion. These three catalogues stand somewhat apart from others published a few years later because they are not sale catalogues.

The most curious of these selective catalogues of a private library is, however, occasionally cited as a catalogue of rare books and is actually a sale catalogue. It was made in 1732 by Johannes Ludolphus Bünemann (1687-1759), royal librarian and rector of the gymnasium at Minden in Westphalia. For its excellent choice of books and its rich annotation Gabriel Peignot and, in dependence on him, Pie Namur have included it in their bibliographies of catalogues of rare books. Petzholdt includes it, but recognizes it as a sale catalogue and puts it in small type. Later bibliographers either have not seen it or have omitted it in accordance with a general policy of passing over sale catalogues. Bünemann, who had collected books since he was fifteen, owned a library of many thousands of volumes. On one occasion he had bought books at a sale to the amount of a thousand louis d'or.¹⁰ In 1732 he found himself with

¹⁰ He says, "libri ex vna Mاسترختiana auctione emti pretium mille imperialium superaverint" (p. 3). The adjective "Mاسترختiana" probably re-

more than eight thousand books (*libri*) and eight children (*liberi*)—in Bünemann's situation the somewhat trite play on words has a touch of sardonic humor—and had to raise money for his necessities. In this catalogue he listed 648 precious manuscripts and books for sale—the number is actually much larger because many items include several books bound together—and added comments derived from his possession of more than four hundred sale catalogues. Incidentally, what would one give today for such a collection of sale catalogues having dates older than 1732? Bünemann's extensive comments show his intimate knowledge of books and his love for them and often suggest the sorrow with which he exposed them for sale. One can only hope that the sale was successful and that the receipts from it improved his circumstances.

Several German catalogues of private libraries published between 1732 and 1757 differ very little from the Bünemann catalogue in the limitations on their contents and the nature of the annotation. Examples are the Engel, Raymond Krafft, Salthenius, and Pérard catalogues, which with the exception of the Krafft catalogue were sale catalogues.¹¹ With the outbreak of the Seven Years' War the fashion of making richly annotated catalogues of private libraries declined in Germany, although a somewhat later example might be seen in Johann

fers to the sale of Gerhard von Mastricht's books in 1719. For the catalogue of this sale see my *Book-Catalogues* (Chicago, 1957), p. 252. Bünemann owned (p. 8) a manuscript catalogue of books in the Imperial Library at Vienna written by Mastricht and other books from his library.

¹¹ For references to these catalogues and to the nineteenth-century catalogues cited in the next paragraph see my *Book-Catalogues: their varieties and uses* (Chicago, 1957).

Georg Schelhorn's notes on books in his library that were published in 1762-1763.¹²

While it would be tempting to trace a line of descent from these German catalogues to such nineteenth-century catalogues as the *Spenceriana* with its supplements, the Rothschild catalogue, and the *Catalogue of the Ashley Library* by Thomas J. Wise, the earlier German and the later English catalogues differ greatly in style and any connection between the two groups is altogether improbable. Those who made the English catalogues knew little or nothing about the German forerunners. Certainly Thomas Frognall Dibdin, the maker of the *Spenceriana*, who had a large share in setting the pattern for later bibliophile owners' catalogues, had little acquaintance with German catalogues. The annotation of the eighteenth-century German catalogues emphasizes the scholarly usefulness of the books or the merits of a particular edition; the annotation of the English and French catalogues and modern catalogues generally has perhaps been inspired by the bibliographical tastes and techniques of Dibdin as seen in the *Spenceriana*. It concerns rarity (especially in trade terms), typography, binding, provenance, and other details primarily interesting to a bibliophile. All these catalogues, new or old, and many others, insofar as they are primarily lists of rare books, might be called catalogues of rare books in the special sense in which I am using the term, but distinctions among catalogues of private libraries are naturally difficult to make, and I shall not suggest making one. Every owner thinks his geese are swans, and if he publishes a catalogue of his books, that it is a catalogue of rare books.

¹² See the Bibliography.

A curious example that I name in conclusion is the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana. Hand List of the Boudoir Books* (n. p., 1881). According to a letter from the Earl of Crawford, the owner, that is laid in my copy, this *Hand List* includes the contents of three of eighteen glass cases in the boudoir. All the books seem to be very rare, and none of them seems particularly appropriate to a boudoir.

We come now to a category of bibliographies that ordinarily identify themselves by the words "catalogue" and "rare" or equivalent terms in their titles. Because they were made by scholars for scholarly purposes I shall call them scholars' catalogues of rare books. Two score such bibliographies appeared in Germany between 1709, when the first part of Groschuff's *Conlectio* was printed, and the 1790's, when the last part of Bauer's *Bibliotheca*, the fifth and last edition of Vogt's *Catalogus*, and the last part of Waldau's *Repertorium* were published. All of these bibliographies were written by Germans. Throughout their career of three generations they held rather closely to the same pattern and offered much the same choice of titles. They were alphabetical lists, written at first chiefly in Latin and after the middle of the century in German, with critical and historical comments on the titles included. They almost always contain a more or less extensive prefatory discussion of the nature and causes of rarity in books. The comments give rather little biographical information (in this regard they differ from the contemporary German selective catalogues of private libraries that we have just seen); prices are occasionally but not systematically cited. The books named are much what we might think an eighteenth-

century German scholar, and characteristically a scholar with a theological background, would select: primarily Protestant theology with the necessary compendious collections of the church councils and the conspicuous Catholic treatises (but curiously enough no large number of first editions of Martin Luther), the Greek and Latin classics, a moderate quantity of historical and geographical writings, and, except for books in Italian, a rather small proportion of belles-lettres. Vernacular writings are scantily represented. French titles appear in small numbers, but English, Dutch, or Spanish books, except those written in Latin, are almost completely lacking. The presence of Italian books is readily understood: Niccolò Francesco Haym's *Notizia de' libri rari* (1728), the first or one of the first national catalogues of rare books and for almost a century a standard bibliography of Italian writings, called attention to them. These German catalogues often mention the sources of their information, and David Clement's *Bibliothèque curieuse*, which notwithstanding its title was "made in Germany," may cite as many as half a dozen sale catalogues. Brunet also gives similar authorities for the prices quoted.

In this essay Groschuff's *Conlectio*, with which bibliographers have begun the history of catalogues of rare books in Germany, and its supplement, the *Nova variorum scriptorum conlectio*, deserve mention for their titles, which call attention to rare books as a bibliographical category, and for Groschuff's introductory essay on the nature of rarity in books. They are, however, not catalogues of rare books in any strict sense or even bibliographies, but a different, although allied kind of work.

They are collections of reprints of rare books. Such collections are numerous. At the time when Groschuff was writing, Richard Simon published such a collection and a little later Burkhard Gotthelf Struve published a *Bibliotheca librorum rariorum*, which was also a collection of reprints. The *Bunaviana*, Peignot, and Namur cite Groschuff and the supplement among catalogues of rare books. Later bibliographers have either overlooked them or have omitted them, as would be the correct procedure. Nevertheless, they have a definite pertinence to our subject. They show that an active interest in rare books existed in the decade from 1710 to 1720 in Germany.

A book by Georg Serpilius is the first German catalogue of rare books. Its title, *Verzeichnüß einiger rarer Bücher* (Regensburg, 1723), identifies it as a catalogue or list. Besterman's collation, which describes it as a work of 360 pages in three parts listing only twenty-two books, might suggest putting it in the just-discussed category of collected editions of rare pamphlets, but the two parts before me quote very little from the fourteen books cited in them and give much biographical, bibliographical, and critical detail. Few titles named by Serpilius will have much interest to a modern reader. They include editions of the Lutheran Bible, a collection of historical writings on Alsace, an *Index expurgatorius*, and a number of theological works. The *Historia inclutae Mantuae* (Vienna, 1675) by Baptista Sacchi (Bartholomaeus Platina), which can be found reprinted in J. G. Graevius, *Thesaurus antiquitatum et historiarum Italiae* (9 v. in 20, Leiden, 1704-1723), Volume IV, is discussed in eighteen pages. Serpilius cites those who have mentioned the

Historia, comments on the dispute about the author's name, and wanders off into eight pages of biographical and critical comment on Petrus Lambecius, who once owned Serpilius's copy of the *Historia*. Such remarks may perhaps be helpful to one interested in Platina or Lambecius. Although they are ordinarily less discursive, the remarks made by Serpilius are characteristic of German catalogues of rare books.

Serpilius's checkered career shows his genuine interest in bibliography. Born as the son of a judge at Oedenburg in Hungary in 1668, he was taken, on account of the reformation, to Regensburg at the age of six and then to friends in Poland. He studied theology at Leipzig and, refusing a chaplaincy in the Saxon army, became deacon in Dresden and subsequently superintendent, a Lutheran post roughly the equivalent of bishop, at Regensburg. He wrote an index of hymns, a collection of biographies of the authors of the books of the Bible as far as Ezekiel, and planned a supplement to Vincentius Placcius's great dictionary of *anonyma* and *pseudonyma*. His *Verzeichnüss* appears to have exerted little, if any influence.

A book that is much more important in the historical development of catalogues of rare books appeared a few years later. This is Johannes Vogt, *Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum*. Published first in 1732, this *Catalogus* is the typical and most successful example of the German genre of the scholars' catalogue of rare books. With one exception it was the only German catalogue to have a second edition. The *Catalogus* went through five editions (the last nearly thirty years after Vogt's death), and Daniel Gerdes's *Florilegium* three.

In this success Vogt's *Catalogus* may be compared with Brunet's *Manuel* with a similar career of five editions in two generations. The *Catalogus* had a convenient format and alphabetical arrangement, it was moderate in price, and it listed books of general interest to contemporary German scholars.

Today we find that Vogt leaned too far in the directions of theology and the classics and showed too little awareness of belles-lettres and other writings that we look for today. Information about editions of the classics can be more readily found in other reference works. We therefore do not often consult the *Catalogus*. Nevertheless, it is a respectable piece of work and can on occasion still give us valuable information. For example, bibliographers have looked again and again for various works by Jodocus a Dudinck, an obscure Rhenish writer of a bibliography of bibliographies and a bibliography of the Virgin Mary. Vogt tells us that men searched in vain for these books in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The *Catalogus* scarcely deserves Ebert's savage condemnation of it as a book that should have been completely rewritten in the fourth edition of 1753 and was quite superfluous in the fifth edition of 1793. He calls it an expression of the mad craze for rare books that spread from Holland to Germany in the eighteenth century. Inasmuch as we have already seen in Germany many signs of this craze for rare books, beginning with Hallervordius's *Bibliotheca curiosa* of 1676, we need scarcely blame the Dutch for it.

Johannes Vogt (1695-1765), the son of a Protestant minister and himself attached to the cathedral at

Bremen, has become so obscure that the *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*, the standard German dictionary of biography, does not deem him worthy of notice. The fact is a commentary on the transitory quality of much bibliographical work. Vogt wrote a bibliography of heresies that has fallen into an even deeper oblivion than his *Catalogus*. According to J. J. Meusel (*Leitfaden*, I, 180), Michael Truckenbrot was the self-effacing individual who failed to sign his name to the much enlarged fifth edition, which was made long after Vogt's death.

The many catalogues of rare books published in Germany after 1732 show growth and development in various directions. Lists limited to specific subjects were made throughout the century. There were lists of rare books in such fields as Latin literature (L. W. Ballhorn, 1760-1767), science (Friedrich Boerner, 1751, 1752), atheism (J. A. Gensel), theology (Daniel Gerdes, 1740), anatomy (J. C. Knolle, 1761), cabbalistic writings (J. C. Koch), numismatics (C. B. Lengnich, 1776, 1780-1782), theology (A. G. Masch, 1769-1776), and law (Gottlieb Slevogt, 1725). Since Gensel's and Koch's lists were published in journals out of my reach, I cannot give the dates of their publication. Such lists reflect the scholarly needs and tastes of the time. Specialized lists of this sort do not seem to have been written outside Germany.

Interesting also is the publication of catalogues of rare books as serials. Georg Jacob Schwindel thought that there was a great enough demand to justify publishing the *Wöchentliche Nachrichten von lauter alten, zum Theil auch raren Büchern* (1747), and in the next year Sigmund Jacob Baumgarten, who had a learned cor-

respondence with Schwindel, began an account of rare and unusual books in his own library that was to continue for a decade (1748-1758). Such publications bear witness to wide and active interest in identifying and listing rare books.

The most active German compiler of catalogues of rare books was Georg Jacob Schwindel (1684-1752). Since the word "Schwindel" has bad associations in German as well as English, this German minister found it little to his liking and used the pseudonym Theophilus Sincerus in his bibliographical writings. He had at first a successful career, beginning at the Heiliggeistkirche as deacon in 1714 and rising in 1732 to senior minister at St. Catherine's at Nuremberg. During these years he wrote an enormous biobibliographical dictionary of theologians in fifteen folio volumes, but did not get it into print. Without warning a storm broke over his head in 1739, when he was accused of adultery, blasphemy, and witchcraft. He spent two years in prison while the case was being investigated and was not finally declared innocent and offered his old post—which he refused—until 1752, the year of his death. Apparently the years under a cloud were spent away from Nuremberg, for he is said to have returned there only a few weeks before his death. He had published several catalogues of rare books before the debacle of 1739, and continued to devote himself to work of this kind. Particularly curious is his previously mentioned short-lived venture of a weekly bibliographical journal devoted to rare books. His bibliographies were relatively small, rarely listing as many as a thousand titles. If I can judge from their apparent rarity

in the book trade, they were published in small editions. We can feel much sympathy for Schwindel's misfortune and can regret that circumstances did not permit him to assemble his writings in convenient form. Since he seems to have done much of his work after 1739 in Vienna, he had access to libraries little used by other compilers of catalogues of rare books.

The writers of the catalogues of rare books published in Germany during the second half of the eighteenth century approach somewhat more closely the ideal of universality than their predecessors had done. They offer a selection of titles more likely to interest a modern reader. If fate had not prevented them from completing their work or presenting it in convenient form, they might have produced bibliographies of considerable value and usefulness even today. David Clement (1701-1760), the son of a Huguenot refugee, succeeded his father as minister in a small Hessian town, came in 1737 to Brunswick and finally in 1743 to Hannover as the French minister at the court. He showed his bibliographical leanings by making a catalogue of Spanish books in a private library. The work by which he is known is the *Bibliothèque curieuse* (9 v., Hannover and Leipzig, 1750-1760). This was planned on a grand scale, since the nine volumes extending only to Helius Eobanus Hessus contain, according to Besterman, some 25,000 titles. It was too sumptuously printed to enjoy a wide circulation. It contains a vast amount of bibliographical information and can even now be profitably consulted. Publication of the *Bibliothèque* ceased with Clement's death in 1760. J. J. Bauer died before seeing any part of his *Bibliotheca*

in print. Its publication in two volumes with three supplements, that is to say, in four alphabets, dragged over seventeen years. Although it has merit, the *Bibliotheca* is a rare book now and complete sets have probably always been rare. Such books as these could scarcely be very useful or easily consulted. J. C. Hennings's *Bibliotheca* (1766) was also a fragment, extending only to the middle of C. It is noteworthy for a brave effort to extend the scope of these catalogues of rare books, but having been published (it is said) in only forty copies, this survey of rare French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Ethiopian, and Armenian titles is a symbol of the widening horizon of contemporary German scholarly interests rather than a book that contributed much to the development of similar catalogues. Both B. F. Hummel (1725-1791), who published the last part of Bauer's *Bibliotheca* and a *Neue Bibliothek* of his own in three volumes, and G. E. Waldau (b. 1745), whose *Neues Lepetorium* of 1790-1797 has been regarded as a supplement to Bauer's *Bibliotheca*, might have assembled the considerable amount of available information between two covers. They did not do so, and as in consequence the history of catalogues of rare books in Germany during the second half of the eighteenth century is a record of failure and disorder. The making of such catalogues was taken up again after the Napoleonic wars by other hands and in an entirely different manner. No bibliographical tradition survived, at least in this field, into the nineteenth century.

In France, where the history begins a generation later than in Germany, the beginning as well as the subse-

quent development of catalogues of rare books differ entirely from what we have seen. German catalogues seem not to have crossed the Rhine or seem at least to have had no influence on the course of bibliography in France. Scarcely any German catalogue will be found in the sale catalogues of such good French bibliographers as A. A. Renouard, Gabriel Peignot, or Olivier Barbier. A master bibliographer like Jacques-Charles Brunet of course knows them.¹³ This situation is not surprising because the German catalogues, which were made for university professors and naturally contained books best known in Germany, could not satisfy the wants of French collectors and dealers. In France the owners of large libraries were characteristically high officials of the church or state and men of wealth, for whom books were a part of the good life and not tools of a scholar's trade. The number of private libraries assembled and sold in eighteenth-century France is amazing. Daniel Mornet has studied several hundred catalogues made between 1750 and 1789,¹⁴ and De los Rios, a dealer and bibliographer of this period whom we shall learn to know, alone made one hundred and fifty. Such figures imply a very active trade in books. The trade was further stimulated by the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1764 and the scattering of their collections. The French Revolution was also the occasion for the dispersing of private libraries. In a century when many great libraries were sold or broken up by political and social forces, huge quantities of books were thrown on the market and catalogues

¹³ See the bibliography in the fifth volume of the *Manuel* (5th ed., cols. 1808-1811). Brunet cites at least ten German catalogues of rare books.

¹⁴ "Les Enseignements des bibliothèques privées (1750-1789)," *Revue d'histoire littéraire*, XVII (1910), 449-496.

of rare books were necessary aids for both dealers and collectors.

There is perhaps an omen in the fact that a famous bookseller and auctioneer, Guillaume François DeBure, the Younger (1731-1782), the son and grandson of booksellers, wrote the first French catalogue of rare books. It was, according to a bibliographical tradition, printed in only twelve copies to be given to his friends. This *Musaeum typographicum, seu collectio in qua, ominum ferè librorum in quavis facultate ac lingua rariorum, rarissimorum, notatuque dignissimi accuratè recensentur*. ([Paris], 1755) is a bald list of 500 titles (the figure is Besterman's) without critical comments or other details. The Bibliothèque nationale copy of the *Musaeum* (microfilm at the Newberry) was DeBure's gift to Girardot de Préfond, one of his best customers, and was subsequently in the MacCarthy library, a remarkable bibliophile collection. This *Musaeum* suggests what is to come, but presumably did not directly influence future developments.

As appears from its title, Abbé Leclerc de Montlinot, *Etrennes* (Paris, 1760), which was published five years after DeBure's *Musaeum* and may perhaps have been suggested by it, is also printed as a gift for friends. Its sub-title, *Notice des livres les plus rares avec leurs prix*, is a significant reference to the prices at which the books had been sold. Mention of such prices is henceforth characteristic of French catalogues of rare books. We can therefore call them dealers' catalogues, being practical tools designed to serve booksellers and after them, librarians and bibliophiles. In contrast to the German scholars' catalogues, they give no great amount of space to theology and the Greek and Latin classics (although

the best editions are identified and the famous collections of editions known as the collections "ad usum Delphini" and "cum notis variorum" are listed individually). They show a strong preference for historical works (both histories and the materials for writing history), belles-lettres, works dealing with the natural sciences, and books in other fields more or less neglected by German bibliographers. These French catalogues of rare books obviously contain much of continuing interest to students, librarians, and bibliophiles as well as dealers.

Although it is now little prized and has been virtually forgotten, the *Dictionnaire typographique, historique et critique des livres rares, singuliers, estimés et recherchés en tous genres* (2 v., Paris, 1768) by J. B. L. Osmont (d. 1773) had a large share in determining the character of later French catalogues of rare books. In this success it resembles Vogt's *Catalogus*, which similarly determined the character of kindred works in Germany during the eighteenth century. Osmont's title suggests and his preface states clearly that he was making a list of choice books suitable for a good private library as well as a list of rare books. As he says (I, p. vii), "I have thought [since] the love of books and the taste for belles-lettres has extended into all levels of society, a dictionary, planned to give knowledge of books and to guide in their selection would be received by the public with pleasure." And later (I, p. viii), "I have not been prolix in describing rare books in order not to make a bulky work, and have limited myself to what was necessary to identify good editions."¹⁵ Osmont succeeded in both of these pur-

¹⁵ A close association of rare books and good books is apparent here. It is characteristic of French bibliographical practice. Peignot combines lists of

poses. His bibliography contains estimated prices, which continue to be characteristic of French catalogues of rare books.

Osmont at first classified titles according to the system used by contemporary French dealers, but later preferred an alphabetical order according to authors. He thought an alphabetical order was better suited to general use and would please more readers. He also deviated from the contemporary bibliographical custom of setting anonymous works apart. This custom still persists in the catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale. Osmont incorporated anonyma into his alphabetical arrangement by reference to the first important word in the title, and this procedure is still good bibliographical practice. He chose titles from the best sale catalogues available to him¹⁶ and paid special attention to naming the best editions. He says (I, p. x) that he owed much to the assistance of Barthélemy Mercier, abbé of St.-Léger de Soissons, librarian (1764-1771) of the abbey of Ste.-Geneviève, and a very learned and competent bibliographer, who read and criticized the entire book. Whether we should take this at its face value seems somewhat doubtful. According to a biographer, Mercier said in print that a mistake in Osmont's *Dictionnaire* was nothing sur-

the two kinds of books under the caption "Des livres rares"; see *Répertoire*, pp. 389-398. He includes lists of good books by A. A. Barbier and N. M. Desessaerts and by G. F. DeBure, the Younger; Samuel Egerton Brydges, *Censura litteraria, containing titles, abstracts and opinions* (3 v., London, 1807), which is a book about books and is closely allied to catalogues of rare books; a treatise on bibliography by S. Boulard; and a biographical dictionary by Prosper Marchand.

¹⁶ The brief list (I, p. viii) of catalogues that he commends is curious. It includes several that I have not seen.

prising, for there were many.¹⁷ Osmont also had the help of Albert François Floncel (1697-1773), the royal censor and the owner of a large library of Italian books,¹⁸ who enabled him to give an adequate account of them. Thus it came about that in France, as in Germany about the same time, Italian books were more or less adequately reviewed, while English, Spanish, and Dutch books were neglected. Later bibliographers have found Osmont's *Dictionnaire* inaccurate. Since it has been absorbed into later larger and more correct works, it has been virtually forgotten. Its characteristic features have nevertheless persisted in these later bibliographies. Osmont gives a few biographical details of little consequence, systematically cites the prices of books, and adds supplementary materials of various kinds suited to a reference work of somewhat larger scope than a catalogue of rare books. Later catalogues make still less of biographical information, continue to cite prices, and include much supplementary information.

The next French catalogue of rare books—the *Bibliothèque instructive, ou Notice de quelques livres rares, singuliers & difficiles à trouver, avec des notes historiques, pour connoître & distinguer les différentes éditions, & leur valeur dans le commerce* (Avignon and Lyons, 1777) by François de los Rios—is very different from Osmont's *Dictionnaire* and from almost all other catalogues

¹⁷ See L-m-x in Michaud, *Biographie universelle ancienne et moderne* (2d ed., 45 v., Paris, n.d.), XXXI, 448-449. It does not appear in Maurice Torneux, "Quelques-uns des livres du travail annotés par Barthélemy Mercier, abbé de Saint-Léger," *Mélanges offerts à M. Emile Picot* (2 v., Paris, 1913), II, 530-546, but this is only a selection from the sale catalogue cited on p. 534, n. 1.

¹⁸ There is a copy of the Floncel sale catalogue (2 v., Paris, 1774) in the Newberry Library.

of rare books. According to the "Avertissement," this classified list of 800 titles was written to preserve the notes that De los Rios had made in the course of his business as a bookseller. The classification has a general similarity to that used in contemporary French dealers' catalogues, but has peculiarities of its own that might be a subject for discussion at another time. The *Bibliothèque* is a unique or almost unique instance of a classified catalogue of rare books. Being limited to books that had passed through his hands, it does not cite the fiftieth part of the rare books which De los Rios claims to have known about. He had sold in his shop the libraries of the Jesuits at Lyons, Tournon, and Mâcon as well as the private libraries of the abbés Piole and Gindre. His choice of titles is limited almost exclusively to vernacular literature. The notes that De los Rios wished to preserve are on the whole of small consequence. They are puffs praising the books for their rarity and give little information that we would be glad to have. More than once De los Rios calls attention to works containing "quelques libertés qui ne plaisent pas à tous les Littérateurs" (p. 97), in other words, to gallant, curious, or pornographic writings, whatever one chooses to call them. Rare as such books ordinarily are, the *Bibliothèque* is one of the few catalogues of rare books to make special mention of this aspect. Like Leclerc de Montlinot, Osmont, and French makers of catalogues of rare books generally, De los Rios cites prices. Being a list of books already sold, the *Bibliothèque* is a very strange variety of catalogue of which I can cite very few examples. Frank Karstlake's *Notes from Sotheby's*[.] *being a compilation of 2,032 notes from*

catalogues of book-sales which have taken place in the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, between the years 1885-1909 (London, 1909) is such a work. And E. P. Goldschmidt's *Catalogue 100* is another. Both of these are catalogues of rare books.

With more than a little justice Paul Bergmans, to whom I am indebted for information about De los Rios's life, calls him the Guzmán de Alfarache of bibliography and at the same time shows both sympathy and affection for this vagabond.¹⁹ De los Rios's checkered life is a startling contrast to the sheltered and conventional lives of most other bibliographers of rare books. Only Georg Serpilius, whom we have met as a judge's son in Hungary, an orphan in Poland, and finally a high church official in Germany, and Georg Jacob Schwindel, who was toppled from a respected position at the peak of his career, and Etienne Psaume, whom we have yet to meet, had equally varied lives. Although both Serpilius and De los Rios came from good families, the former profited from his connections and the latter did not. In characterizing himself De los Rios suggests only faintly what manner of man he was. He writes: "Bibliophiles have honored me up to now with their confidence and at all times they will find in my shop rare and unusual books, worthy ornaments to

¹⁹ See his article in the *Biographie nationale*, published by the Académie royale . . . de Belgique (27 v., Brussels, 1866-1914), XII, 406-410. This seems to be based on De Rg [Baron de Reiffenberg], "Portraits d'imprimeurs et de libraires. - Le libraire F. de los Rios, d'Anvers," *Le Bibliophile belge*, II (1845), 395-399. De los Rios's characterization of himself was printed in his *Oeuvres* (1789), which I have not seen. A few copies of the *Bibliothèque instructive* contain an engraved portrait of De los Rios dated 1766. The only such copy that I have seen is the Bibliotheca Lindesiana copy, now in the private library of Joseph Rubinstein, curator of rare books in the library of the University of Kansas. De los Rios's lively face and piercing eyes impress themselves on one's memory. Subsequent to the writing of this note, the Newberry Library has acquired a microfilm of the *Oeuvres*.

their libraries. I have warned them that I am not a man of letters, nor a philosopher, nor even a Frenchman, and that I have no other merits than adoring the Supreme Being, living on good terms with men, and selling my books for a little more than they cost me."

De los Rios's frank acceptance of life was the result of many adventures. Born in 1728 at Antwerp, he may have been a member of a noble Spanish family settled in the Netherlands. His biographer Bergmans does not seem to give complete credence to this story of his origin. However this may be, his family was obviously respected, for his father, governor of the city of Ath, was a high officer in the "Regiment de los Rios," in which the boy, our future bookseller and bibliographer, also served. On the day after the battle of Fontenoy (May 12, 1746) De los Rios deserted and turned up in Paris on May 18 (some gave the date as June 18). Perhaps this desertion explains an apparently complete break with his family. Once in Paris, he found a minor job in a bookstore. While in this employment, he tried to make money by managing a marionette show, but rain ruined the marionettes and the chief of police threatened him with three months in jail if he opened the show without a license. Why he left Paris and how he made his way to Rome we do not know, but in 1750 he was working in the bookshop of Gabriele Badetto, nicknamed Gamba Corta, at the foot of the steps leading to St. Peter's. His good work on a sale catalogue led Badetto to recommend him to another dealer, who set De los Rios up in business with a bundle of almanacs, prayer books, and similar items to be hawked about the streets. He sold his wares to such

advantage that he earned enough money to return to France. This story, which we owe to De los Rios, sounds a little strange, for it is not clear why Badetto did not choose to keep a competent helper in his shop, a helper moreover who, as a foreigner, could not demand high wages. De los Rios tells very little about the next dozen years of his life. Perhaps his visits to England and the Low Countries belong to this period. He was certainly in England, for he expresses a preference for St. Paul's over St. Peter's and shows familiarity with English life. We have no certain knowledge of him until 1766, when he established himself as a bookseller at Lyons, where he spent the rest of his business life. He must have been both a successful and an active bookseller, for he said in 1789 that he had prepared more than 150 catalogues. Characteristic incidents of his career as a Lyons bookseller are his election in August, 1776, to membership in an academy at Bergen-op-Zoom that devoted itself to eating, drinking, and making merry, his publication of the *Bibliothèque instructive* in 1777, and the dedication of his *Oeuvres* (1789) to his horse. Some biographers say that he had no horse, but I cannot settle the question. The *Oeuvres*, which he wrote at the age of 71, are the reminiscences of an old man, "containing," as the title says, "many observations on curious and remarkable objects, adventures, and journeys." His rare pamphlet on managing a bookstore seems to contain more practical advice, if we can safely judge from its title. It has eluded the efforts of his biographers to find it.²⁰ In 1794 he sold

²⁰ This is *L'Art scientifique pour connoître et exercer le commerce de la librairie* (Lyons, 1777). Copy in the Bibliothèque nationale, microfilm in the Newberry Library. Biographers of De los Rios have searched vainly for this pamphlet and, having failed to find it, cite its title in various ways.

his bookshop at Lyons, but worked for some time longer in another bookstore. He finally returned to his native Belgium to die at Malines in 1820, after some sad years of poverty and total blindness. Somehow De los Rios carried it off. We should like to know him better and to share his many memories in the dark days at Malines.

With the *Dictionnaire bibliographique, historique et critique des livres rares, précieux, singuliers, curieux, estimés et recherchés qui n'ont aucun prix fixe* (3 v., Paris, 1790, by André Charles Cailleau (1731-1798), we come to the foundation on which Jacques-Charles Brunet built the *Manuel du libraire* and thus to modern bibliography. In fact, the *Supplément* to Cailleau's *Dictionnaire* that Brunet wrote in 1802 was his first step toward making the book that was to occupy him for the rest of his life. Cailleau's *Dictionnaire* continues the bibliographical tradition established by Osmont. He offers a judicious selection of both good and rare books with their prices and some supplementary information. Cailleau had begun the task in 1758, calling it a *Manuel bibliographique*, but laid it aside when Guillaume-François DeBure, the Younger, began to publish the *Bibliothèque instructive* in 1763. This *Bibliothèque* was also a selection of good and rare books with a somewhat stronger emphasis on books suitable for a gentleman's library. Cailleau's failure to mention Osmont in his preface is curious, but presumably shows his unwillingness to recognize a competitor. Since Cailleau was both a publisher and a very productive playwright, it is not surprising that he was glad to have an excuse to give up work on the planned *Manuel bibliographique*. After the publica-

tion of the Gaignat sale catalogue as the eighth and ninth volumes of DeBure's *Bibliothèque* in 1769, Cailleau began work again. He learned in 1775 that the abbé R* D** was similarly engaged and had notes of prices achieved at many Parisian sales.²¹ The two joined hands. It does not seem to be possible to determine their respective shares in the work. Since Cailleau was a very busy man, it is reasonable to agree with the often-made suggestion that Duclos—the initials used by Cailleau are thus explained—did the larger part of the work. Nevertheless, the book moved slowly. When many rare books came on the market in the sales (1783-1789) of the Duc de la Vallière's library,²² Cailleau felt that enough prices had been established to justify him in publishing the *Dictionnaire*. His great interest in determining the current values of books is obvious. As he says, he has based the *Dictionnaire* on nearly three hundred priced sale catalogues. Since Cailleau's book has been absorbed into Brunet's *Manuel*, we need not linger over it longer than to note the influence of Osmont's *Dictionnaire* and DeBure's *Bibliothèque*. The similar titles of the books by Osmont and Cailleau suggests their similarity and makes it all the stranger that Cailleau did not mention his predecessor. Like Osmont, Cailleau included supplementary lists of the great collections of the classics like the editions "ad usum Delphini" and "cum notis variorum" that collectors of the day were searching for as well as

²¹I do not know why Theodore Besterman identifies Cailleau's fellow-workman as the bon vivant Charles Pineau Duclos, who died in 1772. This Duclos was a much more famous man than the abbé, but appears to have had no connection with the *Dictionnaire*. The dates of the abbé R* D** seem to be unknown, and I cannot find his name in the usual biographical dictionaries.

²²For these sale catalogues see my *Book-Catalogues*, pp. 248-249.

lists of the books published by the Elzevirs. Like most catalogues of rare books, Cailleau's *Dictionnaire* contains a general discussion of rarity in books. In inclusion of titles recommended by their merit rather than their rarity Cailleau followed the lead of DeBure to a considerable extent.

Jacques-Charles Brunet (1780-1867), son of the Parisian bookseller Thomas Brunet, now took up the task of making a bibliography of rare books with estimated prices and devoted his life to it. After compiling the previously mentioned supplement (1802) to Cailleau at the age of 22, he published the first edition of his *Manuel du libraire*, containing an estimated 20,000 titles, in 1810 in three volumes. It surpassed all previous works in size and quality and was an immediate success. A second edition, also in three volumes, came out in 1814, with 10,000 more titles. A third edition, now in four volumes, which followed in 1820, contained only 5,000 additional titles. In 1824 Brunet gave up the business of bookselling to devote himself wholly to bibliography. He supplemented the *Manuel* in 1834 by publishing the *Nouvelles recherches*, containing 25,000 more titles. The fourth edition of 1842-1844 contained 35,000 titles, and the fifth and last edition of 1860-1865 in its familiar five volumes no fewer than 47,500. Finally, a posthumous supplement by other hands (2 v., 1878-1880) added 12,500 more. Since I have not seen all these editions, I have accepted Besterman's estimates of the numbers of titles without attempting to iron out some troublesome discrepancies. It is enough for our purpose to see the enormous size of the *Manuel* even in its first edition and

to note its constant and rapid growth. It became at once the standard catalogue of rare books and with its 60,000 titles it has a competitor only in Grässe's *Trésor*. It has not been revised nor has the supplement by Gustave Brunet—no relative of Jacques-Charles Brunet—and Pierre Deschamps been incorporated. Nevertheless, its many photographic reprintings shows that it has held the field. Praise of the *Manuel* is superfluous, and description of it is unnecessary. Perhaps attention should be called to the subject index, which is all too rarely consulted. Brunet lavished much time and energy on it. It continues the French tradition of including in a catalogue of rare books additional bibliographical information of general usefulness. Since the subject index contains many titles not mentioned in the *Manuel*, it is more or less a general guide to scholarship of all kinds. Brunet's love for his task appears in the fact that he owned no fewer than 1780 bibliographies at the time of his death in 1867.

Before Brunet published his *Manuel* in 1810, François Ignace Fournier had anticipated him with a similar work entitled *Dictionnaire portatif de bibliographie, contenant plus de 17,000 articles de livres rares, curieux, estimés et recherchés* (Paris, 1805). An echo of the titles used by Osmont and Cailleau is plainly audible, and the suggestion of a wider scope in the words *Dictionnaire . . . de bibliographie* is significant. In a second edition (1809), Fournier raised the number of items described to more than 23,000. In his preface he stresses his efforts to name the first editions of classical authors, to give titles correctly, and especially to include the

titles in several famous series of editions of the classics and the list of works used for the Italian dictionary of the Accademia della Crusca. He thinks these efforts deserve particular commendation and claims that the *Nouveau Dictionnaire* is the first French bibliography to cite these Italian titles. This claim is presumably correct, but is not particularly important because earlier bibliographers had already excerpted many of them from Haym's *Notizia*. He also gives special attention to books printed on vellum, which were popular collectors' items at the time. His "Avertissement" (pp. 5-10) contains some interesting remarks on fluctuations in the prices of books and especially on the sharp decline in the prices of scientific books printed before roughly 1790. Obviously Fournier was primarily interested in books attractive to collectors in 1809, that is to say, certain editions of the classics, standard theological treatises, editions of the Bible, and rare French books. For him the term "rare French books" does not include early editions of Rabelais or more than the 1587 and 1623 editions of Ronsard. He mentions only one original edition of Molière and none of either Corneille or Racine. Times and tastes have changed, and it is easy to understand why we no longer consult Fournier's *Dictionnaire*. It is a respectable piece of work, but Fournier's judgment about what to include did not always guide him to books of present interest.

After Brunet had published the third edition of his *Manuel* in 1820 and was obviously satisfying a popular demand, Etienne Psaume (1769-1828) compiled a *Dictionnaire bibliographique, ou Nouveau manuel du lib-*

raire et de l'amateur de livres (2 v., Paris, 1824). The title *Dictionnaire* echoes Osmont, Cailleau, and Fournier, and the sub-title recalls all too clearly Brunet. Psaume has betrayed the sources, from which he hastily gathered the materials for his book. In his preface he acknowledges indebtedness to Cailleau, which was antiquated, but makes no mention of Fournier or Brunet. Except as evidence of the demand for a catalogue of rare books, Psaume's *Dictionnaire* has little value. Psaume's life explains his book. He resembles De los Rios in claiming distinguished connections. It is a little surprising in view of his later history that he called himself the grandnephew of Nicolas Psaume (d. 1575), bishop of Verdun. Although Etienne took minor orders, he became an enthusiastic revolutionary and made many enemies. He was a bookseller at Nancy, a lawyer and a journalist, and, after the restoration, a proof-reader in Paris. At this time he is said to have delivered a political speech from the balcony of the Tuilleries. This opportunist returned finally to his native village of Commercy with a large library. There he was beaten to death in the woods by his two brothers-in-law over a dispute about an inheritance. The subsequent murder trial was a sensation of the day. Charles Nodier says that Psaume was a learned man marked by bitter scepticism in religion, morals, and politics. Perhaps more interesting than this estimate of Psaume's character is Nodier's remark that Psaume made so many politically and personally offensive remarks in the *Dictionnaire* that the publisher was forced to cancel and replace many pages.²⁸ In the French tradi-

²⁸ Nodier says that a copy "avant les cartons" would be "une curieuse rareté"; see *Bibliothèque de M. G. de Pixérécourt avec des notes littéraires*

tion of including supplementary information, Psaume wrote a curious general introductory account of bibliography in 264 pages that has some value but is marred by inaccuracies. Except for this treatise his *Dictionnaire* has not unjustly been forgotten.

Much more important than the books just mentioned is Friedrich Adolf Ebert, *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexikon* (2 v., Leipzig, 1821-1830). Ebert, who had begun his compilation before he learned of Brunet's *Manuel*, gratefully acknowledges the use of his predecessor. As appears from Ebert's title, he has chosen to write a book of general scope and is thus going in much the same direction as Fournier had suggested by choosing *Dictionnaire . . . de bibliographie* as his main title. Ebert has excerpted Brunet, discarding titles that he believes to be interesting only to the Parisian book trade. He has added many German, Spanish, and Portuguese titles. Since his additions are both numerous and judicious, the *Lexikon* is an excellent complement to the *Manuel*. Ebert gives prices only occasionally. His *Lexikon* is the only catalogue of rare books to be translated into another language, but the English version (4 v., Oxford, 1837) adds nothing new. Ebert's short life (1791-1834) came to an unfortunate end by a fall from a ladder in a library. The librarians and scholars who have died in this way might make an interesting subject for an essay. A

et bibliographiques de ses deux excellens amis Charles Nodier et Paul Lacroix (Paris, 1838), p. 324, No. 2190. Of such matters Nodier, who doubts existence of such a copy, was an excellent judge. [Gustave Brunet], *Les livres cartonnés* (Brussels, 1878), pp. 29-32, comments on the *Dictionnaire* but says nothing about cancels. James M. Wells of the Newberry Library has given me this reference and tells me that the Newberry copy shows stubs at Vol. II, 12-13, 36-37, 102-103. There may be more, but the binding is too tight for him to find them. No stubs are apparent in my copy of the *Dictionnaire*.

helper to an assistant librarian at Leipzig, Ebert came after a year to Dresden, where he remained, except for two years at Wolfenbüttel, until his death. His ability as a bibliographer won him at the early age of 36 the post of chief librarian at Dresden. Had Ebert lived longer, we might have hoped for a second edition of the *Lexikon*.

What might in some ways be called a second edition of Ebert's *Lexikon* was written by another librarian at Dresden, but the author naturally did not consider it so. This *Trésor de livres rares* (6 v., Leipzig, 1859-1867. Supplement, 1869) by Johann Georg Theodor Grässe (1814-1885) is still a standard reference work. Grässe, who became librarian of the King of Saxony in 1843, was already engaged in the vast bibliographical enterprise of the *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte* (4 v. in 12, Leipzig, 1837-1859), a general bibliography of all ages and peoples, and also showed an interest in folklore. Since he later devoted himself to the art collections, becoming director of the porcelain collection in 1861 and from 1864 to 1882 of the Grünes Gewölbe, he was lost to bibliography except for this special field. His *Kunstgewerbliche Altertümer und Kuriositäten* had a fourth edition in 1909. Grässe's *Trésor* is a vast compilation that resembles Brunet's *Manuel* in many ways and has been to a considerable extent based on it. It includes, however, a much larger proportion that Brunet did of German and Scandinavian titles as well as many chosen from Oriental languages. In his title Grässe announces a limitation to "rare books," but the *Trésor* contains, as Brunet says in the *Manuel*,²⁴ much that scarcely deserved mention.

²⁴ See *Manuel*, 5th ed., II, cols. 1688-1689. The comments here on Grässe and somewhat earlier (II, col. 935) on Ebert suggest some touchiness in all three men.

Grässe is clearly thinking in terms of a catalogue of good, important, or useful books.

These three books by Brunet, Ebert, and Grässe became at once standard reference works and are still authorities we all consult. Although Ebert's *Lexikon* had the unique success of translation into another language, it has been the least successful of these three books in withstanding the tooth of time and now shows signs of becoming obsolete. Brunet's *Manuel* and Grässe's *Trésor* show a curious contrast. While the title of the *Manuel* stresses its utility to the collector and dealer and the title of the *Trésor* its value in identifying rare books, the former is primarily valuable for rare books and the latter for its wider scope. In a sense these three bibliographies form the climax of my historical remarks and are the enduring contribution made by the study of rare books to bibliography in general.

Just as the German catalogues of rare books with their scholarly emphasis on books useful to students had widened their scope in various ways, so also the French counterparts with a background in the book trade developed new aspects. The systematic quoting of prices that we have seen to be characteristic of French catalogues of rare books is the occasion for the earliest of these new developments. [Etienne] Gabriel Peignot (1767-1849) began a new variety of bibliography in the *Essai de curiosités bibliographiques, contenant une notice des ouvrages les plus beaux dont le prix a excédé 1,000 fr. dans les ventes publiques* (Paris, 1804). This seems to be the first of the compilations that we now know as *Book Prices Current* or the like. During the

course of the nineteenth century various similar compilations were made,²⁵ and after 1867 they became more or less systematized as annual publications. For example, Gustave Brunet's *Curiosités bibliographiques et artistiques. Livres, manuscrits et gravures qui, en vente publique, ont dépassé le prix de mille francs* (Geneva, 1867) has a title reminiscent of that used by Peignot in 1804. Brunet issued subsequently a compilation for the years 1866-1876 and continued annual compilations down to 1889 (none were made for 1879 and 1884).²⁶ About this time annual lists of prices brought by books at book sales began to be made in England, and a little later the United States and Germany followed suit. In such compilations we can see an offshoot of the catalogue of rare books that now enjoys an independent existence.

Another offshoot of French catalogues of rare books is the catalogue of books printed on vellum. Such books are of course intrinsically rare because very few copies of them were made. The making of catalogues of books printed on vellum is now virtually a closed chapter because the great collections of them have been listed. Already in 1805 Fournier regarded it as a special merit of his catalogue of rare books that he had paid special attention to books printed on vellum. Some similar catalogues can be added to the list made by Julius Petzholdt in 1866—one was published in 1935—but we can expect to see few more of them.²⁷ Allied catalogues of books which

²⁵ I have collected a few pertinent titles in my *Book-Catalogues*; see p. 44. See also Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire*, cols. 1122-1125. There appears to be no adequate bibliography of such compilations. For Brunet's *Dictionnaire* see n. 28 below.

²⁶ For the titles of these compilations see the Bibliography.

²⁷ See Petzholdt, p. 115, citing a bibliography by Peignot (1812); the *Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi* (6 v.,

are intrinsically rare on account of the circumstances of their manufacture are Gabriel Peignot's list of books issued in not more than one hundred copies (1808) and, in the same volume, his list of books on colored paper.²⁸ He republished these lists with some improvements in the *Répertoire des bibliographies spéciales* (1810), adding a list of books wholly in engraved text. There are no doubt other lists of intrinsically rare books, but bibliographers have not grouped them together as a bibliographical category.

One bibliographer has, to be sure, suggested a considerable number of kinds of intrinsically rare books that might be the subjects of bibliographies. This bibliographer is [Pierre] Gustave Brunet (1807-1896), who with Pierre Deschamps wrote the continuation of Jacques-Charles Brunet's *Manuel*. He does not seem to have as high a reputation among bibliographers as I think he deserves. He was an ingenious and diligent worker who thought seriously about bibliographical problems and wrote various instructive bibliographies. We have met him as the compiler of periodical bibliographies of the prices reached at sales. One biographer of Gustave Brunet refers in what seems to me a somewhat patronizing manner to his work as having been greatly aided by the acquisition of the libraries of Antoine Alexandre Barbier

Paris, 1822-1828); and Joseph van Praet's classical bibliography (4 v., Paris, 1824-1828). Besterman names these and adds Léopold Delisle's *Complément* (Paris, 1877) to van Praet's bibliography as well as others; see cols. 4224-4225. See also Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire*, cols. 1115-1120.

²⁸ See his *Bibliographie curieuse*, as cited in the Bibliography. See also Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire*, cols. 1120-1122. Brunet says he could name more than sixty such books published subsequently to Peignot's list, but he prefers to refrain from doing so.

and Joseph Marie Quérard.²⁹ These two men were good bibliographers and no doubt their libraries were of assistance to Brunet, but it is by no means clear when he acquired their collections. Brunet had much knowledge and good judgment of his own. His *Dictionnaire de bibliographie catholique*—I have especially in mind the fifth volume³⁰—is an amazing compilation of curious and valuable information that has often been overlooked. In this book Gustave Brunet names such categories as “Annotated and signed books” (cols. 1060-1067), which we call “Association Books” today and have occasionally listed bibliographically, “Books published in limited editions” (cols. 1067-1074), “Suppressed and imaginary books” (cols. 1071-1077), “Chapbooks” (cols. 1077-1085), “Books that have been destroyed” (cols. 1087-1090), “Prohibited books” (cols. 1091-1104), “Books containing cancels” (cols. 1104-1108), “Books in little-known languages” (cols. 1108-1114), “Books on large paper” (cols. 1125-1129), “Books with uncut pages” (cols. 1129-1130), “Rare books” (cols. 1130-1133), “Books in typography resembling manuscript” (col. 1133), “Books printed with microscopic type” (col. 1133), “Books in ‘éditions de luxe,’” (cols. 1134-1136), and “Books curious for various reasons” (cols. 1137-1141). A few of these categories have received bibliographical attention, but they have not elsewhere, as far as I know, been listed in such profusion.

²⁹ How much Brunet owed to this acquisition is difficult to say. Barbier, Napoleon's private librarian and later superintendent of the king's private libraries, was born in 1765 and died in 1825, when Brunet was 18 years old. Quérard (1797-1865) did not die until five years after Brunet published the *Dictionnaire*.

³⁰ *Encyclopédie théologique*, 3rd Series, Vol. 43 (Paris, 1860).

Although the several varieties of French catalogues of rare books and the interest in books remarkable for various reasons suggest a luxuriant growth of the genre, its rejection as a bibliographical concept was already foreshadowed at the time when catalogues were being made. In Germany bibliographers ceased to make catalogues of rare books in 1797. In France Fournier had, in 1805, chosen the title *Dictionnaire . . . de bibliographie*, relegating mention of rare books to an explanatory phrase. Although Jacques-Charles Brunet had written—in 1802—the fourth volume of Cailleau's *Dictionnaire*, which announced on its title that the books listed were "rares, précieux, singuliers, curieux, estimés et recherchés," he preferred eight years later to call his own book the *Manuel du libraire*—the *Dealers' Handbook*. In 1820 Friedrich Adolf Ebert went still farther when he chose the title *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexikon* for a work similar and complementary to Brunet's *Manuel*. We can properly regard J. G. T. Grässe's *Trésor des livres rares* (6 v., 1859-1867, supplement, 1869) with its title emphasizing the rarity of the books included in it as the last survival of the eighteenth-century tradition of catalogues of rare books. It continues the old emphasis on rarity and universality.

But my history has not quite come to its end. Librarians, bibliophiles, and dealers still want to have choice books pointed out and listed. They still keep Brunet, Ebert, and Grässe on a shelf near their desks, but they do not think of revising or continuing works of such enormous scope. The German scholars' catalogues of rare books list all too often theological writings and editions

of the classics that collectors no longer pursue and students only occasionally consult. Eliot's Indian Bible, which is as a matter of fact listed in such catalogues, is no longer sought merely as a rare Bible but is now desired for other reasons.

Collectors specialize in the books printed in a particular country, and consequently we have many national catalogues of rare books. These might be said to have had a beginning in Niccolò Francesco Haym, *Notizia de' librari* (1728), which served more or less as a general bibliography of Italian literature down to its last edition in 1803. Although it was a success, as its many editions show, it cannot be said to have set a pattern for a future development. Guides for the collector of rare books in a particular language seem not to have been written in any considerable number until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. They are at first guides of rather general scope like J. H. Slater's *Library Manual* (1883), which recommends the best or the standard books as well as rare books. Such guides have a long history of their own, running back through Thomas Frognall Dibdin's *The Library Companion; or, The young man's guide and the old man's comfort, in the choice of a library* (London, 1824) to G. F. DeBure, the Younger's *Bibliothèque instructive* (10 v., Paris, 1763-1782) and beyond. As Besterman's long list of national catalogues of rare books shows, there are now examples for almost every country. Wright Howes, *US-iana (1700-1950). A descriptive check-list of 11,450 printed sources relating to those parts of Continental North America now comprising the United States* (New York, 1954), which appeared too late for

Besterman to include, may serve as an example of the genre. Like all the catalogues of rare books that I have named, Howes and the other national lists serve many users with diverse needs and interests.

The most recent bibliographies of bibliographies show the disappearance of the bibliographical category of what I have called catalogues of rare books. Comparison of them with earlier works shows when and how this category disappeared. Writing in 1950, Mlle L. -N. Malclès, a most competent modern general bibliographer, makes no mention of such a category and cites Brunet, Ebert, and Grässe as selective universal bibliographies. The other books mentioned in this essay will not be found at all in her book, *Les Sources du travail bibliographique*. This procedure is quite correct in a guide to currently useful bibliographies such as Mlle Malclès intended to write. Had she been writing a history of bibliography or surveying bibliographies as a whole, a chapter or at least a paragraph on catalogues of rare books would have been called for. In *A World Bibliography of Bibliographies* written a dozen years earlier—the preface of the first edition is dated 1938—Theodore Besterman proceeds in much the same fashion by putting catalogues of rare books under the heading “Book-Collecting.” We must go back to Julius Petzholdt’s bibliography of bibliographies written in 1866 to find a section entitled “Rara-, Xylograph- und Inkunabel-Litteratur.”⁸¹ This section he subdivides (p. 117) by three asterisks, setting apart bibliographies of xylographic books and incunabula. In the section devoted to catalogues of rare books he does

⁸¹ See pp. 110-133.

not include Brunet's *Manuel*, Cailleau, Clement, De los Rios, Grässe, and Osmont, all of which he classifies with universal bibliographies. Since Cailleau, Clement, and De los Rios are by all means catalogues of rare books, whatever we may think of the others, we must recognize Petzholdt's uncertainty regarding the category of catalogues of rare books. A generation earlier, in 1838, [Jean] Pie Namur shows no hesitation about setting up a section entitled "Bibliographies de livres rares &c,"⁸² although the category is, like Petzholdt's, somewhat loosely defined. Still another generation earlier, in 1812, [Eti- enne] Gabriel Peignot says quite simply and confidently "Des livres rares."⁸³ The picture becomes altogether clear when we look back to the middle of the preceding century. In 1751 J. M. Francke set up three sections in the *Bunaviana* dealing with rare books as a bibliographical category: (1) discussions of rarity in books, (2) catalogues of rare books, and (3) essays dealing with individual rare books. One can therefore say that in Francke's time rare books constituted an accepted bibliographical category of much interest and importance. We can conclude that bibliographers ceased to regard catalogues of rare books as a bibliographical category during the first half of the nineteenth century. Their rejection of this category can probably be traced in Germany to the decay of the genre as marked by the publication of the last edition of Vogt's *Catalogus* in 1793 and the last German catalogue of rare books (Wal-

⁸² See *Bibliographie paléographico-diplomatico-bibliologique générale* (2 v., Liège, 1838), II, 12-14, Nos. 213-267. He includes bibliographies of ana and of books on vellum.

⁸³ *Répertoire bibliographique universel* (Paris, 1812), pp. 389-398. The following section (pp. 399-403) lists discussions of individual rare books.

dau's *Repertorium*) in 1795-1797 and in France to the shift from Cailleau's emphasis on "livres rares, précieux, singuliers, curieux, estimés et recherchés" to the new concept implied by Jacques-Charles Brunet's title, *Manuel du libraire*.

It remains, in conclusion, to say something about what one finds in a modern library by looking in the card catalogue under the heading "Bibliography—Rare Books." One finds there two kinds of works—the catalogues of rare books that I have discussed and booksellers' catalogues with such titles as "A collection of Rare Books Belonging to a Famous Antiquary." Such booksellers' catalogues are catalogues of rare books only in a limited and entirely literal sense. The words "Rare Books" are a dealer's puff. They have misled no one but the cataloguer. In the same way the word "rarissimi" in the title has suggested to Petzholdt the inclusion of the Bünnemann sale catalogue (1732) in his account of catalogues of rare books, and to Theodore Besterman the inclusion of the Molenius catalogue, a list of a princely private library given to the university library at Copenhagen (1670). It may be granted at once that the Bünnemann catalogue does, as a matter of fact, contain only books that were rare, and one is glad to have it called to one's attention. And much the same may be said of Besterman's inclusion of the Molenius catalogue in the category "Book-Collecting." He does not include other important gifts of private libraries to institutions in this category. But if we admit such catalogues of private libraries, we shall find it difficult to draw a line. More than one booksellers' catalogue might be called a catalogue of

rare books—I have in mind some issued by such firms as Bernard Quaritch in London and the Libreria Leo S. Olschki in Florence—and has in fact been specifically limited to rare books, but we shall in the long run find it probably more convenient to classify all catalogues of private libraries and all booksellers' catalogues for what they are.

Thus my history of the catalogues of rare books comes to an end. We have followed the bibliographies of books known to be rare through works that reflect the librarian's just pride in his treasures, the scholar's needs and tastes, the dealer's necessity for identifying the quality of books that come into his hands, and the bibliophile's zeal for collecting first editions and unusual books of all kinds. Each of these bibliographies serves best the audience for which it was made, but at the same time it is a valuable guide for all others interested in books.

Bibliography

With the exception of titles that are not pertinent, the following Bibliography includes all the works listed in the *Bunaviana*,³⁴ the bibliographies of bibliographies by [Etienne] Gabriel Peignot,³⁵ [Jean] Pie Namur,³⁶ and Julius Petzholdt,³⁷ and the sections entitled "Zeldzame boeken" and "Book-Collecting," respectively in the *Catalogus der Bibliotheek van de Vereeniging ter bevordering van de belangen des boekhandels*³⁸ and Theodore Besterman, *A World Bibliography of Bibliographies*.³⁹ There are some additional titles and some useful descriptive notes in J. J. Meusel, *Leitfaden der Gelehrsamkeit*.⁴⁰ In *An Introduction to Bibliography* Thomas Hartwell Horne depends largely on Peignot but adds some catalogues of incunabula, a few studies of individual rare books, and several works by Sir Egerton Brydges.⁴¹

³⁴ J. M. Francke, comp., *Catalogus bibliothecae Bunavianae* (3 v. in 7, Leipzig, 1751-1756), I, i, pp. 503-505. Note also the list of books and articles dealing with the rarity of books but not offering a catalogue (p. 503) and the list of books and articles (pp. 505-507) dealing with individual rare books.

³⁵ *Répertoire bibliographique universel* (Paris, 1812), pp. 389-398, "Des livres rares." For the omitted titles see n. 15 above.

³⁶ *Bibliographie paléographico-diplomatique-bibliologique générale* (2 v., Liège, 1838), II, 12-14, § 3, "Bibliographies des livres rares, etc.," Nos. 215-267.

³⁷ *Bibliotheca bibliographica* (Leipzig, 1866), pp. 110-117.

³⁸ 6 v., The Hague, 1920-1949. See I, 217-220; II, 922 (four modern journal articles, which are not included); V, 182-183 (a journal article on Yugoslav rare books, three bibliographies of lost books, and an institutional catalogue of incunabula).

³⁹ 3d ed., 4 v., Geneva, [1955-1956]. See cols. 535-552. Besterman cites (cols. 541-542) lists of books dealing with bookmaking, catalogues of fine books exemplifying the book arts, and books on book collecting. These are pertinent to his heading "Book-Collecting," but need not be repeated here.

⁴⁰ 3 v., Leipzig, 1799-1800. See I, 180-185. The additional titles are eighteenth-century institutional catalogues, which I have not included. Occasional reference has been made to his descriptive notes.

⁴¹ 2 v., London, 1814 (paginated continuously). See pp. 536-647.

The *Bunaviana*, Petzholdt, and Besterman give admirably full and accurate collations. Peignot's, Namur's and Petzholdt's bibliographies of bibliographies are representative works of an age when catalogues of rare books were generally recognized as a bibliographical genre. Much additional information can be gleaned from the excellent list of sources consulted by J. J. Bauer,⁴² but catalogues of rare books have not been separated from works of a different character.

Since Besterman gives an excellent chronological account of national catalogues of rare books, I have not included them. His arrangement is likely to satisfy most needs, and it seems unnecessary to alphabetize the titles that he cites to fit them into this bibliography. Only two national catalogues of rare books are named here: N. F. Haym, *Notizia de' libri* (1728), which may be the first, and Wright Howes, *US-iana* (1954), which may be the latest example of the genre. Whitman Bennett, *A Practical Guide to American Book-Collecting (1663-1940) with all Items Arranged in Sequence As a Chronological Panorama of American Authorship and with each subject considered from Bibliographical, Biographical and Analytical Aspects* (New York, [1941]), which Joseph Rubinstein has shown me, might however be noted as a particularly interesting catalogue of rare books. In its critical and descriptive comments it resembles somewhat the German scholars' catalogues. The chronological arrangement is novel, and the indications of the sizes of the books serve librarians and bibliophiles.

Books on the shelves of the Newberry Library, Chicago, are indicated by the symbol ICN. I am indebted to

⁴² See I, 9-40.

Dr. Stanley Pargellis for supplying this information. Those in other institutional libraries are indicated by the abbreviations used in the *Union List of Serials*. I have made no effort to give more than one location for a title. Since the *Bunaviana*, Petzholdt, and Besterman give good collations, I have cited only the titles (which are ordinarily quoted at some length for historical reasons) with the dates and places of publication, adding Besterman's estimates of the number of books listed.

Analectabiblion. See Roure, Marquis de

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 Petzholdt, p. 112; Besterman, col. 536.
- Bibliotheca Lindesiana. *Handlist of the Boudoir Books*. N. p., 1881. Pp. 101. [1,100]
- Blaufus, Jakob Wilhelm. *Vermischte Beyträge zur Erweiterung der Kenntniss seltener und merkwürdiger Bücher*. 2 v., Jena, 1753, 1756. [180]. ICN
 Petzholdt, p. 113; Besterman, col. 538.
- Block, Andrew. *The book collector's vade mecum*. London, 1932. [2,500]. 2d ed., London, 1938. [2,500]. ICN
 Besterman, col. 542.
- Boerner, Friedrich. *Bibliothecae librorum rariorum physico-medicorum historico-criticae specimen I- [II]*. 2 pts., Wolfenbüttel, 1751-1752.
 Cited from Bauer, I, 11; Petzholdt, p. 528. Meusel (*Leitfaden*, I, 182) cites an enlarged reprinting of 1755 and the *Relationes* (1756), of which only one part was published.
- Brunet, Jacques-Charles. *Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur des livres*. 3 v., Paris, 1810. [20,000]. 2d ed., 4 v., 1814 [30,000]. 3d ed., 4 v., 1820. [35,000]. 4th ed. (pirated), Brussels, 1838-1839. [30,000]. 4th ed. ("originale"), 5 v., Paris, 1842-1844. [35,000]. ICN. 5th ed., 1860-1865. [31,872]. ICN. The "Table méthodique" cites, in all, 47,500 titles.
 Petzholdt, pp. 90-91 (with a good critical and historical note. Brunet's name is not in the index); Besterman, cols. 539-540 (I cannot iron out the discrepancies in the estimates quoted above).
- See Cailleau, André Charles; Deschamps, Pierre.
- Brunet, [Pierre] Gustave. [Philomneste Junior, pseud.]. *La Bibliomanie en 1878. Bibliographie rétrospective des adjudications les plus remarquables . . . et de la valeur primitive de ces ouvrages*. Brussels [i. e., Bordeaux], 1878. [200]. ICN
 Besterman, col. 541, citing issues for 1880-1883, 1885-1889. Those for 1879 and 1884 were not published.
- *Curiosités bibliographiques et artistiques. Livres, manuscrits et gravures qui, en vente publique, ont dépassé le prix de mille francs*. Geneva, 1867, [750]. ICN
 Besterman, col. 541.

- *Curiosités bibliographiques et artistiques. Livres payés en vente publique 1,000 fr. et au dessus depuis 1866. Bordeaux, 1877. [750].*
Besterman, col. 541.
- See Deschamps, Pierre.
- Bünemann, Joannes Ludolphus. *Catalogus msstorum membranaeorum et chartaceorum, item librorum ab inventa typographia usque ad ann. MD. . . . et ulterius, impressorum rarissimorum cum multis aliis eximiis operibus pro adsignato pretio venalium apud [J. L. B.]. Minden, [1732]. [800].* ICN Petzholdt, p. 116. As appears from the title, this is a priced sale catalogue.
- Byler, Hen. Carol. van. *Libellorum rariorum partim editorum, partim ineditorum fasciculus primus. Groningen, 1733.*
Cited from Bauer, I, 12; *Catalogus*, I, 218.
- Cailleau, André Charles and R. Duclos. *Dictionnaire bibliographique, historique et critique des livres rares, précieux, singuliers, curieux, estimés et recherchés qui n'ont aucun prix fixe . . . avec leur valeur réduite à une juste appréciation, suivant les prix auxquels ils ont été portés dans les ventes publiques, depuis le fin du XVII siècle jusqu'à présent. Auxquels on a ajouté des observations & des notes pour faciliter la connaissance exacte et certaine des éditions originales, & des remarques pour les distinguer des éditions contrefaites. 3 v., Paris, 1790. Supplément, 1802.* ICN Petzholdt, pp. 84-95 (crediting the book chiefly to Duclos); Besterman, col. 539. The *Supplément* is by J. -C. Brunet.
- Clement, David. *Bibliothèque curieuse historique et critique, ou Catalogue raisonné de livres difficiles à trouver. 9 v., Göttingen [later: Hannover, Leipzig], 1750-1756. [25,000].* ICN Petzholdt, p. 80; Besterman, col. 537.
- Clemmius, Henr. Guil. "Programma de libris quibusdam rarioribus in Bibliothecis Ducalibus Stutgardiae servatis recensum datis," *Novae amoenitates literariae*, Pt. I, no. 3 (Stuttgart, 1762), pp. 42-57.
Cited from Bauer, I, 18.
- Crusius, Theodor. "Anmerkungen von raren und selten zu habenden Büchern," *Vergnügungen müssiger Stunden*, XV, no. 1, pp. 185 ff., 239 ff.
Cited from Bauer, I, 18.
- Cuissard, Charles. *Catalogue des incunables et des éditions rares. Orléans, 1895. [357].* ICN Besterman, col. 541. There are 43 additional titles cited as numbered entries.

- DeBure, Guillaume François, the Younger. *Musaeum typographicum, seu collectio in qua, omnium ferè librorum in quavis facultate ac lingua rariorum, rarissimorum, notatuque dignissim. accuratè recensentur.* [Paris], 1755. [500]. ICN (microfilm)
Petzholdt, p. 113; Besterman, col. 538.
- De los Rios, [Jean] François. *Bibliographie instructive, ou Notice de quelques livres rares, singuliers & difficiles à trouver.* Avignon and Lyons, 1777. [829]. ICN
Petzholdt, pp. 83-84; Besterman, col. 538.
- Deschamps, Pierre and [Pierre] Gustave Brunet. *Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur des livres.* Supplément. 2 v., Paris, 1878, 1880. [12,500]. ICN
Besterman, col. 540. Like Brunet's *Manuel*, in several photographic reprintings (Berlin, 1921; New York, 1923; Paris, 1923; Paris, 1928; New York, 1954).
- Didot. *Catalogue des livres rares, précieux, et très-bien conditionnés du cabinet de Firmin Didot.* Paris, 1810. [1018]. ICN
Cited from Petzholdt, p. 115.
- [Double, Baron L.]. *Cabinet d'un curieux. Description des livres rares.* Paris, 1892.
Cited from *Catalogus*, I, 218.
- Duclos, R. See Cailleau, André Charles
- Ebert, Friedrich Adolf. *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexikon.* 2 v., Leipzig, 1821-1830. [26,000]. ICN
Petzholdt, pp. 92-93; Besterman, col. 540 (citing an English translation [4 v., Oxford, 1837]).
- Engel, Samuel. *Der auserlesenen Bibliothec von seltenen Büchern Zweyter Theil. In sich haltend einiche Bücher, Teutscher und Holländischer Sprach. Alle mit Anmerkungen.* N. d., n. p. [400]. ICN
Petzholdt, p. 112 (citing it as a separate work). This supplement to the following *Bibliotheca* is not present in all copies. The estimate of the number of books cited is mine.
- *Bibliotheca selectissima sive Catalogus librorum in omni genere scientiarum rarissimorum.* Bern, 1743. [2750]. ICN
Petzholdt, p. 112.
- *Spicilegium librorum rariorum. Tum, in Catalogo a Sam. Engel nuper evulgato, omissorum, tum etiam eorum, quibus illa collectio usque adhuc aucta fuit.* N. p., n. d. [950]
Petzholdt, p. 112. This supplement to the preceding *Bibliotheca* is not present in all copies. The estimate of the number of books cited is mine.

Fischer, Gotthelf. *Beschreibung einiger typographischen Seltenheiten nebst Beyträgen zur Erfindungsgeschichte der Buchdruckerkunst*. 6 pts. Mainz, 1800, Nuremberg, 1801-1804. [200]. ICN

Petzholdt, pp. 123-124; *Catalogus*, I, 218; Besterman, col. 3343.

Fournier, François Ignace. *Dictionnaire portatif de bibliographie, contenant plus de 17,000 articles de livres rares, curieux, estimés et recherchés*. Paris, 1805. [17,500]. CU

..... *Nouveau dictionnaire portatif de bibliographie, contenant plus de vingt-trois mille articles . . .* Paris, 1809. [23,000]. ICN

Petzholdt, pp. 86-87 (citing only the *Nouveau dictionnaire*); Besterman, col. 539 (I have corrected the estimated number of titles cited according to the title).

Freytag, Friedrich Gotthelf. *Analecta litteraria de libris rarioribus*. Leipzig, 1750. [6,000]. ICN

..... *Adparatus litterarius ubi libri partim antiqui partim rari recensentur*. 3 v., Leipzig, 1752-1755. [7,500]. ICN

..... *Nachrichten von seltenen und merkwürdigen Büchern*. I [all publ.]. Gotha, 1776. [3,000]

The three preceding works are cited by Petzholdt, p. 113; Besterman, cols. 537-538.

Gensel, Johannes Adam. "Brief von einigen raren atheistischen Büchern," *Neues Bücher-Saal*, XVII. Oeffnung, Num. II, pp. 321-325.

Cited from the *Bunaviana*, p. 504.

Gerdes, Daniel. *Florilegium historico-criticum librorum rariorum cui multa simul scitu jucunda intersperguntur, historiam omnem litterariam, & cum primis reformationis ecclesiasticam illustrantia*. Groningen, 1740 [200]. 2d ed., 1747. [400]. 3d ed., 1763. [500]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 112; Besterman, col. 537. The *Bunaviana* (pp. 504-505) cites journal articles which preceded the first edition. Meusel (*Leitfaden*, I, 181) cites a supplement of 1765.

Götze, Johann Christoph. *Die Merckwürdigkeiten der königlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden ausführlich beschrieben, und mit Anmerckungen erläutert*. 3 v., Dresden, 1743-1748.

Cited from Petzholdt, pp. 112-113.

Gräse, Johann Georg Theodor. *Trésor de livres rares et précieux ou Nouveau dictionnaire bibliographique contenant plus de cent mille articles de livres rares, curieux et recher-*

chés, d'ouvrages de luxe, etc. avec les signes connus pour distinguer les éditions originales des contrefaçons qui en ont été faites, des notes sur la rareté et le mérite des livres cités et les prix que ces livres ont atteints dans les ventes les plus fameuses, et qu'ils conservent encore dans les magasins des bouquinistes les plus renommés de l'Europe. 6 v., Dresden, 1859-1867. Supplément, 1869. [100,000]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 95; Besterman, col. 540 (citing photographic reprintings: Paris, 1900-1901; Berlin 1912). There is also a reprinting in 8 v. (New York, 1951, 1950: ICN).

Groschuffius, Hieronymus Augustinus. *Nova librorum rariorum conlectio, qui vel integri inseruntur, vel adcurate recensentur.* 5 pts., Halle, 1709-1716.

Cited from the *Bunaviana*, pp. 503-504. It was continued by the *Nova variorum scriptorum conlectio*, cited below. For a list of the titles of books reprinted in both works see *Bibliotheca Menckeniana* (2d ed., Leipzig, 1727), pp. 114-115.

Hallervordius, Johannes. *Bibliotheca curiosa in qua plurimi rarissimi atque paucis cogniti scriptores indicantur.* Königsberg, 1676. [7,500]. ICN

Petzholdt, pp. 110-111; Besterman, col. 536. A biobibliographical dictionary and not a catalogue of rare books.

[Hartley, John]. *Catalogus universalis librorum in omni facultate linguaque insignium et rarissimorum.* 2 v., London, 1699; reissued with an index of authors, 1701. [30,000]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 111; Besterman, cols. 426, 469. A compilation of several important catalogues of public and private libraries that was intended for use as a general catalogue rather than a catalogue of rare books.

Hartshorne, Charles Henry. *The Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge.* Cambridge, Eng., 1829. [1,250]. ICN

Petzholdt, pp. 115-116; Besterman, col. 3358.

Haym, Niccolò Francesco. *Notizia de' libri rari nella lingua italiana.* 2 v., London, 1726. [3,500]. ICN. *Biblioteca italiana, o sia notizia de' libri rari nella lingua italiana.* Venice, 1728. [3,500]. 2d ed., 1736. [3,500]. "Seconda edizione," 1741. [3,500]. Ed. Ferdinando Giandonati. Milan, 1771-1773. [5,000]. Milan, 1803. [5,000]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 116 (citing only ed. 1771-1773); Besterman, col. 548.

Heinius, Johannes Philip. See *Nova variorum scriptorum conlectio*.

Helbig, H. "Notice sur quelques livres du XVIe siècle," *Messenger des sciences historiques*, 1858, pp. 183-193, 1859, pp. 6-17, 1860, pp. 83-99, 1861, pp. 67-73. [30].
Cited from Petzholdt, p. 116.

Hennings, Johann Christoph. *Bibliotheca seu Notitia librorum rariorum latina et linguis cognatis, Italica, Hispanica, Gallica etc. item Graecica nec non Hebraea, Arabica, Persica, Aethiopica, Armenica etc. scriptorum inprimis in usum eorum, qui peregrinas adeunt bibliothecae ordine alphabetico instructa, in qua aliorum labores partim emendantur, partim non contemnendo numero augentur*. Pars I [A-Contardi]. Kiel, 1766. [10,000]

Petzholdt, p. 114 (reporting a tradition that only forty copies were issued); Besterman, col. 538.

Hoffmann, F. L. "Description bibliographique de quelques livres rares ou curieux, conservés dans la bibliothèque publique de la ville de Hambourg," *Bulletin du bibliophile belge*, XIV (1858), 107-115, 329-330, XV (1859), 74-83, XVI (1860), 1-24. [101]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 116 (citing some partial reprintings).

Howes, Wright. *US-iana (1700-1950). A descriptive check-list of 11,450 printed sources relating to those parts of Continental North America now comprising the United States*. New York, 1954. ICN

Hoyois, H. J. *Musée bibliographique; Collection d'ouvrages imprimés et manuscrits, dont le moindre prix est de 1000 francs*. Mons, 1837. [1,000]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 116; Besterman, col. 540.

Hultman, C. G. *Bibliographische zeldzaamheden*. 's Hartogenbosch, 1818.

Cited from Namur, II, 13.

Hummel, Bernhard Friedrich. *Neue Bibliothek von seltenen und sehr seltenen Büchern und kleinen Schriften*. 3 v., Nuremberg, [1775]-1782. [165]. ICN (pts. 1, 2).

Besterman, col. 538.

Janozki, Johann Daniel. *Nachricht von denen in der hochgräflich-Zaluskischen Bibliothek sich befindenden raren polnischen Büchern*. Dresden, 1747 (Pt. 1); Breslau, 1749-53 (Pts. 2-5).

Petzholdt, p. 412, mentioning only the first two parts. Besterman, col. 549, all five parts.

Karslake, Frank. *Notes from Sotheby's [,] being a compilation of 2,032 notes from catalogues of book-sales which have taken*

- place in the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, between the years 1885-1909. London, 1909. [2,032]. ICN
- Knolle, Johann Christoph. *Decas librorum anatomicorum rariorum*. Leipzig, 1761.
Cited from Bauer, I, 25.
- Koch, Johann Chr. "Verzeichniss einiger rarer cabalistischer Schriften," *Observatt. Miscell.* P. XX, Num. II, pp. 668-671.
Cited from the *Bunaviana*, p. 504.
- Koning, Jacob. *Naam-lijst van eeniger zeldzame boeken en manuscripten* [sic]. 9 nos., n. p., 1796-1819.
Cited from *Catalogus*, I, 219.
- [Lacroix, Paul]. P. L. Jacob, pseud. *Recherches bibliographiques sur des livres rares et curieux*. Paris, 1880. [184]. ICN
Catalogus, I, 219. It cites 115 lost books, 47 books on St. Just, and 17 rare and curious books.
- Lengnich, C. B. *Beyträge zur Kenntniss seltener und merkwürdiger Bücher*, 2 pts., Danzig, 1776. [24].
Cited from Namur, II, 13; Brunet, *Manuel* (5th ed.), V, col. 1810; Besterman, col. 2850. Besterman cites also the *Nachrichten zur Bücher- und Münzkunde* (2 v., Danzig, 1780-1782. [100]) and *Neue Nachrichten . . .* (2 v., Danzig, 1782. [150]), which do not appear to be lists of rare books but rather bibliographies of books on numismatics.
- [Leclerc de Montlinot, Abbé C. A. J.]. *Etrennes aux bibliographes, ou Notice abrégée des livres les plus rares, avec leurs prix*. Paris, 1760. [47]. ICN (microfilm).
Cited from Besterman, col. 538.
- Lilieblad, Gustav Peringer. *Ecloga, sive Catalogus librorum tum Ms:orum, tum impressorum, hispanici praesertim idiomatis, quibus Regiam Bibliothecam Stockholmensem adauxit vir illustr. Ioh. Gabr. Sparwenfeld*. Upsala, 1706. [200]
Cited from Besterman, col. 387 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Liron, Jean. *Singularités historiques et littéraires*. 3 v., Paris, 1739. See III, 468-484, "Ouvrages et auteurs peu connus."
Cited from the *Bunaviana*, p. 504.
- Masch, Andreas Gottlieb. *Beyträge zur Geschichte merkwürdiger Bücher*. 9 pts., Bützow, 1769-1776. [500]. ICN
Besterman, col. 538; see also col. 427 (citing Pts. 1, 5, 9 [a list of 240 rare Bibles]).
- Monselet, Charles Pierre. *Curiosités littéraires et bibliographiques*. Paris, 1890. [200]. ICN
Besterman, col. 541.

Mulenius, Johannes [Hans Mule]. *Bibliotheca libris rarissimis in qualibet facultate et materia instructa, publicae academiae bibliothecae donata*. Copenhagen, 1670. [6,750]. ICN

Besterman, col. 536. A catalogue of a private library given to the University of Copenhagen. The reference to "rare books" is a puff, although not wholly lacking in foundation.

Notices de livres rares et précieux imprimés sur papier de Chine. Paris, 1836.

Cited from Namur, II, 13. This I have not identified.

Nova variorum scriptorum conlectio, tam editorum, quam ineditorum, rariorum etiam et recens elaboratorum, quae omnia integra dantur. 3 pts. Halle, 1716-1717.

Cited from the *Bunaviana*, p. 504. This continuation of Groschuff's *Conlectio* (see above) is not a catalogue of rare books, but a collection of reprintings of rare books. For the titles of the books see the *Bibliotheca Menckeniana* (2d ed., Leipzig, 1727), p. 114. Bauer (I, 23) ascribes the *Conlectio* to Johannes Philip Heinius; Serpilius (p. 9) to Gothofredus Tilgnerus.

Olaguíbel, Manuel de. *Impressiones célebres y libros raros*. México, 1878. [200]

Cited from Besterman, col. 541.

Osmont, J. B. L. *Dictionnaire typographique, historique et critique des livres rares, singuliers, estimés et recherchés en tous genres*. 2 v., Paris, 1768. [7,500]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 83; Besterman, col. 538.

Peignot, [Etienne] Gabriel. *Bibliographie curieuse, ou Notice raisonnée des livres imprimés à cent exemplaires au plus, suivie d'une notice de quelques ouvrages tirés sur papier de couleur*. Paris, 1808. [250]

Besterman, col. 539.

..... *Essai de curiosités bibliographiques, contenant une notice raisonnée des ouvrages les plus beaux dont le prix a excédé 1000 fr. dans les ventes publiques*. Paris, 1804. [500]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 114; Besterman, col. 539.

..... *Manuel du bibliophile, ou Traité du choix des livres, contenant des développemens sur la nature des ouvrages les plus propres à former une collection précieuse, et particulièrement sur les chefs-d'oeuvre de la littérature sacrée,*

grecque, latine, française, étrangère 2 v., Dijon, 1823.
[2,500]. ICN

Besterman, col. 541. A collector's and bibliophile's handbook.

----- *Répertoire de bibliographies spéciales, curieuses et instructives, contenant la notice . . . des ouvrages imprimés à petit nombre, . . . des livres . . . sur papier de couleur, . . . des livres dont le texte est gravé, . . . des livres qui ont paru sous le nom d'Ana.* Paris, 1810. [1,000]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 9; Besterman, col. 540.

----- *Variétés, notices et raretés bibliographiques, recueil faisant suite au Curiosités bibliographiques.* Paris, 1822. [400]. ICN

Petzholdt, p. 114; Besterman, col. 540.

Pfeiffer, A. F. *Beyträge zur Kenntniss alter Bücher und Handschriften.* 3 pts., Hof, 1783-1788.

Cited from *Catalogus*, I, 219.

Rahir, Edouard. *La Bibliothèque de l'amateur. Guide sommaire à travers les livres . . . les plus estimés.* Paris, 1907. [5,000].
2d ed., 1924. [6,000]. ICN

Besterman, col. 541. A collector's handbook.

Repertorium universale librorum rariorum ex omni scientiarum genere ab anno 1550 ad nostra usque tempora impress. ord. alphab. congestum. Vienna, 1803.

Cited from Namur, II, 13. I have not identified this.

[Roure, Marquis de]. *Analectabiblion ou Extraits critiques de divers livres rares, oubliés ou peu connus tirés du cabinet de marquis D. R.* 2 v., Paris, [1836-1837]. [280]. ICN

Catalogus, I, 219.

S. S. See Serpilius, Georg

Scheffer, J. H. *Proeve van bibliographie van zeldzame boeken.* Rotterdam, n. d.

Cited from *Catalogus*, I, 219.

Schelhorn, Johann Georg. *Ergötzlichkeiten aus der Kirchenhistorie und Literatur.* 2 v., Ulm and Leipzig, 1762-1764.
See "Erste Anzeige einiger raren Bücher meiner Bibliothek," and its continuations, in II, 209-238, 492-535, 591-653; III, 801-807, 1076-1122, 2035-2047, 2214-2256.

Cited from Petzholdt, pp. 113-114.

Schwindel, Georg Jacob [Theophilus Sincerus, pseud.]. *Bibliotheca historico-critica librorum opusculorumque variorum, et rarissimorum.* Nuremberg, 1736. [500]. ICN

Cited from Besterman, col. 536.

- *Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*. Frankfurt a. M., 1731-1732. [150]
Cited from Besterman, col. 536.
- *Neue Sammlung von lauter alten und raren Büchern*. Frankfurt a. M., 1733-1734. [200]. ICN
Cited from Besterman, col. 536.
- *Notitia historico-critica librorum veterum rariorum. Oder: Neue Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*. Frankfurt a. M., 1753. [1,000]
Cited from Besterman, col. 537. A reissue of his *Wöchentliche Nachrichten* with the addition of eight introductory and twelve supplementary pages.
- *Thesaurus bibliothecalis: das ist, Versuch einer allgemeinen und auserlesenen Bibliothec*. Nuremberg, 1738-1739. [1,012]
Cited from Besterman, cols. 536-537.
- *Wöchentliche Nachricht von lauter alten, zum Theil auch raren Büchern*. Frankfurt a. M., 1747. [1,000]
Cited from Besterman, col. 537.
- Seelen, Johannes Heinrich von. *Σύμμικτα libraria, sive Librorum rariorum Index I. selectis observationibus instructus, quo ad audiendas orationes publicas d. XXII. Mart. a. MDCCLXII etc. hab. Lubecam literatam decenter convocat . . . Index II. quem actui solenni oratorio d. XXIX. Mart. a. MDCCLII. hab. praemittit etc.* Lübeck, [1762].
Cited from Petzholdt, p. 113.
- Serpilius, Georg. [S. S., pseud.]. *Verzeichnüß einiger rarer Bücher*. 3 pts., Frankfurt a. M. and Leipzig, 1723. [22]. ICN (pts. 1 & 2).
Cited from Petzholdt, p. 111; Besterman, col. 536.
- Sincerus, Theophilus. See Schwindel, Georg Jacob.
- Slater, John Herbert. *The Library Manual; a guide to the formation of a library, and the valuation of rare and standard books*. London, 1883. 2d ed., c1886. [3,000]. ICN
Besterman, col. 541. A dealer's and bibliophile's handbook.
- Slevogt, Gottlieb. *Nachricht von einigen auserlesenen, grösstentheils raren, alten und neuen juristischen Büchern*. 2 pts., Jena, 1725.
Cited from Bauer, I, 34; Petzholdt, p. 627.
- Smith, Joseph. *Catalogus librorum rarissimorum ab artis typographiae origine*. Padua, 1737. 2d ed., Venice, c1750. [250]. ICN

Peignot, p. 392. A catalogue of a private library. For references to these and other catalogues of other libraries owned by Consul Joseph Smith see my *Book-Catalogues* (Chicago, 1957), pp. 261-262.

Sparvenfeldius, Johannes Gabriel. *Catalogus centuriae librorum rarissimorum manuscriptorum et partim impressorum Arabicorum, Persicorum, Turcicorum, Graecorum, Latinorum, etc. qua anno MDCCV Bibliothecam publicam academiae Upsaliensis auxit et ornavit vir illustr. et geneross.* [J. G. S.]. Upsala, 1706. [120]. ICN

Bunaviana, p. 503; Besterman, cols. 233, 3158, 4124.

..... See Lilieblad, G. P.

Stosch, Ferdinand. *Appendicula ad virorum celeberrimorum Danielis Gerdesii et Joannis Vogtii illius Florilegium et hujus Catalogum librorum rariorum potissimum quosdam ab iis omissos recensens. Lingae* [i. e., Bremen], 1747. [50]

Cited from Petzholdt, p. 112; Besterman, col. 537.

..... *Schediasma de libris rarioribus ad emenditionem Novorum Lipsiensium num. XXXVI. anni 1749. Lingae* [i. e., Bremen], 1750.

Cited from Petzholdt, p. 112.

Targ, William. *Ten thousand rare books and their prices. A dictionary of first editions and valuable books.* Chicago, 1936. Reprinted, 1940. [10,000]. ICN

Besterman, col. 542.

Vogt, Johannes. *Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum.* Hamburg, 1732. Pp. [14], 205, [1,000]. CU. 2d ed., 1738. [2,500]. ICN. 3rd ed., 1747. [2,500]. ICN. 4th ed., 1753. [4,000]. ICN. 5th ed., by Michael Truckenbrot, Frankfurt a. M. and Leipzig, 1793. [5,000]. ICN.

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